

#19412930

ID: 88070515

QL
84.22
.N3
G67
1971b

GOSHUTE CREEK HABITAT AREA
EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 50, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225



.1 Habitat Inventory - See Figure 1 for map showing habitat for wildlife species in habitat area.

	MULE DEER	SAGE GROUSE	BLUE GROUSE	MORNING DOVE	HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE	CUTTHROAT TROUT
Amount of Habitat	6250 Acres	6789 Acres	3000 Acres	500 Acres	200 Acres	5.0 Miles
Kind	Yearlong	Yearlong	Yearlong	Spring-Summer & Fall	Yearlong	Yearlong

.11 Big Game - The habitat area furnishes a small segment of the mule deer winter range in the Egan-Cherry Creek Unit (State Deer Herd Unit 12). Important vegetative species for mule deer are:

Shrubs

Big sagebrush
 Black sagebrush
 Chokecherry
 Bitterbrush
 Squawberry
 Currant
 Mt. Mahogany
 Willow

Forbs

Lupine
 Astragalus
 Oxytropis
 Cirsium

Grasses

Cheatgrass
 Downy brome
 Bluebunch wheatgrass
 Stipa
 Sandbergs bluegrass

.12 Upland Game Birds - Important vegetative species for each upland game species are:

Sage grouse

Big sagebrush
 Black sagebrush
 Sedge
 Carex
 Eriogonum
 Vetch

Blue grouse

Poplar
 Willow
 Serviceberry
 Sedge
 Eriogonum
 Vetch

Hungarian Partridge

Halogeton
 Crested wheatgrass
 *Wheat
 *Brome Grass
 *Alfalfa
 *Clover
 Variety of grass

* On Private Land

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

.13 Migratory Game Birds

Important vegetative species for migratory game species are:

Morning Dove

Crested wheatgrass

Domestic wheat

Indian ricegrass

.14 Small Mammals

See Mammals of Ely BLM District for list of mammals in the district.

.15 Fish

Goshute Creek contains a small population of an undescribed subspecies of cutthroat trout.

.16 Non-Game Birds

See Birds of Ely BLM District for list of birds in the district.

.17 Other Animals

See Amphibians and Reptiles of Ely BLM District for list of amphibians and reptiles in district.

.2 Potentially Suitable Habitat Inventory

The Nevada Department of Fish and Game considers the habitat area potentially suitable for mountain quail and scaled quail.

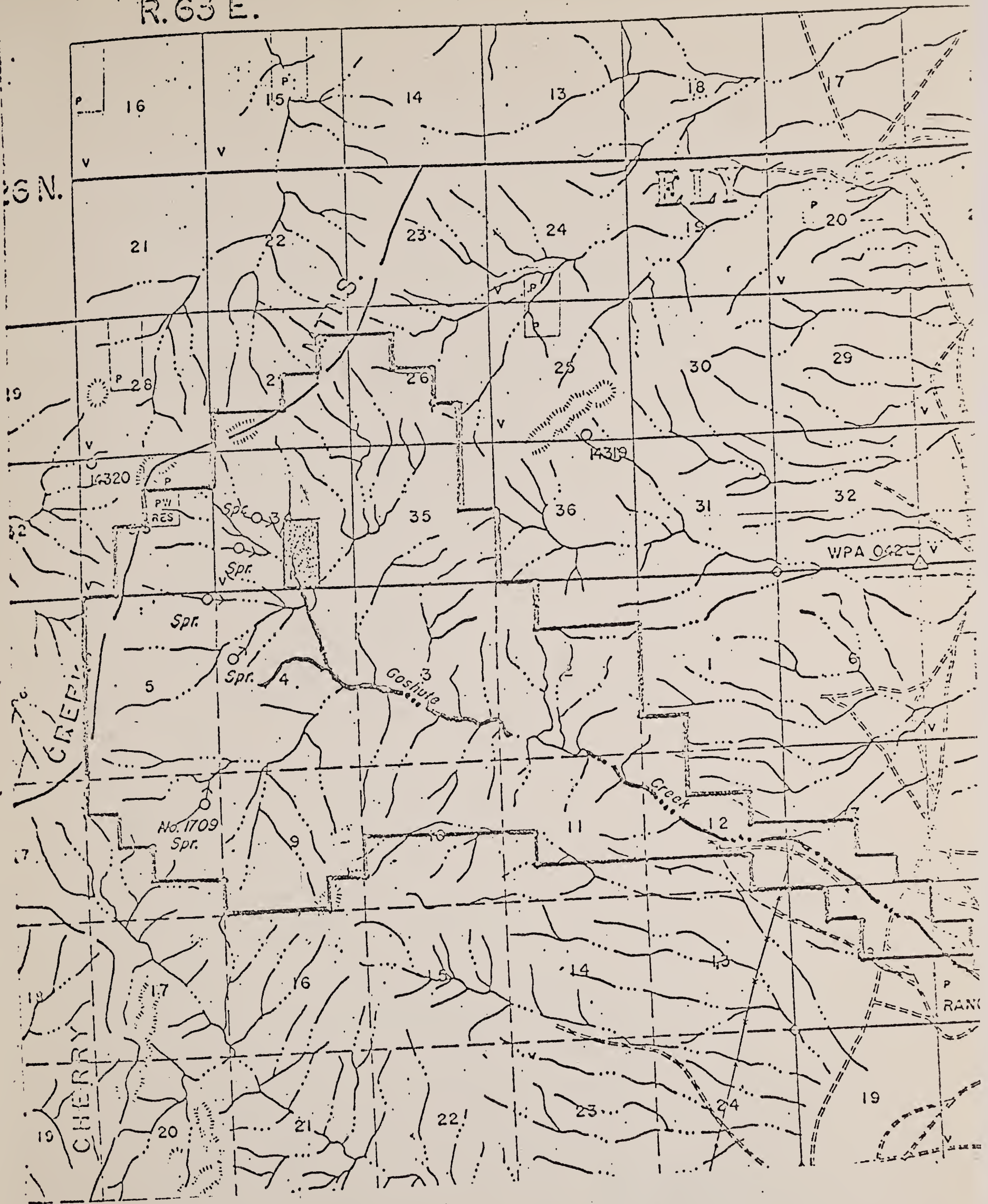


FIGURE 1 - Map showing habitat for terrestrial wildlife species

GOSHUTE CREEK HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

N-4 WHA - A1

ELY DISTRICT
NEVADA

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 50, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

GOSHUTE CREEK HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

N-4 WHA - A1

ELY DISTRICT
NEVADA

Prepared by: Donald R. Cain - Natural Resource Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
Ely District

With Assistance and in Cooperation with:
Frank Dodge and Larry Barngrover
Nevada Department of Fish and Game

Submitted by: Byron Neil Van Zandt
Cherry Creek Area Manager

Concurred by: Nevada Department of Fish and Game

6-10-71 Patrick P. Patten
Date *acting* Regional Supervisor

Approved by: Bureau of Land Management

6-10-71 Byron Neil Van Zandt
Date *acting* District Manager

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LIBRARY
100 S. BURNETT AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN	PAGE
Introduction.....	1
Management Objectives.....	2
Management Methods.....	4
A. Livestock Grazing.....	4
B. Wildlife Use.....	5
C. Timber Management.....	5
D. Habitat Development and/or Improvement.....	5
E. Access Development, Improvement and Management.....	7
F. Land Acquisition, Classification and Withdrawal.....	7
G. Other.....	8
Management Evaluation.....	8
Implementation Schedule.....	9
Provisions for Review and Modification.....	11
References.....	12
APPENDIX	
Figure 1. Map of Goshute Creek Habitat Area.....	13
Figure 2. Map Showing Goshute Creek Drainage.....	14
Figure 3. Job Documentation Report - Goshute - Indian Creek Drift Fence.....	15
Figure 4. Job Documentation Report - Goshute Creek Fence No. 1.....	16

The following information is provided for your information. The information is for informational purposes only and should not be used for any other purpose. The information is provided as a service to our customers and is subject to change without notice.

We are pleased to announce that we have recently updated our website to provide you with the latest information. The new website is more user-friendly and provides you with a better overall experience. We hope you will find the new website to be a valuable resource.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact our customer support team. We are always here to help you. Thank you for your continued support and loyalty.

Sincerely,
 [Name]
 [Title]

	PAGE
Figure 5. Job Documentation Report - Goshute Creek Fence No. 2.....	17
Figure 6. Job Documentation Report - South Goshute Canyon Fence.....	18
Figure 7. Basic Design for Trash Catchers.....	19
Figure 8. Drop Structure Made from Concrete Cattleguard Base.....	21
Figure 9. Present Spillway on BLM Pond.....	22
Figure 10. Typical Spring Development.....	23

Year	...	...
1900	...	...
1901	...	...
1902	...	...
1903	...	...
1904	...	...
1905	...	...
1906	...	...
1907	...	...
1908	...	...
1909	...	...
1910	...	...

INTRODUCTION

The Goshute Creek habitat area is situated about 70 miles north of Ely, Nevada (fig. 1). Goshute Creek gains its source of water from several small springs located at an approximate elevation of 8,000 feet in the Cherry Creek Mountains. It flows intermittently for about 6 miles before being diverted for irrigation water on private land in Steptoe Valley (fig. 2). The elevation at the point of diversion is 6,000 feet. Goshute Canyon is comprised of 6,250 acres of watershed surrounding Goshute Creek. The canyon area is characterized by steep terrain covered by a variety of vegetation.

The habitat furnishes yearlong habitat for mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus). Sage grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) and blue grouse (Dendragapus obscurus) make yearlong use of the area. Mourning Dove (Zenaidura macroura) and Hungarian partridge (Perdix perdix) frequent the lower parts of the area in Steptoe Valley. A variety of non-game birds, mammals and reptiles occur also in the area. The Nevada Department of Fish and Game considers the habitat area potentially suitable for mountain quail (Oreortyx pictus) and scaled quail (Callipepla squamata).

Goshute Creek contains an unnamed cutthroat trout once thought to be the Utah cutthroat trout (Salmo clarki utah). These trout were transplanted from Pine Creek in 1960 by the

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

Nevada Department of Fish and Game. (The Utah cutthroat trout is classified as rare and endangered by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1968). When given a name, this cutthroat trout will justify classification as a rare and endangered wildlife species.

The overall condition of the habitat area is fair, primarily due to over-utilization by deer, sheep and cattle, and the encroachment of pinyon-juniper. This is evidenced by overgrazed key species on the watershed, unsatisfactory watershed conditions and relatively poor wildlife habitat conditions in Goshute Creek.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- A. Increase the percent composition of desirable forbs from 0 to 10 percent and grasses from 5 to 30 percent on key areas through livestock grazing management. Key areas will be established when an AMP is developed for the grazing allotment.
- B. Increase the percent composition of bitterbrush and mountain mahogany from 3 to 18 percent on key areas through livestock grazing management. Key areas will be established when an AMP is developed for the grazing allotment.
- C. Maintain present stands of white fir.
- D. Reduce the encroachment of pinyon-juniper in the upper watershed by hand-cutting invading trees.
- E. Restore and maintain three meadows in the upper watershed and additional meadows along Goshute Creek by: (1) livestock grazing management, and (2) installing control structures in nearby gullies.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods and procedures for recording and reporting financial data. It provides detailed instructions on how to collect, analyze, and present financial information in a clear and concise manner. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the financial records.

The document further explores the role of financial records in decision-making and strategic planning. It explains how accurate and up-to-date financial information can help managers and owners make informed decisions about the future of the business. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining good relationships with financial institutions and other stakeholders.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the long-term benefits of proper financial record-keeping. It states that consistent and accurate record-keeping can lead to increased profitability, improved cash flow, and greater overall success for the business. The document also provides a list of resources and references for further information on financial record-keeping.

The document is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide for anyone involved in financial record-keeping. It provides a clear and concise overview of the subject and offers practical advice and guidance on how to implement effective record-keeping practices. The document is available in both print and digital formats and can be accessed online at the following URL: <http://www.example.com/financial-records>.

- F. Protect three springs in upper watershed by fencing.
- G. Reduce livestock use on willow from 85 percent to 10 percent through livestock grazing management.
- H. Increase the carrying capacity of Goshute Creek from 239 fish per mile to 1000 fish per mile.
- I. Improve resting areas in Goshute Creek by: (1) creating pools by means of trash catchers (or other structures) placed at 50 foot intervals on the bench area and approximately 100 foot intervals in the canyon areas, (2) hand excavating pools above the trash catchers, (3) constructing low rock dams in areas between trash catchers, and (4) repairing the spillway in the large BLM pond.
- J. Improve spawning areas in Goshute Creek by: (1) installing trash catchers as described above, and (2) reducing siltation on the stream bottom.
- K. Improve shade, shelter and protective cover for Goshute Creek by: (1) enhancing streambank cover along the entire length of Goshute Creek through livestock grazing management, and (2) placing stone piles or brush in pools created by trash catchers.
- L. Prevent downstream movement and loss of fish by: (1) repairing the large BLM pond, (2) installing trash catchers, and (3) constructing a 6-acre foot reservoir at the lower end of Goshute Creek.
- M. Reduce siltation in Goshute Creek by: (1) improving streambank cover along the entire length of Goshute Creek, (2) improving

Faint, illegible text covering the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

watershed conditions by increasing ground cover from 30 to 50 percent, (3) installing control structures in gullies in the upper watershed, and (4) seeding road bed along Goshute Creek.

N. Reduce streambank damage as described in item M.

O. Gather upland game population data (Nevada Department of Fish and Game).

P. Explore possibilities of releasing exotic upland game.

Q. Provide public information through interpretative signs, news media, brochures and lectures.

MANAGEMENT METHODS

A. Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing management will be used to improve: (1) big game habitat, (2) upland game habitat, (3) fisheries habitat, and (4) ground cover needed for watershed protection. Until the necessary fences are installed, livestock grazing in the habitat area will be excluded by: (1) controlling trespass, (2) shifting livestock use to other areas, and (3) prohibiting winter feeding of livestock adjacent to Goshute Creek. When the lower portion of Goshute Creek is fenced water must be piped from Goshute Creek to the north, a distance of 1/2 - 3/4 mile. This is necessary to provide livestock water outside the fenced area and is an administrative problem.

After livestock grazing management has been implemented, it will be necessary to administratively prohibit winter feeding of livestock along Goshute Creek.

The following information is provided for your information and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance.

If grazing management fails to produce desirable forbs and grasses, a specially designed anchor chain will be used to chain selected sites. These sites will be selected with the assistance of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

B. Wildlife Use

Big game and upland game harvest must be regulated by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. The cutthroat trout will be protected from fishing by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. These fish will be managed for their evolutionary and aesthetic values until such time they become sufficiently established to warrant controlled fishing.

C. Timber Management

Invading pinyon-juniper in the upper watershed will be hand cut at 15 year intervals. Cutting of white fir will be strictly prohibited. - To encourage etc

D. Habitat Development and/or Improvement

1. Habitat Area Fences

The following fences will be constructed to regulate livestock grazing in the habitat area.

- a. Goshute-Indian Creek Drift Fence - 2.0 miles. Will be located in Sections 26 and 35; T. 25N., R. 63E. and Section 2; T. 25N., R. 63E. (see fig. 3).
- b. Goshute Creek Fence #1 - 1.0 mile. Will be located in Sections 7 and 8; T. 25N., R. 64E. (see fig. 4).
- c. Goshute Creek Fence #2 - 2.0 miles. Will be located in Section 11, 12 and 13; T. 25N., R. 63E. and Section 18; T. 25N., R. 64E. (see fig. 5).

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a main body of the document.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the main body of the document.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a separate section.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or a final note.

d. South Goshute Canyon Fence - 3.0 miles. Will be located in Sections 5, 8, 9 and 10; T. 25N., R. 63E. (see fig. 6).

2. Trash Catchers

Trash catchers will be installed at 50 foot intervals from the county road to the mouth of Goshute Canyon and at approximately 100 foot intervals from the mouth of Goshute Canyon to the large BLM pond (a total distance of 3.5 miles). It will be necessary to install an estimated 275 trash catchers. Basic designs are contained in Figure 7. A small pool will be hand excavated in front of each trash catcher. Piles of stone or brush will be piled in each excavated pool. Willows will be hand planted along both sides of the stream for a distance of ten feet above and below each trash catcher.

3. Other Structures

A study will be initiated to determine the feasibility and economics of placing other types of structures in Goshute Creek. These may be used in place of trash catchers in certain locations. Included will be structures made from modified cattleguard bases (fig. 8).

4. BLM Pond Maintenance

The spillway on the large BLM pond (fig. 9) will be reconstructed in accordance with engineering design and specifications.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

5. Terminal Reservoir

A 6-acre foot reservoir will be constructed in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 18; T. 25N., R. 63E. This reservoir should be designed to provide a maximum depth of 10 feet and an average depth of 6 feet.

6. Spring Improvement

Three springs located in the upper watershed will be fenced to prevent trampling by livestock. Water will be provided inside fenced areas for upland game. It also will be piped outside the fenced areas for livestock and deer. (fig. 10). Livestock grazing management will be used to control trampling of springs along the upper portion of Goshute Creek.

