

**APPENDIX 1  
WILD HORSE GATHERING PLAN 2005  
FOR THE SALT WELLS CREEK HMA  
ROCK SPRINGS FIELD OFFICE**

**Introduction**

The purpose of this plan is to outline the methods and approaches for gathering and removing approximately 325 wild horses from private, state and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered public lands in the Rock Springs Field Office (RSFO) area. These wild horses would be gathered from the Salt Wells Creek Wild Horse Herd Management Area (HMA) and the surrounding area. The proposed action and two alternatives were analyzed in EA-WY030-EA5-158.

**BLM Commitments**

- Prior to gathering, cultural resource clearances will be conducted on all wild horse trap sites. A BLM archaeologist will be notified if any cultural resources are discovered during gathering operations or if new trap sites are selected. Appropriate action will be determined at that time. Gather sites previously cleared can be utilized without additional cultural clearance.
- Trap sites will be surveyed and cleared for threatened, endangered, candidate, and sensitive plant and animal species prior to construction.
- Existing roads and trails will be used.
- Trap sites will not be constructed in riparian or wetland areas.
- Operations will not be conducted when it is so wet that resource damage would occur. If resource damage occurs during gathering operations, it will be reclaimed in accordance with BLM reclamation standards and procedures.
- Blood or hair samples will be collected for genetic marker analysis or testing for diseases common to horses. As resources allow, horses will be sampled. This data will be compared over time and will provide background information concerning the genetic viability of the herd. The following information will be collected from each animal captured: age, sex, color, overall health, pregnancy or nursing status.

**Gather Initiation/Completion/Adjustment**

For the purposes of planning and analysis, the dates for initiation and completion of this gather are assumed to be July 15 and November 30, 2005. In practice, the actual dates may be different. Due to the needs of mountain plover, greater sage-grouse, nesting raptors, pregnant mares and very young colts, this action will not begin prior to July 15. Any one or more of the following may delay the start of the gather and/or the completion: Budgetary constraints, availability of personnel and/or equipment, facility capacities, local or regional weather conditions, adoption

success, or animal health concerns. Initiation would not be before July 15, 2005 and completion could be any reasonable time thereafter. This could even include the periods before April 1 or after July 15, 2006. Since this gather will be closely coordinated with the planned gather in the Adobe Town HMA, the two actions may appear to be one.

### **Gathering Areas/Number of Animals to be Captured/Removed**

The Salt Wells Creek HMA and surrounding area covers approximately 1,275,550 acres of public, state and private lands (Map 1). The overall effect will be that approximately 490 horses (85%) of the total projected population of 576 horses will be captured in order to remove approximately 325 head of adult horses and leave a viable herd of ~251 horses inside the HMA and none outside of the HMA.

If the decision is made to implement fertility control within the Salt Wells Creek HMA, it will be implemented as identified within Appendix 1 of this gather plan. Appendix 1 states the Standard Operating Procedures for Fertility Control Treatment. Approximately 100% of the targeted release mares (98 mares) will be treated with immunocontraceptive vaccine and released back to the HMA.

#### Inside The Salt Wells Creek HMA

At the present time, it can be projected that the population for the Salt Wells Creek HMA will be approximately 576 horses at gather time. The horse population will be gathered to the lower limit of the Appropriate Management Level (AML) of 251 for the Salt Wells Creek HMA. The Pre and Post Gather Target Age/Sex Distribution Projections Table displays the population characteristics, present now and desired after the gather (see table 2).

One objective of the removal will be to maintain the traditional, long term distribution patterns. Horses will be redistributed proportionally back into the areas they were gathered from.

#### Outside The Salt Wells Creek HMA

It is likely that approximately 20 horses may occupy the Miller Mountain Area outside of the Salt Wells Creek HMA. Since this area is not within an HMA, all horses are subject to total removal. This population resulted from horses leaving the Salt Wells Creek HMA and taking up residency outside of the HMA. All horses located outside of the Salt Wells Creek HMA in other adjacent areas will also be subject to removal.

### **Capture Methods**

Helicopter drive trapping will be the primary capture method. Throughout the years, this has proven to be a safe, effective, and humane method of gathering wild horses. This technique has been in use in Wyoming since June of 1977. Prada or Judas horses will also be employed where determined desirable by the head wrangler. Use of helicopters is in conformance with Section 9 of Public Law 92-195, which states,

“...the Secretary may use or contract for the use of helicopters or, for the purpose of transporting captured animals, motor vehicles... such use shall be undertaken only after a public hearing...”

