

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN

MARIETTA WILD BURRO HERD MANAGEMENT AREA



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Carson City District
Walker Resource Area



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I. Introduction and Background

A. Purpose

Wild Horse and Burro Regulations, 43 CFR Part 4700, requires the authorized officer to prepare a herd management area plan (HMAP) on herd management areas (HMA). This plan presents management direction for the Marietta HMA.

B. Location and Area

The HMA is located in Mineral County, Nevada, approximately 30 miles southeast of Hawthorne, Nevada. Teels Marsh lies generally in the center of the HMA, with the historical mining town of Marietta in the northern portion. The HMA contains approximately 66,500 acres of public land and approximately 1,550 acres of private land. The HMA includes the entire herd area (that area delineated as the burro habitat at the time of passage of P.L. 92-195). The private lands are, for the most part, patented claims and mill sites. Several "forties" surround springs within the HMA (see map I).

C. Resource Information

1. Land Use Planning

The Walker Resource Management Plan (RMP) is the land use plan which provides the general guidance as to the management of the HMA. The RMP states that the HMAP would be the document which would implement the land use planning decisions for wild horses and burros. The following decisions from the RMP affect the Marietta HMA:

- a. Recommend to the Bureau of Land Management Director that the HMA be designated as a wild burro range.
- b. Initially manage for a population level of 129 head of wild burros.
- c. Seven water developments be developed for horses and burros within the RMP area.
- d. Future adjustments in livestock and wild horses and burros will be based on consultation with interested parties and an analysis of data from monitoring studies.
- e. Develop and implement an Allotment Management Plan (AMP) for the Marietta Allotment.

2. Wild Burro Population

The exact origin of the burro population is not documented, however, the livestock permittee in the area was told that about 60 years ago a man named Joe Rudi used four head of burros to pack ore from his mine down to Marietta. About fifty years ago, a man by the name of "Burro" Smith brought another seven burros into the area. These eleven burros, supposedly, were the beginning stock for the population which inhabits the HMA now. However, there exists the possibility that the population may have an earlier origin from the time that the Marietta Mining District was active with borax mining and refining from the early 1870s until the 1890s. Burros may have escaped or been turned loose at that time.

The earliest documented census was 68 head in 1973, the next count in 1975 resulted in 111 head being sighted. In 1979, another inventory resulted in 220 burros counted. Another count later in 1979 resulted in 246 burros. In 1982, a census revealed 264 head. On May 16, 1983, just prior to a removal effort, 398 head were counted. Two hundred eighty-eight head were removed, and another census was conducted resulting in 162 head being counted. These last two census figures and the removal figure were run through the "Calibrating an Index by Removal Method" resulting in the counts only seeing an estimated 82% of the "true" population. Another 69 head were removed in June 1983 to bring the population into accord with the proper stocking rate and proper utilization.

The most recent census was conducted in June 1986, and resulted in 139 head being counted.

Distribution has been compiled from aerial censuses, however these are conducted usually only once every three years. Therefore, there is a lack of data to analyze yearlong distribution of the burros.

Only one removal has been conducted in this area. This resulted in some disruption of the family groups (social structure). Yearly gathering operations, necessary to remove the past year's population increase in order to maintain the population at a level where proper forage utilization remains constant, would disrupt the family groups continually. To reduce this disruption, removal operations should be conducted at intervals of 4 to 5 years apart.

At the present time, the population of burros is unrestricted in their movement within the HMA. This allows the burros to freely roam at will. This situation should be maintained

There is concern by some groups and individuals that a population with low numbers, such as this one, may not be viable and not genetically diverse. However, it appears at this time, that the population is healthy due to its continued increase and the animals themselves are in fair to good condition.

3. Wildlife

The HMA slightly overlaps deer key winter range in the Excelsior Mountains in the area around Marietta Mines. Also, the HMA abutts a bighorn sheep release area that is located between Moho Mountain and Silver Dyke Canyon area. Fourteen head of bighorn sheep were released in the area January 1986 with more releases planned until 25-30 animals reside in the area. A few burros have expanded outside the HMA boundary into the lower edges of the bighorn habitat.

4. Soils

The Walker RMP states that accelerated wind erosion is approaching soil loss tolerances in the Teels Marsh Area. Burros have been the only herbivore of significance which has utilized the plants around Teels Marsh for at least ten years. Livestock use has been minor in recent years and the use by livestock has been limited to the area south of German Spring (see map II). Therefore, the overutilization of the plants around Teels Marsh, which in turn has led to less ground cover and accelerated erosion, is attributed only to the burros. Additional soil studies are needed to determine what the correlation is between the population level of burros and soil loss.

