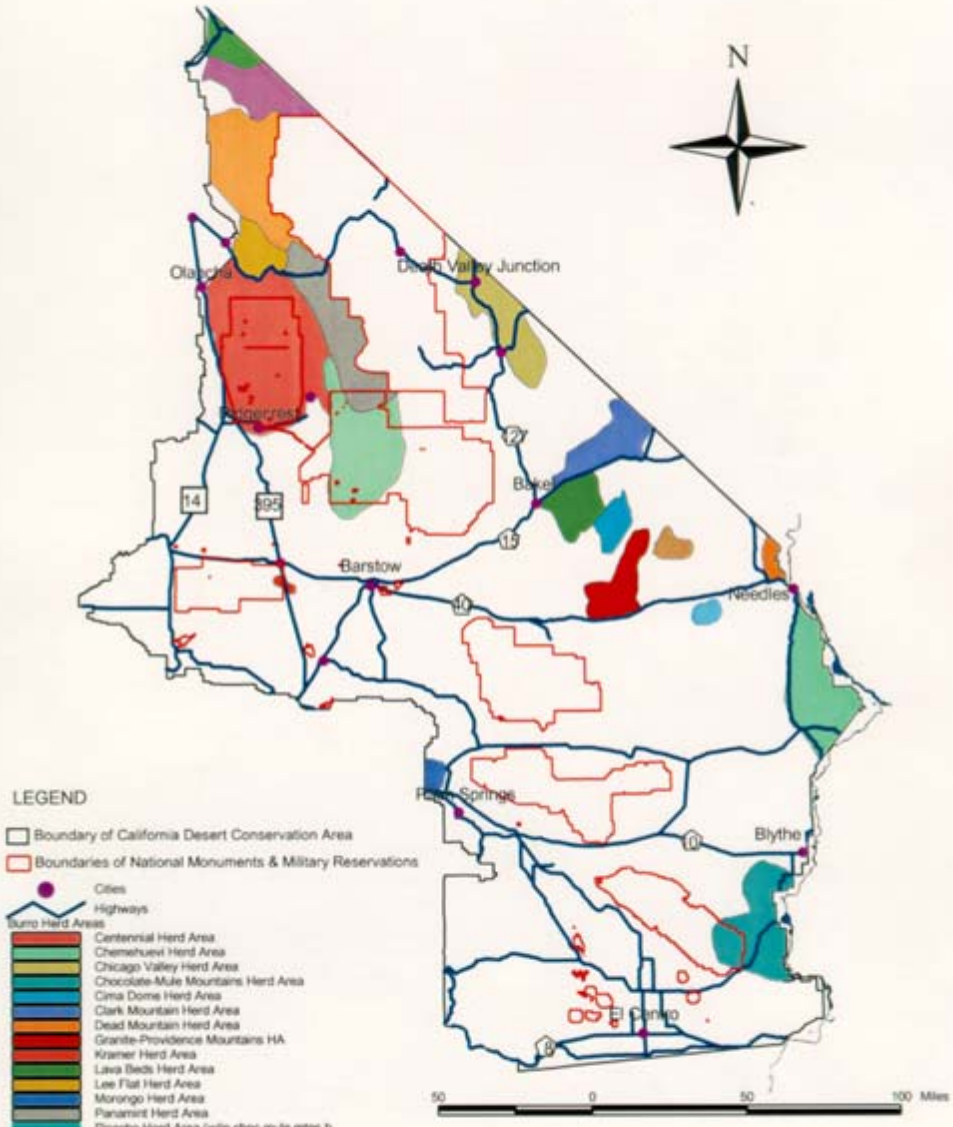
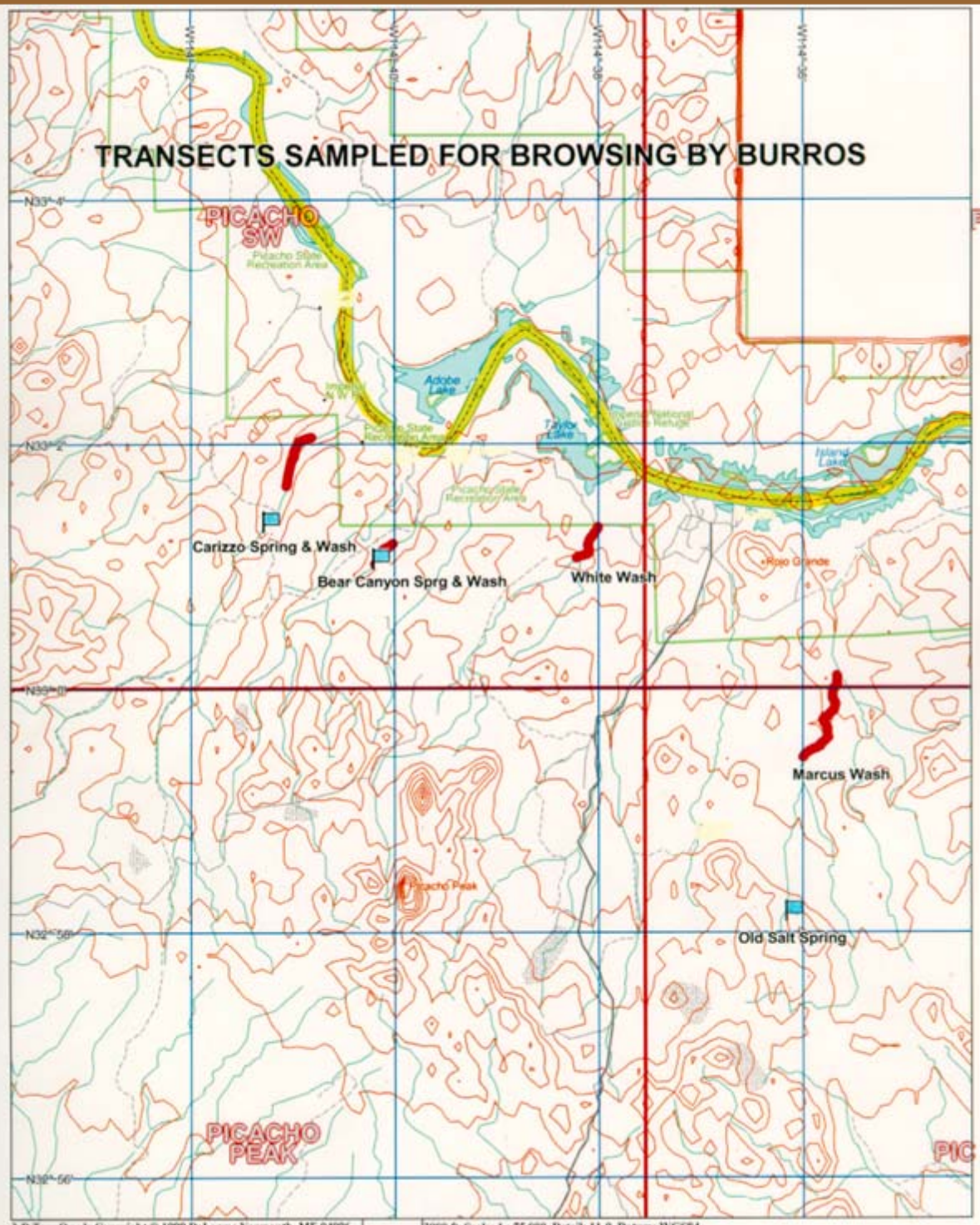
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT

Burro Herd Areas; 1980
California Desert Conservation Area Plan




TRANSECTS SAMPLED FOR BROWSING BY BURROS
PICACHO SW
Picacho State Recreation Area
Adobe Lake
Taylor Lake
Carizzo Spring & Wash
Bear Canyon Sprg & Wash
White Wash
Marcus Wash
Old Salt Spring
Picacho Peak
PICACHO PEAK
3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 DeLorme Yarmouth, ME 04096
3000 ft Scale: 1 : 75,000 Detail: 11-0 Datum: WGS84

Resident Burros

Resident Mule Deer

Evidence of Burro and Deer

Burro Scat

Deer Scat

EXTENSIVE BROWSE UTILIZATION, 1996

Illustration 20
Page 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UTILIZATION STUDY DATA
EXTENSIVE BROWSE METHOD

STUDY NUMBER (HMA) Picacho - 02
DATE 2-29-96
EXAMINER Neibergs
ALLOTMENT NAME & NUMBER Carizzo Falls (Canyon)
PASTURE
KIND AND/OR CLASS OF ANIMAL
PERIOD OF USE

SPECIES	PERCENT UTILIZATION 0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	TOTAL % UTILIZED	NUMBER OF PLANTS	AVG. % UTILIZ
Catclaw												350	30	12
Palverde									160	160	100	1400	35	40
Ironwood												740	17	44
Desert Lavender									80			80	5	16
Encelia												60	2	30
Smoke Tree												70	10	7
Mesquite			40			50	60	70		180	300	700	10	70
Creosote												0	4	0

AGE CLASS

SPECIES	S	Y	M	D
Catclaw				
Palverde				
Ironwood				
Desert Lavender				
Encelia				
Smoke Tree				
Mesquite				
Creosote				
TOT NO PLANTS (AND % COMP)		13	73	14