A public hearing for the use of helicopters during gathering operations for 2005 will be held in July 2005 in Rawlins, Wyoming.

Gathering operations would start around August 15, 2005, and will require approximately three weeks for completion. In the event that weather or other factors prevent a gather at this time, the operation will be conducted as scheduling permits either later in the fall or early winter of 2005. If some unforeseen factors prevent a gather in the fall of 2005, the operation will be conducted at the first available time according to the National Gather Schedule.

The wild horses will be gathered by a Government gather contractor. Two contractors are currently on the national contract to gather wild horses. Normally, a contract crew is composed of a lead wrangler, up to six wranglers, a supervisor, and a helicopter pilot and fuel truck driver.

### **Herding and Stress Reduction Procedures**

Wild horses will not be herded for distances greater than 10 miles. The Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), usually the area wild horse specialist, may reduce this distance after consideration of temperature, topography, soil conditions, horse condition, or other pertinent factors. When trap locations are selected, they will be placed in as close proximity to the horses as is practical. For this reason, it is imperative that actual trap site locations remain flexible to accommodate horse distribution. Horses will be allowed to choose their own rate of travel, and the helicopter pilot will stay well away from the animals while maintaining visual contact. As the trap is approached, pressure from the helicopter will increase. Concurrent with this action, wranglers will follow the horses and encourage them into the trap and close the gate. Several herding runs may be made in a day.

A visual barrier of plastic snow fence or jute mesh will be placed on all gates and pens. This helps reduce the possibility of injury, and the visual barrier tends to settle the horses down in the pens. When horses are sorted in the field, the field sorting/holding facility may be one of the traps. The horses will be sorted by sex and age. If the horses can not be sorted in the field, they will be transported to a holding/preparation facility for sorting. Foals will be sorted and hauled separately, then reunited with their mothers at the holding facility. When herding bands containing small foals, extra care will be exercised and operations monitored. At any time a mare and foal start to fall behind the band, the mare and foal will be dropped. If the mare refuses to leave the band to stay with her foal, then the band will be left. If a foal becomes separated from the mother, every effort will be made to assure either capture or otherwise rejoining of the mare and foal.

### **Roping**

Roping may be used occasionally as a supplemental gathering technique under certain circumstances such as when a mare is captured but the foal is left behind, when a young horse refuses to enter the trap, or when there are escaped horses in an area of total removal (outside the

HMA). In cases where more than occasional roping is anticipated, permission must be obtained from the Authorized Officer.

### **Trap Sites**

Established trap sites will normally be used. New trap sites will be established as deemed appropriate and surveyed for cultural and other values. Traps will not be constructed when soils are so saturated that resource damage would occur. In the event that resource damage does occur, the area will be reclaimed. Vehicle traffic would be restricted to existing roads and trails.

In order to accomplish the wild horse gather action, approximately three large holding/processing facilities would be utilized and as many as 10-15 individual trap sites may be utilized.

The exact number and locations of traps and holding facilities will be selected in consultation with the contractor after consideration of the inventory that will be conducted in July of 2005. The following list is tentative and identifies potential trap sites and locations.

<b>Trap Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Fort LaCledde	T. 17, N., R. 97 W., Section 23 SWNE
Fort LaCledde #2	T. 16, N., R. 97 W., Section 17 SESE
Haystack	T. 17, N., R. 96 W., Section 27 SWNE
Titsworth Gap	T. 15, N., R. 104 W., Section 23 SWSW
Gap Creek	T. 14, N., R. 103 W., Section 31 NWSE
Elk Butte	T. 14, N., R. 102 W., Section 7 SESW

Additional trap locations may be necessary depending on distribution and concentrations of wild horses at the time of gathering and may be located in areas other than those described above.

### **Trap Construction**

Traps will be constructed using 6-foot tall steel panels in 10 to 12 foot lengths. All traps, wings, and holding facilities shall be constructed, maintained and operated to handle the animals in a safe and humane manner and be in accordance with the following:

Traps and holding facilities shall be constructed of portable panels, the top of which shall not be less than 72 inches high, the bottom rail of which shall not be more than 12 inches from ground level. All traps and holding facilities shall be oval or round in design.

All loading chute sides shall be fully covered with plywood (without holes) or like material. The loading chute shall also be a minimum of 6 feet high.

