

Allotment Assessment East Juniper Draw

I. Name and Number of Allotment

East Juniper Draw Allotment #01132
Permittee: Cedar Creek Cattle Company

II. Livestock Use

1. Preference: 907AUMs
2. Historic Use Range: 0 to 4,398 AUMs
3. Suspended Preference: 0 AUMs
4. Season of Use: 5/01 to 5/31
(TNR authorizations included grazing use through February 28)
5. Kind and Class of Livestock: 907 cattle
6. Percent Public Land: 100%

III. Allotment Profile

1. The East Juniper Draw Allotment is located in the southeast part of the Jarbidge Field Office Area and is located in MUA-12. There are four pastures in this allotment: Straw Stack, East Juniper, Halfway, North Coonskin and South Coonskin. The current permit was issued on September 1, 1999 authorizing 907 AUMs. This permit is valid until February 28, 2005. During these livestock grazing permits, TNR was authorized in from 1990 to 1992, 1997 to 1999, and 2001 (included in Table 1 figures).
2. Federal Acreage: 20,704
3. MUA Objectives (Jarbidge RMP, 1987):
 - Increase AUMs of forage issued for livestock in MUA-12 from 33,650 to 44,854 by the year 2005 (II-48). East Juniper Draw is 8.3% of MUA 12; 20-year use was to increase to 2740 AUMs. This increase use would result from the availability of additional forage from water developments, brush control and seeding projects and improvement in native range condition (II-3).
 - Maintain 23,518 acres of existing vegetative improvements (II-47);
 - Improve 123,980 acres of lands in poor ecological condition (II-47), 17,043 acres in the East Juniper Draw Allotment were determined to be in poor condition in the 1990's;
 - Manage big game habitat in MUA 12 to support increased populations of mule deer (50%) and antelope (8%) (II-48);
 - Improve sage grouse habitat (II-48);
4. Key Forage Species:
 - Crested Wheatgrass
 - Thurber's wheatgrass
 - Bluebunch wheatgrass

5. **Grazing System:** The grazing use in this Allotment is outlined in the Livestock Management Plan, Tews Land and Livestock. The Allotment is used by cattle in the winter (December through February) in conjunction with other allotments in which the permittees have permitted use. The allotment is scheduled to be used in the fall and winter every year October to February. The RMP shows the use to be from March 15 to December 31. This conflicts with the current grazing permit (May 1 to May 31)

IV. Management Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the allotment’s status in meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management and to renew the grazing permit with management guidelines to meet these Standards.

A. Summary of Studies Data

1. Actual Use

Table 1 shows the actual use since from 1990 to 2002.

Table 1 - Actual Use

Grazing Season	AUMs
1990	4398
1991	3036
1992	1578
1993	592
1994	0
1995	0
1996	308
1997	1041
1998	4241
1999	1013
2000	894
2001	1313
2002	688

2. Climate

Long term water year precipitation (September through June) for Castleford NOAA Weather Station is 9.4 inches and for the Hollister NOAA Weather Station is 9.62 inches. The BLM **Cedar Mesa** rain gauge, the 10 year annual average has been 11.5 inches. Table 2 shows the yearly precipitation accumulations for the water year for each of the past 10 years at the Cedar Mesa rain gauge which is representative of this allotment. Also shown is the average yield index for the Castleford and Hollister Weather Station. The Yield Index is a precipitation-yield relation which provides reliable and effective

information for use in comparing annual production yields to what is expected in a normal year. The Yield Index is used in forecasting and adjusting range forage estimates.

Table 2 - Water Year Precipitation and Yield Index

Year	Cedar Mesa (in inches)	Cedar Mesa Yield Index	Yield Index At Castleford	Yield Index At Hollister
1993	4.5^	NA	1.10	1.55
1994	9.4	NA	0.54	.72
1995	16.4*	NA	1.25	1.94
1996	11.5	NA	1.16	1.28
1997	16.2*	NA	1.44	1.41
1998	16.3*	NA	0.71	1.72
1999	10.3	NA	0.72	1.05
2000	7.0	NA	0.51	.49
2001	8.2	NA	0.38	.52
2002	9.9	.89	0.57	.88
2003	9.6	.76	0.59	0.75

^ Incomplete. Only 3rd and 4th quarters.

*Above average precipitation.

3. Utilization:

Table 3 shows the actual data from sampling at native and seeding transects in the Allotment.