FORM CLASS

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NO PLNT (AND % COMP)
Catclaw									28
Palverde									20
Ironwood									13
Desert Lavender									5
Encelia									2
Smoke Tree									10
Mesquite									10
Creosote									4
TOT NO PLANTS (AND % COMP)	16	16	4	2	6		4	1	100

NOTES (USE OTHER SIDE OR ANOTHER PAGE, IF NECESSARY)

88 (INSTRUCTIONS FOR CALCULATIONS ON OTHER S'DE)

Palo Verde, *Psorothamnus floriada*

Form class 3, with moderate use

Palo Verde

Evidence of Heavy Browsing

Desert Ironwood ,*Olneya tesota*

Form-class 6, Decadent below browseline, 100% utilization

Willow, *Salix spp.*

Severe Browsing

MODIFIED EXTENSIVE BROWSE UTILIZATION 2002

Modified Extensive Browse

Cibola-Trigo, Choc.-Mule Mtns, Picacho Herd Management Areas

Transect Number: Carizzo Wash

Examiners: Alex Neibergs, Sam Fitton

Page 1 of 1

Date: Jan. 10, 2002

Species	No. Plants	Percent Current Year Utilization (Stems less than 1 cm)											Total % Utilized	No. Plants	Ave. % Utilized	Age Class				Hedging/Form Class (Percentage)					Bark Stripping	
		0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100				S	Y	M	D	1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	% Total ~~81-100~~	Yes	No
OLTE	6	9-0	15-150	4-80	5-150	2-80	3-150		1-70	2-160	1-90	1-100	1030	43	19.4		10	32	1	34-340	6-180	3-150		15.6		
ACGR	9	20-0	15-150	3-60	1-30								240	39	6.2		5	34		37-370	2-60			11.5		
PAFL	2	4-0	11-110	10-200	1-30	6-240	5-250	4-240	1-70				1140	42	27.1		7	32	3	36-360	6-180			12.4		
PRJU	3	2-0	5-50	5-100	4-120	2-80	1-50			1-80			480	20	24.0			19	1	15-150	5-150			15.0		
HYEM	10	10-0											0	10				10		10-100				10.0		
BEJU	48	48-0											0	48			2	46		48-480				10.0		
LYsp	5	5-0											0	5				5		5-50				10.0		
PSSP	3	2-0											0	3			3			3-30				10.0		
ENsp	8	8-0											0	8				8		8-80				10.0		
? #1	1	1-0											0	1				1		1-10				10.0		
? #2	1	1-0											0	1				1		1-10				10.0		
	=96																27	188	5							
																	12.3	85.4	2.3							
Total	100																									