7. Meadow Restoration

Livestock grazing management will be used to restore meadows in the upper watershed and along Goshute Creek. Gully plugs, or other structures, will be placed in gullies in the upper watershed to raise the water table needed for meadow restoration and maintenance. Engineering input is needed to determine proper types and locations of structures.

E. Access Development, Improvement and Management

The road paralleling Goshute Creek will be seeded to a suitable grass species.

F. Land Acquisition, Classification and Withdrawal

The entire habitat area, comprising 7,489 acres, has been classified and designated as the Goshute Canyon Natural Area.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a main body of the document.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the main body of the document.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a separate section.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page.

As such, it is segregated from all forms of land disposal, except the mineral leasing laws. No additional classification or segregation is necessary.

G. Other

1. Water Rights and Unauthorized Diversion of Water

Close cooperation with Jennifer Day Enterprise must be maintained to prevent conflicts with water rights and correct unauthorized diversion of water from Goshute Creek.

2. Pollution of Goshute Creek

The area near the mouth of Goshute Canyon will be posted to discourage campers from camping next to Goshute Creek.

3. Public Information

When the cutthroat trout in Goshute Creek is formally named, an interpretative sign will be placed at the entrance of Goshute Canyon. A brochure on the cutthroat trout will be prepared.

MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

The following evaluation studies will be established to determine the effectiveness of management methods:

A. Evaluation studies for big game and upland game habitat will be done in accordance with evaluation studies specified in grazing allotment management plans.

B. Annual fall fish population studies using electro - shocking devices will be made to determine the status of fish populations and the effectiveness of stream improvement work.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing as a separate paragraph or section.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly containing a list or detailed notes.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text, appearing towards the middle of the page.

Sixth block of faint, illegible text, located in the lower portion of the page.

Final block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or concluding statement.

C. Big game and upland game studies will be done in accordance with Nevada Department of Fish and Game procedures.

D. A thermal recorder will be placed near the mouth of Goshute Canyon to record water temperatures.

E. Vegetative studies on the watershed will be done in accordance with evaluation studies specified in allotment management plans.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Budget Year

1. Install 50 trash catchers.
2. Install interpretative sign.
3. Exclude livestock grazing on lower end of Goshute Creek.
4. Engineer design and determine: (1) cost estimates of the 6-acre foot reservoir, (2) reconstruction of spillway on BLM pond, and (3) type and location of structures needed for gully control in the upper watershed.
5. Correct unauthorized diversion of water.
6. Initiate study to determine feasibility of installing drop structures in Goshute Creek. Install two modified cattle-guard bases to determine their effectiveness.
7. Post signs to discourage camping next to Goshute Creek.
8. Explore possibilities of releasing mountain quail and scaled quail.

B. Program Year

1. Construct Goshute - Indian Creek Drift Fence, Goshute Creek Fence #1 and 2 and South Goshute Canyon Fence.

First paragraph of faint text.

Second paragraph of faint text.

Third paragraph of faint text.

Fourth paragraph of faint text.

Fifth paragraph of faint text.

Sixth paragraph of faint text.

Seventh paragraph of faint text.

Eighth paragraph of faint text.

Ninth paragraph of faint text.

Tenth paragraph of faint text.

Eleventh paragraph of faint text.

Twelfth paragraph of faint text.

Thirteenth paragraph of faint text.

2. Install 50 trash catchers.
3. Repair spillway on BLM pond.
4. Exclude all livestock grazing.
5. Seed access road in Goshute Canyon to suitable grass.
6. Prepare brochure.
7. Maintain existing trash catchers.
8. If practicable, release mountain quail and scaled quail (Nevada Department of Fish and Game).

C. Program Year + 1

1. Construct 6 acre foot reservoir.
2. Install 50 trash catchers.
3. Maintain existing trash catchers.

D. Program Year + 2

1. Redevelop and fence springs in upper watershed.
2. Implement grazing management system.
3. Install 125 trash catchers (or other structures as determined in feasibility study).
4. Install structures in upper watershed (numbers to be determined in engineering study).
5. Maintain existing trash catchers.

E. Subsequent Years

1. Maintain existing trash catchers.
2. Maintain other structures, as needed.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

PROVISION FOR REVIEW AND MODIFICATION

All elements of this plan are subject to annual review by BLM and the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. If deemed necessary, objectives, management methods and evaluation studies will be revised. All plan revisions shall be documented and dated.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF _____

Know all men by these presents, that _____

of the County of _____ State of Texas

do hereby certify that _____

REFERENCES

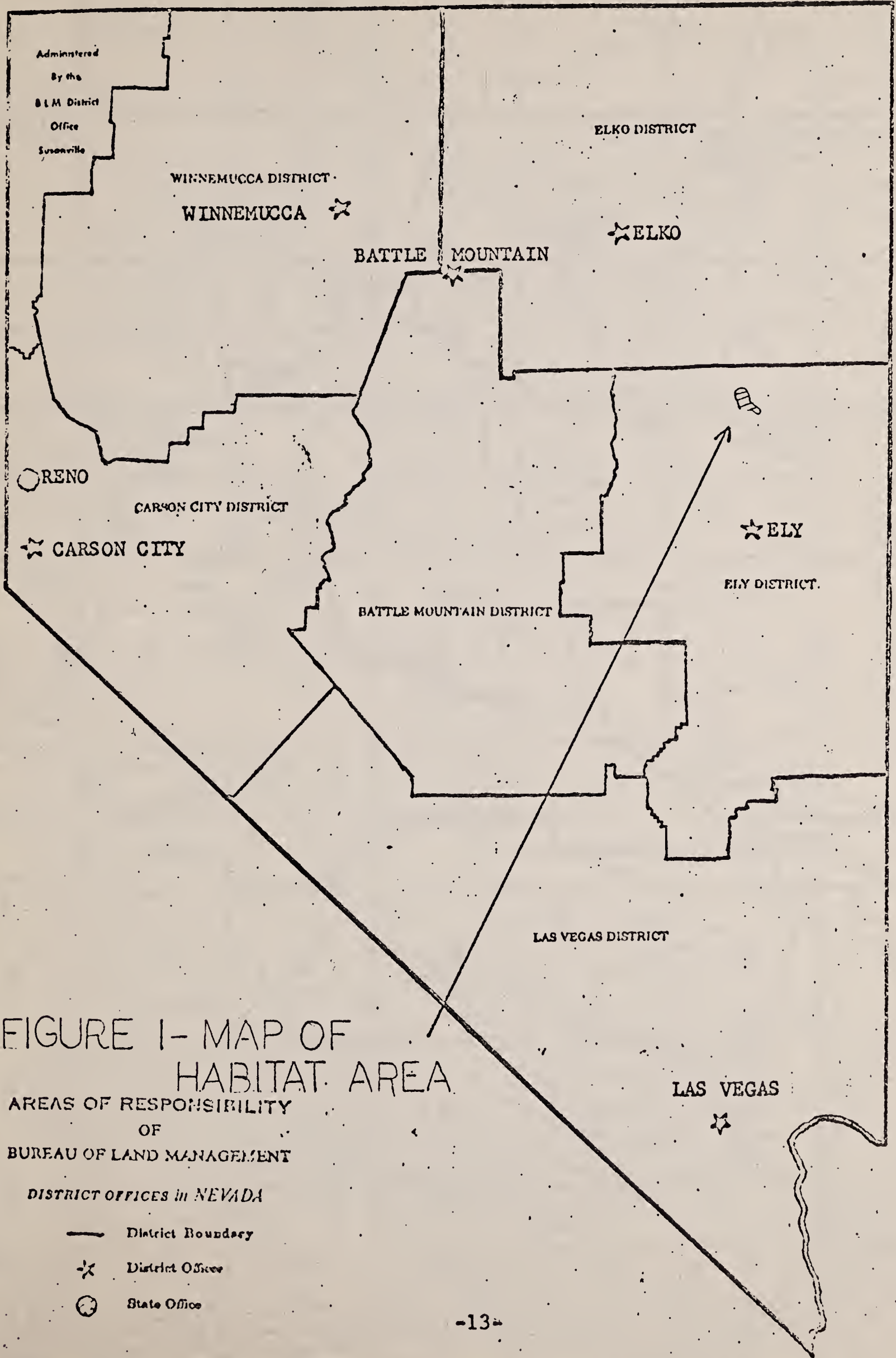
Dodge, F. and D. Cain, 1971. Research and Management on an undescribed cutthroat trout in eastern Nevada. Unpublished paper.

U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. 1968. Rare and endangered fish and wildlife of the United States, Wash., D.C. Resource Publ. 34.

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]





R. 63 E.

T. 26 N.

ELY

CHERRY CREEK

GOSHUTE CREEK

Creek

CHERRY

25 N.

FIGURE 2 - MAP SHOWING GOSHUTE CREEK



Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
Jan 1	Balance			100.00
Jan 5	Wages	20.00		80.00
Jan 10	Expenses	15.00		65.00
Jan 15	Income		30.00	95.00
Jan 20	Wages	25.00		70.00
Jan 25	Expenses	10.00		60.00
Jan 30	Income		25.00	85.00
Feb 1	Balance			85.00
Feb 5	Wages	30.00		55.00
Feb 10	Expenses	12.00		43.00
Feb 15	Income		20.00	63.00
Feb 20	Wages	28.00		35.00
Feb 25	Expenses	8.00		27.00
Feb 30	Income		15.00	42.00
Mar 1	Balance			42.00
Mar 5	Wages	35.00		7.00
Mar 10	Expenses	18.00		(11.00)
Mar 15	Income		22.00	11.00
Mar 20	Wages	32.00		(21.00)
Mar 25	Expenses	14.00		(35.00)
Mar 30	Income		18.00	(17.00)
Apr 1	Balance			(17.00)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

III JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

S.2-1

JOB DOCUMENTATION REPORT

JOB IDENTIFICATION

(1) E 2 2 (2) DISTRICT 0 4 (3) JOB NO. _____
(4) TRANSACTION CODE 1

I GENERAL AREA DESCRIPTION

(5) JOB NAME Marathon Creek drift Fe

Location Codes: (6) SPECIAL PROJECT CODE _____

(7) PLANNING UNIT 0 4 (8) SUB-BASIN 5 3

(9) COUNTY 0 3 3 (10) WATERSHED NO. _____

(11) ALLOTMENT NO. _____

(12) WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA _____

Site: (13) Vegetative Subtype _____ (14) Acres/AUM _____

VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION:

(15) Grasses _____ (16) Forbs _____ (17) Shrubs _____

PERCENT GROUND COVER: (18) Vegetation _____ (19) Other _____

(20) Percent Slope _____ (21) Exposure _____

(22) Soil Texture _____ (23) Erosion Class _____

PRECIPITATION: (24) Spring/Summer _____ (25) Fall/Winter _____

II JOB ESTIMATE DATA

(26) SUBACTIVITY 1 2 6 0 (27) WJC 6 4 4 8

UNITS PLANNED: (28) Primary _____ 2.0

(29) Secondary _____

P. ED COMPLETION: (30) Fiscal Year 7 3 (31) Third 1

(32) Work Participant 2 (33) Maintenance Responsibility 2

(34) Contributed Cost \$ _____

(35) BLM Man-Months _____ (36) BLM Cost \$ _____

(37) PRIMARY JOB OBJECTIVE 2

Plant and Pest Control: (38) Target Species _____

CHEMICAL CONTROL: (39) Chemical _____

(40) Lbs. Active Ingredient/Ac. _____ (41) Carrier _____

(42) Application Method _____

(43) Sensitive Area Type _____ (44) Distance _____

MECHANICAL CONTROL: (45) Type _____

Artificial Revegetation: SEEDING/PLANTING:

(46) Species _____ (47) Lbs./Ac. _____

(48) Seedlings/Ac. _____ (49) Method _____

(50) Repellant/Fungicide _____

(51) AUMs Livestock Forage Added _____

(52) Soil Saved (annual cu. yds.) _____

(53) Big game AUMs Added _____

Watershed Tillage: (54) Treatment Code _____

IV JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

Facilities: (55) Type of Fence 2 (56) Other Misc. _____

Water Development: (57) Perm. Storage (ac./ft.) _____

(58) Pipeline (mi.) _____

Water Control: (59) Structure Type _____

Storage (ac./ft.): (60) Flood _____ (61) Silt _____

Wildlife: HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/PROTECTION:

(62) Type Code _____ (63) Primary Species _____

(64) Animal Months _____ (65) No. Increase _____

(66) Lbs. Fish Increase _____ (67) Rare/Endangered _____

VISITOR DAYS ADDED: (68) Fisherman _____

(69) Hunter _____ (70) Other _____

V DETAIL ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND QUANTITIES

WORK DESCRIPTION AND MATERIALS (1)	BLM M/M		UNITS		COST		GRAND TOTAL (7)
	PERM. (2)	TEMP.	EA., MI., ect. (3)	COST (4)	BLM (5)	COOPERATOR (6)	
TOTAL							

VI JOB COMPLETION DATA

(71) SUBACTIVITY _____ (72) WJC _____

(73) Primary _____

(74) Secondary _____

DATE COMPLETED: (75) Calendar Year _____ (76) Month _____

CONTRIBUTION DETAIL: (77) Agreement _____ (78) Participant _____

(79) Contributor Name _____

(80) Deposited Contributions _____

Undeposited Contributions:

(81) Labor/Equipment _____

(82) Material _____

Faint, illegible text in the upper left quadrant, possibly a list or table of contents.

Faint, illegible text in the upper right quadrant, possibly a list or table of contents.

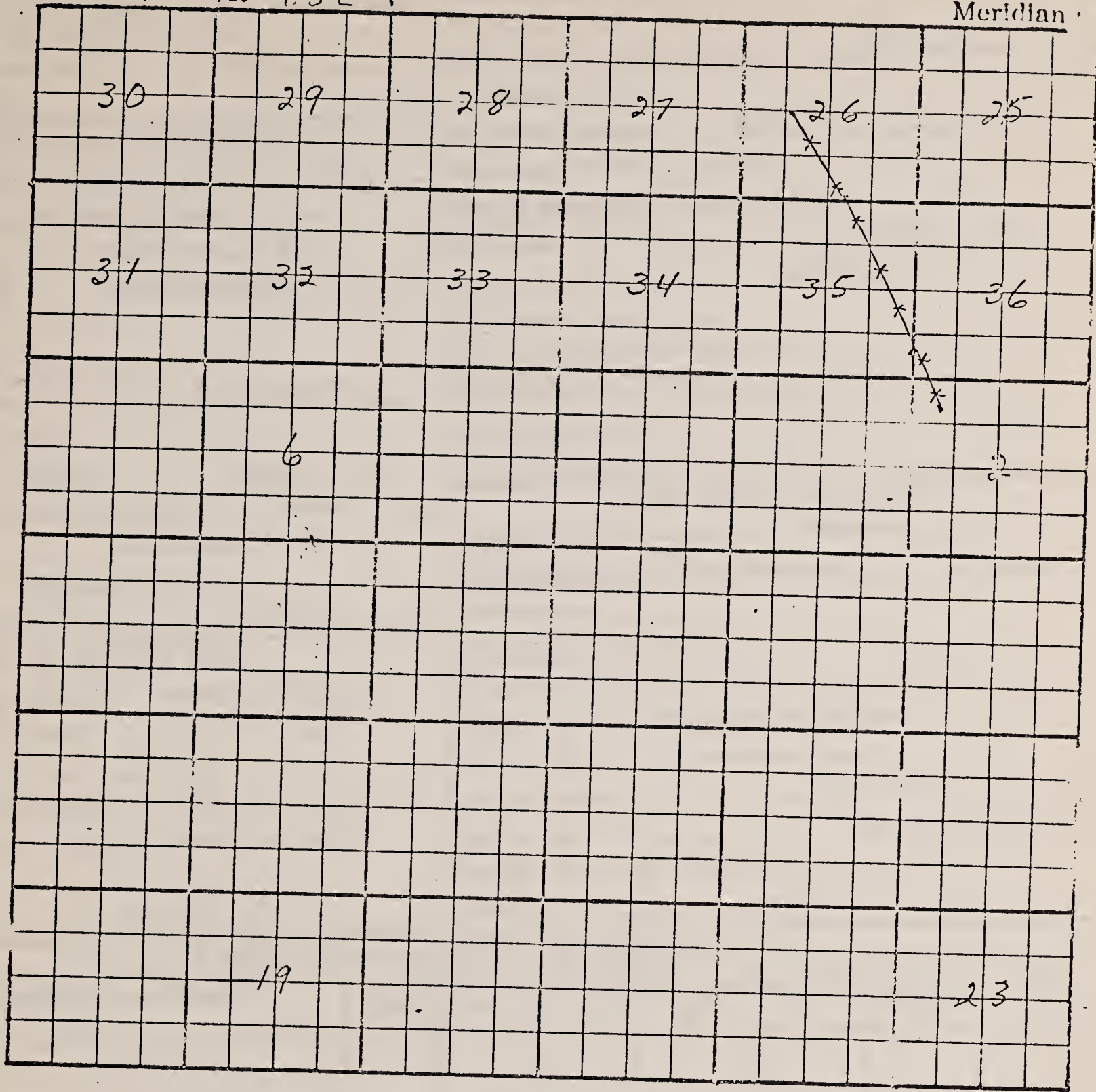
Faint, illegible text in the lower left quadrant, possibly a list or table of contents.