All runways shall be of sufficient length and height to ensure animal and wrangler safety, and may be covered with plywood, burlap, plastic snow fence or like material a minimum of 1 foot to 6 feet for horses. Main catch/holding pens (usually three) are also constructed. A small pen, separate from the main holding pens, would be constructed to hold the small foals or any other

animal that requires special handling. Variation in trap design may be necessary based on site specific requirements. Sliding wooden gates will be used in the loading alley to prevent injury

and a portable loading chute will be used to load horses onto the trucks. To load the trailers, panels will be attached to the existing loading alley.

Handling at the trap site will be carefully monitored to insure that aggression and injury are kept to a minimum. The decision on when and how to load is determined by the behavior of the captured animals. Individuals or bands may be separated, if necessary. The long years of experience in trap construction have resulted in the use of materials and methods which minimize the horses' exposure to injury. When members of the public view the gather operation, they are required to occupy specific areas and conduct themselves so as to avoid additional stress to captured horses.

### **Fences Other Hazards to Wild Horses**

Although fences are not a major problem, they may be encountered during gathering operations. The pilot will be briefed and provided a map, in accordance with the aviation safety plan, showing all fences or other hazards that could pose problems. If it should become necessary to move horses through fences to a trap, at least 30 feet of fence (or fence gate, if available) will be laid back and jute, black plastic, or other material that provides a visual barrier will be placed on each side where the wire is laid back. A small wing of jute will be placed out from the fence as is necessary to guide the horses through the fence.

### **Sorting/Holding Facility**

A temporary holding/sorting facility will act as the final destination for this gather effort. Animals will be sorted at the holding/sorting facility and excess animals will be moved to the BLM, Rock Springs corrals. Horses will be sorted by age and sex. Feed and water will be provided for all horses while in the sorting/holding facility. Horses may be transported to other approved facilities for sorting and temporary holding, if the need arises. Horses selected for adoption will be transported to the BLM's Canon City Holding Facility, Canon City, CO, where they will be prepared for adoption. This will be done as soon as possible after capture.

### **BLM Personnel**

The Rock Springs Field Office Wild Horse Specialist will be the primary person representing the authorized officer in the field when wild horses are gathered by a contract crew. The Wild Horse Specialist or alternate would also serve as the Contract Officer Representative (COR).

### **Equipment**

A semi-tractor and straight deck stock trailer with a capacity of 30 to 33 horses will be used. Other equipment may be used as needed. All equipment will be inspected prior to use and will be in good condition. Floors of vehicles, trailers, and the loading chute shall be covered and maintained with materials sufficient to prevent the animals from slipping.

## **Transportation**

Straight deck stock trailers, stock trucks, and horse trailers will be used to transport the horses from the trap sites to the BLM, Rock Springs corrals or other destinations to be prepared for adoption. Contract trucks/trailers that are routinely used to haul wild horses may be used. All trailers and stock trucks will be loaded loose enough to insure that if a horse should fall it will have enough room to regain its footing. Floors of vehicles, trailers, and the loading chute shall be covered and maintained with materials sufficient to prevent the animals from slipping. In order to minimize stress, captured animals will be loaded and transported within a short time of capture. Captured animals are not ordinarily held over night at the trap site. Captured animals may be hauled to temporary holding facilities and then excess animals will be hauled to the BLM, Rock Springs corrals. The transport vehicles are continuously inspected for safety and adequacy and provide for separation in groups of fourteen wild horses or less. When warranted, colts may be separated and transported separately.

## **Humane Destruction and Disposal**

Wild Horses requiring destruction, as determined by the Authorized Officer, will be destroyed and disposed of in accordance with Instruction Memorandum 98-141. Humane destruction of wild horses is provided for in the Wild and Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act, amended, Section 3(b) 2(A), 43 CFR 4730.1, and BLM manual 4730 (Destruction of Wild Horses and Burros and Disposal of their Remains). Any captured horses that are found to have the following conditions may be humanely destroyed:

- a. The animal shows a hopeless prognosis for life.
- b. Suffers from a chronic disease.
- c. Requires continuous care for acute pain and suffering.
- d. Not capable of maintaining a body condition rating of one or two.
- e. The animal is a danger to itself or others.

The Authorized Officer will determine if injured animals must be destroyed and provide for destruction of such animals. The contractor/BLM may be required to dispose of the carcasses as directed by the Authorized Officer.

