

RANGELAND

NEWS



TO FOSTER ADVANCEMENT IN THE
SCIENCE AND ART OF RANGELAND
MANAGEMENT

NEVADA SECTION – SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

Second Fall 2014

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Zone 4: Genie Montblanc, emb@cabnr.unr.edu
Zone 6: Jake Tibbitts, natresmgr@eurekanv.org
(see map on last page for zones)

PRESIDENT'S PONDERERS

Mark Freese

Planning for the 2018 SRM International meeting hosted by the Nevada Section has commenced! The parent society has signed a contract with the Nugget in Sparks to host the 2018 meeting. Following the SRM annual fly-in to Washington, D.C. which took place in May, the Board received word from each agency that a meeting in Nevada would have to be held in Sparks in order for them to confirm any type of attendance. Any meeting location with Reno listed would be immediately flagged due to recent agency meeting scandals. Conference Direct (who SRM contracts with to handle meeting space logistics and contracts) has made arrangements with the Nugget, which the BOD is very pleased with.

The next step will be for the Nevada Section and parent society to develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to establish planning duties and financial arrangements. MOA discussions will likely be initiated following the 2015 international meeting in Sacramento. There will be opportunities to participate on the planning committee. We hope that you will consider helping out in this effort to make the 2018 meeting a success!

ELECTIONS

Past President Ryan Leary offers the following excellent slate of candidates. Please email your selections to Ryan at rleary@blm.gov by January 9.

President Elect

Tim Rubald _____

Tina Mudd _____

Zone Council

Zone II _____ Meagan Carter

Zone V _____ Rob Pearce

Zone VI _____ Jake Tibbitts

Zone VII _____ Rick Orr

Tim Rubald – President Elect

Program Manager, Conservation Districts Program

Rubald previously served as the program manager for the State Conservation Districts Program, where he was staff to the State Conservation Commission and assisted the state's 28 conservation districts as he is currently, before leading the administrative creation of the Sagebrush Ecosystem Program and leading the Sagebrush Ecosystem Technical Team beginning in late 2012. In addition to program development and management, Rubald has worked on many collaborative efforts to strengthen the Conservation Districts Program, as well as the development of the state's Conservation Credit System and publishing the state's Greater Sage Grouse State Plan.

Before working with Nevada's conservation districts' effort, Rubald served as a private consultant on various projects including working with rural communities to develop a "Main Street" program in Nevada, a micro-focused economic development program, similar to one he led as executive director of the Laramie Downtown Development Authority in Laramie, Wyoming. Rubald's prior State of Nevada service includes more than 10 years with the Nevada Commission on Economic Development, where he served first as the Commission's Director of Research and Development and later was appointed by Governor Guinn to serve as its Executive Director.

Although Tim hasn't spent a lifetime in natural resource endeavors, he has spent many years in organizational development, a skill he brings to just about everything he does. Tim learned while in college at the University of Wyoming that if you want to accomplish significant projects, you have to be the one that works on the collaboration and leadership with the organization. He has used this thinking throughout his career both in business as well as his community service work. He was elected the youngest international officer to date in Lions Clubs International, has held numerous board positions in professional national organizations, and even found time to serve on the board of a financial institution. He has owned many successful businesses throughout his career. This process he sums up with one of his favorite sayings, "If you're not at the table, you're on the menu." Those who know Tim know that means everyone needs to be involved in productive progress. He welcomes and looks forward to this opportunity to serve the Section in their future work.

Tina Kadrmas Mudd, M.A., B.S., PMP – President Elect

Nevada Department of Agriculture, Rangeland Health Program Coordinator

Ms. Mudd was born in southwestern North Dakota where her family has a small certified seed grain farm, grain cleaning facility and raise and black-angus cattle. She graduated valedictorian from Virginia City High School after her mother and step father moved to Nevada. She participated in the Nevada High School Rodeo Association and went on to obtain her Bachelors (BS) and Masters Degrees (MA) from the University of Nevada, Reno.

Ms. Mudd has made her career in natural resources working as a land use planner, project manager and state program coordinator. She is a certified Project Management Professional from the Project Management Institute. Ms. Mudd's professional strengths are centered on developing local working groups to address local resource issues. Ms. Mudd was instrumental in developing many of the Cooperative Weed Management Areas in Nevada, further developing the Noxious Weed Free Hay Program and now is tasked with developing the Nevada Department of Agriculture's Rangeland Health Program.

