

Managing new realities on the range:

Using a novel approach to coordinate planning and management on large landscapes

SageCon Partnership Summit Workshop
November 3, 2022
Burns, Oregon

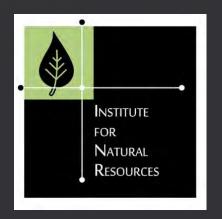






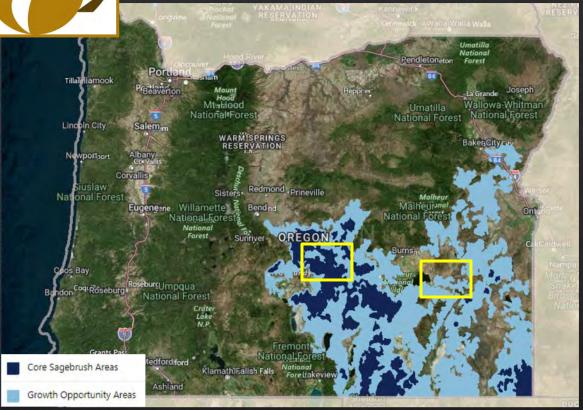




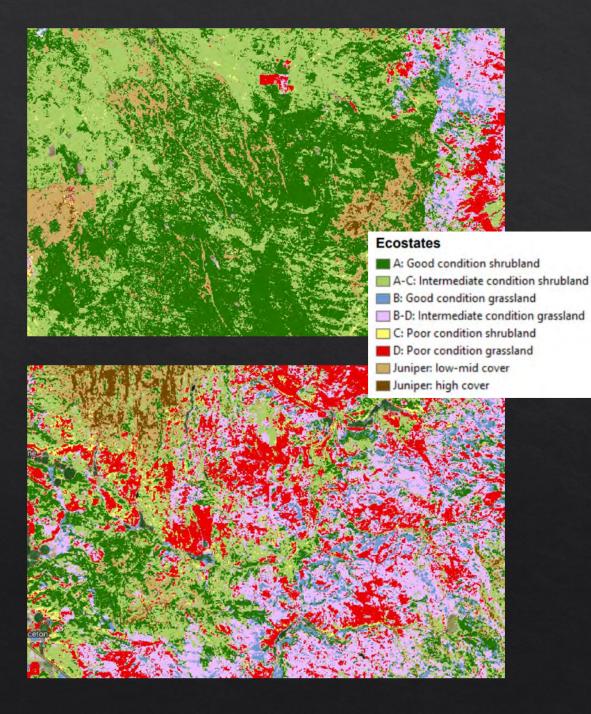




Introduction



- **Connect** partners
- * Share information, ideas & resources
- Inspire action



Ecological challenges: Why is managing for rangeland resilience hard?

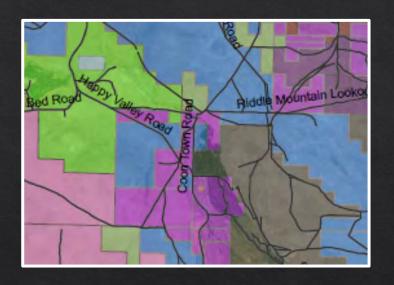
- Managing invasive annual grasses is challenging
- "Usual" tactics ineffective
- From event-based to process-based
- Not just ecological!



Social & Administrative challenges

- ♦ Barriers to collective actions

 - different values, resources, capacities
- ♦ Need to be defensible
- ♦ Knowledge gaps
- ♦ Resources









Strategy is key: We can't work everywhere

- Be strategic in:
 - Where we work
 - Scale we work at
 - What we do
 - · Who we work with





Antecedents for Success



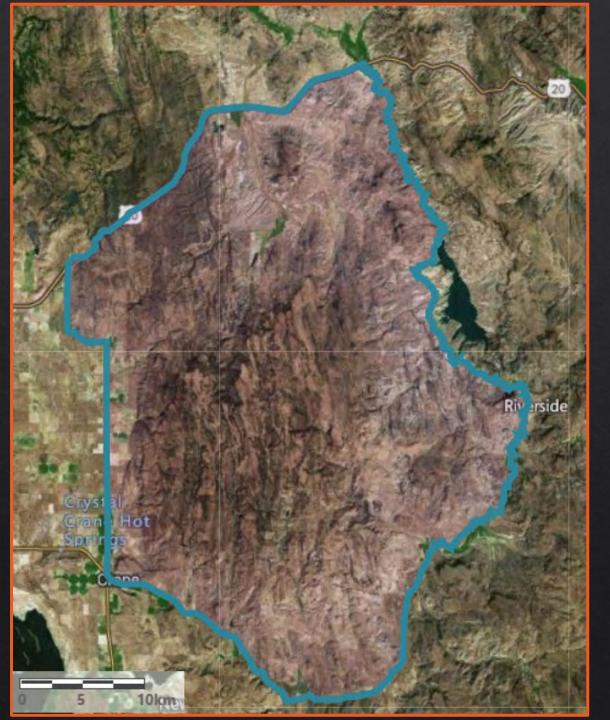
- Common crisis
- Common vision/existing networks
- Mutual benefit
- Leadership



