

APPENDIX 5 GRAZING TREATMENTS

Fifteen grazing treatments (A through O) are proposed in Alternative Two. Map 8 shows the pastures within the allotments.

Treatment A: Graze from May 1 or May 15 until seed ripe of key species (July 15 or August 1), then rest until winter grazing. Cattle movement would be controlled by topography, placement and operation of water developments, riparian pasture fences, prescribed placement of salt and mineral supplement, and herding. Sheep movement would be controlled by herding. Sheep bands would be required to be moved at least every seven days a minimum of 1.5 miles in the Happy Springs Use Area and Alkali Creek Sheep Allotment, the Alkali Creek Pasture of the Antelope Hills Allotment, and the East Alkali Pasture of the Arapahoe Creek Allotment, and moved three miles in the Daley Lake and Picket Lake Pastures of the Antelope Hills Allotment and the Eagles Nest Pasture of the Arapahoe Creek Allotment. The minimum distance is determined by computing the radius of an area of a given grazing capacity that would be properly grazed in seven days by a band of sheep. The minimum distance the band must be moved is twice that radius, assuring that the same area would not receive continuous use.

Treatment B: Defer until seed ripe of key species (July 15 through August 1), then graze to trample seed into soil until October 1 or 31. This treatment would defer grazing in a pasture until the important key forage species have produced mature seeds.

Treatment C: Graze season-long through the spring (April 1 or May 1 through June 15). This treatment would be used with sheep, which would be moved as described in treatment A.

Treatment D: Graze season-long through the summer (July 16 through September 15). This treatment would be used by both sheep and cattle in the Crooks Mountain Pasture.

Treatment E: Graze season-long through the late summer/early fall (August 1 or 15 through September 30). This treatment would be used with cattle and sheep. The sheep would be moved as described in treatment A.

Treatment F: Graze November 1 through January 15. This fall and winter season treatment would be used with sheep. The sheep would be moved as described in treatment A.

Treatment G: Rest summer-long (June 16 through September 15). Under this treatment, the Alkali Creek Sheep Allotment, Warm Springs, Crooks Creek/Bare Ring Slough, Magpie Creek, West Fork Crooks Creek, Ice Slough and Long Slough Riparian Pastures would not be grazed by sheep or cattle during the hot season for riparian area improvement.

Treatment H: Graze during the period of January 16 through March 31. This winter season treatment would be used with sheep. The sheep would be moved and controlled as described in treatment A.

Treatment I: Graze season-long through the spring (May 1 or May 15 through June 15). This treatment would be used with cattle in the Warm Springs, Crooks Creek/Bare Ring Slough, Magpie Creek, West Fork Crooks Creek, and Long Slough Riparian Pastures during the grazing year. The season of use would not exceed 31 days in the riparian pastures. Riparian pastures would be managed to maintain a minimum of a four-inch (on the first terrace) and six-inch (on the greenline) stubble height on herbaceous vegetation in the fall.

Treatment J: Graze September 1 to October 1. This fall season treatment would be used by cattle in the riparian pastures without willow plant communities. This fall season treatment would also be used by cattle and sheep in the upland pastures of the Arapahoe Creek, Antelope Hills, Alkali Creek Sheep Allotments during the grazing year. The season of use would not exceed 31 days in the riparian pastures. Riparian pastures would be managed to maintain a minimum of a four-inch (on the first terrace) and six-inch (on the greenline) stubble height on herbaceous vegetation after the fall grazing season.

Treatment K: Graze herded sheep in the winter season-long from November 1 to March 31 for lower elevation pastures in the Arapahoe Creek Allotment. Sheep bands would be required to be moved at least every seven days a minimum of 1.5 miles in the East Alkali Pasture and moved three miles in the Eagles Nest Draw Pasture of the Arapahoe Creek Allotment. The minimum distance is determined by computing the radius of an area of a given grazing capacity that would be properly grazed in seven days by a band of sheep. The minimum distance the band must be moved is twice that radius, assuring that the same area would not receive continuous use.

Treatment L: Graze key upland sites to a six-inch stubble height of residual herbaceous cover for cool season bunchgrasses. This is the stubble height required to meet sage-grouse nesting habitat guidelines on key upland species during the nesting period of May 1-July 15.

Treatment M: Graze key meadow riparian areas to maintain a minimum of a four-inch (on the first terrace) and six-inch (on the greenline) stubble height on herbaceous vegetation after the fall grazing season in the Granite Creek-Rocks Pasture of the Antelope Hills Allotment. A stubble height of four-inches to six inches would be maintained on key riparian sites within the Alkali Creek, Daley Lake and Picket Lake Pastures of the Antelope Hills Allotment after planned grazing use (Clary 1989, Clary 1990, Myers 1989).

Treatment N: Graze key riparian sites to maintain a minimum of a four-inch (on the first terrace) and six-inch (on the greenline) stubble height on herbaceous vegetation after the fall grazing season in the Happy Springs Use Area, Arapahoe Creek Allotments. A stubble height of four to six inches would be maintained on key riparian sites within these use areas after planned grazing use (Clary 1989, Clary 1990, Myers 1989).

Treatment O: Rest yearlong for one to three years to initiate the recovery process on degraded riparian areas within the Magpie Creek and Crooks Creek Riparian Management Pastures.

**APPENDIX 5
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Table A-2. Annual Grazing Treatments Under Alternative Two

Allotment / Use Area / Pasture Name	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Antelope Hills				
Granite Creek-Rocks	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M
Alkali Creek	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M
Picket Lake	A-L-M	B-L-M	A-L-M	B-L-M
Daley Lake	B-L-M	A-L-M	B-L-M	A-L-M
Arapahoe Creek				
Lost Creek Use Area				
East Alkali Creek (old East Alkali Creek)	J-N-K	E-N	J-N-K	E-N
East Alkali Creek (includes old Bare Ring Butte)	E-N	J-N-K	E-N	J-N-K
Eagles Nest Draw (old Eagles Nest Draw)	A-F-N-K	B-H-N	A-F-N-K	B-H-N
Eagles Nest Draw (includes old Lost Creek)	B-H-N	A-F-N-K	B-H-N	A-F-N-K
Happy Springs Use Area				
Haypress Creek	A-N	J-N	A-N	J-N
Warm Springs	J-N	A-N	J-N	A-N
Crooks Mountain	D-N	D-N	D-N	D-N
Alkali Creek Sheep	C-G-J-H	C-G-J-H	C-G-J-H	C-G-J-H

Table A-3. Riparian Management Pastures Grazing Treatments Under Alternative Two

Riparian Pasture	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Long Slough	I-G	G-J	I-G	G-J
Crooks Creek ² /Bare Ring Slough ¹	O	O	O	G-J
Magpie Creek ¹	O	I-G	I-G	G-J
W. Fork Crooks Creek	I-G	G-J	I-G	G-J
Ice Slough	I-G	G-J	I-G	G-J
Warm Springs Creek	I-G	G-J	I-G	G-J

¹Willow plant communities present within riparian management pasture.

²Pasture not yet completed.