

Burns Paiute Tribe's Wildlife Acquisitions

▶ Logan Valley

- 2000-009-00
- Purchased: April 2000

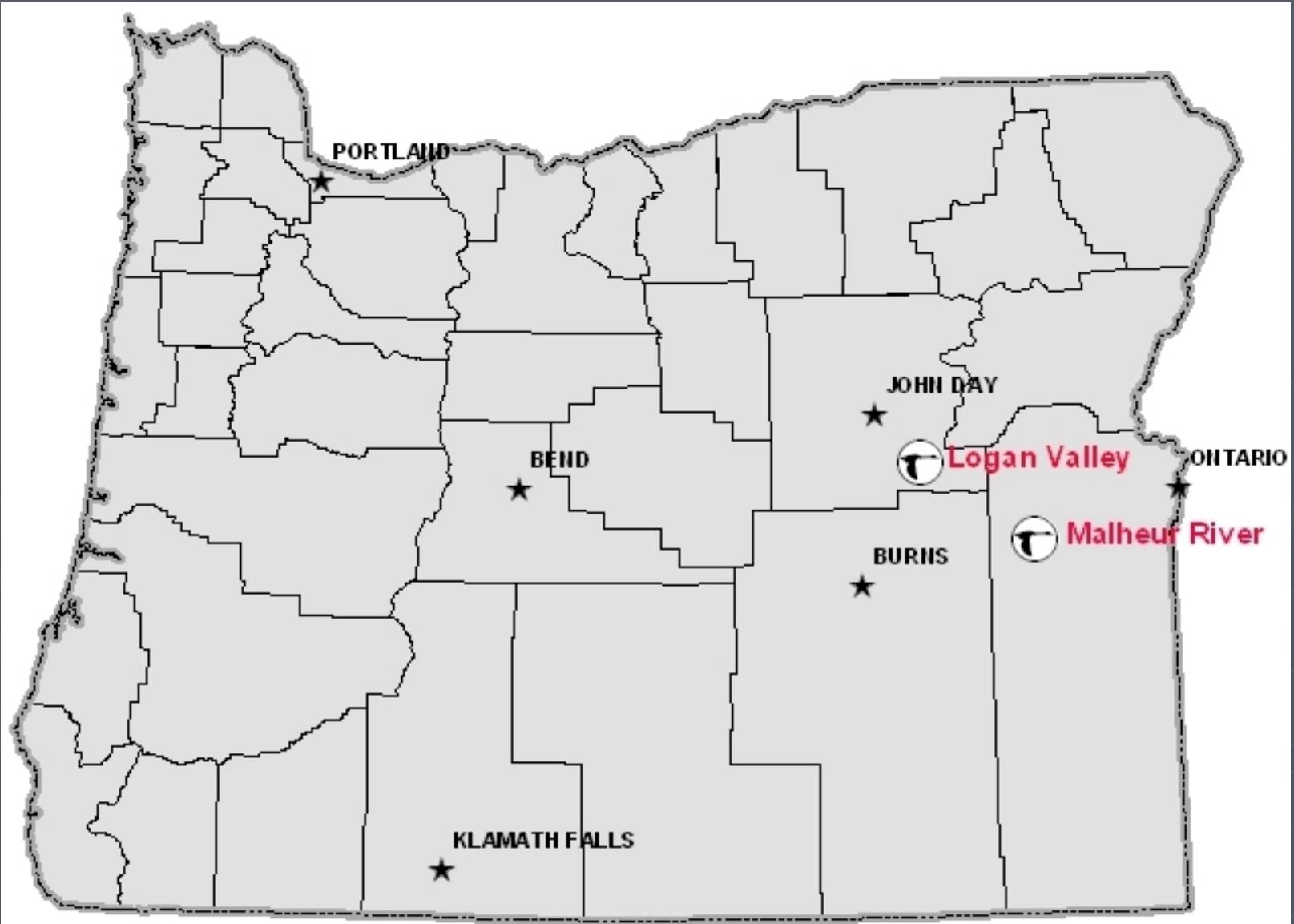


