United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Dixie National Forest, Cedar City Ranger District | 1789 N. Wedgewood Lane, Cedar City, UT 84720-7769, 435-865-3200

Allotment Management Plan

For

Red Desert- Sidney C&H Allotment

Cedar City Ranger District – Dixie National Forest – Region 4

Management Plan Prepared by: Brian Monroe /S/ **Date:** 8/4/2011
Rangeland Management Specialist

Reviewed By: Gilbert Yardley /S/ **Date:** 8/1/2011
Permittee

Approved by: Veronica Magnuson /S/ **Date:** 8/9/2011
District Ranger

This Allotment Management Plan is hereby made a part of your Term Grazing Permit and is incorporated in Part 3 of that permit

Red Desert- Sidney C&H Allotment Management Plan
Cedar City Ranger District
Dixie National Forest

I. Introduction

A.Authority -The Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA) allows for Allotment Management Plans (AMP's) to be included in grazing permits at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture (43 U.S.C. 1752(d), as amended by 92 Stat. 1803 (1978)). The Secretary has elected to exercise this discretion, and has delegated his authority to issue regulations in this area to the Chief of the Forest Service (36 CFR 222.1 et.seq.).

B.Definition - An Allotment Management Plan is defined in FLPMA as a document prepared in consultation with lessees or permittees applying to livestock operations on the public lands prescribing: 1) the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet multiple use, sustained-yield economic and other needs and objectives, 2) range improvements to be installed and maintained, such other provisions relating to livestock grazing and other objectives found by the Secretary to be consistent with the provisions of the FLPMA (43 USC 1702(k), 36 CFR 222.1 (b) (2), and FSM 1023).

C.History – The Red Desert/Sidney Valley Allotment is located on the Markagunt Plateau east of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and west of the Black Rock Valley. The allotment covers 6,761 acres.

Prior to 1939, the old Red Desert allotment was grazed in common with both sheep and cattle. From 1939 to 1947, the allotment was exclusively sheep range. Since 1947, it has been exclusively cattle range.

The John L. Valley allotment was grazed in common by sheep and cattle until 1939. The allotment was grazed by cattle on a temporary basis from 1940 to 1950 and from 1958 to 1960. Sheep grazed the allotment from 1951 to 1957. In 1961 the preference was changed from sheep to cattle.

With-in the years 1920 and 1939 the Sidney Valley allotment was subject to several changes in the boundary descriptions. Portions of the allotment were added to the Dandelion Knoll and Asay Bench allotments.

On June 6, 1947, the Sidney Valley sheep preference held by Claude Smith and brothers, was waived to the Government and the upper portion known as the Upper Sidney Valley was then added to the Warren sheep allotment.

The allotment was grazed by sheep until 1949, at that time the sheep were exchanged for 60 head of cattle with a July 11 to September 10 season of use.

In 1978 the Lowder Creek land exchange was completed and 320 acres in Lowder Creek was added to the Sidney Valley allotment. Only a small portion of this is suitable range.

In 1963 the Red Desert and John L. Valley allotment were combined to form the Red Desert C&H Allotment. In 1995 the Red Desert allotment was joined into one management unit here after known as the Red Desert / Sidney Valley Allotment.

The Red Desert/Sidney Valley allotment consists of one permit to graze 178 head of cattle on the allotment from 06 July to 20 September every year. The number and season of use will vary according to resource conditions.

This Allotment Management Plan will replace the Red Desert and Sidney Valley Allotment Management Plans approved in 1979 and 1980 respectively.

D.Current Management – livestock numbers, class, and season of use may be adjusted or changed as resources require under the current system.

Class of livestock:	cow/calf
Permitted Numbers:	174 cow/calf pairs
Season of Use:	07/6 to 9/20
Number of days:	77 days
Head Months:	440 H.M.s
Grazing System:	Deferred rotation system

PERMITTEE	CATTLE	SEASON OF USE	HEAD MONTHS
Gilbert Yardley	118	7/11 - 9/20*	298
Gilbert Yardley	60	7/6 - 9/20*	142
		total	**440**

7/11 - 9/25 when Sidney Valley is used first.

The Red Desert/Sidney Valley allotment consists of three units: John L. Flat, Red Desert and Sidney Valley. Scheduled on and off dates are approximate depending on precipitation, forage production, range readiness and permittee needs.

The allotment is divided into three pastures that will be grazed under a deferred-rotation system. The system is designed to provide for the physiological requirements of the plants while providing 440 animal months of grazing.

