

FORM 1

ALLOTMENTS WITH ACCEPTABLE
ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS

State Montana District Dillon Section 3 or 15 land (circle)
Allotment name Jerry Creek Location (nearest town) Wise River
Period in operation years. Date started -- .
Number of grazing treatments (pastures) 3. Grazing System 1/ Rest-Rotation
Kind of livestock: cattle, horses, sheep, goats (circle)
Season: Dates June 1 to June 30; Months (No.) 1.
AUs 905 AUMs 905 Total area (allot.) 12,800 acres.
Use of available forage on allotment in average year 55 %.
Principal veg. types 4-ARTR - FEID - AGSP, 4- ARTR - AGSP - POSE
6 - PSME - PICO - AGSP - POSE
The six most important plant species AGSP, FEID, POSE, STYL, CELE, ARFR

Seed-ripe date of key species in lowest elevational zone August 1.
Key species name Agropyron Spicatum (Bluebunch Wheatgrass)
Annual precip. 13.31 inches. Topography: steep, rough, gentle, rolling,
sloping, flat (circle)
Elevation: Low point 5,626 ft. High point 7,835 ft.

RESULTS

Basis

Rating

Ex. Good Fair Poor ~~Too early to judge~~
(check appropriate)

Range (land) improvement

Livestock production

Other objections (list)

1. Wildlife Forage
2. Watershed Protection
- 3.
- 4.

Permittee cooperation

1/ Indicate whether rest-rotation, deferred rotation, etc.

JERRY CREEK
Allotment Management Plan

No. 0318
Wildlife Review

Allotment examined
07/13/78
07/19/78
08/03/78
Allotment exam
prepared
08/18/78
09/12/78

A. Observations and Problems

The Jerry Creek AMP was developed in June 1969 and the livestock grazing formula for the allotment is basically a deferred-rotation system.

The allotment was examined by units which consist of the Dickie Hills, Patton Gulch, and Jimmie New Pastures.

DICKIE HILLS PASTURE

The Dickie Hills Pasture is on the west end of the allotment and consists of the following habitat types (h.t.s.) (Mueggler, etal. 1974).

- Festuca idahoensis/Agropyron spicatum h.t.
- Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum h.t.
- Artemisia tridentata/Festuca idahoensis h.t.

These mountain grassland types provide important winter-spring range for elk and mule deer. The area also provides intermediate range for these species.

Information on present range condition and trends within the Dickie Hills Pasture is based primarily on an evaluation of the Jerry Creek game-livestock exclosure constructed in 1967. Comparisons inside and outside the total protected, game only and open control areas was determined using permanent Daubenmire canopy-coverage plots, comparing photographs along fence lines, and establishing bunchgrass condition transects on important big game winter range areas outside the exclosure. The information obtained is presented in the appendix section of this report.

General reconnaissance to determine condition and trend and forage production and utilization over larger areas is also presented.

Based on the results of these studies it appears the range is deteriorating within the Dickie Hills pasture. Other definite signs of deterioration observed include disturbance of top soil, larger than normal bare spots for the site(s), gullies active and cutting on steeper slopes (25-40%), plant litter lacking or in sparse patches, better forage plants (e.g. Idaho fescue/bluebunch wheatgrass) confined to protected places as in clumps of sagebrush or other shrubs. On the steeper slopes (25-40%) there is undercutting and covering of plants. (e.g. Idaho fescue) by soil movement. Dual use of the range by cattle and big game (mule deer and elk) is most prevalent on the Dickie Hills Pasture.

Four permanent 100 foot line transects were established in Section 18, T. 1 N., R. 11 W. SW-1/4 NW-1/4 (refer to study plan file-appendix). On each 100 foot line 32-2X5dm Daubenmire canopy-coverage plots were recorded. On each plot grasses, forbs, grasslike plants (sedges), shrubs, mosses/lichens, bare soil, rock and litter was recorded by coverage class. (1=0-5%, 2=5-25%, 3=25-50%, 4=50-75%, 5=75-95%, 6=95-100%) In addition, pellet groups and livestock droppings falling within the plots were recorded. Supplemental information was also obtained such as fence-line photos, gen'l aspect photos of each transect and the establishment of permanent bunchgrass condition transects (Cole. 19). The exclosure control area and bunchgrass transect plots were also photographed from a helicopter during a reconnaissance flight on August 8, 1978.

