



# SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA



SECTION

November 2007

<http://azrangelands.org>

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## SRM President's Message, November 2007

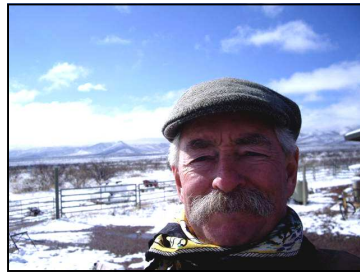
*"Start by doing what's necessary, then what's possible, and suddenly you are doing the impossible."* St. Francis of Assisi

As a now fully ripened lame duck President it would be appropriate to at last throw out a number of outrageous proposals for radical change as well as a few preposterous presidential pardons.

But I will spare you the drama for the moment.

By my reckoning this is the last president's message

to be cranked out under this term of office. This task comes with tremendous performance pressure. It is important to say something important each time and in the process educate and edify the members while at the same time inspire the young and rejuvenate the wise and windblown. This is not easy with a group as diverse and independent minded as our members tend to be.



The "un"savory, free range, grass-fed, lame duck, Dennis Moroney

*"Celebrating the Successes of Collaborative Groups" will feature many of these innovative approaches to solving some of our most vexing problems in managing rangeland ecosystems.*

We still have lots of problems facing us in the world of range management, things like persistent drought, budget constraints, and unenlightened politics continue to challenge our creativity; recurrent rumors of a resurrection of the much maligned and discredited Universal Soil Loss Equation as applied in the Terrestrial Ecosystem Survey; and accounts of the misuse of utilization data frustrate our sense of justice, drain our professional and financial energy and leave us scratching our heads and asking if we hadn't al-

## Summer Meeting -RECAP

The Arizona Section Summer Meeting was held in early August on the West Fork of the Black River. We had a good turnout and the weather was better than we could have expected. Al Medina, Jim Sprinkle, George Zaines and their crew presented a high quality educational program about riparian system restoration and monitoring. During the field sessions, several monitoring methods were demonstrated and compared, which led to very engaging discussions about the factors influencing and affecting the streams. In the evening, we enjoyed presentations about the progress and social implications of the Mexican grey wolf reintroduction program in Arizona and New Mexico. Day and night we had the good fortune to revel in the company of friends and colleagues, surrounded by some of the

## SRM President's Message continued...

ready been down this road.

But in spite of these frustrations, a great deal of progress has been made on the ground throughout the southwest and in Arizona in particular over the last 15 years or so. In fact there are many outstanding examples of cooperation, shared goal setting, and successful management actions on the land through the work of an amazing variety of collaborative resource management groups. These collaborative groups come in all sizes and shapes but share the common ground of working together to solve problems on the ground. Many were born out of adversity and a sincere desire to find a better way. All are committed to the sustainable management of our shared natural resources, and each in it's own way has played a role in changing the way we do business on the ground.

This year's winter meeting of the Arizona Section will feature some of this outstanding work. Our theme "Celebrating the Successes of Collaborative Groups" will feature many of these innovative approaches to solving some of our most vexing problems in managing rangeland ecosystems. Enjoy the opportunity to visit firsthand with some of the most creative and passionate pioneers of this new way of working together to bring a civil process, and effective action to the goal of restoring and managing our rangeland resources. Be sure to register early, and join us as we return to Prescott, January 9- 11, 2008. See you soon — **Dennis Moroney**

### Summer Meeting RECAP...

prettiest country in the State. A big thanks to all of our presenters for a very informative educational program. We would also like to thank our friends on the Alpine Ranger District and White Mountain Apache Tribe for being such welcoming hosts. On a personal note, I would like to thank the Section for helping to indoctrinate my two year old twin boys into the society. Much to their mother's



Participants in the White Mountains simultaneously ruminating over breakfast and the nuances of riparian management in alpine ecosystems.

dismay, they had a terrific time and can't wait for the next SRM camping trip. Brainwash them early and often is my philosophy. Hope to see you all in Prescott in January! - **Bill Edwards**



One of the principle speakers for the summer meeting, Alvin Medina discussing stream bank stability

## From Director North, Jim Sprinkle

I am sure that many of you are like me and thought that the 2007 monsoon moisture was wide spread UNTIL you commenced collecting range monitoring data. Alas, as usual, there are some areas that missed timely monsoon rains. As you know, summer monsoon moisture is convection driven and varies widely from place to place. In preparation for a workshop in November 2007 (see below), I reviewed some data I had to provide background information on forage production as affected by climate. In the figure below, I reviewed 2003 forage production at three areas in a single large pasture separated by approximately one mile each. As you can see, forage production (implying rainfall) in this pasture varied considerably from the northern end of the pasture (1st Basin) to the southern end of the pasture (P5 Chubb Mt.). When I reviewed the Rangeview <[http://geodiva.arid.arizona.edu/dynam/rv\\_avhrr/launch.asp](http://geodiva.arid.arizona.edu/dynam/rv_avhrr/launch.asp)> infrared satellite imagery for greenness for this pasture in 2003, it verified that the northern end of the pasture received more rainfall.

