

Results of Assessment/Establishment of Cause

Achieving Standards For Rangeland Health Conforming with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Resource Area: Deschutes Resource Area

Geographic Area of Assessment: Five miles west of Alfalfa and south of Alfalfa Market Road.

Allotment Areas Assessed: Alfalfa Market Allotment # 5201

Period Assessment Conducted: January 8 – 10, 2007

Assessment determination:

Standard 1 Not Meeting the Standard
Standard 2 Standard Does Not Apply
Standard 3 Not Meeting the Standard
Standard 4 Standard Does Not Apply
Standard 5 Meeting the Standard

Distribution of livestock is the largest factor for the failure of Standards 1 and 3. Cattle graze in the area closest to the home ranch and along the irrigation canals located in the west. No water is available in the eastern portion of the allotment.

Assessment Benchmark: Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington. Approved August 12, 1997 by the Secretary of the Interior.

Assessment Objectives:

Per USDI/USDA Tech Reference 1734-6 of 2000: Provide preliminary assessment of soil/site stability, hydrologic function, biological integrity. Help land managers identify areas that are potentially at risk for degradation. Provide early warnings of potential problems and opportunities. Provide capability to communicate fundamental ecological concepts to a variety of audiences. Improve communications among interest groups. Provide capability to select monitoring sites for future monitoring programs. Help understand and communicate rangeland health issues.

Per BLM, Oregon State Office IB No. OR-98-315 of 7/24/98: Assess rangeland condition relative to Rangeland Health Standards; determine cause in those cases where standards are not being met; and take action that will result in progress toward standards attainment where these are not being met.

Assessment Preparers

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Date 13 Feb 07

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Date 2/13/07

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Date 8-20-07

Assessment Approval

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Date 8/29/07

Appendices:

- A Allotment Assessment Findings
- B Maps
- C Plant List
- D List of Lichens and Mosses
- E Wildlife

Appendix A Allotment Assessment Findings

Notes:

1. This information applies only to BLM-administered lands within the allotment.
2. Where Allotment Monitoring Sites are referenced, information from these sites will include photographs, vegetation data, trend rating forms, cover worksheets, and/or Rangeland Health Evaluation Summary Worksheets (all located in the respective allotment's monitoring files).

Allotment: Alfalfa Market Allotment # 5201

Public Land Upland Acres: 2436

Public Land Riparian/Wetland Acres: 0

Public Land Stream Miles: 1 mile of irrigation canals

I. Standard 1 (Watershed Function - Uplands)

A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Towards Standard

B. Establishment of Cause:

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: on-site off-site

Rationale/Evidence

Evidence:

The soils within the Alfalfa Market Allotment are for the most part (75%) classified as Gosney - Rock outcrop - Deskamp complex (59C), dry, (precipitation zone 8 -10) which consist of pumice sand with a small amount of gravel and regular rock outcrops. However, most of the allotment fit Gosney - Rock outcrop - Deskamp complex (58C), (precipitation zone 10 – 12), but even more so for the Deskamp description. The topography is rolling with high points of rock outcrops and low areas consisting of sandy pumice soils. The plant community consists of old-growth juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) forest with an understory consisting primarily of mountain big sagebrush (*Artemisia vaseyana* var. *pauciflora*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*) and a variety of perennial grasses. Cover by vegetation ranged from 0 to 80%.

Large patches of bare ground existed due to erosion as the result of defoliation caused by excessive grazing, roads and/or off road driving, wind scour and deposition. Erosion by water has created water flow patterns, rills and shallow gullies. Litter movement was often associated with water erosion. Terracettes and pedestals were also fairly common. Ants have created natural areas of bare ground around their nests that were often 10 feet or more in diameter. These nests sometimes became associated with water erosion.

Junipers are increasing in some areas but the juniper woodland in this allotment is composed of mostly old trees with some younger replacements and is generally at the expected cover although areas of young dense stands exist. There is evidence of several fires. Although there are a few more recent lightning strikes that burned only one or a few trees, others fires likely occurred more than 100 hundred years ago. Most of the old trees have scars from at least one fire. Most of these covered large areas and maintained the old growth forest quality of the area. Because of development in the area such fires will be unlikely to occur in a natural manner in the future. Cutting of junipers has occurred for many years, we saw very old stumps and not so old stumps but there are no areas cleared of junipers except along the canal and certain areas along the powerline.

