

# Results of Assessment/Establishment of Cause Achieving Standards for Rangeland Health Conforming with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

**Resource Area:** Central Oregon Resource Area  
**Geographic Area of Assessment:** Paulina  
**Allotment Assessed:** Indian Creek 00016  
**Period Assessment Conducted:** 2007

**Assessment determination:** Not meeting Standards

Standard 2	Not meeting	Not making progress towards meeting	Livestock are contributing
Standard 3	Not meeting	Not making progress towards meeting	Livestock are contributing
Standard 4	Not meeting	Not making progress towards meeting	Livestock are contributing
Standard 5	Not meeting	Not making progress towards meeting	Livestock are contributing

**Assessment Benchmark:** Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington. Approved on August 12, 1997 by the Secretary of the Interior. A User Guide to Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Supporting Science for Lotic Areas TR 1737-15, 1998.

**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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9/24/07  
Date

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**Assessment Approval:**

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**Appendices:**

- A. Allotment Assessment Findings
- B. Range Site Assessment Table
- C. Map
- D. Field Forms

## 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:

Public Land Upland Acres: 1,831  
Public Land AUMs: 81  
Public Land Stream Miles: Indian Creek 2.6 miles  
Management Category: Improve

### I. Standard 1 (Watershed Function - Uplands)

#### A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress toward Standard
- 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

#### C. Rationale/Evidence

All the public lands assessed passed this standard, 850 acres. Refer to Appendix B, Range Site Assessment Table. The assessments showed a departure of none-to-slight and slight-to-moderate from the ecological reference site regarding soil stability and hydrologic function. Soil stability and hydrologic function are the primary attributes for upland watershed functionality. The main concern is a significant loss of the native bunchgrass component in the John Day Very Shallow 12-16 PZ ecological site, which was rated in fair condition during the inventory in the early 1980s. The departure from what is expected for this indicator was rated as extreme; however, all other indicators were within acceptable limits.

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

#### A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward (Upper Indian Creek Enclosure)
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward (Lower Indian Creek Enclosure)
- Standard Does Not Apply

#### B. Establishment of Cause:

- Livestock are significantly contributing to the failure to meet the standard (Lower Indian Creek Enclosure)
- Livestock are not significant contributors to the failure to meet the standard (Upper Indian Creek Enclosure)
- Failure to meet the standard is related to other uses or conditions: \_\_\_ on-site \_\_\_ off-site
- Not Applicable

#### C. Rationale/Evidence

The Riparian/Wetland Standard is not met due to PFC Assessment determinations on Indian Cr. PFC Assessments were completed within the two enclosures on Indian Cr. The remainder of Indian Cr. managed by the BLM upstream of the enclosures was not assessed for PFC which included approximately 0.20 miles of intermittent stream channel and 1.0 mile of ephemeral stream channel.

Indian Creek within the upper most enclosure assessed for PFC (0.50 miles) is an intermittent to interrupted

perennial stream, and rates as Functional-at-Risk with an Upward Trend. There is localized bank cutting but some rocky substrate dissipates most of the energy, thereby limiting the amount of erosion taking place within the channel. Riparian vegetation is lacking, and following 25+ years of exclusion should have extensive willow and alder. All of the young alder and willow is being heavily grazed by what appears to be wildlife as there was no recent evidence of livestock within the enclosure. However, there is uncertainty as to how much trespass livestock play a role in the condition of the riparian vegetation. Since the upper enclosure is more difficult to access for compliance checks, it's possible that livestock are contributing more to the use in the enclosure than was readily apparent on the day of the assessment.

The lower enclosure assessed for PFC (0.75 miles) is an interrupted perennial, with potential to become a perennial stream, and rates as Functional-at-Risk with a Downward Trend. The channel is actively downcutting and bank cutting, with very limited amount of willow and alder to dissipate stream energy. As a result the stream gradient is too high and localized areas of rock are the only roughness available to dissipate stream energy. Due to excessive erosion and downcutting, the stream is losing access to the floodplain with a subsequent loss in the riparian ecosystem. The lower enclosure is more accessible for compliance checks and trespass livestock are found within the enclosure on an annual basis.