Why the Stinkingwaters?

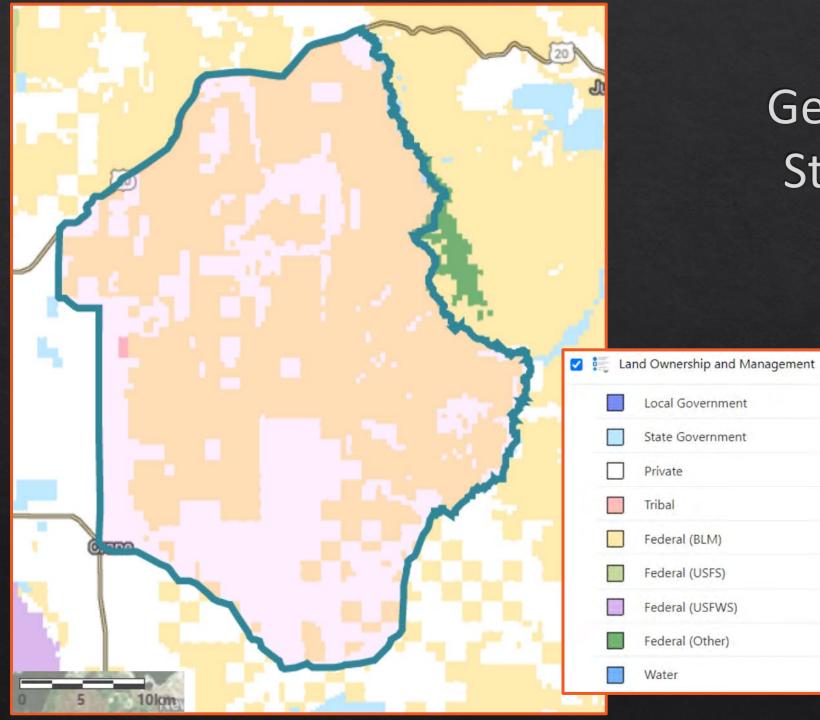
- First a pilot
- Social, administrative & ecological rationale
- Enabling conditions





This is a very large area!





Ownership is complex



HARNEY COUNTY

Wildfire

COLLABORATIVE

Even within BLM management is complex

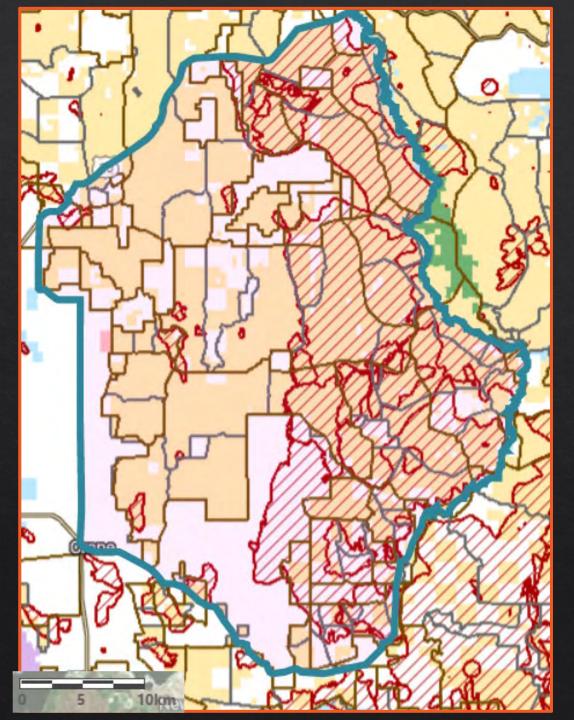
- ☑ BLM Grazing Allotments☑ BLM Pastures
- HARNEY COUNTY