Recreational horseback riding is popular in this area but occurs mostly along the western edge of the allotment, with most riders staying on the established roads. Other disturbances include numerous roads especially in the northern areas with access off of Alfalfa Market Road, off-road driving (2581), "party" spots with campfire rings and household dumping (2566).

Recently disturbed areas often contained dense stands of cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and green rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*). Maintenance of the irrigation canals has resulted in areas of bare ground that promote the spread of bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*), woolly mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) and poison hemlock (*Cicuta douglasii*) as well as other weedy plant species.

This allotment does not meet the standard because of repeated livestock use in the areas along the irrigation canals and close to the home ranch. This use is from mid-April through mid-October year after year. There is no chance for the grazed grasses to form seed heads. The disturbances caused by off-road driving and dumping, which are evident primarily in the margins of the allotment; maintenance of the irrigation canals and power lines perpetuates those areas of disturbance across the allotment. These areas act as corridors for weed introduction. Most of the eastern 2/3rds of the allotment is meeting the standard because of increasing ground cover due to low livestock use.

II. Standard 2 (Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas)

A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward
- Standard Does Not Apply

B. Establishment of Cause:

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: ___ on-site; ___ off-site
- Not Applicable

C. Rationale/Evidence

Evidence: There are no natural water sources or streams in the Alfalfa Market Allotment.

III. Standard 3 (Ecological Processes)

A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward
- Standard Does Not Apply

B. Establishment of Cause:

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: ___ on-site; ___ off-site

C. Rationale/Evidence

Evidence:

The vegetation that is present was mostly vigorous although some sagebrush stands were decadent. Biological soil crusts were mostly confined to the bases of shrubs but were sometimes expanding into the bare interspaces. The interior of the allotment showed fewer signs of disturbance and less occurrence of weeds than the margins where most of the recent disturbance has occurred. Except along the allotment margins plant communities are spreading into the bare spaces and there is little sign of continued disturbance. The shallow sandy soils on this allotment are fragile, easily disturbed and slow to recover. Elk and deer are present in large numbers over most of the allotment but in the western side deer and elk use is higher, where almost every bitterbrush is severely browsed. The western end of the allotment, near the home ranch is in much poorer condition. The only water available during the grazing season is located in this area as well, i.e. the irrigation canals and stock pond.

This is not a pristine area. Disturbance by human activities has reduced the vegetative ground cover and changed the composition of the vegetation. The natural fire cycle is likely interrupted although there is little sign that this has had a severe effect on primary production. In areas without much recent disturbance there is little cheatgrass and other than the bare areas that have not yet filled in with vegetation and/or biological soil crusts, plant communities are vigorous and diverse and are producing well. Without excessive future disturbance the majority of the allotment should continue to increase cover and production. There are strong concerns for the western portion of the allotment where grazing takes place for almost seven (7) months. Grasses in the western portion of the allotment are minimal.

IV. Standard 4 (Water Quality)

A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward Standard
- Standard Does Not Apply

B. Establishment of Cause (if applicable)

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: ___ on-site; ___ off-site
- Not Applicable

C. Rationale/Evidence

Evidence:

There are no natural sources of water located within the Alfalfa Market Allotment.

V. Standard 5 (Habitat for Native, T&E and Locally Important Species)

A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward
- Standard Does Not Apply

B. Establishment of Cause:

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: ___ on-site; ___ off-site

C. Rationale/Evidence

Evidence:

Potential habitat for a number of sensitive wildlife species exists on the allotment. Species associated with this kind of sagebrush habitat include the northern sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*), Preble's shrew (*Sorex preblei*), sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*), and the western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum*). All of these are Bureau tracking species. The spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*) a Bureau assessment species and the pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) a Bureau tracking species are associated with rock crevices similar to those found in many basalt outcrops. The northern pygmy owl (*Glaucidium californicum*) a Bureau sensitive species, the pinyon jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*) and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) Bureau tracking species are also associated with juniper woodlands.