Ms. Mudd has over a decade of on the ground project development and implementation from small projects to large scale reclamation and civil projects. She also excels at training and facilitation. Tina continues to work to implement sound science at a landscape level to assist producers to remain as viable economic drivers in rural communities while improving stewardship. She is currently working on developing a self-monitoring program for permittees across the state.

Ms. Mudd was awarded the Pine Cone Award from Nevada EcoNet for her service in government working with local groups on natural resource issues.

Meagan Carter – Zone II Council (reinstatement)

Meagan Carter worked as a Research Technician for the University of Nevada, Reno, on the Porter Canyon Project at the Smith Creek Ranch in Central Nevada in 2011; received a Bachelor of Science degree in Forest and Rangeland Management and a minor in Geography from the University of Nevada, Reno, in May 2012; and was employed as a Rangeland Technician for the United States Forest Service on the Austin/Tonopah Ranger Districts from June 4, 2012 to September 9, 2013. She is currently the Rangeland Management Specialist for the Austin/Tonopah Ranger Districts on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Rob Pearce - Zone V Council (reinstatement)

I have been a member of SRM since 1990 and I am currently a section member in Nevada, California-Pacific, and Texas, and previously in Colorado. I was an Associate Editor for the *Journal of Range Management* from 2000-2004 and I served on the SRM Publications Committee from 2000-2004. I have multiple resource related certifications including three SRM certifications: Certified Range Management Consultant, Certified Professional in Rangeland Management, Certified Rangeland Manager. I am also a Certified Professional in Erosion & Sediment Control (Soil & Water Conservation Society) and a Certified Senior Ecologist (Ecological Society of America). I currently am a panel member for the CalPac Certified Rangeland Manager program. I have been a past CalPac Board of Director and CalPac President, and served as Nominations Committee Chair. I received my BS in Agricultural Management from Cal Poly (SLO), my MS in Range Science from Texas A&M, and my Ph.D. from Colorado State University in Rangeland Ecosystem Science. I have over 30 years range and resource management experience in the field. I have been fortunate to work in a variety of disciplines over the years including manager of a cow/calf ranch, manager of a feedlot, and a USFS Range Technician. I also worked as a consultant for various firms, including Resource Concepts, Inc. in Carson City, as a plant ecologist, restoration ecologist, senior resource specialist, and senior range specialist. I am currently a District Conservationist for NRCS working out of the Bishop Field Office. I am the fifth generation of my family to live in Bishop and my family had been in the livestock business in the Bishop area until 1985. I have deep roots in the livestock industry as well as a strong ecological foundation. My passion is range management as related to livestock grazing, specifically riparian system restoration and management. I believe SRM is a unique organization providing a forum to blend solid ecological expertise with practical applications to land management. I would welcome the opportunity to serve as a zone representative for the Nevada Section of SRM. Bishop is located in

the Great Basin and has many similar range and resource issues found in Nevada. The Nevada Section and SRM are outstanding organizations and serving the society is an honor and privilege.

Jake Tibbitts - Zone VI Council (reinstatement)

My name is Jake Tibbitts and I was born and raised in Blackfoot, Idaho where my family owns and operates a feedlot and ranching operation. I received both my undergraduate and graduate education at Idaho State University where I studied biology (undergraduate) and GIS and remote sensing to manage and monitor rangeland resources (graduate). I live in Eureka where I have the responsibilities, challenges, and privileges of being the Eureka County Natural Resource Manager. In this position I help keep the County informed and connected to a wide range of natural resource issues including anything relating to public land, range management, air space, wild horses, wildlife, grazing allotments, mining, and recreation. I serve on the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council, the local Forest Service Resource Advisory Council, and I am President of the Nevada Association of Conservation Districts. I have a deep personal and professional interest and love for the science of range management and I feel that it is imperative that we manage our range resources, farms, ranches, and rural lifestyles in a manner that keeps our society and economy sound and strong in addition to sustaining the resource. I became a member of SRM in graduate school and have maintained my membership ever since.

Rick Orr – Zone VII Council (reinstatement)

Retired with 32 years federal service in BLM and NRCS. Served as Endowment Fund chair for the Nevada Section since its inception. Served as Nevada Section President. Served on the SRM International Board of Directors 2008 through 2010. Served on the SRM Leadership Development Committee from 1998 through 2007. Serving on the SRM Targeted Grazing Committee 2010 through present.