 A COLLABORATIVE

Fortunately, RFPAs cover this area

Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPAs)





We have a history of large fires, across various management areas





Annual Forb and Grass Cover (2021) >5 - 15 % >15 - 25 % >25 - 40% >40 %

Get to know the Stinkingwaters

Ecological Threats



Tree Cover (2021) >0 - 5 % >5 - 10 % >10 - 20 % >20 %

Get to know the Stinkingwaters

Ecological Threats



Perennial Forb and Grass Cover (2021) >5 - 15 % >15 - 25 % >25 - 40 % >40 %

Get to know the Stinkingwaters

Ecological Conditions



Shrub Cover (2021) >5 - 10 % >10 - 15 % >15 - 25 % >25 %

Get to know the Stinkingwaters

Ecological Conditions



Threat Based Ecostates (2019 to 2021)

Get to know the Stinkingwaters

Ecological Conditions



A: Good condition shrubland

B: Good condition grassland

C: Poor condition shrubland

D: Poor condition grassland

Juniper: high cover

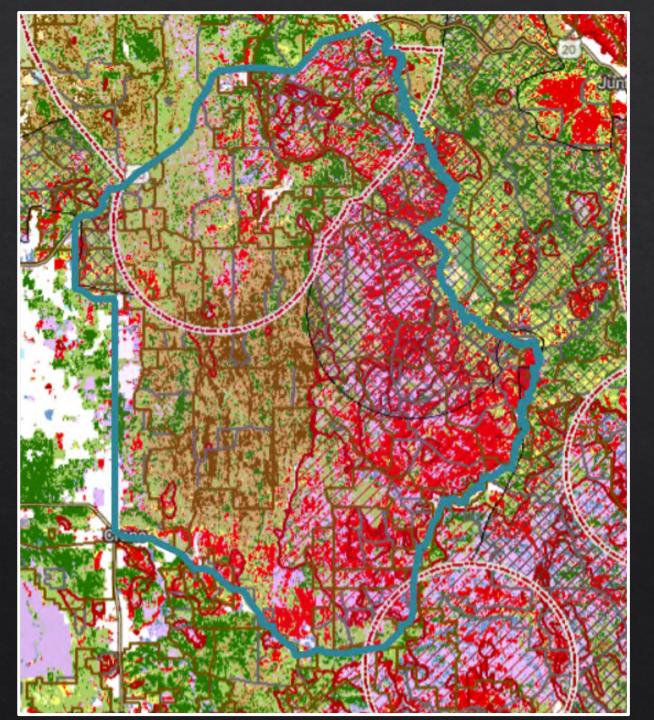
Juniper: low-mid cover

HARNEY COUNTY o Wildfire

Resistance and Resilience







Wildlife: Sage-grouse



Sage-Grouse Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs)



Sage-Grouse Low Density Habitat





Non-mappable Values



Goal: Promote values at risk from frequent and severe wildfire



Frameworks make the game work

- Potential Operational Delineations (PODs)
- Potential Control Lines (PCLs)

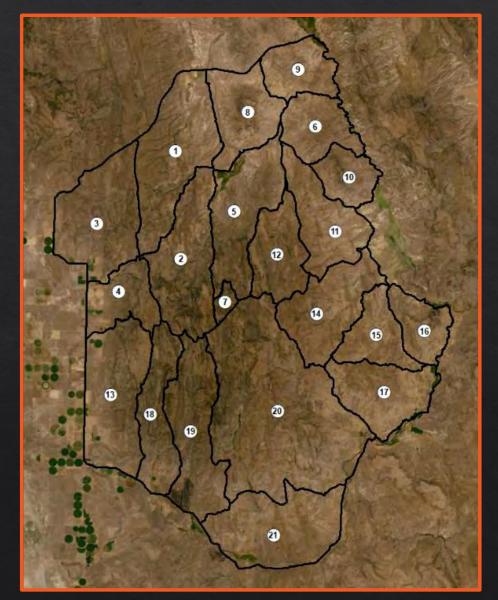




PODs Development with HCWC

- Potential Control Lines (PCLs) proposed
- · Landowner input
- Validation by RFPAs
- PCL inventory



