Figure 1 – Long Meadow. Fence to stop cattle from grazing along the headcut that is drying out this meadow due to grazing and erosion pressures. Prior attempts to halt erosion by pouring rocks into the gully below have not been successful, and therefore BLM is trying to stop further erosion using these ineffective fences.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 2. Introduced crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), a cattle forage grass, seeded along the edges of Long Meadow.

Figure 3. Crested wheatgrass from a prior seeding project.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 4. Crested wheatgrass, an invasive seeded livestock forage grass from Eurasia.

Figure 5. Crested wheatgrass seeding along the edges of Long Meadow.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 6. Dead conifer trees on the edge of Long Meadow, indicating severe drought stress.

Figure 7. Grazed Carex sedge on the edge of Long Meadow.
Figure 8. Long Meadow sedge community dry early in the season yet still grazed.

Figure 9. Fence obstacles placed in an attempt to halt erosional processes caused by livestock grazing on a severe headcut.
Figure 10. Headcut mitigation fences to stop cattle trampling and grazing along a growing erosional gully.

Figure 11. Long Meadow prior efforts to halt a growing headcut from grazing impacts.
Figure 12. Severe erosional headcut that may be contributing to the drying-out of Long Meadow.

Figure 13. Large unmitigated headcut.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 14. Dry and eroded headcut that is growing from disturbance of native meadow vegetation.

Figure 15. Growing headcut erosional gully that is not being repaired or halted.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 16. A headcut gully not fenced or mitigated from livestock impacts.

Figure 17. Headcut erosion that does not appear to be halted, and continues to grow, possibly drying out this meadow further.
Figure 18. Prior headcut mitigation effort of logs placed in the erosional gully. Yet the headcut is continuing to grow.

Figure 19. Rock riprap poured into the erosional headcut in an attempt to stop the erosion. But the erosion is continuing because the cattle (the source of the erosion disturbance) have not been removed from this meadow.
Figure 20. Rock rip rap in the headcut, not stopping the erosion.

Figure 21. Dry sedge and rush channel below headcut repair projects.
Appendix A – Long Meadow Photographs

Figure 22. Prior headcut repair attempt, not analyzed in the present EA.
Figure 23. Prior headcut repair attempt using logs, not discussed in the EA.
Figure 24. Native Sedge (*Carex* sp.) in Long Meadow, relict from grazed gully and headcut edges. This represents part of the natural potential vegetation that could grow in these meadows if rested from livestock grazing.