



SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA



SECTION

June 2008

<http://azrangelands.org>

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Presidents Message- Bill Edwards

Hello Friends! I hope this newsletter finds you well and not suffering too terribly from the summer heat (yet). I want to take this opportunity to update you on a few of the happenings directly affecting the Arizona Section of the Society for Range Management.

Earlier in the spring, many of you were contacted by members of the Board of Directors about your views pertaining to whether the Section should host a national meeting in the next few years, and whether you would be willing to actively assist in planning and pulling off the meeting. Your response was generally very supportive, so the Board of Directors accepted the parent society's invitation to host the national meeting. After some market research the decision was made to hold the **International SRM Meeting in Tucson in 2012!** Congratulations! This will be a great opportunity for the Section to come together to showcase the unique rangeland resources of Arizona that we all cherish.

When the Board members tried to contact the majority of the membership, two things became quickly evident. First, the enthusiastic responses generally received demonstrated the passion and pride you have in your Section. Second, the difficulty many board members had contacting members demonstrated how out of date the membership database in Denver is. Please take the time verify your contact information by logging onto the SRM website at <http://www.rangelands.org>, calling the national office at 303-986-3309, or updating your information when you renew your membership annually.

A big thanks goes out to the Activities Committee who have put together a what promises to be a fun and informative summer meeting at the Grand Canyon! The theme of "Managing Rangelands that Interface with the Grand Canyon National Park" will focus on how managers address noxious weeds, vegetation treatments, prescribed fire, and wildlife issues in this unique landscape. What a terrific location for a summer meeting! I urge you to bring family and friends to share in this one of a kind opportunity. Registration information can be found later in this newsletter.

I want to provide a quick update on recent personnel movements within your Board of Directors. Director North Jim Sprinkle has agreed to fill the office of President-Elect, which was recently vacated by Rob Grumbles for personal reasons. I would like to recognize Rob for his leadership over the past two years, particularly his efforts to organize this year's summer meeting. I would also like to thank Jim for his demonstrated dedication to the Section and look forward to his continued high quality leadership on the Board. This left a vacancy in the office of the outgoing Director North, which has been filled by Don Luhrsen. Welcome Don!

Upcoming Board of Directors Meetings - All Section members welcome!

- July 11th at Mingus Springs Camp following the NRCWAY Student graduation.
- July 30th (General Membership Meeting) 4-6 PM at the Ten X Campground near Tusayan

- Bill Edwards



***"Managing Rangelands
that Interface with
the Grand Canyon
National Park"***

BLM Range Specialist Receives Award from Society for Rangeland Management

Byron Lambeth recently was honored as a Bureau of Land Management's Outstanding Rangeland Management Specialist for 2007 at the annual meeting of the Society for Rangeland Management in Louisville, Kentucky. The BLM commended Byron for his professionalism and superior work in implementing sound rangeland management practices in the Hassayampa and Lower Sonoran Field Offices. The award recognizes his efforts in enlisting support and cooperation from grazing permittees in achieving this goal. Byron also has contributed years of service to the Society for Rangeland Management, most recently serving as the secretary-treasurer of its Arizona Section. As Byron was unable to attend the meeting in Louisville, the Hassayampa Field Manager, Steve Cohn, made the award presentation with a round of applause at a recent staff meeting.



A solicitation for 2 volunteers to be the new Secretary-Treasurer AZ-SRM! & Newsletter Editor !

Byron Lambeth has been our Secretary-Treasurer now for nearly five (5) years! As you may have surmised from the recognition from our National organization he is a busy person and getting busier all the time. He has requested a solicitation for a volunteer to relieve him of his position as Secretary-Treasurer starting with this summer's meeting. He has graciously volunteered to help with the transition during the following year. Please contact Byron if you are interested: Phone **623-580-5506** or e-mail him at: byron_lambeth@blm.gov

On a similar note, I (current editor of this newsletter) will be moving out of state in June and am requesting a volunteer to take over the most honorable and selfless task of assembling all the news that is fit to print so long as it relates to non-arable landscapes in Arizona- other topics are welcomed if surplus space is available. I have enjoyed the job and want to especially thank the directors for their excellent contributions, the Presidents for their fine messages and all the other authors who have contributed some very interesting articles over the past year. Please contact Jim Sprinkle or Bill Edwards if you are interested in becoming the editor. I will be willing to share with the next volunteer all my newly attained passive aggressive skills in coercing the writers to get their articles in on time. Adios,



John Hays, Jr.

Rest In Peace

Les Shannon: 1942-2008

Les Shannon, a lifelong resident of Arizona, died at his home on the Sands Ranch near Whetstone, Ariz. on April 26, 2008 at the age of 66. He was born Feb. 2, 1942 in Tucson to Roy Leslie Shannon and Dorothy Mae Kennedy Shannon.