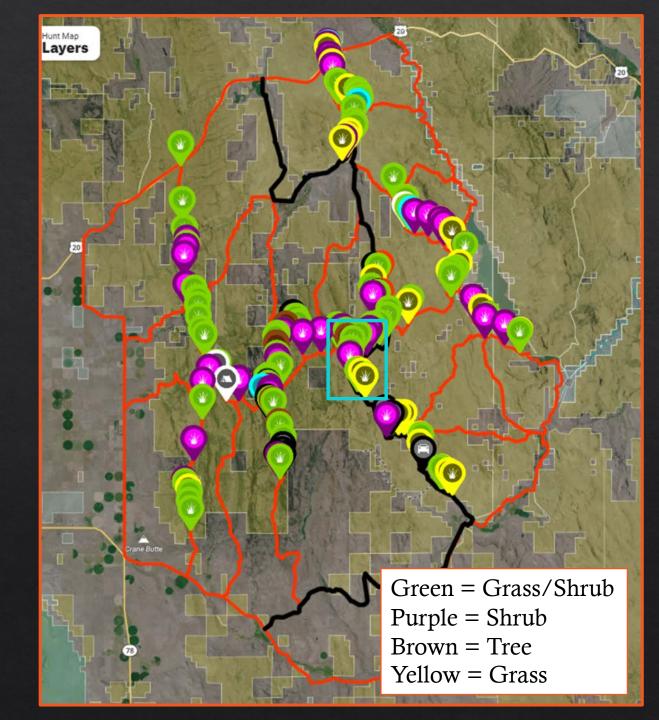


PCL Inventory

Assign fuel models to the landscape using Scott & Burgan models and inventory the condition of the roads.

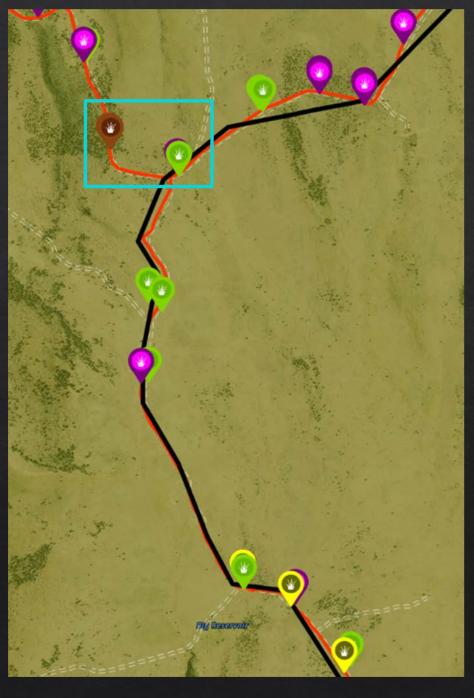






PCL Inventory



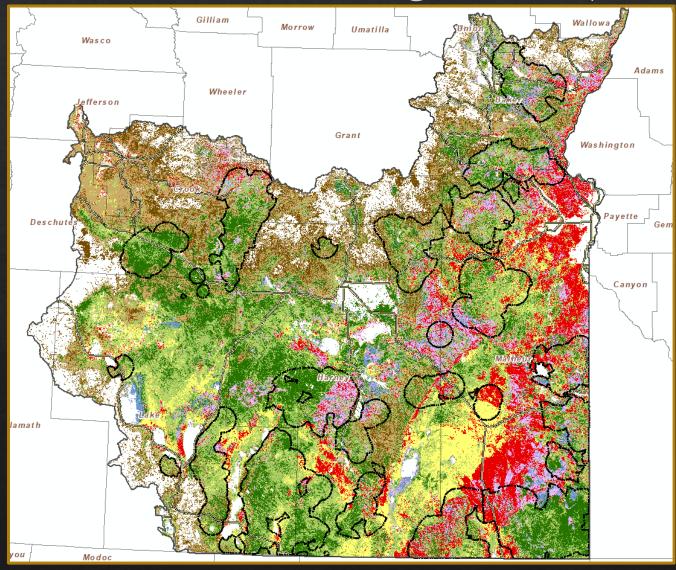


What is the condition of current vegetation? (biotic condition)