The carcasses of the animals that must be destroyed as a result of age, injury, lameness, or non-contagious disease or illness will be disposed of by removing them from the capture site or holding corral and placing them in an inconspicuous location to minimize visual impacts. Carcasses will not be placed in drainages regardless of drainage size or downstream destination.

## **Branded and Claimed Horses**

Branded and/or claimed horses will be transported to the preparation/holding facility. Ownership will be determined under the estray laws of the State of Wyoming by a Wyoming Brand Inspector. Collection of gather fees and any appropriate trespass charges will be collected at the time of change of possession.

## **Veterinarian Services**

A veterinarian will not normally be at the trap sites or field sorting facilities. Several veterinarians are available in Rock Springs and Rawlins, and will be on call should the need arise. Under the terms of the current Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), a USDA APHIS veterinarian may also be used. A veterinarian inspects the horses that are transported to the preparation facility for sorting or adoption within 24 hours of arrival. Should the need for a veterinarian arise before this time, they are locally available and will be called to assist or provide advice.

## **Public Interest**

There may be viewing and photographing opportunities at one or more of the trap sites. The Wild Horse Specialist, or other BLM employees, will assist in the control of these groups to insure that they do not add unnecessary stress to the horses or interfere with the gathering operations. Other requests will be considered as they are received. All media and other visitors will be expected to comply with the directions of a BLM employee assigned to this task.

## **Safety**

Safety of BLM employees, contractors, members of the public, and the wild horses will be given primary consideration. The following safety measures will be used by the Authorized Officer and all others involved in the operation as the basis for evaluating safety performance and for safety discussions during the daily briefings:

A briefing between all parties involved in the gather will be conducted each morning.

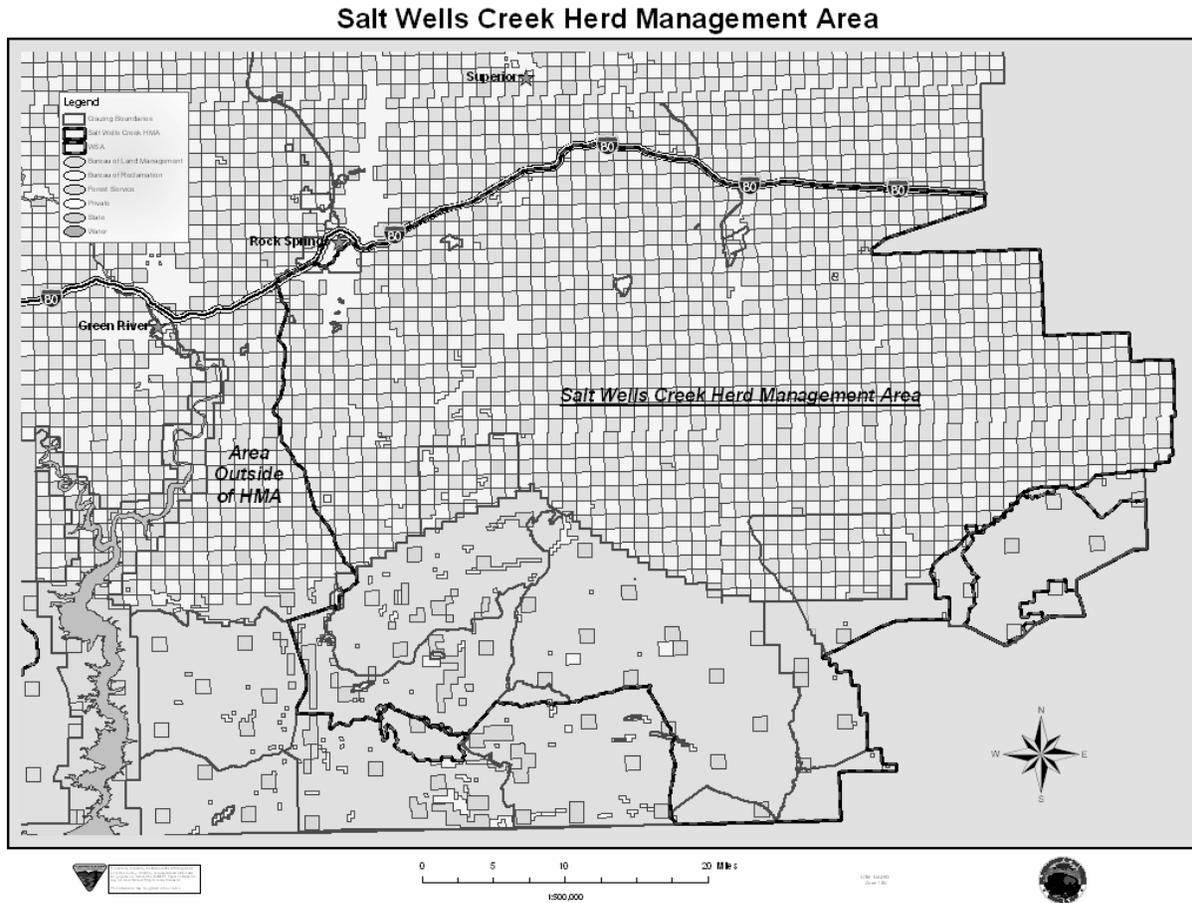
All BLM personnel, contractors and volunteers will wear protective clothing suitable for work of this nature. BLM will alert observers of the requirement to dress properly. BLM will assure that members of the public are in safe observation areas. All employees involved in the gathering operations will keep the best interests of the animals at the forefront at all times.