The following problems were observed and recorded on the Dickie Hills portion of the allotment:

1. Moderate - heavy use of the sagebrush-grassland slopes by cattle is resulting in deterioration of big-game winter range in sections 18 and 13 T. 1 N., R. 11 W. Obvious deterioration problems include soil surface erosion, larger than normal bare spots for the site, lack of reproduction of important grasses such as Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass.
2. Possible trespass problems on the allotment. During the period transects were being established (07-21-78) 21 head of cattle came into the area from the road near the exclosure. The plan indicates this pasture is to be rested or deferred from cattle use.
3. Overlap in range use with big game, e.g. elk. The transect information and exclosure comparisons provides evidence of competition for forage, esp. Idaho fescue.

PATTON GULCH PASTURE

The Patton Gulch pasture also important habitat for elk, mule deer and black bear. An obvious problem with this pasture different from the

Dickie Hills pasture is the deteriorating condition of the mountain meadow areas, in Sec. 16, 17, and 21. Erosion rills and gullies are forming on the mesic meadow types and the condition of these types is far below the potential. A small enclosure should be constructed on one of these types to obtain information on recovery following the exclusion of livestock and big game. The grazing formula in my opinion is not improving the condition of the mesic meadow types in the Patton Springs Pasture. The heavy utilization and erosion in these meadows would indicate the meadows are on a downward trend. Other observations of the meadows include:

- More than normal soil loss for the site, topsoil disturbed.
- Plant litter scarce.
- Hedged and highlined aspen stands with serious mechanical damage to young plants.
- General invasion of low value forbs; cirsium spp., Draba spp., on these types.

Jimmy New Pasture

The Jimmy New Pasture provides diverse habitat for elk, mule deer, blackbear, blue and ruffed grouse (the primary species). Timber harvesting in the pasture has not been extensive and good stand of mature timber are present. These mature stands are apparently excellent thermal and security cover areas for elk as indicated by the heavy elk droppings in these stands. Livestock grazing in the pasture varies considerably with the distance from water sources, for example public lands in Sec. 25 have received considerably less (light-moderate) use than public lands in Section 13 (moderate-heavy use).

Recent use of the pasture by elk and mule deer was observed. Old bear scats were found in Section 15, NW-1/4 NW-1/4. This area is relatively close to Granulated Mt. a well know black bear area. The mesic meadow areas within the pasture could well be important foraging areas for bears.

B. Additional Supportive Information

Refer to the appendix portion of this report.

C. Impacts of Proposal

1. Beneficial

The present grazing formula does provide a period of rest or deferment from livestock use which is apparently better than the continuous grazing system of the past.

2. Adverse

The grazing plan at the present time is described as a rest-rotation when actually it is deferred-rotation. The present grazing formula in my estimation is not providing the necessary improvement of the range. This is especially evident from the standpoint of reproduction of Idaho fescue and recovery of the mesic meadow types. The carrying capacity of the area for livestock (according to the map) may be over-obligated for livestock at the level of 8 a/aum on the sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass type and 4 a/aum on the sagebrush Idaho fescue type. The carrying capacity of the allotment was based on a 1962 range survey. Since then, the elk population has increased and the dependence of the area for winter-spring range has also increased.

There is a definite overlapping range use between livestock and big game within the allotment (all three pastures). The distribution of livestock is closely related to the availability of water as the more steeper, unwatered slopes are receiving less use by livestock. The distribution and management of watering facilities is a management tool useful to reduce competition with big game (e.g. less water developments, esp. on winter range areas).

D. Mitigating Measures and Recommendation

1. The present AMP is actually a deferred-rotation formula and not rest-rotation, as has been described. The plan should be re-evaluated from the standpoint of improvement in key areas, e.g. mountain meadow types and redesigned to provide the necessary restoration of vigor and reproduction of vegetation on these areas.
- 7 2. The importance of the area for wildlife values necessitates a closer look of the AMP and prescribe some changes. (e.g. the use of A. Hormay to review the allotment and formula would be a good starting point).
3. Livestock water development should be planned carefully with wildlife objectives in mind. Livestock water developments should not be planned on slopes used traditionally for winter-spring range by mule deer and elk.
4. The allotment should be re-evaluated from the standpoint of AUM obligation for cattle. The present AUM obligation seems high for the type of vegetation existing on the area. The increase in elk on the area will require a re-evaluation of the current carrying capacity for livestock.
5. Cattle should be restricted from or grazing use be decreased within the Dickie Hills pasture Sec. 18, 13, Patton Gulch Pasture, Sec. 20, 28 and Jimmy New Pasture Sec. 25, 17.