RESEARCH AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Have you seen the emails of article abstracts sent by Chair Charlie Clements? Outstanding, thanks, Charlie!

AWARDS

New Awards Committee Chair Mark Freese requests Nevada Section Awards nominations. Please email award nominations to markfreese@ndow.org or send to 8905 Little Creek Road, Reno, NV 89508. Please ensure awards are received by January 8 to be considered. Please include the following information in the nomination application:

Principal criteria for evaluating nominees for SRM awards:

Nominee Name:
Address (with zip code)
Phone number (with area code)

Nominator Name:
Address (with zip code)
Phone number (with area code)

Qualifications of Nominee:

1. Education - give major field, institution, and date for any degrees received;

2. Honors and Awards - give honors and awards received, including membership in honorary societies;
3. Occupational Background - summarize employment history, giving nature of business or position, date and location;
4. Publications Related to Range Management- give complete list
5. Other Educational Contributions - teaching classes, movies or TV programs, workshops, tour, etc.;
6. Development of Programs, Practices and/or Products for Improvement of Rangeland Resources - give emphasis to planning, coordination, developing procedures, invention or modification of equipment, etc.;
7. Application of Programs, Practices, and/or Products for Improvement of Rangeland Resources - emphasis here should be on successful day-to-day, on-the-ground management;
8. Other Contributions- may be in field related to nomination;
9. Service to the Society for Range Management - offices held, committee assignments, services rendered, etc. (this is an important section for Fellow Award);
10. Service to Other Organized Groups - elected and appointed positions or service to other professional organizations, service clubs, government, churches, 4-H, NRCO, etc.
11. Summary of Accomplishments - for past five years (for Renner Award nominees only)
12. Evaluation- identify in this section the contributions on which this nomination is based. Explain why the nominee is especially qualified to receive the award (this is very important and should be carefully prepared by the nominator).

The Awards Include:

The **“Nevada Young Range Professional”** award is presented to an individual under 40 years of age who has contributed significantly for the improvement of rangelands management in Nevada and has demonstrated outstanding potential and promise in their range management career.

The Nevada **“Excellence in Rangeland Management”** award, is presented to an individual or group who have demonstrated their leadership and has applied and promoted the principles of good rangeland management in Nevada.

Note: The Excellent in Rangeland Management Award was established by the Nevada Section in 1995 by Gerry Miller Committee Chairman.

The **“Nevada Rangeland Professional of the Year”** award; requires section membership, the recipient of this award will be an individual who has demonstrated leadership through service to the section. A person who has sustained accomplishments to rangeland management through their work in this field. In fact has made significant contributions for the betterment of Nevada’s Rangelands.

The **“Nevada Rangeland Manager of the Year”** award; does not require section membership, the recipient of the award will be an individual who has demonstrated through their leadership, has applied and promoted the principles of good rangeland management in Nevada.

The Nevada Section **“Great Basin Award”** awarded to an individual or group. This award was established to recognize significant work, accomplished efforts, or sustained contributions that directly improve or benefit Nevada’s Rangelands and the Great Basin. This includes but not limited to working in a cooperative manner, application of high standards of quality, acting as a steward of both private and public lands, implementing methods to improve animal husbandry, implementing resource conservation practices, applying and promoting the principles of good rangeland management, demonstrating the ability of leadership and taking responsibility, applied management to improve wildlife habitat and/or riparian health.

The “**Nevada Sustained Achievement Award**” awarded to a member who continues to work for and promote the Nevada Section Society for Range Management.

MORE RANGE CAMP NEWS

* Did you know that 27 of 28 Conservation Districts in Nevada list sponsorships for campers to attend Nevada Youth Range Camp in their annual work plans and budgets?

* Jeremiah Jones, part of the 2014 Set-Up Crew, works at an office where employees can pay \$5 into a pot to allow them to wear jeans to work all week. The office decides at the end of the month where to donate the money. Perhaps you or someone you know works in an office that has this opportunity. Maggie prepared a one-page NYRC donation summary to describe the Range Camp experience to share with offices. It is available on the Section website: <http://nevada.rangelands.org/index.html>.

* Consider being a part of the Set-Up Crew. Range Camp always starts on Father’s Day.

