

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

Slight
6%

(1) District LVDO	(2) Date 4-03-01	(3) Observer Sloan Torres
(4) Resource Area Gold Butte HMA	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee
(8) Vegetation Type Bursage Cresote	(9) Range Site	(7) Field Name or No. #1
(11) Use Period Year Long	(12) Grazing Management System	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s) Burras, Rodents, etc.

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.
0.7 miles west Mockingbird Spring (South of Maynard Spring)

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Bursage Key Species		Licium Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>No Use (0): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	29	0	1	0		
<small>Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	7	70				
<small>Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 50 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 25 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30	3	90	2	60		
<small>Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 50 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of rhizomatous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70	1	70				
<small>Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a mown appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the one and two year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
TOTAL		40	230	3	60		
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		60%		70%			

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol.

* Historic Use

- lots of fresh sign (tracks/seats)
- wash dominated w/ catchlaw, Indigo, cheesebush, mistletoe
- flowers beautiful!
- area North only Slight to no use - no sign (0.4 mi N)
- ephidra present

pair of Phainopepla

Key Forage Plant Utilization
 Key forage plant utilization checks are done after the grazing and growing period, unless monitoring or management plans call for different timing. They are tied to key management areas. Utilization studies are used: (1) to supplement use maps for further documentation of use in order to properly interpret the meaning and causes of change in plant frequency, ground cover or ecological status, and (3) for demonstration purposes.

Description of Use Classes: The six utilization classes that follow are used with the key forage plant method and refer to the percent used by weight of the key species.

1. No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.
2. Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.
3. Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed, and 60-80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of key species are undamaged. There is little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches, and 21-40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.
4. Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized, and 41-60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.
5. Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of rhizomatous herbaceous forage plants has been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged, and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used, and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61-80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.
6. Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance, and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred terminal buds, and 81-100 percent of available growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the second and third previous years' growth on the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are frequently broken.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Slight
11%

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District: LVDO
 (2) Date: 04-03-01
 (3) Observer: Sloan, Torres
 (4) Resource Area: Gold Butte HMA
 (5) Allotment: _____
 (6) Operator/Allottee: _____
 (7) Field Name or No.: #2
 (8) Vegetation Type: Cresote Catclaw, Bursage
 (9) Range Site: wash (Catclaw wash)
 (10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s): Burras, Rodents, etc.
 (11) Use Period: Year Long
 (12) Grazing Management System: _____

(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.: 0.5 miles West of Agua Chichita Springs (Catclaw Wash)

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Bursage Key Species		Atriplex Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.	0	☒ 17	10	☒ 15			
Slight (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.	10	••	30	••	20		
Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 50 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 25 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	30	••	90				
Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.	50	••	100				
Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of chionochloa grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant culms may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	70	•	70				
Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and after much, of the first year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.	90						
TOTAL			26	290	17	20	
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$			11%		1%		

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol.

- Burro Sign Everywhere
- young atropex is heavily grazed
- 1 pair Phainopepla present
- Ice stral (
- Hamier (towards Lakemead)

- Key Forage Plant Utilization
- period, unless monitoring or management plans call for different timing. They are tied to key management areas. Utilization studies are used to supplement use maps for further documentation of the need for a change in livestock use, (2) at trend study sites for documentation of change in ground cover or ecological status, and (3) for demonstration purposes.
- Description of Use Classes: The six utilization classes that follow are used with the key forage plant method and refer to the percent used by weight of the key species.
1. No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.
 2. Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.
 3. Light (21-40%): The low value herbaceous plants are grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed, and 60-80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of key species are undamaged. There is little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches, and 21-40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.
 4. Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized, and 41-60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.
 5. Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of rhizomatous herbaceous forage plants has been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged, and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used, and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61-80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.
 6. Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance, and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds, and 81-100 percent of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the second and third previous years' growth on the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are frequently broken.