Les was a rancher at the Sierra Bonita Ranch near Bonita for 21 years, and 13 years ago he became manager and part owner of the Sands Ranch. He was a member of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers Assoc., had been a board member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Assoc., a member of the Horseman Benevolent Assoc., was inducted into the Willcox Cowboy Hall of Fame in 2006, and was awarded Range Manager of the Year in 2007 by the Arizona Section of the Society of Range Management. Les was also a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On Feb. 2, 1962 he married Judy Noling who survives him.

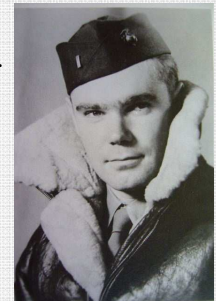
Also surviving Les are his sons Cody (Merrie) of May, Texas, Kelly (Annie) of Pearce and Keith (Brenda) of Willcox and his grandchildren Brittany Brewer, Caden Shannon, Leslie Shannon, Clay Shannon, Wyatt Shannon, Carson Shannon and Sara Shannon, and his great-grandchild Kered. His sisters Patricia (Robert) Ketchum of Truth or Consequences, N.M., Mona Lisa Shannon (Rusty) of Columbus, N.M. and brothers Mike (Molly) of Covington, Okla., Pecos (Darr) of Lordsburg, N.M., Shane (Ruth) of Truth or Consequences, N.M. and Luke (Angie) of Lordsburg, N.M. also survive him. He is also survived by numerous nieces and nephews. Preceding him in death was his parents and two sisters.

— Arizona Range News,
4/29/08



Jack Bohning Receives Lifetime Achievement Award

Jack Bohning was given the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Arizona Section of the Society for Range Management (SRM) on January 10, 2008 at the Section's winter meeting in Prescott, Arizona. Jack was recognized for his lifetime of dedication to the art and science of range management. Jack and his wife Arlene were not able to attend, but the award was presented to his daughter Nadine Weber and her Husband, Todd. Jack's range management career began when he began attending Washington State University. His college education was interrupted when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Like many others, Jack joined the U.S. Armed Forces and served his country as a U.S. Naval dive bomber in the Pacific Theater during the war. Following the Japanese surrender on August 15 1945, Jack married Arlene and completed his degree in Range Management at the University of Idaho in 1949. Jack began working for the U.S. Forest Service in Starkey Experimental Forest near Le Grande, Oregon. During his career, he also served for 6 years as the Director of the Santa Rita Experimental Range south of Tucson. Jack then moved to the Prescott National Forest in 1968 where he served from 1968 until his retirement in 1981. He and Arlene had five girls: Penny, Suzanne, Bonita, Holly, and Nadine. Jack was also involved in planning and presenting the Natural Resources Conservation Workshop for Arizona Youth (NRCWAY) which is sponsored each year by the Arizona Section, SRM. In his retirement, Jack continued to contribute his time and extensive knowledge by serving on the Chino Winds NRCB Board and assisting the Yavapai Cattle Growers and Yavapai Cowbells in organizing and leading ranch tours to the public. Jack enjoyed a very productive and rewarding career in range management and the Arizona Section SRM truly appreciates his contributions. In August 2006, Jack and Arlene moved from Prescott to Paonia, Colorado. They would love to hear from old friends. Their mailing address is P.O. Box 775, Paonia, CO 81428.