Faint, illegible text in the lower right quadrant, possibly a list or table of contents.

VII. LOCATION PLAT SCALE = 1 MILE

T 25, 26 N. R. 63 E.

Meridian



VIII. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OR JUSTIFICATION

This fence is needed to divide the Indian Creek and Cherry Creek Allotments. Its primary function will be to control livestock use in the upper Goshute Basin.

Good condition of this watershed is of prime importance to maintaining good stream habitat for the Goshute trout in Goshute Creek. Livestock management is the chief means of achieving this goal.

Prepared by <i>Dwain Nelson</i>	Date <i>11-30-70</i>	Approved for PAWP (Signature District Manager)	Date
Reviewed by			



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

FIGURE 4

JOB DOCUMENTATION REPORT

JOB IDENTIFICATION

(1) _____ (2) DISTRICT _____ (3) JOB NO. _____
(4) TRANSACTION CODE _____

I GENERAL AREA DESCRIPTION

(5) JOB NAME Washita Creek Fence #1

Location Codes: (6) SPECIAL PROJECT CODE _____

(7) PLANNING UNIT 24 (8) SUB-BASIN 53

(9) COUNTY 033 (10) WATERSHED NO. _____

(11) ALLOTMENT NO. _____

(12) WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA _____

Site: (13) Vegetative Subtype _____ (14) Acres/AUM _____

VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION:

(15) Grasses _____ (16) Forbs _____ (17) Shrubs _____

PERCENT GROUND COVER: (18) Vegetation _____ (19) Other _____

(20) Percent Slope _____ (21) Exposure _____

(22) Soil Texture _____ (23) Erosion Class _____

PRECIPITATION: (24) Spring/Summer _____ (25) Fall/Winter _____

II JOB ESTIMATE DATA

(26) SUBACTIVITY L260 (27) WJC 6448

UNITS PLANNED: (28) Primary _____ 1.0

(29) Secondary _____

PERCENT COMPLETION: (30) Fiscal Year 77 (31) Third L

(32) Work Participant 2 (33) Maintenance Responsibility 2

(34) Contributed Cost \$ _____

(35) BLM Man-Months _____ (36) BLM Cost \$ _____

III JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

(37) PRIMARY JOB OBJECTIVE _____

Plant and Pest Control: (38) Target Species _____/____;

CHEMICAL CONTROL: (39) Chemical _____

(40) Lbs. Active Ingredient/Ac. _____ (41) Carrier _____

(42) Application Method _____

(43) Sensitive Area Type _____ (44) Distance _____

MECHANICAL CONTROL: (45) Type _____

Artificial Revegetation: SEEDING/PLANTING:

(46) Species _____ (47) Lbs./Ac. _____

(48) Seedlings/Ac. _____ (49) Method _____

(50) Repellent/Fungicide _____

(51) AUMs Livestock Forage Added _____

(52) Soil Saved (annual cu. yds.) _____

(53) Big game AUMs Added _____

Watershed Tillage: (54) Treatment Code _____

IV JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

Facilities: (55) Type of Fence _____ (56) Other Misc. _____

Water Development: (57) Perm. Storage (ac./ft.) _____

(58) Pipeline (mi.) _____

Water Control: (59) Structure Type _____

Storage (ac./ft.): (60) Flood _____ (61) Silt _____

Wildlife: HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/PROTECTION:

(62) Type Code _____ (63) Primary Species _____

(64) Animal Months _____ (65) No. Increase _____

(66) Lbs. Fish Increase _____ (67) Rare/Endangered _____

VISITOR DAYS ADDED: (68) Fisherman _____

(69) Hunter _____ (70) Other _____

V DETAIL ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND QUANTITIES

WORK DESCRIPTION AND MATERIALS (1)	BLM M/M		UNITS		COST		GRAND TOTAL (7)
	PERM. (2)	TEMP. (3)	EA., MI., OCT. (3)	COST (4)	BLM (5)	COOPERATOR (6)	
TOTAL							

VI JOB COMPLETION DATA

(71) SUBACTIVITY _____ (72) WJC _____

(73) Primary _____

(74) Secondary _____

DATE COMPLETED: (75) Calendar Year _____ (76) Month _____

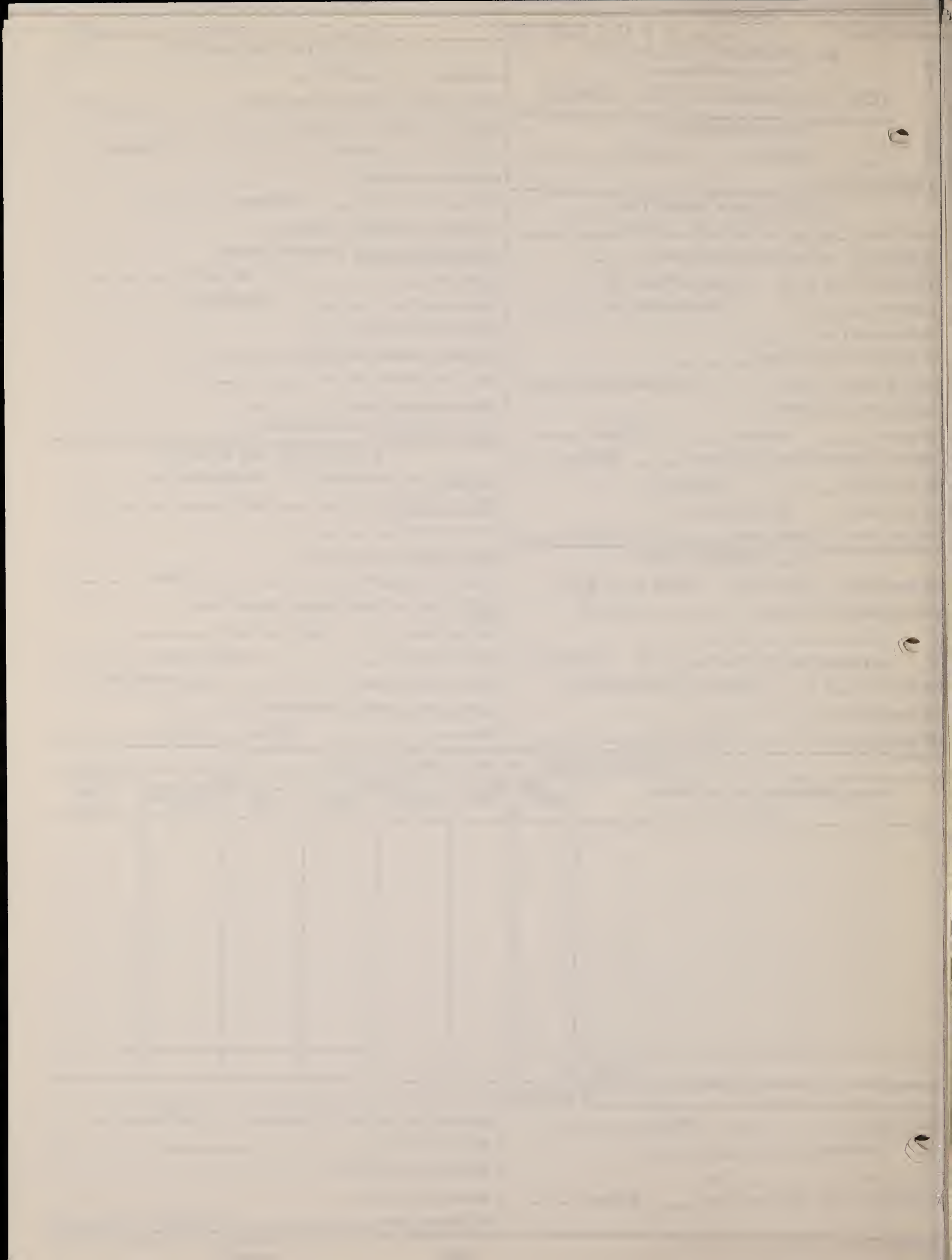
CONTRIBUTION DETAIL: (77) Agreement _____ (78) Participant _____

(79) Contributor Name _____

(80) Deposited Contributions _____

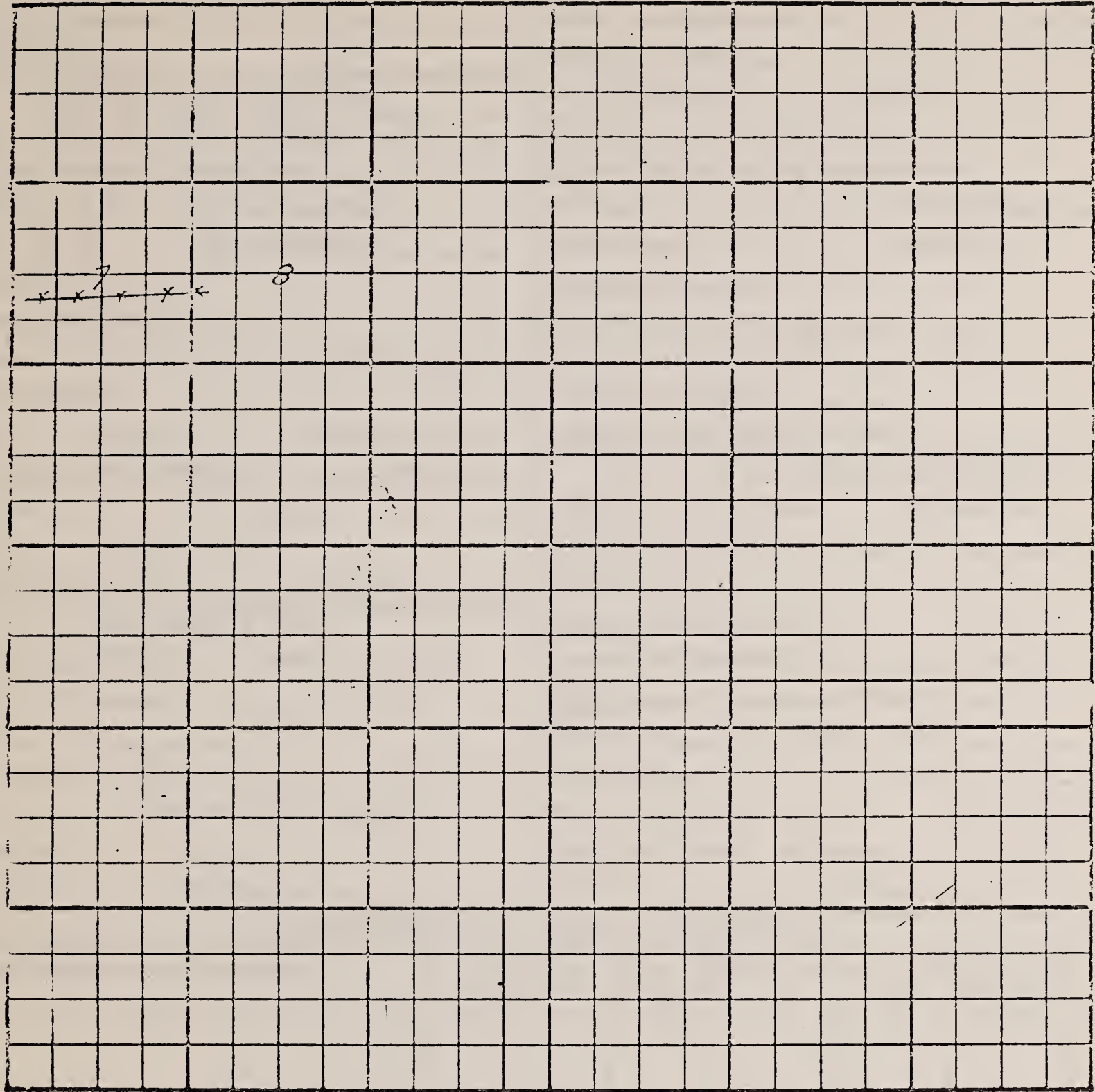
Undeposited Contributions:

(81) labor/equipment _____ (82) material _____



VII. LOCATION PLAT SCALE = 1 MILE

T 25 N. R 64 E. Mount Diablo Meridian.

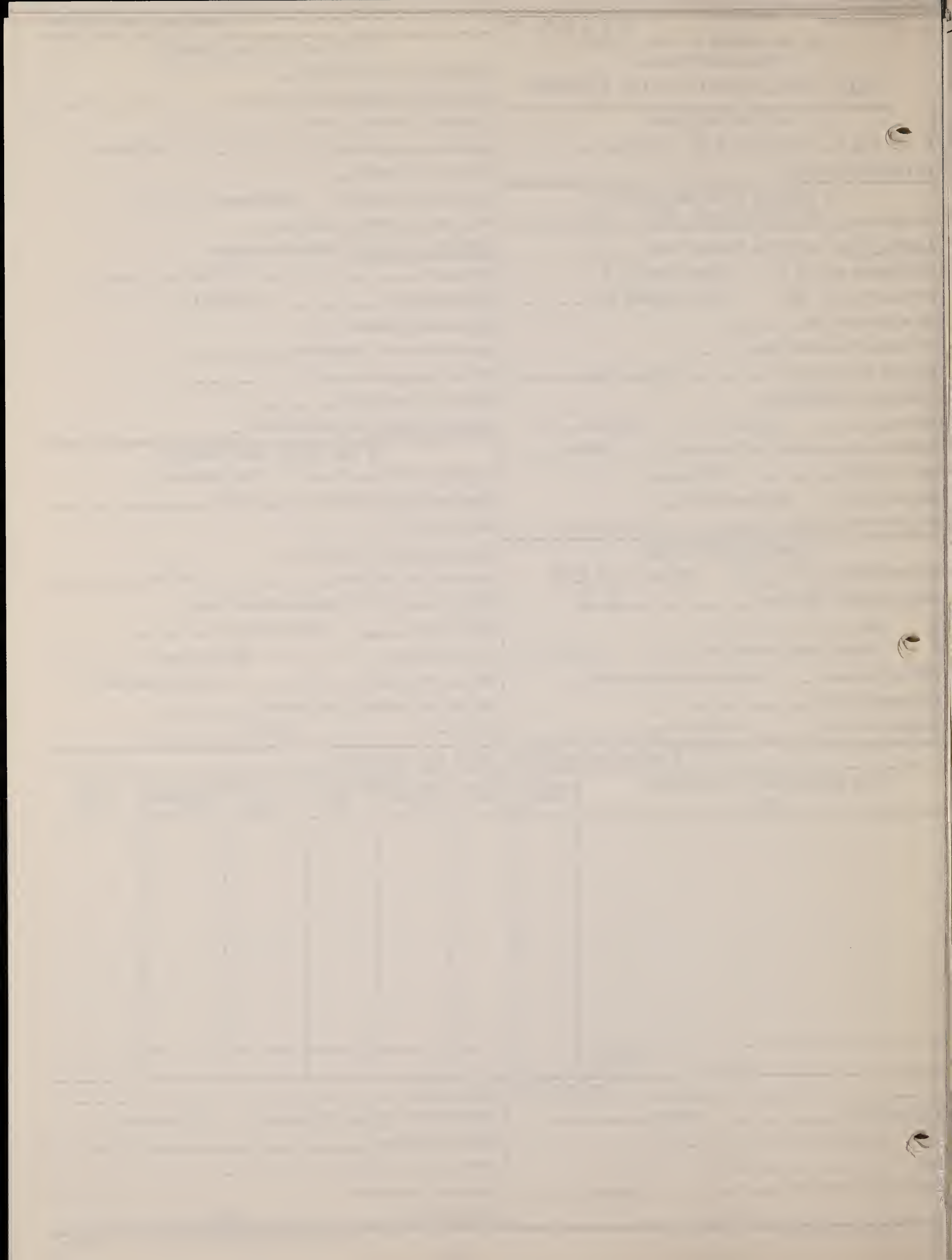


VIII. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OR JUSTIFICATION

This fence is needed to regulate livestock grazing in the Cherry Creek allotment and control livestock grazing ~~near~~ along Washute Creek, which presently is causing considerable damage to the streambank. When a grazing system is initiated for the Cherry Ck. allotment, this fence will be used as a pasture division fence.