6. Intensify intensive inventory and analysis of wildlife habitat and competitive use problems within the allotment. Presently, the #319 management area agreement between the BLM-USFS and MDFG will provide initial base-line data collection for this purpose.

7. Intensify interagency data collection for the area and develop recommendations for multiple-use management of the area from these recommendations.

John A. Jones

+ HISTORICAL INFORMATION -
AMP ON THE AREA +

ORIGINAL
Allotment Map

JERRY CREEK COMMUNITY ALLOTMENT
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by

The Lewis and Clark Resource Area
of the Dillon District, BLM

In Cooperation with the
Wise River Stock Association

~~Not~~
test - rotation
deferred w/ little
or ~~no~~ no
deferment -
trailing -
sp - again -
the fall -

1. Location and Area

The Jerry Creek Allotment is located along the north side of the Big Hole River at Wise River, Montana. It is bounded by the Beaverhead National Forest on the north, Jerry Creek on the east, the Big Hole River on the south, and Bear Creek on the west.

Access to the allotment is by means of Montana Highway 43 and the Jerry Creek road.

The total allotment area of 12,840 acres consists of 10,479 acres Federal land, 800 acres National Forest, 843 acres private land, 640 acres State lease, and 78 acres of other land not controlled by the users. A detailed allotment description is contained in Attachment I.

The topography is basically mid-elevation benchland with southerly drainage and steep river breaks. The drainages are generally deep with narrow bottoms and steep slopes.

Soils on the river breaks are fine textured clay loams derived from red argillite (clay stone). The benchland soils are coarser textured silty loams and silty sandy loams derived from undifferentiated rock including cherts, limestones, shales, and sandstones.

The annual precipitation is about 13 to 16 inches at Wise River (5700 feet elevation) and it increases to 16 to 20 inches on the benches (6600 feet elevation). About half of the precipitation is in the form of snow and the other half is distributed equally as spring and fall rains.

2. Resource Data

The major vegetation types including grazing capacities and acreages are as follows:

Type	Erosion Condition	*Grazing Capacity A/ AUM	Acres	Remarks
Douglas Fir- Lodgepole Pine	Very Slight	0	4,870	Used by game in sale areas. Limited use by cattle.
Sagebrush- Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Moderate	8	5,790	Very heavy deer use and light elk use.
Sagebrush- Idaho Fescue	Light	4	2,180	Moderate elk use and light deer use.
Total			12,840	

* Based on a 1962 Range Survey by Thiel & Weaver.

The sagebrush-grass types provide spring range for cattle and winter range for deer and elk. During summer the allotment is used lightly by deer and elk. Extensive summer use by big game is normally at higher elevation range on areas such as the National Forest and the Fleecer Mountain game range which is about one half mile east of the allotment.

The present grazing capacity is estimated to be 1292 AUMs.

3. Condition of the Resource

The Big sagebrush-Bluebunch wheatgrass type is generally in a downward trend. The vigor of forage plants is low and seedlings are absent. Plant composition is changing from desirable species such as Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue to an increase in undesirables such as club moss, spineless

horsebrush, and rabbitbrush. Plant cover is low (average plant cover is around 20%) and sheet erosion has formed plant pedestals of 1" to 1½".

Litter is absent, but the rate of sheet erosion has been reduced by the formation of erosion pavement.

Cattle and deer have caused a major use problem in the Big sagebrush-Bluebunch wheatgrass type, because it is used by cattle during spring and by deer in winter.

^{game-livestock}
A ~~wildlife~~ enclosure has been constructed to determine the effects of use by cattle and deer in this type.

The trend in the Big sagebrush-Idaho fescue is basically static. Vigor of forage plants is fair and plant pedestalling averages 3/4". Plant composition is fair and ground cover (crown cover of shrubs and basal area of forbs and grasses) is about 25%. Grazing use in this type is mainly by elk and livestock during spring.

Watershed conditions in the Douglas fir pine type are good. Ground cover is adequate except for rill and gully erosion on unhealed road cuts and fills.

4. Existing Projects

Name	Condition	Authorization	Maintenance Responsibility
Decker Flat Spring	Fair	BLM	*Association
Cline Gulch Spring	Good	BLM	Association
Pillow Spring	Poor	BLM	Association
Jerry Creek Wildlife Enclosure	Good	BLM	BLM
Section 16 Sagebrush Control	Poor	State	Association

*Wise River Stock Association

Logging has benefited livestock and big game by providing forage on areas where slash has been burned.

6. General Objectives

The general objectives of this plan are:

1. Improved range condition with an end product of beef.
2. Maintenance of wildlife habitat with an end product of deer and elk.
3. Timber production with an end product of commercial timber.
4. Watershed protection with an end product of clean water.