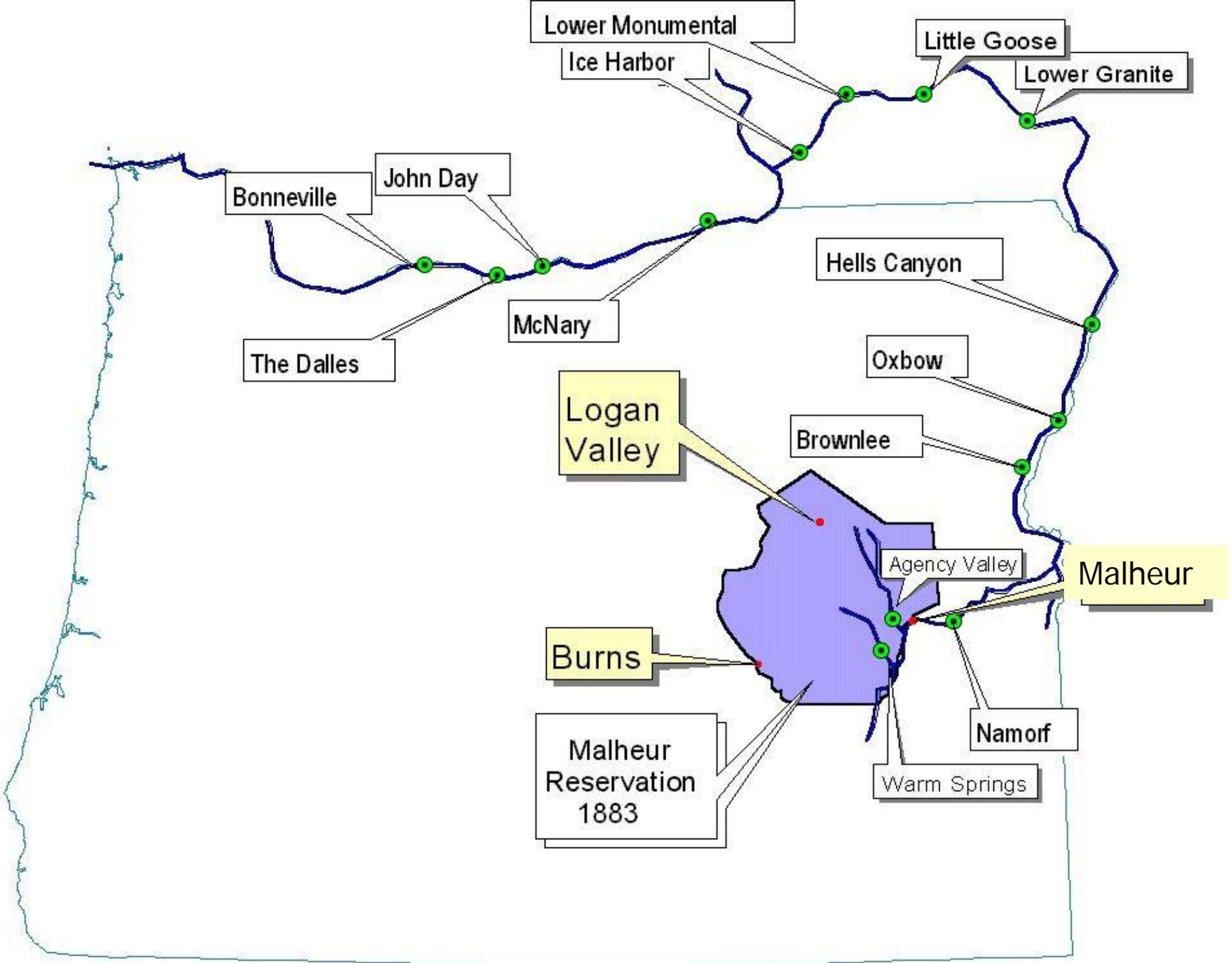
▶ Malheur River

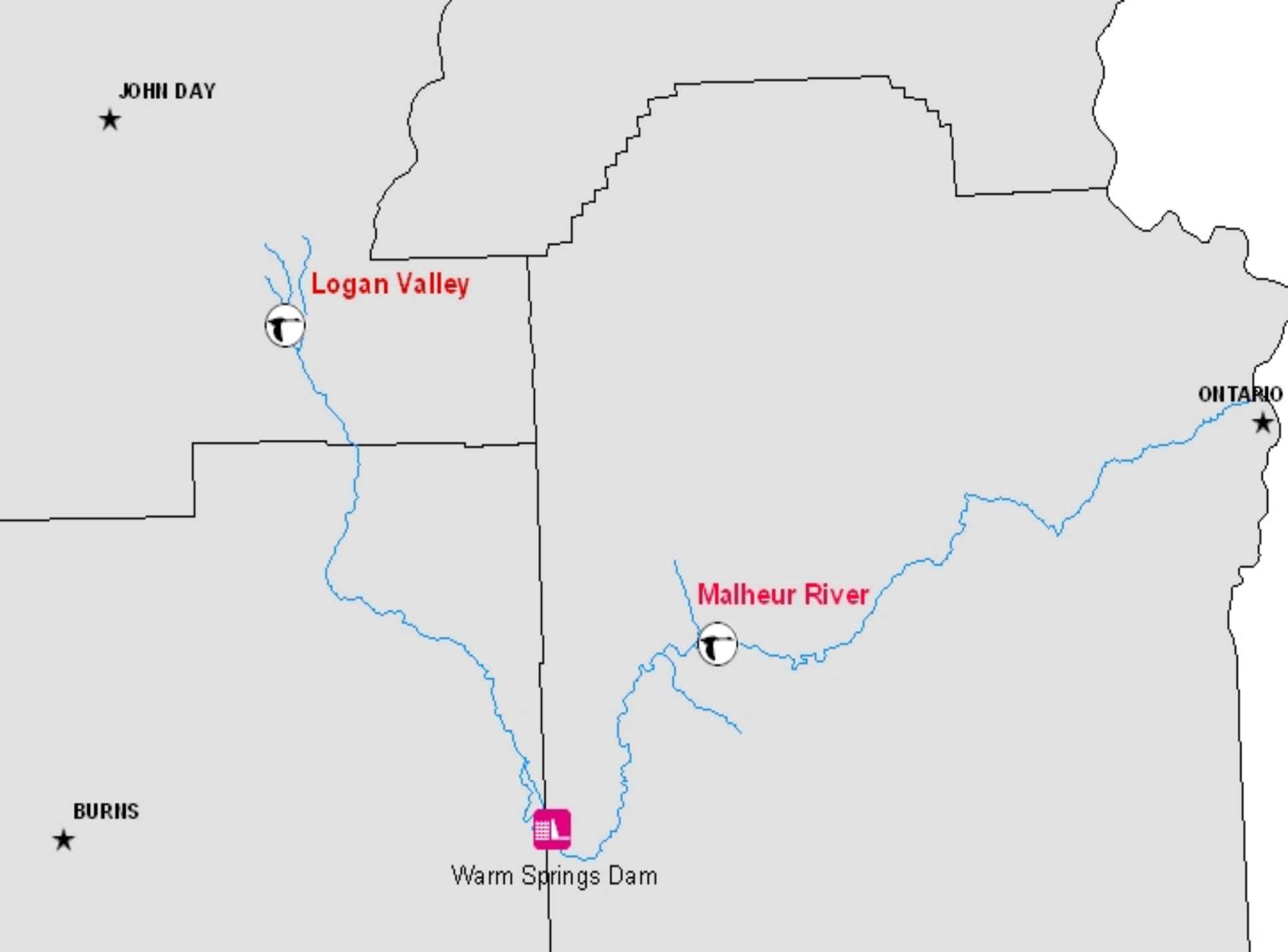
- 2000-027-00
- Purchased: November 2000