As I pondered over these data, other questions came to mind. In our climate, winter moisture does not appear to greatly affect perennial forage production for our warm season dominated grasses. Mostly, winter moisture grows ephemeral annuals that provide some temporary wildlife and livestock feed; but in the lower deserts also helps fuel wildfires. However, some spring moisture that occurs when temperatures warm up can help start warm season grasses prior to summer rains. Also, some anecdotal information implies that approximately 4.5 inches of monsoon moisture is needed to enable warm season grasses set seed effectively. Is this true? What have you noticed at sites you monitor that have rain gauges? I have the following questions for which I would like to see more applied research and ranch data:

**How much spring moisture is required to keep warm season grasses healthy?**

**How much summer moisture is required to keep warm season grasses healthy?**

**How bad can it get for native warm season grasses and still have them survive?**

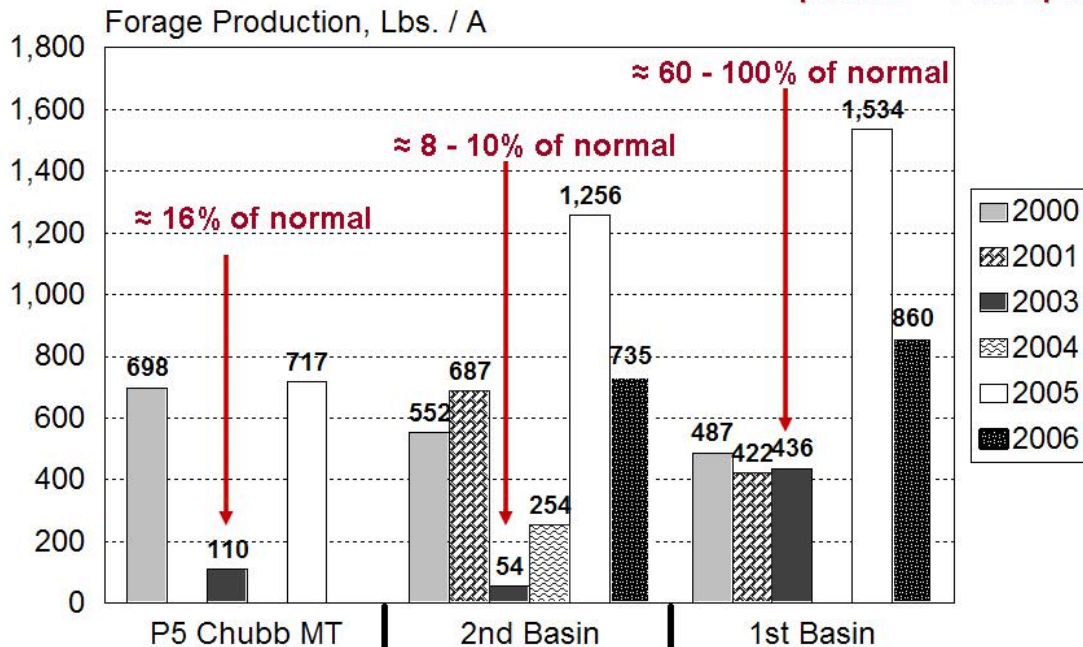
**How does this vary by soil type and forage species?**

**What combinations of rainfall events favor what forage species?**

## Greenback Forage Production 2000 to 2006

### Methodist Pasture

3 areas in 2003 in same pasture ≈ 1 mi. apart



Forage Production Shown in 2000 and 2001 adjusted for forage utilization; no cattle present 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Forage production for 1st Basin in 2000 contained annuals and data shown is adjusted downward 30% because of this.



## Spatial and Temporal Variability of the Riparian Areas of Arizona

By George Zaimes

In the state of Arizona you can find riparian areas in high elevation forests, mid-elevation woodlands to low-elevation shrublands and desert grasslands. These different elevation regions have significant difference in temperature and precipitation regimes that influence not only

*Large floods are regenerative mechanisms for riparian species because they can wash away or throw down the old vegetation opening sites to be re-colonized by younger riparian vegetation.*

the upland vegetation but also the riparian. In addition riparian areas can be found adjacent to different types or sizes of water bodies such as large rivers, streams or small creeks, large lakes and reservoirs or small ponds. All these factors lead to the high natural variability of riparian areas in the state.

But why are these areas unique compared to their uplands? What makes them so different that they are called “ribbons of green?”

The three main characteristics that differentiate riparian areas are: a) water, b) soil and c) vegetation (Figure 2). Riparian areas are adjacent to a water body that means more water available for these areas compared to the uplands. This excess water is the most critical characteristic of the three. The adjacent water body also impacts the soils. First of all these soils are much wetter and can be completely saturated for periods of time. In addition erosional and depositional processes of the adjacent water body leads to frequent disturbances of the riparian soils. Riparian soils are considered much

younger and undeveloped compared to their upland counterparts. Typically when you walk along a stream you see exposed banks because of erosion. If you look carefully along these exposed banks you can see different layers of soil material because of the different magnitude flooding events that caused the deposition. Both the greater water availability and different soils in these riparian areas lead to the vegetative uniqueness of these areas. These areas have much denser vegetation that is also typically different. The vegetation occupying the riparian areas is adapted to the wetter soil conditions and their disturbances.

Riparian areas are disturbance driven systems. Disturbances in these areas are much more frequent than uplands. The main distur-



Figure 1. Aerial view of riparian vegetation along the San Pedro (photo courtesy of BLM).

bance of riparian areas is flooding. Unfortunately by calling flooding a disturbance, it gives a negative interpretation. Flooding is actually part of the riparian ecosystem and plays many important roles for their maintenance. Many agree that it should not be considered a disturbance. Large floods are re-

generative mechanisms for riparian species because they can wash away or throw down the old vegetation opening sites to be re-colonized by younger riparian vegetation. In addition these floods replenish the soils by depositing sediments and nutrients.

Typically after a flood event in the arid and semi-arid regions there is a drought period for several years. During this period the water width of the stream will decrease and as a result you will see encroachment by the riparian vegetation. Of course if the drought is for an extensively long time and/or very severe it can cause the death of the riparian vegetation.

This cycle of floods and drought periods is common for the semi-arid and arid regions and impacts the

temporal variation of riparian areas. So through time the riparian vegetation can increase (droughts) decrease (floods or droughts) in area but also change in structure, composition and age. All these changes occur in much shorter time intervals compared to changes in the adjacent uplands.