Give Lehmann's Lovegrass its Green Card- Pete Sundt, Director South

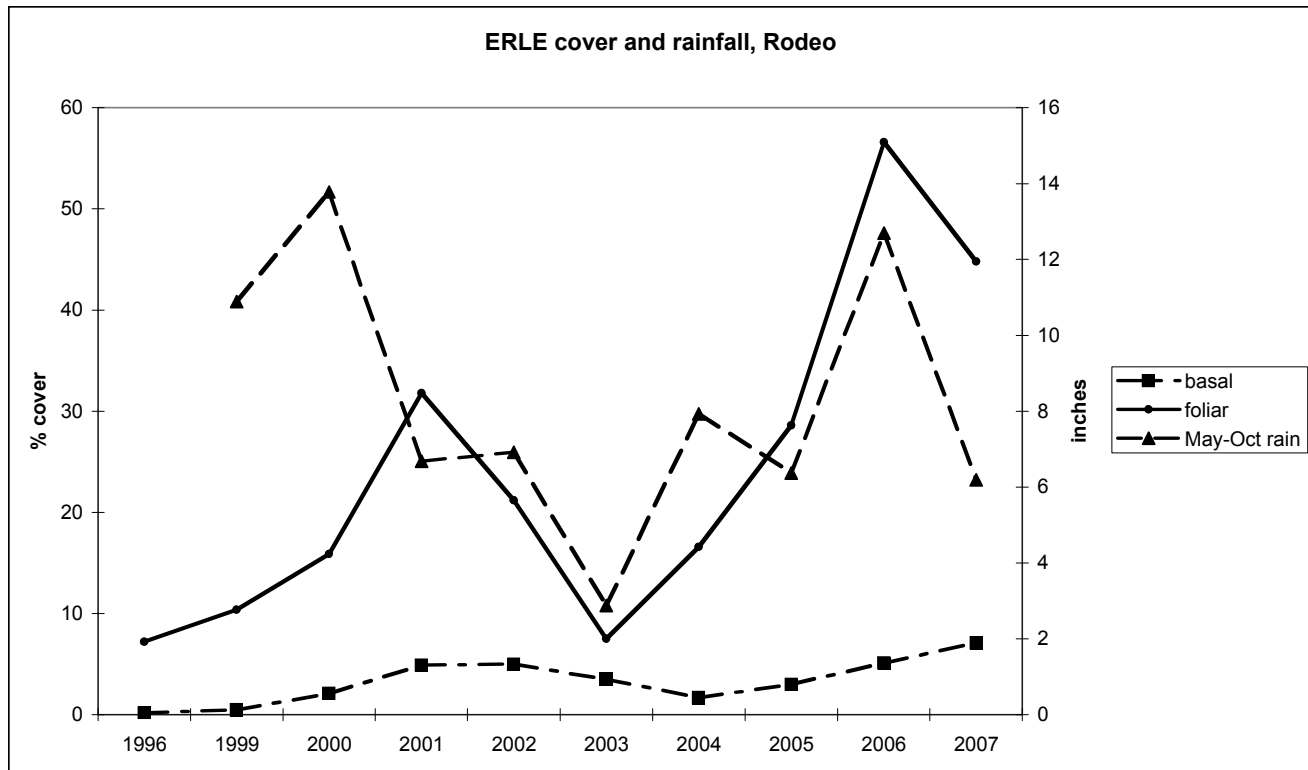
Lehmann's lovegrass (*Eragrostis lehmanniana*) is native to South Africa and was introduced to the southwestern USA by the Soil Conservation Service in the 1930s. It has been used extensively for range seeding and highway revegetation, and has become very common in southern Arizona. With a stoloniferous habit it spreads both vegetatively and by seed. Millions of seeds are produced in a stand, which germinate readily following summer rains, especially in warm, open sites. It greens up early in the spring and can produce seeds as early as March. Though palatable to livestock it is often ungrazed if native grama grasses are available.

While monitoring rangeland conditions in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico I have noticed a marked increase in Lehmann's lovegrass, especially in the last few years. An example is a study plot on a Sandyloam Upland near Rodeo, New Mexico, where foliar cover of Lehmann's increased from 7% in 1996 to 57% in 2006 (see figure). Most of the increase followed the severe drought of 2003.

plants and recreating the aspect of the pre-1900 southern Arizona savanna.

Initial findings from the Walnut Gulch experimental watershed indicate that the replacement of black grama (killed by the drought) by Lehmann's in the last few years has resulted in increased erosion on hillslopes. Erik Hamerlynk thinks this results from the relatively smaller basal area of the Lehmann's plants. But these are young plants whose basal areas will expand over time. I suspect that the ultimate result of the ongoing Lehmann's "invasion" into lands that have been largely bare ground for decades may be a dramatic reduction in soil erosion.

Wildlife do not seem to have adapted well to Lehmann's grasslands. Birds, insects and rodents are all reported to have lower densities in Lehmann's stands than in comparable native grasslands. Likewise no predators or parasites have evolved to attack it, though ants may use the seeds. Native grasses may lose in competition with Lehmann's, especially in heavily-grazed or fre-



Many people view the rapid spread of Lehmann's with alarm. Were it possible to somehow turn back the clock I would probably oppose its introduction, but now I think the time has come to accept the facts and welcome Lehmann's lovegrass into the flora of the Southwest as a naturalized species. A xenophobic attitude inhibits a full understanding and appreciation of its role in structuring the Arizona savanna grasslands. The spread of Lehmann's can be expected to have a number of interesting ecological effects. One is increased fire frequency, as it produces abundant fine fuel. Fire appears to enhance its spread, and if the fires are allowed to burn a positive feedback may occur, causing a dramatic change in the balance of grass and woody

plants and recreating the aspect of the pre-1900 southern Arizona savanna. We can wring our hands about these changes or we can study them, but we can't stop them. Eventually local animals will alter their behaviors to take advantage of the vegetation and cover provided by Lehmann's, and the transitions will be interesting to observe.

When a foreign-born person has been in our country for several years, has established an economic niche and integrated themselves into a community we grant them a Green Card—permanent resident status. Let's give Lehmann's lovegrass its Green Card in recognition that it has succeeded in becoming a member of the desert grassland community—whether we like it or not.

Using cover for monitoring plants.