### III. Standard 3 (Ecological Processes)

#### A. Determination

- Meeting the Standard
- Not Meeting the Standard; Making Significant Progress Toward (250 acres of range site R010B032OR)
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward (600 acres of range site R010B032OR)
- 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

Of the public lands assessed, 245 acres (29%) met this standard and 605 acres (71%) did not. Refer to Appendix B, Range Site Assessment Table. As a result this standard is not being met for the allotment. In addition, it was difficult to determine if the ecological site assessed is improving or not, but due to a lack of young perennial native bunchgrasses or seedlings, it appears not to be making progress towards meeting this standard. Livestock use, including frequent trespass use, is the main factor in keeping this site from improving.

The biotic integrity of a site is the primary attribute for this standard. The assessment indicated moderate-to-extreme departure for functional/structural groups and annual production from what is expected on a John Day Very Shallow 12 – 16 PZ ecological site. There should be a composition of 30 to 50 percent bluebunch wheatgrass, by weight, but the site is dominated by a nonnative annual grass called North Africa grass, *Ventenata dubia*. As a result, the bunchgrass component is significantly reduced, which in turn, reduces the amount of annual forage production.

### 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

- 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

Standard 4 is not met based on BLM stream temperature data collected over the last 4-5 years on Indian Creek. Available stream temperature data collected by the BLM was not supplied to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). Therefore, Indian Creek is not currently considered water quality limited for stream temperature and does not appear on the 2004/2006 303(d) list. However, stream temperature data indicates that it would not meet the temperature standard of 18°C for salmonid trout rearing and migration.

**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 (Minority of acres)
- Not Meeting the Standard; Not Making Significant Progress Toward (Majority of acres)

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:

Standard 5 does not meet because the majority of acres for Standards 2 & 3 failed. The majority of the sagebrush canopy cover is in a class 3 which is adequate.

Redband trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) are a Bureau sensitive species, and currently inhabit Indian Creek. The present condition and lack of habitat of Indian Creek is not promoting a healthy and viable population.

**VI. Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management:**

- Conforms with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
- Does not conform with Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, Guideline No(s)

Recommendations:

1. In order to accelerate biotic and hydrologic conditions, a rest-rotation grazing system should be instituted. The system needs to incorporate one year when the allotment may be grazed anytime, followed by use after August 1<sup>st</sup> to incorporate "seed-tromp", with a third year of complete rest to encourage seedling establishment. This system should accelerate ecological recover of the native bunchgrass and improve water infiltration.
2. The BLM should increase the frequency of livestock compliance to a biweekly interval from May through August with once-a-month visits for the remaining time. Each compliance check should include a complete inspection of both riparian exclosures to insure the integrity of the fences.

**Livestock Grazing Management Guidelines**

The following management guidelines should be incorporated into the future management actions. A complete list of guidelines can be found in the Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington.

1. Provide adequate cover to promote infiltration, conserve soil moisture and to maintain soil stability in upland areas.
2. Promote soil surface conditions that support infiltration.
3. Avoid sub-surface soil compaction that retards the movement of water in the soil profile.
4. Maintain or rest for diverse plant populations and communities that fully occupy the potential rooting volume of

