

# Photos

## STANDARD 1 - WATERSHED



**Photo 1.1** - Livestock grazing has been and continues to be the principal factor affecting watershed values in terms of vegetative cover and litter.



**Photo 1.2** - Sybill Canyon after an intense thunderstorm event. The topography of the area is steep and rocky which intensifies overland flow.



**Photo 1.3** - Flooding preceding the Reese Mountain fire. Areas within the watershed that have had areas increase erosion rates after large fires.



**Photo 1.4** - A north slope after the Reese Mountain fire which reduced the amount of decadent timber stands



**Photo 1.6** - North Creek a broad valleys with gentle gradients of less than two percent



**Photo 1.5** - Little Pinto Creek contains a broad valley with gentle gradients of less than two percent.

## STANDARD 2 - RIPARIAN/WETLANDS



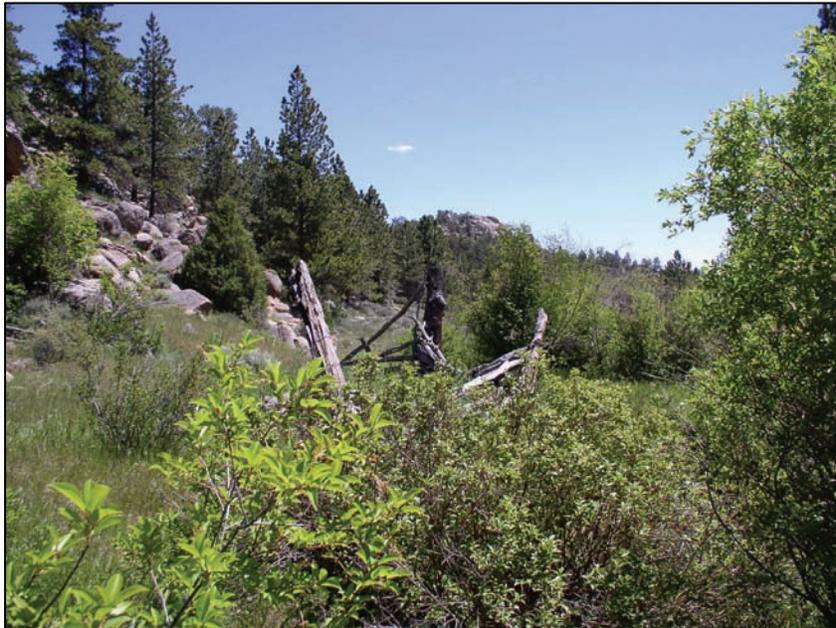
**Photo 2.1** - A spring with riparian grass and grass-like communities, which are maintained by water tables within rooting depth during most of the growing season



**Photo 2.2** - A willow riparian shrublands on wet sites that are somewhat thermally protected on Seller Spring



**Photo 2.3** - Little Halleck Rattle Snake Creek is at a higher elevation and supports a mixture of riparian grassland and willow riparian shrublands habitat.



**Photo 2.4** - Rattle Snake Creek - over-story species are aspen, willow, spruce, subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine. The shrub layer is more open than the willow riparian sites and is dominated by serviceberry, chokecherry, common juniper, currants, rose, and big sagebrush



**Photo 2.5** - Blue Grass Creek - Cottonwood riparian woodlands are found on lower gradient and sometimes drier sites along the bottoms



**Photo 2.6** - On George Creek hummocking adjacent to the riparian area.



**Photo 2.7** - Top of Shorty Creek showing vertical instability in the form of a headcut.



**Photo 2.8** - On Sturgeon Creek old beaver dams and ponds that no longer have beaver activity and can result in increased erosion and sedimentation.



**Photo 2.9** - On the Elk Horn allotment upland water developments have reduced the dependence of livestock on riparian habitats and result in better distribution of the livestock.



**Photo 2.10** - Fencing has been used to reduce duration of grazing on riparian habitats within most allotments.

## STANDARD 3 - UPLANDS



**Photo 3.1** - The most abundant vegetation type within the assessment area is a mixed grass prairie type



**Photo 3.2** - Wyoming big sagebrush, mountain big sagebrush, snowberry, and common juniper.



**Photo 3.3** - Wyoming big sagebrush is the most frequently eaten sagebrush and is a staple for pronghorn antelope and greater sage-grouse.



**Photo 3.4** - shrub community is comprised of various other mountain shrubs including serviceberry, snowberry, antelope bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, chokecherry, and rose.



**Photo 3.5** - Limber pine can be the dominant tree on rocky escarpments or as a subdominant tree in juniper woodland.



**Photo 3.6** - Forty Mile Peak with a mixed stands of aspen of Douglas fir, and Ponderosa pine.



**Photo 3.7** - Ponderosa pine forests are often open woodlands and support a mixed-grass or short grass understory

**STANDARD 4 - WILDLIFE/THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES/FISHERIES HABITAT AND WEEDS**



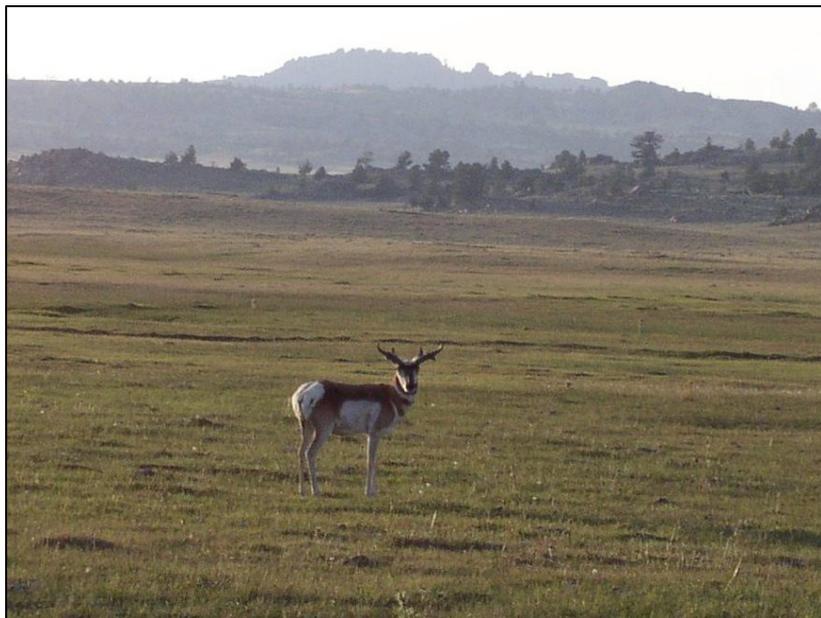
**Photo 4.1** - Bighorn sheep ram in winter



**Photo 4.3** - Mule deer on the Laramie Peak Habitat unit.



**Photo 4.4** - Elk herd in winter along County Road 12.



**Photo 4.2** - Antelope off of the Fort Fetterman Road.



**Photo 4.5 - Badger**



**Photo 4.7 - Greater Sage-Grouse**



**Photo 4.8** - Buzzards above Bluegrass Creek



**Photo 4.6** - Fox Squirrel sitting on a stump



**Photo 4.9** - Western Screech Owl above Johnson Creek



**Photo 4.10** - Houndstongue



**Photo 4.11 - Burdock**