Another important factor to consider about the riparian areas of the state is that we are in the western United States. In the

eastern United States, precipitation is greater and evapotranspiration potential is less than the western United States so eastern riparian areas can maintain more lush vegetation. Even the uplands of the eastern United States can maintain lush vegetation. In contrast the western United States and particularly the southwest are more arid. Determining the transition line between riparian and upland terres-

## Spatial and Temporal Variability of the Riparian Areas of Arizona continued...

trial systems in this part of the country is usually easy (Figure 1) since upland vegetation is typically sparse. The pathways that water follows to reach streams that can heavily influence the riparian areas are also different between the eastern and western United States. In the eastern United States, more rainfall water infiltrates the soil resulting in more subsurface flow reaching the stream and thus more soil moisture. In the western United States, rainfall moves to the stream primarily as overland flow.

From the discussion above it is apparent that riparian areas in the state of Arizona have high naturally spatial and temporal variability making managing these areas very complex. In addition, when managing these areas social aspects need to also be considered making managing decisions even more intriguing. Many stakeholders are interested in these areas that can have different views and opinions.

The first step to properly manage riparian areas should be understanding riparian areas, their processes and their natural spatial and temporal variability. A major tool to help this understanding would be ecological sites descriptions. Ecological sites are

unique types of land with physical characteristics that differ from the adjacent lands in their ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation. While ecological sites typically differentiate riparian areas from the uplands, in most cases they are not differentiated from each other. By developing ecological sites descriptions for the riparian areas of the state would really help proper management decisions on this natural resource.

To find out more about riparian areas check out the educational web-module “Arizona’s Riparian Areas” at <http://ag.arizona.edu/extension/riparian/> and the Univeristy of Arizona Cooperative Extension publication “Understanding Arizona’s Riparian areas” at: <http://cals.arizona.edu/pubs/natresources/az1432.pdf>.

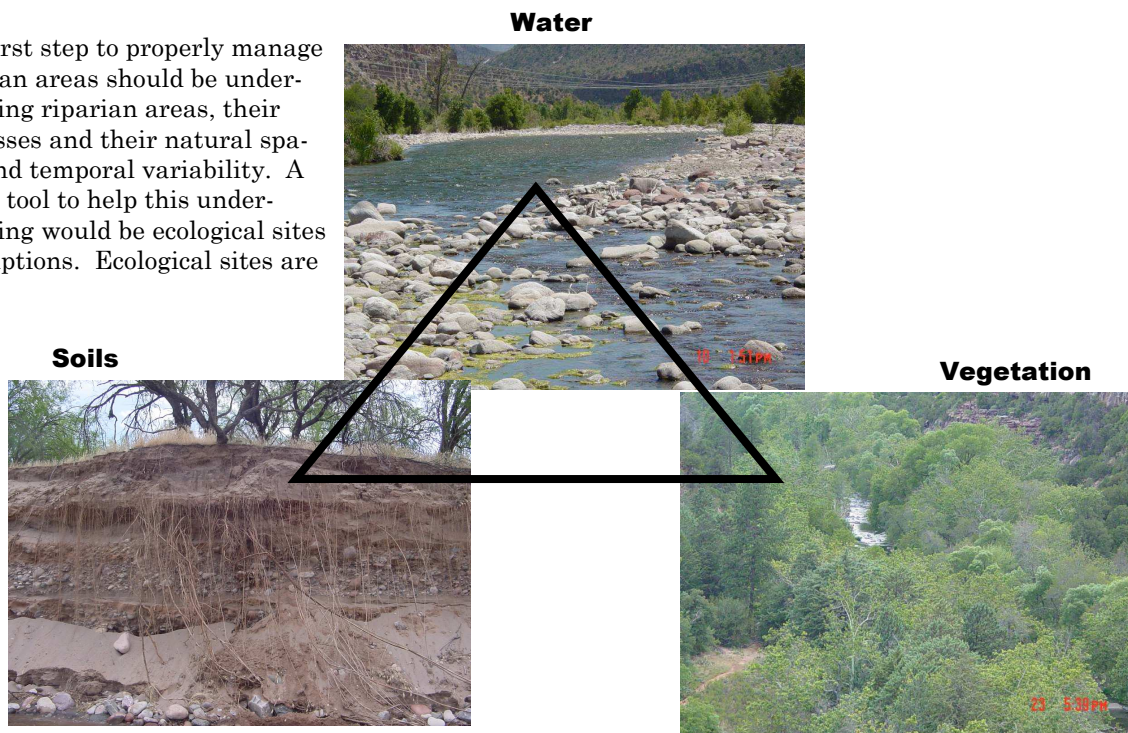


Figure 2. Water, soil and vegetation characterize the riparian areas compared to their adjacent uplands (photos courtesy of George Zaimes and Doug Green).

*The editorial staff would like to extend a special thanks to George Zaimes for providing our newsletter with this exclusive article.*



## Tierra Seca, the University of Arizona

As of October, the club has participated in a couple of functions to help raise funding towards their trip to the Annual SRM meeting in Kentucky. The meeting in the White Mountains was a nice break from the desert and it was a pleasure to once again see everyone and listen to all the great speakers that took time out of their busy schedule to help put on and organize such a great meeting. Also, the Research

Insights in Semiarid Ecosystems (RISE) poster presentation and conference was another great event where education and research really began to open eyes about the variety of projects taken on by a variety of graduate students. Another project that the club is currently participating in is working with the BLM and NRCS in monitoring with on the Empire/Cienega Ranch just southeast of Tucson. This gives members experience with field work and also lets them apply

the principles of inventory, monitoring, range practices and principles that they have learned in classes throughout the years.