- Jeffrey S. Fehmi, Assistant Professor University of Arizona

So, you are going to measure cover as part of your grassland monitoring this fall. Well I have to ask "What kind of cover?" If you think this is a strange question, you may need to reconsider your methods for measuring cover. I recently took the opportunity to read over a hundred books and articles that used or instructed on the use of cover in monitoring plant species composition. Other than a new-found skill for sleeping during the day, I found that it was rare for any two publications to agree about what cover was, what to call the kind they collected, and how to collect it.

My take-home message from all that reading was that the two common kinds of cover that cause the most confusion are:

Aerial Cover: the cover of each plant species from the perspective of looking straight down from above. This is just like cover determined from an aerial photo or camera directly over a plot. Only the topmost layer of current year's growth is recorded.

Species Cover: This is similar to aerial cover except it is done for each species by moving the others out of the way. Think about this as the cover of a species if you had clipped out all the other species on the plot. Only current years growth is recorded.

It should be noted at this point that there are a numerous other kinds of cover. Basal cover and leaf cover are also in common use but are less likely to be confused than aerial and species cover. Basal cover is the cover of the plants where they are rooted to the ground. This measure is recommended when perennial grasses are the focus of the monitoring but does not really work for annuals and broad-leaved plants. Leaf cover is the cover of live plant parts by species in all the layers from the topmost to the ground. This is a close cousin to leaf area index and is mostly used to investigate plant physiology. It can be confused with aerial and species cover but it is really time consuming to collect so it is far less common. Leaf cover can be difficult to interpret and is not typically recommended for monitoring.

Aerial and Species Cover give different answers based on how much overlap there is between the different species. The more overlap there is, the more different the measures are; if there is little or no overlap the measures will be similar or the same (see the examples).

One interesting fact about cover definitions is that Daubenmire advocated Species Cover in his famous paper in 1959 (really - I can send you copy). It seems relatively few people know this because the majority of all the papers that cite him or his method use Aerial Cover instead. (This is the majority of the ones where I could figure out what they did. Many publications of all kinds do not give enough detail for people to go back and repeat the methods. For all monitoring, a clear description of the exact methods is a crucial part of data collection.)

So, which is better: Aerial Cover or Species Cover? If your monitoring goals revolve around individual species and those species are not always the uppermost layer of plants, then Species Cover is clearly better because it is an absolute measure of status while Aerial Cover is a measure relative to the plants in the uppermost layer at the time of measurement. Aerial Cover is certainly faster and in some limited circumstances can give as good of information as Species Cover, but Species Cover would be my general recommendation.

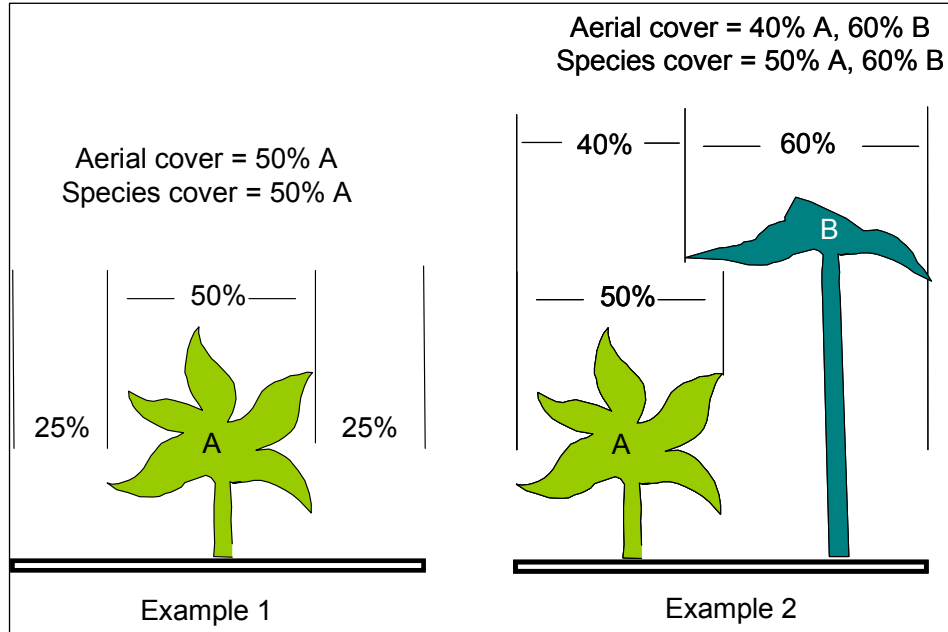


Jeff Fehmi in the foreground, in the background, a plethora of cover

One interesting fact about cover definitions is that Daubenmire advocated Species Cover in his famous paper in 1959 ... It seems relatively few people know this because the majority of all the papers that cite him or his method use Aerial Cover instead.

