

G(W)  
MANAGEMENT  
Condition and Trend

SUMMARY OF TRANSECT CLUSTER  
AND CURRENT RANGE CONDITION AND TREND RATING

Salmon Forest Copper Creek Ranger District C-10-T-1-2-3 Cluster Name and Transect No.  
Middle Fork Herd Unit Short Creek Allotment D.S. - RMC Examiner 8-1-56 Date

COMPOSITION

DESIRABLE*	Av. % of		INTERMEDIATE*	Av. % of		UNDESIRABLE*	Av. % of	
	Av. No. Hits	Plant Density		Av. No. Hits	Plant Density		Av. No. Hits	Plant Density
Agsp	4.0	56.9	Eriz	1.0	14.2	Lapp	.33	4.7
			Phaz	.7	9.9			
			Ccep	6.0	14.2			
Total	4.0	56.9	Total	2.7	38.3	Total	.33	4.7

\*List only key indicator species; group others.

CLUSTER SUMMARY

(Symbol)	Transects			
	1	2	3	Average
Bare soil -		5	8	4.3
Erosion pavement P	42	46	63	50.3
Rock R	43	41	24	49.3
Litter L	4	4	6	4.7
Moss M				
Plant Density Index	71	4	2	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Forage Density Index	11	4	5	6.7
Desirable Plant Index	65	3	2	3.8
Ground Cover Index	58	49	32	46.3
Overstory	0	0	3	1.0
Understory	11	4	2	5.7

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Transects			
	1	2	3	Average
Agsp	18.3	20.3	19.2	19.3

CONDITION AND TREND RATING OF CLUSTER

Condition class	Vegetation		Soil	
	1	2	1	2
Current trend:				
-up				
-down		X		X
-no apparent trend				

Pellet Groups or Dropping Count Summary

Plot Area (acres)	Transects			Total	Estimated Days Use Per Acre	Estimated Forage Removed Per Acre
	1	2	3			
<u>Bighorn sheep</u> Cow droppings	1.5/100	1.5/100	1.5/100	4.5/100	5	
Deer pellets	4	5	6	15	26	
Horse pellets		1	1	2	3	
Cats				1	2	

W. MANAGEMENT Salm (Forest)

Copper Creek  
(Ranger District)

Short Creek  
(Herd Unit Name and No.)

Bighorn - Oct. - May  
Deer - Nov. - May  
Elk - Dec. - Apr  
Horses - June - Sept  
(Key Area Use - Animals and Season)

GAME RANGE KEY AREA STUDY SHEET AND JOBLIST\*

(On dual use ranges include information on both domestic livestock and big game animals)

1. Number, name and description of key area (show location on map): Lower

Short Creek on S facing slope

2. Why is this a key area: Because of heavy continued use  
by big game species.

3. Key species to be studied: Ag. spic - some Pstr.

Why are they key: Only plants in significant quantity

4. Key limiting factor for this area: Lack of browse and soil  
instability

5. Proper use criteria: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Cooperators involved in study: \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the condition and probable trend on the key area: (both herbaceous and browse vegetation and soil) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

8-1-56  
(Date)

Clayton R. Smith  
(Name of Examiner(s))

\*Joblist on Reverse Side

7. Joblist: (Record all studies that are to be made on the key area, with an approximate schedule for accomplishment.)

Study	Date	Remarks
1 - Groundwork ?		

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)  
MANAGEMENT  
Condition and Trend.

C-10 : T-1

Cluster Name and Transect No.

Salmon  
Forest

Copper Cw  
Ranger District

Short Cw  
Allotment

8-1-56  
Date

Roger McCormack  
Dwight Smith  
Alan Smith

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	P	R	R	R	P	P	P	P	P
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Eriz	Agsp	P	P	R	P	P	P	R	P
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L	R	P	P	P	Agsp	R	P	Eriz	P
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Agsp	R	P	R	L	R	P	Agsp	Agsp	P
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
P	Agsp	P	P	Eriz	R	R	P	R	P
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
R	R	R	R	P	P	P	R	R	Lapz
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
P	L	P	R	P	P	R	R	R	R
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
P	P	P	P	R	R	R	R	R	R
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
R	R	R	R	P	P	R	R	L	R
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
R	R	P	R	R	P	P	R	Phaz	R