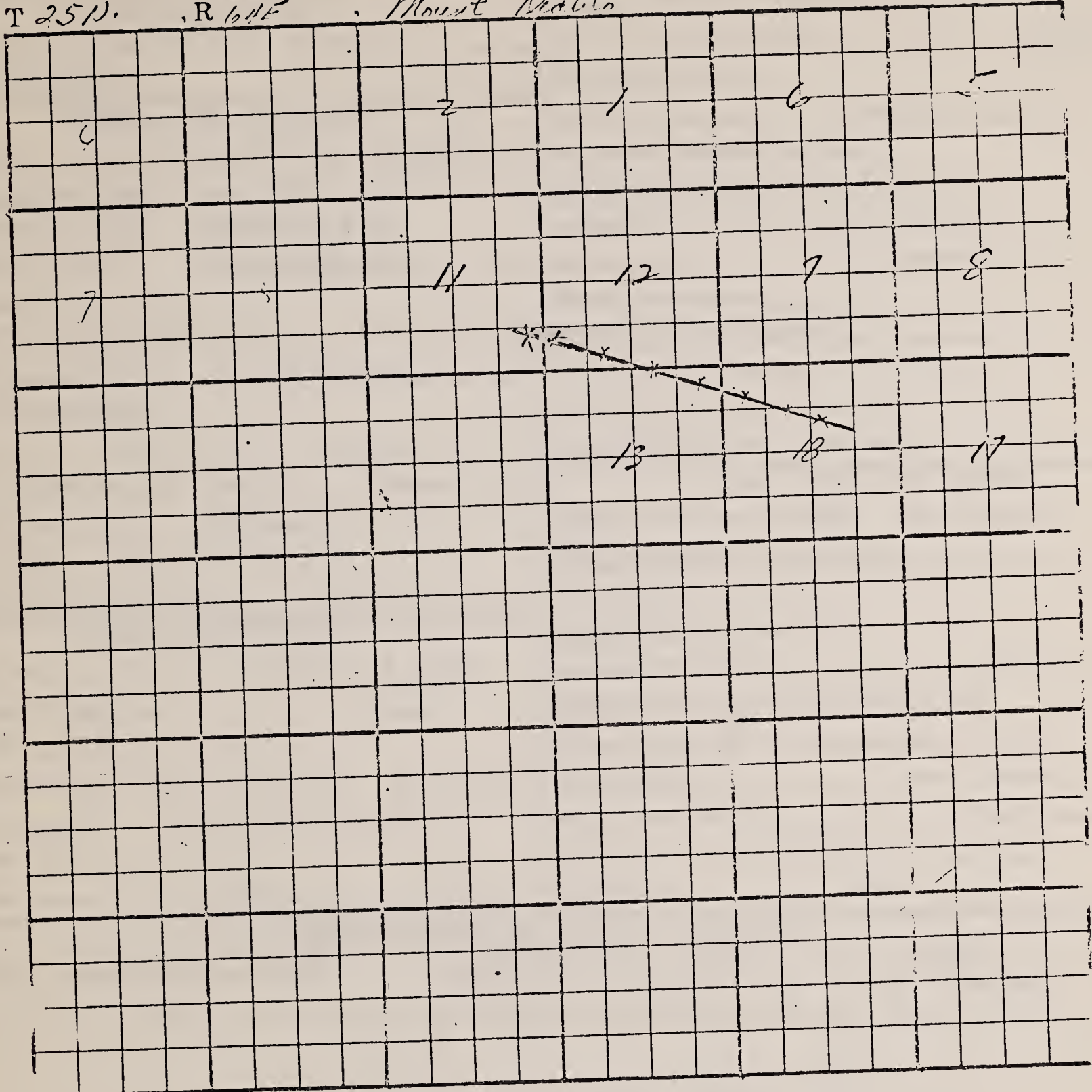
Prepared by <i>Donald R. Cain</i>	Date <i>3/5/71</i>	Approved for PAWP (Signature District Manager)	Date
Reviewed by			

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Remarks
1912	Jan	1	...	...	...
1912	Jan	2	...	...	...
1912	Jan	3	...	...	...
1912	Jan	4	...	...	...
1912	Jan	5	...	...	...
1912	Jan	6	...	...	...
1912	Jan	7	...	...	...
1912	Jan	8	...	...	...
1912	Jan	9	...	...	...
1912	Jan	10	...	...	...
1912	Jan	11	...	...	...
1912	Jan	12	...	...	...
1912	Jan	13	...	...	...
1912	Jan	14	...	...	...
1912	Jan	15	...	...	...
1912	Jan	16	...	...	...
1912	Jan	17	...	...	...
1912	Jan	18	...	...	...
1912	Jan	19	...	...	...
1912	Jan	20	...	...	...
1912	Jan	21	...	...	...
1912	Jan	22	...	...	...
1912	Jan	23	...	...	...
1912	Jan	24	...	...	...
1912	Jan	25	...	...	...
1912	Jan	26	...	...	...
1912	Jan	27	...	...	...
1912	Jan	28	...	...	...
1912	Jan	29	...	...	...
1912	Jan	30	...	...	...
1912	Jan	31	...	...	...



VII. LOCATION PLAT SCALE = 1 MILE

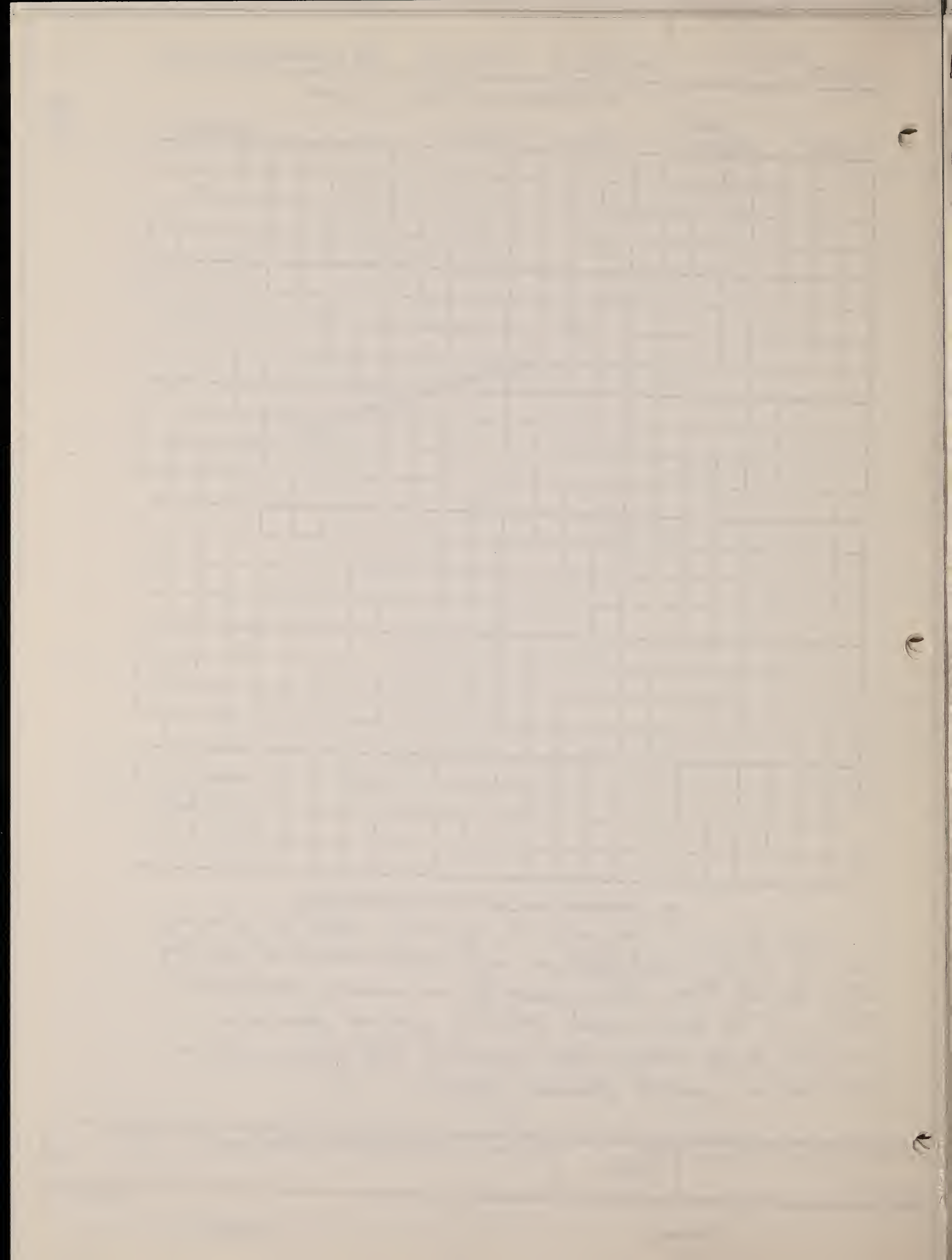
T 25N. R ^{63E} 64E Mount Diablo Meridian.



VIII. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OR JUSTIFICATION

This fence is needed to regulate livestock grazing in the Cherry Creek Allotment and control livestock grazing along Gasquet Creek, which presently is causing considerable damage to the streambank. When a grazing system is initiated for the Cherry Creek Allotment, this fence will be used as a pasture division fence.

Prepared by <i>Chris [unclear]</i>	Date <i>2/8/71</i>	Approved for PAWP (Signature District Manager)	Date
Reviewed by			



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

JOB DOCUMENTATION REPORT

JOB IDENTIFICATION

(1) STATE 27 (2) DISTRICT 04 (3) JOB NO. _____
(4) TRANSACTION CODE 1

I GENERAL AREA DESCRIPTION

(5) JOB NAME San Juan River South
Location Codes: (6) SPECIAL PROJECT CODE _____
(7) PLANNING UNIT 04 (8) SUB-BASIN 53
(9) COUNTY 033 (10) WATERSHED NO. _____
(11) ALLOTMENT NO. _____
(12) WILDLIFE HABITAT AREA _____
Site: (13) Vegetative Subtype _____ (14) Acres/AUM _____
VEGETATIVE COMPOSITION:
(15) Grasses _____ (16) Forbs _____ (17) Shrubs _____
PERCENT GROUND COVER: (18) Vegetation _____ (19) Other _____
(20) Percent Slope _____ (21) Exposure _____
(22) Soil Texture _____ (23) Erosion Class _____
PRECIPITATION: (24) Spring/Summer _____ (25) Fall/Winter _____

II JOB ESTIMATE DATA

(26) SUBACTIVITY 1260 (27) WJC 6448
UNITS PLANNED: (28) Primary _____ 3.0
Secondary _____
PROPOSED COMPLETION: (30) Fiscal Year 73 (31) Third 103
(32) Work Participant 2 (33) Maintenance Responsibility 3
(34) Contributed Cost \$ _____
(35) BLM Man-Months 5 (36) BLM Cost \$ 3600

III JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

(37) PRIMARY JOB OBJECTIVE 1
Plant and Pest Control: (38) Target Species _____
CHEMICAL CONTROL: (39) Chemical _____
(40) Lbs. Active Ingredient/Ac. _____ (41) Carrier _____
(42) Application Method _____
(43) Sensitive Area Type _____ (44) Distance _____
MECHANICAL CONTROL: (45) Type _____
Artificial Revegetation: SEEDING/PLANTING:
(46) Species _____ / _____ (47) Lbs./Ac. _____
(48) Seedlings/Ac. _____ (49) Method _____
(50) Repellent/Fungicide _____
(51) AUMs Livestock Forage Added _____
(52) Soil Saved (annual cu. yds.) _____
(53) Big game AUMs Added _____
Watershed Tillage: (54) Treatment Code _____

IV JOB DETAIL AND BENEFITS

Facilities: (55) Type of Fence 2 (56) Other Misc. 1
Water Development: (57) Perm. Storage (ac./ft.) _____
(58) Pipeline (mi.) _____
Water Control: (59) Structure Type _____
Storage (ac./ft.): (60) Flood _____ (61) Silt _____
Wildlife: HABITAT DEVELOPMENT/PROTECTION:
(62) Type Code 02 (63) Primary Species 10
(64) Animal Months _____ (65) No. increase _____
(66) Lbs. Fish Increase _____ (67) Rare/Endangered _____
VISITOR DAYS ADDED: (68) Fisherman _____
(69) Hunter _____ (70) Other _____

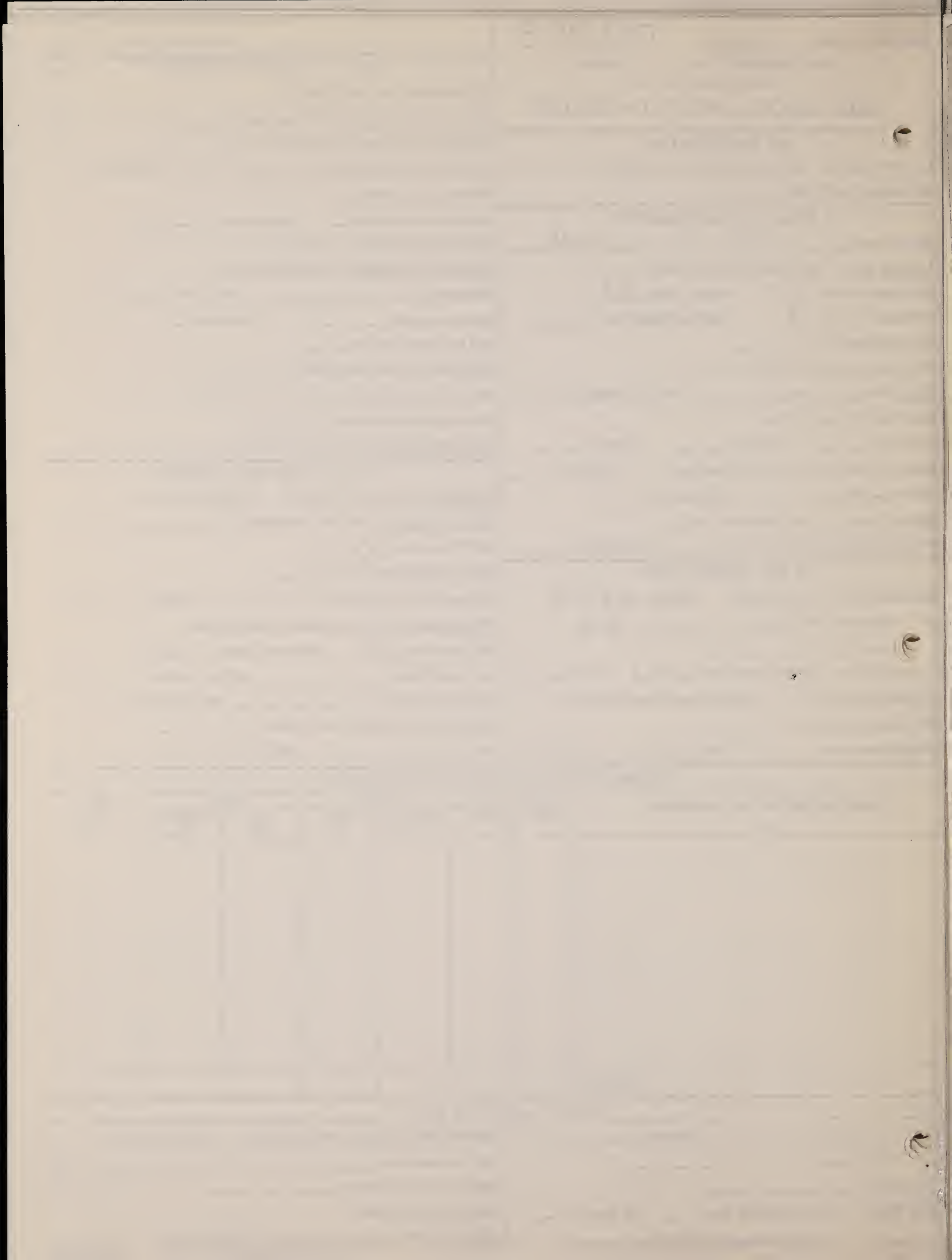
V DETAIL ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND QUANTITIES

WORK DESCRIPTION AND MATERIALS (1)	BLM M/M		UNITS		COST		GRAND TOTAL (7)
	PERM. (2)	TEMP. (3)	EA., MI., ect. (3)	COST (4)	BLM (5)	COOPERATOR (6)	
TOTAL							

VI JOB COMPLETION DATA

ACTIVITY _____ (72) WJC _____
(73) Primary _____
Secondary _____
DATE COMPLETED: (74) Calendar Year _____ (76) Month _____

CONTRIBUTION DETAIL: (77) Agreement _____ (78) Participant _____
(79) Contributor Name _____
(80) Deposited Contributions _____
Undeposited Contributions:
(81) Labor _____ (82) Material _____