Table 3 - Utilization Data

Year	Veg. Community	Utilization
2001	Native	11.5-35%
2001	Crested	31-48.5%
2002	Native	NA
2002	Crested	29.5%

4. Production

Appendix 1 displays the production data that has been collected in the East Juniper Draw Allotment. It shows that 6,360,804 pounds of forage vegetation is produced on a near normal production year. Forage vegetation refers to grasses, and in seeded areas may include alfalfa and sainfoin. The production of forbs and shrubs is not included in this poundage. Considering precipitation data and its relationship to drought, as well as the

needs of the watershed and wildlife, it is estimated that 2,474 AUMs of forage vegetation is available for livestock.

5. Condition and Trend

One trend study was established in 1985 in the East Juniper Butte Allotment to monitor the response of a prescribed burn. Since then, this site has not been revisited nor data collected a second time, therefore vegetative trend at the site can not be analyzed or evaluated and is unknown.

The most recent rangeland surveys for vegetative conditions were conducted in 1981-82. According to this survey, approximately 22 percent of the allotment was delineated in fair (mid-seral) condition, and 78 percent was in poor (early seral) condition. The major ecological site of most, if not all, of the allotment is an Artrw/Stth2, Loamy 8-10" type. In 2002, four sites were sampled in the allotment on native vegetation communities on the Loamy 8-10 inch ppt ecological sites. All four sites (EJ-1, 6, 7 and 9) are in late seral ecological condition. A new permittee acquired the allotment in 1999. This new data would indicate an improvement in condition since the implementation of the RMP.

Table 5a – Condition and Trend Evaluation of Native Vegetation Study Sites

1981-83 Inventory Site	Inventory Site Location	Vegetation Types 1981-83 (2002-03)**	1981-83 Ecological Rating*	2002-03 Production Studies Name/Rating
TH-64	10S12E16	SiHy/Brte(burn)	Mid	
RA-38	10S11E13	Artrw/Brte (Artrw/Stth2)	Early	EJP-1/Late
IN-32	12S12E05	Artrw/Stth2	Mid	EJP-6/Late EJP-7/Late EJP-9/Late
IN-35	12S12E34	Brte/Elci2(Burn)	Early	

Table 5b – Condition and Trend Evaluation of Seeding Study Sites

1981-83 Inventory Site	Inventory Site Location	Vegetation Types	1981-83 Condition Rating*
LH-45	10S12E16	Artrw/Agcr	Good

*Jarbidge RMP referred to Range Condition as: Excellent, Good, Fair, and Poor. Since that time these terms have been related to; Potential Natural Community, Late Seral, Mid Seral and Early Seral, respectively. Value terms of excellent, good, fair, poor are only used as a value rating for areas rehabilitated with *Agropyron cristatum* and *Agropyron intermedium*

** “()” indicate the current vegetation if different from 1981-83 Inventory.

B. Rangeland Health Assessment

In 2002, rangeland health data was gathered on the allotment at ten ecological sites within native range, and three ranges site within seedings. Rangeland health data was collected per Technical Reference 1734-6, *Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health*. The rangeland health data was collected by an interdisciplinary team for the purposes of making a quantitative assessment of the soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and the integrity of the biotic community for the various ecological sites.

Thirteen transects were read at various ecological sites and are identified as EJ-1 to EJ-13. The “Preponderance of Evidence” based on the 13 transects, is shown in Table 5. The degree of departure or deviation from the potential ecological site description (None to Slight, Slight to Moderate, Moderate, Moderate to Extreme, or Extreme) is made based on an evaluation of the data.