We also plan on attending the winter meeting of AZ SRM and representing the club and Undergraduate Range Management Exam (URME) team. Expect T-shirts to be in and of course, for sale! This year, they will be white t-shirts with a new and rather interesting saying that starts on the front and continues onto the back. So, if there are any requests ahead of time, be sure to let Katie know at [kmlee@email.arizona.edu](mailto:kmlee@email.arizona.edu) so we will have enough shirts for everyone!

In the midst of our fundraising, we have seven members who will be participating in the URME in Kentucky this year. They began studying for the exam in the first week of school (mid-August) and have management objectives for each week up to the exam (late January).

Even with all the excitement of classes and studying, the club is also attempting to interact with new students and possibly trying to get an interest sparked in range management. Currently, the school has approximately 4 wildlife option students for every 1 range option student! Every once in a while we will pick up a person who is interested and from another major and they are more than welcome to join the club. Other than that, the club is keeping its head above silt beds and Buffelgrass.

– **Katie Lee**



After so many transects, you have to have a little fun with the plot frames...(in picture in order: Heather Dial, Alayna Sandford, Teresa Van Diest)

## Arizona SRM in Mexico, 1972

As the winter months approach (and I hope they are packing some Pacific Decadal storms with them), I thought it would be interesting to revisit the 1972 winter meeting held in Hermosillo, Mexico. The joint meeting with the Mexico Section was a three day program with presentations on water development, revegetation, ranges and cattle of Sonora, range management education, and the future of the profession. More specific presentation topics were Buffelgrass pasture establishment and management, and the development of horizontal wells. From what I read briefly online, horizontal wells are useful in situations where a shallow aquifer extends laterally for a considerable distance, and they can provide increased yield from low productivity aquifers.

The field portion of the meeting included visits to the State Experimental Ranch of the Center of Cattle Investigations of the State of Sonora (CIPES) and the Experimental Farm of the University of Sonora. On the final day of the meeting, a fieldtrip was made to the coast of Hermosillo, and the group toured a ranch and some irrigated pastures. According to Milton Sechrist, Arizona Section President, over 80 members made the trip including many people from San Carlos. You know, it would be great to learn more about this meeting directly from any members who were there. Feel free to write and share a story for the next newsletter! **-Willie Sommers, Section Historian**

## Report Director South:

### A Guaranteed Treatment for Lice

I was asked to write this article for our next newsletter. Instead of an article that was about the great summer some of you had, the varied dealings with different agencies, or the ever fluctuating cattle markets we all complain about, I thought I would change pace and share an old timer's animal husbandry technique.

As some of you know, I come from a long line of ranchers, miners and what-not's. I was raised as an old school kid in a new paced world and I tend to lean toward the same temperaments as my ancestors. I have heard many old stories from my dad, granddad and old relatives that were born in times before fences of how things used to be. One particular story I can remember I heard at a family reunion in Nutrioso, Arizona. Now I know that this may not be a "politically correct" tale to share, it is one of many about how some of us have found out the hard way of what not to do and I am sure some of you can relate to it. My grandmother's grandfather Hank Sharp, a tough old codger and sometimes "notorious" old SOB in that part of the country; homesteaded Dry Valley. In that cool part of Arizona they had seen their share of pestilences that occasionally plague our rangelands.

Hank Sharp had several children and grandchildren. Two in particular helped Hank do the daily task of managing the ranch. "Uncle" Weg the son and Charlie the grandson were good, reliable hands and knew how to obey Hanks ever present directions. They had been experiencing a particularly dry fall and had many cases of lice and screw worms in their cow herd including

old Elsie the milk cow. After numerous complaints from the housewife and girls about picking lice off themselves, Hank decided it was time to finish it once and for all. Grabbing a couple paint brushes, a bucket and a tin of kerosene, Hank called the boys out to the barn on a late afternoon to remedy this old cow.

After being rubbed up against the barn wall, manured and snot streaked, the boys successfully tethered the annoyed cow to the snubbing post. Hank poured the bucket full of kerosene, handed over the paint brushes and said "go to it boys, dinners wait'n". Subsequent to the many dictations of how to properly douse a cow, the job was finished; at least up to the boys' standards and for what little daylight would allow. Hank, not as pleased with the work that the boys had accomplished, decided he needed to make a final judgment of a job well done. Bending down close to the cow to make sure all the lice were dead near the utters, Hank struck a match to see by in the failing twilight. Realizing his mistake too late, Hank was knocked on his butt by a blazing cow that was screaming and twisting around on the end of her rope. The cow, successfully snapping off

the snubbing post and tearing down half the barn, took off at full speed across the dry meadow. After the initial shock of what just occurred had worn off, the boys tore out after her leaving poor old Hank still sitting on his hind end. Many rounds around the barn lot later and putting out a few spot fires along the way, the boys finally caught up with old Elsie. By this time, she was down to a smoldering crisp, but none the less, alive. It was back to the barn with the poor old cow and to the dumb struck, embarrassed old Hank with the final words of "well, we know not to do that again!" So, I'm sure time or the school of hard knocks has taught you kerosene is flammable and should not be used for the treatment of pests. Please do yourself a favor, next time you decide to rid your cow of lice, buy the expensive stuff; because it would be less expensive than trying to explain what you were doing in the first place and why you started the next wildfire without alerting the proper authorities.

