The BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program

Congress directed the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in 1971 to manage and protect America's wild horses and burros as part of a **thriving natural ecological balance** on public lands.



Since receiving federal protection, the wild horse and burro population on the public lands has soared, affecting the ecological balance. The Challenge 25,000 wild horses and burros lived on public lands in 1971

27,000

wild horses and burros can live in balance with wildlife and livestock on healthy public lands

82,000 wild horses and burros and the second s



Adoption and Sales Program



Cost of Care



The BLM spends nearly 2/3 of the wild horse and burro program's annual budget to care for unadopted and unsold animals, leaving few funds for on-range management and care.

Overpopulation Has Consequences

Too many horses and burros in one area can lead to overgrazing, as well as:

starvation and thirst for horses, burros, and other wildlife less native vegetation and more invasive weeds, such as cheatgrass more wild horses and burros on highways and private property in search of food and water



Solving the Challenge

No one action or tool can adequately address this urgent situation. The BLM continues to seek a variety of new management tools and effective partners who can help put the wild horse and burro program back on a sustainable track.



ongoing research projects to develop better fertility control methods and other management tools





trained animals found homes in 2017 thanks in part to the work of BLM partners and volunteers



35

off-range pastures provide open space for unadopted and unsold wild horses at lower costs than corrals





The BLM is committed to working with Congress, state and local governments, partner organizations, and the public to find commonsense solutions for putting the wild horse and burro program back on a sustainable and fiscally responsible track.

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