Table 5 - Preponderance of Evidence

Attribute (The sites are considered meeting attributes if not mentioned)		Deviation From Potential				
		Extreme	Moderate to Extreme	Moderate	Slight to Moderate	None to Slight
Soil Site Stability Rationale: Some rills in draws at EJ-11. Old gullies are healing. More bare ground than expected (EJ-9, 11, 12). Soil surface resistance to erosion is weak (EJ-11, 10, 8). The A horizon is reduced in interspaces. There is topsoil lost at EJ-9 but is historic and not from current management.	Native				EJ-8, EJ-9, EJ-11	EJ-1, EJ-2, EJ-3, EJ-4, EJ-5, EJ-6, EJ-7, EJ-12
	Seedlings				EJ-2	EJ-10, EJ-13
Biotic Integrity Rationale: Shrub, forbs, and/or PNG component low at some sites (EJ-11, 10, 8, 4, 1). Perennial grasses low in composition (EJ-9). Forbs low in composition (EJ-5). A weak compaction layer is present, but roots can penetrate. EJ-8 and 4 represent areas burned in the past that have been invaded with cheatgrass. Cheatgrass is scattered in the allotment, but not dominant. (EJ-9, 7). Low producing grass and annual vegetation results in less than potential production (EJ-8). Some plants with low vigor (EJ-3)	Native			EJ-8	EJ-1, EJ-4, EJ-9, EJ-11	EJ-3, EJ-5, EJ-6, EJ-7, EJ-12
	Seedlings				EJ-2, EJ-10	, EJ-13
Hydrologic Function Rationale: Not enough plants in interspaces at EJ-11. Low brush composition to catch snow (EJ-4). There is too little litter (EJ-10). There is too much litter being produced from the cheatgrass which not allowing water infiltration and the cheatgrass is short so not to trap winter snow (EJ-8).	Native				EJ-8, EJ-9, EJ-11	EJ-1, EJ-3, EJ-4, EJ-5, EJ-6, EJ-7, EJ-12
	Seedlings				EJ-10	EJ-2, EJ-13

1. Standard 1 – Watershed

Seven sites assessed were noted to have slight to moderate deviation from expected condition. Some rills were noted in some of the draws, but old gullies were healing. Bare ground more than expected (up to 19 percent) at some sites. Soil surface resistance to erosion was weak, which would be expected to result in increased soil erosion. Also, the A horizon is reduced in interspaces, which means that soil loss has occurred. There was topsoil lost noted at one native site (EJ-9), but was determined to be historic and not from current management.

2. Standard 2 - Riparian Zones and Wetlands and Standard 3 - Stream Channel/Floodplain

East Juniper Draw Allotment contains no streams, riparian zones or wetlands. Therefore, Standards 2 and 3 are not applicable.

3. Standard 4 - Native Plant Communities

All of the sites examined occurred in two ecological sites, loamy 8-10 or loamy 7-10. Ten native areas were sampled, including one in an old burn. The burned area (EJ-8) was a loamy 7-10 ecological site generally vegetated by exotic annuals, primarily cheatgrass (44 percent). Native grasses provided only 3 percent of the cover and native forbs were present only in trace amounts (0 percent cover). Cheatgrass also left a mat of litter. No sagebrush was present in the burned area.

The remaining loamy 7-10 ecological sites (EJ-9, 11, 12) had Wyoming big sagebrush as the dominant shrub. The remaining native sites had varying amounts of sagebrush cover (15 percent to 19 percent). Average sagebrush heights ranged from 24.2 to 28.8 inches at the three sites. Sandberg bluegrass was the most abundant grass (average cover 15 percent) followed by bottlebrush squirreltail (average 6 percent), and Thurber needlegrass (average 3 percent). Other perennial native grasses present at 1 percent cover or less included bluebunch wheatgrass, basin wildrye, and Indian ricegrass. Average grass height varied from 7.7 inches (EJ-12) down to 5.8 inches (EJ-9). The amount of late seral grasses (Thurber needlegrass and bluebunch wheatgrass) influenced grass heights. Grass heights would be substantially shorter following grazing in the winter. Bare ground varied between sites: 12 percent EDJ-9, 19 percent EDJ-11, 9 percent EDJ-12; whereas, biological soil crusts were 25 percent, 26 percent, and 32 percent, for the three sites respectively. Exotic annual cover was 12 percent at EJ-9, and was present but not hit on transects at EDJ-11 and EDJ-12. Cheatgrass was the most abundant of the exotic annuals.

The loamy 8-10 ecological sites (EJ-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) had a Wyoming big sagebrush canopy that varied from 6 percent to 29 percent. Site EJ-4 was in part of an old burned area, accounting for the low cover of sagebrush present. Average sagebrush height ranged from 21.5 to 29.0 inches at the 5 sites. Perennial grass cover averaged from a low of 14 percent to a high of 56 percent. The most common grass present at all sites was Sandberg bluegrass (which ranged from a low of 14 percent (EJ-3 and 4) to a high of 30 percent (EJ-6). At sites EJ-3 and 4, no mid or late seral grasses (bottlebrush squirreltail, Thurber needlegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass) were hit. Average perennial grass heights ranged from a low of 4.1 inches (EJ-4) to a high of 6.8 inches. The low amounts of late seral grasses influenced the short residual grass heights. The number of perennial forbs hit varied from 2 percent (EJ-4) to 10 percent (EJ-3 and 10). Species in the genus *Phlox* were the most abundant forbs. Biological soil crusts were quite varied and included early to late seral species. Bare ground was generally low (1 percent EJ-6, 2 percent EJ-5, 4 percent EJ-3 and 7, 6 percent EJ-1, and 10 percent EJ-4). Biological soil crusts cover varied from a low of 16 percent (EJ-4) to a high of 36 percent (EJ-5). Exotic annual cover was low at two sites (0 percent EJ-5 and 1 percent EJ-6). Exotic annual cover at the remaining sites was: 17 percent EJ-1, 3 percent EJ-3, 5 percent EJ-7, and 26 percent EJ-4. Cheatgrass was the most abundant exotic annual. Other exotic annual species noted included bur buttercup, tumble mustard, and Russian thistle.