There is also a small potential for Green-tinged paintbrush (*Castilleja chlorotica*) within the Alfalfa Market Allotment. However, it is not really expected as this area is further west than known populations on this species. Also, because of the timing of the allotment evaluation no plants were observed nor were other paintbrush species.

Description: Green-tinged paintbrush is a several-stemmed perennial herb from a woody caudex, growing 1-2 dm. high. The plant has wavy-margined leaves and glandular, sticky foliage. The inflorescence is short and dense, with greenish-yellow coloration coming primarily from the calyx and the margins of the galea, the upper portion of the corolla. The galea margins can also be brightly colored pink, pink-orange or magenta. The lower lip of the corolla consists of a small, toothed, dark green pouch.

Distribution: This plant is endemic to Oregon, occurring in Deschutes, Lake and Klamath counties. In the Prineville District, it is found in Millican Valley, in the Horse Ridge ACEC/RNA, on West Butte and on Bear Buttes.

Habitat: The species is commonly found on shallow, rocky soils, in openings associated with ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and other conifers, or as a component of big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) communities. It is more commonly found on southerly slopes although all aspects can support it.

Flowering Period: Flowering normally occurs June through August, depending on weather and elevation.

Similar Plants: Green-tinged paintbrush is the only green flowered *Castilleja* within its range. A yellow flowered paintbrush, *C. pilosa* differs in that it is not glandular. Another wavy-leaved paintbrush, *C. applegatei*, has a predominantly reddish coloration. Three other species of green *Castilleja* (*C. glandulifera*, *C. viscidula* and *C. xanthotricha*) are found outside the range of green-tinged paintbrush in the Blue Mountains, the Wallowa Mountains and the John Day Valley, respectively.

Interesting Fact: As a mycoheterotroph, a fungal connection to big sagebrush is believed necessary for this plant's survival.

Status: Federal Species of Concern; Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center List 1; BLM Sensitive

VI. Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management:

- Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
- Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Recommendations:

In order to fully utilize this allotment water sources (water troughs) need to be distributed in the eastern 2/3rds of the area and pasture fences should be installed. If the goal is to help this allotment to recover, a rest cycle of at least every other year or even a change of season of use should be considered.

These recommendations were made in a past allotment evaluation dated June of 1990. Until these steps are taken the western portion of the allotment will continue to fail and will not recover from the constant pressure exerted on it not only from livestock but wildlife as well.



Appendix B
Allotment Map

Appendix C Plant List

Alfalfa Market Allotment # 5201
Field Dates: January 8 - 10, 2006

Scientific Name

Common Name

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	Crested wheatgrass
<i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i>	Thick-spiked wheatgrass
<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Redtop
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Pale alyssum
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly-everlasting
<i>Antennaria dimorpha</i>	Low pussy-toes
<i>Antennaria microphylla</i>	Rosy pussy-toes
<i>Arabis</i> sp.	Rockcress
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> (Hybrid)	Basin big sagebrush cross
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> subsp. <i>tridentata</i>	Basin big sagebrush
<i>Artemisia vaseyana</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Mountain big sagebrush
<i>Astragalus filipes</i>	Basalt milkvetch
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i>	Specklepod milkvetch
<i>Astragalus purshii</i>	Pursh's milkvetch
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheatgrass
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i>	Sagebrush mariposa lily
<i>Carex rossii</i>	Ross's sedge
<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i>	Douglas's false-yarrow
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Gray rabbitbrush
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	Green rabbitbrush
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Cryptantha circumscissa</i>	Matted cryptantha
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Tansymustard
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed
<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush squirreltail
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Fireweed
<i>Eriastrum sparsiflorum</i>	Eriastrum
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	Fleabane
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>	Slenderbush buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i>	Cushion buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum sphaerocephalum</i>	Round-headed buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum vimineum</i>	Broom buckwheat
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Oregon sunshine
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho fescue
<i>Gayophytum</i> sp.	Groundsmoke
<i>Gilia aggregate</i>	Scarlet gilia
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic rush
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	Western juniper
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	Junegrass
<i>Leptodactylon pungens</i>	Granite gilia