Location of Properties







JOHN DAY



Logan Valley



OHTARIO



Malheur River

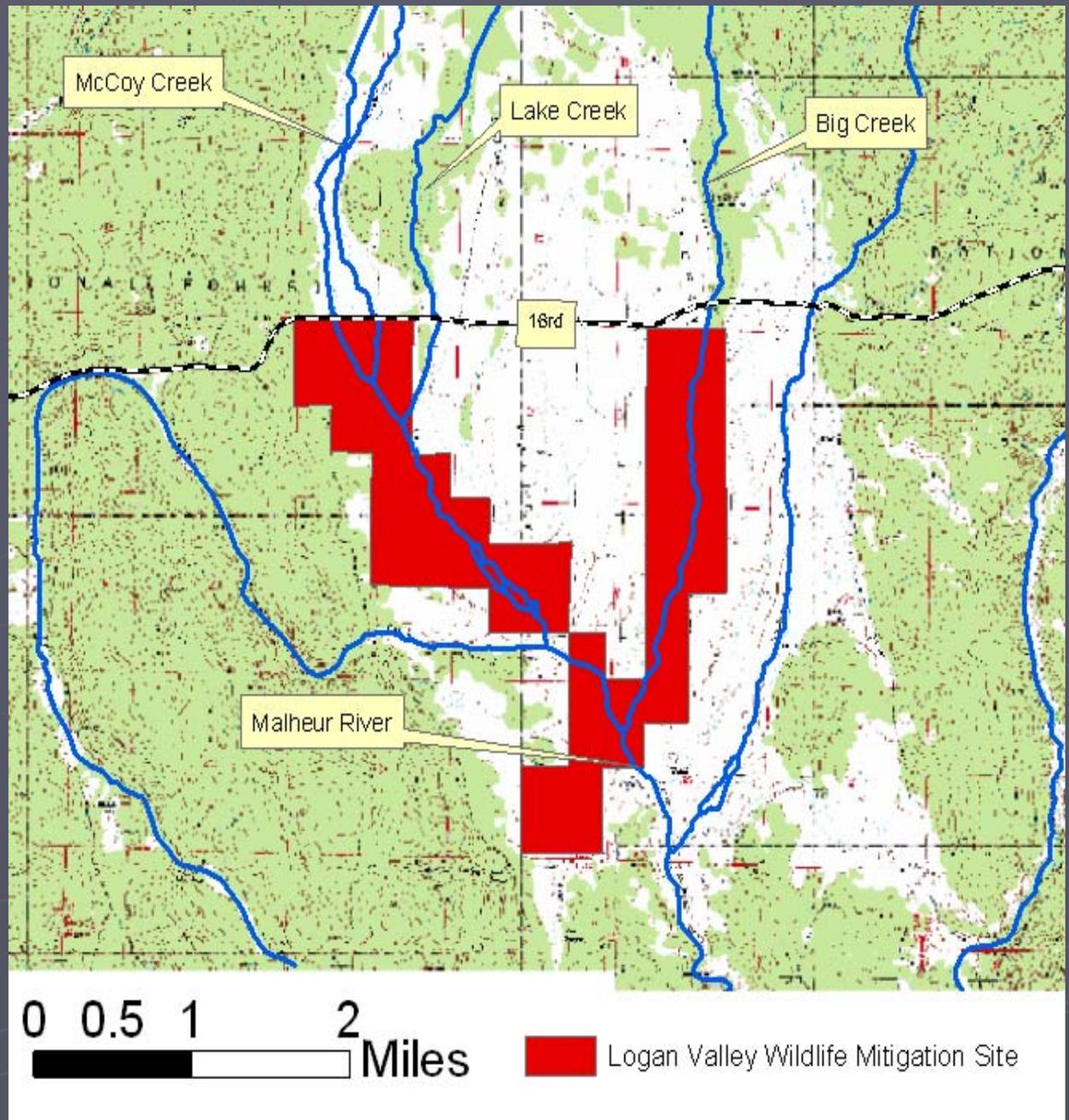


BURNS



Warm Springs Dam

- ▶ Malheur River Subbasin
- ▶ 1,760 acres
- ▶ Habitat:
 - Wet Meadows
 - Riparian
 - Forest
 - Sagebrush Steppe
- ▶ Elevation:
 - 5000 ft.
- ▶ Ecoregion:
 - Blue Mountain
- ▶ Important Summer Range for Rocky Mountain Elk



