control of grazing intensity, and take pressure off riparian areas by changing grazing patterns and reducing trailing.

Various rest-rotation grazing strategies can keep livestock off streambanks and other fragile areas during the times they are most vulnerable to damage.

Typical degraded riparian area in the Bad River drainage. The channel is downcut and banks are near vertical walls 8-12 feet high. There is little riparian vegetation to protect streambanks against further erosion or to slow runoff and reduce transport of sediment and bedload downstream.

This riparian area in the Bad River drainage shows the vegetative potential of the degraded area in the photograph above. This area is maintained in a healthy condition by being included in a separate pasture that is not grazed during the growing season. Dormant season grazing has allowed both woody and herbaceous plants to maintain vigor and regenerative capabilities. The vigorous growth slows and provides a protective blanket against high spring and summer runoff. Inset: close-up view of the same area dominated by cottonwoods, willows, and western snowberry.

Alternating seasons of use in pastures can allow warm or cool season grasses to be rested during critical reproductive phases.

- Cross fencing and off-stream water developments are important tools to reduce overgrazing and trailing impacts on vulnerable riparian and drainage areas.

- Multiple pastures and rest-rotation grazing strategies allow riparian areas to be protected when they are most vulnerable to livestock damage.

- Restoring and protecting riparian areas requires decreasing the rate of runoff from uplands, restoring riparian vegetation, and protecting streambanks from livestock during vulnerable periods.

- The adverse effects of accelerated erosion and runoff due to improper grazing in the Bad River watershed are felt far beyond the drainage.