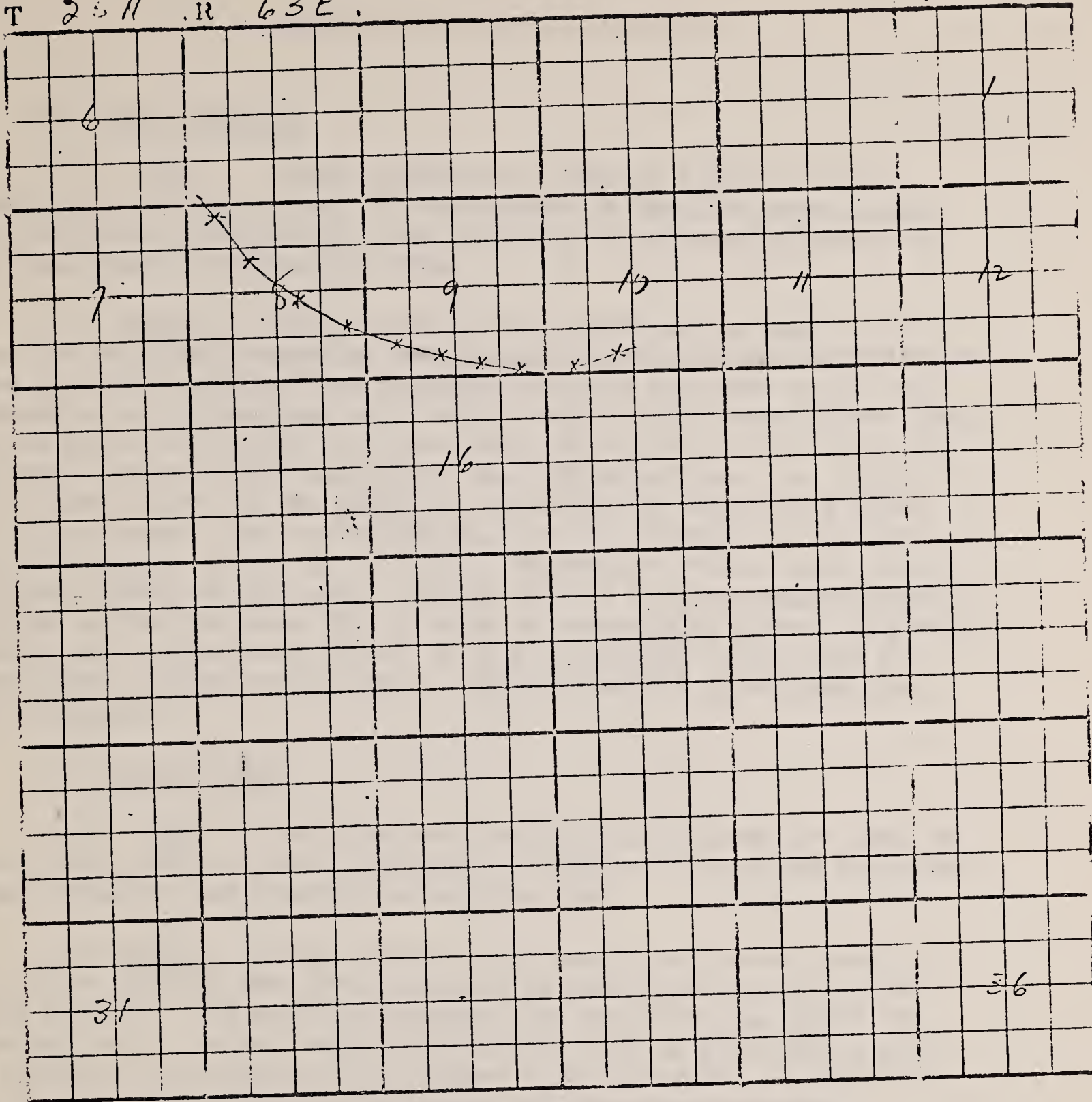


VII. LOCATION PLAT SCALE

= 1 MILE

T 25 N R 63 E

Meridian.



VIII. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OR JUSTIFICATION

This fence is needed in order to achieve proper management and control of livestock use on Mosquito Creek and the Mosquito Basin.

Prepared by <i>Dwain Hillman</i>	Date <i>11-30-70</i>	Approved for PAWP (Signature District Manager)	Date
Reviewed by			



FIGURE 7

6763 - STREAM IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION

.26 Trash Catchers.

A. Use. Trash catchers are used as a weir or drop structure in a small stream. The structure is used to create pools, increase stream surface area, slow velocity, hold spawning gravel in place, and provide shelter for fish.

B. Method. Six foot steel fence posts cut in half form the three-foot sections needed for the basic dam. The three-foot posts are driven into the streambed and extended out into the bank at two-foot intervals so as to protrude about eight inches above normal water level. Excavate banks and extend wire into banks approximately six feet. Extend posts into the bank well above the high-water line. A slight slope to the center of the stream is desirable to concentrate water and protect banks. The top of the Hog wire is attached to the steel posts by a double strand of tie wire. Attach wire to at least two additional places on the post. Excess wire is bent upstream and rocks are piled on the upstream edge to hold it securely in place. Hog wire is thirty-two inches wide, 8 bar, 3 to 6 inch mesh; stay wires 6 inches apart, 1½ gauge galvanized. Tie wire is #12 galvanized (See Illustration 6).

.27 Low Rock Dams.

A. Use. Low rock dams installed in streams are used to create pools, decrease water velocity, hold gravel, increase the water holding capacity, and provide shelter for fish.

B. Method. Large boulders from one to two cubic yards in size must be used or the structure will be lost in high water. To prevent erosion, rock must be extended into the bank well above the high water mark. Rocks should interlock as much as possible to prevent shifting. The ends must be higher than the center of the dam in order to concentrate flow to the center of the stream channel. Position rock so that there is no upstream blockage to fish. Dams are more satisfactory if confined to small streams and if the existing natural boulders in place are used to advantage in forming a base for the dam (See Illustration 7).

.28 Log or Board Dams.

A. Use. Log or board dams can be used in small streams (less than 100 cfs) to reduce water velocity, hold spawning gravel in streams, create pools below the dam, and increase the water holding capacity.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] further advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] also advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] further advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

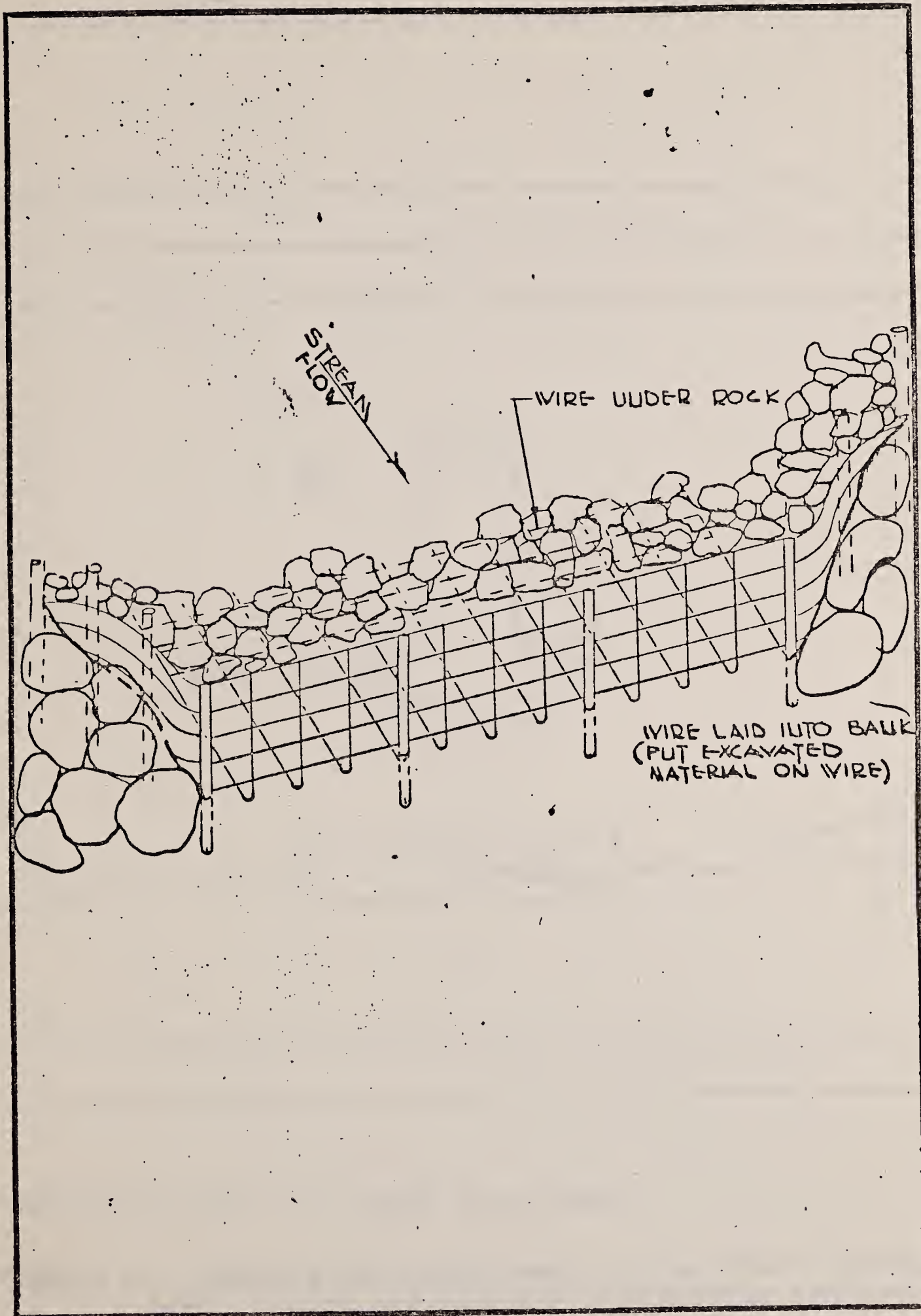
The [redacted] also advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

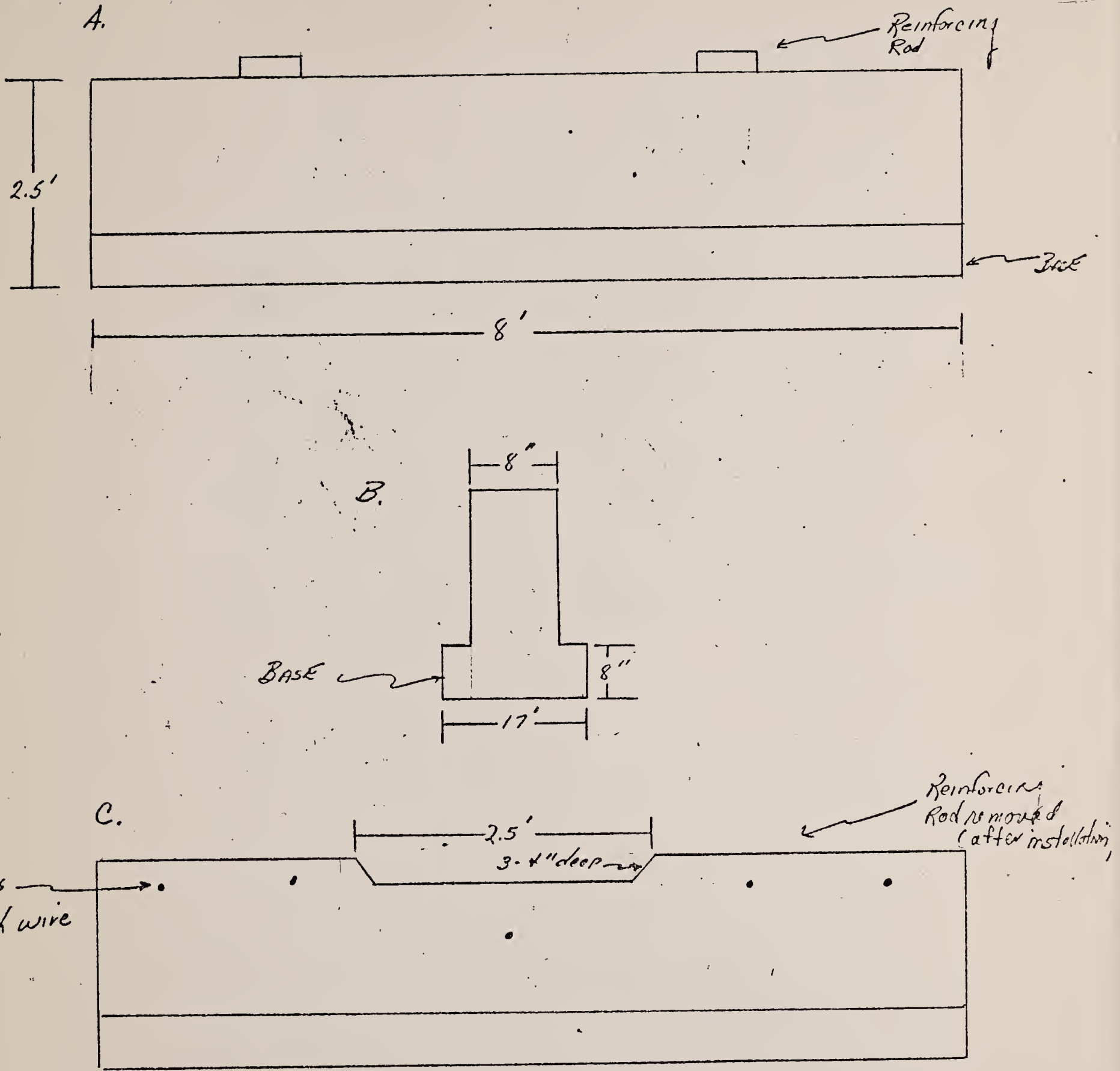
The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The [redacted] further advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

Trash Catcher - Fisheries







Dimensions same as cattle guard base

FIGURE 8 - A. Concrete cattleguard base; B. End view of cattleguard base; C. Drop structure made from concrete cattleguard base.



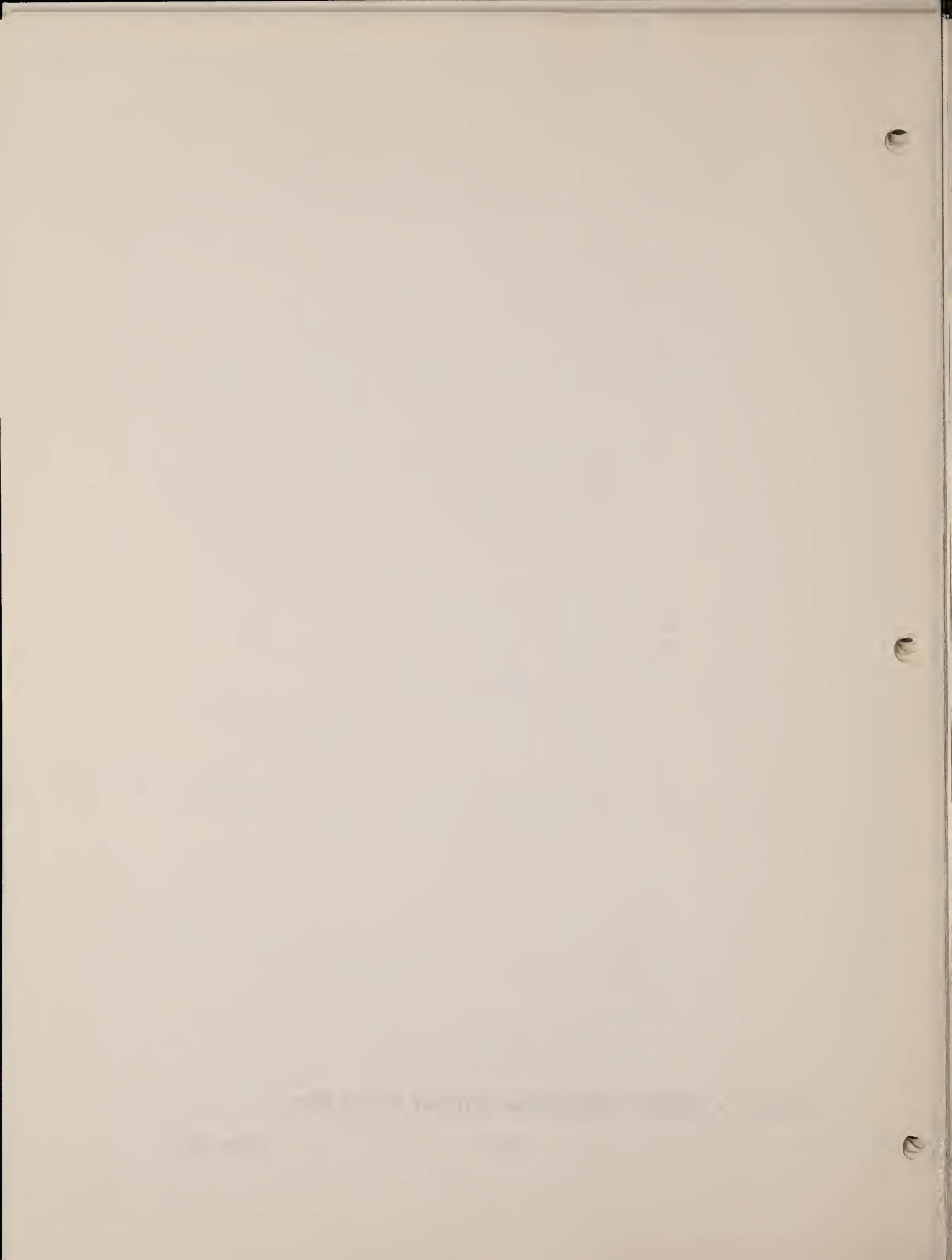
[Faint, illegible text, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.]