7. Specific Objectives

To support the general objectives, livestock will be managed to favor the following:

1. Species needed to improve range condition;

Bluebunch wheatgrass
Kentucky bluegrass
Sandberg bluegrass
Columbian needlegrass
Threadleaf sedge
Idaho fescue

2. Species needed to maintain wildlife habitat;

What? 2. Mountain mahogany
Rose
Bluebunch wheatgrass
Idaho fescue
Big sagebrush
Fringed sagewort

big sagebrush
brush
area

3. Species needed for timber production;

Lodgepole pine
Douglas fir
Englemann spruce

4. Species needed for watershed protection;

All plant species

8. Key Species

The key species on the allotment are:

Bluebunch wheatgrass
Idaho fescue
Mountain mahogany

9. Grazing Management System

The grazing system to be used will be a two pasture rotation with a two year cycle. The normal season of use will be from June 1 to June 30.

The allotment is to be fenced in 1969 and the large pasture will be grazed while a fence is being constructed on it. The small pasture will be rested at this time. See map for present and proposed pasture divisions.

The fencing will divide the allotment into three pastures: two small pastures with 50% capacity combined and one large pasture with 50% capacity.

The basic rotation system will begin in 1970 with the two small pastures being grazed while the large pasture is rested.

10. Grazing Formula

May 15 *June (30d-yr)* *not the way it works* *Aug 25*

Year	Treatment	5/15	6/1	6/30	7/20	8/5	8/25
1	A GRAZE	<i>new grass drift</i>	<i>GRAZE</i>	<i>Flowering</i>	<i>Peak of Flowering</i>	<i>Seed Ripe</i>	<i>Seed Shatter</i>
2	B COMPLETE REST	<i>Begin Growth</i>	<i>REST</i>	<i>Flowering</i>	<i>Peak of Flowering</i>	<i>Seed Ripe</i>	<i>Seed Shatter</i>

Oct

→ Note: basic problem is the result of drift of cattle on out of Nat. Forest.

JUN 04 1969

Schedule of Treatments

Year		*Pasture 1	*Pasture 2	Pasture 3
77-78	1969 ONLY. During Fence Construction	81 A = <i>graze</i>	B <i>rest</i>	A <i>graze</i>
78-79	1970 Begin Rotation Cycle	82 A <i>graze</i>	A <i>graze</i>	B <i>rest</i>
79-80	1971 End Cycle 77, A	83 B <i>rest</i>	B <i>rest</i>	A <i>graze</i>
80-81	1972 Repeat Cycle 78, B	84 A <i>graze</i>	A <i>graze</i>	B <i>rest</i>

* These pastures are used together as one pasture unit.

11. Provision for Key Species Requirements Through the Grazing System.

1. Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue requirements are provided by:

a. Rest:

This treatment provides a full season of growth for increases in vigor, root growth, crown enlargement, food storage, and seed production.

b. Grazing:

Livestock are removed in time to permit enough regrowth for major food storage, vigor, root growth, and seed production. Some of the seed may be trampled by big game in the fall to provide reproduction.

2. Mountain mahogany requirements are provided by:

a. Rest:

The rest treatment gives complete protection from livestock use to allow maximum food storage and leader growth, seed production, and rest for seedling establishment.

b. Grazing:

This treatment also protects new growth and seedlings because it is not used by livestock. Seed which has been stratified through the winter receives trampling by cattle. Livestock are removed before plants become palatable.

12. Accomplishment of the Objectives Through the Grazing System

The grazing treatments will accomplish the objectives as follows:

1. Treatment A - Graze June 1 to June 30

a. This treatment provides:

1. Livestock production.
2. Regrowth for all forage plants after stock are removed from the allotment to allow major food storage.
3. Seed production for limited seed trampling by big game during fall.
4. Regrowth to provide litter for watershed protection.
5. Protection of big game habitat. Browse species are not used by livestock during spring and the regrowth of forage plants provides additional wildlife forage. Browse seed which has been stratified is trampled by livestock.

2. Treatment B - Complete Rest

a. This treatment provides:

1. Rest for all species to rebuild vigor, restore food reserves, increase crown cover, and produce forage.
2. Litter for watershed protection.
3. Seed for trampling by big game during fall use.
4. Forage for big game.
5. Protection for forest reproduction.

13. Management Information Studies

The following studies will be conducted in the key areas of each pasture as shown below.