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES  
NOT RECORDED (Include  
undesirable invaders  
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp
1	21
2	20
3	15
4	18
5	16
6	18
7	21
8	20
9	19
10	23
Total	183
Av. Max.	18.3

Tape Height at Stakes:

0' - 4" above stake  
49.5' - 6 1/4" below "  
99.5' - 6" " "

SYMBOL		SPECIES		PELLET GROUP COUNT	
BARE SOIL	-	(List by symbol, name and number of hits)		Plot Size	1.5/100 acre
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	42		Deer	4
ROCK	R	43		Elk	
LITTER	L	4	Agsp - L 1/2 (6 1/2)	Other	
MOSS	M		Eriz - : 1/2 (2 1/2)		
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		11	Lapz - ' (1)		
Total		100	Phaz - ' (1)	ANNUALS (List by Species)	
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		11		Indicators	Others
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		6.5			
GROUND COVER INDEX		58			
Overstory		0			
Understory		11			

General Instructions

List overstory species at the top of each block and circle symbol when it is a dead portion of a living shrub.

<u>Age Classes of Browse Plants</u> <sup>1/</sup>	Class	<u>Form Classes of Browse Plants</u> <sup>1/</sup>
	1	All available, little or no hedging
S - seedling	2	" " moderately hedged
Y - young plant	3	" " closely hedged
M - mature	4	Largely available, little or no hedging
D - decadent	5	" " moderately hedged
	6	" " closely hedged
	7	Mostly unavailable
	8	Unavailable

On game ranges classify all browse hits up to 5 feet as M3, D6, S1, Y2, etc. Tally in block directly behind browse species as "ArtrM2", etc.

Pellet Group Counts

Plot size should be 1/100 acre, or a multiple of same, using the tape as the plot center line. Alternative dimensions that may be used are:

Width: 6.6 feet or 79.2 inches or 6 feet or 72 inches  
 (3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)  
 and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre  
 0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

13 pellet groups per day for deer  
 13 " " " " " elk (tentative estimate)  
 12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes  
*line runs S 72° E*

<sup>1/</sup>Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)  
MANAGEMENT  
Condition and Trend.

C-10 + T-2  
Cluster Name and Transect No.  
8-1-56 R.J.M.  
D.R.S.  
D.S.

Salmon Forest      Copper Cr. Ranger District      Short cr. Allotment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	Agsp	R
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
P	Agsp	P	R	P	L	L	P	R	Agsp
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
R	P	P	P	P	R	P	R	R	R
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
-	R	R	R	R	-	P	P	P	P
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
R	P	P	P	R	R	R	P	R	P
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
R	R	R	P	P	P	P	R	Phaz	R
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
P	R	P	R	L	P	P	R	P	R
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
R	P	P	P	R	R	R	R	P	R
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
P	-	R	P	R	P	P	R	L	R
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
P	P	P	P	-	P	P	R	P	-

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES  
NOT RECORDED (Include  
undesirable invaders  
and annuals)

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS

Species	Agsp
1	18
2	19
3	24
4	20
5	21
6	22
7	18
8	19
9	23
10	19
Total	203
Av. Max.	20.3

Tape Height at Stakes:  
0' - 1 1/4" Below  
49.5' - 5 3/4" Below  
99.5' - flush w/ top of stake

BARE SOIL	-	5	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	46	(List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100
ROCK	R	41		Deer 5
LITTER	L	4	Agsp. - (3)	Bighorn Elk 3
MOSS	M		Phaz. - (1)	Horse Other 1
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		4		
Total		100		
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		4		ANNUALS (List by Species)
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		3		Indicators Others
GROUND COVER INDEX		49		
Overstory		0		
Understory		4		

General Instructions

List overstory species at the top of each block and circle symbol when it is a dead portion of a living shrub.