**-Katie Cline, Director South**

*Editor's note: The cow reportedly lived happily ever after, although milk production was notably less despite having eliminated the ectoparasite problem.*

### ***Why Don't Cows Get Pregnant - Climate Variability Impacts and Supplementation Opportunities to Optimize Cattle Production.***

On Nov. 26 (Gallup, NM), 27 (Camp Verde), and 28 (Benson), University of Arizona Cooperative Extension, with the assistance of Arizona Feeds, Cargill Animal Nutrition, Crystalyx, Fort Dodge, Novartis, and Pfizer, will present a program entitled: ***Why Don't Cows Get Pregnant - Climate Variability Impacts and Supplementation Opportunities to Optimize Cattle Production.*** The program will address some aspects of animal physiology and their relationship to climatic variability. Included in the workshop will be a Simulation Game, *Are You Smarter Than a Cow?* that will explore profitability as influenced by supplementation, culling, and randomly allocated climatic events. To participate in the workshop and join in the ensuing discussion, contact Susan Bolt (bolt@ag.arizona.edu) or Jim Sprinkle at 928-474-4160 or see the flyer included in this newsletter.

## Vote for your new Section Officers — 2008

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### Candidate– Vice-President

**Alvin L. Medina**— I was raised on a family farm in northern New Mexico where I got my passion for the outdoors, agriculture and working with people. There's something special about being part of a community where you share your skills rather than selling them. This ideal led me to a career in public service. For the past 33 years, I have worked in range and wildlife research and management for State and Federal agencies. I enjoy resolving resource problems and imparting technology. As a scientist, I researched solutions on controversial issues, i.e., livestock grazing, monitoring methods, and habitat restoration. I provide technical support to USDA Forest Service International Forestry and USAID programs on questions related to research and management of range, wildlife and habitat restoration. I maintain an outreach technology program in Mexico to work with resource managers on riparian and wetland restoration projects. None the least, I enjoy mentoring young students in the science and art of habitat management.

It's indeed a honor to be a candidate for vice president of the AZ Section of SRM, where the members aspire to share their knowledge, practice their professions with the highest personal integrity and professional ethics. Some of the best range scientists and managers in this country have led this organization. I strongly believe AZ-SRM is an essential technology source that can provide guidance to managers, decision makers, and the public on issues of rangeland health. I further believe it should provide a vision for management of AZ rangelands, and promote the mentorship of future range professionals. Everyday, rangeland professionals are deciding the future use of our rangelands. I believe such professionals should be a connected member of SRM. When questions of rangeland health arise, AZ-SRM should be actively engaged in dialogue and discovery. Elected or not, I pledge to continue to draw on my skills to promote the goals of SRM, work to sustain and better our resources and communities of the Southwest, and serve the public.

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### Candidate- Director North

**Kenneth Gishi (Holbrook)** I am honored to be nominated for Director North. I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Environmental Resources, with an emphasis in rangeland ecology, from Arizona State University in 1997. My childhood was split between growing up in Holbrook, AZ and the Navajo reservation. My family has raised cattle and sheep in the past and still maintains a small cattle ranch on the Navajo reservation. I recently moved back to Holbrook to a new position with the NRCS as a Rangeland Management Specialist in the Navajo Nation Ecological Site Correlation Office. Before that I was a Rangeland Management Specialist for the NRCS in the Phoenix Area Office for three years. Prior to that, I worked for the BIA for 7 years as a Natural Resource Specialist and Rangeland Management Specialist in Tuba City, AZ and Gallup, NM. I have been involved with the state section since 2004. My past work experience has given the opportunity to travel throughout the state and work with some of the best range professions in the state. I look forward to taking a more active role in the section and contributing toward the SRM mission. I would consider it a privilege and honor to serve as Director North.

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### Candidate- Director South

**Pete Sundt (Safford)** I was born and raised in Houston, but got out of there at 19 and went West. First got into range livestock with goats in the mountains south of Arivaca, and at one time spent a year traveling with a wife, two young children, a horse, a burro and ten goats in the mountains near Florence and Prescott. I carried science books under my arm as I herded the goats through the Arizona Uplands. When the Forest Service explained that nomadic pastoralism is illegal I decided to go to school and learn rangeland biology. Although interrupted by a quixotic summer in Baja California living among goatherders and several years homesteading and working for ranchers in Aravaipa Canyon, I finally completed BS and MS degrees in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at University of Arizona in 1988.

Planning to go on to a PhD I kept getting distracted by consulting jobs. One was in San Luis Potosi and another in Puebla, Mexico, again working among goatherders on range management issues. When the huge Gray Ranch in southwest New Mexico was sold by The Nature Conservancy I received the contract to establish a conservation easement monitoring plan, over 100 study plots in 500 square miles of private land. That led to similar contracts with the nearby Malpai Borderlands Group, with the Ladder and Armendaris ranches, with the Safford BLM, the Clifton Forest Service and others.

I joined SRM to get the journal, but the high quality of recent meetings of the AZ section has convinced me that the group is full of bright and knowledgeable people with whom it is a pleasure to interact. I think the section should continue to support meetings that discuss and illuminate state-of-the-art range science tailored for Arizona, as well as the Natural Resources school for young people. My goal as Director will be to help the section achieve the highest quality possible in these programs.

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**Candidate- Director South**

**Alisha Phipps (Tucson)** Hi, my name is Alisha Phipps and I have been nominated for Director South. I recently was hired on as the new Rangeland Management Specialist in the Tucson NRCS field office. I have been a member of the SRM since 2004. I grew up in Mesa, Arizona. My family comes from a farming and ranching background in South-eastern Arizona. Ever since I was little I knew I wanted a job doing something outdoors dealing with agriculture. I wasn't quite sure where to focus my attention until my high school Ag. Advisor talked me into joining the FFA Range Management judging team. While on the team I came to really enjoy the subject, but I didn't know yet what I could do with this knowledge in any profession. After high school I attended the University of Arizona. I changed my majors a couple times, started with Large Animal Veterinary Science and then changed to Animal Science with an Equine option. It still didn't feel quite right. I recalled liking Range Management in high school and decided to look into a degree in that. I took a couple range classes and was hooked. In 2004 I received a Bachelor of Science in Rangeland Science. While attending the UofA I was a Student Range Intern with the NRCS for almost 2 years. After graduating I found a job with the University of Arizona, Cooperative Extension in Wilcox, AZ. For two years I was the Rangeland Monitoring Specialist working in a cooperative agreement with the BLM and USFS. While monitoring on BLM and USFS lands I covered much of Graham, Greenlee and Cochise counties. In my current position with the NRCS I cover much of Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz counties. Through my experience I have come to appreciate the diversity of Arizona's lands and ranchers. With each area there are different concerns and issues that professionals and ranchers have to be aware of and address.