Study	Frequency	Procedure
Actual Use	Annually	Actual Use Form, signed and submitted by Users.
Utilization	a. Annually during first 4 years	Key forage Plant Method Handbook 4412.22B3, Release 4-15, 4/15/66.
	b. Every 4th year if system accomplishes objectives.	
Trend	a. Annually during 1st cycle.	2 Photo Trend Plots per pasture. Refer to Manual 4412.22C, Trend.
	b. Every 4th year if system accomplishes objectives.	
Climate	Annually - Use Wisdom and Divide, Montana Data	Climatological Data, U.S. Weather Bureau, Monthly and Annual Reports.

14. Proposed Projects and Construction Schedule

Project Name	Units	Materials Responsibility	Construction Responsibility	F.Y.
Jerry Creek Fence #1	1.7 mi.	BLM	*Association	69
Jerry Creek Fence #2	3.3 mi.	BLM	Association	69
Mud Spring	1	BLM	Association	69

*Wise River Stock Association.

15. The Normal Operation

The normal operation of the allotment users is outlined as follows:

June 1 - Cattle moved from winter range and taken to the Jerry Creek Allotment (799 head).

June 30 - July 1 - All cattle taken from Jerry Creek Allotment and
turned onto National Forest range.

October 15 - Cattle moved from forest to homeplace.

November 1 - Market stock shipped and remaining cattle put on winter
pasture.

June 1 - Cattle moved from winter range, etc.

16. Other Management Items

1. This plan may be modified if range studies show that changes are needed.
2. Normal grazing should not exceed "close" use under this system. For use guides, see Attachments III and IV.
3. Salting will be done at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from usable stock water.
4. A rider will be provided by the Association to move cattle as needed for good livestock distribution.
5. Range improvements will be kept in good repair by the Association.
6. Range study plots will be established where needed on the allotment.
7. At the end of each grazing season, each allotment user will furnish actual use information. Actual use forms will be supplied by the Bureau of Land Management.

JUN 04 1969

AGREEMENT

We, the undersigned parties, concur in the management objectives set forth in this plan. We will, to the best of our abilities, carry out the provisions of the plan.

Revisions in the plan may be made by the concurrence of the operator(s) and District Manager as indicated by initialling, dating and numbering of pages containing revisions.