5. Livestock Grazing

The HMA covers approximately half of the Marietta Allotment. Currently recognized grazing preference for two permittees is 2015 AUM's during the period from December 1 to March 15 for the entire allotment. The two permittees are Mervin McKay (1215 AUM's of

preference) and Harris Brothers (800 AUM's of preference). Active livestock grazing use in recent years has been limited, ranging from 100-500 AUM's annually. Overlap between livestock and burro grazing is primarily in the area south of German Spring (approximately 10 percent of the HMA). Livestock have not grazed the area of severe utilization, north around Teels Marsh for at least ten years (see maps II and III).

The HMA also covers a small portion of the presently unallocated Candelaria Allotment.

6. Vegetation

The vegetation of the area includes Indian ricegrass, galleta grass, bottlebrush squirreltail, desert greasewood, shadscale, sagebrush, pinyon pine, rabbitbrush and spiny menodora. The key forage species is Indian ricegrass due to its preference by the burros and livestock.

The utilization of the forage plants prior the Spring 1983 wild burro removal operation was severe in approximately 80% of the HMA. Utilization monitoring in the Fall of 1985, only 2 1/2 years after the removal, resulted in a finding of severe utilization approaching 80% of the acreage within the HMA again (see map II). Severe utilization is defined as 81 to 100% of the current year's plant growth of the key forage plants has been removed. Also, current year's seedstalks are not evident. During utilization computation, the midpoint of the utilization class is used (for severe, 90%).

One reason the utilization is severe is that many of the Indian ricegrass plants were repeatedly grazed year after year severely until many of the plants died. Therefore, even after a significant reduction in burro numbers, there are fewer plants to provide the forage needed. Although there are a few seedlings, the Indian ricegrass plants are very difficult to locate in the areas of severe and heavy utilization. There is concern that a viable seed source for reproduction of new plants is scarce. Recovery of the Indian ricegrass plant population may take many years or never recover.

Other plants are being utilized, but to what extent is unknown. To determine if the current key forage species is proper, there is a need to know what other species and to what extent these other species are being utilized.

Two key areas have been established within the HMA. Both areas have had the ecological status determined for them. Ecological status is defined as the present state of the vegetation and soil production of an ecological site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. Ecological status is expressed as a relative degree to what kinds, proportions, and the amounts of the plants in the present plant community to that which occurs in the potential natural community (in percent by air dry weight). The four seral stage classes that relate to the potential natural community are:

| <u>Percent of Potential Natural Community by Air Dry Weight</u> | <u>Seral Stage</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 76-100 | Potential Natural Community |
| 51-75 | Late Seral |
| 26-50 | Mid Seral |
| 0-25 | Early Seral |

The first key area is located approximately 1 1/2 miles east, northeast of German Spring. The ecological status rated as early seral. The second key area is located approximately 3 miles northwest of Rock House Spring. The ecological status here also is rated as early seral. These early seral classifications are indications that the more desirable plant species have been overutilized repeatably for many years causing death to the plants and therefore a reduced composition of desirable plants as compared to the potential natural community.

No key area has been established in the northwestern portion of the HMA at this time, however, this is an area where burros seem to concentrate during portions of the year.

Use pattern maps have been used to help locate the key areas. Use pattern mapping should be continued to ensure that the established key areas are located where the animals utilize and depend on the forage resource.

7. Water

There are 36 known spring sites within the HMA. Most have riparian vegetation associated with them. Eleven are on private land. Of these eleven, two are dry, three are fenced and six are moderately used by burros at the present time. These six springs could be fenced off at any time by the private land owners making them unavailable.

Twenty-five of the springs are on public lands, two of which have certified water rights on them. Of the twenty-three remaining, seven are dry leaving 16 springs available for wild burros. Most of these sixteen springs produce around 1 gpm. The burros are using all sixteen and are causing various amounts of damage to 14 of the spring sources by caving in the banks at the spring heads and pools. On some of these sites, the riparian vegetation is being impacted through trampling and utilization. Two of the springs have been developed with a backhoe and burro use is not impacting the sources.

8. Recreation

Little recreational activity takes place within the HMA. That which does occur is most likely by a person visiting and observing the ruins of the historic mining town of Marietta. It is unknown to the extent of recreation made from observing the burros. The public is generally unaware that wild burros exist in this part of Nevada.

9. Minerals

Sporadic mining activity takes place within the HMA. Mining operations have, in the past, occasionally applied for water rights on several of the springs on public land, but have failed to follow through with all the necessary requirements of the State Water Engineer. A few of the springs have been improved by mining operators.

D. Problem Summary

The following are the significant problems within the HMA.

1. Expansion of the burro herd is slowly taking place into areas outside the Herd Area. Title 43 CFR 4710.4 constrains management of wild horses or burros to Herd Areas.