<i>Leucocrinum montanum</i>	Sand lily
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Machaeranthera shastensis</i>	Shasta aster
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Yellow monkey-flower
<i>Mimulus nanus</i>	Dwarf purple monkey-flower
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass
<i>Phacelia</i> sp.	Phacelia
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Common timothy
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass
<i>Poa secunda</i>	Sandberg's bluegrass
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Seal-heal
<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Bluebunch wheatgrass
<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i> x <i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bluebunch – squirreltail cross
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Bitter-brush
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian thistle
<i>Scirpus americanus</i>	American bulrush
<i>Senecio</i> sp.	Groundsel
<i>Stipa comata</i>	Needle and Threadgrass
<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>	Western needlegrass
<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>	Thurber's needlegrass
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Yellow salsify
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Wheat
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Wooly mullein
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i>	Six-week fescue
<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>	Death camas

Appendix D List of Lichens

Alfalfa Market Allotment # 5201

Field Dates: January 8 - 10, 2006

LICHENS

CRÚSTOSE	COMMON NAME	SUBTRATE
<i>Acoraspora fuscata</i>	Brown cobblestone lichen	Rock and old wood
<i>Acoraspora schleicheri</i>	<u>Soil paint lichen</u>	Soil
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	Tiny button lichen	Bark and organic matter
<i>Arthonia</i> sp	Comma lichen	Rock
<i>Aspicilia cinerea</i>	Cinder lichen	Rock and old wood
<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>	Chiseled sunken disk lichen	Rock
<i>Aspicilia</i> sp	Sunken disk lichen	Rock
<i>Buellia alboatra</i>	Button lichen	Bark and wood
<i>Caloplaca cerina</i>	Firedot lichen	Moss
<i>Caloplaca epithellina</i>	Parasitic firedot lichen	Lichens on rock
<i>Caloplaca jungermaniae</i>	Firedot lichen	Old cowpie
<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	Firedot lichen	Soil
<i>Caloplaca xanthostigmoides</i>	Firedot lichen	Moss and soil
<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	Hidden goldspeck Lichen	Juniper wood
<i>Candelariella deppeanae</i>	Goldspeck Lichen	Juniper wood
<i>Candelariella efflorescens</i>	<u>Powdery goldspeck Lichen</u>	Juniper wood
<i>Candelariella terrigena</i>	Goldspeck Lichen	Soil
<i>andelariella rosulans</i>	Goldspeck Lichen	Rock and wood
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	Common goldspeck Lichen	Rock and wood
<i>Diploschistes muscorum</i>	<u>Cow-pie lichen</u>	Soil
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	Crater Lichen	Rock
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>	Rim-lichen	Juniper wood
<i>Lecanora hagenii</i>	Hagen's rim-lichen	Bark
<i>Lecanora piniperda</i>	Wood-spot rim-lichen	Bark/wood
<i>Lecanora</i> sp	Rim-lichen	Rock
<i>Lecanora zosteriae</i>	Flat-fruited rim-lichen	Juniper wood
<i>Lecidea atrobrunnea</i>	Brown tile lichen	Rock
<i>Lecidea tessellata</i>	Tile lichen	Rock
<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>	Disk lichen	Rock
<i>Lepraria</i> sp	Dust lichen	Rock, organic matter & wood
<i>Leprocaulon subalbicans</i>	Cottonhead lichen	Soil, moss and wood
<i>Megospora verrucosa</i>	False sunken disk lichen	Organic matter
<i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i>	Tar spot lichen	On soil over moss
<i>Rhizocarpon bolanderi</i>	Map lichen	Rock
<i>Rhizocarpon disporum</i>	Single-spored map lichen	Rock
<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	Yellow map lichen	Rock
<i>Rhizocarpon grande</i>	Map lichen	Rock
<i>Strangospora moriformis</i>		Old wood
<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>	Mottled disk lichen	Old wood
SQUAMULOSE		
<i>Arthonia gleboso</i>	Common clam lichen	Charred wood
<i>Massalongia carnosa</i>	Rockmoss rosette lichen	Moss and soil
<i>Psora cerebriformis</i>	Brain scale	Soil
<i>Psora globifera</i>	Blackberry scale	Soil
<i>Psora montana</i>	Scale lichen	Soil
<i>Psora nipponica</i>	<u>Butterfly scale lichen</u>	Soil over rock

