

## Condition description tables for Range analysis.

### Bassam C&H.

<b>EXISTING CONDITION</b>	<b>DESIRED CONDITION</b>
<p><b>Range Management:</b> 14 pasture “rest- rotational” system. On date June 1, off date October 31. 270 cow/calf pairs permitted</p>	<p><b>Range Management:</b> Keep dates, numbers and AUMs the same. Rotate grazing schedule on the pastures. Develop water and pipe to tanks in the uplands. Manage for better distribution of the cattle and utilization of the upland forage.</p>
<p><b>Vegetation:</b></p> <p><b>Bald Mountain Pasture:</b> Grasslands have mixed native grass and forbs with a variety of vegetative structure. Diverse mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability.</p> <p><b>Trout Creek Pasture:</b> Grasslands have mixed native grass and forbs with a variety of vegetative structure. Diverse mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability including sedge, rush, willow, and cinquefoil. Self-perpetuation riparian plant communities. Some patches of Canada thistle along FDR187.</p> <p><b>Castle Park Pasture:</b> Good mix of native grass and forb and variety of vegetative structures including grama, muhly, and stipa. 2004 CF data for inside and outside of enclosure showed litter and bare ground % to be lower than historic and plant density slightly higher. The % of bare soil outside was less than half of the inside %, representing positive effects of current management. Good mix of riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability. Properly functioning and self-perpetuating riparian plant communities present.</p> <p><b>Columbine Gulch Pasture:</b> Vigorous and diverse mix of both upland and riparian native plants in proportion to moisture availability including sedge, rush, willow, and cinquefoil. Mixed native grass and forb communities with a variety of vegetative structure.</p> <p><b>Mushroom Gulch Pasture:</b> Grasslands have mixed native grass and forbs with a variety of vegetative structure. Diverse mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability including sedge, rush, willow, and cinquefoil. Self-perpetuation riparian plant communities.</p> <p><b>North Kaufman Pasture:</b> Grasslands have mixed native grass and forbs with a variety of vegetative structure. Vigorous stands of upland grasses. Vigorous diverse mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability.</p> <p><b>East Kaufman Pasture:</b> Aspen stands of multiple age class with vigorous and diverse native grass and forb understories. Grasslands have mixed native grass and</p>	<p><b>Vegetation:</b></p> <p><b>Bald Mountain Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Overall pasture is moving toward DC.</p> <p><b>Trout Creek Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Control or eliminate Canada Thistle along FDR187. Overall pasture is moving toward DC.</p> <p><b>Castle Park Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Pasture Moving toward or meeting DC.</p> <p><b>Columbine Gulch Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Overall the pasture is moving toward DC with a few spots meeting.</p> <p><b>Mushroom Gulch Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Pasture is moving toward DC.</p> <p><b>North Kaufman Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Pasture is moving toward or meeting DC.</p> <p><b>East Kaufman Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Improve livestock</p>

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<p>forbs with a variety of vegetative structure. Vigorous stands of underutilized upland grasses.</p> <p><b>West Kaufman Pasture:</b> Mixed native grass and forb with a variety of vegetative structure. Mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability.</p> <p><b>Castle Rock Gulch Pasture:</b> Vigorous and diverse mix of both upland and riparian native plants including tufted hairgrass, sedge, rush, willow, and cinquefoil. Mixed native grass and forb communities with a variety of vegetative structure. A small south facing grassland portion of the pasture that is a less productive dry site with coarse textured soils still shows signs of historic disturbance.</p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Pasture:</b> Mixed native grass and forb with a variety of vegetative structure. Vigorous stands of underutilized upland grasses. Mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability. A few spots along Dry Lakes Creek would benefit from new water developments and better livestock distribution. Current dirt pits congregate livestock/wildlife in wet areas for water and create areas of heavy utilization/trampling.