The Red Desert, John L. Flat and Sidney Valley pastures will be deferred until after seed ripe every third year. When the Sidney Valley pasture is used first, the opening date will be changed from 7/6 to 7/11. Cattle are removed when 50% use is reached. In order to improve the Lowder Creek, Castle Creek, John L. Flat riparian areas, it is essential that proper use standards are not exceeded.

The allotment consists of approximately 6,761 acres of which approximately 4.996 acres (73%) are capable.

II. Goals & Objectives, Desired Resource Condition, Standards & Guidelines

A. Summary of Existing Resource Conditions

The Mammoth Creek, Castle Creek, and Lowder Creek are all found within the Red Desert – Sidney Allotment Boundary. Each of these streams has an apparent upward trend. (Trend Study 2210) Castle creek Exclosure and accompanying studies have reviled that it is meeting desired conditions. (2010 Madsen) Mixed Arizona Willow species are found in the Sidney Valley area. Much of the use observed has been Elk use as livestock are removed before the first frost.

John L. Flat has an outcropping of bare soil that can only be determined as a natural mineral lick both cattle and elk have been observed to make use of the minerals. We are currently monitoring both utilization and trend at this location.

The Red Desert / Sidney Valley Allotment endure an ever growing elk populations and an increase in recreation.

B. Goals and Objectives (Desired Condition)

1. Achieve or maintain satisfactory range conditions on all rangelands (Dixie NF LRMP IV-37). Satisfactory range condition on a site is defined as meeting or moving toward desired condition. A downward vegetation and/or soil trend (site is moving away from desired condition) would also cause further evaluation and/or change in management direction (Dixie NF LRMP V-6).

Desired Condition

Uplands

- Maintain minimum ground cover on uplands as specified in the current Dixie National Forest Supplement to FSH 2209.21 – Rangeland Ecosystem Analysis and Management Handbook Chapter 20 – Rangeland Inventory and Analysis. (Range Vegetation Condition and Trend - measurement of ground cover and soil stability -Monitoring and Evaluation Program, Dixie NF LRMP V-6)

- Maintain the relative frequency of invasive plants at less than 10 percent on uplands not affected by fire or already infested by invasive plants. (Range Vegetation Condition and Trend - measurement of plant composition and vigor - Monitoring and Evaluation Program, Dixie NF LRMP V-6).

- Maintain a plant composition overall resource value rating of greater than “low” on all uplands not affected by fire or already infested by invasive plants. (Range Vegetation Condition and Trend - measurement of plant composition and vigor - Monitoring and Evaluation Program, Dixie NF LRMP V-6).

- In aspen community types, maintain a mixed age class of aspen with ground cover at or above 75%.

- Improve plant diversity and revert areas that have conifer encroachment issues (pinyon, juniper, spruce and fir).

Riparian Areas

- Maintain riparian ecosystems at or above 60% of potential. Potential for late seral community types is defined by % gradient and substrate classes (Dixie NF LRMP IV-41 amended 9/95; revised 3/96).

- Maintain 50 percent or more of total streambank length in stable condition (Dixie NF LRMP IV-33). This will be interpreted as maintaining 50 percent of all riparian areas with at least a moderate bank stability rating

2. Protection of threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animal species: Provide a season of use and utilization level that will protect population of sensitive plants and animals. Protection of plants must allow for sufficient seed production to maintain or improve current populations.

3. Control or eradicate Priority I and II noxious weed infestations as they occur on the allotment using the concepts of Integrated Pest Management.

- Continue early detection for noxious weeds to prevent establishment on the Red Desert-Sidney Allotment. Coordinate efforts with Iron, Kane and Garfield Counties by documenting new outbreaks of listed species. Currently there are no known noxious weeds within the boundary of this allotment.

C. Land and Resource Management Plan Standards and Guidelines

The Dixie National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) approved in 1986 outlines the Standards and Guidelines that will be achieved through future management activities

on the Dixie National Forest. The following Standards and Guidelines will be implemented through this Allotment Management Plan:

1. **Range**
    1. Provide forage to sustain local dependent livestock industry. (IV-36)
    2. Remove livestock from allotments for the remainder of the grazing season when proper use is reached. (IV-36)
    3. On rangeland in less than satisfactory condition, remove livestock when recovery of range condition cannot be accomplished by the grazing system.(IV-112)
    4. Invest in cost effective grazing management and associated range improvements.
    5. Invest in cost effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvement. Where improvements include water developments. Where water right is in the name of the United States. (IV-112)
        - **A.** Structural improvement will not adversely affect big game movement. Reference FSM 2541.23.
    6. Control noxious farm weeds in the following priority:
        - **A.** Musk thistles, Scotch thistle, Hoary Cress (White Top) Canada thistle.
        - **B.** Invasion of new plant species classified as noxious farm weeds;
        - **C.** Infestation in new areas;
        - **D.** Expansion of existing infestations of Scotch, Musk and Canada thistle, and other noxious farm weeds; and
        - **E.** Reduce acreage of current infestation. (IV-37)

2. **Range Improvements**
    1. Structural range improvements should be developed to benefit both wildlife and livestock.
        - **A.** Structural improvements and maintenance will be in accordance with FSM 2209.22 (R-4) and 2609.11. (IV-37)
    2. To facilitate the control of soil erosion within acceptance tolerance, soil survey or site specific soils data will be used to develop revegetation projects.(IV-37)

3. **Recreation**
    1. Manage livestock grazing to enhance recreation opportunities in existing and proposed recreation sites.
        - **A.** Construct fences of material other than barbed mire around developed sites. (IV-59,61)
    2. Exclude grazing of recreational stock and livestock in developed recreation sites.
        - **A.** Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition.(IV,59)
    3. Manage livestock distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with recreation use. Locate Structural improvements to meet Visual Quality Objectives. (IV-65)

III. Management Actions

A. Management System

1. Livestock Grazing System

Livestock Grazing System

The Table below outlines the pastures and schedule for grazing each pasture.

Year	Sidney Valley	John L. Flat	Red Desert
2011/ 2014/ 2017/ 2020	C	A	B
2012/ 2015/ 2018/ 2021	A	B	C
2013/ 2016/ 2019/ 2022	B	C	A

A - Graze first – move before the utilization standards are reached
B - Graze second - move before the utilization standards are reached
C - Graze third - move before the utilization standards are reached
Authorized use date

The grazing rotation may be further modified depending on resource needs and conditions.

2. Utilization Standard Criteria

The following is not an all inclusive list of proper-use criteria. There may be additional criteria necessary for grazing allotments. These proper-use criteria may be added to or adjusted at any time in the Allotment Managment Plant (AMP) or the Annual Operating Instructions (AOI).

Exceeding any one of these standards in a monitoring area will trigger livestock removal from the pasture or allotment.

Dixie NF - Maximum Allowable Forage Use Criteria					
I. UTILIZATION BY SERAL STAGE					
Vegetation Type	Very Early	Early	Mid	Late	Comments * SH = Stubble Height
Riparian Hydric Species	6" SH	6" SH	4" SH	4" SH	Remaining at end of growing season
Riparian Emphasis Management Areas	6" SH	6" SH			Remaining at end of growing season
Hydric Species in wet meadows not influenced by streams	6" SH	6" SH	4" SH	4" SH	Remaining at end of growing season
Non-hydric Species in Riparian Areas	2" SH	2" SH	2" SH	2" SH	Remaining at end of growing season
Upland Species	50%	50%	50%	50%	Varying in specific unit from 40-60%
Wheatgrass Seedings	60%	60%	60%	60%	Management option to exceed 60% use to maintain healthy seedings
Riparian Browse	<50%				New Leader Production
Streambanks	<20% disturbance				Sloughing, trampling, dislodged stones, animal tracks
Where it is determined through the landscape assessment process that ungulate grazing is contributing to an identified functioning-at-risk condition relative to habitat needed to support goshawk and its prey; the following utilization standards will be implemented.					
Goshawk Post-Fledgling Family Areas (PFAs)	Pond Pine/ Mixed Species	Grass/Forb	Avg 20% NTE 40%		Applies in up to 2-acre openings in 600-acre areas
Goshawk Post-Fledgling Family Areas (PFAs)	Pond Pine/ Mixed Species	Shrub	Avg 40% NTE 50%		Applies in up to 2-acre openings in 600-acre areas

Goshawk Post-Fledgling Family Areas (PFAs)	Spruce-Fir	Grass/Forb	Avg 20% NTE 40%	Applies in up to 1-acre openings in 600-acre areas
Goshawk Post-Fledgling Family Areas (PFAs)	Spruce-Fir	Shrub	Avg 40% NTE 50%	Applies in up to 1-acre openings in 600-acre areas
Goshawk Foraging Areas	Pond Pine/ Mixed Species	Grass/Forb	Avg 20% NTE 40%	Applies in up to 4-acre openings in 6000-acre areas
Goshawk Foraging Areas	Pond Pine/ Mixed Species	Shrub	Avg 40% NTE 50%	Applies in up to 4-acre openings in 6000-acre areas
Goshawk Foraging Areas	Spruce-Fir	Grass/Forb	Avg 20% NTE 40%	Applies in up to 1-acre openings in 6000-acre areas
Goshawk Foraging Areas	Spruce-Fir	Shrub	Avg 40% NTE 50%	Applies in up to 1-acre openings in 6000-acre areas