2. Soil loss is approaching tolerance levels.
3. Overutilization of forage plants is occurring on a significant portion of the HMA. This extends to the riparian vegetation around the springs. A reduction of frequency in the number of Indian ricegrass plants, a key forage species, has resulted from this repeated overutilization.
4. The potential exists for water to be appropriated for other uses than burros, particularly on private land, thereby reducing its availability for burro use. This could greatly effect their free-roaming behavior or totally eliminate the population within the HMA.

The first three problems are all interrelated. Analysis of utilization studies indicates there are excess animals in the HMA. The overutilization which has taken place in the HMA over the years has reduced the number of plants and therefore the amount of ground cover. This reduced ground cover allows erosion to increase which relates to soil loss tolerances. Also the reduced amounts of forage causes the burros to graze (in search for food) in areas outside the HMA.

II. Objectives and Management Methods

A. Habitat Objectives

Objective 1. Within the severe utilization area, but at least 1 1/2 miles from water, increase the frequency of the key species, Indian ricegrass, by 5% over a 5 year period.

Management Method - To implement this objective, proper utilization (55% yearlong per the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook) needs to be realized. To accomplish this, an adjustment in the population of wild burros is necessary. The following proper stocking rate formula is used:

$$\frac{\text{Present Utilization}}{\text{Present Population}} : \frac{\text{Proper Utilization}}{\text{Proper Population}}$$

Substituting the numbers results in,

$$\frac{90\% \text{ Utilization}}{139 \text{ Head}} : \frac{55\%}{X}$$

where X = 85 head.

Therefore, to provide for proper utilization, the population of wild burros will be adjusted to 85 head. Further monitoring data will be collected and analyzed, with the population adjusted to 85 head, to determine what the Appropriate Management Level (AML) should be set at.

Note: The entire burro population has been included in the formula because the burro use within the livestock/burro overlap area is normally less than 10 burros for a period of three to four months (as determined through aerial censuses). Therefore, all the burros contribute to the severe utilization north of the livestock/burro overlap area (see map III). As stated in section I.C.5. Livestock Grazing (page 3), livestock do not utilize the area of severe utilization, therefore livestock have not been included in the formula.

Management Method - An Allotment Management Plan (AMP) is scheduled for completion in Marietta allotment in 1988. This AMP is proposed to include most of the allotments grazed by the two permittees who have grazing preference in Marietta allotment. In addition to the Marietta allotment, the AMP will include Huntoon Valley allotment (allocated to Mervin McKay) and the unallocated Candelaria allotment which has been grazed periodically by the Harris Brothers on a temporary non-renewable basis.

During the preparation of the AMP, the BLM will propose implementing one of two alternatives, each of which would dedicate a majority of the HMA exclusively to burro habitat. These alternatives are: (1) adjusting grazing allotment boundaries to exclude a majority of the HMA from a grazing allotment or, (2) closure of a major portion of the HMA to livestock grazing.

During this AMP preparation, details of management actions will be determined after consultation with affected interests. Initial investigations indicate that alternative 1 will be the most likely course of action due to the existence of the unallocated Candelaria allotment which allows considerable management flexibility to adjust grazing preference in the Marietta Allotment.

Management Method - Establish two enclosed 1 acre seedings of Indian ricegrass and four-wing saltbush. These enclosed seedings will be placed as to allow the prevailing winds to scatter the seed of the protected plants to soils capable of providing establishment of new plants.

Objective 2. Maintain the free-roaming nature of the wild burros.

Management Method - All proposed projects will be carefully evaluated through an environmental assessment process as to their effect on free-roaming behavior and movement. Any projects creating adverse impacts will not be allowed.

Objective 3. Ensure long-term availability of water for wild burros.

Management Method - Apply for appropriation of water jointly with the livestock permittee on three springs which lie in the burro/livestock overlap use area. Three springs, which are in the area of the HMA used only by burros, are Public Water Reserves. Three of the spring sources and surrounding riparian area will be protected with water available in troughs or small dugouts for all animals to drink from. (See Map)

B. Animal Objectives

Objective 4. Maintain a healthy herd of 85 head of burros, with a variation of approximately 20 percent.

Management Method - Periodic (estimated at 4 to 5 years) burro reduction operations will take place when the population reaches approximately 100 head. The removal would reduce the population down to approximately 70 head. The herd would then be allowed to build naturally until the population again approximated 100 animals. The average number of animals would remain at 85 head and would dovetail with Objective 1. Any animals located in an expansion area would receive priority for removal, with those in the bighorn habitat receiving special emphasis.

Objective 5. Provide to the general public a knowledge that wild burros occupy the Marietta area and the opportunity to observe wild burros.

Management Method - Place signs on State Highway 10, so the general public will know that they are within or near the Herd Management Area. Signs required would be 2 directional/mileage signs, 3 HMA boundary signs and 2 roadside interpretive signs.

If the BLM Director designates the HMA as a wild burro range, involve the news media for as full coverage as possible.