Using cover for monitoring plants. (continued from page 5)

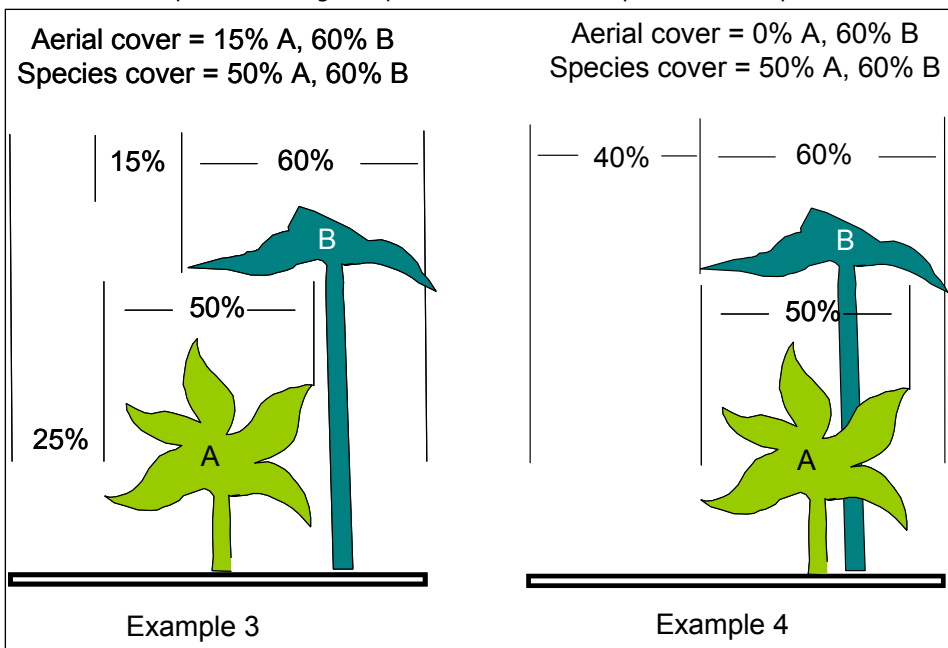
Can Aerial Cover be easily converted to Species Cover? No. Unless the data set captured the amount of overlap within the plant canopy for each observation, the measures can not be converted. This is why collecting cover data the same way each year is important because monitoring is all about comparing to what was there before.



Should I change to Species Cover now that I see it is better? This is a difficult question. If you have long-term data (more than 5 years of observations), you will want to keep those methods, and add Species Cover. Whenever you change methods, collecting both the old way and the new way for 3-4 years is a good idea and allows comparison between them.

Example 1 shows species A all by itself on the transect. The Aerial Cover and Species Cover are the same. Example 2 shows species A exactly the same as in example 1 but

now species B has obscured 10% of A. Using Aerial Cover species A, despite being unchanged, has decreased by 10%. Examples 3 and 4 show progressively more overlap between A and B to the point where species A has 0% Aerial Cover in example 4. You might say that Aerial Cover represents the system because it shows the amount of light each species gets. If



cover were unchanged, that might be a better argument but you only have information at the end of season when cover is commonly measured and to make the light argument you would need to know which was taller throughout the growing season. Species B could have overtopped A the day before the monitoring took place. Species Cover seems to have a better chance of giving meaningful information about year-to-year changes than does Aerial Cover.

Relevé Shrub Monitoring Protocol

- Jim Sprinkle, Northern Director

This is a procedure that has been applied to a few monitoring sites in Arizona. Initial application of this protocol has been done by Jim Sprinkle, George Ruyle, David Cook, Jim Maynard, Dan Robinett, Shai Schendel, Chris Jones, Linny Warren, Mitch Stephenson, and Jamie Wages. It is expected that a browse monitoring workshop will be held in Gila County this fall to demonstrate this and other shrub monitoring procedures. This protocol needs further field validation and it is hoped that some of you will perform your own assessment of the procedure.

The Relevé Shrub Monitoring protocol classifies shrub stands according to species, cover class, and height class. It is particularly useful for decadent, heavy stands of browse that are difficult to navigate. At least four transects (10' x 80' or 10' x 100') are placed at each key area. The length of each transect will depend upon the visual framing and topographical relief of the key area. Heavy canopies of browse with more slope may only accommodate an 80' long transect in order to capture the entire transect within a landscape photo. More open canopies on flatter ground may accommodate the longer transect.

The four transects may be located at specified intervals along a locating baseline, along adjacent ridges when extensive topographical relief exists, or along each side at each of 4 cardinal compass points separated by 90° (e.g. 0°, 90°, 180°, and 270° azimuth for centerline). When choosing to place the transects at the 4 cardinal points, each transect will need to be recessed 5' from a central witness post to avoid overlapping the 10' belts. To collect data, run a 100' fiberglass tape from the beginning stake to either the 80 or 100' ending stake. It is helpful to have transects line up with landmarks on the horizon whenever possible. At the beginning stake, place two people 5' from the centerline on each side with an upright carpenter's rule to define the 10' belt in the landscape photo. One individual will hold the witness board with the Ranch and/or Al-



Left to Right: Dan Robinett, Jim Maynard, and Shai Schendel help collect Relevé data on the Coolidge Parker Allotment.

lotment, Key Area name, Transect number, GPS coordinates and map datum type (UTM NAD27 or NAD83), date, compass bearing, and initials of those people collecting the data. The person taking the photo will usually need to backup to about 10 or 12' from the beginning stake to capture the belt in the camera viewfinder. The distance at which the photo is taken from the beginning stake is recorded on the data sheet along with other useful information such as slope, elevation, aspect, and distance to water.