Warren & Rosamond Glaus

By: Warren Glaus 4/18/69
Date

W. J. Job

By: W. J. Job _____
Date

Lowell Mallon

By: Lowell Mallon 4/17/69
Date

Dan McGinley

By: Dan McGinley 4-18-69
Date

Stanchfield Cattle Company

By: Dean Stanchfield 4/18/69
Date

Approved:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

By: G. M. Eldery 6/4/69
District Manager Date

JUN 04 1969

MSO 4412-2

4/10/67

Operator

District Dillon

Jerry Creek Common

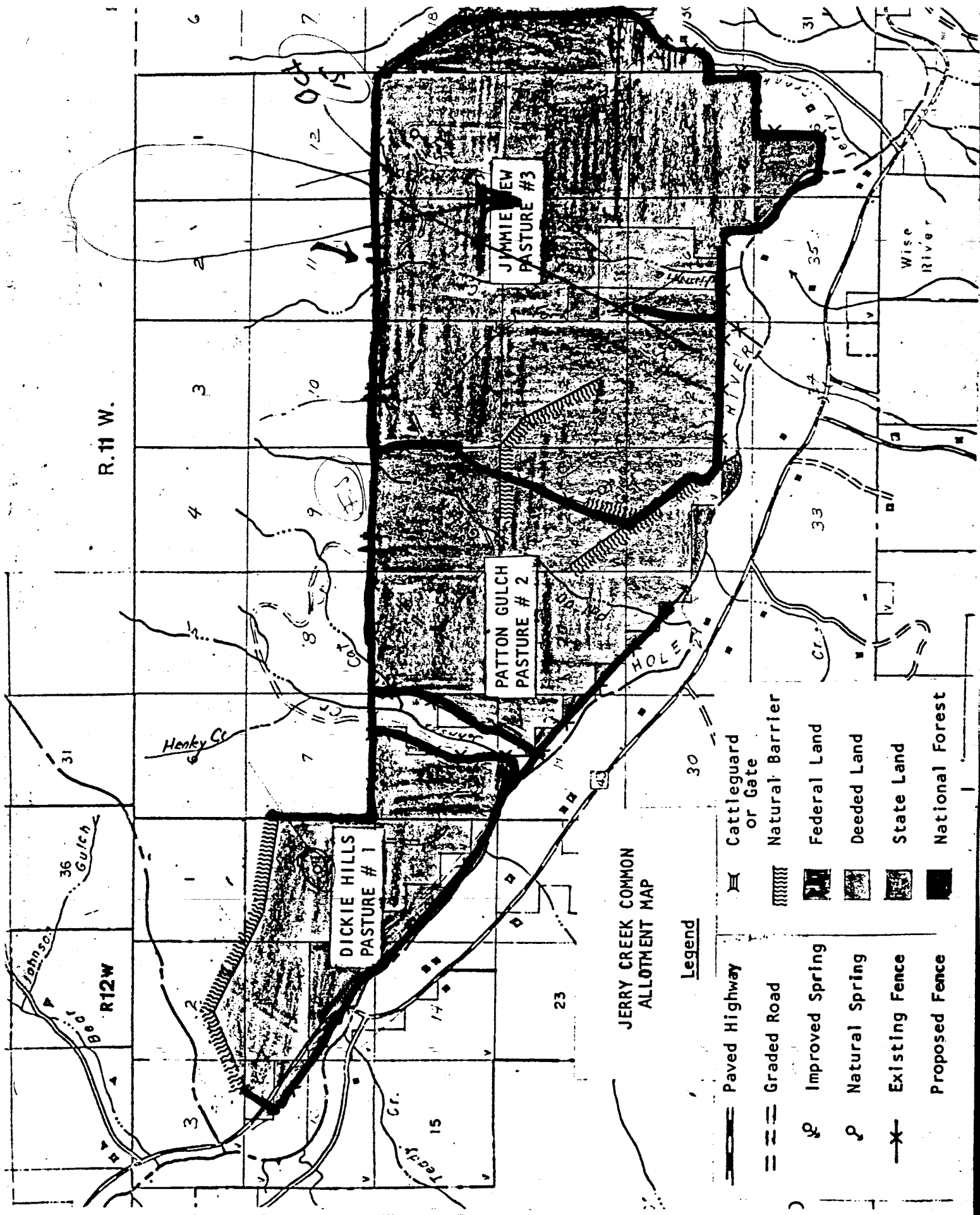
TABULATION RECORD

Sheet # 1 of 1

Date 2/2/68

Compiled By J.F. Barnes

Twp	Rge	Sec	FEDERAL		PRIVATE		LEASED		OTHER	
			Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres	AUMs	Acres AUMs	
1 N	10 W	18							320/0	
		19						480/0		
		30	95	5	39	2				
	11 W	13	640	32						
		14	640	62						
		15	640	59						
		16					640	73		
		17	640	63						
		18	401	50	32	5				
		19	110	19						
		20	593	104	70	12				
		21	640	84						
		22	640	58						
		23	520	35	120	7				
		24	640	77						
		25	640	51						
		26	315	36	200	22				
		27	480	67	15	2				
		28	388	53	11	1				
		29	101	14	16	2				
	35			10	1					
	36			126	17					
	1 N	12 W	2	646	29					
			3	484	29					
			10	73	10	32	5			
			11	313	50	82	14			
			12	600	58	33	3			
13			240	23	57	7			78/9	
GRAND TOTAL			10,479	1,068	843	100	640	73	878/9	
				Job	165	19				
				Glaus	236	34				
				Mallon	97	15				
				McGinley	345	32				



R.11 W.

R12W

JERRY CREEK COMMON
ALLOTMENT MAP

Legend

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| | Paved Highway | | Cattleguard or Gate |
| | Graded Road | | Natural Barrier |
| | Improved Spring | | Federal Land |
| | Natural Spring | | Deeded Land |
| | Existing Fence | | State Land |
| | Proposed Fence | | National Forest |

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Jerry Creek
Allotment Management Plan

Summary of Grazing History
During the Period of the AMP

Do NOT HAVE
INFO 1977-83

Date	Number of Livestock	Class of Livestock	Dates of grazing	Total AUM's	AUM (BLM)
1977	200	C	6/1/77-6/30/77	200	188
	43 (Jimmy New)	C	6/1/77-6/30/77	43	43
	365		6/1/77-7/01/77	377	354
	191 (east)		6/1/77-6/30/77	191	191
1976	200	C (west)	6/1/76-6/30/76	200	188
	193	C (Dickie Hills)	6/1/76-7/01/76		199
	112	C (Glov. Pvt)	6/4/76-7/02/76		
		C (Glov. Pvt)	7/3/76-10/9/76		
	43	2 bulls Patton	6/1/76-7/01/76		44
	363	41 cows/C spring C (Cat Ck. 1/6/76-1/07/76 Patton Spring)			352
1975	200	C (Jerry Creek)	6/7/75-7/07/75		194
	43 (41 cows) (2 bulls)	C	6/7/75-7/07/75		41
	192	Prs. (cows/w calves)	7/8/75-8/08/75		192
	363	Prs.	6/7/75-7/07/75		351
1974	No data on grazing use				
1973	365	C	6/1/73-7/01/73	365	365