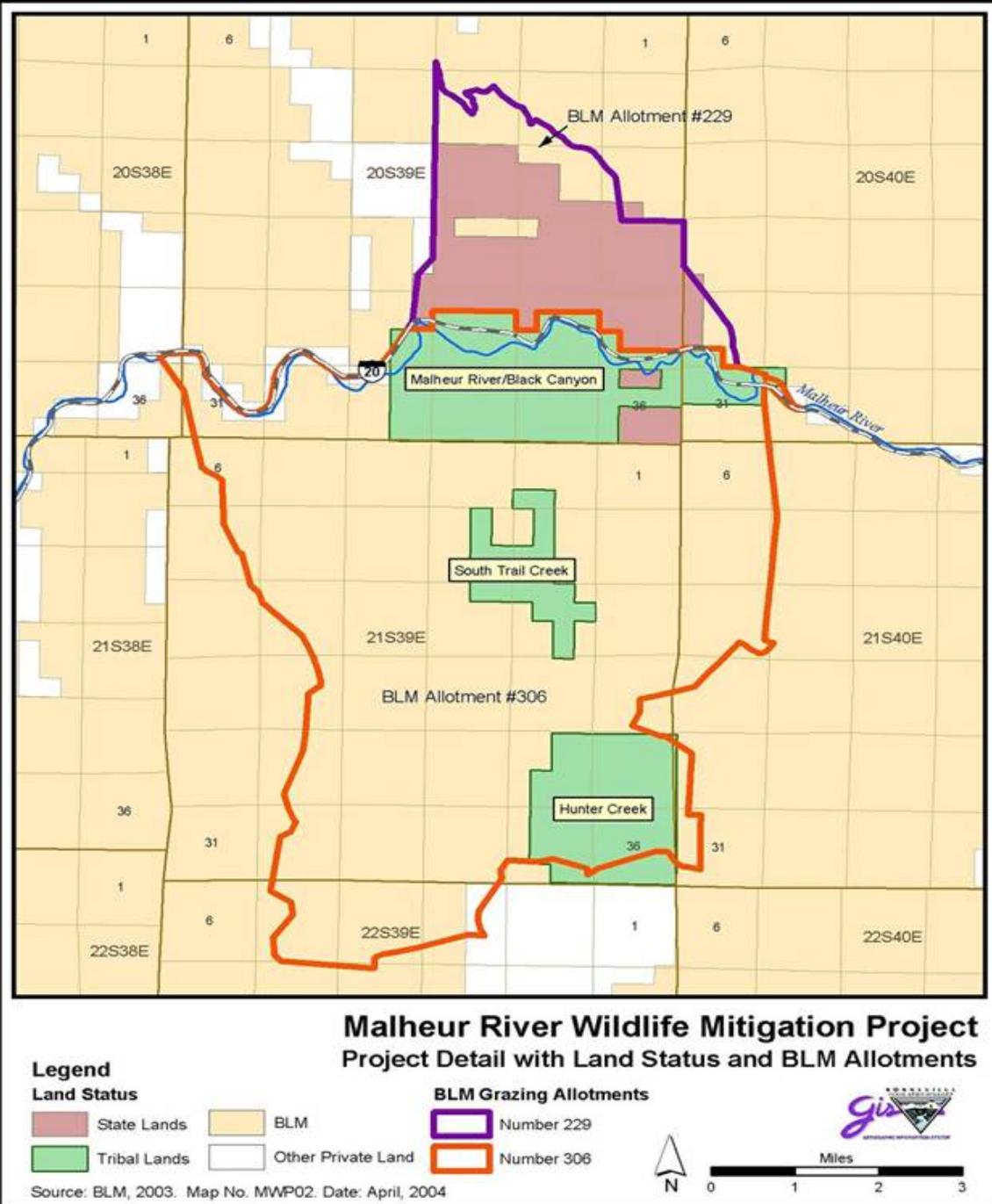
Logan Valley Focal Species

- ▶ Rocky Mountain Elk
- ▶ Mule Deer
- ▶ Blue Grouse
- ▶ Pileated Woodpecker
- ▶ Sage Grouse
- ▶ Pronghorn
- ▶ Horned Lark
- ▶ Bald Eagle
- ▶ River Otter
- ▶ Columbia Spotted Frog
- ▶ Leopard Frog
- ▶ Yellow Warbler
- ▶ Yellow-breasted Chat

Secondary Species

- ▶ Bull Trout
- ▶ American Beaver
- ▶ Redband Trout
- ▶ Mountain Whitefish

- ▶ Malheur River Subbasin
- ▶ Control: 31,781 acres
 - Deeded: 6,535
 - State: 4,154
 - BLM: 21,242
- ▶ Habitat:
 - Meadow
 - Wetlands
 - Shrubsteppe
 - Riparian
- ▶ Elevation:
 - 2,798-5,623 ft.
- ▶ Ecoregion:
 - Northern Basin and Range
- ▶ Important Mule Deer Wintering Range



Malheur River Focal Species

- ▶ Rocky Mountain Elk
- ▶ Mule Deer
- ▶ California Quail
- ▶ Sage Grouse
- ▶ Pronghorn
- ▶ California Bighorn Sheep
- ▶ Horned Lark
- ▶ Bald Eagle
- ▶ River Otter
- ▶ Columbia Spotted Frog
- ▶ Leopard Frog
- ▶ Yellow Warbler
- ▶ Yellow-breasted Chat

Secondary Species

- ▶ Bull Trout ?
- ▶ American Beaver
- ▶ Redband Trout

Objective for Malheur River

1. Identify noxious weeds communities, prevent their introduction, reproduction and spread by reducing their density where already established on 6,535 acres.
2. Restore shrubsteppe habitat structure and function on 6,535 acres.
3. Restore riparian structure and function on 10 miles of stream and restore stream channel processes and function.