## **Responsibility and Lines of Communication**

The Contracting Officer's Representative and Project Inspectors from the Rock Springs Field Office have the direct responsibility to ensure the contractor's compliance with the contract stipulations and is in compliance with EA # WY-030-05-EA-158 and this gather plan.

The Rock Springs Field Manager will take an active role to ensure the appropriate lines of communication are established between the National Program Office, Field Office, State Office, and Rock Springs Corral.

MAP # 1 Salt Wells Creek HMA



**TABLE 2 PRE and POST GATHER TARGET AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION PROJECTIONS**

Anticipated Pre-Gather Age/Sex Distribution						Post-Gather Desired Age/Sex Distribution						Projected Number Removed by Age		
AGE	NUMBER	FEMALES	MALES	ANIMAL S	AGE %	NUMBER	FEMALES	MALES	ANIMAL S	AGE %	CUM %	NUMBER	REMOVED	REMOVED %
0	43	45	88	15.3%	15.3%	18	22	40	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%	48	48	54.5%
1	37	43	80	13.9%	29.2%	16	21	37	14.7%	30.7%	30.7%	43	43	53.8%
2	43	32	75	13.0%	42.2%	18	15	33	13.1%	43.8%	43.8%	42	42	56.0%
3	33	20	53	9.2%	51.4%	14	10	24	9.6%	53.4%	53.4%	29	29	54.7%
4	29	18	47	8.2%	59.5%	12	9	21	8.4%	61.8%	61.8%	26	26	55.3%
5	11	8	19	3.3%	62.8%	5	4	9	3.6%	65.3%	65.3%	10	10	52.6%
6	17	11	28	4.9%	67.7%	7	5	12	4.8%	70.1%	70.1%	16	16	57.1%
7	16	10	26	4.5%	72.2%	6	4	10	4.0%	74.1%	74.1%	16	16	61.5%
8	13	9	22	3.8%	76.0%	5	3	8	3.2%	77.3%	77.3%	14	14	63.6%
9	11	5	16	2.8%	78.8%	4	2	6	2.4%	79.7%	79.7%	10	10	62.5%
10 to 14	28	39	67	11.6%	90.5%	11	16	27	10.8%	90.4%	90.4%	40	40	59.7%
15 to 19	10	29	39	6.8%	97.2%	9	8	17	6.8%	97.2%	97.2%	22	22	56.4%
20+	3	13	16	2.8%	100.0%	3	4	7	2.8%	100.0%	100.0%	9	9	56.3%
<b>TOTALS</b>	294	282	576			128	123	251				325	325	56.4%

<b>SR @ BIRTH</b>														
% FEM	48.9%	# 3-14	158			SR @ BIRTH	% FEM	45.0%	# 3-14	53				
AV AGE	#REF!	#>0	488			AV AGE	#REF!	#>0	211					
% FEM	51.0%	% 3-14	27.4%			% FEM	51.0%	% 3-14	21.1%					
% <6	62.8%	NOTES				% <6	65.3%	NOTES						
% 6-9	16.0%					% 6-9	14.3%							
% 10 +	21.2%					% 10 +	20.3%							

## APPENDIX A

### Standard Operating Procedures for Fertility Control Treatment

The following management and monitoring requirements are part of the Proposed Action:

- PZP vaccine would be administered by trained BLM personnel.
- A liquid dose of PZP would be administered concurrently with a time released portion of the drug (pelleted formulation) to breeding mares returned to the range (the pellets are injected with the liquid and are designed to release PZP at several points in time much the way time-release cold pills work).
- Delivery of the vaccine would be as an intramuscular injection by jab stick syringe or dart with a 12 gauge needle or 1.5” barbless needle, respectively while mares are restrained in the working chute; 0.5 cubic centimeters (cc) of the PZP vaccine would be emulsified with 0.5 cc of adjuvant (a compound that stimulates antibody production) and loaded into the delivery system. The pellets would be placed in the barrel of the syringe or dart needle and would be injected with the liquid. Upon impact, the liquid in the chamber would be propelled into the muscle along the pellets<sup>1</sup>.
- All treated mares would be freeze-marked on the hip to enable researchers to positively identify the animals during the research project as part of the data collection phase.
- At a minimum, monitoring of reproductive rates using helicopter flyovers will be conducted in years 2 through 4 by locating treated mares and checking for presence/absence of foals. The flight scheduled for year 4 will also assist in determining the percentage of mares that have returned to fertility. In addition, field monitoring will be routinely conducted as part of other regular ground-based monitoring activities.
- A field data sheet will be forwarded to the field from BLMs National Program Office (NPO) prior to treatment. This form will be used to record all pertinent data relating to identification of the mare (including a photograph when possible), date of treatment, type of treatment (1 or 2 year vaccine, adjuvant used) and HMA, etc. The form and any photos will be maintained at the field office and a copy of the completed form will be sent to the authorized officer at NPO (Reno, Nevada).
- A tracking system will be maintained by NPO detailing the quantity of PZP issued, the quantity used, disposition of any unused PZP, the number of treated mares by HMA, field office, and state along with the freeze-mark applied by HMA.

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<sup>1</sup> This delivery method has been used previously to deliver immunocontraceptive vaccine with acceptable results. Administration of this two year vaccine to mares would be expected to be 94% effective the first year, 82% effective the second year, and 68% effective the third year. To date, one herd area has been studied using the 2-year PZP vaccine. The Clan Alpine study in Nevada was started in January 2000 with the treatment of 96 mares. The test resulted in fertility rates in treated mares of 6% in year one, 18% in year two and 32% in year three. Average fertility rates in untreated mares range between 50-60% in most populations. The Clan Alpine fertility rate in untreated mares, obtained from direct observation in September of each year, average 51% over the course of the study.

- The field office will assure that treated mares do not enter the adoption market for three years following treatment. In the rare instance, due to unforeseen circumstance, treated mare(s) are removed from an HMA before three years has lapsed, they will be maintained in either a BLM facility or a BLM-contracted long term holding facility until expiration of the three year holding period. In the event it is necessary to remove treated mares, their removal and disposition will be coordinated through NPO. After expiration of the three year holding period, the animal may be placed in the adoption system.

## **APPENDIX B POPULATION MODELING**

Population modeling was completed for the proposed action and the alternatives for the Salt Wells Creek HMA, BLM-managed herds. One hundred trials were ran, simulating population growth and herd demographics to determine the projected herd structure for the next four years, or prior to the next gather. The computer program used simulates the population dynamics of wild horses. It was written by Dr. Stephen H. Jenkins, Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, under a contract from the National Wild Horse and Burro Program of the Bureau of Land Management and is designed for use in comparing various management strategies for wild horses.

### **Interpretation of the Model**

The estimated population of 576 wild horses for the Salt Wells Creek HMA was used in the population modeling. Year one is the baseline starting point for the model, and reflects wild horse numbers immediately after a gather action, or the lack of action in the case of the No Action Alternative. In this population modeling, year one would be 2005. Year two would be exactly one year in time from the original action, and so forth for years three, four, and five. Consequently, at year five in the model, exactly four years in time would have passed. In this model, year five is 2009. This is reflected in the Population Size Modeling Table by “Population sizes in 5 years” and in the Growth Rate Modeling Table by “Average growth rate in 4 years”. Growth rate is averaged over four years in time, while the population is predicted out the same four years to the end point of year five. The Full Modeling Summaries contain tables and graphs directly from the modeling program.