The East Juniper Draw Allotment is year round habitat for pronghorn, including winter range.

4. Standard 5 - Seedings

Three seedings were evaluated (EJ-2, 10, and 13). Sagebrush cover varied from 0 to 12 percent and shrub heights averaged 23.3 to 31 inches where sagebrush was present. Bare ground in seedings varied from 4 to 19 percent. Biological soil crust cover averaged 3 to 20 percent in the seedings, and as expected, the majority of the crusts were early successional species. For the most part seedings lacked bottlebrush squirreltail, Thurber's needlegrass, or bluebunch wheatgrass. Perennial native forb cover and diversity were 0 percent at two sites and 3 percent to 5 percent at the remaining two sites. The most abundant forb in the seedings was phlox. Exotic annual species contributed 4 percent to 6 percent cover in the seedings. Cheatgrass was the most abundant exotic annual.

5. Standard 6 – Exotic Plant Communities, Other Than Seedings

This standard is not applicable.

6. Standard 7 – Water Quality

For the most part, this Standard is not applicable - see Standard 2. However, about a two mile segment of the prominent drainage of Saylor Creek runs through the middle of the East Juniper Draw allotment. Though flows are very intermittent in nature, Saylor Creek, from its head water to the Snake River, is identified on the State's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 1996-98 303(d) list for water quality limitations of sediments with a severity rating of low. Currently, this water course is under review (2004-06) by the State for delisting or re-classification due to its intermittent nature and rare flows. For this reason, the BLM has never done any monitoring of this creek.

Other than Saylor Creek, there are no other live streams, perennial springs and ponds, or ground water wells in the allotment. Water for livestock and wildlife use is provided throughout most of the allotment by means of pipelines and troughs. The source of this watering system comes all the way from a relatively high volume spring (Steel spring) on private property south of the House Creek Ranch. Since the source originates on private land, the BLM does not monitor its quality, but it is presumed that it is of good quality for animal consumption because it comes directly from a protected and enclosed source.

7. Standard 8 - Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals

A number of species presently designated as Sensitive species are present in the allotment. For the most part, the allotment has not been inventoried for sensitive species. Sensitive species occurrences are frequently noted from incidental observations. BLM has no information regarding whether or not pygmy rabbits are present or were historically present in the East Juniper Draw Allotment. No bat inventory has been conducted in this allotment. Also a number of wildlife species presently designated as "monitor" are present. Monitor species are **not** presently designated as Sensitive species, but may be added to the sensitive list in future years. There are no plants presently on the BLM sensitive plant species list known to occur in the East Juniper Draw Allotment.

Only limited surveys for sensitive plants have been conducted in this allotment. It is unknown whether the standard was being met for special status plant species. There was no information available to determine if livestock grazing management is having a significant impact on sensitive plant species. All sensitive or monitor species are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 - Idaho BLM Sensitive and monitor species in the East Juniper Draw Allotment

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Presence
Greater sage grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	S	C
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	S	C
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	S	C
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	S	C
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	S	C
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	S	C
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	W	C
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	W	C
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	W	C
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	W	C
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	W	L
Western burrowing owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	W	L
Red-naped sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	W	L
Slickspot peppergrass	<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>	C	L
Status codes: C = FWS candidate species; S = designated Sensitive species; W = Watch category			
Presence codes: C = presence confirmed in allotment; L = presence likely in the allotment			

Greater sage grouse. This allotment has not been checked for sage grouse leks since an inventory effort in the early 1980's. BLM does not have any records indicating any sage grouse lek within the allotment, however, six recently active leks and one historic lek in adjoining allotments are within 2 miles. Data for these leks indicate that the populations in the area are in a downward trend. Of the eight native areas with sagebrush sampled, five had sage grouse droppings. Sage grouse egg shells were found at two of the areas sampled. Sage grouse nesting occurs in areas with adequate shrub cover (10-30%). Plant communities where Sandberg bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber needlegrass are grazed to 40% use level will not provide adequate residual vegetation for nesting sage grouse more than 0.5 miles from water. In plant communities dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass a 40% use level will likely provide some areas where residual herbaceous cover will meet sage grouse nesting needs within 0.5 miles of water.