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

V. Effectiveness Monitoring

The following monitoring program is proposed for the Red Desert- Sidney Allotment Analysis area:

1. Maintain re-read and re-photograph the following studies at least every 10-15 years.

Study ID	Study Site Name	Study ID	Study Site Name
Dixie Vegetation Trend Studies			
6136	Red Desert	5097	Lowder Creek
7130	John L. Flat	5098	Castle Creek-Outside the Exclosure
7131	John L. Flat Spring	5099	Castle Creek Exclosure
		4094	Sidney Valley

B. Noxious Weed Prevention Practices

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
ALL NATIONAL FORESTS

Weed Free Hay Order

PROHIBITIONS:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (a) and (b), and 36 CFR 261.58(t), a Regional Forester may prohibit possessing, storing, or transporting any part of a tree or other plant, as specified in the Order. By this Order, the following acts are prohibited on the area, roads, and trails as described in this order, all within National Forest System Lands within the Intermountain Region until further notice:

1. Possessing, storing, or transporting, non-pelletized hay, straw or mulch on National Forest System Lands without having each individual bale or container tagged or marked as weed free, or having original and current evidence of weed free certification documentation present. All markings must meet the State and/or County standards for certification as weed free.

EXEMPTIONS:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e) the following persons are exempt from this order:

1. Persons with a permit specifically authorizing them from the effect of this Order.
2. Any member of an organized rescue force in the performance of an official duty.

AREA DESCRIBED:

All National Forest System Lands within the boundaries of the Intermountain Region that include the Ashley, Boise, Bridger-Teton, Caribou-Targhee, Dixie, Fishlake, Humboldt-Toiyabe, Manti-Lasal, Payette, Salmon-Challis, Sawtooth, Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests.

PURPOSE:

The above prohibition is necessary to prevent the spread of noxious weeds into a vulnerable ecosystem on National Forest System lands.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. This Order will be in effect when signed and shall remain in effect until further notice.
2. Any violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 for an individual or $10,000, for an organization, and/or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months. [Title 16 USC 551, Title 18 USC 3571(b)(6), Title 18 USC 3581 (b)(7)].
3. This Order supersedes any previous orders prohibiting the same, or similar, acts in the above described areas.

Done at Ogden, Utah this 11th day of February 2003.

JACK G. TROYER
JACK G. TROYER
Regional Forester
Intermountain Region

Order Number: 04-00-097

C. Rangeland Improvement Program

1. Structural Improvements

No new structures are currently planned

2. Vegetation Improvement and Management

Red Desert Vegetation Management Project

Special Terms and Conditions

V. Improvements

RANGE IMPROVEMENT MAINTENANCE AND LIVESTOCK HERDING STANDARDS

The following maintenance standards apply to all range improvements on the allotment. The permittee shall maintain all range improvements assigned in this permit to the standards listed below. The permittee shall promptly notify the Forest Officer regarding improvements that cannot be maintained to these standards; these improvements will then be scheduled for reconstruction. The livestock herding standards listed below will be followed.

Maintenance work resulting in ground disturbance will require prior authorization. In many instances, archeological and biological surveys will need to be done.

I Range Structural Improvements

1. All improvements (range facilities) on the allotment will be maintained by the assigned permittee (as provided for in Part 2, 8i of the Term Grazing Permit) to a condition adequate to perpetuate the life of the facility and to serve the purpose intended.

2. All improvements will be constructed by cost-sharing between the permittees and the Forest Service unless otherwise specified. Maximum share of improvements by the government will be 50%.

II Stockwater Developments -- Water Troughs (or Tanks), Pipelines and Stockwater Ponds

1. Fences around spring sources will be maintained to the standards established for "range fences" (as below) to prevent livestock from accessing the spring source.

2. Headbox lids or covers shall be in place, or if broken replaced, to prevent dirt, rodents, or other refuse from falling into the headbox.

3. All outlet pipes and valves from headboxes must be functioning properly.

4. Pipeline leaks will be repaired or the damaged section replaced with materials similar to the original construction materials.