Age Classes of Browse Plants<sup>1/</sup>

Form Classes of Browse Plants<sup>1/</sup>

Age Class	Form Class
S - seedling	1 All available, little or no hedging
Y - young plant	2 " " moderately hedged
M - mature	3 " " closely hedged
D - decadent	4 Largely available, little or no hedging
	5 " " moderately hedged
	6 " " closely hedged
	7 Mostly unavailable
	8 Unavailable

On game ranges classify all browse hits up to 5 feet as M3, D6, S1, Y2, etc. Tally in block directly behind browse species as "ArtrM2", etc.

Pellet Group Counts

Plot size should be 1/100 acre, or a multiple of same, using the tape as the plot center line. Alternative dimensions that may be used are:

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(3.3 ft. each side of tape) (3 ft. each side of tape)  
and and

Length: 0 to 66 ft. gives 1/100 acre 0 to 72.6 ft. gives 1/100 acre  
0 to 99 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre 0 to 108.9 ft. gives 1.5/100 acre

Example: A cluster with two transects and plots 6.6 feet wide and 0-99 feet in length samples 3/100 acre.

Converting factors:

- 13 pellet groups per day for deer
- 13 " " " " " elk (tentative estimate)
- 12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

Because of unfavorable terrain - on  
Compass line - Tran. 3 begins 3' beyond  
end stake of Tran. 2.  
Yellow "3" painted on rocks 3' above  
99.5' stake (mistakenly placed at 100') of T. 3.  
All stakes painted yellow.

<sup>1/</sup> Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

RECORD OF PERMANENT LINE TRANSECT

G (W)  
MANAGEMENT  
Condition and Trend.

C-10; T-3  
Cluster Name and Transect No.  
8-1-56 R. J. M.  
D. R. S.  
Date By A. P. S.

Salmon Forest  
Copperw. Ranger District  
Shasta Allotment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P	P	-	R	L	P	R	P	R	R
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	Agsp	P
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
P	R	P	P	L	P	R	P	R	L
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
P	-	A	P	P	P	R	P	P	P
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
-	R	R	Agsp	R	L	R	R	P	P
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
R	R	P	P	R	P	P	P	Ceoc	Keoc
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ceoc	-	R	L	P	R	P	P	P	-
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
P	P	P	R	R	R	R	P	P	P
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
P	P	P	-	-	P	-	P	L	P
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

KEY INDICATOR SPECIES NOT RECORDED (Include undesirable invaders and annuals)  
for all transect  
Iraz.  
Cirz.  
Actg. (trace)  
Petr. (3 shrubs)  
Cele. (1 shrub)  
Astr.  
Chna.  
Basa.  
Brte

VIGOR MEASUREMENTS  
Species Agsp  
1 18  
2 15  
3 17  
4 22  
5 20  
6 23  
7 20  
8 21  
9 18  
10 18  
Total 192  
Av. Max. 19.2

Tape Height at Stakes:  
0' -7" Below  
49.5' -4" Below  
100' -10" Below

BARE SOIL	-	8	SPECIES	PELLET GROUP COUNT
EROSION PAVEMENT	P	63	(List by symbol, name and number of hits)	Plot Size 1.5/100
ROCK	R	24		Deer 6
LITTER	L	6	P Agsp. - (2)	Elk 2
MOSS	M		Ceoc - (3)	Other 1-horse
PLANT DENSITY INDEX		2	50% occidentalis - blackberry	
Total		100	C. douglasii (Dewey)	ANNUALS (List by Species)
FORAGE DENSITY INDEX		5		Indicators
DESIRABLE PLANT INDEX		2		Others
GROUND COVER INDEX		32		
Overstory		3		
Understory		2		



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	Class
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 12 droppings per day for cattle

Notes

<sup>1/</sup>Dasmann, Wm. P. Some deer range survey methods. Calif. Fish and Game, Vol. 37, No. 1, Jan. 1951.

(AGRICULTURE - OGDEN)

W  
MANAGEMENT  
Condition and Trend

LINE INTERCEPT RECORD\*

Salmon Copper Cu C-10 : T-2 Dwight Smith  
(Forest) (Ranger Dist.) (Cluster Name and Transect No.) Roger McCormick 8-1-56  
Alan Smith  
(Examiner) (Date)

Species		Species		Species		Species		Species	
Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches	Actual Intercept	Total Inches
Cecoc									
	59'8"-61'6" 22								
	63'10"-64'6" 8"								
young plant	64'4"-65'6" 14								
TOTAL	44								

\*For trees and shrubs up to 5 feet above the ground.