Threat-based model ecostates

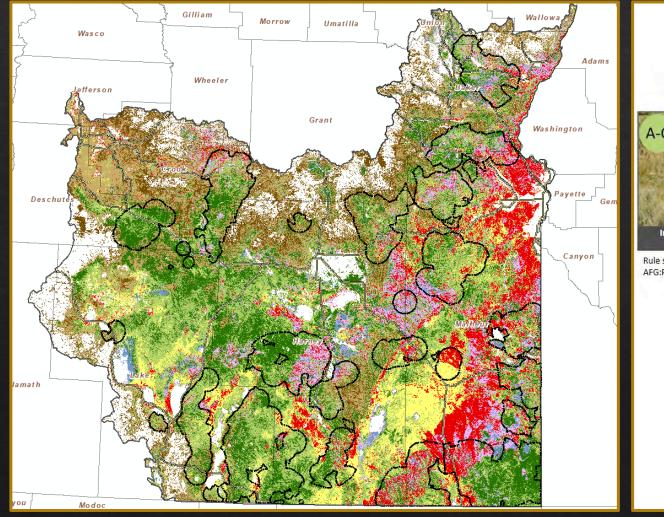
- A: Good condition shrubland
- A-C: Intermediate condition shrubland
- B: Good condition grassland
- B-D: Intermediate condition grassland
- C: Poor condition shrubland
- D: Poor condition grassland
- Juniper: low-mid cover
- Juniper: high cover







What is the condition of current vegetation? (biotic condition)





Rule set: Shrub >=10%, AFG:PFG 0.333-1.0, Tree <5%



Rule set: Shrub >=10%, AFG:PFG <0.333, Tree <5%



Rule set: Shrub >=10%, AFG:PFG >=1.0, Tree <5%



Rule set: Tree 5-20%



Rule set: Shrub <10%, AFG:PFG <0.333. Tree <5%



Rule set: Shrub <10%, AFG:PFG >=1.0, Tree <5%



Rule set: Tree >=21%



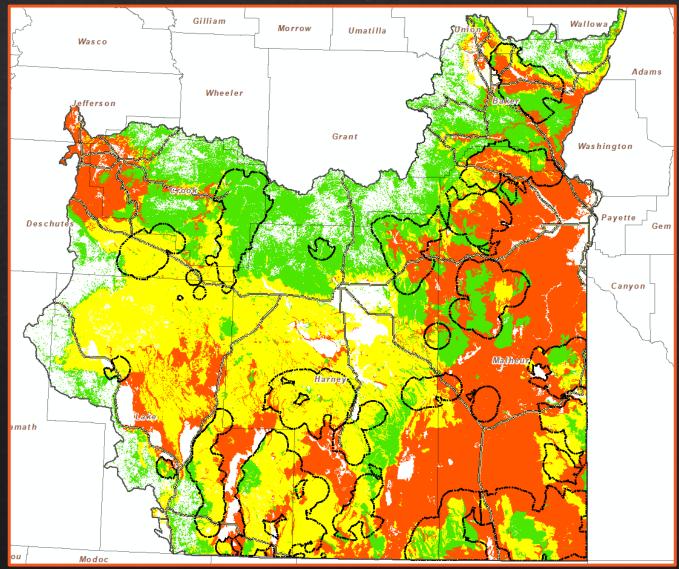
Rule set: Shrub <10%, AFG:PFG 0.333-1.0, Tree <5%

What are abiotic conditions (Resistance and Resilience)?

Resistance & Resilience (R&R)

