

O Bar O (North Pasture) Prescription Notes

- **For the Upland Areas:**

- Take (grub) approximately 100% on uplands
- In low-lying areas that could be considered swales, then prescription should be the same as in upland areas (90-100% removal.)
- Leave several very small brush piles for quail (especially near stock-ponds) and within 50-100 yards of side slopes. Brush piles should be scattered at least 100-200 yards apart
- Burn other larger piles



- Example of piles and spacings that may be appropriate
- **For the Smaller Drainages: Small drainages can be defined as having sandy bottoms of approximately 10-20 feet in width.**
- There are approximately around 10 or so smaller drainages included in the area that was surveyed for cultural resources.
 - For the smaller drainages, the group consensus was to take approximately 70-80% of mesquites.
 - Leave several small brush piles for quail spaced 300ft to 600ft apart
 - Also, leave good shade trees for deer, quail, and livestock
 - Good shade tree attributes:
 - low lying branches
 - 4-6" trunk diameter from ground level to 2 feet above the ground

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- Leave trees may be flagged by AZGFD LRP Coordinator, ranch manager, and other willing participants.



- **For Large Drainages: Larger drainages can be defined as having sandy bottoms of over 60 feet in width, with an accompanying flood plain.**
- There are approximately 2 large drainages in the project area that was surveyed for cultural resources.
- **For the Side Slopes into Large Drainages:**
- Leave all trees/shrubs in some of the “fingers” (small drainages leading into the larger drainage) intermittently, approximately every 200 yards or so, for quail corridors leading from one drainage to another. Try to avoid “lookouts” (defined below)
- On average, Take 70-75% of mesquites
 - In areas with a lot of yuccas, take closer to 80% of Mesquite, depending on the amount of yucca present. . Overall, cover should be reduced by at least 70%.

- In areas with fewer other shrubs or yuccas, take closer to 60%.
- On areas with higher elevation, or “lookouts”, take 80-90%. These areas are approaching the upland areas.
- Leave some smaller piles as well for quail cover (strategically placed, not on areas where cleared 80-90%). Piles should be left near the junction that defines uplands from slopes.
- Pile grubbed trees approximately 0-50 yards from slopes
- **For the Floodplains/bottom of major drainages:**
 - Take 50% of the trees
 - Leave the good shade trees
 - Taller trees with basal diameter of 6” or > measured from the ground to 2 foot above ground level (See above).
 - Avoid disturbing any vegetation growing in the wash bottom itself, as any disturbance may lead to increased erosion in these Sandy Wash sites.
 - Low-level Shrubs (=/ $<$ than 5’ and other woody tree species), other than mesquite should be left throughout major drainages (floodplains) to provide cover and food for mule deer and quail.
 - Create pronghorn corridors that are at least 300 feet wide and placed along “overlook” ridges leading from one upland area to another. In areas where yuccas dominate, all mesquite should be removed to establish corridor. In areas without yucca, mesquite removal should be 90-100% removal.
 - Pile and burn all trees grubbed from floodplain/drainage or move them to other areas



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Other Take-away Notes:

- It is better to leave too many brush piles than too few for quail. If there are too many for pronghorn visibility or to gather cattle effectively, they can always be burned!
- When making brush piles, try not to leave any perches that avian predators would use
- This is a test area to see how we can better with our brush treatments for the betterment of the land, cattle, wildlife, and people.