G(W)

MANAGEMENT

Condition and Trend

SUMMARY FOR \_\_\_\_\_

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

							: Availability :		Degree of Hedging					
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total		1	4	2	5	3	6
Classes:	Classes:					Total	Number:	Percent:	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1							)				XX	XX	XX	XX
2							)		XX	XX			XX	XX
3							)		XX	XX	XX	XX		
4							)		Notes: (Key Species)					
5							)							
6							)							
7														
8														
Age Total									100%					
Percent									100%	xxx	xxx			

SUMMARY FOR \_\_\_\_\_

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

							: Availability :							
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total		1	4	2	5	3	6
Classes:	Classes:					Total	Number:	Percent:	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1							)				XX	XX	XX	XX
2							)		XX	XX			XX	XX
3							)		XX	XX	XX	XX		
4							)		Notes: (Key Species)					
5							)							
6														
7														
8														
Age Total									100%					
Percent									100%	xxx	xxx			

(R-4 1953)

G(W)

MANAGEMENT

Condition and Trend

SUMMARY FOR \_\_\_\_\_

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

:						: Availability :		Degree of Hedging						
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total	1	4	2	5	3	6	
Classes	Classes	:	:	:	:	Total	Number	Percent	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1											XX	XX	XX	XX
2									XX	XX			XX	XX
3									XX	XX	XX	XX		
4									Notes: (Key Species)					
5														
6														
7														
8														
Age Total									100%					
Percent									100%	xxx	xxx			

SUMMARY FOR \_\_\_\_\_

(Species, Transect, or Cluster)

:						: Availability :								
Form	Age	S	Y	M	D	Class	Total	1	4	2	5	3	6	
Classes	Classes	S	Y	M	D	Total	Number	Percent	No.:	%	No.:	%	No.:	%
1											XX	XX	XX	XX
2									XX	XX			XX	XX
3									XX	XX	XX	XX		
4									Notes: (Key Species)					
5														
6														
7														
8														
Age Total									100%					
Percent									100%	xxx	xxx			

(R-4 1953)

PELLET GROUP COUNTS

W  
MANAGEMENT \_\_\_\_\_ (Forest) \_\_\_\_\_ (Area)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Game Herd) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Location of transect and plots \_\_\_\_\_

Veg. Type \_\_\_\_\_ Slope \_\_\_\_\_ Examiners \_\_\_\_\_  
Size of plots\* - 1/1000 A. ( ) 1/100 A. ( ) 100 sq. ft. ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Pellet group counts by plots:\*\*\* (Specify animal involved)

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Total									
Ave.									

SUMMARY

	Deer	Elk	Other (Specify)
1. Total pellet groups counted (all plots) -----			
2. Average number of pellet groups per plot -----			
3. Total acres** counted (no. plots X size of plot) -----			
4. Pellet groups per acre (total pellet groups / total acres counted) -----			
5. Days use per acre*** (pellet groups per acre / (13 (game) or 12 (cattle))) -----			
6. Estimated forage removal per acre -----			
7. Number acres in area sampled -----			
8. Total days use on area #5 X #7 -----			
9. Average number of days use on area -----			
10. Total number animals on area #8 / #9 -----			

\* 1/100-acre transect = 6.6 feet (79.2 inches) X 66 feet; or 6 feet (72 inches) X 72.6 feet.

1/100-acre circle 11' 9" radius; 1/1000-acre circle 3' 8" radius; 100-square-foot circle 5' 7" radius.

\*\* Correction factor for 100-square-foot plot is  $\frac{100 \times \text{No. of Plots}}{43,560}$

\*\*\*Tally groups separate by species, i.e. deer, elk, cattle, and specify which species is involved in summary.

PELLET GROUP COUNTS

W  
MANAGEMENT \_\_\_\_\_ (Forest) \_\_\_\_\_ (Area)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Game Herd) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Location of transect and plots \_\_\_\_\_

Veg. Type \_\_\_\_\_ Slope \_\_\_\_\_ Examiners \_\_\_\_\_  
Size of plots\* - 1/1000 A. ( ) 1/100 A. ( ) 100 sq. ft. ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Pellet group counts by plots:\*\*\* (Specify animal involved)

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Total									
Ave.									