Other
Moderate
Low
High

Source: NRCS, updated with 2020 soil surveys in Oregon

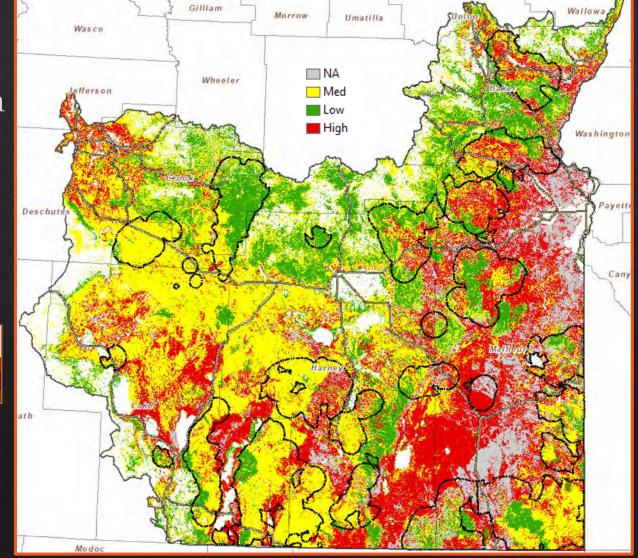






Abiotic conditions + Biotic Conditions = Likelihood of Transition

Estimated likelihood of post-fire transition to invasive annuals

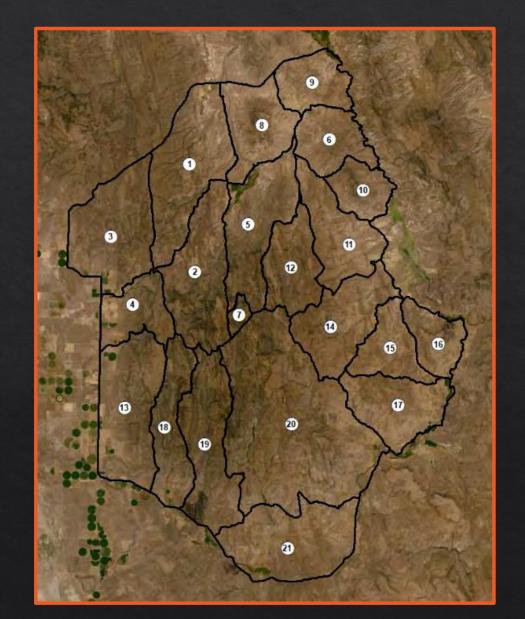




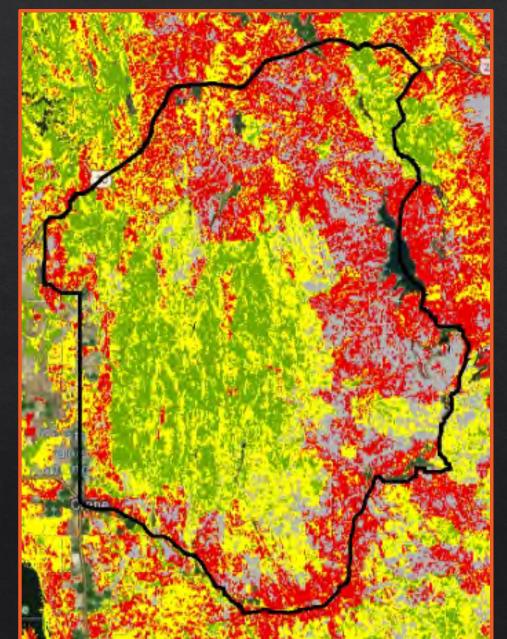


Ecostate × R&R

| | | Α | A-C | C (IAG model) | В |
|-----|----------|-----|------|------------------|-----|
| R&R | Low | med | high | high | med |
| | Moderate | med | med | high | low |
| | High | low | low | med | low |