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a main body paragraph.]

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or footer.]

FIGURE 9 - PRESENT CONDITION OF SPILLWAY ON BLM POND.



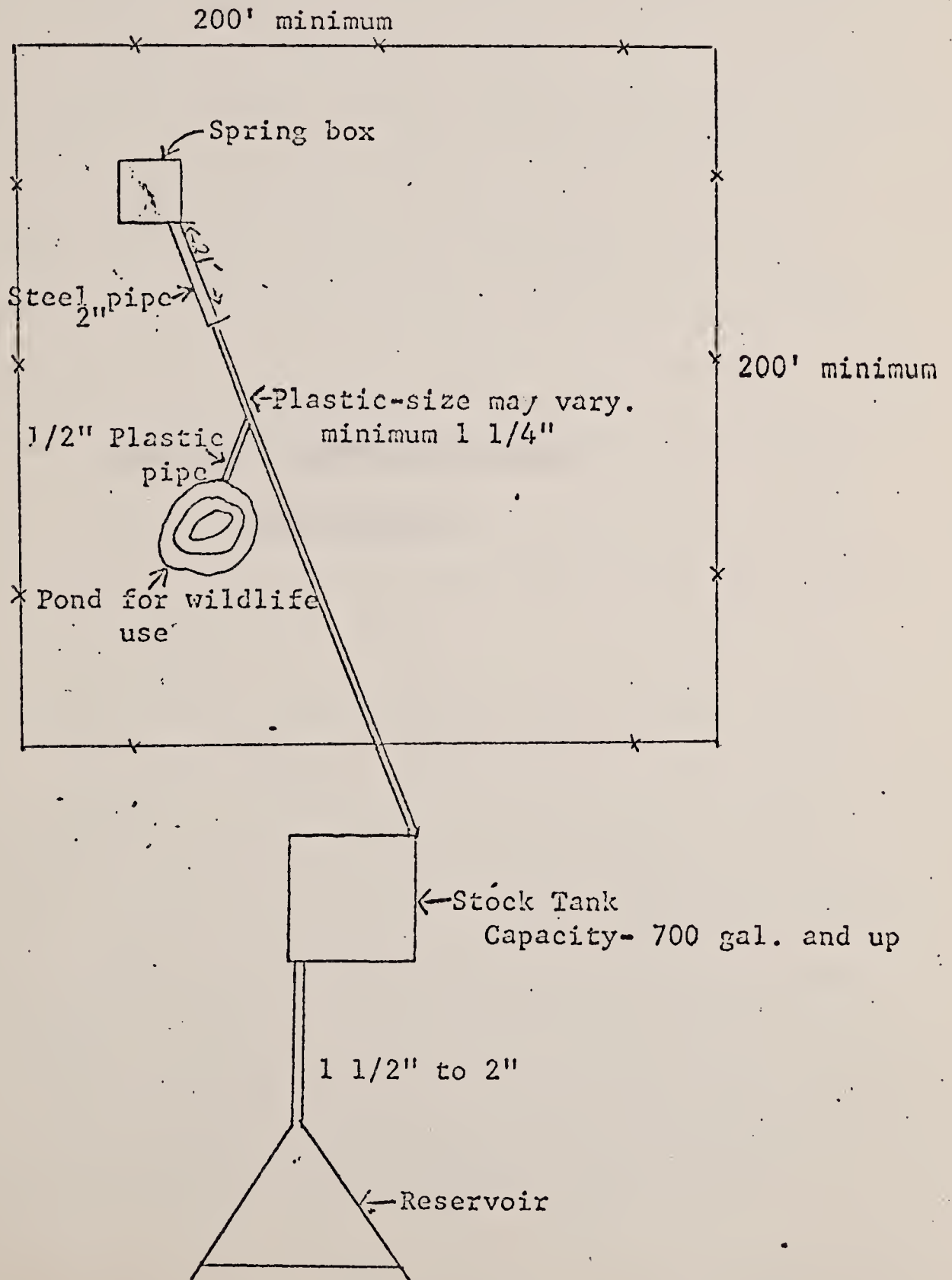


FIGURE 10 - Typical Spring Development



BIG GAME INTENSIVE INVENTORY
AND ANALYSIS

.11 Habitat Condition

A. Present Condition

Goshute Canyon provides yearlong range for mule deer.

1. Food

The habitat area supports a variety of vegetative types. Pinyon-juniper, white fir, big sagebrush, black sagebrush, mountain mahogany, bitterbrush and cliffrose occur on the steep slopes of Goshute Canyon. Forbs and grasses associated with these types include: wyethia, lupine, downy brome, bluebunch wheatgrass, stipa and sandberg's bluegrass. Evidence of several small meadows on the upper watershed are evident, but these have been invaded by wyethia. Other small deteriorated meadows are found along upper Goshute Creek. Chokecherry, squawberry, currant, serviceberry, virgin's bower, rose, willow and cottonwood trees dominate the canyon bottom.

Past grazing use by livestock and deer has been severe, due to competition for key forage species. Many of the important forb and grass plants are nearly gone. The mahogany plants are high-lined and the bitterbrush, serviceberry, willow and chokecherry plants are severely hedged.

2. Cover

Dense stands of vegetation, broken terrain and numerous rock outcroppings provide excellent cover for deer.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

3. Water

Adequate water is furnished by Goshute Creek and several springs near the upper watershed.

B. Capability of Habitat for Improvement

1. Forage

Forage conditions for deer can be improved by regulating livestock grazing in Goshute Canyon. Livestock grazing should be used in improving key forage species and eliminating competition between livestock and deer.

2. Water

There is no need to improve water for deer.

3. Cover

There is no need to improve cover for deer.

.12 Population Condition

A. Present Numbers

Actual numbers of deer inhabiting the habitat area are unknown because it is only a small segment of the total Egan Cherry Creek Herd Unit.

Population data for the Egan-Cherry Creek Unit is contained in Figure 1.

B. Potential Carrying Capacity and Production

With improved range conditions, deer numbers will be increased to unknown numbers.

.13 Utilization of Wildlife

A. Present

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per block. The content is not discernible.]

1. Harvest

Harvest data are only available for the Egan Cherry
Creek Unit (fig. 2).

B. Potential

1. Harvest

Unknown - will have to be correlated with total Egan
Cherry Creek Unit.

BIG GAME HABITAT
PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

.21 Problem Identification

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

Lack of quality browse species for winter feed and forbs and grasses for succulent spring and summer feed.

B. Utilization Related Problems

None

C. Other Problems

Concentration of livestock near springs in upper watershed.

.22 Problem Causes

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

The absence of quality browse species and forbs and grasses is due to grazing competition between livestock and deer and the encroachment of pinyon-juniper.

B. Other Problems

Livestock are trampling springs in the upper watershed which supply free water to deer.

.23 Problem Solutions

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

Competition between livestock and deer can be alleviated by implementing grazing management systems.

Because of the frail condition of the watershed and the designation of the canyon area as "Goshute Canyon Natural Area" mechanical control of pinyon-juniper is not permissible. Proper grazing management will help reduce the rate of pinyon-juniper encroachment. Handcutting of invading pinyon-juniper in the upper watershed can be used to control the rate of pinyon-juniper encroachment.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

B. Other Problems

Spring sources can be fenced to prevent livestock trampling.

Water should be piped outside fenced area.

.24 Management Methods

A. Alternative Methods

1. Livestock Grazing

Grazing management should be used to improve deer habitat by reducing competition between livestock and deer and providing for increased vigor, seed production and seedling establishment of key forage species, including bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, forbs and grass. To accomplish this, the parts of the watershed which are accessible to livestock movement must be fenced. Springs in the upper watershed should be fenced to protect them from trampling by livestock.

2. Wildlife Population Use

Because the habitat area is only a small segment of the total Egan Herd Unit, it is not practicable to regulate population use in the habitat area.

3. Access Development, Improvement and Management

Present access is sufficient. No additional access is desired. Road in Goshute Canyon should be seeded to grass.

4. Timber Management

Hand cutting invading pinyon-juniper in the upper watershed should be done to reduce the rate of pinyon-juniper invasion.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

5. Land Acquisition, Classification and Withdrawal

In 1971, the Goshute Canyon Area was designated as the Goshute Canyon Natural Area and was segregated from all forms of disposal, except for land entry under the mineral leasing laws.

B. Analyze Alternative Methods

Livestock Grazing

As a minimum effort in improving livestock grazing through livestock management, the habitat area should be fenced and livestock grazing be restricted until a grazing management system can be implemented.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

BIG GAME MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS



.31 Objectives

Big game habitat can be improved by:

1. Increase the percent composition of desirable forbs from 0 to 10 percent and the percent composition of grasses from 5 to 30 percent on key areas within grazing allotments.

This should be accomplished in the big sagebrush, black sagebrush and coniferous vegetative types through livestock grazing management.

2. Increase the percent composition of bitterbrush and mountain mahogany from 3 percent to 18 percent on grazing allotment key areas.

3. Protect three springs in the upper watershed by fencing from livestock trampling. Provide water by constructing reservoirs outside fenced areas.

4. Control pinyon-juniper encroachment in upper watershed by hand cutting invading trees.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

BIG GAME HABITAT MANAGEMENT

EVALUATION



.34 Evaluation

Big Game

Evaluation studies for deer habitat should be done in accordance with evaluation studies specified in grazing allotment management plans.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title area.

1

2

3

WILDLIFE HABITAT - PRESENT SITUATION

HERD COMPOSITION

B. Big Game, Deer

Mgt. Area No. 12

Herd Unit - Egan/Cherry Creek

		Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fall-Post Season	No. Classified		126	185	83	106	96				
	Bucks/100 Does		35	33	30	27	35				
	Fawns/100 Does		75	87	95	50	74				
	Fawns/100 Adults		56	65	73	39	55				
		Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Spring	No. Classified				144						
	Fawns/100 Adults				37						
	Difference (Fawns)				-49						

FIGURE 1 - Population data for the Egan-Cherry Creek Unit



WILDLIFE HABITAT - PRESENT SITUATION

HUNTER HARVEST DATA

D. Big Game, Deer

Mgt. Area No. 12			Hard Unit - Egan/Cherry Creek*			
Year	Total Antlerless	Total Bucks	Total	Estimated Hunter Days	% Hunter Success**	Type Season***
1961	46	109	155	1,860	58	ES & AQ
1962	70	95	165	1,980	56	ES & AQ
1963	91	119	210	2,520	45	ES & AQ
1964	110	98	208	2,496	46	ES & AQ
1965	95	105	200	2,400	39	ES & AQ
1966	27	88	115	1,380	68	ES
1967						
1968						
1969						
1970						

*Includes entire west side of Planning Unit

**Based on average of non-resident and antlerless quota return for Management Area No. 12

***ES - Bucks only

ES - Either Sex

AQ - Antlerless Quota

FIGURE 2 - Harvest data for the Egan-Cherry Creek Unit

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
EXPERIMENT 1

1. Introduction

The purpose of this experiment is to determine the acceleration due to gravity, g , by measuring the time of fall of an object from a known height. The theoretical basis for this experiment is the kinematic equation for constant acceleration:

$$y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

where y is the vertical distance fallen, t is the time of fall, and g is the acceleration due to gravity. By measuring y and t , we can solve for g .

2. Apparatus

The apparatus consists of a vertical stand with a release mechanism at the top and a photogate at the bottom. The object is released from rest at the top of the stand and falls through the photogate. The time interval between the object passing through the photogate and the release mechanism is measured.

3. Procedure

The procedure involves measuring the time of fall for several different heights. The height is measured from the center of the object to the photogate. The time of fall is measured by the photogate system. The acceleration due to gravity is calculated for each height and the average value is determined.

4. Results

The following table shows the measured times of fall for various heights:

Height (m)	Time (s)
0.10	0.14
0.20	0.20
0.30	0.25
0.40	0.29
0.50	0.32

5. Discussion

The results of this experiment show that the acceleration due to gravity is approximately 9.8 m/s^2 . This value is in good agreement with the accepted value of 9.80665 m/s^2 . The uncertainty in the measurement is estimated to be about 1%.

UPLAND GAME INTENSIVE INVENTORY
AND ANALYSIS

1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

2

3

.11 Habitat Condition

A. Present Condition

1. Food

The habitat area contains yearlong habitat for sage grouse. The upper part of the watershed above the mouth of Goshute Canyon contains summer habitat. The area on the benchland contains winter habitat. Blue grouse habitat is found throughout the area, except on the bench area. Hungarian partridge yearlong habitat is located along Goshute Creek below the county road.

Big sagebrush and black sagebrush vegetative types provide the major source of food for sage grouse. However, adequate forbs and grasses are lacking for good sage grouse habitat.

Important food for blue grouse is supplied by leaves and twigs of white fir, willow, rose, serviceberry and poplar. Herbaceous plants such as sedge, vetch and eriogonum supply additional food.

Alfalfa, clover and wheat on nearby private land furnishes the bulk of the Hungarian partridge food. Crested wheatgrass, brome grass and halogeton furnishes supplemental feed.

2. Cover

Generally, adequate cover is provided for all upland game birds.

CHAPTER IV

SECTION I

The first part of the chapter discusses the general principles of the law of contract. It begins with a definition of a contract as an agreement between two or more parties which is intended to be legally binding. The text then explores the essential elements of a contract, including offer, acceptance, and consideration. It also discusses the capacity of the parties to enter into a contract and the intention to create legal relations. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the enforceability of contracts and the remedies available for breach of contract.

SECTION II

The second part of the chapter discusses the law of tort. It begins with a definition of a tort as a wrongful act which causes harm to another person. The text then explores the elements of a tort, including duty of care, breach of duty, and causation. It also discusses the defenses available to a defendant in a tort action, such as self-defense and necessity. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the remedies available for tortious wrongs, including damages and injunctions.

SECTION III

The third part of the chapter discusses the law of property. It begins with a definition of property as a legal right in a thing. The text then explores the different types of property, including real property and personal property. It also discusses the ways in which property can be acquired and transferred.

3. Water

Sufficient water is supplied by Goshute Creek and several springs located in the upper watershed.

B. Capability of Habitat for Improvement

1. Food

Sage grouse habitat can be significantly improved through livestock management designed to enhance growth of forbs and grasses and restoration of small meadows in the upper watershed and along Goshute Creek.

Reducing competition for forbs, willow and serviceberry by livestock and big game will improve blue grouse habitat, as will restoration of the meadow types.

Habitat of Hungarian partridge does not support significant potential for improvement.

2. Cover

There is no need to improve cover for upland game.

3. Water

The springs in upper Goshute Canyon should be protected from trampling by livestock and re-developed to permit use by upland game.

.12 Population Condition

A. Present Numbers

No upland game population data are available from the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved.

In addition, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible location. This ensures that the information is readily available when needed and is protected from unauthorized access or loss.

Furthermore, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews of the records. This helps to identify any discrepancies or errors and allows for prompt correction, ensuring the integrity of the data.

Finally, it is stressed that all personnel involved in the record-keeping process should be properly trained and instructed. This ensures that the records are maintained consistently and in accordance with the established procedures.

The second part of the document provides a detailed outline of the record-keeping system. It includes a list of the types of records to be maintained, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and describes the format and content requirements for each.

Additionally, it outlines the procedures for the creation, maintenance, and disposal of records. This includes instructions on how to file records, how to retrieve them, and the criteria for determining when records should be archived or destroyed.

The document concludes by reiterating the importance of a robust record-keeping system and encourages all stakeholders to take the necessary steps to ensure its effective implementation and ongoing maintenance.



B. Potential Carrying Capacity

Although population data are not known it is likely that with improved habitat conditions an increase in numbers will be realized.

.13 Utilization of Wildlife

A. Present

No data are available on harvest of upland game in the habitat area.

B. Potential

The habitat area contains habitat potentially suitable for habitation by mountain quail and scaled quail.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups. The third part of the document describes the results of the study, which show that there is a significant correlation between the use of accurate records and the reliability of the financial statements. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of these findings for practice and for future research. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of references.

UPLAND GAME HABITAT
PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

.21 Problem Analysis

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

The limiting factors relating to the habitat requirements of upland game are:

1. Lack of forbs and grasses in big sagebrush, black sagebrush and coniferous types.
2. Deteriorated condition of wet meadows.
3. Competition between livestock and wildlife for willow and serviceberry.

B. Utilization Related Problems

Nothing is known of utilization related problems.

C. Other Related Problems

Livestock are trampling springs in upper watershed.

.22 Problem Causes

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

1. Lack of forbs and grasses is caused by over utilization by livestock.
2. The deteriorated condition of the wet meadows, the invasion of wyethia and excessive gully erosion is attributed to overgrazing and trampling by livestock.
3. Competition for willow and serviceberry is caused by heavy livestock grazing.

B. Other Related Problems

Livestock are concentrating near springs in upper watershed.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs with varying indentations.

.23 Problem Solutions

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

1. Proper livestock management can enhance the growth of forbs and grasses.
2. Restoration of wet meadows can be accomplished by implementing livestock management systems and controlling gully erosion.
3. Competition for willow and serviceberry can be eliminated by implementing livestock management systems.