4. Increase harvest opportunities for tribal members.
5. Reduce domestic livestock use on shrubsteppe habitat and riparian corridors increasing biodiversity and providing multiple serial stages.
6. Evaluate opportunities to restore native wildlife species that have been eliminated or reduced in their historic range.
7. Conduct M&E activities to evaluate and adapt management strategies.
8. Protect cultural resources on the project.

1. Identify noxious weeds communities, prevent their introduction, reproduction and spread by reducing their density where already established on 6,535 acres.

► **Methods:**

■ **Chemical**

- Dicamba, Chorsulfuron
Aminopyralid, 2,4D and
Glyphosate

■ **Mechanical**

- Control Burns, Mowing,
Mulch Fabric

■ **Biological**

- Grass Planting



2. Restore shrubsteppe habitat structure and function on 6,535 acres.

► Methods:

- Reduce Cattle Grazing Impacts
 - Stocking Rates, Pasture Retirement
- Plant Native Shrubs and Grasses
 - Weed Control (Medusahead Rye/ Cheatgrass)
- Juniper Removal



3. Restore riparian structure and function on 10 miles of stream and restore stream channel processes and function.

► Methods:

- Reduce Cattle Grazing
- Planting Riparian Vegetation
- Fish Screen and Fish Passage



4. Increase harvest opportunities for tribal members.

► Methods:

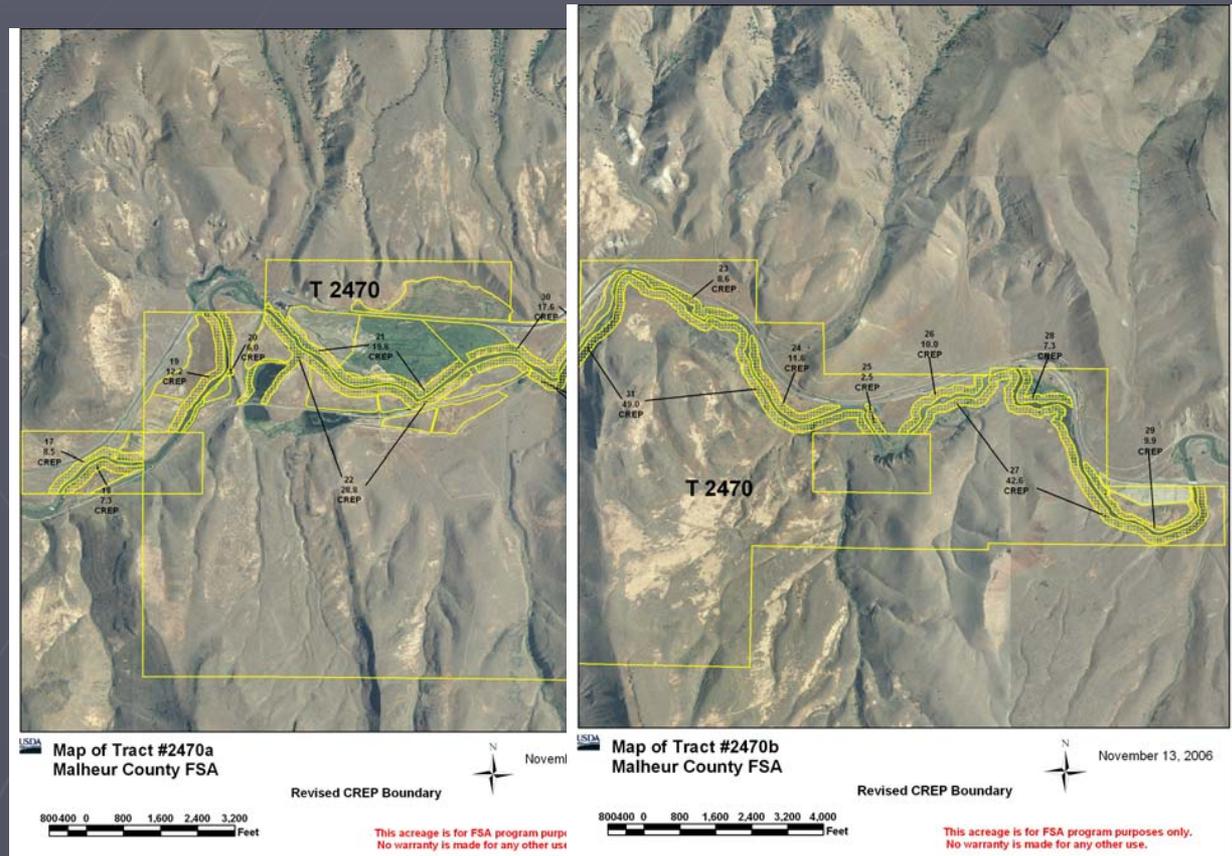
- Alfalfa Fields
- Irrigation
- Passive Restoration



5. Reduce domestic livestock use on shrubsteppe habitat and riparian corridors increasing biodiversity and providing multiple serial stages.

► Methods:

- Pastures Easements/ Enclosures
 - ~600 acres
- Repair/Modify/ Remove Fence
- CREP (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program)
 - 245 Acres
 - 7.9 Miles
 - 150ft Buffer



6. Evaluate opportunities to restore native wildlife species that have been eliminated or reduced in their historic range.

► Methods:

- Coordinate to prioritize research needs and habitat restoration and protection needs.

► Sage Grouse

- Retire/Reduce Grazing

► California Bighorn Sheep

- Retire BLM Allotments from Domestic Sheep Grazing
- Work With ODFW on Transplant Opportunities

► Columbian sharp-tailed grouse

- Evaluated Habitat for Suitability

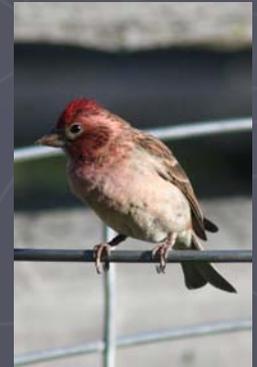


photo © James Ownby

7. Conduct M&E activities to evaluate and adapt management strategies.

► Methods:

- ODFW Big Game Survey
- Sage Grouse Survey
- Bat Grid Survey
- Small Mammal Survey
- Amphibian Survey
- Habitat Surveys
 - HEP (Habitat Evaluation Procedure)
 - Photo Points
 - Noxious Weed Mapping
- Point Count Survey
- Aquatic Habitat and Population Assessments
 - Aquatic Habitat Assessment
 - Annual Stream Temperature Monitoring
 - Scheduled Multiple-pass Removal (Depletion) Estimates for Redband Trout



8. Protect cultural resources on the project.

► Methods:

- Comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act







06/30/2003





04/06/2006



Questions / Comments?