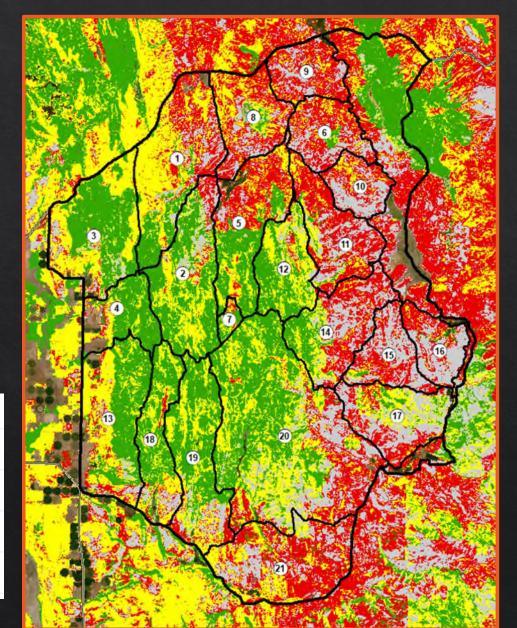












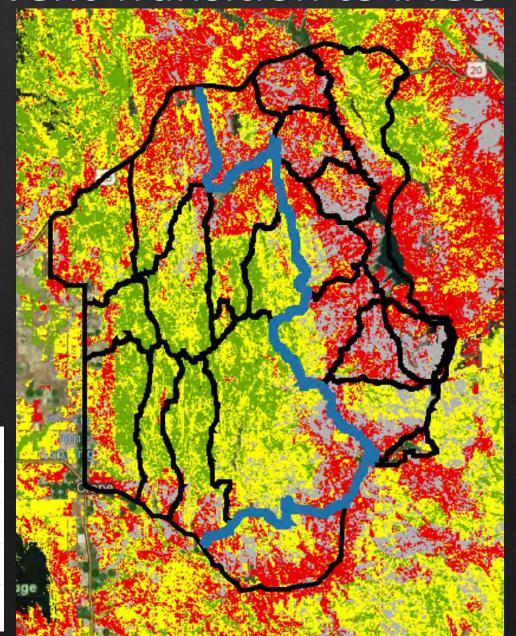




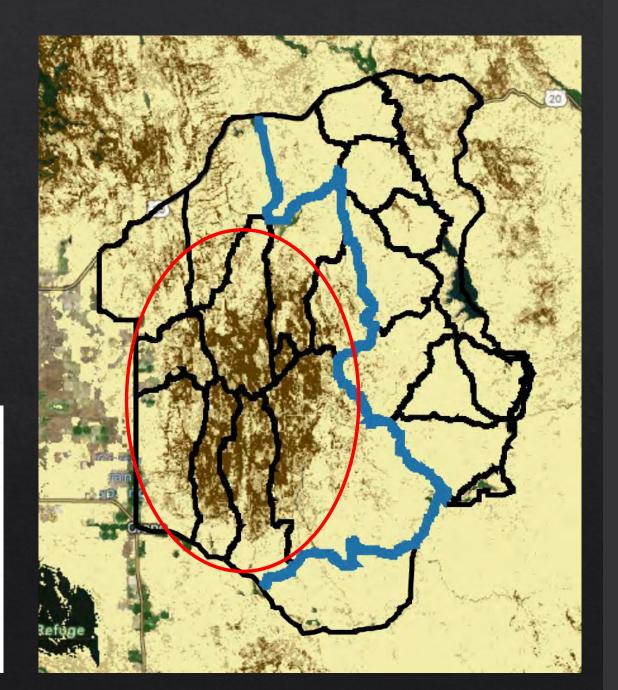
Likelihood of Post-Fire Transition to Annuals