I am honored to have been nominated for the position of Director South. Over the past couple years I have enjoyed the professional SRM meetings I have attended and would like a chance to further my involvement with the section and society. Range Management is often said to be an art and a science. Sometimes it can be difficult to get these two qualities to coincide. I believe that the SRM provides a chance for professionals and producers to meet on a level standing and share ideas. It provides the opportunity for generations to meet and pass on wisdom or introduce new methods. As Director South I would like to encourage these exchanges.

**Arizona Section Society for Range Management**

**Election for 2008 Officers**

1. Vice President (Vote for one)

\_\_\_\_\_ **Alvin L. Medina**

2. Director North (Vote for one)

\_\_\_\_\_ **Kenneth Gishi**

3. Director South (Vote for one)

\_\_\_\_\_ **Pete Sundt**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Alisha Phipps**

**PLEASE select one candidate for each office.  
Mail completed ballot no later than December  
31st, 11:59 PM, 2007 to:  
Byron Lambeth, Secretary/Treasurer  
AZ Section SRM  
6221 N. 15th Street  
Phoenix AZ 85014**

\* Save money and include ballot with registration for the winter meeting

**Abstract titles with Arizona authors -2007 SRM Annual Meeting-** The following is a list of contributors to the 2007 SRM meetings in Reno NV. Congratulations and we thank you for your stellar representation and hard work for the section, state and resource!

**The Ecology of Ecological Site Descriptions.** *Steve Archer. School of Natural Resources, Tucson, AZ, USA.*

**Adaptive grazing management on the Santa Rita Experimental Range.** *Jennifer Arnold-Musa 1, Mark Heitlinger 2, Mitch McClaran 2, Andrew McGibbon 3 and George Ruyle 2. 1USDA-NRCS Tucson Field Office, Tucson, AZ; 2University of Arizona, School of Natural Resources, Tucson, AZ; 3Santa Rita Ranch, Green Valley, AZ.*

**Small-Scale Spatial Variation and Soil Nutrient Properties in a Semi-Arid Riparian Community.** *Tricia Balluff, Jessica King and Douglas Green. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Mesa, AZ, USA.*

**Herbicide screening for the control of saltcedar and Russian olive along Chinle Creek in Northeastern Arizona.** *John Brock. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Wanner Hall, Mesa, AZ, USA.*

**Natural Resources Management Education at Arizona State University: The Polytechnic Campus Model.** *John Brock, Ward Brady, Douglas Green, William Miller, Gary Whyson, Alvin Mushkatel, Kelly Steele and Eddie Alford. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Wanner Hall, Mesa, AZ, USA.*

**Connecting Range Managers to Climate Change Information within the State and Transition Model Framework.** *Michael Crimmins 1, George Zaines 2 and Chris Jones 3. 1University of Arizona, Dept. Soil Water and Environmental Sciences, Tucson, AZ; 2University of Arizona, School of Natural Resources, Tucson, AZ; 3University of Arizona, Cooperative Extension, Globe, AZ.*

**Range monitoring and electronic data recording - It's not just about time!** *Del Despain 1, Robert Sandberg 2 and Robin Grumbles 3. 1University of Arizona Cooperative Extension - Mohave County, St. George, UT; 2BLM - Arizona Strip Field Office, St. George, UT; 3University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Mohave County, Kingman, AZ.*

**Travelogues: OHV, Conflict, and Collaboration.** *Lawrence Fisher. U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, Tuc., AZ.*

**Comparing the seed bank of heavily and lightly grazed desert shrub communities in Glen Canyon NRA.** *Shawn Gerrity. National Park Service - Resource Management, Page, AZ.*

**Transitioning the Parker 3-step method to quadrat based methods on several grazing allotments in Arizona.** *John Hays, Jr. 1, George Ruyle 1 and Judith Dyess 2. 1BSE Room 301, Tucson, AZ, USA; 2USDA Forest Service Southwest Region, Albuquerque, NM,*

**Regionally adapted Alkali sacaton allows for a market-based approach to rangeland restoration in southern Nevada.** *Mary Hershendorfer, Ramona Garner and Gayle Marrs-Smith.*

**Ecosystem Services and Rangelands - Traditions and Transitions.** *Fehmi Jeffrey. School of Natural Resources BSE 325, Tuc., AZ,*  
**Soil temperature and respiration following restoration in a central Arizona riparian zone.** *Jessica King, Tricia Balluff and Douglas Green. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Mesa, AZ.*

**Comparing short and long-term effects of grazing systems, precipitation and mesquite on grass dynamics.** *Fadzayi Mashiri, Mitchel McClaran and Jeffrey Fehmi. The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ.*

**Evaluation of the Potential of Remote Sensing Technologies for the Post Fire Classification of Habitats on the Rodeo-Chediski Fire.** *Christopher McAdams and William Miller. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Mesa, AZ, USA.*

**Validating Three Monitoring Methods as Indicators of Runoff and Erosion.** *Rachel McGee. University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ.*

