TABLE B – * FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO S&GS FAILURE BY ALLOTMENT AND PASTURE WITHIN THE EVALUATION AREA

15 MILE COMMUNITY, MCCORMICK, MCDERMITT, ZIMMERMAN, WHITEHORSE BUTTE, ALBISU-ALCORTA, BARREN VALLEY, CAMPBELL, AND TENMILE GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Note : Upland and riparian factor column abbreviations are explained on the second page of this table.

Grazing Allotment	Pasture Name	Upland Factors	Riparian/Wetland and Water Quality Factor(s)
15 Mile Community #01201	Angel Canyon Native		R2
	Angel Canyon Seeding	T2, T4, T6	
	Basque Seeding East	T1, T2, T4, T6	
	Basque Seeding West	T1, T2, T6	
	Burro Seeding	T3	
	Cascade Brush Control	T2	
	Dry Farm South		R2
	Etchart Seeding	T1, T2, T5, T6	
	Frenchie North	T2, T6	
	Green Ponds		R1
	Jaca Seeding	T2, T4, T6	R3
	Jackson Creek North	T2	R2
	Jackson Creek South	T2, T4	R6
	McDermitt Seeding East	T1, T2, T3, T6	
	McDermitt Seeding West	T2, T6	
	Oregon Canyon BC	T2	
	Oregon Canyon Sdg East	T3, T4, T6	
	Oregon Canyon Sdg West	T1, T2, T6	
	Overshoe Seeding North	T1, T2, T5, T6	
	Overshoe Seeding South	T5	
	Pronghorn	T1, T6	
	Schoolhouse Seeding East	T1, T2, T4, T5, T6	
	Schoolhouse Seeding West	T1, T2, T4, T5, T6	
	Twelve Mile Seeding	T2, T6	R5
McCormick #01202	Payne Creek		R2
	Cash Canyon		R7
	Deafenbaugh Rip	T2	
	Bretz Seeding		R7
	Flat Top Seeding	T2, T4, T6	
McDermitt Creek #01205	McDermitt Creek	T2	
Zimmerman #01203	Pinky	T1	
Whitehorse Butte #01206	Willow Butte Seeding	T1	
	Buckskin Seeding	T1, T5, T6	
	Fish Creek Seeding N	T3, T4	R2
	Fish Creek Seeding S	T3, T4	R2
	Frenchie South	T1, T2	
	Red Mountain North	T2	R8
	Red Mountain South	T2,	
	Whitehorse Seeding	T1, T6	
Barren Valley 10801	The Gap	T2	
	Three Man Butte Well	T2	
	12 Mile Ridge	T2	
Albisu/Alcorta 01304	Andy Fife	T2	
	Lazy T Upper	T2, T3	
	Lazy T Lower	T2, T3	
Campbell #11306	Lucky 7 FFR	T2, T3, T6	
Ten Mile #01308	Ten Mile Seeding	T2, T3, T6	

**** FACTORS LEGEND***

Upland (Terrestrial) Factors

T1 – Monitoring studies indicate loss or weakened key perennial grasses (livestock forage species) such as bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirrel-tail, Thurber's needlegrass, or crested wheatgrass. Note that if upland trend plots were never established in a pasture or if established trend plots could not be relocated and re-read, BLM concluded it did not have sufficient hard evidence to associate livestock grazing use alone with a decline in rangeland health. More than 40% of the pastures evaluated by BLM did not have upland trend plots needed to determine vegetative trend during the Assessment.

T2 - Invasive annual plants including cheatgrass, bur buttercup, Russian thistle, clasping pepper-weed, tumble mustard, and others occupy a substantial part of a pasture and ecological processes have been significantly altered.

T3 - The geographic extent of grassland habitat (native or introduced grasses) has significantly altered ecological processes.and wildlife habitat values. Functional / structural plant groups are either missing or substantially departed from what is expected. Shrub-based wildlife habitat values are missing including forage, structure, secure travel corridors, hiding cover, thermal shelter, and landbird nesting sites. Local rangeland conditions represent a threat to the long-term persistence of sagebrush dependent species of management importance.

T4 – Gray rabbitbrush is prevalent due to past disturbance.

T5 – Weak native forb composition and abundance.

T6 – The cumulative impacts of disturbance factors including drought, livestock grazing, jackrabbit use, and defoliator insects have all lead to an overall decline in rangeland vigor and productivity. Determination of which factor is most influential cannot be made with available resource information. Locations where these complex interactions have occurred are typically below 5,000 feet elevation where climatic conditions and soil capability are naturally limiting.

Riparian and Wetland factors

R1 – Monitoring studies have indicated a downward trend or weaker than expected recovery of riparian habitat.

R2 – Poor quality stream or meadow conditions were observed during the assessment but no monitoring studies have been established to determine trend and causal factors.

R3 – Impaired riparian function due to dewatering by a privately held water right.

R4 – Landform naturally limits riparian capability and function.

R5 – Past hydrologic events such as stream down-cutting continue to impair and influence riparian function.

R6 – Existing roads or gulleys are impairing riparian function.

R7 – Mine effluent may be degrading water quality (Bretz Mine).

R8 – Wild horse yearlong grazing impacts on riparian areas.