SUMMARY

	Deer	Elk	Other (Specify)
1. Total pellet groups counted (all plots) -----			
2. Average number of pellet groups per plot -----			
3. Total acres** counted (no. plots X size of plot) -----			
4. Pellet groups per acre (total pellet groups / total acres counted) -----			
5. Days use per acre*** (pellet groups per acre / (13 (game) or 12 (cattle))) -----			
6. Estimated forage removal per acre -----			
7. Number acres in area sampled -----			
8. Total days use on area #5 X #7 -----			
9. Average number of days use on area -----			
10. Total number animals on area #8 / #9 -----			

\* 1/100-acre transect = 6.6 feet (79.2 inches) X 66 feet; or 6 feet (72 inches) X 72.6 feet.  
1/100-acre circle 11' 9" radius; 1/1000-acre circle 3' 8" radius; 100-square-foot circle 5' 7" radius.

\*\* Correction factor for 100-square-foot plot is  $\frac{100 \times \text{No. of Plots}}{43,560}$

\*\*\*Tally groups separate by species, i.e. deer, elk, cattle, and specify which species is involved in summary.

3-STEP METHOD FOR MEASURING TREND IN RANGE CONDITION

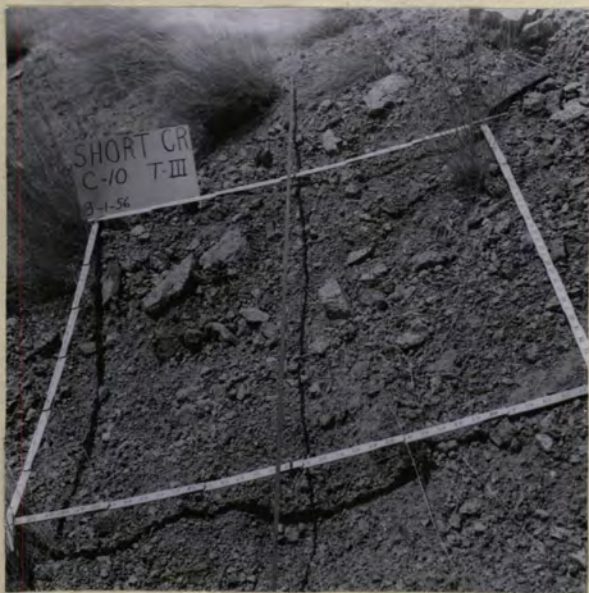
Step III - Photo Record

Forest Salmon Ranger District Copper Co Date 8-1-56  
Allotment Short Cr Type Ag. 5+  
Transect No. C-10; T-1 Camera Height 42 1/2" Photo By McCormack

F 14 @ 1/100



Transect No. T-3. Camera Height 42"





Preliminary Score Card  
VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type Ag. sp Soil Type Loose granitic Cluster No. 10

Check only indicators which apply

Composition\*

- |   | Adj.<br>Rating | Point<br>Rating** |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) **Better perennial herbaceous plants abundant. Palatable browse species represented in normal amount. Age classes represented for better perennial herbaceous plants and browse. Secondary forage plants inconspicuous or scarce. . . . .   | <u>Grass</u>   | <u>Browse</u>     |
|   | E              |                   |
| (b) Better plants, including desirable browse species, moderately abundant to abundant. Secondary plants may be moderately abundant. Low value or worthless plants scarce. . . . .  |                | (G)               |
| (c) Secondary plants may be conspicuous and abundant. Better grasses and weeds may be scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally below normal. Low value or worthless plants may be abundant. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may form a third or more of the plant cover. . . . .   |                | F                 |
| (d) Better grasses and weeds scarce, or if present in normal amount, the palatable browse species are generally scarce, hedged and highlined. Secondary grasses and weeds may be moderately abundant to scarce. Less desirable shrubs and weeds may form half or more of the plant cover. . . . .   |                | P                 |
| (e) Low value or annual plants abundant to scarce. Better and secondary plants scarce or absent from the cover. The better plants, if present, occurring as relics or confined to brush clumps out of reach of grazing animals. Palatable shrubs, if present, are hedged and highlined. Shrubs such as big sagebrush, snowberry and rose may make up 90 percent of the plant cover. . . . . |                | VP                |