1971	43	C Jerry	6/1/71-7/01/71	43
		Crallot.		
	368	C Jerry	6/1/71-7/01/71	368

1970	43	C 41 prs.	6/1/70-7/01/70	43
		2 prs.		
	124	C Dickie Hills	5/30/70-7/01/70	

1969	44	C Jimmy	6/1/69-6/30/69	
		New		
	368	C Jimmy	6/1/69-6/30/69	
		New		
	24	C Dickie Hills	6/1/69-6/30/69	
	182	C Jimmy	6/1/69-7/30/69	
		New		
	125	C Dickie Hills	6/1/69-6/30/69	

Table 2. Pellet groups occurring along transects. Jerry Creek Exclosure 07-13-78. Based on 32-2x5 dm. plots 1 100 ft. line.

Exclosure Site	Elk %	Deer %	Rabbit %	Cattle %
E-1 (outside)	21%	28%	12%	18%
E-2 (game only)	0%	9%	6%	0
E-3 (total protected)	-	-	3%	-
E-4 (outside-steep slope)	62%	31%	-	3%

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Job Number

4637

District

25-050

JOB INSPECTION RECORD

Name

Location

Johnson Cr.
Exclusion

Type of improvement

Elk And cattle Ex closure.

1. Condition or success of improvement ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐ failure

a. Apparent reasons for failure or success

Project was well built and serves its purpose as
a study area.

b. Check appropriate block and explain in paragraph c

☐ Recommended action
☐ Abandon

☒ Normal maintenance
☐ Repeat

☐ Reconstruction
☐ Other

☐ Salvage or other use

c. Describe needed repairs or treatment *

None at present.

2. What apparent affects has the improvement had on influencing revegetation, erosion, use, and management?

Is an effective study area to determine Wild life
use in the allotment.

3. Remarks (Include recommendation on remedial management practices, etc., and support with photographs)

Signature of Inspector

Title

Date

1. L. H.

R. L. H.

12-1-68

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
1-2 25	State Montana	7-9 093	County Silver Bow
3-4 05	District Dillon	10-11 11	Sub-basin Upper Missouri
5-6 68	Fiscal Year 1968	12-13 02	Community Watershed Big Hole
		14-17	Planning Unit Wise River

P.U. 0521

PROJECT EXPENDITURES									
18 Project No.	22 CTI RM	23 Pro- gram	25 Practice	29 Units	35 Soil & Watershed	42 Range Improvement	47 Other BLM		
264	1	30	5061	1	963				

410

PROJECT EXPENDITURES		SEEDING				Water Development		Flood Control Dam		
52 Watershed Protection	57 Contribution	62 Plant Contl	63 Appn.	64 Spp.	65 Gully Contl	67 Stockwater Reservoir	69 New Water	71 Permanent Storage	74 Sediment Storage	77 Flood Storage

Johnson Creek
Project Name

~~Jerry Creek~~ Exclosure
Program

Permittee Name
N/A

1260	Plant Control Method N/A	SEEDING		Unit of Measurement Number
		APPLICATION N/A	SPECIES N/A	
DATE		Name of Owner N/A		
PERMIT ISSUED N/A	STARTED 9-28-67	COMPLETED 10-14-67	OF EASEMENT N/A	

Land Status ☒ BLM ☐ Other Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Private

Cooperative Agreement Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date N/A	Maintenance Responsibility of Bureau of Land Management	Date sent to W.O. for recording

State Water Certificate No. N/A	DATE			
	RECORDED N/A	PROJECT MARKER PLACED 10-20-67	ABANDONED N/A	ABANDONMENT REPORTED TO W.O. N/A
Completed Project Description				

A cooperative project between the Bureau of Land Management and The Montana Fish and Game Department.

A 150' x 150' exclosure (game) with 12' x 8" treated wood posts set 4' into the ground ^{posts set 10' apart} with brace panels on the corners. Woven wire encloses the structure to a height of 8'. A 4' x 4' wood frame gate allows access into the area. Another structure is connected to the exclosure, 150' x 150' with 5½' steel posts set one rod apart, 3 strands of 12½ gauge barbed wire brace panels made of 7' x 5" treated wood posts set 2½' in the ground.