2014 SUMMER TOUR NOTES

Excerpted from summer 2014 *The Progressive Rancher* Article 2 by Ryan Shane and Maggie Orr

See the complete articles at <http://nevada.rangelands.org/index.html> or <http://www.progressiverancher.com/>

This continuing article from the First Fall 2014 newsletter describes the technical information shared at the Summer Tour by researchers and managers studying what works and doesn’t work to manage areas after fire. The highlighted quote in *The Progressive Rancher* for Article 2 was by ARS scientist Charlie Clements, “*It is very important to understand that cheatgrass is the number one killer of perennial grasses at the seedling stage...the idea must be rehabilitation, not restoration, now that annuals are so pervasive on rangelands; if you can step from one perennial grass to the next you are getting somewhere.*”

BLM Fuels Management (from Article 1)

BLM has found that 8 oz/acre of the imazapic herbicide Plateau works best; cost effectiveness is an economy of scale; a small area costs less than \$100/acre. They use a fixed wing or helicopter if they want a focused application as the helicopter can put more volume solution per acre. They always spray in the fall when the winds are less and wait for moisture so the herbicide doesn’t move off-site; they don’t want to spray onto “bug dust” due to soil movement potential. Where cultural clearances are obtained seed can be applied with a drill; otherwise broadcasting with an ATV is used to decrease impacts on artifacts and archaeological sites. They usually use Sandberg’s bluegrass, crested wheatgrass and prostrate kochia for seeding green strips. Their monitoring consists of visual assessments to determine whether fuel loads and continuity within the strips would allow fire to carry.

BLM mows strips for fuels management to reduce fuel continuity and total fuel load. The spatial arrangement of strips on the landscape is meant to compartmentalize the landscape from a fire behavior and fuel continuity standpoint; the fuel breaks reduce flame lengths, rates of spread, and fireline intensity, which allows suppression forces to engage. Green strips tend to be about 300 feet wide in big sagebrush communities, although they range from 100 feet at a minimum and greater than 300 feet where fuel loads and continuity dictate. They have found rabbitbrush taking back strips fairly quickly which will require maintenance cycles to be more frequent unless the rabbitbrush is sprayed.

Dollar for dollar the most effective treatment is brown stripping; a 12-foot wide disked to bare soil break along the highway they do with BLM staff and equipment for \$20-\$30 per acre. These must be maintained annually. Along highways through areas with high amounts of cultural artifacts they use herbicide fuel breaks.

Horse Creek Ranch Conservation Seeding

Jan Schade of the Wildfire Conservation Group (WCG) presented the benefits and successes of the group including the Horse Creek Conservation Seeding. The WCG is a non-profit organization dedicated to reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfires through methods for reducing cheatgrass and other fuels and implementing effective pre-fire fuels management and post-fire reclamation practices.

Charlie Clements, Range Scientist with USDA-ARS, provided specifics of post-fire and seeding within cheatgrass infested areas. At this point, he said, we have no choice but to live with cheatgrass and do our best to manage it and take advantage of the places where it has not yet invaded or has been reduced to establish more dependable and desirable perennial grass and shrub species. The key to establishing a perennial grass stand within areas known to have annuals in the soil seed bank is to fallow the site for one growing season. This can be done by simply plowing/disking the site in the spring before cheatgrass seed ripens therefore killing the current year's seed production as well as burying a large portion of the un-germinated cheatgrass seed deep in the seed bank and further decreasing cheatgrass competition the following spring. The site is fallowed all summer, seeded to desirable species in the fall, leaving the emerging seeded species seedlings with less cheatgrass competition during the very critical seedling stage. Soil active herbicides also can be used to achieve this on specific locations where wind transport of treated soils to agricultural fields is not probable. Applying the herbicide in the fall of the year can effectively eliminate any fall, winter and spring cheatgrass germination. Seed the herbicide-fallow site the following fall to desirable species and those emerging seedlings in the spring will have less cheatgrass competition and experience higher establishment rates. The fallow technique increases available nutrients as well as providing 40-45% more available soil moisture than the untreated site. It is very important to understand that cheatgrass is the number one killer of perennial grasses at the seedling stage. In areas where it is feasible, like Mquirqiaga's abandoned Horse Creek potato field, the site was disked to bury all of the seeds in the seed bank to prevent germination. In wildland settings, chemical fallow is more realistic to apply using Landmark (1.75 oz/acre), Plateau (6 oz/acre), or Matrix (4 oz/acre). Warning was given about using these products to herbicide fallow near agricultural fields as soil bound with these products can blow from treatment sites to nearby ag-fields negatively affecting their productivity.