### **Population Modeling Criteria**

The following summarizes the population modeling criteria that are common for the Proposed Action, Alternative, and No Action:

- Starting Year: 2005
- Initial gather year: 2005
- Gather interval: regular interval of four years
- Sex ratio at birth: 51% female-49% male
- Percent of the population that can be gathered: 80%
- Minimum age for long term holding facility horses: no restrictions
- Foals are not included in the AML
- Simulations were run for four years with 100 trials each
- Fertility control is estimated to be 94% effective in year 1 and 82% effective in year 2

#### **1. Population Modeling Comparison For the Alternatives**

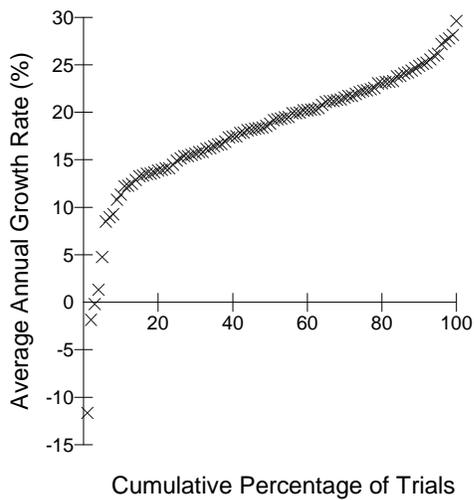
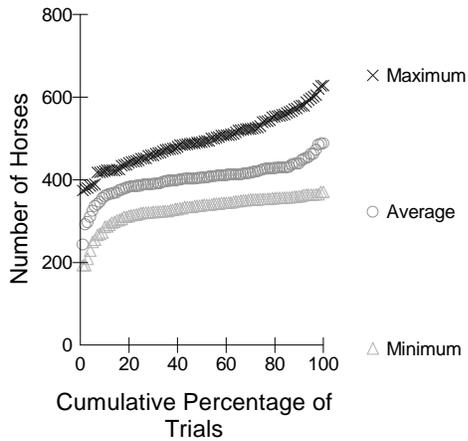
This table compares the projected population growth for the proposed action and the alternative at the end of the four-year simulation. The population averages are across all trials.

Modeling Statistic	Proposed Action Gather Only	Alternative 1 Gather with Fertility Control	Alternative 2 No Gather
Population in year One	251	251	576
Median Growth Rate	19%	13.8%	19%
Average Population	361	375	905
Lowest Average Population	303	286	594
Highest Average Population	498	436	1198

Full Modeling Summaries:

**Proposed Action: Gather without Fertility Control**

0 to 20+ year-old horses



**Proposed Action: Gather without Fertility Control**

**Population Sizes in 5 Years\***

	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Lowest Trial	193	243	374
10th Percentile	286	362	422
25th Percentile	320	387	452
Median Trial	338	405	492
75th Percentile	353	426	540
90th Percentile	360	443	578
Highest Trial	371	488	628

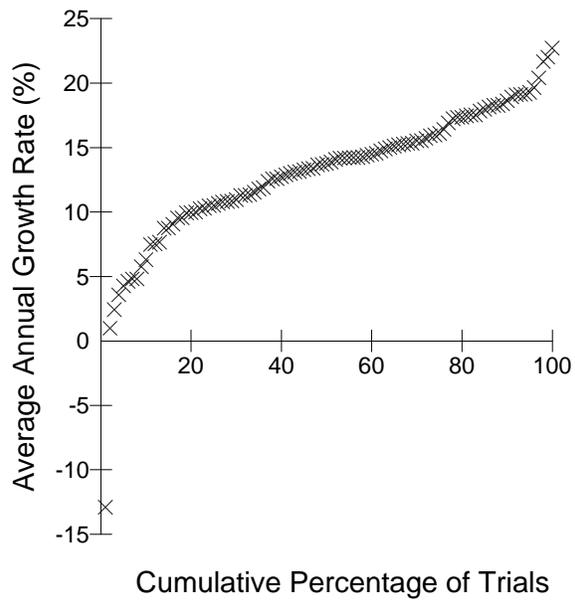
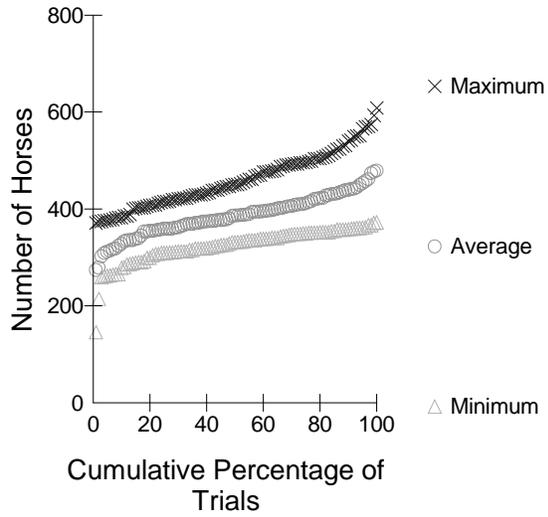
\* 0 to 20+ year-old horses

