

## MGT AREA 11 -- REVEGETATION AREAS

### A VISION

This is a healthy and stable environment with high grass production.

This looks into the future, although some of it may be happening now. It is stated in the "present tense" as if it is already that way. This gives a feel of where we are heading. It paints a general picture with a broad brush.

### DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

- Activities and uses remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape (partial retention visual quality objective) and may visually dominate the original characteristic of the landscape. However, they must borrow from the form, line, color, and texture of the landscape (modification VQO).
- There is quality habitat for the turkey and elk.

This table snaps a more detailed picture of what this management area will look like in the future. Since much depends on natural cycles, which need time, these conditions may take many years to achieve. Some of it may be in this condition now.

### DESCRIPTION

The Carson has converted stands of pinon and juniper and big sagebrush to production of native and introduced species of grass. These conversions were accomplished by plowing, chaining, dozer piling, tree crushing, and hand clearing with chainsaws and seeding to grass, primarily crested wheat. The projects began in the late 1940's, and are continuing at this time. The terrain is flat to gently rolling, and there are many two-track roads that are not on the Forest road system, nor are they maintained. Most of the converted areas provide valuable habitat for many species of wildlife. Many of them are classed as key elk and deer winter range. The primary purpose for these vegetative type conversions was to increase forage for grazing.

These areas have been separated from management areas 8 and 12 because:

- man has created a seral grassland that is in various stages of reverting to its natural state,
- the Carson invested time and money (capital investment) into the original type conversion,
- the areas are needed if the Carson is to maintain its grazing commitment,
- most of the areas will require maintenance to keep them in a seral grass type.

## D. Management Area Prescriptions

### Standards and Guidelines

This section contains the standards and guidelines against which activities and uses are to be compared. It focus on and provides more details about the "Desire Future Conditions." In some cases it gives the long term 'where and when.' The Forest Plan Implementation Schedule is the tool used for all short-term planning and scheduling. The Implementation Schedule provides the operational perspective [making the commitment -- asking for the dollars and scheduling what year it will be done in.] The tactical perspective [the execution] is the actual implementation on the ground. This is done after we get the funding. It is also documented as accomplishments in the Forest Plan Implementation Schedule.

**INSECT & DISEASE...** Insect and disease outbreaks will be managed using the concepts of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which is a systematic decision making process and resultant actions developed after considering the pest - host systems and resource management objectives. Management may include "no action" to a combination of biological, chemical and other preventative and remedial measures. Special consideration in method of control will be given around waters, highways and population centers.

#### **RANGE...**

- On allotments designated for level C or D management, maintain revegetated sites to grass. Retreat areas where sagebrush and/or pinon-juniper crown cover in the area exceeds 10%. Reseed areas where herbaceous ground cover prior to treatment is at most 30%.

#### Treatment Methods:

P-J sites - Individual plant treatment when trees are less than six feet high and density is between 30 and 50 trees per acre.

Sagebrush sites: Maintain revegetation sites in grassland communities by initiating the following treatments:

*Herbicide:* When P-J or sagebrush cover reaches 15 - 20% of the total plant cover. *Burn:* Apply when production is at least 600 lbs. per acre.

*Mechanical:* When neither burning nor herbicides are feasible.

- Replacement of structural improvements will be planned in a 30-40 year cycle and will take priority over new structures if needed for prescribed management intensity.