</p> <p><b>Badger Pasture:</b> Mixed native grass and forb with a variety of vegetative structure. Aspen stands of multiple age class with vigorous and diverse native grass and forb understories. Vigorous stands of underutilized upland grasses. Mix of native upland and riparian graminoids and forbs present in proportion to moisture availability. A few spots along Cals Fork Gulch and Sawmill Gulch would benefit from improved water developments and better livestock distribution. Current dirt pits congregate livestock/wildlife in wet areas for water and create areas of heavy utilization/trampling.</p>	<p>distribution and increase upland utilization by adding water developments. Getting water to the underutilized uplands would benefit whole allotment. Overall pasture is meeting DC.</p> <p><b>West Kaufman Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Overall pasture is moving toward or meeting DC.</p> <p><b>Castle Rock Gulch Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Manage to increase species diversity on small historically disturbed portion of pasture that is not meeting DC. Overall the pasture is moving toward DC with a few spots meeting and not meeting.</p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Improve livestock distribution and increase upland utilization by adding water developments. Improve existing water developments in Dry Lakes Creek to reduce livestock/wildlife impacts to riparian area. Getting water to the underutilized uplands would benefit whole allotment. Overall pasture is moving toward DC with a few watering sites not meeting DC.</p> <p><b>Badger Pasture:</b> Maintain, continue to move toward, or start moving toward community type desired conditions that are outlined in Table 1. Improve livestock distribution and increase upland utilization by adding water developments. Improve existing water developments in Cals Fork Gulch and Sawmill Gulch to reduce livestock/wildlife impacts to riparian area. Getting water to the underutilized uplands would benefit whole allotment. Overall pasture is moving toward DC with a few watering sites not meeting DC.</p>
<p><b>Wildlife:</b> <b>Habitats</b> – Upland Grassland/Shrubland, Riparian, and Forest Habitats</p> <p><b>T&amp;E Species</b> – Canada lynx, MSO, and Gunnison prairie dog</p> <p><b>FSS Species</b> – Brewer’s sparrow, loggerhead shrike, Gunnison prairie dog, bighorn sheep, northern leopard frog, bald eagle, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, purple martin, olive-sided flycatcher, Lewis’ woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, flammulated owl, northern goshawk, fringed myotis, Townsend’s big-eared bat, hog-nosed skunk, and spotted bat</p> <p><b>Terrestrial MIS</b> – Abert’s squirrel and elk</p>	<p><b>Wildlife:</b> <b>T&amp;E Species</b></p> <p><b>MSO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attain good to excellent range/habitat conditions within potential nesting, roosting, and forage areas, and provide for their recruitment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Canada Lynx:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and maintain suitable lynx and snowshoe hare habitat conditions.</li> <li>▪ Provide for native composition and structure of herbaceous and shrub plant communities.</li> <li>▪ Provide for the development of snowshoe hare habitat in natural or created openings within lynx habitat.</li> <li>▪ Maintain and restore habitat connectivity across forested landscapes.</li> <li>▪ For willow, achieve mid seral or higher condition,</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Overall</b> – livestock distribution is generally limited to a small portion of the allotment (approximately 30-40%). Use is very concentrated in some areas- primarily occurring in riparian areas and somewhat in closely adjacent/associated habitats (aspen and other forested areas, upland grasslands/shrublands). Water sources are limited in many areas and most are located within/near riparian areas. Many other areas of the allotment receive very little or no livestock use. Plant species composition shifts from desirable (for wildlife) to less desirable species have been observed in many areas. Extensive watershed restoration projects (impoundments, plantings, seeding, terracing, etc) were completed within many areas of the allotment (in the 1940’s-70’s) have generally improved historically severely degraded habitat conditions. Precipitation is very low (ranging from 10-16 inches annually, depending on elevation and location), which affects wildlife habitats and the capability of the allotment to support livestock grazing. Existing range developments (fences, stock tanks, pit, ponds, etc.) on the allotment generally lack wildlife escapement ramps/structures, and have not been constructed to be compatible with/for wildlife use. Poor to fair habitat conditions in some areas, good condition in others depending on livestock use and concentrations. Breeding/reproductive, cover/shelter, forage/prey, and dispersal/movement habitats for the below wildlife species/habitats have all been adversely impacted/degraded to varying degrees, primarily in riparian and associated forested and upland habitats.