GELATINOUS

<i>Collema cristatum</i>	Fingered jelly lichen	Organic matter
<i>Leptochidium albociliatum</i>	Whiskered jelly lichen	Moss and soil
<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	Tattered jellyskin	Moss and soil

FOLIOSE

<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	Candleflame lichen	Shrub bark and wood
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	Stonewall rim-lichen	Rock
<i>Lobothallia alphoplaca</i>	Puffed sunken-disk lichen	Rock
<i>Melanelia exasperatula</i>	Lustrous camouflage lichen	Bark and wood
<i>Melanelia subaurifera</i>	Abraided camouflage lichen	Juniper bark
<i>Neofuscelia loxodes</i>	Blistered camouflage lichen	Rock
<i>Neofuscelia subhosseana</i>	Erupted camouflage lichen	Rock
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	<u>Hammered shield lichen</u>	Bark
<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	Field dog-lichen	Moss and soil
<i>Phaeophyscia cernohorskyi</i>	Shadow lichen	Bark
<i>Physcia biziana</i>	Frosted rosette-lichen	Rock
<i>Physcia caesia</i>	Blue-gray rosette-lichen	Rock
<i>Physcia dimidiata</i>	<u>Rosette-lichen</u>	Juniper bark
<i>Physcia magnussonii</i>	Rosette-lichen	Rock
<i>Physcia tenella</i>	Fringed rosette lichen	Juniper bark
<i>Physconia enteroxantha</i>	Yellow-edged frost lichen	Soil, bark and rock
<i>Physconia isidiigera</i>	Bottle-brush frost lichen	Bark
<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	Green rock-posy	Rock
<i>Umbilicaria hyperborea</i>	Blistered rock tripe	Rock
<i>Umbilicaria phaea</i>	Emery rock tripe	Rock
<i>Xanthoparmelia plittii</i>	<u>Plitt's rock shield</u>	Rock
<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	Elegant sunburst lichen	Rock
<i>Xanthomendosa fallax</i>	Hooded sunburst lichen	Bark
<i>Xanthomendosa fulva</i>	Bare-bottomed sunburst lichen	Bark
<i>Xanthomendosa galericulata</i>	Sunburst lichen	Bark

FRUITICOSE

<i>Aspicilia filiformis</i>	<u>Snake-tongue string lichen</u>	Soil and Organic matter
<i>Aspicilia reptans</i>	Beaded string lichen	Soil and Organic matter
<i>Bryoria pseudofuscescens</i>	Mountain horsehair lichen	Juniper bark
<i>Bryoria simplicior</i>	Horsehair lichen	Juniper bark
<i>Bryoria sp</i>	Horsehair lichen	Moss over rock
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	<u>Mealy pixie-cup</u>	Moss and organic matter
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>	Trumpet lichen	Moss and organic matter
<i>Cladonia sp.</i>	Cladonia	Soil and moss
<i>Hypogymnia imshaugii</i>	Forked tube lichen	Bark
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	Powder-headed tube lichen	Moss over rock
<i>Letharia columbiana</i>	<u>Brown-eyed wolf lichen</u>	Bark and wood
<i>Letharia vulpina</i>	<u>Wolf lichen</u>	Bark and wood
<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	<u>Coarse rockwool</u>	Rock
<i>Xanthoria Candelaria</i>	Shrubby sunburst lichen	Juniper bark

MOSS

Bryum argenteum
Ceratodon purpureus
Encalypta vulgaris
Grimmia sp
Homalothecium sp
Syntrichia ruralis
Syntrichia papilosissima