5. Pipelines with valve cover boxes will be kept covered and repaired when needed.

6. Water troughs (tanks) will be kept at heights that make them usable to livestock. Troughs that become elevated from livestock trampling will be periodically backfilled to maintain a usable height.

7. Water troughs that become uneven due to settling will be reset and leveled.

8. Water shall not be allowed to overflow the sides of the troughs. Overflow pipes must be kept clear. Overflow pipes will be buried at least 6" deep (unless steel pipe is used) and the end of the overflow pipe must be protected from trampling by livestock (use rocks). Water from the overflow pipe must be directed away from the trough area at least 30 feet.

9. Inlet pipe shall be protected by anchoring to the trough with a single post next to the vertical pipe and brace or pole supporting the horizontal pipe. Inlet and outlet pipeline will be buried at least 6" deep to ensure protection from trampling. Steel pipe will be used where rock or hardpan prohibits digging.

10. All troughs shall be equipped with a wildlife escape ramp. Wildlife escape ramps shall be maintained in a functional capacity to provide access for small mammals and birds.

11. Troughs, storage tanks, and pipelines will be drained and cleaned periodically to prevent algae and debris buildup and damage from freezing.

12. Poles, posts, and trough-framing materials used in the construction of the water development will be maintained, repaired, or replaced as needed.

13. Stockwater ponds will be kept clear of debris, floating logs, dead animals, etc. Spillways will be cleaned and maintained to prevent washing out or becoming plugged.

14. Old posts, troughs, pipe, wire, and other materials that have been removed will be promptly hauled off of the National Forest.

III Range Fences and Corrals

1. All broken wires will be spliced and repaired in such a manner that tension on a wire can be maintained. Wire splices will be made with 12-gauge size tie wire or type of wire used in initial construction. Nicro-press sleeves may also be used.

2. Broken or rotten posts, broken braces, and missing staples will be replaced where and when needed to maintain the fence. Replacement post will be cedar (juniper) or treated material.

3. Wires will be re-stretched where needed.

4. Broken or missing stays will be replaced where needed.

5. Fences will be maintained to meet big game standards (bottom wire 16" above ground, top wire 40-42" above ground) on **all fences constructed to this standard.**

6. Staples will not be driven so deep into the post that they scar or create a weak spot in the wire.

7. All gates will be closed before livestock enter the grazing units and opened and tied back in the fall after livestock leave the allotment.

8. Wire gate tension will be sufficient to prevent the gate from sagging and still be easily opened and closed. **Gate loops will be made from smooth wire (barbless wire), not barbed wire.**

9. Trees that fall on fences will be cut and removed when and where needed; broken wires will be spliced and re-stretched; broken poles will be replaced.

10. Broken or rotten sections of log or pole fences and corrals will be replaced as needed.

11. Corrals will be kept clean of litter, in good repair, and usable condition.

12. Metal posts will be straightened or replaced as necessary. Clips will be used to fasten wire onto metal posts.

13. "Let-down" fences will be let-down promptly when livestock exit the allotment.

14. Old posts and wire that have been removed will be promptly hauled off of the National Forest.

IV Livestock Herding Standards

1. Numbers and season of use will be adjusted annually if determined necessary by the District Ranger.

2. No livestock will be allowed on Forest lands until range readiness as determined by the Forest Service has been reached.

3. Permittees will be required to notify the Forest Service when animals enter the Forest and when they leave at the end of the season.

4. The permittee or association will furnish sufficient riders or herders for proper distribution, protection, and management of livestock on the allotment as required by the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and/or Annual Operating Instructions (AOI).

5. Distribution is critical as utilization is approached you will be required to move to the next unit or off of the Allotment. Therefore, it is vital that the herd be moved daily out of areas

of high concentration to areas typically ignored. Do not allow livestock to concentrate at historically used areas. Strays will not be allowed to stay in previously grazed units and will be moved promptly.

6. Salt should be placed no closer than 1/4 mile from water nor within 100 feet of roads. In some instances, salt may be placed near upland water sources only if there is a problem keeping livestock in the area. Avoid salting in natural passes.

7. Salt will be moved from areas where feed has been used to standards. (IV-37)

8. Livestock should be drifted instead of trailed wherever possible. Prohibit trailing of livestock along the length of riparian areas. Relocate stock driveways where found in riparian areas. Rehabilitate damaged riparian areas to achieve riparian-area goals.