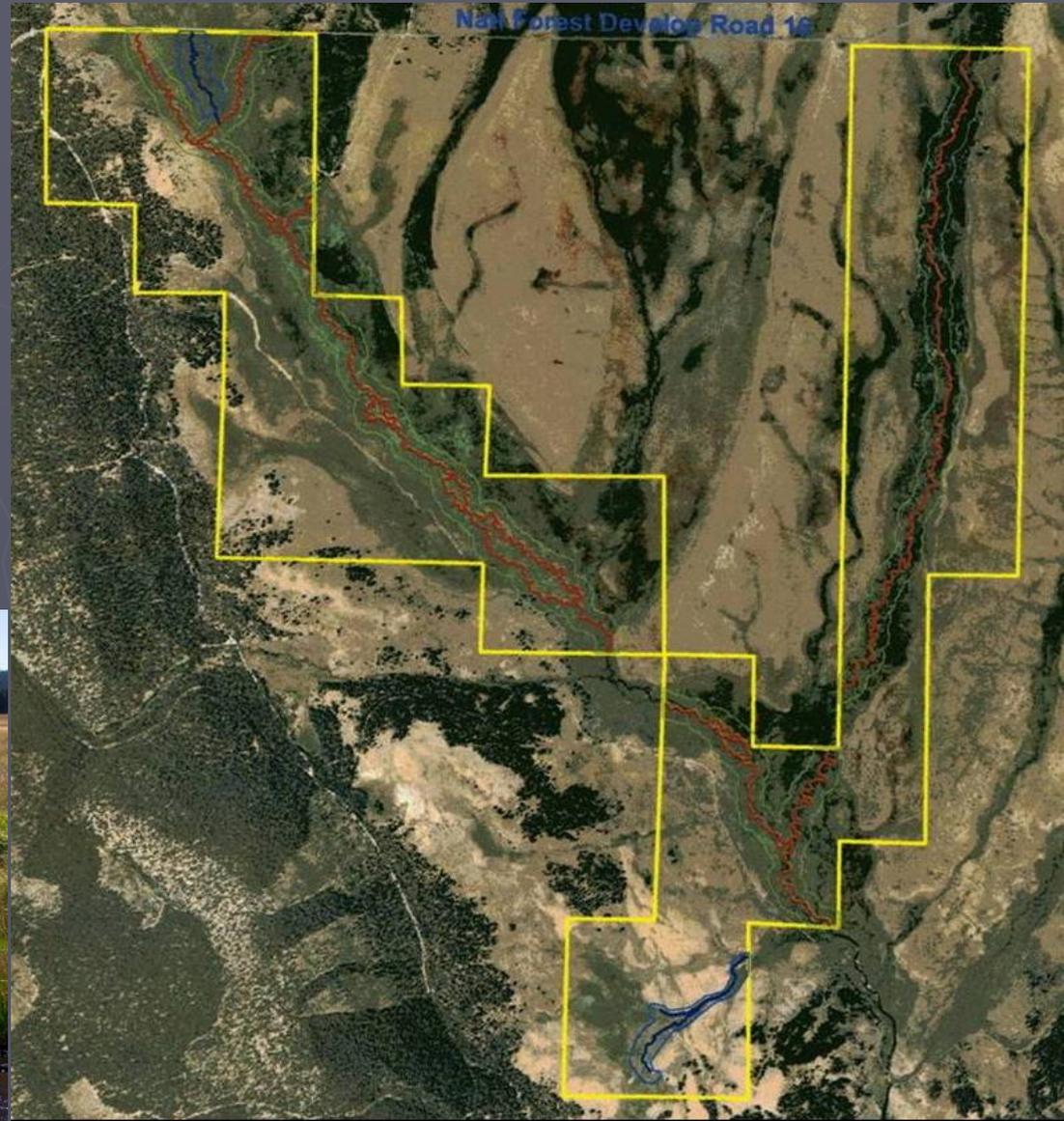
Objectives for Logan Valley

1. Improve riparian condition and complexity on 7 miles of stream.
2. Improve 1760 acres of upland, forest and wet meadow habitats.
3. Maintain, restore and protect fish habitat and fish passage connectivity.
4. Conduct M&E activities to evaluate and adapt management strategies.
5. Protect cultural resources on the project.