III. Management Evaluation and Revision

A. Habitat Studies

1. Ecological Status

As stated, ecological status is defined as the present state of the vegetation and soil production of an ecological site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. Ecological status has been completed for two key areas within the HMA, and another key area with ecological status will be established in the northwestern portion of the HMA within one year of the date of this HMAP. Ecological status is needed to establish the areas of frequency sampling (see Trend). Ecological status will then be rerated four, nine and fourteen years after the initial rating.

2. Trend

Trend is the direction of change in ecological status. The method of measuring trend will be the frequency sampling procedure. Two frequency transects have been established on the key areas. Another will be established in the northwestern portion of the HMA. The rereading of the trend will also occur at four, nine and fourteen years.

3. Utilization and Use Patterns

Key forage plant utilization studies will occur twice yearly for two years. The first reading will take place approximately six months after first spring growth (Sept. 15 - Oct. 1); the second reading just slightly before or at greenup (March 15 - April 1). If the fall reading approximates half the yearlong (spring) utilization, then the utilization studies will be taken in the fall thereafter, due to ease of reading utilization and plant identification at that time of the year. If not, then spring readings will occur the third year and beyond. Use pattern maps will be developed from the utilization transects taken throughout the HMA.

4. Fecal Analysis

Fecal analysis is needed to determine if plants other than Indian ricegrass are the key species during all or part of the year. This will enhance the Utilization Studies. This study will take place within three years of plan approval.

B. Animal Studies

1. Actual Use

Helicopter censusing will be the method used to establish burro population estimates. Count/recounts will be used during removal efforts to determine if "Calibrating an Index by Removal Method" results are consistent. Censuses will be conducted during late June, July, August or September as to include and identify most of the young (see Young/Adult Ratios). These will occur approximately every two to three years.

Livestock actual use will come from billing statements and livestock counts during standard compliance checks.

2. Sex Ratios

Capture data will provide the sample set for this information. This will aid in determining if a healthy population exists.

3. Young/Adult Ratios

Capture data will provide the sample set for this information. This will aid in determining if a healthy population exists.

4. Age Structure

Capture data will provide the sample set for this information. This will aid in determining if a healthy population exists.

5. Animal Distribution

Both aerial and ground censuses will be employed to determine animal distribution during various seasons. Gathering animal distribution information by air will occur in conjunction with the helicopter censusing (see actual use). Ground observations will be made 3 to 4 times yearly by driving the major roads around the HMA and plotting the locations of the animals on maps.

C. Soils Studies

A series of watershed monitoring stations will be set up in 1987 in the Marietta Basin for the purpose of monitoring soil loss. The stations will be approximately one acre in size, and will be placed on major soil types and map unit components. Average soil loss will be determined from ten random transects which will be in each monitoring area.

D. Evaluation

At the 5 year timeframe, the results of the fourth year reratings of ecological status and trend will be evaluated to measure progress toward attainment of Objective 1. The plan may be revised if, through this evaluation, Objective 1 standards are not being met. Evaluation will include a review of statistical significance, however, this will not be the sole factor in determining if the plan is to be revised.

Utilization results and use pattern maps will be analyzed to determine if too many burros or livestock may be influential in not meeting that objective. Actual use will be used in revision of the numbers in the plan. The fecal analysis may be used to modify the key forage plant(s) used in the utilization and frequency studies if the results show high dietary preference for other plants in addition to Indian ricegrass.

Results of the soil monitoring studies will also be used as an indication of Objective 1 being met.

The helicopter censuses will be key to identifying the need for removals in accordance with Objective 4.

The young/adult ratios may indicate that removals need not be as frequent as estimated. If censuses and/or young/adult ratios indicate a declining population, then the HMAP objectives should be revised at the 5 year point to possibly include introduction of burros from other populations, etc.

Skewed sex ratios would indicate the need for capturing extra animals and selecting the sex to return to the HMA.

Animal distribution and use pattern mapping will be used to reevaluate important water sources.

All the above evaluations of population data will be analyzed as recommended in Nevada State Office Manual Supplement 4730.

IV. Funding

All actions undertaken pursuant to this plan are contingent upon available funding and manpower.

V. Signatures

Prepared by:

Timothy B. Reuwsaat
Timothy B. Reuwsaat
Wild Horse and Burro Specialist
Carson City District

7-1-87
Date

Reviewed by:

Norman L. Murray
Norman L. Murray
Assistant District Manager for Resources
Carson City District

7-6-87
Date

Recommended for Approval by:

J. Matthiessen
John Matthiessen
Area Manager
Walker Resource Area

6 July 1987
Date

Norman L. Murray
James W. Elliott
District Manager
Carson City District

7-6-87
Date

I Concur:

E. F. Spang
Edward F. Spang
State Director, Nevada

7/16/87
Date

VI. References

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VII. Environmental Assessment

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Environmental Assessment is to analyze the effects of managing the wild burro population and habitat and a no action alternative for the Marietta Wild Burro Herd Management Area (HMA).