COMMON NAME

Silvergreen bryum moss

SUBTRATE

Soil
 Soil
 Soil
 Rock
 Soil over rock
 Soil
 Soil

Appendix E Wildlife

Alfalfa Market Allotment # 5201

Field Dates: December 5 -7, 2006

Mammals seen or whose signs were seen on this allotment

Bushy-tailed wood rat
Ord's kangaroo rat
Pocket gopher
Common porcupine
Coyote
Gray fox
Striped skunk
Mountain cottontail
Black-tailed jackrabbit
Mule deer
Elk
Pronghorn

Bird species seen in the vicinity of the Allotment (not necessarily breeding in the area)

Turkey vulture
Northern harrier
Sharp-shinned hawk
Red-tailed hawk
Swainson's hawk
American kestrel
California quail
Mourning dove
Great horned owl
Long-eared owl
Red shafted Flicker
Raven
Mountain chickadee
American robin
Mountain bluebird
Townsend's solitaire
Chipping sparrow
Brewer's sparrow
White-crowned sparrow
Dark-eyed junco
Brewer's blackbird

Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas Species List of known breeding in the vicinity of this allotment To see more information on habitats in the area control/click on the hyperlink, then on Hex. Click on a hexagon East of Bend in Deschutes County and find your way to the map hexagon 26203 [Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas](#).

Reptiles common in this habitat

Gopher snake
Northern sagebrush lizard
Racer
Western fence lizard

Amphibians common in this habitat

Pacific tree frog

Evaluation Sheet (Front)

9 Interrelated Indicators

Aerial Photo: _____

Management Unit: ALFALEA MARKE State: OR Office: 0.56 Range/Ecol. Site Code: _____
(Allotment or pasture)

Ecological Site Name: _____ Soil Map Unit/Component Name: LODSNEY-ROCK OUTCROP-DESKAMP COMPLEX 59C

Observers: ARMSTRONG / DEMMER Date: JANUARY 8-10, 2007

Location (description): 1 1/2 MILES WEST OF ALFALEA, WEST OF BENNET RD, SOUTH OF ALFALEA MKT RD

T. 17S R. 13E or _____ N. Lat. Or UTM E _____ m Position by GPS N
UTM Zone 10, Datum NAD 83
Sec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 35, 36 W. Long. N _____ m Photos taken Y / N

Size of evaluation area: 2 1/3 acres

Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on: Annual Production, Cover Produced During Current Year or Biomass

Soil/site verification:

Range/Ecol. Site Descr., Soil Surv., and/or Ecol. Ref. Area:

Surface texture _____

Depth: very shallow _____, shallow _____, moderate _____, deep _____

Type and depth of diagnostic horizons:

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Surf. Efferv.: none _____, v. slight _____, slight _____, strong _____, violent _____

Parent material _____ Slope _____ % Elevation _____ ft.

Average annual precipitation _____ inches

Evaluation Area:

Surface texture SANDY SOILS w/ LAVA PRESSURE RING-ES

Depth: very shallow _____, shallow X, moderate _____, deep _____

Type and depth of diagnostic horizons:

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Surf. Efferv.: none _____, v. slight _____, slight _____, strong _____, violent _____

Topographic position _____ Aspect ALL

Seasonal distribution _____

Recent weather (last 2 years) (1) drought _____, (2) normal X, or (3) wet _____.

Wildlife use, livestock use (intensity and season of allotted use), and recent disturbances:

HEAVY DEER AND ELK USE ON WEST SIDE, BUT SIGNS OF BOTH THROUGHOUT THE ALLOTMENT. LIVESTOCK USE MOSTLY ALONG IRRIGATION CANALS IN WESTERN PORTION OF THE ALLOTMENT. OHV USE, OFF ROAD USE IN NORTH BUT SCATTERED THROUGHOUT ALLOTMENT

Off-site influences on evaluation area:

Criteria used to select this particular evaluation area as REPRESENTATIVE (specific info. and factors considered; degree of "representativeness")

Other remarks (continue on back if necessary)

Reference: (1) Reference Sheet: _____; Author: _____; Creation Date: _____
or (2) Other (e.g., name and date of ecological site description; locations of ecological reference area(s)) _____