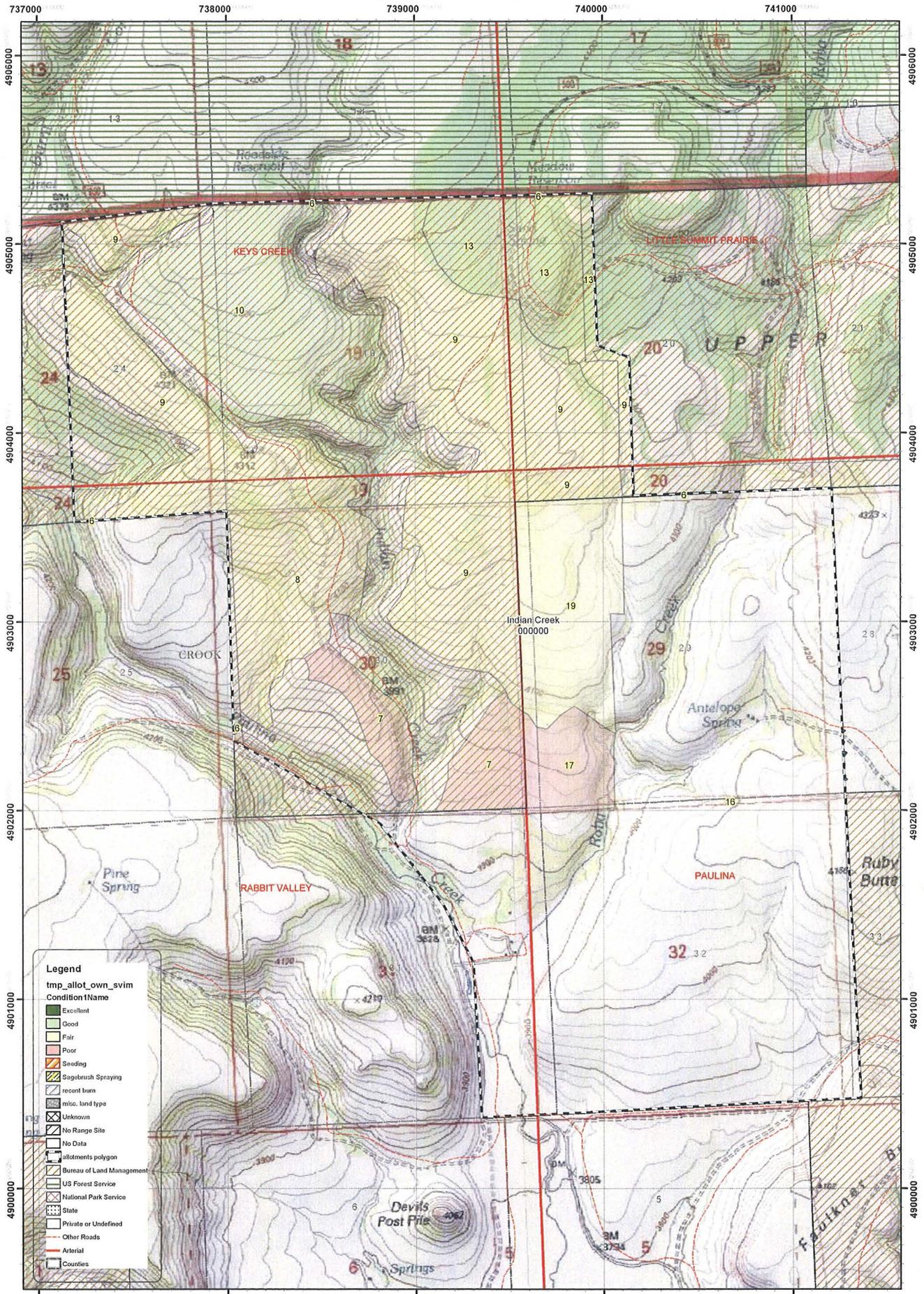
the soil.

5. Restore plant communities to promote photosynthesis throughout the potential growing season.
6. Promote soil and site conditions that provide the opportunity for the establishment of desirable plants.
7. Provide for the life cycle requirements and maintain or restore the habitat elements of native (including T&E, special status and locally important species) and desired plants and animals.
8. Help prevent the increase and spread of noxious weeds.
9. Protect or restore water quality.
10. Provide adequate cover and plant community structure to promote stream bank stability, debris and sediment capture and floodwater energy dissipation in riparian areas.