</p> <p><b>T&amp;E Species</b> – Canada lynx (see Upland Grassland/Shrubland, Riparian, and Forest Habitats), MSO (see Upland Grassland/Shrubland, Riparian, and Forest Habitats), and Gunnison prairie dog (see Upland Grassland/Shrubland) below.</p> <p><b>Upland Grassland/Shrubland Habitat</b> – Approximately 25% of the allotment. Little to no livestock use of much of this area. Good to poor species diversity present in grasses and forbs, with a mosaic of vegetative structure depending on the area. Decadent grasses increase with distance from riparian. High incidence of bare ground and litter in some areas. Species composition shifts from desirable native species to less desirable species (for wildlife) in some areas. Some benches early to mid-seral with high incidence of forbs. Native grasses and forbs interspersed through most of</p>	<p>to maximize cover and prey availability. Such areas that are currently in late seral condition should not be degraded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In aspen stands - ensure sprouting and sprout survival is sufficient to perpetuate long-term viability of aspen clones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gunnison Prairie Dog:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and maintain suitable habitat conditions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bighorn Sheep:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect lambing areas during the spring (May 15 to June 30) from disturbance.</li> <li>▪ Maintain in perpetuity temporal and spatial separation between domestic sheep/goats and native bighorn sheep.</li> </ul> <p><b>Terrestrial MIS</b></p> <p><b>Abert’s Squirrel:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage mature widely dispersed and interconnected ponderosa pine stands which sustain Abert’s squirrel populations where potential exists.</li> </ul> <p><b>Elk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain or improve habitat conditions for elk.</li> <li>▪ Maintain adequate forage and security cover year-round to allow CDOW to meet management objectives.</li> <li>▪ Maintain and provide for movement corridors for elk that do not act as barriers/restrict movement or cause mortalities from range developments.</li> <li>▪ Protect calving and other concentration areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>All Habitats:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce/eliminate the presence of noxious weeds to the extent possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forest Habitat:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain/create forests with diverse age structure, late successional communities, openings, snags and down woody debris across forested areas; vigorous understory of native grasses (e.g., grama, needle and thread, junegrass, Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, mutton grass) and forbs where light allows.</li> <li>▪ Perpetuate aspen communities with diverse age structure. Aspen areas shall include late successional communities, regeneration, openings, snags and down woody debris; vigorous and diverse native grass and forb understories</li> </ul>

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<p>unit. Noxious weeds present in some areas (Canada thistle, shepherd’s purse). Good growth and regeneration of upland shrub species in some areas. Some encroachment of trees into grasslands/shrublands occurring. Good growth and regeneration of mid-late seral shrub species. Native grasses and forbs interspersed. Extensive watershed restoration projects (impoundments, plantings, seeding, terracing, etc) were completed within the allotment (in the 1940’s-70’s). Overall poor to good habitat condition depending on use and location.</p> <p><b>Riparian Habitat</b> – Approximately 2% of the allotment. Most of livestock use and impacts are within these habitats. Good vegetation cover in some areas, although several areas are heavily trampled and lacking cover. High incidence of bare ground in some areas due to concentrated livestock use. Pedastaling and stream downcutting observed in several areas. Riparian and adjacent upland graminoids present, but decreasing with a high incidence of forbs and Kentucky bluegrass in some areas. Evidence of species shift from bunchgrass to forb species and less desirable species (for wildlife) in some areas. Fringed sage has encroached in some areas. Some benches contain early to mid-seral plants with high incidence of forbs. Non-native (bluegrass and smooth brome) and noxious weeds (Canada thistle and Russian olive) present in several areas and increasing. Presence of willows and regeneration is lacking in some areas and not in others. Heavy utilization (hedging and mushrooming) of willows in some areas. Willows and riparian graminoids present and diverse in age structure and species in other areas. Lack of existing or regenerating willow/woody species vegetation where they are to be expected in some areas. Mid and late seral woody species lacking in some limited areas as well. Some willow die-off due to drought. Extensive watershed restoration projects (impoundments, plantings, seeding, terracing, etc) were completed within the allotment (in the 1940’s-70’s) and have improved conditions. Benchmark in Castle Rock Gulch rated at PFC; benchmark in Dry Lakes rated at nonfunctional. Overall poor to fair habitat conditions depending on use and location.