B. Description of Alternatives

1. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to implement the accompanying Herd Management Area Plan. The objectives contained in this plan are summarized:

- a. Increase the frequency of Indian ricegrass by 5%.
- b. Maintain the free-roaming nature of the wild burros.
- c. Ensure long-term availability of water for wild burros.
- d. Maintain a healthy herd of 85 head of burros with a variation of approximately 20%.
- e. Provide to the general public a knowledge that wild burros occupy the Marietta area.

The management actions, which will be implemented to attain these objectives are summarized:

- a. Obtain proper utilization of the forage species by adjusting the population of wild burros to 85 head.
- b. Propose an AMP which will dedicate a majority of of the HMA exclusively to burro habitat.

- c. Establish two protected seedings, allowing for a seed source of important forage species.
- d. Projects will not be allowed if they create adverse impacts to the free-roaming nature of the burros, as determined through an environmental assessment process.
- e. Apply for appropriation of water on three springs and declare 3 other springs as Public Water Reserves.
- f. Conduct periodic burro reductions to maintain a population of 85 head as a mid-point. Reductions would occur when the population reaches approximately 100 head, reducing down to a level of approximately 70 head.
- g. Place signs along State Highway 10, indicating the presence of the HMA. If the HMA is designated as a wild burro range, involve the news media as much as possible.

2. No Action Alternative

The no action alternative would not include any of the above objectives nor management actions. The population would remain at 129 and certain waters would not be declared Public Water Reserves or filed for appropriation.

C. Description of the Existing Situation

Refer to the Introduction and Background section in the Marietta Wild Burro Herd Management Area Plan for the description of the existing situation.

D. Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternative

1. Proposed Action

Increasing the frequency of Indian Ricegrass will provide additional forage to the burros. Reducing the population may eliminate some traits from the population, however, the remaining burros will benefit from

the improved forage availability, eliminating competition among themselves for their food. Some animals (less than 1%) may be injured or killed during removal operations in spite of all humane and safety precautions taken.

The successful completion of an AMP which dedicates the majority of the HMA exclusively to burro habitat will ensure that the burros will not be in competition with livestock in the future.

Reducing approximately 20% below the population midpoint, and allowing the population to exceed the population midpoint by 20%, will give periodic underutilization to the forage plants during the periods below the midpoint, which in turn will allow for reproduction of these plants and aid in the habitat improvement. Utilization will be exceeded, when the population is above the midpoint, however, this will be offset by the periods of underutilization. Long-term proper utilization will be realized.

Providing a plus or minus 20% from midpoint fluctuation will reduce the frequency of the removal operations, therefore, reducing the amount of man-caused interference with the burros' social structure.

Obtaining proper utilization will reduce the necessity by the burros to roam outside the HMA in search of food.

The additional ground cover from increased frequency of forage plants will reduce the amount of soil loss.

By not allowing range improvements that create adverse impacts to the free-roaming nature, the burros will be allowed to maintain their natural movements within the HMA.

Designating the public water reserves and applying for water appropriations with protection of three of these springs will ensure that long-term water will be available for the wild burros.

Placement of signs on State Highway 10 will provide the general public the opportunity to visit the HMA and means to know the HMA exists, therefore, they may observe the burros in their habitat.

2. No Action Alternative

Habitat improvement will not be realized with this alternative. The frequency of Indian Ricegrass will decline further, even through periodic population reductions to the initial level of 129 head. The animals will continue to search for food and may begin using bighorn sheep waters frequently, therefore, causing the bighorn sheep to rely on fewer alternate water sources. The HMA will be "home" to just a few burros, reducing the chances for the public to observe the burros.

The habitat will decline at a greater rate should livestock be grazed in the area north of German Spring within the HMA.

Removals to the 129 population will occur frequently (estimated every 2 to 3 years) in an attempt to reach proper utilization. This will cause interference with the social structure of the burros. Some animals may be injured or killed during removal operations in spite of all humane and safety precautions taken.

The ground cover will continue to decrease from excess utilization and soil loss will increase.

The waters on public land may be appropriated for uses other than burros, thereby reducing the availability for burro use. This could greatly effect their free-roaming behavior or totally eliminate the population within the HMA.

Range improvements that may be allowed may effect the free-roaming behavior of the burros, causing them to shift their use to areas outside the HMA.

E. Public Involvement

This environmental assessment was sent to the following persons, groups and government agencies for review and comment. This review and comment is considered as the consultation and coordination as required in the Walker Resource Management Plan.