**Comparison of Diet Characteristics of Two Pronghorn Herds in North Central Arizona.** *William Miller, Melissa Drake and Lauren Colliver. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Mesa, Arizona, USA.*

**Biomass estimation for eight Desert Grassland perennial grass species using allometric equations.** *Aleta Nafus, Mitch McClaran and Chad McMurtry. University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.*

**The impact of rock check dams on sediment retention in Southeastern Arizona.** *Mary Nichols 1 and Kim McReynolds 2. 1USDA-ARS, Tucson, AZ; 2Arizona Cooperative Extension, Wilcox, AZ.*

**Quantitative impacts of rock check dams on soil moisture.** *Chad Reed 1, Mary Nichols 2 and Kim McReynolds. 1University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; 2USDA-ARS, Tucson, AZ.*

**Woody debris in desert grasslands?** *Jenna Root, Chloe Tewksbury, Steve Archer and Chad McMurtry. School of Natural Resources, Tucson, AZ*

**The Role of Fire in the Northern Great Plains.** *Carolyn Hull Sieg. USDA Forest Service, Flagstaff, AZ, US.*

**The Water for Wildlife Project: Improving access and safety for wildlife at livestock water developments.** *Daniel Taylor 1 and Stuart Tuttle 2. 1Bat Conservation International, Austin, TX; 2USDANatural Resources Conservation Service, Flagstaff, AZ.*

**Modeled soil organic carbon responses to grazing and woody encroachment in a semi-desert grassland.** *Heather Throop 1,2, Steve Archer 1, Mitchel McClaran 1, Dennis Ojima 3, Cindy Keough 3 and William Parton 3. 1School of Natural Resources, Tucson, AZ, United States; 2Biology Department, Las Cruces, NM, United States; 3Natural Resources Ecology Lab, Ft Collins, CO.*

**Traditional Piñon Pine Management in the Kawich Range, NV.** *Rebecca Toupal 1 and Richard Arnold 2. 1Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Tucson, AZ; 2Las Vegas Indian Center, Las Vegas, NV.*

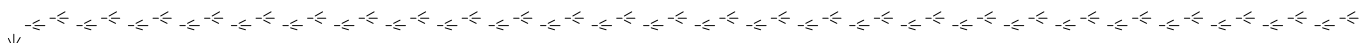
### Abstract titles with Arizona authors -2007 SRM Annual Meeting continued...

**The use of livestock water developments by bats in the Southwestern United States.** *Stuart Tuttle 1, Carol Chambers and Daniel Taylor 3. 1USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service , Flagstaff, AZ, USA; 3Bat Conservation International, Austin, TX.*

**Dynamic Spatial Modeling of Historical Vegetation-Bison Dynamics With GRASS GIS.** *Gary Whysong. Department of Applied Biological Sciences, Mesa, AZ*

**Spatial understanding and estimation of carbon storage in savanna landscapes.** *X. Ben Wu 1, Feng Liu 1, Edith Bai 1, Tom Boutton 1 and Steve Archer 2. 1Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; 2University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ.*

—This list was compiled by **George Ruyle**, committee chair of Research Affairs, AZ Section, SRM.



#### Membership Update

We extend a warm welcome to the new members listed below who have joined the Arizona section within the last two months. We encourage you to participate in any of our scheduled section activities so that we can become better acquainted with you.. Shai Schendel

#### **NEW MEMBERS:**

**Debbie Castle**                      **Roosevelt, AZ**

**Richard C. Collins**              **Sonoita, AZ**

**Jim F. Holder**                      **Clifton, AZ**

**Clarice Holder**                      **Clifton, AZ**

**Erin Sharp**                              **Gilbert, AZ**

Our current section membership is at 191 members. Now is the time to contact co-workers, friends and family that may be interested in joining our section! Participation in the Arizona section provides an opportunity to gain new insight and knowledge into our rangelands here in Arizona, make new friendships or contacts and promote the professional development and continuing education of our members. -**Shai Schendel**

I found two items that were left behind at the campsite at the AZ SRM summer meeting in the White Mountains:

1. 5 gal. round orange drink cooler
2. Green cloth folding chair

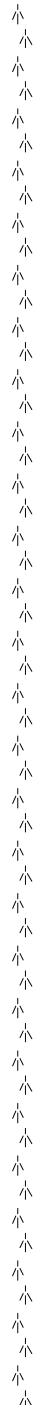
If you have lost either of these items, you can contact me at the email or phone number below to make arrangements to receive the item(s).

Thanks, Jim Sprinkle

Area Extension Agent, Animal Science & Gila County Cooperative Extension Director

P. O. Box 2844 Payson, AZ 85547

928-474-4160 phone  
email:sprinkle@ag.arizona.edu

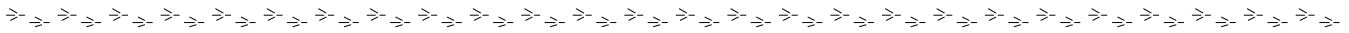


### ARIZONA SECTION SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT-2008 WINTER MEETING, January 9-10, 2008

**Prescott Resort and Conference Center-** Prescott Resort is located at 1500 Hwy 69 at the eastern edge of Prescott

**Auction –** Don't forget to bring your items for the winter auction! Your artistic, eccentric, unique, and tasty contributions have made the annual auction one of the most looked forward to events of the winter meeting, and contributes greatly toward supporting section sponsored activities. This year's auction will take place in conjunction with the mixer and banquet on Wednesday evening.