Evidence of both Deer and Burros

Desert Ironwood

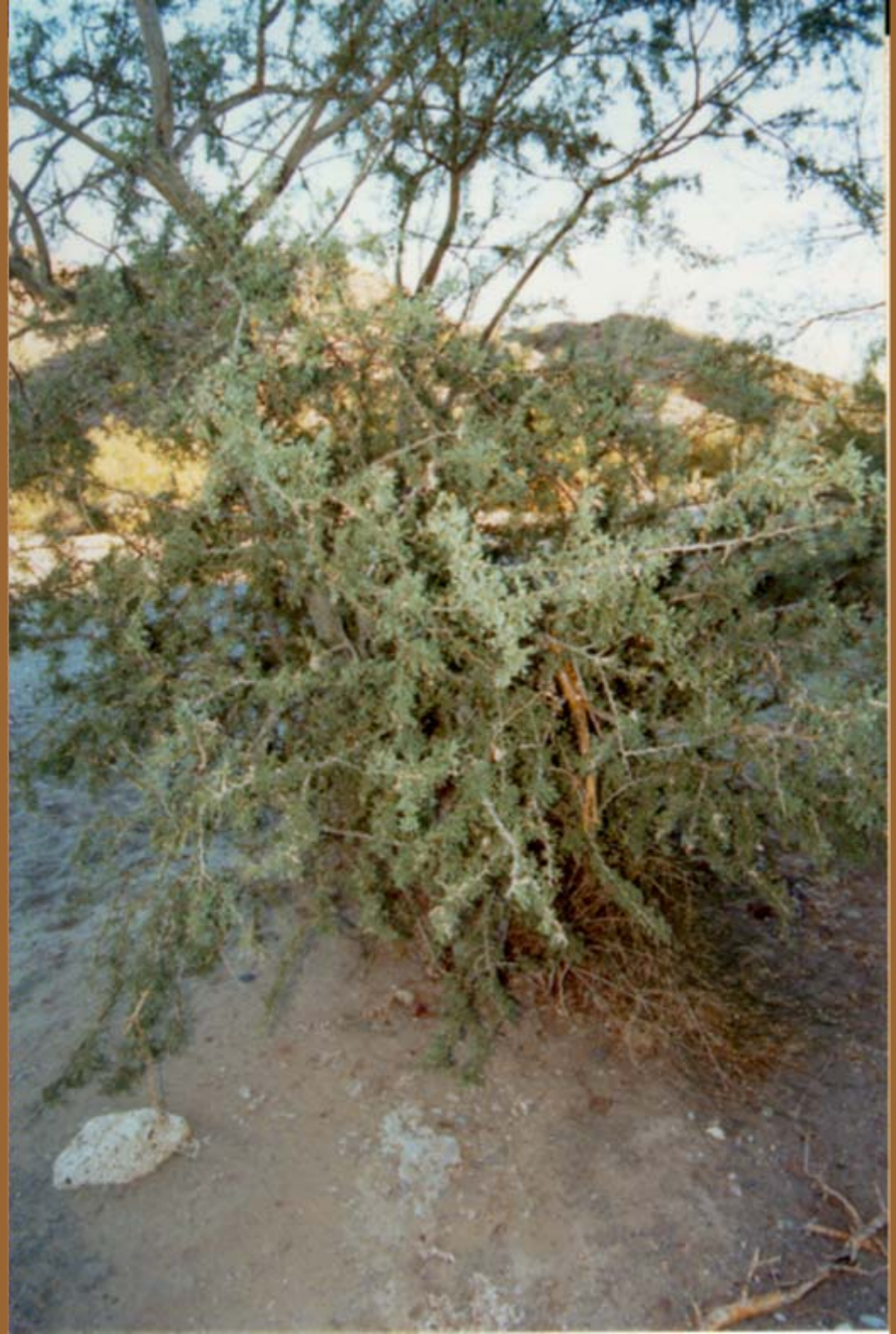
Palo Verde

New regrowth

Desert Ironwood

Desert Ironwood

Slight use



UTILIZATION COMPARISON

1996 & 2002

USING
EXTENSIVE BROWSE METHOD (1996)
&
MODIFIED EXTENSIVE BROWSE METHOD (2002)

LOCATION: Carizzo Wash (Picacho State Park)

DATES: February 29, 1996 & January 10, 2002

MEANS OF EVALUATION: 100 POINT TRANSECTS

KEY SPECIES:

Parkinsonia florida (PAFL) - Palo Verde
Prosopis juliflora glandulosa (PRJU) - Mesquite
Olneya tesota (OLTE) - Desert Ironwood

OTHER SPECIES:

Acacia Greggii (ACGR) - Catclaw
Psorothamnus spinosus (PSSP) - Smoke tree
Larrea divaricata (LADI) - Creosote bush
Lycium andersonii (LYAN) - Anderson Thornbush
Encelia species (ENsp) - Brittle Bush
Salix exigua (SAEX) - Slender Willow
Hyptis Emoryi (HYEM) - Desert Lavender
Bebbia juncea (BEJU) - Sweetbush
? #1
? #2

	Percent Utilization	
Species	**1996**	**2002**
Key Species		
Palo Verde	40	27.1
Mesquite	70	24
Ironwood	44	19.4
Other Species		
Catclaw	12	6.2
Smoketree	7	0
Creosote	0	
Thornbush	10	0
Brittlebush	30	0
Willow	40	
Lavender	16	0
Sweetbush		0

Species	Percent Total Composition	
	1996	2002
Key Species		
Palo Verde	20	19.1
Mesquite	10	9.1
Ironwood	13	19.5
Other Species		
Catclaw	28	17.7
Smoketree	10	1.4
Creosote	4	
Thornbush	7	2.3
Brittlebush	2	3.6
Willow	1	T
Lavender	5	4.5
Sweetbush	T	21.8

	Percent Composition by Age Class for Each Species						
Species	**1996**				**2002**		
	Young	**Mature**	**Deca-dent**		**Young**	**Mature**	**Deca-dent**
Key Species							
Palo Verde	25 (5)	75 (15)			17 (7)	76 (32)	7 (3)
Mesquite		100 (10)				95 (19)	5 (1)
Ironwood	31 (4)	69 (9)			24 (10)	74 (32)	2 (1)
Other Species							
Catclaw	3 (1)	62 (18)	35 (10)		13 (5)	87 (34)	
Smoketree	20 (2)	70 (7)	10 (1)		100 (3)		
Creosote		100 (4)					
Thornbush		50 (3)	50 (3)			100 (5)	
Brittlebush	50 (1)	50 (1)				100 (8)	
Willow		100 (1)					
Lavender		100 (5)				100 (10)	
Sweetbush					4 (2)	96 (46)	

* Note: There was no recorded recruitment of seedlings in either year and numbers in parenthesis are the number of plants observed.