American Horse Protection Association
National Mustang Association
Fund for Animals

International Society for the Protection of Wild Horses
and Burros
U.S. Humane Society
Nevada State Division of Agriculture
Animal Protection Institute
American Humane Association
National Wild Horse Association
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
Save the Mustangs
American Bashkir Curley Register
Sierra Club
Nevada Humane Society
Nevada State Clearinghouse
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Nevada Federation of Animal Protection
Organization
Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses
Craig C. Downer
American Wild Mustang & Burro Foundation
Debra Allard
Kathy McCovey
Mervin McKay
Craig London
Harris Brothers
Mineral County Board of Commissioners
Rebecca Kunow

Only seven comments were received on this plan and environmental assessment (EA); two from individuals, one an animal protection group, and four from state and federal agencies. Of these comments, two expressed concern by reducing the appropriate management level, three were in agreement with the plan and EA, one was concerned about funding to implement the plan and one expressed concern because the EA did not address effects to cultural resources in the area. Changes have been made in the final plan and EA based on these comments. However, analysis of impacts on cultural resources have not been added to the EA because there are no anticipated impacts to cultural resources due to the alternative management actions in the plan.

F. Participating and Reviewing Staff

Prepared by:

Timothy B. Reuwsaat
Timothy B. Reuwsaat
Wild Horse and Burro Specialist

7-1-87
Date

Reviewed by:

Norman L. Murray
Norman L. Murray
Asst. District Manager
for Resources

7-6-87
Date

David P. Loomis
David Loomis
Environmental Coordinator

7-6-87
Date

J. Matthiessen
John Matthiessen
Area Manager
Walker Resource Area

6 July 1987
Date

RECORD OF DECISION

Marietta Wild Burro Herd Management Area Plan

Decision

The proposed action of managing the wild burro population and habitat as described in the Environmental Assessment and Plan shall be adopted.

Rationale

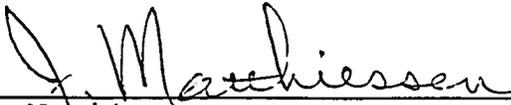
Based on the environmental assessment, a net beneficial impact would result from implementing the proposed action.

Obtaining proper utilization of the key forage species, through an adjustment in the population, will allow for the habitat recovery. Implementing the remainder of the management actions will benefit the population and the habitat.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Impacts associated with implementation of the proposed action are not of a significant nature, therefore, an Environmental Statement is not required.

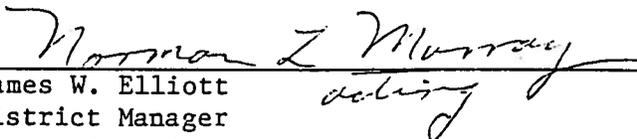
Approved:



John Matthiessen
Area Manager
Walker Resource Area

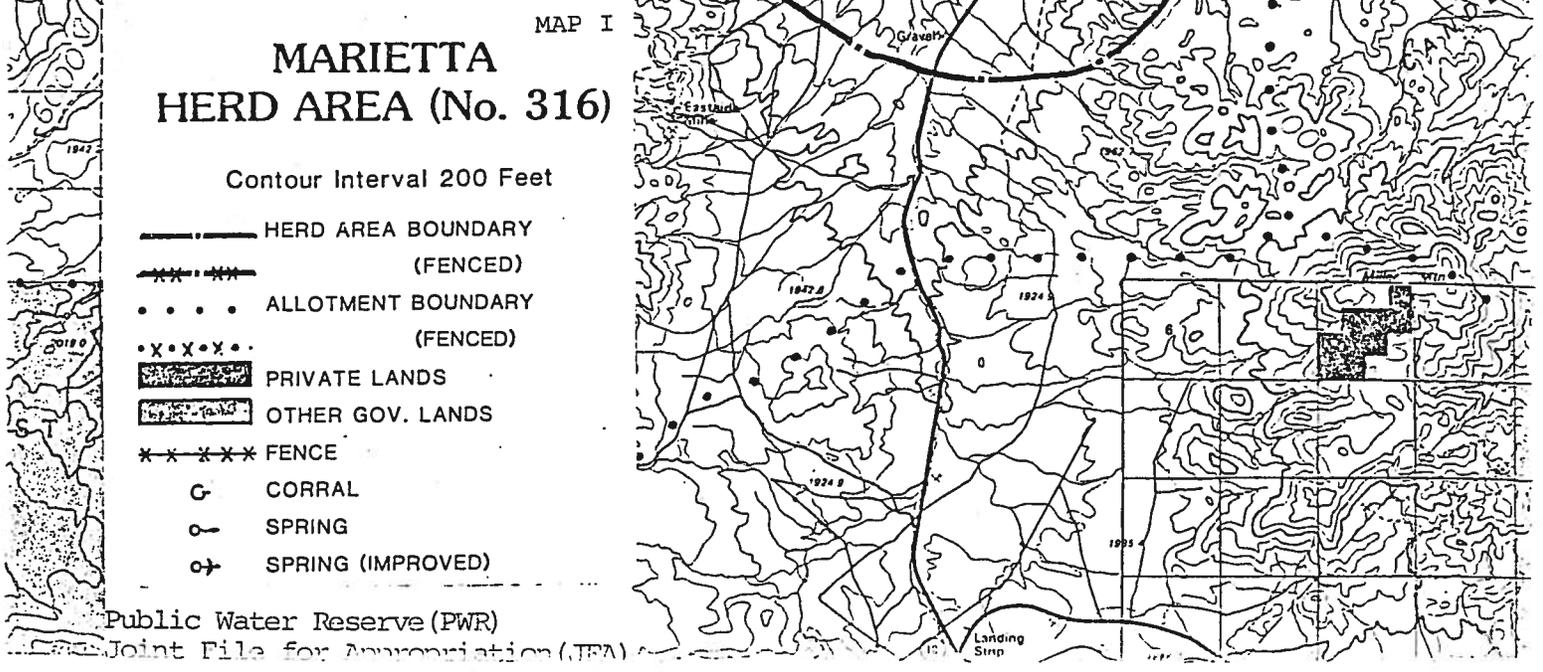
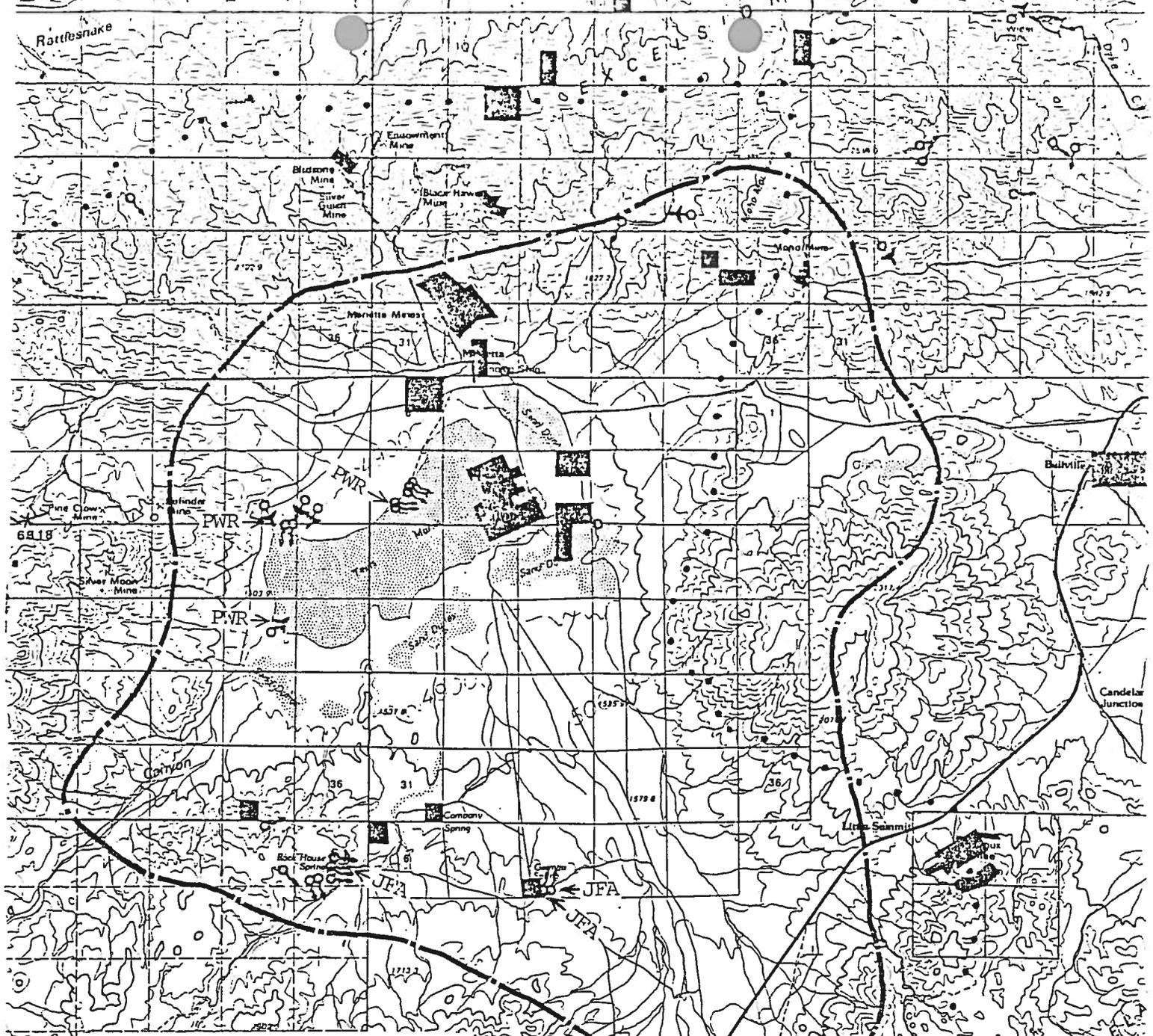
6 July 1987
Date