Vigor\*

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| (a) Palatable perennial plants high in vigor. Grasses with numerous seed stalks. Abundant production of foliage. Palatable browse with profuse flowers or fruits. . . . .   |  | E |
| (b) Palatable perennial plants are vigorous. Grasses usually have numerous seed stalks. Foliage production is normal - plants well formed and not stunted. Crowns of palatable browse species loose and open. . . . . |  | G |

\* Relate to cluster summary.  
 \*\* To be assigned.

WEE MITE  
BOND

VP

VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply  
 Adj. Point  
 Rating Rating\*\*

Vigor (cont'd)

- (c) Vigor of palatable plants may be fair to good. Palatable perennial grasses may have fewer seed stalks, be shorter, and have fewer leaves. Palatable browse species may have fewer flowers or fruits and show moderate hedging. . . . . ↑  
⊙ F
- (d) Palatable plants generally are low in vigor and slow to develop in the spring.. They may be spindly or stunted in growth. Seed stalks of palatable grasses few in number and short. Flowers and fruits scarce on palatable browse. Up to 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Plants with partially dead root crowns. Palatable grasses may have a pale yellowish color . . . . . P ⊙ P
- (e) Both the better and secondary plants generally lacking in vigor - spindly, poorly formed, sickly looking. Better plants may be present as relics. More than 50% of branches of palatable browse species are dead. Dead root crowns commonly present. . . . . VP

Density\*

- (a) Plant density and forage density index normal for the soil and site. (Optimum density for the site). . . . . E
- (b) Plant density index normal but forage density index below normal for the soil and site. Density of palatable browse species normal for the site . . . . . G
- (c) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively high but below normal. Density of palatable browse species may be below normal for the site. . . . . F
- (d) Plant density index below normal for the site. Forage plant index for site relatively low. Density of palatable browse species below normal for the site. . . . . P or VP
- (e) Plant density index very low for site . . . . . P or VP ⊙ VP

Other Indicators

Classification of Vegetation Condition (Circle one)

Excellent      Good      Fair      Poor      Very Poor

\* Relate to cluster summary.  
 \*\*To be assigned.

Preliminary Score Card  
TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Type \_\_\_\_\_ Cluster No. \_\_\_\_\_

Excellent and Good Condition

Check only indicators  
 which apply\*

- |  | Posi-<br>tive | Nega-<br>tive |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. Grasses robust with numerous leaves, seed stalks tall and numerous, leaves a healthy green color. Forage plants, including palatable browse, reproducing vigorously and a variety of age classes present. . . . .   | ( )           |               |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. Low vigor in plants is shown by the pale, sickly color of foliage, few seed stalks produced by grasses, dead branches and few annual twigs on browse, shallow or scant root systems of normally deep-rooted plants, and absence of seedlings. . . . . | ( )           | ( )           |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper . . . . .  | ( )           |               |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper . . . . .  |               | ( )           |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. . . . .   | ( )           |               |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined. Dead and dying hedged plants present. Dead branches generally indicate that shrub is dying . . . . .   |               | ( )           |

Fair Condition Class

- |   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. . . . .   | ( ) |     |
| 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. . . . .   |     | ( ) |
| 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. . . . .  | ( ) |     |
| 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. . . . .  |     | ( ) |
| 3a. Browse in healthy condition. . . . .  | ( ) |     |
| 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined . . . . .  |     | ( ) |
| 4a. Better forage plants ** invading and readily available to grazing animals. Better forage plants growing in the openings between shrubs. . . . .<br>List plants:   | ( ) |     |
| 4b. Lack of reproduction of young plants of better species. Absence of seedlings or young plants of both palatable and unpalatable plant species may indicate that the micro-climate is unfavorable for germination or seedling survival. If seedlings and young plants of unpalatable plants are present and those of palatable plants are absent, it may be assumed that grazing is too severe for palatable plants to become established. Downward trend is indicated. . . . . |     | ( ) |

\*Point rating to be assigned.  
 \*\*Perennial plants which are part of the original vegetation and climax for the site. Generally they are good soil binders and deep rooted.