DMG WETLAND INVENTORY
&
PROPERLY FUNCTIONING CONDITION

DMG WETLAND INVENTORY
FIELD FORM

EMPLOYEE, AGENCY AND DATE

Name Sam T. Fitton Agency BLM, Ridgecrest

Date (mm/dd/yy) 7/19/01

LOCATION OF SPRING

Latitude N35deg 53.754' Longitude W117deg 25.419' Method (map, survey, GPS) map- digital topo

Deg Min Sec Deg Min Sec

¼ ¼ ¼

Landline NE of NE of section 34 Township 23S Range 42E

NE, NW, SW or SE N/S E/W

Topographic Map Homewood Canyon

Altitude of spring 3730 ft. Method (map, survey, GPS) Map - digital topo

Spring name if on map Benko Spring Spring symbol on map? Yes No

Topographic setting (hillside, valley bottom, other {explain}) gulley of sloping valley

Wetland Code on National Wetlands Inventory Map

DISCHARGE, EC AND TEMPERATURE

Discharge **No Flow** gal/min How determined (estimate, flume, meter, other)

Water Temperature °C Electrical conductance microS@ 25°C

WATER USE AND PLUMBING

Use of spring (stock watering, human consumption, etc.) Wildlife

Description of plumbing (collection box, pipeline, storage tank, etc.) None

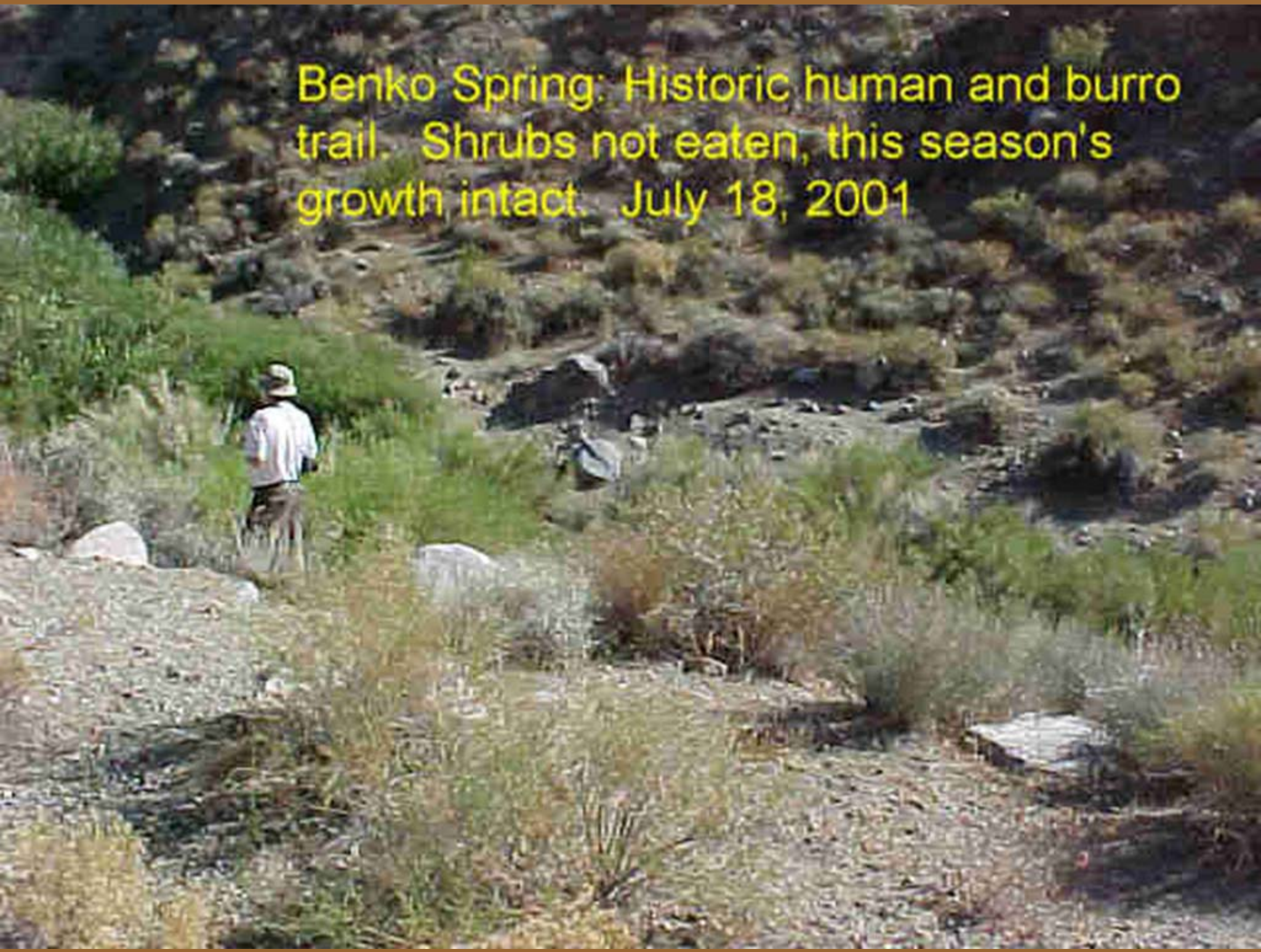
Lentic Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Benko Spring
Date: 7/19/01 Area/Segment ID: Acres: 2 acres
ID Team Observers: Sam T. Fitton