B. Other Related Problems

Fence springs in upper watershed and provide water for upland game in fenced area.

.24 Management Methods

A. Alternative Methods

1. Livestock Grazing. Livestock grazing management should be used to enhance forb and grass composition in the big sagebrush and black sagebrush types, reduce competition for willow and serviceberry and restore the meadow types in the upper watershed and along Goshute Creek.
2. Wildlife Population Use. Regulation of upland game species is the responsibility of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.
3. Timber Management. Cutting of white fir should be prohibited for the benefit of blue grouse.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by proper documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and credit transactions.

5. All cash receipts should be recorded immediately and deposited in a secure bank account.

6. Credit sales should be recorded on an accrual basis, and accounts receivable should be monitored closely.

7. The third part of the document provides guidelines for managing inventory and stock levels.

8. Inventory should be counted regularly to ensure that the recorded quantities match the actual quantities on hand.

9. The final part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements.

4. Habitat Development and/or Improvement.

If livestock grazing management fails to produce desirable forbs and grasses needed to meet requirements of upland game, limited amounts of sagebrush chainings should be undertaken. To accomplish this, a specially designed anchor chain should be pulled behind a single crawler tractor. These chainings should be confined to special areas, as recommended by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Water control structures should be placed in the gullies in the upper watershed to check erosion and raise the water table which is needed for meadow restoration and maintenance.

The springs in the upper watershed should be fenced to protect them from livestock use. Water should be provided in fenced areas for upland game.

5. Access Development, Improvement and Management.

Access is adequate. No additional access is desired.

B. Analyze Alternative Methods

As a minimum effort in improving the upland game habitat, the accessible parts of the habitat should be fenced from livestock grazing. Livestock grazing should be restricted until adequate grazing management can be implemented.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

UPLAND GAME MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

.31 Objectives

Upland game habitat can be improved by:

1. Increasing the percent composition of grasses from 5 to 30 percent on key areas within grazing allotment. This should be accomplished in the big sagebrush, black sagebrush and coniferous vegetative types through livestock grazing management.
2. Maintain present stands of white fir by prohibiting the cutting of white fir.
3. Restore and maintain three meadows in upper watershed and along Goshute Creek. This should be accomplished by livestock grazing management and placing gully plugs in nearby gullies to raise water table.
4. Reduce livestock use on willow from 85 percent to 10 percent through livestock grazing management.
5. Protect three springs in the upper watershed by fencing from livestock trampling. Provide water inside fenced area.

Other Objectives

1. The Nevada Department of Fish and Game will gather upland game population data.
2. The Nevada Department of Fish and Game will explore the possibilities of releasing mountain quail and scaled quail.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a main body paragraph.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the main body of the document.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a separate section.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or signature area.

UPLAND GAME HABITAT MANAGEMENT

EVALUATION



.34 Evaluation

A. Upland Game

Evaluation studies for big game habitat should be done in accordance with evaluation studies specified in grazing management plans.

B. Population Data

The Nevada Department of Fish and Game will collect upland game population data.

GOSHUTE CREEK INTENSIVE
INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



.11 Habitat Condition

A. Present Condition

1. Water

Goshute Creek gains its source of water from several small springs located at an approximate elevation of 8,000 feet in the Cherry Creek Mountains (fig. 1). The stream acquires additional seepage and spring water during a one-half mile descent. The water continues its course for 1.5 miles, at which point it disappears into the stream bed. One-half mile below this point a large flow emanates from the stream bed and adjacent seepage area to continue its downward course for 1.8 miles. Here the water leaves the mouth of Goshute Canyon and flows over an alluvial fan for 1.7 miles before being diverted for irrigation water on private land in Steptoe Valley. The elevation at the point of diversion is 6,100 feet.

The average width of Goshute Creek is 2'11" and the average depth is 2.5'.

The approximate volume of flow is 1.2 cubic feet per second. A flow of less than 23 gallons per minute arises from the north tributary at the upper elevation. On October 25, 1957 the approximate flow at various points along Goshute was recorded using the float method: Area (a) 1.29 cfs., Area (b) 2.0 cfs., and Area (c) 1.3 cfs. A loss of water in

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

the amount of 0.7 cfs. occurs from area (b) to area (c) (fig. 2).

In 1969, a permanent stream recorder was placed in Goshute Creek near the mouth of Goshute Canyon.

On October 28, 1970, water temperatures were recorded as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Air Temperature</u>	<u>Water Temperature</u>
Source	1:45 p.m.	50.0°F	46.0°F
Sample Area (a)	2:00 p.m.	47.0°F	46.5°F
Sample Area (b)	4:00 p.m.	48.0°F	46.0°F
Sample Area (c)	5:00 p.m.	47.0°F	45.0°F

2. Stream Bed Characteristics

The streambed at the upper elevation has a bottom composed of 15% rocks, 15% rubble, 15% gravel, 35% sand and 15% compacted mud. At the central elevation the bottom composition is 10% rocks, 20% rubble, 10 to 20% gravel, 30 to 40% sand and 10 to 20% mud. The bottom type is cemented with a light encrustment of carbonates. This encrustment is not as noticeable at the upper and lower elevations, although there is some adherence of bottom material. The stream bottom at the lower elevation is made up of 5% rocks, 10 to 20% rubble, 30% gravel, 30 to 40% sand and 10 to 15% mud.

3. Food

Algae are equally distributed throughout the stream, but not in great densities. Algae found to be present include such diatoms and vaucheria as (Chaetophora elegans), (Cladophora glomerata), (Palmella myosurus) and (Prasiola nevadensis).

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1/1/20	Opening Balance	100.00	100.00
1/15/20	Deposit	50.00	150.00
2/1/20	Withdrawal	25.00	125.00

Faint, illegible text in the middle section of the page, possibly a summary or continuation of the table.

Faint, illegible text in the lower middle section of the page.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or concluding remarks.

The following aquatic organisms are found in fair amounts. Insects - mayfly nymphs, caddisfly (3 species) and blackfly larvae.

4. Cover

Cover along Goshute Creek varies from fair to poor. At the upper and center elevations deadwood and beaver cut aspens in or over the streambed afford some protection. Additional, but limited, cover is offered by overhanging shrubs (chokecherry, rose, dogwood, squawbush and virgin's bower) and some roots submerged in the water. Fair overhead cover is given by stands of aspens and cottonwoods. Willows give fair shelter to the stream along the lower elevation. Very little cover is provided by grasses or forbs along the entire stream.

5. Pools

Pools in the entire stream are poor in number and quality. This is due in part to the steep gradient of Goshute Creek; the average is 273.5 ft per mile (fig. 3). In an effort to improve the pool situation three small ponds were constructed by BLM in 1966 (fig. 4). Since then the ponds have silted in and the spillway in the largest pond has been lost to flooding (the spillway was incorrectly installed).

6. Riffle Area

Riffle areas are good along most sections, except at the central elevation where they are only considered as fair.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

7. Spawning Conditions

Along much of the stream at the upper and central elevations, suitable spawning areas are generally lacking. This is primarily due to the adherence of the bottom type and the presence of silt. Spawning areas are more abundant at the lower elevation, but they are only rated as fair.

8. Watershed Conditions

The watershed in Goshute Canyon lacks sufficient basal ground cover to provide adequate protection. Certain amount of natural geologic erosion is taking place, which adds to the instability of the watershed. Evidence of this appears in the form of numerous "earth slumps" in the upper watershed. Considerable head-cutting is occurring in several gullies in the upper watershed.

9. Chemical Analysis

On October 28, 1970, a chemical analysis was conducted on the water in Goshute Creek.

Results of that analysis are as follows:

Dissolved Oxygen	-	10 ppm
CO ₃ (Phph)	-	0 ppm
HCO ₃	-	222 ppm
CO ₂	-	10 ppm
ph	-	8.5 - 9.0

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be several paragraphs of a document.

Lower section of faint, illegible text, possibly a list or a detailed description.

Faint text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or concluding remarks.

10. Stream Type

On October 28, 1970, the stream type was rated as slow.

11. Turbidity

On October 28, 1970, the turbidity was rated as clear.

B. Capability of the Habitat for Improvement

1. Water

Water in Goshute Creek is suitable for habitation by cutthroat trout.

2. Streambed Characteristics

Enhancement of streambed characteristics is possible by eliminating or reducing siltation in Goshute Creek through stabilization of the upper watershed and the streambank.

On the hard-bottom types, low dams of artificial materials can be employed to create plunge basins to scour out light encrustments.

3. Cover

Streamside vegetation in the form of trees, shrubs, forbs and grass can be an important factor in providing natural cover (shelter and escape cover) and increasing terrestrial food. Streamside vegetation also is valuable in reducing water temperatures, siltation and runoff and stopping minor slash and debris movement. Both the shelter and feeding range can be extended by creating small pools.

Survival of young fish can be encouraged by installing stone piles, log jams or other structures having many interstices.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

4. Food

Food conditions are adequate to support increased populations of cutthroat trout.

5. Pools and Riffles

Pool and riffle ratios can be increased by constructing small dams to raise water levels for pool formation upstream and to create a plunge basin with feeding and resting shelter downstream.

6. Spawning Conditions

Spawning conditions can be enhanced by (1) creating plunge basins which scour out the encrustment on the streambottom, (2) reducing the siltation in the stream, and (3) increasing streambank cover.

7. Watershed Condition

Watershed conditions can be enhanced by perpetuating the growth of basal ground cover through livestock management.

.12 Population Condition

A. Present Numbers

On September 11, 1953, the Nevada Department of Fish and Game planted 25,000 yellowstone cutthroat trout fingerlings in Goshute Creek. On August 5, 1955, a large cloudburst was believed to have destroyed the entire fish population. Subsequent population inventories by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game substantiated this belief when no fish were found in any of the sample areas. It was then decided by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game that Goshute Creek was suitable habitat for possible establishment of a

The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world economy and the impact of the Asian crisis. It notes that the crisis has led to a sharp decline in growth rates in many Asian countries, and has had a significant impact on the global economy. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development.

The second part of the report discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development. It notes that the crisis has led to a sharp decline in investment in infrastructure and social services, and has had a significant impact on the environment. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development.

The third part of the report discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development. It notes that the crisis has led to a sharp decline in investment in infrastructure and social services, and has had a significant impact on the environment. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development.

The fourth part of the report discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development. It notes that the crisis has led to a sharp decline in investment in infrastructure and social services, and has had a significant impact on the environment. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the environment and on social development.

rare and endangered cutthroat trout found in Pine Creek, a small stream located on the western slope of Wheeler Peak.

On July 17, 1960 the Nevada Department of Fish and Game planted 54 (3½ - 10½ inch) Pine Creek trout into existing beaver dams in Goshute Creek. By 1966, the beaver dams had been destroyed by high water.

On September 16, 1969, a formal population inventory was conducted by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and Bureau of Land Management. Nine permanently located 125-foot electroshocking sections were established along the creek, beginning at a point where the stream divides about one-half mile above the county road and continuing to a point about 100 yards below the BLM ponds (fig. 5). These shocking sections were marked with a metal fence post. Following are result of that inventory:

<u>Sample Area</u>	<u>Size of Fish</u>		<u>Computed Fish per Mile</u>
	<u>2-inch</u>	<u>8-10 inch</u>	
A	8	4	506.4
B	5	0	211.0
C	12	2	590.8
D	30	0	1266.0
E	0	0	0.0
F	0	0	0.0
G	0	0	0.0
H	0	0	0.0
I	1	0	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	6	291
Total			

Sample areas A thru D are on the bench area. This population inventory tends to show that the upper portions of Goshute Creek are devoid of cutthroat trout. However, during the inventory, fish were seen in pools outside the shocking sections. The inventory does indicate that the population of trout in this section is very low.

1900

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

On October 28, 1970, a second population inventory was conducted. Following are the results:

Sample Area	Size of Fish (Inches)						Computed Fish Per Mile
	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	5	3			2		
B	1	1					
C	7	4			2		
D	5	2	1				
E		1	2		1		
F			1		1		
G	0	0	0	0	0	0	
H		1		2			
I	1			1		1	
Total	19	12	4	3	6	1	239

The lack of 2-3 inch cutthroat trout in this second inventory suggests that reproduction was not successful in 1969. High spring run-off and high turbidity will have a detrimental affect upon the reproduction.

B. Potential Carrying Capacity and Production

With proper habitat development and improvement Goshute Creek has the capability to support a significant population of cutthroat trout. Actual numbers the habitat can support must be determined by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

.13 Utilization of Wildlife

A. Present

In 1960, the Department of Fish and Game closed Goshute Creek to fishing. An undetermined amount of illegal fishing has been occurring since then.

B. Potential

If future plans prove successful in perpetuating the cutthroat trout, it may be feasible to open Goshute Creek to limited fishing. The chance to catch a native cutthroat trout would be a unique experience. At this time, however, it appears as though the cutthroat

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 1/23/2002, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted].

The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted]. The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted]. The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted].

The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted]. The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted]. The [redacted] of the [redacted] is [redacted] and the [redacted] is [redacted].

trout is of greater evolutionary and ecological importance and should be protected for these values.



.21 Problem Identification

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

The limiting factors relating to the habitat requirements of the cutthroat trout are:

1. Lack of pools to provide resting areas. The fish are either being forced downstream by high water or are moving down stream in search of pools. Population studies show the highest population to be in the lower portions of Goshute Creek.
2. Spawning areas are lacking or are generally inadequate to meet spawning requirements.
3. Lack of streambank cover needed to provide (1) shade, (2) shelter, (3) protection from predators, and (4) survival of young fish.
4. Loss of fish through a headgate at the lower point of diversion.
5. Frequent severe flooding conditions is causing considerable damage to the streambank.
6. Siltation of BLM ponds and natural pools.

B. Utilization Related Problems

Because the cutthroat trout is protected by Federal and State laws, utilization is not a problem. The amount of illegal fishing occurring is unknown; however, it is not considered critical. As the public becomes aware of the status of the fish in Goshute Creek, illegal fishing could become a problem.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

GOSHUTE CREEK HABITAT
PROBLEM ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

C. Other Related Problems

1. Lack of quality vegetation in watershed area to provide basal ground cover for watershed protection.
2. A secondary road parallels part of Goshute Creek above the mouth of Goshute Canyon. In many locations, this causes sluffing of the streambank and run-off water to run directly into Goshute Creek.
3. Diversion of water from main channel where spillway in large BLM pond is washed out.
4. Loss of water, habitat and fish where water is diverted from original stream channel below the mouth of Goshute Canyon.
5. Existing water rights belong to Jennifer Day Enterprises.

.22 Problem Causes

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

1. Lack of pools is caused by the steep gradient of Goshute Creek and the absence of obstructions in the creek needed to change the gradient.
2. Spawning areas are lacking because of siltation and the encrustment of the streambottom.
3. Streambank cover is absent because of the concentration of livestock along Goshute Creek.
4. Loss of fish through the headgate is occurring because of the lack of good upstream habitat and the absence of a screen or other device needed to keep fish out of the headgate.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The text is centered and spans most of the page width.]

5. Frequent flooding is the result of poor watershed conditions and protective plant cover on the watershed.

6. Siltation occurs because of unstable streambanks, poor watershed conditions and trampling of streambanks by livestock.

B. Utilization Related Problems

None.

C. Other Related Problems.

1. Uncontrolled livestock grazing on the watershed is responsible for a lack of quality vegetation needed to provide basal ground cover for watershed protection.

2. The secondary road paralleling Goshute is located too close to the streambank.

3. Diversion of water from the main channel on the bench area is occurring unauthorized.

.23 Problem Solutions

A. Limiting Factor Related Problems

1. Lack of Pools

Adequate resting areas in the form of pools can be provided by installing stream devices such as concrete drop structures, trash catchers, large rocks or other obstructions in Goshute Creek to raise water levels for pool formation upstream and create plunge basins with shelter downstream.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

2. Spawning Areas

Spawning areas can be improved by (1) installing structures which will create plunge basins which in turn will scour-out the encrustment on the stream bottom, (2) reducing siltation on the streambank by improving watershed conditions, and (3) enhance streambank cover and reduce sluffing of streambanks.

3. Watershed Conditions

Watershed conditions can be improved by implementing a grazing management system on the watershed.

4. Lack of Streambank Cover

Adequate streambank cover can be provided by regulating livestock use to enhance growth of vegetation along Goshute Creek.

5. Loss of Fish

A small reservoir at the terminal end of Goshute Creek can be used to prevent downstream loss of fish. Structures along the entire length of Goshute Creek can be used to encourage fish to remain in the higher elevations.

6. Flooding

Flooding conditions caused by severe run-off in the upper watershed can be reduced by improving watershed conditions through grazing management and installation of structures in gullies.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

7. Siltation

Siltation of BLM ponds and natural pools can be reduced by improving watershed conditions and eliminating sluffing of the streambank.

B. Utilization Related Problems

Public relations work and strict enforcement of Federal and State laws can help reduce unlawful fishing.