9. Carcasses of dead livestock on National Forest lands will be removed by the owner for a distance of at least three-hundred (300) feet from any live water and one-hundred (100) feet from any trailhead or recreation trail. Carcasses will be removed for a distance of at least five-hundred (500) feet from any campground or picnic area.

10. Rider and herder camps will be kept clean; litter picked up and properly disposed of. Excess hay and other materials will be removed from the camp site when it is moved. Holding pens or corrals used for riding stock will be cleaned up and debris hauled off or disposed of.

11. Only certified noxious weed free hay and straw will be used on the Dixie National Forest.

VI. Annual Operating Instructions

The Forest Officer will develop Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) each year. The AOI will be based on this Allotment Management Plan. Where feasible, multiple year AOI's may be employed with annual adjustments as necessary. The AOI will detail the current season's management schedule, rangeland development program, and use of key areas. These instructions will implement adaptive management in response to the results of the long-term studies. The AOI will become a part of the permit.

VII. Improvements

FEATURE_ID	FEATURE NAME	FEATURE TYPE	FEATURE SIZE	PERMITTEE NAME
214101	WARREN BUNKER RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	.32	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214101A	WARREN BUNKER RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	0	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214101B	WARREN BUNKER RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	.35	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214102	WARREN BUNKER RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	1.57	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214102A	WARREN BUNKER RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	.47	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214103	RED DESERT DIVISION	FENCE	1.06	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214104	RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	.79	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214105	RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	.05	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214106	RED DESERT BOUNDARY	FENCE	1.33	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214107	TOMMY CREEK ZONE	FENCE	.99	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214107A	TOMMY CREEK ZONE	FENCE	.3	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214107B	TOMMY CREEK ZONE	FENCE	.11	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.33	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101A	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.69	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101D	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.28	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101E	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.51	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101F	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.99	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101G	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.03	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218101H	SIDNEY VALLEY/WARREN BUNKER BOUNDARY	FENCE	.07	YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
2182TE01A	SIDNEY VL WILLOW EXCLOSURE	FENCE	.31	**CEDAR CITY RD**
2182TE01B	LOWDER CREEK WILLOW EXCLOSURE	FENCE	.05	**CEDAR CITY RD**
218102	LOWDER CREEK/DANDELION KNOLL	FENCE		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218102a	LOWDER CREEK/DANDELION KNOLL	FENCE		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
218501	SIDNEY VALLEY CORRAL	HANDELING FACILITY		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214501	JOHN L FLAT CORRAL	HANDELING FACILITY		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214201	RED DESERT SPRING	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214202	UPPER TOMMY CREEK SPRING	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214301	RED DESERT SPRING PIPELINE	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214302	UPPER TOMMY CREEK PIPELINE	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214401	RED DESERT POND	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC
214402	UPPER TOMMY CREEK POND	WATER SYSTEM		YARDLEY RANCHES LLC