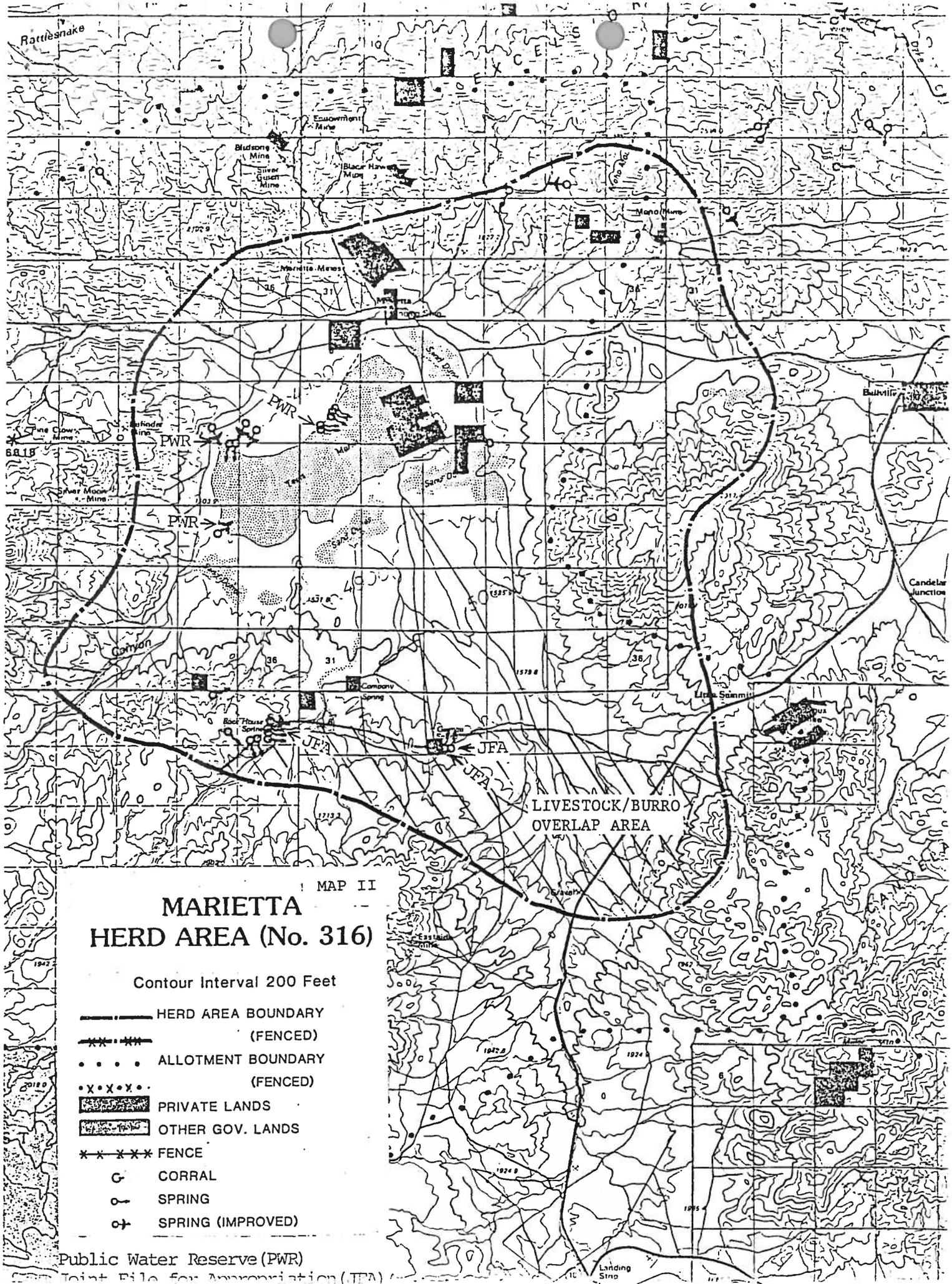
Concurred:



James W. Elliott
District Manager
Carson City District

7-6-87
Date





MAP II
**MARIETTA
 HERD AREA (No. 316)**

Contour Interval 200 Feet

- HERD AREA BOUNDARY
- X—X—X— (FENCED)
- ALLOTMENT BOUNDARY
- X·X·X·X· (FENCED)
- ▨ PRIVATE LANDS
- ▨ OTHER GOV. LANDS
- X X X X X FENCE
- G CORRAL
- o SPRING
- o+ SPRING (IMPROVED)

LIVESTOCK/BURRO
 OVERLAP AREA

Public Water Reserve (PWR)

Joint File for Appropriation (JFA)

Landing Site