At the beginning and end of the transects on the centerline, a Robel pole is placed. Homemade Robel poles can be made using 1" PVC pipe, threaded into 3 sections, with alternating strips of red duct tape at 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10'. The Robel poles can be held in place by placing them over small rebar stakes. The Robel poles help frame the beginning and end of the transect and gives some visual idea of the height of the shrub canopy. This information, in combination with the data collected, can be useful when identifying stand age and density.

Each transect is sampled at 20' intervals along both sides of the centerline (10' wide belt, 5' on each side of the centerline). If four people are available, it is most useful to have each person stand on the 4 corners of the 10 x 20' belt. For example, looking at the first 20' interval: Using a carpenter's rule to measure distance, each person stands 5' away from the centerline at either the 0' or 20' distance. The four people standing on 4 corners aid in the identification of the 10 x 20' belt, particularly when the shrub canopy is heavy and tall. The participants call out each species by each height classification, and then the group of 4 agrees on the canopy cover class (see table below). After recording each species and height classification by canopy cover percentage, the group then records

(Continued from page 7)

the overall percentage of both open (no shrub canopy existing) canopy and dead canopy (dead limbs and shrubs) for that 20' interval. The species are noted for any dead plants. Finally, the group lists any understory plants less than 1' tall in the notes. If moss or lichens are present, that is recorded also. If the ground underneath the shrub canopy has a substantial (25% or greater ground cover) layer of litter (usually shrub leaves), then that is recorded also. The group moves down the belt and repeats the process for the 20 to 40', 40 to 60', 60 to 80', and 80 to 100' (if using 100' transect length) interval of the belt transect.

To summarize data and obtain an overall canopy cover percentage for each species, the midpoint percentage for each cover class (i.e. 2.5, 15, 38, 63, and 87) is multiplied by the respective tally, summed over all height classes, and then divided by the number of intervals in each transect (4 or 5) to get the overall average canopy cover. The open canopy and dead shrub percentages for each interval are also averaged for each transect. Final overall canopy cover percentages for each species are then averaged over the four transects to characterize the key area species composition.

Data sheets and example data for this procedure may be obtained by contacting Jim Sprinkle at sprinkle@ag.arizona.edu.

Citations:

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 2007. A handbook for collecting vegetation plot data in Minnesota: The relevé method. Minnesota County Biological Survey, Minnesota Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program. Biological Report 92. St Paul Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Available at: http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/mcbs/releve/single_page.pdf Accessed 24 March, 2008

Mueller-Dombois, D. And H. Ellenberg. 1974. Aims and methods of vegetation ecology. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 547 pp.

Coolidge Parker Allotment Releve Browse Monitoring 2006 vs. 2007 Canopy Cover, %												
	Turbinella Oak	Manzanita	Mountain Mahogany	Sugar Sumac	Ceanothus	Catclaw Mimosa	Spanish Dagger	Pinon Pine	Cholla	Sotol	Catclaw Acacia	Open Canopy
2006 Overall Average (4 transects)	28.5	41.3	0.5	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	13.3
2007 Overall Average (4 transects)	20.3	43.8	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	10.3

Total percentage of canopy cover can add up to more than 100% due to layering of canopies at different heights. Total may not equal 100% due to selecting mid-ranges of cover classification categories for data compilation (see summarized data sheets). No statistical differences in canopy cover across years. This type of data collection appears to be very repeatable.

KA9 CCC

Data collected at same area one year apart with some observers the same and some different.

A letter from Jack Bohning:

It is with deep gratitude that I write to thank fellow members of the Arizona Section of the Society for Range Management. The Lifetime Achievement Award, hanging on our wall, confirms the years of pleasure it gave to me to donate my time and efforts to the SRM.

With Sincere Thanks,
Jack Bohning



Arizona Section SRM

Summer Meeting Agenda

July 30 - August 1, 2008

The theme is '**Managing Rangelands that Interface with Grand Canyon National Park**'. We're going to explore how the various agencies (FS, NPS, G&F, etc) deal with noxious weeds, vegetation treatments, prescribed fire, and wildlife issues.

We'll be staged out of the Ten X Campground (Forest Service), in Tusayan. The group sites (A&B) are already reserved for us, at no charge!! A map of the campground is attached.

