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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife

Objective Number

1

Objectives:

Institute proper management of wildlife habitat to provide or improve opportunity for wildlife species to complete life cycle processes. This will be accomplished by allocating forage, placing constraints on conflicting activities and developing projects to enhance or expand habitat range.

Rationale

Areas of particular importance for wildlife habitat management are:

1. Appendicitis Hill and Sheep Mountain winter ranges.
2. Soelberg - Martin, Newman Canyon, Elbow sage grouse strutting and nesting areas.
3. Lava Creek - Champagne Creek big game summer range.
4. Pass Creek - Deadman Bighorn sheep range.

These areas are critical to survival of elk, mule deer, and sage grouse. Habitat improvement can be accomplished in these areas to improve these species life requirements. Maintenance of existing requirements can be accomplished through constraints on conflicting activities.

McCarty 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-1

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 .44C

Decision

Allocate forage to antelope, elk, mule deer and bighorn sheep based on the following average seasonal use estimates:

Allot. No.	Allotment	Deer			Elk			Antelope		
		Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs
1000	Alder Creek	25	75	83	-	10	23	11	10	10
*1001	Elbow	-	25	25	-	12	8	30	-	30
1002	Beaverland Pass	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	15	13
1003	Arco Peak	40	40	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
1004	King Spring	10	50	43	-	-	-	10	-	7
1005	Serviceberry	15	30	35	-	-	-	25	-	19
1006	Deadman	20	40	51	-	-	-	40	100	77
1007	Blizzard Mountain	30	40	40	-	-	50	9	-	6
1008	Dry Fork	35	-	47	35	-	163	13	-	8
1009	Judd Brown Canyon	10	100	72	-	-	-	7	30	21
	North Lava-Craters	180	-	203	5	-	25	9	0	6
	Crawford Canyon	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marsh Canyon	15	150	120	-	-	-	5	20	9
	Waddoups Cherry Creek	50	100	134	10	10	80	37	10	33
	Earl Smith	-	50	33	-	-	-	18	10	20
1015	Sheep Mountain	25	200	166	10	-	57	18	20	26
1016	Leslie Buttes	5	50	40	-	-	-	7	10	11
1017	Beck Canyon	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	25	18
1018	Newman Canyon	-	25	15	-	-	-	19	25	28
1019	Newman Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50	34
1020	Harger Point	10	110	78	-	-	-	6	25	20
1022	Mahogany	5	115	74	-	30	70	-	100	64
1023	McGee-Berry Canyon	10	185	122	-	75	175	19	-	12
1024	Hammond Canyon	5	-	7	-	5	12	3	-	2
1025	Techick Canyon	25	-	33	-	25	58	6	-	4
1026	Latham Hollow	5	-	7	-	5	12	19	-	12
1027	Champagne Creek	3	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	5
1028	Chicken Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4
1029	Trail Creek	10	10	20	-	-	-	19	-	12
1030	Goodman Canyon	15	150	109	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bighorn Sheep

*1001	Elbow	-	7	8
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Attach additional sheets, if needed

McCarty 9/82 (continued)

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Big Lost	
Activity	
Wildlife W-1	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 .44C

Allot. No.	Allotment	Deer			Elk			Antelope		
		Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs	Summer	Winter	AUMs
1031	Appendicitis Hill	20	370	244	-	75	175	6	-	4
032	Aikele	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10
033	George	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10
1034	Nickles	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	20
1035	Bliss	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6
036	Stoddard Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
1037	Era Flat	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	30	33
1039	Rocky Canyon	-	25	15	-	-	-	3	-	2
041	Ramshorn Conyon	-	5	3	-	-	-	10	35	34
051	Huggins	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	25	16
1040	Martin Pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6
3001	Leslie Buttes	5	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		583	1,980	1,977	70	247	908	435	570	654

These estimates are based on current population levels according to IF&G and BLM biologists.

Analysis

Reservation of adequate amounts of forage is necessary to provide for existing population levels.