Slight
10%

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District LVFO	(2) Date 4-26-02	(3) Observer Turner/McFadden	
(4) Resource Area Gold Butte	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee	(7) Field Name or No.
(8) Vegetation Type	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s) Burros, Cattle	
(11) Use Period Year-round	(12) Grazing Management System		
(13) Transect Location/Key Area No. 1 mi. SE Red Spring			

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Bursage Key Species		Ephedra Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0	10	0	?			
<small>Slight (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current conditions and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10			1	10		
<small>Light (25-50%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are grazed and 40 to 60 percent of the number of current conditions of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear grazed or browsed in patches and 20 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30						
<small>Midrange (51-75%): The rangeland appears entirely covered and uniformly as natural forages and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current conditions of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 40 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50						
<small>Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete scrub. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current conditions remaining. Stems of rhizomatous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are grazed and some plants always may be slightly broken. Heavily all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 60 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a scrub appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current conditions of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 80-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Grazing is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
TOTAL		10	0	8	10		
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ *		0%		10%			

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol.

NV 4400-12 (January 1982)

Key forage plant utilization checks are done after the grazing and growing period, unless monitoring or management plans call for different timing. They are tied to key management areas. Utilization studies are used: (1) to supplement use maps for further documentation of the need for a change in livestock use, (2) at trend study sites for documentation of use in order to properly interpret the meaning and causes of change in plant frequency, ground cover or ecological status, and (3) for demonstration purposes.

Description of Use Classes: The six utilization classes that follow are used with the key forage plant method and refer to the percent used by weight of the key species.

1. No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.
2. Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.

3. Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed, and 60-80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of key species are undamaged. There is little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of leader use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches, and 21-40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.

4. Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized, and 41-60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.

5. Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of rhizomatous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants has been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged, and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used, and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61-80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.

6. Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance, and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds, and 81-100 percent of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the second and third previous years' growth on the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are frequently broken.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

- Round CELA (1 plant) ungrazed
HIRI present in plant
ungrazed-plant. Heavy
use outside of plots
Saw 4-7 plants all
(mod-heavy)
- plants past green
- globemallow present (sparse)

light
30%

(1) District LVFO	(2) Date 5/16/03	(3) Observer A. Torres, O. Torres, C. Nelson, m. Slaughter
(4) Resource Area Gold Butte HMA	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee
(8) Vegetation Type LICU/LATR/Yucca	(9) Range Site Duraz	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s)
(11) Use Period Year-Round	(12) Grazing Management System	
(13) Transect Location/Key Area No. 1/2 mi SE Quail Springs, or 2 mi E. Mockingbird Spring		

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Licium Key Species		Ephedra Key Species		CELA Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>No Use (001): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0						
<small>Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	10	100	10	100	10	100
<small>Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 21 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30			240			30
<small>Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50			50			
<small>Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of thicket-forming grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant stems may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a moon appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
TOTAL		10	100	10	300	10	120
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ *		10%		30%		12%	
REMARKS (Use back of sheet)							

* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol

- some 3-awn present

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Light - 28%

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District LVFO	(2) Date 5/16/03	(3) Observer A. Torres, O. Torres, C. Nelson, M. Slaughter
(4) Resource Area Gold Butte	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee
(8) Vegetation Type Camptopappus/Yucca	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s) Burro
(11) Use Period Year-Round	(12) Grazing Management System	
(15) Transect Location/Key Area No. At intersection of Byway and Rd to Agua Chiquita Spr.		