Following the mechanical fallow on the Horse Creek Seeding, the site was drill seeded with a variety of native and introduced grass and shrub species. Natives largely failed to establish while 'Ephraim' and 'Nordan' crested wheatgrasses, Siberian wheatgrass, and 'Immigrant' forage kochia established very well. The new release, 'Snowstorm' forage kochia was also tested and performed very well, but was very heavily browsed by the local deer and rabbit population due to drought and associated lack of forage. Given the short viability of 'Immigrant' forage kochia seed and the general lack of seed availability, ARS tested the difference between establishment of kochia using freshly collected seed and one-year-old cold storage seed. There was no difference in seed viability, though results indicate both sources can be used to establish stands, and fresh seed did result in 30% more seedlings per square foot. They also tested the effectiveness of broadcast compared to no-till drill seeding of kochia, with no difference seen. ARS pointed out that it would be more feasible to seed 1-year old cold storage seed with other species in the fall months rather than waiting until winter to get fresh seed and having to apply a second seeding effort.

In areas without extensive annuals in the seed bank, seeding during the fall/winter directly after fire takes advantage of low nitrogen levels as well as improving seeding conditions by avoiding frozen soils and proper seed placement limited by snow events or muddy soils. This allows seeding to be much more successful by not competing against a prolific cheatgrass seed bank which can be expected to occur one year post fire. Bluegrasses, wheatgrasses, and forage kochia seem to be the most successful species in low elevation sites similar to the conservation seeding location. In Charlie's experience the recruitment of perennial grass species is a very rare episodic event. In addition, perennial grass seeds are very rarely found in a viable state in the soil seedbank, with the exception of Indian ricegrass which will maintain viability for 7 to 9 years. While perennial grasses are very long-lived, they do not compete well against annuals; this is why seeding perennials is so important. The idea must be rehabilitation, not restoration now that annuals are so pervasive on rangelands; he said if you can step from one perennial grass to the next you are getting somewhere.

Success hinges on gauging the level of cheatgrass presence in the soil seed bank to prioritize rehabilitation efforts and pick which techniques to implement the rehabilitation efforts. Soil seed bank monitoring is the only way to accurately gauge these levels, and ARS provided a demonstration of how to collect samples and grow out sampled seedlings in a greenhouse setting. To their knowledge, there are no feasible professional services established in our area yet that can perform these tests; land managers would need to become proficient at performing these tests themselves or get a local high school or other greenhouse owner to assist. Nevada Division of Forestry nurseries have contract services for performing these tests which would cost clients around \$350 per 100 samples labeled and delivered to the nursery. Detailed direction to complete seed bank monitoring by bioassay sampling are available on the Nevada SRM website at <http://nevada.rangelands.org/index.html>. The process is rather simple; gather soil including the litter layer from your plots in small plastic bags to fill a 16 oz cup about $\frac{3}{4}$ full in the greenhouse. The number of samples collected depends on the available bench space at the greenhouse you will be using to water the samples and record emergence. ARS usually collects 80-100 samples in a one acre plot, but those could be spread across a larger landscape in need of restoration. Mark the samples and cups (eg. disked, undisked), cut a small hole in the bottom and line with a coffee filter. Wet samples well and count the emergence on the 7th day, pulling the emerging seedlings with the seed still intact. Continue to water and perform this task on the 14th and 28th days. Multiply the total seedlings pulled by nine to get the active seed bank per square foot.

UNR research assistants Amanda Wartgow and Devon Snyder explained their small plot studies implemented by raking and hand seeding. In general, clustering or agglomerating rather than simulated drill rows had better results though it was a small scale study which would have to be tested at larger spatial and longer time scales to determine feasibility and effectiveness before endorsement as a preferred rehabilitation practice.

Sagebrush Transplanting Techniques Demonstration

Kent McAdoo of the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension demonstrated the proper techniques associated with planting bare root sagebrush plants. Plants typically had four to six inches of branches and about the same root length. He recommends spring planting in early April to take advantage of soil moisture to harvest wildling transplants from loose wet soil, keeping the roots wet with water and burlap and planting within a few hours. A planting bar works great, a hoe-dad or shovel can be used as well. Press the bar in at an angle and push forward, pivoting at the base and creating a hole with the prying action; insert the plant in the a hole large enough for the roots to remain straight and the soil surface level a little above the crown of the plant. Insert the planting bar two inches behind the first hole and push forward to press the soil into the hole and remove air from around the roots. Then back fill the second hole and tamp. Pull gently on the plant to make sure it is firmly held by the ground. The whole process goes fast when laborers are trained and experienced.