C. Other Problems

1. Uncontrolled Livestock Grazing

Properly implemented grazing systems is a worthwhile means of increasing quality basal ground cover in the upper watershed and enhancing streambank cover. Winter feeding cattle along lower Goshute Creek must be handled as a range administrative problem.

2. Access Along Goshute Creek

Travel on the road paralleling Goshute Creek should be limited to use by BLM and Nevada Department of Fish and Game for administrative reasons. The road bed should be seeded with a suitable grass species to prevent accelerated runoff and sluffing of the streambank.

3. Indiscriminate Camping

Camping within 50 feet of Goshute Creek should be discouraged.

4. Diversion of Water

The problem of unauthorized diversion of water from Goshute Creek on lower bench area can be controlled by working with Jennifer Day Enterprises.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs with varying indentations.

5. Water Rights

Future plans to improve habitat in Goshute Creek must be closely coordinated with Jennifer Day Enterprises so as to insure that their supply of water is not adversely affected.

.24 Management Methods

A. Alternative Methods

1. Livestock Grazing

Fence the accessible parts of the habitat area and restrict all livestock grazing until a grazing management system for the range users in the area can be implemented. When a grazing management system is implemented, the habitat area should be used as a single pasture. Winter feeding of cattle along lower Goshute Creek should be halted immediately.

2. Wildlife Population Use

Until such time as the cutthroat trout become sufficiently perpetuated to warrant consideration as a fisheries, they should be managed for their research and aesthetic values. Such use must be regulated by the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. Provisions for public use should be made through field trips, news media, brochures and slide presentations.

3. Habitat Development and/or Improvement

The following improvements are needed:

- a. Fences along both sides of Goshute Creek near the

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

mouth of Goshute Canyon to private land in Steptoe Valley and on the north and south boundaries of the watershed.

b. Hand planting of shrub species along the entire length of Goshute Creek.

c. Reconstruction of the spillway in the larger BLM pond.

d. Small terminal reservoir on Goshute Creek above the private land.

e. Trash catchers - create pools, increase surface area, slow water velocity and provide shelter for fish.

f. Low rock dams - create pools, decrease water velocity and provide shelter for fish.

g. Pool excavation - provide resting and rearing areas for fish where there is a lack of pools.

h. Submerged brush and trees - provide cover and hiding places for fish in parts of Goshute that are lacking in natural submerged brush and trees.

4. Access Development, Improvement and Classification

None needed.

5. Land Acquisition, Classification and Withdrawal

The habitat area is included in the recently designated and segregated Goshute Canyon Natural Area. No further land classification is needed.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

6. Diversion of Water

Work with Jennifer Day Enterprises in correcting the unauthorized diversion of water from Goshute Creek.

7. Water Rights

Seek immediate involvement of Jennifer Day Enterprises in future plans involving Goshute Creek.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title area.

Faint, illegible text in the middle section of the page.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or concluding remarks.

GOSHUTE CREEK MANAGEMEN.T

RECOMMENDATIONS



.31 Objectives

Cutthroat trout habitat in Goshute Creek can be improved by:

1. Increase the carrying capacity of Goshute Creek from 291 fish per mile to 1000 fish per mile.
2. Improve resting areas by: (1) creating pools by means of trash catchers placed at 50 foot intervals on the bench area and 100 foot intervals in the canyon area, (2) excavating pools above trash catchers, (3) constructing low rock dams in areas between trash catchers and (4) repairing the spillway in the large BLM pond.
3. Improve spawning areas by: (1) installing trash catchers as described above and (2) reducing siltation in stream bottom.
4. Improve shade, shelter and protective cover by: (1) enhancing streambank cover along the entire length of Goshute Creek and (2) placing stone piles or brush in pools created by trash catchers.
5. Prevent downstream movement of fish by: (1) repairing the large BLM pond, (2) installing trash catchers and (3) constructing a small reservoir at the lower end of Goshute Creek.
6. Reduce siltation in Goshute Creek by: (1) improving streambank cover along the entire length of Goshute Creek, (2) improving watershed conditions by increasing ground cover from 30 to 50 percent and installing control structures in gullies in the upper watershed.

Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

7. Reduce streambank damage by improving watershed conditions as described in 6 above.

8. Control loss of fish by constructing: (1) trash catchers and (2) small reservoir at the lower portion of Goshute Creek.

9. Correct unauthorized diversion of Goshute Creek by working with Jennifer Day Enterprises.

Other Related Objectives are as follows:

1. Prevent conflicts with owner of water rights by working with Jennifer Day Enterprises.

2. Provide public information through interpretative signs, news releases, brochures, etc.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs with varying indentation.

GOSHUTE CREEK HABITAT MANAGEMENT

EVALUATION



.34 Evaluation

The following evaluation studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of management methods used in meeting objectives.

1. Annual fall fish population studies using electro-shocking devices should be made to determine the status of fish populations and the effectiveness of stream improvement work.
2. A thermal recorder should be placed near mouth of Goshute Canyon to record water temperatures.
3. Vegetative studies on watershed should be done in accordance with evaluation studies specified in allotment management plans.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, but the characters are too light and blurry to transcribe accurately.

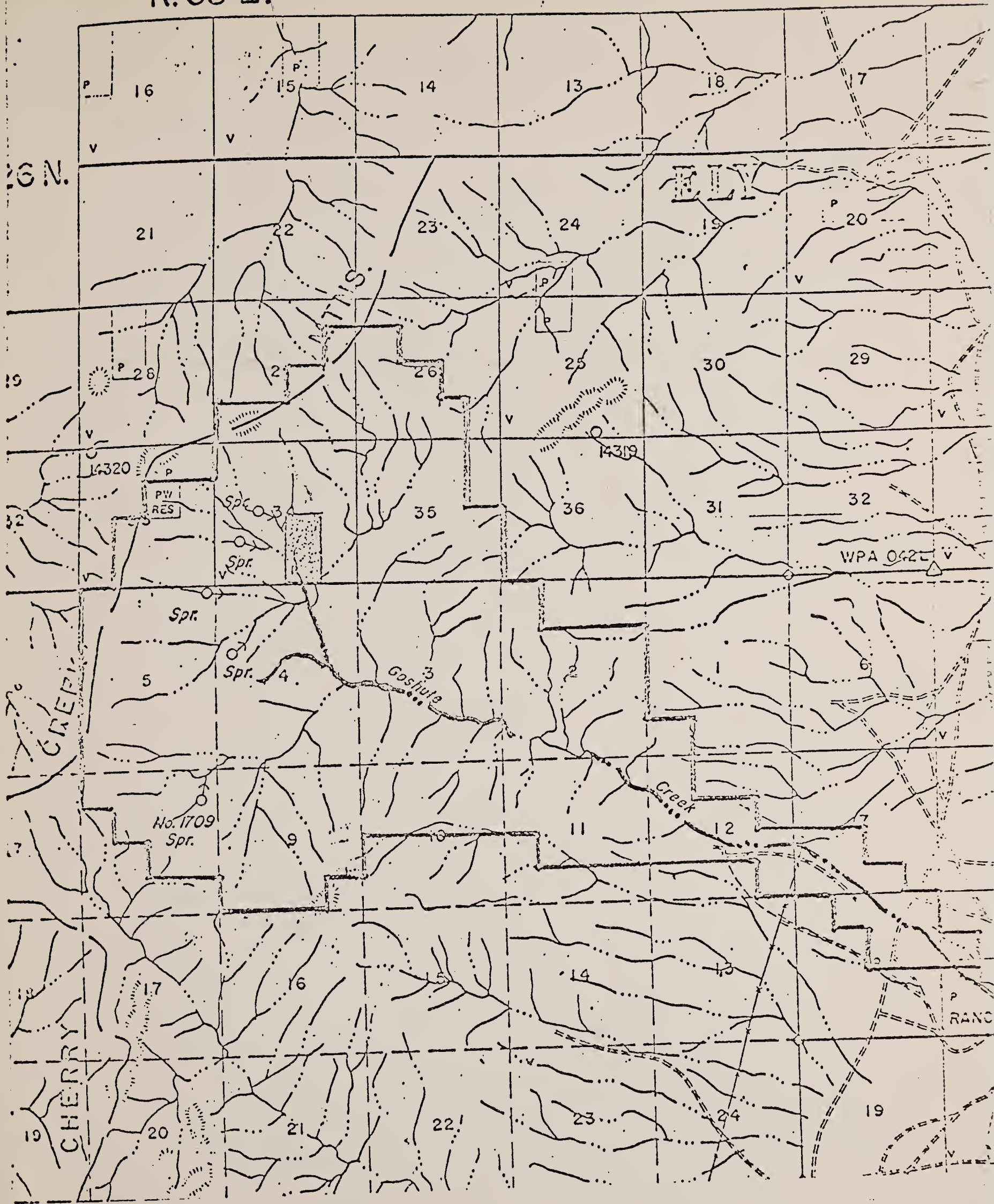


FIGURE 1 - Goshute Creek gains its source of water from springs located in upper Goshute Canyon.

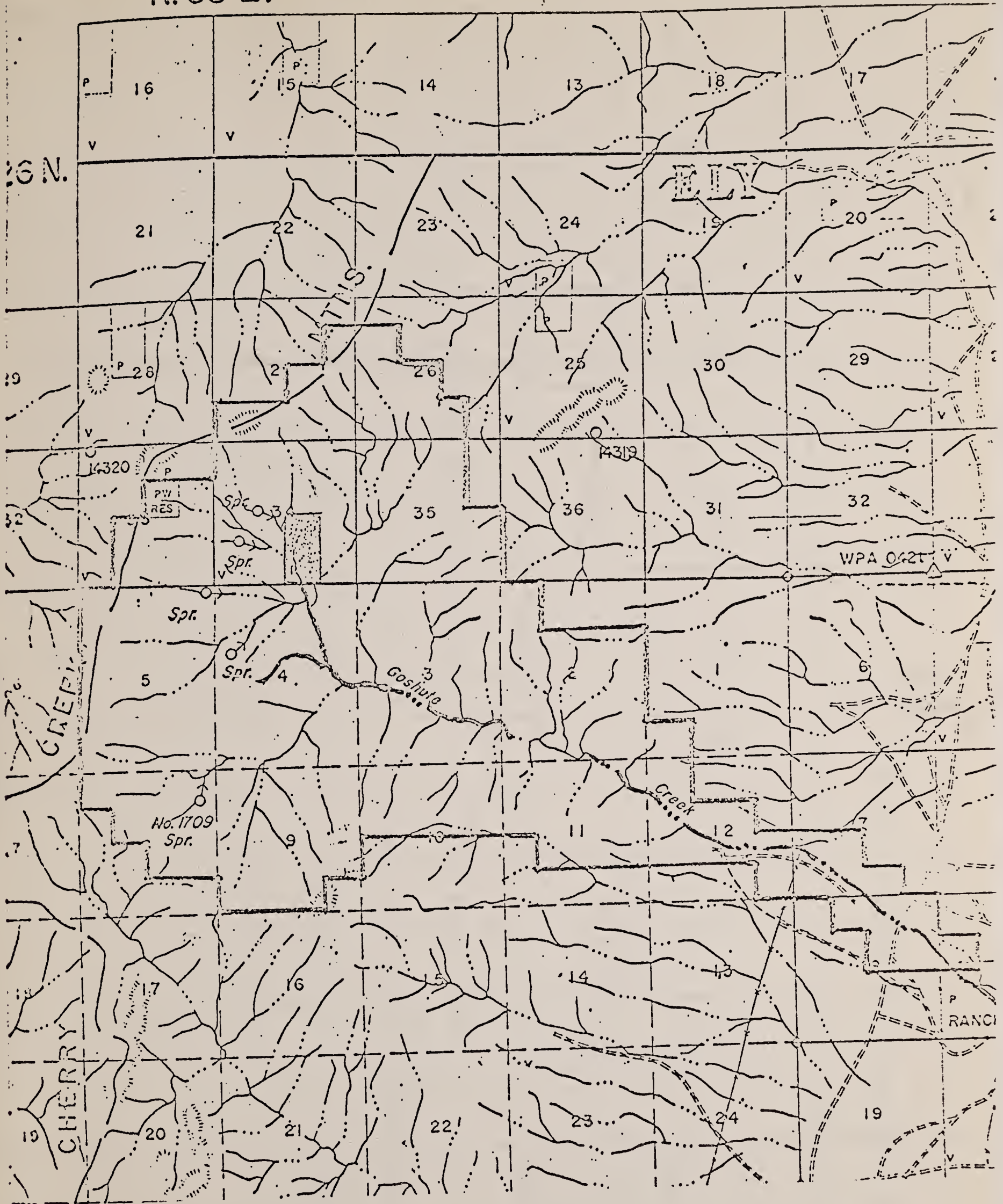


FIGURE 2 -- Locations of sample areas



Goshute Creek
White Pine County

STREAM PROFILE

Elevation
in
Feet

8000

7000

6000

Total drop
in stream - 1,915

Avg. gradient 273.5 ft. per mile

Fishable length

Mouth of Canyon

Distance in Miles

FIGURE 3 - GRADIENT OF GOSHUTE CREEK

Hydrology records,
9.5.7 - 7.67



FIGURE 4 - Three small ponds constructed in 1967 to improve fisheries habitat in Goshute Creek.



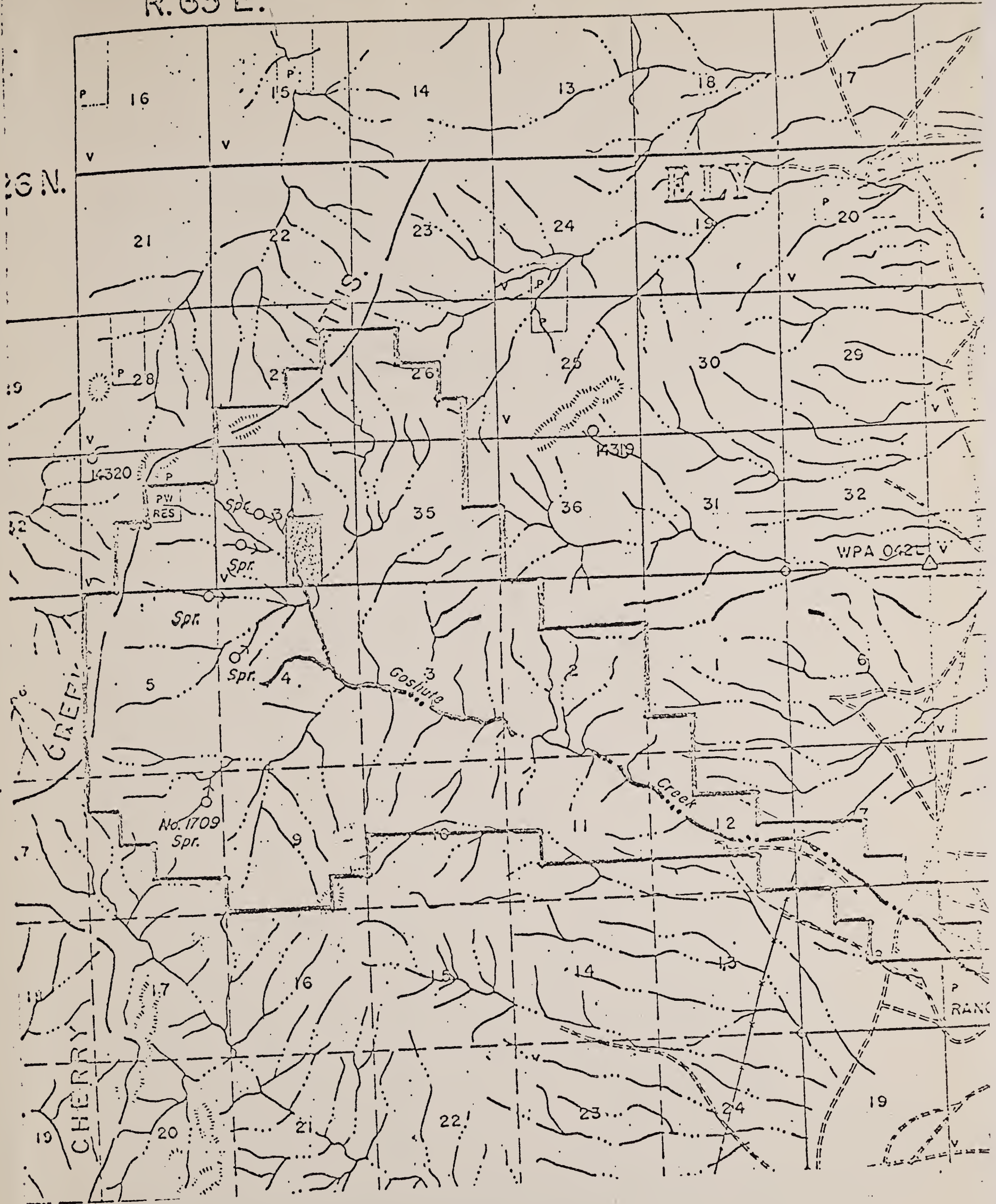


FIGURE 5 - Locations of electro - shocking sections