PROJECT LOCATION

Subdivisions

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Section

18

Township

1 N.

Range

11 W.

Meridian

P.M.

LOCATION TIE

From (Cadastral Survey Corner or land mark)

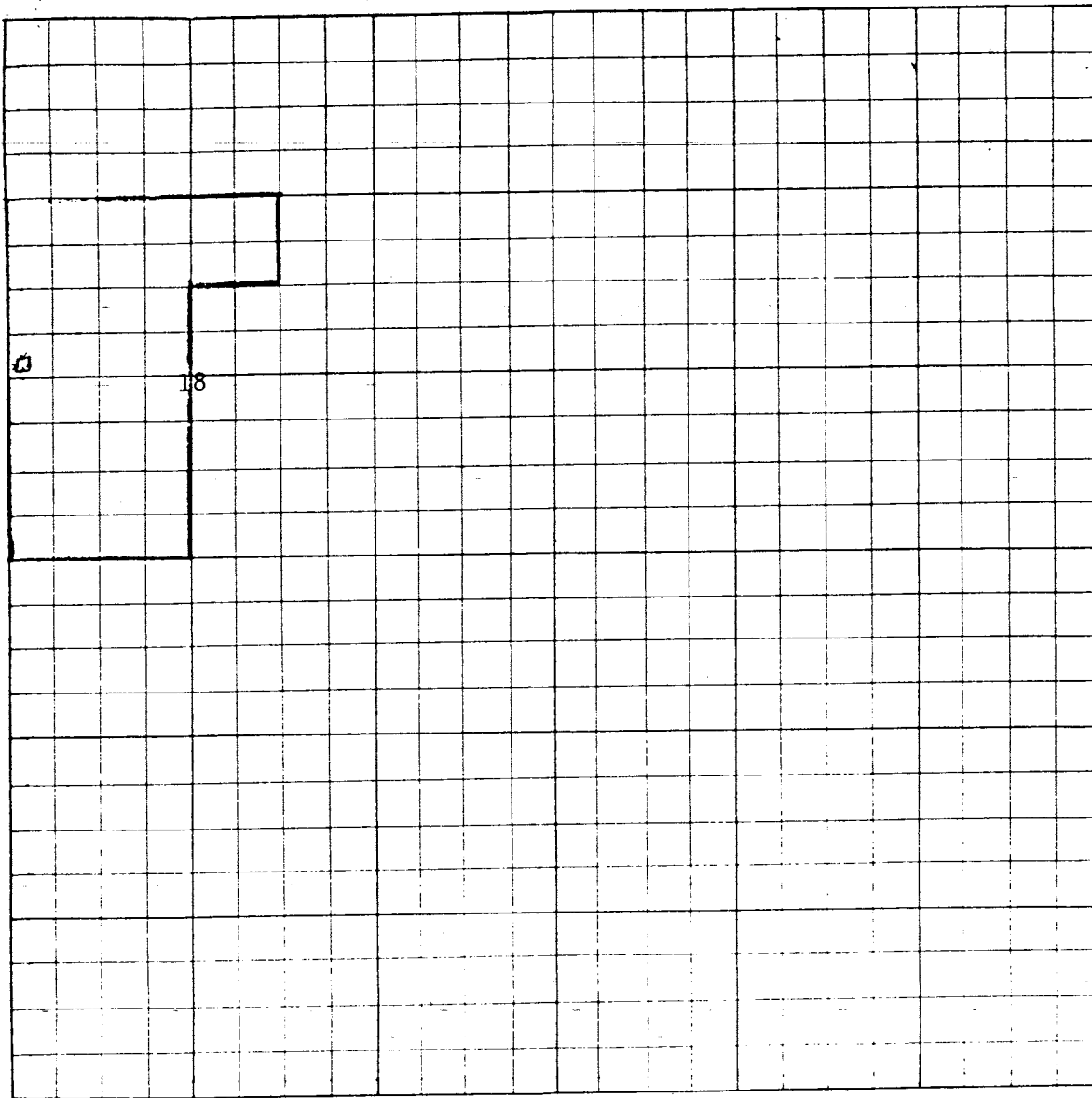
See Plats

Bearing

Distance

To (Point on project)

LOCATION PLAT



Scale: 2 inches equals one mile

Prepared by

Henry J. Bauman
Henry J. Bauman

Title

Range Technician

Date

10-30-67

District Manager

Henry J. Bauman

Date

11/15/67