TREND IN VEGETATION CONDITION GUIDE (Cont'd)

Fair Condition Class (cont'd)

Check only indicators which apply

- 5a. Invasion of unpalatable plants. Invasion by unpalatable or poor forage plants is an indicator of downward trend . . . . . ( )
- Positive      Negative
- List plants:

Poor Condition Class

- 1a. Palatable plants vigorous. See 1a. above. . . . . ( )
- 1b. Palatable plants lacking in vigor. See 1b. above. . . . . (✓)
- 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper . . . . . (✓)
- 2b. Utilization of key species exceed proper . . . . . ( )
- 3a. Several years' regrowth from hedged browse. At least two or more years' regrowth should be in evidence to establish the fact of upward trend in forage condition. The age of regrowth may be established by a count of the annual growth rings . . . . . ( )
- 3b. Browse hedged and/or highlined . . . . . (✓)
- 4a. Invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. Invasion must be positive, i.e., a variety of age classes must be represented in addition to seedling reproduction. Better forage plants may be invading in stands of unpalatable plants or on bare ground lacking vegetation. Invasion by these perennials into openings between shrubs is a good indication of upward trend. List plants . . . . . ( )
- 4b. No invasion of bare spots by better forage plants. . . . . (✓)
- 5a. Invasion on erosion pavement. Invasion and establishment of perennial plants on erosion pavement is a good indication of upward trend. The basal parts of invading plants will be flush with the ground surface if soil erosion has stopped. List plants. . . . . ( )
- 5b. No invasion on erosion pavement. . . . . (✓)
- 6a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Generally a well dispersed litter layer accompanies a well dispersed vegetal cover. . . . . ( )
- 6b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Litter scarce and poorly dispersed. . . . . (✓)

Very Poor Condition Class

- 1a. Invasion or thickening of any species characteristic of better range condition. List plants. . . . . ( )
- 2a. Utilization of key species does not exceed proper. . . . . ( )
- 2b. Utilization of key species exceeds proper. . . . . ( )

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Vegetation Condition (circle one)

Up

Down

Not Apparent

Preliminary Score Card  
SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Type \_\_\_\_\_ Cluster No. \_\_\_\_\_

Current Erosion on Site

Check only indicators which apply

- |   | Adj.<br>Rating | Point<br>Rating* |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| (a) No evidence of soil loss or accelerated erosion, topsoil layer intact . . . . .   | E              |                  |
| (b) Topsoil stable and in place. No evidence of current accelerated erosion. Some topsoil may have been lost in the past but the soil is now stabilized. Small patches of erosion pavement may be present as a result of past erosion . . . . . |                | G                |
| (c) Slight erosion. Patches of erosion pavement may occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Subsoil may be exposed in spots.  |                | F                |
| (d) Moderate erosion. Extensive patches of erosion pavement occur on gravelly or rocky soils. Active gullies of local origin may be present. The subsoil may be frequently exposed. . . . .   | P              |                  |
| (e) Severe erosion. Topsoil losses are generally heavy, subsoil extensively exposed. Active gullies may be frequent and deep. Gravelly soils usually have a complete erosion pavement . . . . .   |                | VP               |

Condition of Litter on Site

- |  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| (a) Normal well dispersed accumulation of plant litter and humus . . . . .   |    | E |
| (b) Plant litter accumulated from several years' growth of perennial plants is present. Litter well dispersed and provides good soil protection . . . . .  |    | G |
| (c) Accumulations of plant litter are generally confined to areas protected by shrubs or tree growth. Much of the space between plants consists of bare ground. Litter cover is not adequate to protect the soil surface between plants. . . . . |    | F |
| (d) No accumulations of plant litter. Litter poorly dispersed, scarce, generally insufficient to protect the soil . . . . .  |    | P |
| (e) Plant litter generally absent or scarce; if abundant it will consist of annual or unpalatable plant parts . . . . .  | VP |   |

\*To be assigned.