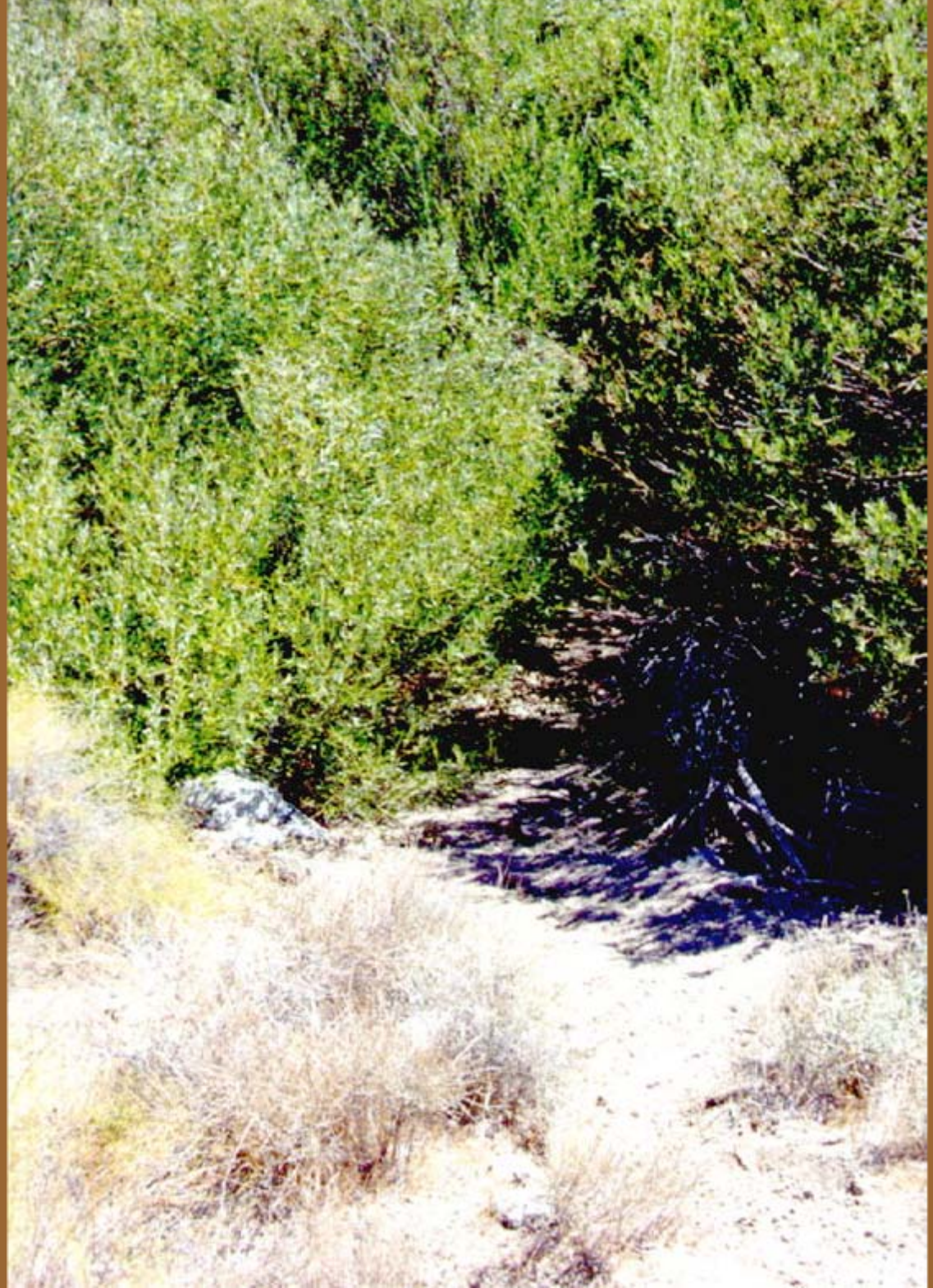
Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY
x		■	1) Riparian-wetland area is saturated at or near the surface or inundated in "relatively frequent" intervals.
x			2) Fluctuation of water levels is not excessive.
x			3) Riparian-wetland area is enlarging or has achieved potential extent.
x		■	4) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation
x			5) Water quality is sufficient to support riparian-wetland plants.
x		■	6) Natural surface or subsurface flow patterns are not altered by disturbance (i.e., hoof action ,dams, dikes, trails, roads, rills, gullies, drilling activities)
		x	7) Structure accommodates safe passage of flows (e.g., no headcut affecting dam or spillway).

Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION
x			8) There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance /recovery)
x			9) There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance /recovery)
x			10) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics.
x			11) Vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding wind vents, wave flow events, or overland flows (e.g., storm events, snowmelt)
x			12) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor.
x			13) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect shoreline/soil surface and dissipate energy during high wind and wave events or overland flows.
		x	14) Frost or abnormal hydrologic heaving is not present.
x			15) Favorable microsite condition (i.e., woody material, water temperature, etc.) Is maintained by adjacent site characteristics.

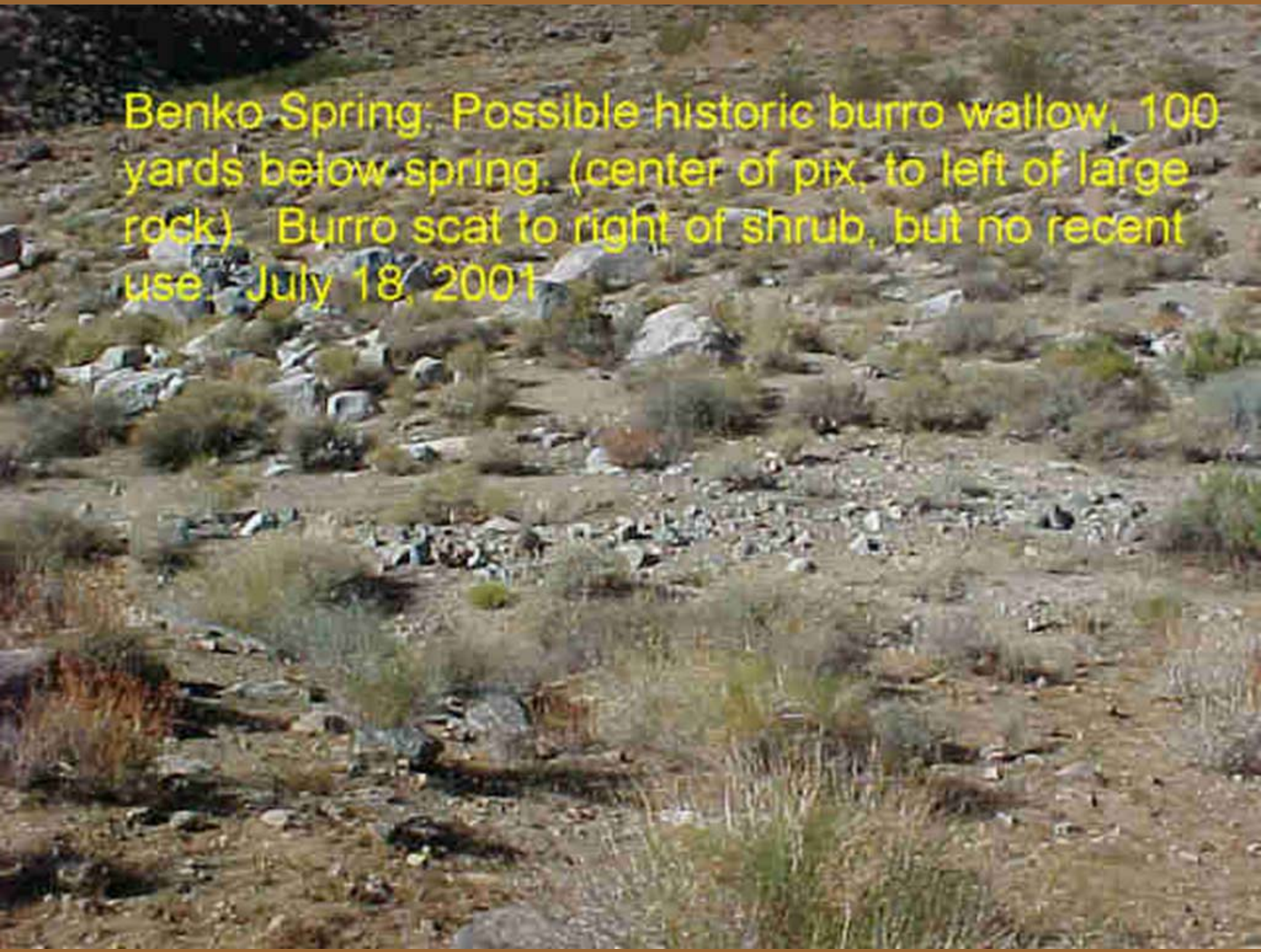
Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/ DEPOSITION
x			16) Accumulation of chemicals affecting plant productivity /composition is not apparent.
?			17) Saturation of soils (i.e., ponding , flooding frequency , and duration) is sufficient to compose and maintain hydric soils.
?			18) Underlying geologic structure/soil material is capable of restricting water percolation.
x		■	19) Riparian-wetland is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition).
x			20) Islands and shoreline characteristics (i.e., rocks, coarse and /or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate wind and wave event energies