V. Graphics and Appendices

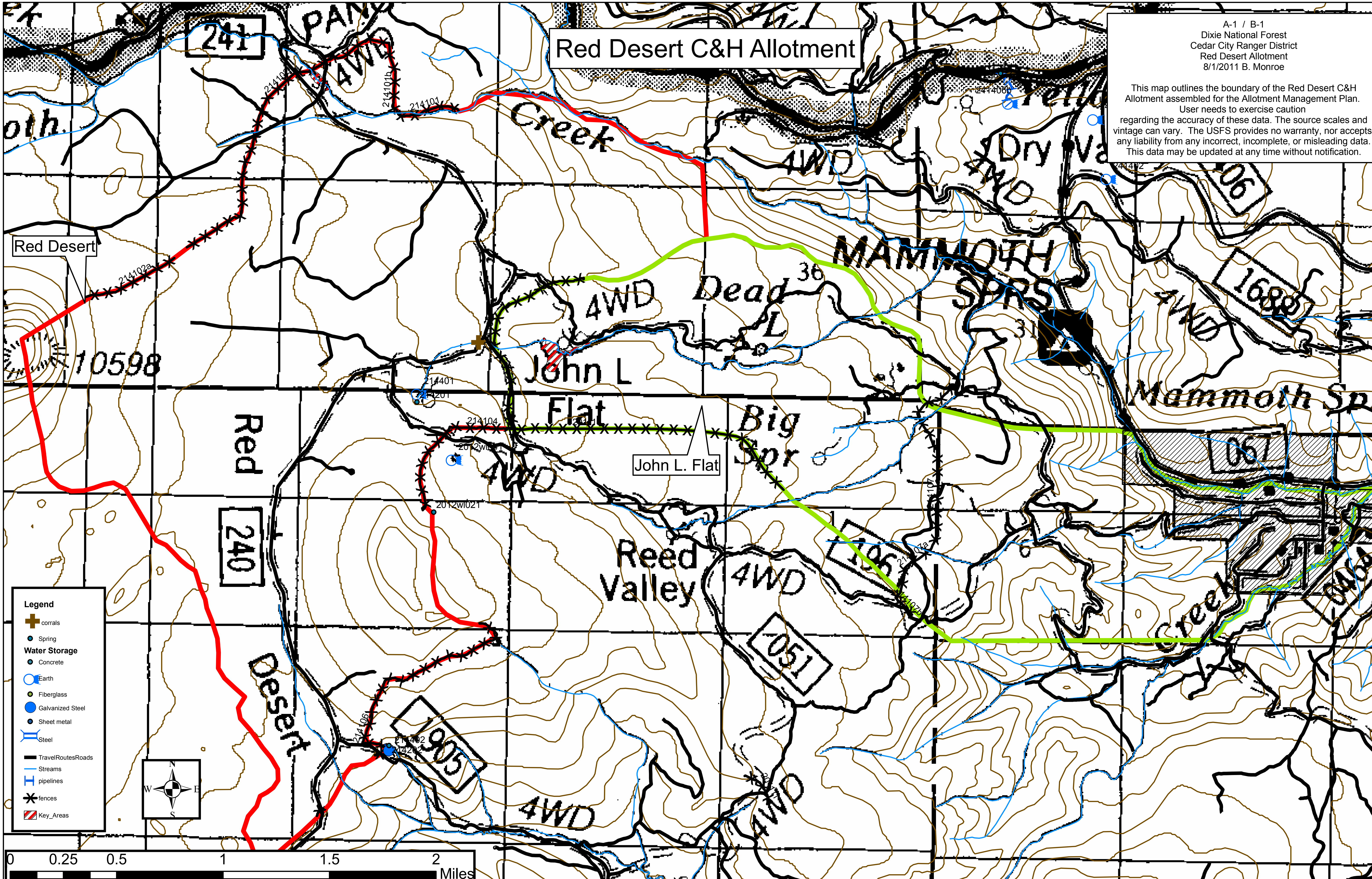
A. Boundary/Range Improvement Map.

1. Red Desert
2. Sidney Valley

B. Map Designating Key Areas.

1. Red Desert
2. Sidney Valley

C. Capable Acres



Red Desert C&H Allotment
A-1 / B-1
Dixie National Forest
Cedar City Ranger District
Red Desert Allotment
8/1/2011 B. Monroe
This map outlines the boundary of the Red Desert C&H Allotment assembled for the Allotment Management Plan. User needs to exercise caution regarding the accuracy of these data. The source scales and vintage can vary. The USFS provides no warranty, nor accepts any liability from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data. This data may be updated at any time without notification.
Red Desert
John L. Flat
Legend
corrals
Spring
Water Storage
Concrete
Earth
Fiberglass
Galvanized Steel
Sheet metal
Steel
TravelRoutesRoads
Streams
pipelines
fences
Key_Areas
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N S E W

Sidney Valley C&H Allotment

A-2 / B-2
Dixie National Forest
Cedar City Ranger District
Red Desert Allotment
8/1/2011 B. Monroe

This map outlines the boundary of the Red Desert C&H Allotment assembled for the Allotment Management Plan. User needs to exercise caution regarding the accuracy of these data. The source scales and vintage can vary. The USFS provides no warranty, nor accepts any liability from any incorrect, incomplete, or misleading data. This data may be updated at any time without notification.

Sidney Valley

Sidney Valley

Long Ridge

218101h

218101f

218101g

218102a

218102

218101

218101

Legend

- corrals
- Spring

Water Storage

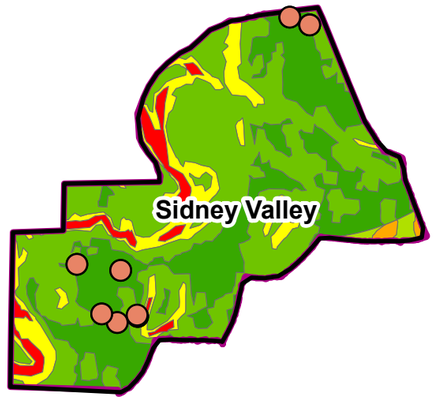
- Concrete
- Earth
- Fiberglass
- Galvanized Steel
- Sheet metal
- Steel
- TravelRoutesRoads
- Streams
- pipelines
- fences
- Key_Areas