*The Editorial Staff truly appreciates the collaborative efforts by all those who have contributed to the production of this newsletter. In particular the staff would like to thank: Dennis Moroney, Bill Edwards, Jim Sprinkle, Katie Lee, Katie Cline, Willie Sommers, George Zaines, Shai Schendel, George Ruyle, and Bruce Munde for recruiting new candidates for the "Board".*





# ARIZONA SECTION SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT- 2008 WINTER MEETING

WHEN:

January 9-10, 2008

WHERE:

Prescott Resort and Conference Center - Prescott, Arizona

Important information -- Please read carefully!!!

Directions - Prescott Resort is located at 1500 Hwy 69 at the eastern edge of Prescott.

Select your meals and send completed registration form to Byron Lambeth.

BANQUET MEAL: **Select** (mark) one of the following:

Apricot Glazed Pork Loin \_\_\_\_\_ Southwestern Chicken \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Luncheon (1/10): **Select** (mark) one of the following

Prime Rib \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Salmon \_\_\_\_\_

If you desire vegetarian meals, please contact Bill Edwards.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**REGISTRATION FORM (Due December 28, 2007)**

NAME and ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

SPOUSE/CHILDREN/GUEST NAMES \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

**DO YOU BELONG TO AN SRM SECTION? Circle one: Yes / No WHICH ONE? \_\_\_\_\_**

\$100/member \_\_\_\_\_

\$110/non-member \_\_\_\_\_

\$75/student/youth/spouse \_\_\_\_\_

\$120/late registration (post 12/28/2008) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

**Registrations must be received prior to January 5, 2008 to guarantee meals**

\*\*\*\*\*  
MAIL THE REGISTRATION FORM ALONG WITH A CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:

Byron Lambeth, 6221 N. 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Phoenix, AZ 85014  
Phone: 480-748-8471, Email: byronlambeth@cox.net

MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS OUT TO **ARIZONA SRM** (SRM TIN IS 23-7161064)

Questions about the meeting or meals? Contact Bill Edwards, 520-394-6811, [waedwards@fs.fed.us](mailto:waedwards@fs.fed.us).

# Celebrating Success!!!

## Collaborations on Arizona Rangelands

ARIZONA SECTION SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT  
WINTER MEETING

January 9-10, 2007

*The focus of this symposium will be on successful collaborations across Arizona. When groups and individuals with diverse interests come together for a common goal, the results can often be far greater than any one of them originally envisions. We will be examining numerous collaborations with natural resource goals that have formed in Arizona. Presentations will discuss the formations, growing pains, sustainment challenges and ultimate resounding successes of various groups from across the State. This symposium will provide a forum for training, education, and discussion for natural resource managers, decision-makers, and practitioners regarding the applicability, and potential for resource management through collaboration. This will be a great opportunity to learn from others in your field and share ideas in a relaxing, informal setting. Join us to celebrate successful natural resource collaborations on Arizona Rangelands!*

### MEETING AGENDA AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, January 9, 2007

- 8:00am to 8:30am: Registration
- 8:30am to 10:00am: General Membership Meeting & all wishing to attend.
- 10:00am to 12:00 pm: Symposium Program.
- 12:00pm to 1:00pm: Lunch **(Provided)**
- 1:00pm to 4:00pm: Symposium Program (includes beverage service at 2:30pm)
- 5:00pm to 6:30pm: Reception & Auction

7:00 pm: Banquet (Provided) & Special Recognition Program (All registrants are welcome)

Thursday, January 10, 2007

- Breakfast **(On Your Own)**
- 8:00am to 12:00m: Symposium Program (includes beverage service at 10:00)
- 12:00am to 1:00pm: Lunch: **(Provided) & Awards Ceremony**
- 1:00pm to 2:30pm: Symposium Program (Program ends at 2:30 pm)
- 3:00pm to 4:00pm: Board of Directors Meeting (SRM)—all are welcome

Friday, January 11, 2007

8:00 to Noon: Golf Tournament (if you are participating)

Directions: The Prescott Resort is located at 1500 Hwy 69. Look for the big hotel on top of the hill on the eastern edge of Prescott.

A block of rooms has been reserved for the Society for Range Management and will be held until December 10<sup>th</sup>. After that date, rooms will be released to other hotel guests.

**CEU's for Certified Professional in Rangeland Management have been requested & sign-up sheet will be available.**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEXT NEWSLETTER  
ARE MOST WELCOMED- PLEASE SEND ANY  
AND ALL SUBMISSIONS TO:  
JOHN HAYS \*

Room 301 BSE  
University of Arizona, Tucson AZ

Visit <http://azrangelands.org> for  
your awards and nomination  
packet for 2007

#### Announcements

Range 101 Workshop– Globe AZ  
December 4th-5th, 2007

Range 101 Workshop—Kingman  
February 19th-20th, 2008

Questions?

Contact **Barb Gibson, (520) 621-  
7264**

#### ~ MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION ~

Membership in the Society for Range Management is open to anyone engaged in or interested in any aspect of the study, management, or use of rangelands. Membership rights and privileges include: voting, committee service, nomination and election to offices, subscription to *Rangelands* journal and the *SRM News*, Arizona Section newsletter (for AZ Section members), discounted prices for publications, meeting registration fees, page charges and certification fees. For more information on membership in SRM, or to request a Membership Application, please contact **Shai Schendel** at 805 E. Warner Rd, Ste 104, Chandler, AZ 85225, Phone 480-

#### Announcements

The Douglas Ranger District of the Coronado National Forest intends to conduct on-the-spot hiring for an entry-level rangeland management specialist at the International Society of Range Management Annual Meeting in Louisville Kentucky. Arizona Section graduating students and young professionals are strongly encouraged to come prepared for the job fair and subsequent interviews. More information on the job fair can be found at [http://  
www.rangelands.org/jobfair.shtml](http://www.rangelands.org/jobfair.shtml)

**Room 301 BSE  
University of Arizona, Tucson AZ  
85721**