Hotels

A block of 20 rooms is being held until July 15, at the Red Feather Lodge. Call or email Linda Knutson directly to make a reservation: 928/635-7006, lknutson@redfeatherlodge.com

Each room has 2 queen beds; \$110/night.

Other Hotels in Tusayan with single rooms available (as of 4-30-08)

Holiday Inn: 928/638-3000

Best Western Squire Inn: 928/638-2681

Wednesday, July 30

Travel to Tusayan and set up camp.

Board meeting 4-6 PM

Dinner (on your own) 6-7 PM

IMAX Movie @730 PM, group rate of \$7.50/each for those interested

Camp social 830-10 PM

Thursday, July 31

700 AM: Breakfast, provided by students.

730 AM: Overview of the day's program - Dave Mills, Clare Hydock, Heather McRae (FS), Pete Fule (NAU), Dave Robinson (NPS)

800 AM: Depart for Hull Cabin, traveling

thru forest

900 AM: Hull Cabin weeds treatment; NPS weed treatments - Karlynn Huling, Clare Hydock (FS), Lori Makarick, (NPS)

1000 AM: Leave for Grandview Tower

1030 AM: Arrive at Grandview and take a 30 minute break

1100-1200: Orientation of the NAU/ERI plots - Dave Mills, Heather McRae, Pete Fule, Dave Robinson, and Tom DeGomez (ERI). Walk thru on your own or in groups, taking notes of what you see.

1200-100 PM: Lunch, provided by students

100-200 PM: Groups get back together for a discussion on what we've observed in the plots.

200 PM: Travel back to Ten X Campground

300 PM: End of program

6-7 PM: Dinner

7-10 PM: Entertainment by Jeff Schalau and his "Big Ditch Band"!

Friday, August 1

700: Breakfast, provided by students

730-830: Overview of the day's program - Dave Mills, Cary Stock, Heather McRae, Clare Hydock, Jeff Waters (FS), Arizona Game & Fish, Dave Robinson (NPS)

830-1200: Travel to a reconstructed wildlife guzzler, look at results of a prescribed fire, sagebrush mowing project - Dave Mills, Heather McRae, Jeff Waters (FS), AZ G&F, and Dave Robinson (NPS)

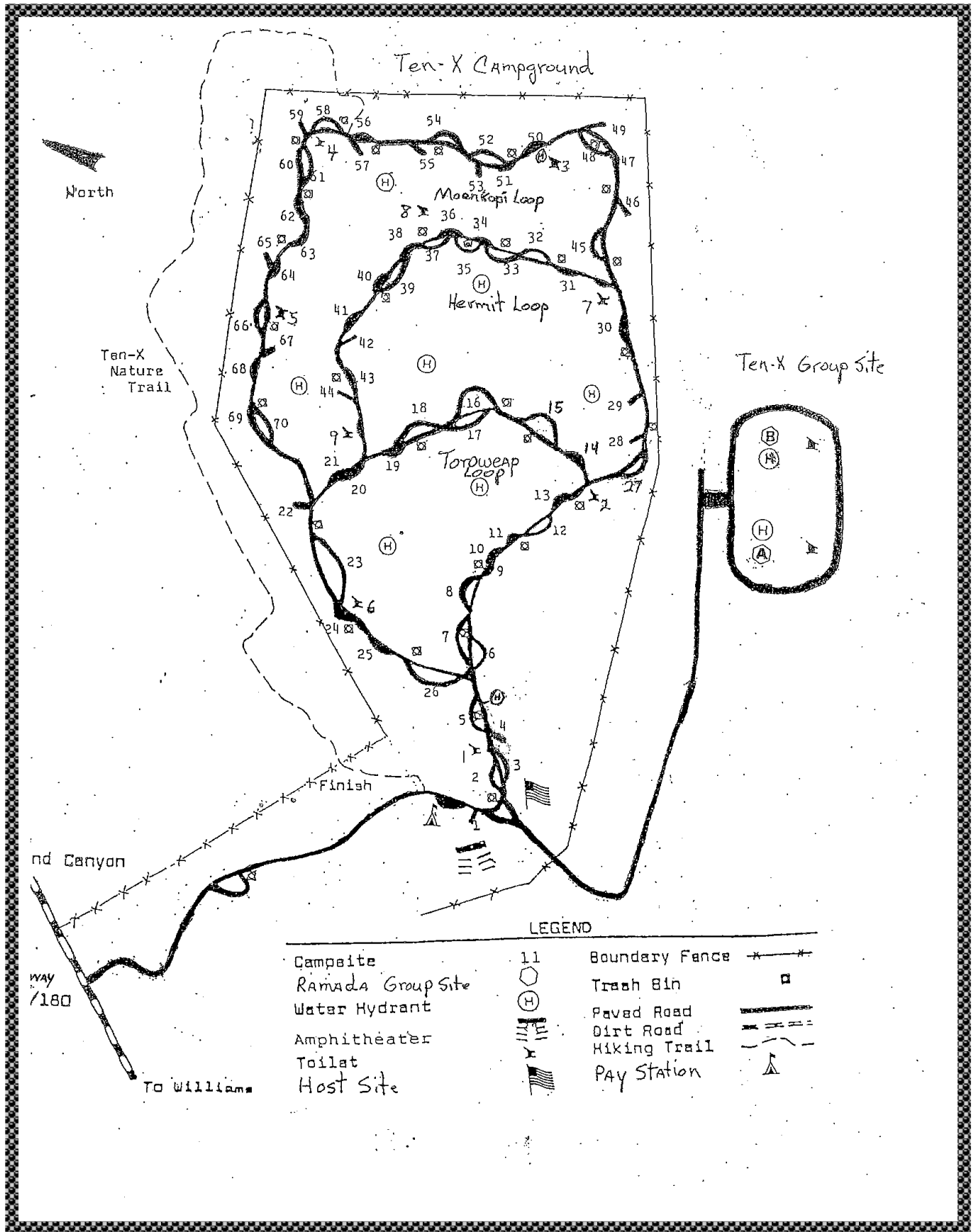
1200-100 PM: Lunch, provided by students