One animal unit month (AUM) is equal to 800 pounds of air dry forage. The following grazing animal equivalents were used to determine AUMs for various animals.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>No. of animals one AUM will support</u>
Cattle	1.0
Bighorn Sheep	5.0
Antelope	9.4
Mule Deer	6.0
Elk	1.5

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

McCarty 9/82

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife - W-2

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 .44C

Decision

Manage Beaverland Pass Allotment for bighorn sheep habitat values.

Analysis

Domestic sheep compete directly with bighorn sheep for forage. IF&G has transplanted bighorns in Jaggles Canyon and expect them to occupy all former ranges. Sheep AUMs in this allotment have been in non-use for over 10-years. Grazing of sheep could create management problems due to lack of water in higher range areas and poor distribution of use could be expected because of this.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Big Lost
Activity Wildlife W-3
Overlay Reference Step 1 Step 3

Decision

Improve mule deer and elk winter range in the Appendicitis Hills by mechanical thinning of Mountain Mahogany stands and scarifying of soils to break up duff accumulations and allow seedling establishment. (This decision is valid only if Congress designates the Appendicitis Hill WSA as non-wilderness, or if the project can be made compatible with wilderness values should the area be designated). Where feasibility studies indicate thinning could be beneficial, design projects to increase mahogany seedling survival and stimulate more growth in the young age class of mahogany. Research the best method to ensure success through coordination with Forest Service who have similar project in the Challis area.

Steep limestone range sites in the 16-22 inches precipitation zone would be inspected for feasibility for thinning operations.

Analysis

Advanced age composition and high lining of mountain mahogany has made most of this palatable browse species unavailable for deer use. Concentration of growth occurs in the upper portion of these shrubs which is out of reach of the deer. The age composition of these stands is such that mature shrubs occupy the majority of the site. Seedling establishment is minimal and space from these over mature shrubs. Carrying capacity of the winter ranges on which these projects would occur would increase. By making more of this highly palatable, nutritious and digestible feed available, the deer utilizing these ranges would have more of a valuable food source to help survive a hard winter.

Efforts will be made to secure voluntary labor to accomplish this thinning project.

*no action - WSA.
question practicality of proposal*

MCCARTY
DeVoe 8/82

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-4

Overlay Reference .39

Step 1 Step 3 RM-1

Decision

Improve wildlife habitat by providing summering water facilities on existing and proposed pipelines. Accomplish by installing 500 gallon fiberglass "guzzler" tanks and fencing 1-acre to exclude livestock.

Analysis

Water developments can improve wildlife habitat if designed to allow wildlife access and maintained through the summer. Water is not provided after livestock leave the spring ranges. Water is then unavailable for wildlife species during the hot summer months. An independant system filled from the pipeline would resolve this problem.

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Name (MFP)

Big Lost

Activity

Wildlife W-5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 WL-1

Decision

Improve wildlife habitat by constructing precipitation catchments in Deadman Canyon area. Five catchments are needed.

Analysis

Water is limiting wildlife summer use in this area. Chukars, sage grouse, antelope and other wildlife species would benefit.

*one guzzler constructed 1985
8*

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Wildlife

Objective Number

2

Objective

Protection of wetland habitat on public lands.

Rationale

Wetland areas comprise only a small fraction of public lands in the west. These wetlands are extremely important to wildlife, fisheries, and the maintenance of high water quality. The Bureau of Land Management is mandated by Executive Order 11990 to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and riparian areas.

Esget 8/82

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Wildlife W-6

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Decision

Manage riparian areas to protect quality of water and vegetation. Accomplish through grazing systems or fencing if needed.

Analysis

Riparian areas provide habitat for many wildlife species. They are also concentration areas for livestock which can result in damage to the vegetation under unmanaged conditions.

If fencing is required livestock water should be provided through installation of water gaps in the fence or by troughs.

*Inventory of riparian areas needed
planned for 1986*