</p> <p><b>Forest Habitat</b> – Approximately 73% of the allotment. Stands of piñon/juniper are relatively dense and encroachment of grasslands/shrublands is occurring. In aspen stands there is a good understory of down logs, forbs and grasses present,</p>	<p>shall be present. Protect aspen and other hardwood regeneration.</p> <p><b>Upland Grassland/Shrubland Habitat:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect and maintain healthy upland grassland and shrubland plant communities that provides and maintains and/or enhances suitable habitat conditions for these species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Riparian Habitat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect and maintain healthy riparian and wetland plant communities that provides and maintains and/or enhances suitable habitat conditions for riparian dependant species. Provide habitats for viable populations of wildlife species.</li> </ul>

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<p>a mosaic of understory grasses vary from vigorous to decadent. Evidence of disease and die-off of aspen in some areas. Ponderosa pine and mixed conifer is infested by insects in some areas. Bunchgrass understory is increasing as tree canopy cover is reduced, timber harvesting, and prescribed burning. In areas of mortality have higher numbers of snags/logs. Mixed conifer stands are mature, some evidence of mortality. Fair to good habitat condition depending on use and location.</p>	
<p><b>Fisheries:</b> Trout Creek below the allotment boundary supports a low density, high biomass brown trout population. Beaver ponds are the characteristic habitat feature. The presence of beaver ponds may explain the low number of fish, but large size of individuals. Beaver ponds provide excellent forage, refuge and rearing habitat, but are limited in spawning habitat from reduced water velocities and fine substrate particle size. Habitat within the allotment is similar and likely supports a similar fishery.</p> <p><b>Mollusks:</b> Presence of Rocky Mountain capshell snail or suitable habitat on the allotment is unknown.</p> <p><b>Aquatic invertebrates:</b> Suitable habitat for <i>O. susanae</i> (large springs) does not exist on the allotment.</p>	<p><b>All aquatic species:</b> Riparian ecosystems meet or move towards at least an upper mid-seral stage. Riparian plant communities are healthy and self-perpetuating. State and Federal water quality standards met. Stream channels and still water-body shorelines are stable and well vegetated with appropriate species. Suitable riparian habitat exists for viable populations of wildlife, fish and terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates.</p>
<p><b>Hydrology:</b></p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Unit:</b></p> <p>Dry Lakes benchmark: Site visited July 27, 2005. Crew reported, ‘Riparian zone is shrinking because cows have hedged everything down to roots so upland species are invading. Parts of upland are bare ground due to hoof shearing and grazing. Only hedged sedges and rushes found; they would not withstand high flow event. Uplands are also being overgrazed.’ Crew rated as non-functional. Hydrologist concurs.</p> <p><b>Castle Rock Gulch Unit:</b></p> <p>Castle Rock Gulch benchmark: Site visited July 18, 2005. Riparian has different age classes of willows could be more of them though; beaver active in area, evidence of recent breach. Overall vegetation looks healthy with rushes and sedges present. Some sagebrush and potentilla in riparian area. Crew reported ‘riparian could be wider, area showed signs of animal usage.’ Crew rated proper functioning condition. Hydrologist concurs.</p>	<p><b>Hydrology:</b></p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Unit:</b></p> <p>Improve both the condition of both the uplands and riparian areas. Reduce the amount of bare ground; allow for recruitment of herbaceous and woody species. If the condition of this benchmark is similar to condition reported at the time of the site survey, then consider fencing area off to facilitate recovery. Per the Watershed Conservation Practices, grazing should be curtailed on such sites until recovery has occurred. Proposed water developments should assist with better cattle distribution.</p> <p><b>Castle Rock Gulch Unit:</b></p> <p>Increase the number of willows. Manage to support beaver activity. Consider water developments along East Castle Rock and Castle Rock Gulches out of riparian and in open parks on upland bench sites. If not feasible, then near the transition zone from the outer edge of the valley floor\ side slope contact.</p>