Kent reported there is a recorded 70% failure rate for seeding sagebrush. The largest advantage that can be given to the transplants is control of directly adjacent herbaceous vegetation, which increases survival by up to 300%. In Kent's experiments, planting survival was about half of what can be expected from a comparable native sagebrush stand, so increasing planting densities may be used to offset this difference so that stand establishment densities more closely represent naturally occurring stands. Jackrabbit depredation was significant on his plots. Transplants were more successful on native rangelands compared to cheatgrass areas and crested wheatgrass seedings. Nursery stocks were somewhat better at establishing than wildlings but the results from his transplanting trials look good. What was most consistent between his plots was that sagebrush transplant establishment was much better when he controlled the herbaceous vegetation immediately surrounding the transplant prior to planting. The idea is to transplant smaller areas and create islands which will increase in size over time; even one plant that is successful will start an island.

Holloway Fire Low Elevation Rehabilitation

Shortly after containment of the Holloway Fire, BLM and other partners began working on burned area assessments for Sage-grouse habitat, seeding needs, habitat restoration, livestock closures, and noxious weed management. Part of this process was addressed using Disturbance Response Groups that were developed by Tamzen Stringham at UNR in cooperation with NRCS. Disturbance response groups are a bundling of ecological sites based on similar states and transitions, so the most effective rehabilitation methods can be planned and implemented across similarly-responding ecological sites. With this approach BLM implemented more than 60,000 acres of aerial seedings that included seven different seed mixes. These mixes included a subset of the following species based on site specificity: mountain big sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, fourwing saltbush, prostrate kochia, bitterbrush, blue flax, white yarrow, Palmer penstemon, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, basin wildrye, crested wheatgrass, and Indian ricegrass. In addition, 120,000 sagebrush seedlings were transplanted by a contractor and 40,000 more are scheduled to be planted this year in high priority wildlife areas.

Post-fire Grazing Management and Research

Winnemucca District uses Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR) objectives and livestock closure objectives, not a set standard of two years after a fire to decide when an allotment may reopen after a wildfire. Livestock closure standards are based on percent of perennial ground cover that should be at the site based on 100% of the low end of perennial cover in the Ecological Site Description. Winnemucca District will be putting this in their new land use plan. They did put the option of fall grazing of cheatgrass in their new vegetation management plan. The BLM did engage one permittee to do some fall cheatgrass grazing on the burned areas, but the agreement was nullified due to the lack of needed infrastructure to keep the livestock in the areas where targeted grazing was the objective. BLM has allowed some permittees back on in less than one year following a fire where Standards were met and the site was pure cheatgrass. This is also true where there were site-specific determinations that a seeding had failed and the site was strictly cheatgrass.

MAILING LIST: Please keep your email address current with Genie for correct delivery of NvSRM emails via the Section online mailing list; emb@cabnr.unr.edu to update.

REGISTER TODAY FOR THE WINTER MEETING!

Grazing Management for Fine Fuels and Annual Grass Ranges

Exploring the Science and Strategic Plan Development
Presented by the Nevada Section, Society for Range Management

Registration Form

Carson City, NV – January 13-14th, 2015

January 13 – Technical Session (8am – 5pm) - (*Gold Dust West - Pinion Room*)
– Evening Social, Plant ID Contest, Dinner, 50 year member awards & Silent Auction
(6:30 – 8:30 pm) (*Gold Dust West - Juniper Room*)
January 14 – Strategic Development Session (8 am – 5 pm) – (*Gold Dust West - Pinion Room*)
January 15 – Half-day business meeting (8a-12 noon) – (*Gold Dust West – Juniper Room*)

Registration Options (#1 or #2 are recommended)

1. **Email** registration form to Erica Freese at: ericafreese66@gmail.com by **January 2nd** and bring payment with you to the meeting.
2. **Mail** registration form with payment included to Erica Freese at: 8905 Little Creek Rd., Reno, NV 89508 by **January 2nd**.
3. Register and pay upon arrival. (*This method is not recommended due to meal planning difficulties caused*).

