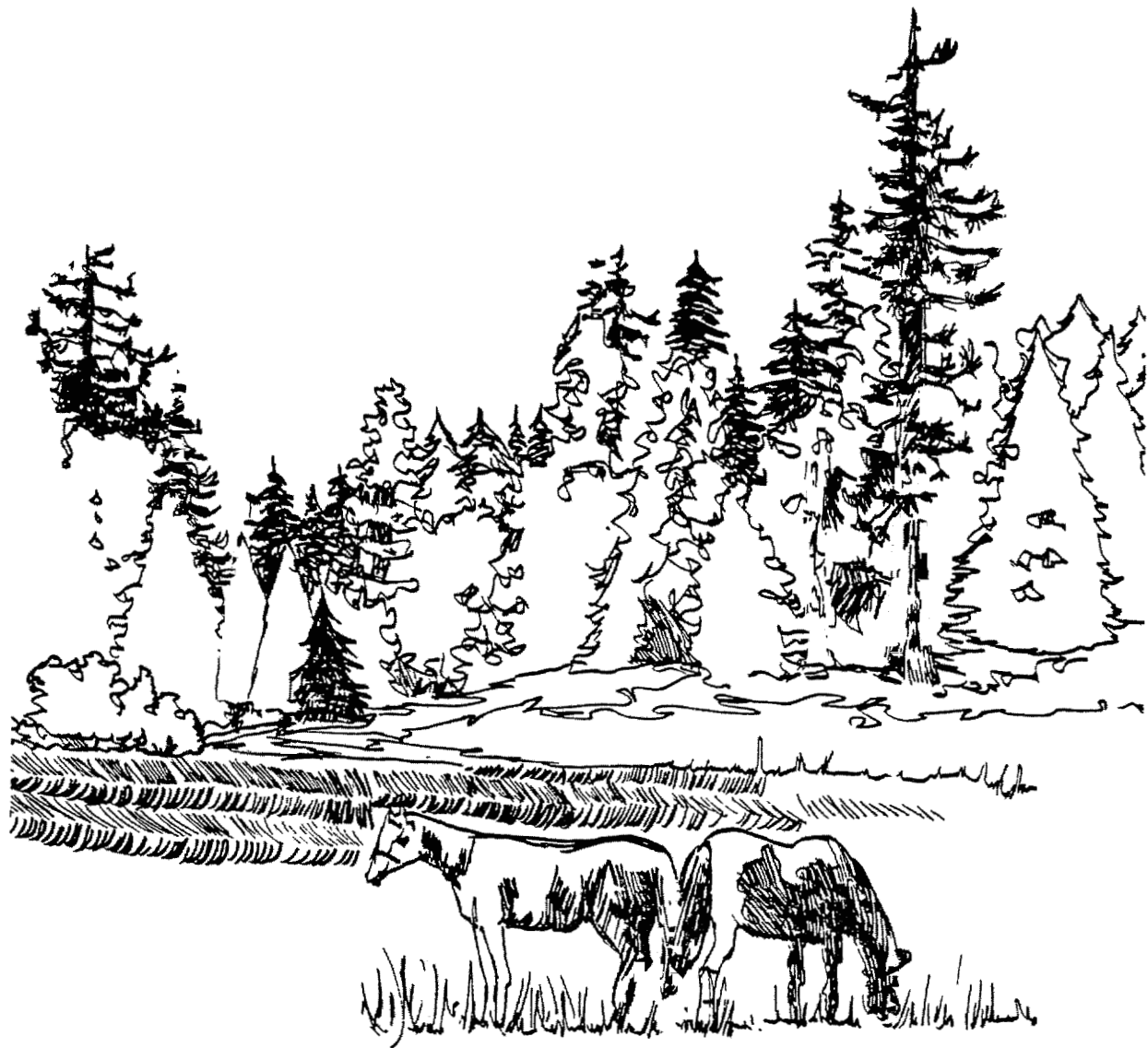


APPENDIX D

Range Management Strategies



APPENDIX D

RANGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

This appendix consists of three parts: 1) descriptions of five range management strategies reflecting various levels of management intensity; 2) a brief outline of range allotment management planning; and 3) a schedule for revising allotment management.

RANGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

STRATEGY A

Management excludes livestock grazing to protect other resource values or eliminate conflicts with other uses.

STRATEGY B

Management controls livestock numbers so that livestock use is within present grazing capacity of the primary range. Improvements are minimal and constructed only to the extent needed to protect and maintain the range resource.

STRATEGY C

Management seeks to optimize utilization of existing forage production which is available to livestock. Cost effective management techniques such as structural range improvements and grazing systems are designed and applied to obtain relatively uniform livestock distribution, use of existing forage production on both primary and secondary range, maintenance of plant vigor, and achievement of associated resource objectives.

STRATEGY D

Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage available for livestock, consistent with maintaining the environment and providing for multiple uses of rangeland ecosystems. Nonstructural range improvements such as brush control, type conversion, or seeding may be used to increase forage production; such practices may be used in combination with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems.

STRATEGY E

Management seeks to maximize livestock production while maintaining basic soil and water values. Cost effective management systems and techniques are used to achieve this goal. Multiple use is not a constraint.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The decision of whether and how to graze an area with livestock is made in accordance with the NEPA process of environmental analysis. Site specific information is considered along with the management direction in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, to formulate and analyze alternatives. Decisions in favor of grazing must prescribe site specific management requirements to achieve the objectives of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, and are implemented by incorporating the requirements into the grazing permit.

In summary, range management decisions will assure that:

1. Management complies with direction in the 2210 section of the Forest Service Manual.
2. Management complies with applicable Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines, particularly those for Range, Riparian, Recreation, Sensitive Plants, Soils and Geology, Watershed, Wildlife, and Fish.
3. Range management objectives are supportive of the objectives of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan for the Management Areas in which allotments are situated.
4. Management complies with the BMPs specified in Appendix G of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

Table D-1

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION SCHEDULE

DATE OF COMPLETION	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	PRIORITY	DISTRICT
1995	Vann	46	1	Covelo
	Elk Mountain	31	2	Upper Lake
	Middle Creek	33	3	Upper Lake
	Open Ridge	25	4	Stonyford
	Riley Ridge	3	5	Corning
1996	Snow Mountain	27	6	Stonyford
	Little Stony	35	7	Stonyford
	Anderson Ridge	38	8	Stonyford
	Alder Springs	18	9	Stonyford
	Slate Creek	7	10	Corning
1997	Foster Glade	40	11	Covelo
	West Log Springs	8	12	Corning
	Pine Mountain	26	13	Upper Lake
	York Cabin	30	14	Upper Lake
	Etsel	45	15	Covelo
1998	Dewell Garden	42	16	Covelo
	Peterson	6	17	Corning
	Twin Rocks	12	18	Covelo
	Sheep Creek	20	19	Stonyford
	Briscoe	43	20	Stonyford
1999	Middle Fork	39	21	Covelo
	Anthony	4	22	Covelo
	Eichman Creek	37	23	Stonyford
	Wilder	10	24	Corning
	Doe Peak	16	25	Corning
2000	Hall Ridge	9	26	Corning
	North Sanhedrin	22	27	Upper Lake