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<p><b>Mushroom Gulch:</b></p> <p>Site visited August 10, 2004; approximately 2 miles of this intermittent channel were surveyed. Riparian is heavily influenced by the adjacent Forest Service road; riparian vegetation and channel morphology being impacted by sediment from road. Gulch does have some good pockets of riparian vegetation, willows and rushes. Appears to be an occasional cottonwood lower down in the drainage. Stock pit located in the SE ¼ SE ¼ of Section 2, contained brackish water, shallow. Crew reports that area is heavily used during hunting season, and several campsites are too close to channel.</p> <p><b>Water Developments:</b></p> <p>Existing: 43 pits 14 tanks</p> <p>Note: Following 4 developments not in imp83.dbf. 1 spring-pipe-tank in Arnold’s Gulch in Bald Mountain pasture. 1 spring-pipe-tank in Section 4 in Bald Mountain pasture. Pit 301 Seep/spring 302</p>	<p><b>Mushroom Gulch:</b></p> <p>Close or relocate Forest Service road that parallels Mushroom Gulch. If cattle use this area, clean out stock pit. Water bars are needed and culverts need to be cleaned out.</p> <p><b>Water Developments:</b></p> <p>Existing unchanged: 19 pits 5 tank</p> <p>Existing redeveloped:</p> <p>24 pits each with pipeline to one new tank. 9 tanks each with pipeline to one new tank. 2 springs each with pipeline to one new tank. Pit 301 piped to one new tank. Seep/spring 302 piped to one new tank.</p> <p>Proposed:</p> <p>10 spring/seeps each with pipeline to one new tank. 1 well piped to 5 new tanks (possibly with storage tank).</p> <p>Summary: 113 developed watering sites on NFS (if redeveloped sites are fenced, then cattle would have access to 76 developed watering sites). 11.7 miles of pipeline constructed</p>
<p><b>Soils:</b></p> <p><b>Badger Unit:</b> <b>Key area BABAK1: associated soil type 110F,</b> Cryoborolls Cryaquolls association soils are found in valley bottoms and have an effective rooting depth greater than 60 inches.</p> <p><b>Bald Mountain Unit:</b> <b>Key area BABMK1: associated soil type 122F,</b> Cumulic Haploborolls, found on lower montane, dry and lower montane, valleys and have an effective rooting depth of greater than 40 inches. <b>Key area BABMK2: associated soil type 102F,</b> Jodero family, found on semi-arid and lower montane, dry valleys with an effective rooting depth of greater than 40 inches.</p> <p><b>Castle Park Unit:</b></p>	<p><b>Soils:</b></p> <p>Damaged soil resource, should display an improvement in vegetative/litter cover with a reduction in trampling, compaction, puddling, and pedestaling. Decrease percentage of bare soil to less than 20% of pasture area for effected areas. Decrease percentage of compacted and churned soil in and near streams and ponds in benchmark areas to less than 20% of areas involved for each effected pasture.</p> <p><b>Bald Mountain Unit: Key area BABMK1: associated soil type 122F,</b> Cumulic Haploborolls. Mulch or similar treatment should be used to protect the soil from erosion, help conserve soil moisture, and protect emerging plant seedlings. <b>Key area BABMK2: associated soil type 102F,</b> Jodero family. A semi-arid climate will limit the</p>

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<p><b>Key area BACPK1: associated soil type 780M,</b> Herbman family, found on upland plains, hills, and mountains with an effective rooting depth of less than 20 inches.</p> <p><b>Castle Rock Unit:</b> Areas of exposed soil adjacent to riparian areas.</p> <p><b>Key area BACRK1 &amp; Benchmark: associated soil type 110F,</b> see above.</p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Unit:</b> Areas of exposed soil adjacent to riparian areas. Evidence of pedestaling and bank trampling in riparian areas.</p> <p><b>Key area BADLK1 &amp; Benchmark: associated soil type 110F,</b> see above.</p> <p><b>associated soil type 233M,</b> Ess - Bushvalley families complex, found on mountains, mesas, and pediments. Ess soils have an effective rooting depth greater than 20 inches. Bushvalley soils have an effective rooting depth less than 20 inches.</p> <p><b>East Kaufman Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Key area BAEKTK2: associated soil type 592F,</b> Nathrop - Cheadle families complex, found on dry upland plains and valleys. Nathrop soils have an effective rooting depth greater than 20 inches, while Cheadle soils have an effective rooting depth less than 20 inches.