Table 7 - Numbers of male sage grouse at leks near the East Juniper Draw Allotment for which there is data.

Lek #	# Males	Year of Recent Count	Highest # Males	Year of Count
2O-003	0	2003	7	2000
2O-062	0	2002	13	1991
2O-140	1	2001	14	1995
2O-144	0	2001	4	1996
2O-152	0	2002	10	1999
2O-165	7	2002	9	2000

Prairie falcon. Prairie falcons have been observed foraging in the allotment, however, no nest sites have been confirmed. A number of cliffs and rock outcrops are present primarily along portions of Saylor Creek, and provide suitable nesting sites for this species.

Ferruginous hawk. Ferruginous hawks have been observed over this allotment, however, no nest sites have been documented. Nest site F10 is within 100 yards of the allotment boundary in the adjoining Coonskin AMP Allotment. Adults from this nest likely hunt for prey in the East Juniper Draw Allotment.

Loggerhead shrike. Loggerhead shrikes were noted in a few areas during the data collection for standards and guides. There have been other scattered observations of this species in the general area.

Brewer's sparrow and sage sparrow. Both species are known to be present in Wyoming big sagebrush habitats in the allotment. They were observed in the early morning at all of the native sites surveyed.

Slickspot peppergrass. Slickspot peppergrass is not known to occur in this allotment, however, over 8,847 acres of suitable habitat does occur. Threats to this species include degradation of slickspots and surrounding area habitat, trampling from livestock, and weed invasion.

C. Guidelines for Grazing Management

The current grazing management plan provides for rest during the critical growth period between the boot stage and flowering every year. Not all water troughs have functional escape ramps for wildlife. The fence wire spacing is not to BLM specifications for mule deer and antelope. The top wire is generally too high. Per the *Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management*, the following Guidelines need to be implemented to promote significant progress towards meeting the Standards:

Guideline 8 – Apply grazing management practices that maintain or promote the interaction of the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow that will support the appropriate types and amounts of soil organisms, plants, and animals appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform.

Guideline 9 – Apply grazing management practices to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal, and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate, and landform.

Guideline 20 – Design management fences to minimize adverse impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, to maintain habitat integrity and connectivity for native plants and animals.

V. Conclusions

All indicators for the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health are not being met in the allotment for Standard 1 (Watershed), Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities), Standard 5 (Seedings), and Standard 8 (Special Status Species).

Based on the data presented here, there is additional forage vegetation to allocate to watershed, wildlife and livestock.

VI. Consultation

John Ash, NRS – Climate/Monitoring/WQ
Jim Klott, Wildlife Biologist
Arnold Pike, Range Conservationist
Sheri Hagwood, Botanist
Max Yingst, Recreation
Jeff Ross, Archeologist
Clare Josaitis, Natural Resource Specialist
Cedar Creek Cattle Co.-Chuck Jones

VII. Recommendations

Increase permitted grazing use from 907 AUMs to 2,474 AUMs and implement prescribed management guidelines. This allocation level is based on monitoring and evaluation studies. This increase is based on the production of the two south pastures where most of the indicators for the Standards for Rangeland Health are being met. The greatest concern regarding Standards for Rangeland health is in Pasture 3.

Establish the grazing season to be from March 1 to February 28 to provide flexibility for adjusting the season of use on an annual basis.

Maintain up to 1952 acres of seeding. Improve the remaining 8525 acres of non-native seedings with the goal to restore to a more natural native plant community dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush with Thurber's or bluebunch as the dominate perennial grass.

Manage for light utilization levels (up to 40%) at key areas in native pastures (Pastures 2, 3, 4, and 5) in order to maintain the existing native communities. Under the forage allocation proposed, a portion of the forage production would be allocated to watershed and wildlife, and would maintain the native plant communities and provide habitat for wildlife.