**Average Growth Rate in 4 Years**

Lowest Trial	-11.6
10th Percentile	11.8
25th Percentile	15.0
Median Trial	19.0
75th Percentile	22.3
90th Percentile	25.0
Highest Trial	29.6

**Alternative 1: Gather with Fertility Control**

**0 to 20+ year-old horses**



## **Alternative 1: Gather with Fertility Control**

### **Population Sizes in 5 Years\***

	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Lowest Trial	145	273	371
10th Percentile	279	330	384
25th Percentile	309	359	415
Median Trial	332	386	450
75th Percentile	350	412	497
90th Percentile	358	440	541
Highest Trial	372	479	608

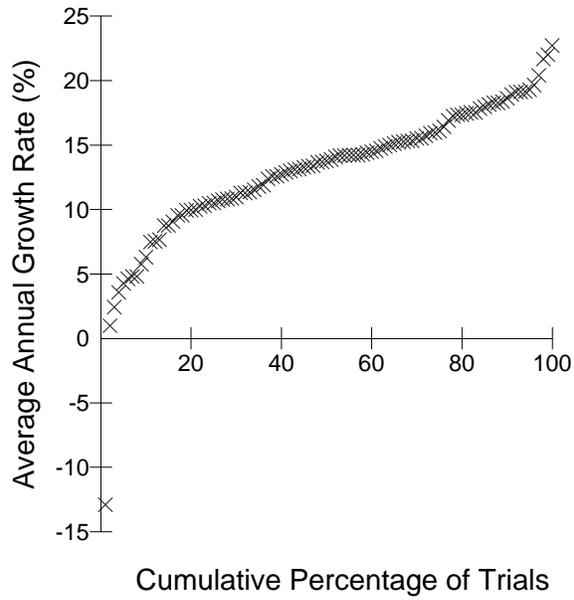
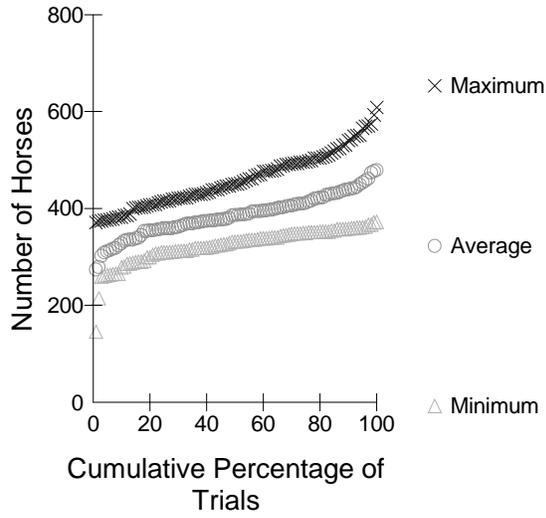
\* 0 to 20+ year-old horses

### **Average Growth Rate in 4 Years**

Lowest Trial	-12.9
10th Percentile	6.9
25th Percentile	10.6
Median Trial	13.8
75th Percentile	16.3
90th Percentile	18.8
Highest Trial	22.7

**Alternative 2: No Management**

**0 to 20+ year-old horses**



## **Alternative 2: No Management**

### **Population Sizes in 5 Years\***

	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Lowest Trial	434	594	736
10th Percentile	584	779	966
25th Percentile	600	830	1080
Median Trial	626	905	1185
75th Percentile	652	968	1324
90th Percentile	695	1043	1468
Highest Trial	861	1198	1681

\* 0 to 20+ year-old horses

### **Average Growth Rate in 4 Years**

Lowest Trial	-11.6
10th Percentile	11.8
25th Percentile	15.0
Median Trial	19.0
75th Percentile	22.3
90th Percentile	25.0
Highest Trial	29.6