(over)

Check only indicators which apply

Erosion Hazard Index for Site (1)

Adj. Rating      Point Rating

Negligible . . . . .	E
Low . . . . .	G
Medium . . . . .	F
High . . . . .	P
Extreme . . . . .	VP

Other Indicators

Classification of Soil Stability Condition (circle one)

Excellent      Good      Fair      Poor      Very Poor

(1) Relate to cluster summary.

Preliminary Score Card  
TREND IN SOIL STABILITY CONDITION GUIDE

Vegetation Type \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Type \_\_\_\_\_ Cluster No. 10

Check only indicators which apply\*

Posi- tive	Nega- tive
---------------	---------------

Good and Excellent Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year . . . . . ( )
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plants. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year . . . . . ( )
- 2a. No visible accelerated erosion . . . . . ( )
- 2b. Erosion occurring . . . . . ( )
- 3a. No trampling displacement . . . . . ( )
- 3b. Trampling displacement occurring . . . . . ( )

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition

- 1a. A well dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth. Cover of litter being replaced each year . . . . . ( )
- 1b. Scarcity of litter of palatable plant. Cover of litter is not being replaced each year . . . . . (4)
- 2a. Gullies, if present healed. Gullies which originate on the area are stabilized by the growth of perennial vegetation on both sides and bottom. The sidewalls will be rounded in appearance. The presence of vegetation in gully bottoms is not by itself a reliable indicator of improved range condition. It may be highly misleading if used without a careful appraisal of conditions on the area drained . . . . . ( )
- 2b. Gullies, if present, active. Established gullies that are raw and actively cutting. This type of gully may vary from a few inches to several feet in depth. . . . . ( )
- 3a. Rill marks stabilized with perennial vegetation . . . . . ( )
- 3b. Rill marks present. They often appear during storms but may be obliterated later depending on depth of cutting . . . . . ( )

\*Point rating to be assigned.

Check only indicators  
which apply

Fair, Poor, and Very Poor Condition (cont.)

Posi-    Nega-  
tive      tive

- 4a. Alluvial deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation . . . . . ( )
- 4b. Alluvial deposits not stabilized. Recent deposits may partially cover the basal portions of established plants. Recent deposits usually may be distinguished from old ones by the absence of perennial vegetation on the deposit . . . . . (✓)
- 5a. Healed terraces. Stabilized terraces characterized by sloping sides clothed with vegetation and no exposed live roots. Tops of terraces invaded and occupied by perennial plants . . . . . ( )
- 5b. Active terraces. Active terraces have more or less steep sides, show evidence of sliding soil, exposed live roots, and are not stabilized by vegetation . . . . . ( )
- 6a. Sloping-sided soil remnants. Soil remnants with sloping sides, or sides clothed with mosses, lichens or higher plants. Plant roots covered by soil. Space between soil remnants being occupied by perennial plants . . . . . ( )
- 6b. Steep-sided soil remnants. Soil pedestals capped by rocks or pebbles may be found following storms. They are usually of recent origin. They are characterized by almost vertical sides and often with exposed roots of the plants holding remnants of the soil . . . . . (✓)
- 7a. Wind-scoured depressions stabilized with perennial vegetation . . . . . ( )
- 7b. Wind-scoured depressions between plants. In extreme cases the soil surface is merely a series of such shallow depressions separated by low ridges of vegetation. If the surface of the depression is scoured or etched, rapid downward trend is indicated . . . . . ( )
- 8a. Wind deposits stabilized with perennial vegetation . . . . . ( )
- 8b. Recent wind deposits. Recent wind deposits show little if any discoloration of the surface material by organic matter and no decomposition of buried plant parts . . . . . ( )
- 9a. Trampling displacement insignificant . . . . . ( )
- 9b. Trampling displacement noticeable . . . . . (✓) Very
- 10. Exposed plant crowns or roots. Soil loss taking place currently as shown by exposed crowns or roots appearing on young, deep-rooted perennial plants , . . . . . ( )

Other Indicators

Estimation of Current Trend in Soil Stability (circle one)  
Up                  Down                  Not Apparent