100-200 PM: Livestock Grazing Programs - Clare Hydock, Karlynn Huling, Mike McCauley

200 PM: Return to Ten X

300 PM: End of program. Dinner, socializing, entertainment on your own

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



North

Ten-X Nature Trail

Ten-X Campground

Moenkopi Loop

Hermit Loop

Toroweap Loop

Ten-X Group Site

nd Canyon

Way 180

To Williams

LEGEND

Campsite	11	Boundary Fence	—x—x—
Ramada Group Site	⬡	Trash Bin	⬜
Water Hydrant	(H)	Paved Road	————
Amphitheater	≡≡≡	Dirt Road	- - - - -
Toilet	⌘	Hiking Trail	- · - · -
Host Site	🇺🇸	PAY Station	⚠

ARIZONA SECTION SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT-
2008 SUMMER MEETING

WHEN: July 30-Aug 1, 2008

WHERE: Tusayan, Arizona

Managing Rangelands that Interface with Grand Canyon National Park

Directions:

From I-40 near Williams - Take exit 165 off of I-40, proceed north on Hwy. AZ 64 approx. 47 miles, the Ten X campground is on the east (right) side of the road and is marked with a sign. The campground entrance has a

Registration includes: Breakfast & Lunch (7/31& 8/1) and Cowboy Dinner (7/31)

Please indicate if you desire vegetarian meals. Yes ____

Questions about the meeting or meals? Contact Rob Grumbles at grumbles@Ag.arizona.edu

The Registration Form can be accessed at the **Arizona Section Web Site** -- azrangelands.org.

REGISTRATION FORM (Due July 16, 2008)

NAME and ORGANIZATION: _____

SPOUSE/CHILDREN/GUEST NAMES _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

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

\$80/member _____

\$95/non-member _____

\$65/student/youth/spouse _____

\$100/late registration (post July 17) _____

DATE: _____ TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED: _____

Registrations must be received by July 16, 2008 to guarantee meals

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

Byron Lambeth, 6221 N. 15th 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).

The Editorial Board, it's staff, current interns, volunteers, docents, and associated friends and family would like to thank the following people for making this issue become a reality:

Bill Edwards, Pete Sundt, Jim Sprinkle, Jeff Fehmi, Jack Bohning, Byron Lambeth, Jeff Schalaus.

FINALLY- Lets take 30 seconds and think about rain by the first of July and lasting until mid-September. Like the rancher said to Noah after the floods, "One more of these and we might have a summer."

Upcoming Arizona Section Board of Director's Meetings

July 11th at Mingus Springs Camp following the NRCWAY Student graduation.

July 30th (General Membership Meeting) 4-6 PM at the Ten X Campground near Tusayan

All Section members are welcome to attend. Contact a board member for additional information.

~ 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 480-988-1078 ext 113, or e-mail: Shai.Schendel@az.usda.gov

Livestock Water Developments and Wildlife, June 12, 2008, from 1:00 to 5:00 pm, at the Gila Community College in Payson, Arizona.

Improving Water Quality for Livestock and Access and Safety for Wildlife at Livestock Water Developments When: Tuesday, June 17, 2008 from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm Where: The University of Arizona's V-V Ranch HQ, Camp Verde, AZ. Six miles S of I-17 (Exit 298) or ten miles N of Hwy 260 on FS Road 618 see map at: <http://cals.arizona.edu/aes/vbarv/mapdrawing.html>

Livestock Water Developments and Wildlife, June 10, 2008, from 1:00 to 5:00 pm, at the Audubon's Appleton-Whittell Research Ranch in Elgin, Arizona.



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