Payment Options

Cash or check (payable to “NV SRM”). Credit card (bring to meeting) or PayPal (email Erica to be invoiced) can be used with a \$3 per person fee. State employees can also utilize direct payment as NVSRM is a vendor.

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Contact at: _____

(*Email address or phone*)

Check here for a receipt

Check Dates Attending here: 1/13 1/14

Workshop Registration Fees

Students/Interns (#) _____ x \$20 = _____

SRM members (#) _____ x \$50 = _____

Non-SRM members (#) _____ x \$60 = _____

Dinner-Social Fees

Social (no host bar)

Dinner (salad, entrée, dessert, water, coffee & gratuity) (#) _____ x \$25 = _____

Optional: Donation to 50 year member awards \$ = _____

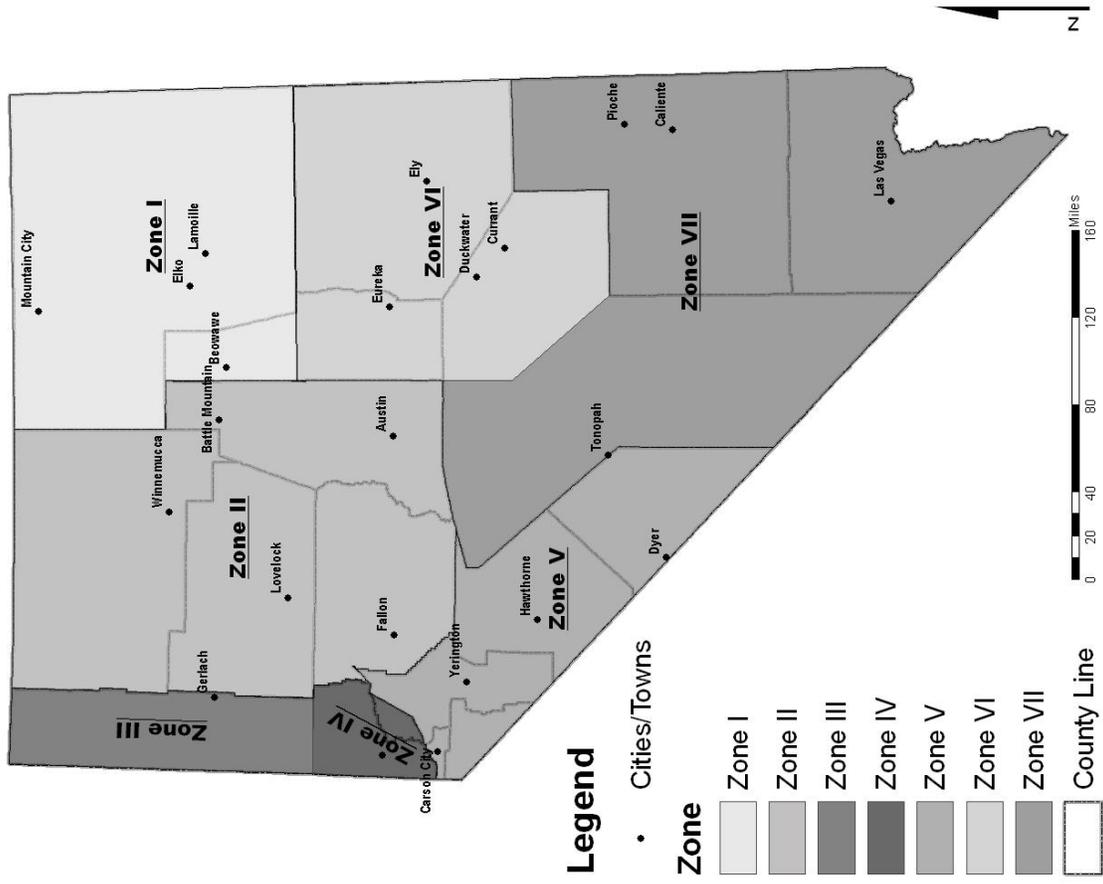
Total \$ = _____

If you have questions or concerns please call:

Ryan Shane: 775-934-5946 Or Erica Freese: 541-231-5267

CEUs: 5 for 1/13 and 2 for 1/14/2015

Nevada SRM Section Zones



Charlie Duncan
 PO Box 4065
 Carson City, NV 89702