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Ephedra Key Species		Key Species		Key Species	
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)
<small>No Use (0): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.</small>	0						
<small>Slight (1-25): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.</small>	10	50	500				
<small>Light (26-50): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 25 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	30	90	2700				
<small>Moderate (51-75): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 50 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.</small>	50	200	10000				
<small>Heavy (76-100): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of thimblegrass are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant clumps may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.</small>	70						
<small>Severe (81-100): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.</small>	90						
TOTAL		12	340				
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		28%					
REMARKS (Use back of sheet)							

* Where f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol

Slight 22%

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Upper flats of
Gold Butte Wash
No Grasses -
Burr evidence
trails and
scats

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District	(2) Date 5-15-03	(3) Observer R. Powers, C. Nelson
(4) Resource Area	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee
(8) Vegetation Type	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s)
(11) Use Period	(12) Grazing Management System	
(13) Transect Location/Key Area No. AMDU EPTO EPTO		

(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Key Species Frequency (f)		Key Species Frequency (f)		Key Species Frequency (f)	
		(f)	(f) X (x)	(f)	(f) X (x)	(f)	(f) X (x)
No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.	0						
Slight (1-20%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.	10	40	400	60	600		
Light (21-40%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 25 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	30	180	5400	120	3600		
Moderate (41-60%): The rangeland appears entirely covered as uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 60 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.	50						
Heavy (61-80%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of thimomatous grasses are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant stems may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	70						
Severe (81-100%): The rangeland has a worn appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 1st and 2nd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.	90						
TOTAL		10	220	10	180		
Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		22%		18%			

f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column), x = the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol

Some AMDA and HIR
severe past use.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1-2 miles South
of Red Bluff Spring

a
Light 25%

Range Utilization
Key Forage Plant Method

(1) District	(2) Date 6-15-03	(3) Observer R Powers, C Nelson
(4) Resource Area	(5) Allotment	(6) Operator/Allottee
(8) Vegetation Type	(9) Range Site	(10) Kind(s) & Class(s) of Grazing Animal(s)
(11) Use Period	(12) Grazing Management System	
(13) Transect Location/Key Area No.		

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(14) Use Rating of Current Year's Growth	Mid-Point (x)	Key Species		Key Species		Key Species			
		Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)	Frequency (f)	(f) X (x)		
No Use (0%): The rangeland shows no evidence of use by grazing animals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Slight (1-25%): The rangeland has the appearance of very light grazing. The key herbaceous forage plants may be topped or slightly used. Current seedstalks and young plants of key herbaceous species are little disturbed. The available leaders of key browse plants are little disturbed.	10	30	30	40	10				
Light (26-50%): The rangeland may be topped, skinned, or grazed in patches. The low value herbaceous plants are ungrazed and 60 to 80 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous plants remain intact. Most young plants of the key species are undamaged. Little or no use of low value plants. There is obvious evidence of lesser use. The available leaders appear cropped or browsed in patches and 25 to 40 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	30	120	150	120	30				
Moderate (51-75%): The rangeland appears entirely covered or uniformly as natural features and facilities will allow. Fifteen to 25 percent of the number of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species remain intact. No more than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants are utilized. Browse plants appear rather uniformly utilized and 41 to 50 percent of the available leader growth of key browse plants has been removed.	50	100		50					
Heavy (76-90%): The rangeland has the appearance of complete search. Key herbaceous species are almost completely utilized with less than 10 percent of the current seedstalks remaining. Shoots of thimblegrass species are missing. More than 10 percent of the number of low value herbaceous forage plants have been utilized. The preferred browse plants are hedged and some plant stems may be slightly broken. Nearly all available leaders are used and few terminal buds remain on key browse plants. Approximately 61 to 80 percent of the available leader growth of the key browse plants has been removed.	70								
Severe (91-100%): The rangeland has a mown appearance and there are indications of repeated coverage. There is no evidence of reproduction of current seedstalks of key herbaceous species. Key herbaceous forage species are completely utilized. The remaining stubble of preferred grasses are grazed to the soil surface. There is no evidence of terminal buds and 81-100% of available leader growth on the key browse plants has been removed. Some, and often much, of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth of the browse plants has been utilized. Hedging is readily apparent, and the browse plants are more frequently broken.	90								
TOTAL		10	250	10	180	10	210	2	40
Average Utilization = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} *$		25%	18%	21%	20%				

REMARKS (Use back of sheet)

re f = the frequency or number of observations within each class interval (f column),
: the class interval midpoint (x column), and Σ = the summation symbol