**Appendix B**  
**Range Site Assessment Table**

Transect No.	Range Site	Acres PL	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5
ICA-T2	JD Very Shallow 12-16 PZ	605	Meeting	N/A	Not Meeting	N/A	Not Meeting
ICA-T4	JD Very Shallow 12-16 PZ	<u>245</u>	Meeting	N/A	Meeting	N/A	Not Meeting
	Total Upland Acres	850					
	Fenced Riparian - Upper	20	N/A	Meeting	N/A	Not Meeting	Meeting
	Fenced Riparian - Lower	<u>40</u>	N/A	Not Meeting	N/A	Not Meeting	Not Meeting
	Total Riparian Acres	60					
	Total Acres Assessed	910					
			Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting
		Acres	850	20	245	0	20
		Percent	100%	33%	29%	0%	2%
			Not Meeting				
		Acres	0	40	605	60	890
		Percent	0%	67%	71%	100%	98%

# Indian Creek Allotment SVIM (0016)



**Legend**

tmp\_allot\_own\_svim

Condition1Name

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Seeding
- Sagebrush Spraying
- recent burn
- misc. land type
- Unknown
- No Range Site
- No Data
- allotments polygon
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service
- National Park Service
- State
- Private or Undefined
- Other Roads
- Arterial
- Counties



# Field Forms

## Lotic Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Indian Cr.  
 Date: 7/25/07 Segment/Reach ID: Upper Fritchman T155 Rg 36 Sec 30  
 Miles: 0.5 Acres:  
 ID Team Observers: J. Mena, K. Williams, S. Smith, M. McLean

Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGIC
✓			1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events <i>Exposed to water from floodplain in intermittent channel.</i>
		✓	2) Where beaver dams are present are they active and stable
✓			3) Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) <i>Sinuosity is good, width is ok.</i>
	✓		4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent <i>Widening only adjacent to bank. Forest extends out as far as bank, rocky substrate.</i>
✓			5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation

Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION
	✓		6) Diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery) <i>You see older &amp; mid but being from the ground very dense, old middle aged, some taller alder, an old willow.</i>
✓			7) Diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery) <i>Several kinds of hick. water, willows &amp; alder.</i>
✓			8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics <i>Lot of upland grasses down for soil a little, but also sedges &amp; sedge.</i>
✓			9) Streambank vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding high streamflow events <i>Mid. wood woody vegetation. Herbaceous also.</i>
✓			10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor <i>except for woody vegetation hedged back.</i>
	✓		11) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows <i>Need woody vegetation and sedges/juncos.</i>
✓			12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)

Yes	No	N/A	EROSION DEPOSITION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) adequate to dissipate energy <i>local high cutting of banks. But rock is doing pretty well at dissipating energy</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation <i>sedg. is coming in</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16) System is vertically stable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition)

Remarks (Rationale for Rating)

*Riparian vegetation is lacking. Need more woody vegetation & other debris to help dissipate energy. But the banks are not eroding. Not doing poorly. Sediment is being deposited annually.*

Summary Determination

Functional Rating:

- Proper Functioning Condition
- Functional - At Risk
- Nonfunctional
- Unknown

Trend for Functional - At Risk:

- Upward
- Downward
- Not Apparent

Are factors contributing to unacceptable conditions outside the control of the manager?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what are those factors?

- Flow regulations
- Mining activities
- Upstream channel conditions
- Channelization
- Road encroachment
- Oil field water discharge
- Augmented flows
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(Revised 1998)

### Lotic Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Leahurst, IL  
 Date: 7/15/07 Segment/Reach ID: Lower watershed of the ...  
 Miles: 0.75 Acres: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ID Team Observers: J. ...

Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGIC
✓			1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events <i>Should be a "channel" and is in some places, but also inundated by stream in confined into a B. into a G. in some spots.</i>
		✓	2) Where beaver dams are present are they active and stable
✓			3) Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) <i>sinuosity ok, but gradient too high. w/d ok</i>
	✓		4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent <i>Downcutting channel → losing riparian system</i>
✓			5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation

Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION
✓			6) Diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery) <i>older, middle, young willows and sedges</i>
✓			7) Diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery) <i>willow, alder, sycamore, sedges, rushes</i>
✓			8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics
✓			9) Streambank vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding high streamflow events <i>Some areas yes, others no. Slope into rip veg. not present.</i>
✓			10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor <i>However willows stressed on lower end due to drought</i>
	✓		11) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows <i>Not enough willow &amp; sedge.</i>
✓			12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)

Yes	No	N/A	EROSION DEPOSITION
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) adequate to dissipate energy <i>rock only dissipator, forcing floods to access on "C" channels.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation <i>some willow coming in but very little</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		16) System is vertically stable
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition) <i>excessive eroding</i>

Remarks (Rationale for Rating)

*Channel active by stream cutting a bank cutting. Not enough woody veg. to dissipate energy.*

Summary Determination

Functional Rating:

- Proper Functioning Condition
- Functional - At Risk
- Nonfunctional
- Unknown

Trend for Functional - At Risk:

- Upward
- Downward
- Not Apparent

Are factors contributing to unacceptable conditions outside the control of the manager?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what are those factors?

- Flow regulations
- Mining activities
- Upstream channel conditions
- Channelization
- Road encroachment
- Oil field water discharge
- Augmented flows
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(Revised 1998)

# Evaluation Sheet (Page 1)

Aerial Photo: \_\_\_\_\_

Management Unit Indian Creek State CA Office ICM Range/Ecol. Site Code: M010XB0320A

Ecological Site Name: JD Very Shallow 12-16 PZ Soil Map Unit/Component Name: Coarse very cobbly clay loam

Observers: Lyle Andrews & Don Zolnerovich Date: 7/25/07

Location (description): Ref ICA-T2

T. \_\_\_\_\_ R. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ N. Lat. Or UTM E 0739065 m Position by GPS?  N  
Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ W. Long. N 4904486 m UTM Zone 10, Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Photos taken  Y/N

Size of evaluation area 605 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Depth: very shallow \_\_, shallow \_\_, moderate \_\_, deep \_\_  
Type and depth of diagnostic horizons:  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Surf. Efferv.: none \_\_, v. slight \_\_, slight \_\_, strong \_\_, violent \_\_  
Topographic position \_\_\_\_\_ Aspect \_\_\_\_\_  
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:  
Old elk sign; probably fall/winter/early spring use area.

Off-site influences on evaluation area: None

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) (T-3)  
Inspected Case #9 in the western part of the allotment and determined the  
site is very similar to this site. It appears to have a little more blue bunch,  
annuals and litter layer. Two photos taken at UTM 10 E 0739065,  
4904486. This same range type extends into Sec. 30; Case #8 should be Case 9.

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)) \_\_\_\_\_





### Evaluation Sheet (Page 1)

Aerial Photo: \_\_\_\_\_

Management Unit Judson Creek State OR Office CS4 Range/Ecol. Site Code: B410XB0320A  
(Allotment or pasture)

Ecological Site Name: SD Very Shallow 12-16PZ Soil Map Unit/Component Name: Coarsest very cobbly clay loam

Observers: Lyle Andrews & Max Labanick Date: 7-25-07

Location (description): T-4

T. \_\_\_\_\_ R. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ N. Lat. Or UTM E 0737823 m Position by GPS?  N

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ W. Long. N 4964806 m Photos taken?  N  
UTM Zone 10, Datum \_\_\_\_\_

Size of evaluation area 245 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Depth: very shallow \_\_, shallow \_\_, moderate \_\_, deep \_\_

Type and depth of diagnostic horizons:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Surf. Efferv.: none \_\_, v. slight \_\_, slight \_\_, strong \_\_, violent \_\_

Topographic position \_\_\_\_\_ Aspect \_\_\_\_\_

Seasonal distribution \_\_\_\_\_

Recent weather (last 2 years) (1) drought \_\_, (2) normal , or (3) wet \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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)

One of the best conditions for this allotment.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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)) \_\_\_\_\_