1. Improve riparian condition and complexity on 7 miles of stream.

► Methods:

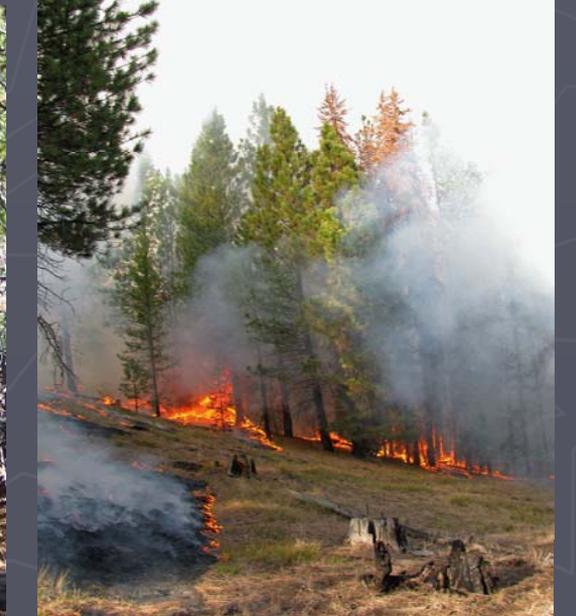
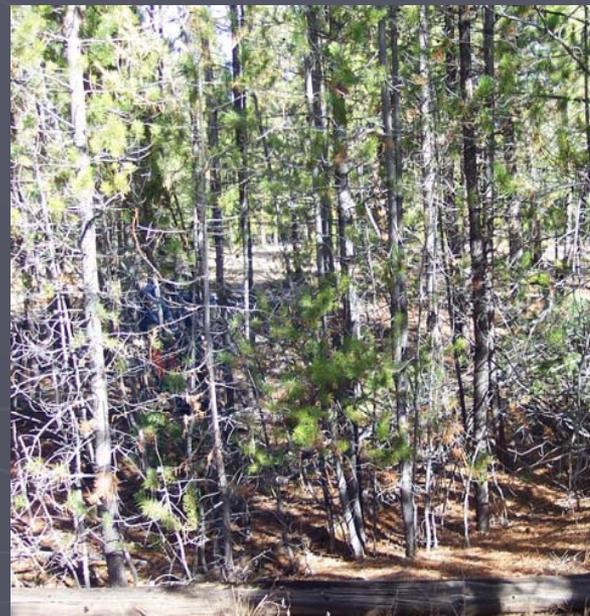
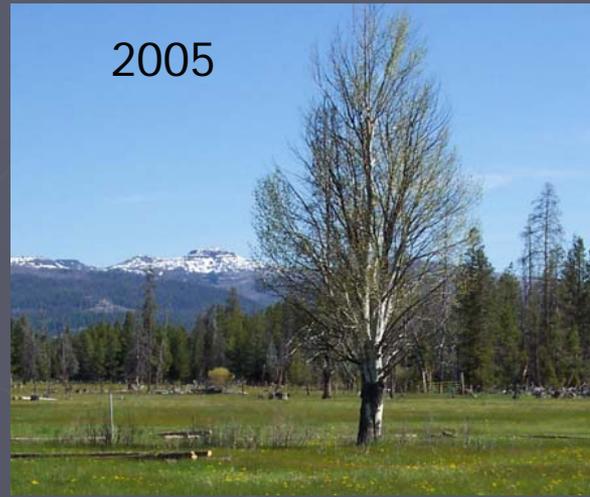
- Livestock Management
- Planting Riparian
- CREP
 - 345 Acres
 - 10.5 Miles
 - 150ft Buffer



2. Improve 1760 acres of upland, forest and wet meadow habitats.

► Methods:

- Noxious Weed Mapping and Control
- Irrigation
- Fencing Aspen and Willow Stands
- Forest Thinning
- Controlled Burns



3. Maintain, restore and protect fish habitat and fish passage connectivity.

► Methods:

- Cattle Grazing
- CREP
- Fish Screens



4. Conduct M&E activities to evaluate and adapt management strategies.

► Methods:

- ODFW Big Game Survey
- Bat Grid Survey
- Small Mammal Survey
- Amphibian Survey
- Habitat Surveys
 - HEP (Habitat Evaluation Procedure)
 - Photo Points
 - Noxious Weed Mapping
- Point Count Survey
- Aquatic Habitat and Population Assessments
 - Aquatic Habitat Assessment
 - Annual Stream Temperature Monitoring
 - Scheduled Multiple-pass Removal (Depletion) Estimates for Redband Trout
 - Stream Discharge Monitoring
 - Stream Channel Cross Section Monitoring
 - Annual Bull Trout Spawning Surveys



5. Protect cultural resources on the project.

► Methods:

- Comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act



Oregon Semaphore Grass

(*Pleuropogon oregonus*)







Snow Depth: March 2006



Snow Depth: April 2006



Snow Depth: April 2007



Changes in Water within the same Season

Middle of May



First of October





Questions / Comments?



06/02/2003