Benko Spring: Historic human and burro
trail. Shrubs not eaten, this season's
growth intact. July 18, 2001

Benko Spring: Willow canopy intact. This season's
willow and shrub growth intact. July 18, 2001



Burro trail adjacent to spring with recent scat


Benko Spring. Possible historic burro wallow, 100 yards below spring. (center of pix, to left of large rock). Burro scat to right of shrub, but no recent use. July 18, 2001

DMG WETLAND INVENTORY
FIELD FORM

EMPLOYEE, AGENCY AND DATE

Name Sam T. Fitton Agency BLM

Date (mm/dd/yy) 11/20/01

LOCATION OF SPRING

Latitude N35deg 34.530' Longitude W115deg 32.104' Method (map, survey, GPS) GPS

Deg Min Sec Deg Min Sec

¼ ¼ ¼

Landline SW NW of section 12 Township 17N Range 13E

NE, NW, SW or SE N/S E/W

Topographic Map Clark Mountain

Altitude of spring 4275 ft. Method (map, survey, GPS) Map

Spring name if on map Not on Map Spring symbol on map? Yes No X

Burrow or Burro Spring on Needles BLM records

Topographic setting (hillside, valley bottom, other {explain}) Bottom of wash at juncture where playa meets steeper foothills.

Wetland Code on National Wetlands Inventory Map

DISCHARGE, EC AND TEMPERATURE

Discharge Stagnant gal/min How determined (estimate, flume, meter, other)

Water Temperature °C Electrical conductance microS@ 25°C

WATER USE AND PLUMBING

Use of spring (stock watering, human consumption, etc.) Wildlife, Stockwatering

Description of plumbing (collection box, pipeline, storage tank, etc.) Circular trough, dry, no piping

Lentic Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Burrow Spring (aka Burro Spring)
Date: 11/20/01 Area/Segment ID: Acres: < 1 acre
ID Team Observers: Sam T. Fitton

Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY
x			1) Riparian-wetland area is saturated at or near the surface or inundated in "relatively frequent" intervals.
x			2) Fluctuation of water levels is not excessive.
	x		3) Riparian-wetland area is enlarging or has achieved potential extent.
x			4) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation
	x		5) Water quality is sufficient to support riparian-wetland plants.
	x		6) Natural surface or subsurface flow patterns are not altered by disturbance (i.e., hoof action ,dams, dikes, trails, roads, rills, gullies, drilling activities)
x			7) Structure accommodates safe passage of flows (e.g., no headcut affecting dam or spillway).

Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION
	x		8) There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance /recovery)
	x		9) There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance /recovery)
	x		10) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics.
x			11) Vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding wind vents, wave flow events, or overland flows (e.g., storm events, snowmelt)
		x	12) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor.
	x		13) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect shoreln/soil surface and dissipate energy during high wind and wave events or overland flows.
		x	14) Frost or abnormal hydrologic heaving is not present.
	x		15) Favorable microsite condition (i.e., woody material, water temperature, etc.) Is maintained by adjacent site characteristics.

Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/ DEPOSITION
x			16) Accumulation of chemicals affecting plant productivity /composition is not apparent.
	x		17) Saturation of soils (i.e., ponding , flooding frequency , and duration) is sufficient to compose and maintain hydric soils.
x			18) Underlying geologic structure/soil material is capable of restricting water percolation.
	x		19) Riparian-wetland is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition).
		x	20) Islands and shoreline characteristics (i.e., rocks, coarse and /or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate wind and wave event energies

Burrow Spring (?): 11-20-2001

Burrow Spring: 11-20-2001

THE END