Manage for moderate utilization levels (up to 50 percent) at key areas in pastures predominately seeded to crested wheatgrass Pasture 1). In areas of seeded pastures where crested wheatgrass plants are becoming decadent or “wofly” allow higher utilization (up to 70 percent) on an occasional basis (once in 5 years) to condition plants and remove standing dead material. This treatment will promote plant vigor, increase ground litter, overall palatability and maintain healthy stands of crested wheatgrass in accordance with the Jarbidge RMP. Increased palatability of seeded species will decrease grazing pressure on native species thus resulting in better plant vigor in the native herbaceous component. This level will be cumulative between livestock and wildlife. When 70 percent grazing use is authorized at key areas within a seeded pasture, use in the remaining seeded pastures would be at 50 percent or less; in the native pastures at 40 percent or less; and total grazing use would be limited to the permitted use in the allotment.

Establish grazing management guidelines to maintain periodic rest during the critical growing season for the key species.

Monitor non-native grass areas reverting to sagebrush to ensure re-establishment of big game habitat and upland game bird nesting and cover habitat. Allow no more than 50% frequency of nipping on current year leaders on key woody species.*

Restore sagebrush and native bunchgrasses into the allotment to improve habitat for sage grouse and other wildlife species as well as water cycling, and to restore the majority of the existing seedings.

Remove all woven or net wire fence. Replace the fence with 3 strand wire (pronghorn wire spacing specifications) for pasture fence and 4 strand wire (pronghorn wire spacing) for allotment boundary fence, if warranted. (see RMP page II-83 regarding existing fences).

Verify that all water troughs have correctly installed and properly functioning wildlife escape ramps. All troughs should have water for wildlife even when livestock are not present in the pasture from May through October.

Treat burned native areas to control exotic annuals and increase sagebrush, native grasses, and forbs to improve rangelands in poor condition.

No salting should occur within 0.25 miles of Saylor Creek to protect cultural resources.

*Note: 50% use on key woody species is not allocated to livestock. Use is expected to be low except for during the winter if snow covers herbaceous vegetation. No winter range was identified in the land use plan, however, some wintering antelope are present.

Appendix 1

Stocking Rate Based Climate and Production

Allotment: East Juniper Draw #1132

Date: 1/16/2004

Station	Avg. PPT (Inches)	75% of Avg. (Inches)	# of Years $\geq 75\%$ of Avg.	# of Years of Data	% of Years $\geq 75\%$ of Avg.
Castleford	9.41	7.06	27.00	38.00	71%
Hollister	9.62	7	38	53.00	72%
2002 Data	Avg. YI for Cedar Mesa Big Hill, & Hollister Castleford Adjustment 0.78	Decision			AUMs Available for Livestock *
Productn Total lb		Weighted Use Factor	% of Years $\geq 75\%$ of Avg. PPT	% of Veg. Prod'tn Available	
4,961,427	6,360,804	44%	71%	31%	2,474

Pasture	Vegetation	Acres	lbs/Acre	lb. of Forage	Utilization Factor	Weighted Forage
#1	Crested**	3,494	359	1,254,346	40%	501,738
	Wy sage/Thurbers	4,759	250	1,189,750	40%	475,900
Subtotal		8,253				
#2	Crested	1,723	359	618,557	50%	309,279
	Crested - Maintain	1,952	812	1,585,024	50%	792,512
	Wy sage/Thurbers	1,255	250	313,750	50%	156,875
Subtotal		4,930				
#3	Crested**	876	359	314,484	40%	125,794
	Wy sage/Thurbers	2,142	250	535,500	40%	214,200
	Annual	141	0	0	40%	0
Subtotal		3,159				
#4	Wy sage/Thurbers	956	274	261,944	40%	104,778
	Wy sage/crested	1,719	359	617,121	40%	246,848
	Annual	404	0	0	40%	0
Subtotal		3,079				
#5	Wy sage/bluegrass	17	243	4,131	40%	1,652
	Wy sage/thurbers	1,266	243	307,638	40%	123,055
Subtotal		1,283				
Total		20,704		7,002,245		3,052,631
Total Pounds Production Pastures 1 and 2 only			Weighter Use Factor		0.44	
			Pastures 1 and 2 only		4,961,427	

* The allocation level is limited to the production in Pastures 1 and 2 because of concerns in meeting the indicators for the Standards for Rangeland Health.

** In accordance with the Jarbidge RMP, only 1,952 asres of crested are to be maintained as crested wheatgrass seeding. In order to avoid over allocation in the future, the remaining acreage of seeding are allocated at the same production as Wyoming Big Sagerush /Crested (359 lb/ac).