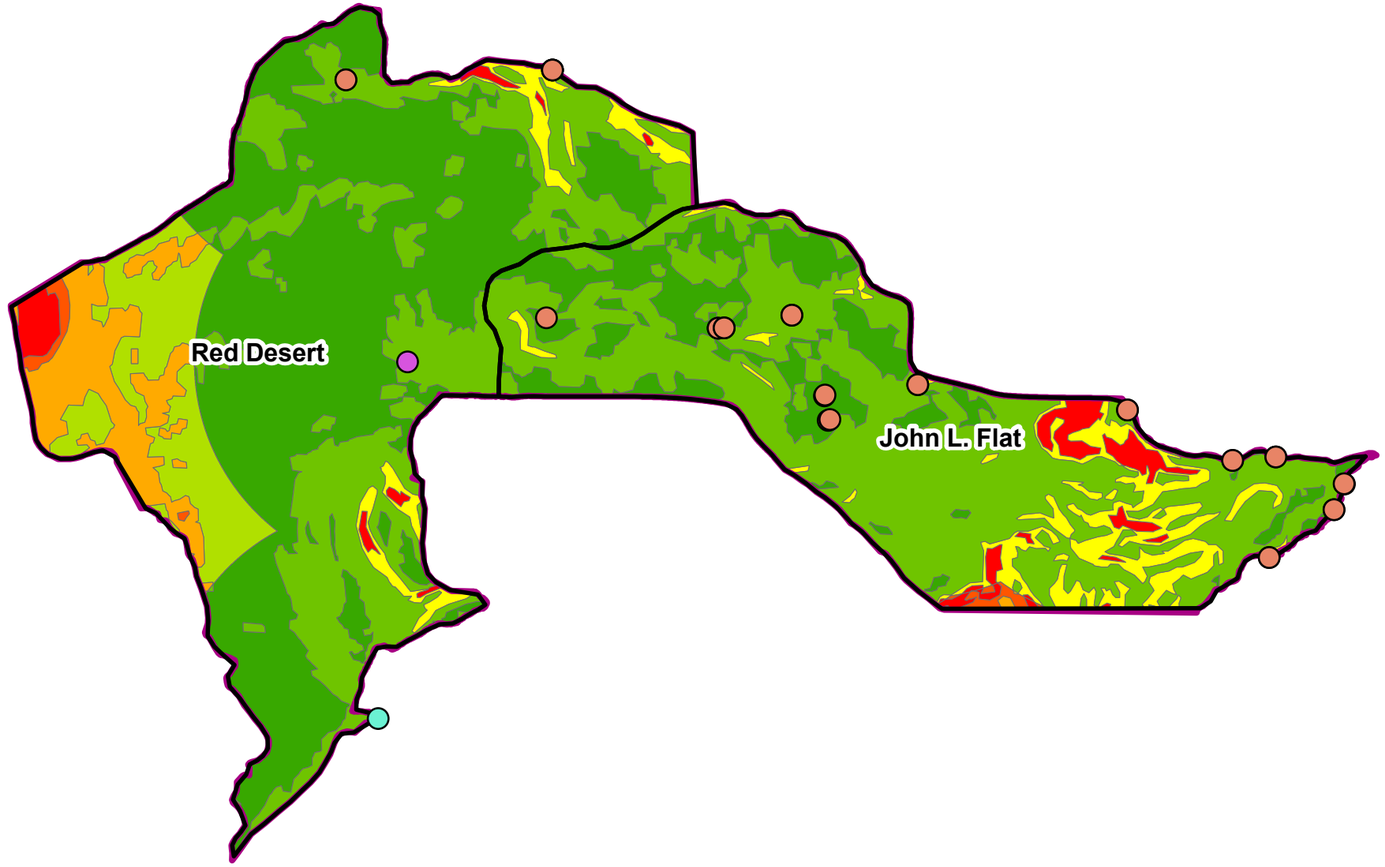
N W E S

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Red Desert/Sidney Valley Allotment
Capacity Acres

Total Acres - 6,761
Capaple - 4,996





Legend

Capacity Factor

- 1
- 0.7
- 0.5
- 0.4
- 0.35
- 0.2
- 0

Water Source Type

- Perennial stream
- Pond
- Trough

1:45,000

- Pasture
- Allotment

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 2.25 3
Miles

C. Horman
1/31/11
NAD 83 UTM 12