</p> <p><b>Mushroom Gulch Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Key area BAMGK1 &amp; Benchmark: associated soil type 780M,</b> see above.</p> <p><b>North Kaufman Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Key area BANKK1: associated soil type 592F,</b> see above.</p> <p><b>Trout Creek Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Key area BATCK1: associated soil type 233M,</b> see above.</p> <p><b>West Kaufman Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Key area BAWKK1: associated soil type 110F,</b> see above.</p>	<p>success of seedling establishment. Early spring or late fall planting should increase the likelihood of seedling survival.</p> <p><b>Dry Lakes Unit: Key area BADLK1 &amp; Benchmark: associated soil type 110F,</b> Cryoborolls Cryaquolls association. Revegetating these soils with riparian vegetation will require maintaining a high water table. Buffer zones should be placed on adjacent map units to minimize impacts to wetlands.</p> <p><b>associated soil type 233M,</b> Ess - Bushvalley families complex, Mulch or similar treatment should be used to protect the soil from erosion, help conserve soil moisture, and protect emerging plant seedlings.</p>
<p><b>Recreation:</b> Recreation use is low to moderate. There are no developed recreation facilities other than some signs. Much of this allotment is within the Fourmile Travel Management area. Developed OHV trails are located on the west end of the allotment. Dispersed camping is moderate to heavy in Mushroom Gulch and low elsewhere. Big game hunting is popular. Moving cattle from one pasture to the next during hunting season may change</p>	<p><b>Recreation:</b> Maintain compatible use with campers and cattle where campers are minimally affected by cattle's waste and trampling, and campers are not blocking cattle paths. Recreationist are well informed they are sharing the land with cattle, and when to keep gates closed and open, depending on whether cattle are in the pastures. This can be done by posting temporary signs informing the public of the dates cattle are in the</p>

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<p>where wildlife prefers to be and where hunters expect to find them. Most of the fences crossing NFS roads have cattle guards. But, where fences crossing roads have only wire gates problems occur as to when the gates should be open or closed, particularly during holiday weekends when OHV traffic is heavy. As cattle are driven through the allotment they sometimes create paths which attract recreationist for hiking, cycling, horseback riding, and motorcycling particularly in the Fourmile Travel Management area. Conflicts with cattle are very minimal.</p>	<p>pasture and when to keep the gates closed. Range improvements do not conflict with recreation use, i.e. placing water improvements in highly desirable campsites and trails. Recreationist use the Recreation Visitor's Use Map for designated routes of travel.</p>
<p><b>Forestry:</b> Majority of the ponderosa pine forests has been infected with the mountain pine beetles, and the Douglas-fir forest have been affected by defoliation from the spruce budworm resulting in heavy mortality of both ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir trees throughout the allotment. Aspen forests are mature and most aspen stands are being encroached with a dense, sub-alpine fir understory. Lodgepole pine forests are mature and currently are only showing isolated infestations of the mountain pine beetles. Upland bunch grasses have increased in quantity and quality due to the decrease of overstory trees. Salvage timber sales, firewood gathering and thinnings have occurred on some of the operable forests in the allotment reducing stand stocking levels, reducing the fuel loadings, and removing slash barriers that are affecting cattle movements in these upland forest grasslands. Understory forage conditions are expanding from the openness of the forest and are in good condition. Several prescribed burning projects have occurred and others are planned (+5years) throughout the allotment that will benefit the quality of the understory vegetation while also reducing the fuel loadings.</p>	<p><b>Forestry:</b> Maintain a healthy, mixed-conifer forest community of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir and aspen with a dispersed age structure, openings, snags and down woody debris across these forested areas. Improve forest health conditions throughout. Perpetuate aspen communities with diverse age structures including late successional communities, regeneration, and openings. Maintain a vigorous understory of native grasses (grama, needle and thread, junegrass, Arizona fescue, mountain muhly, mutton grass) and forbs throughout these forest communities. Minimize the encroachment of conifers onto the grassland types.</p>