Medium

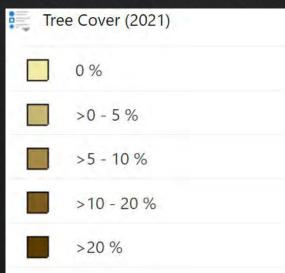
High

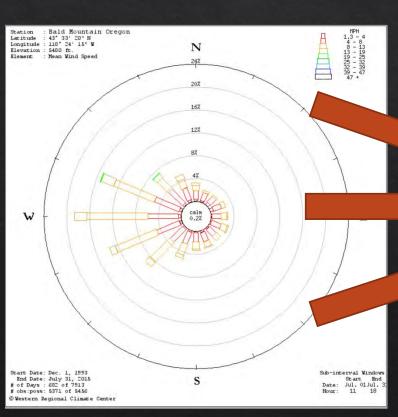


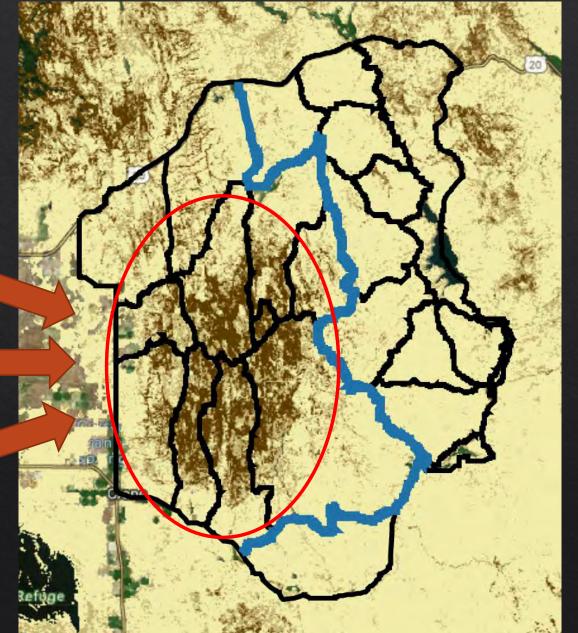




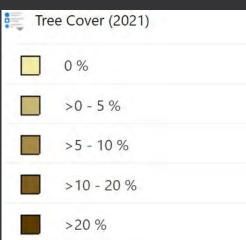










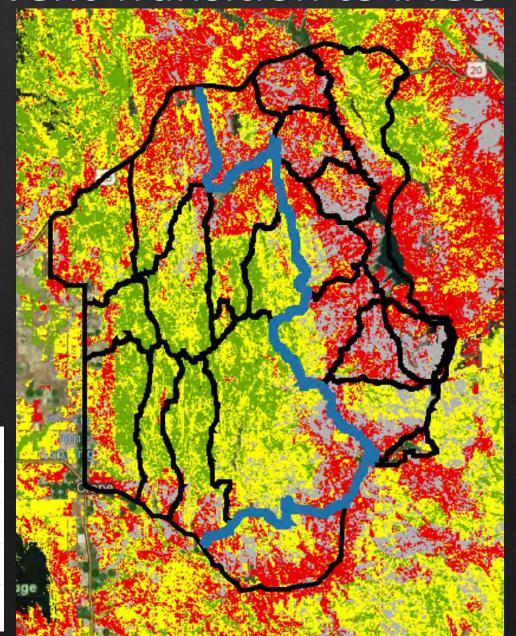


Goal: Prevent Transition to IAGs

Likelihood of Post-Fire Transition to Annuals

Medium

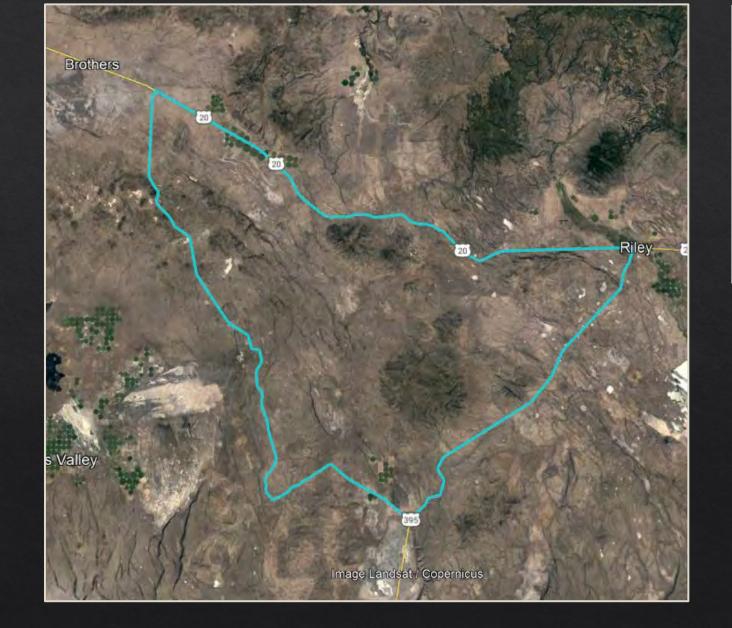
High







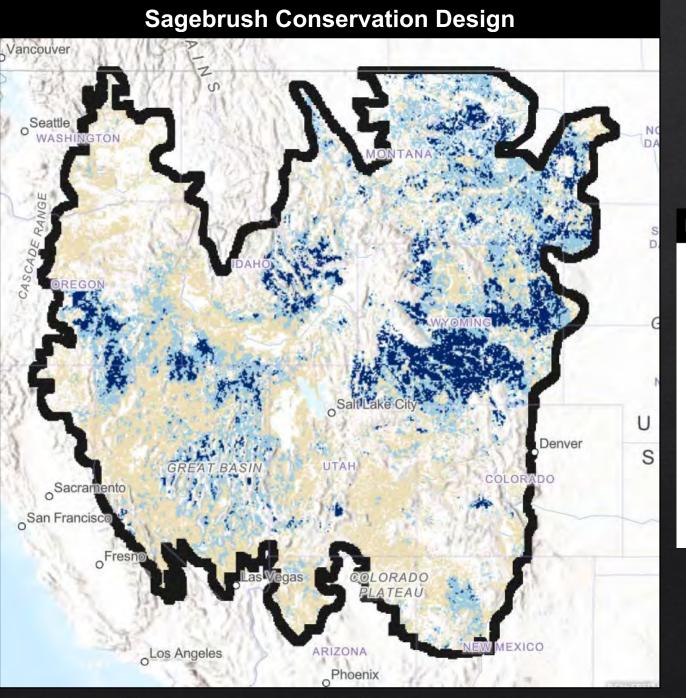
Hands on Activity

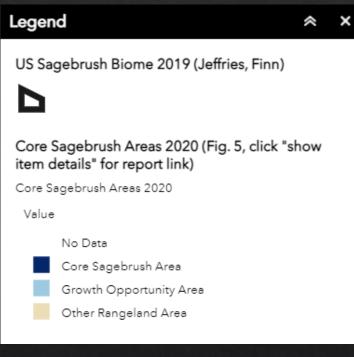


Click for WAFWA Map

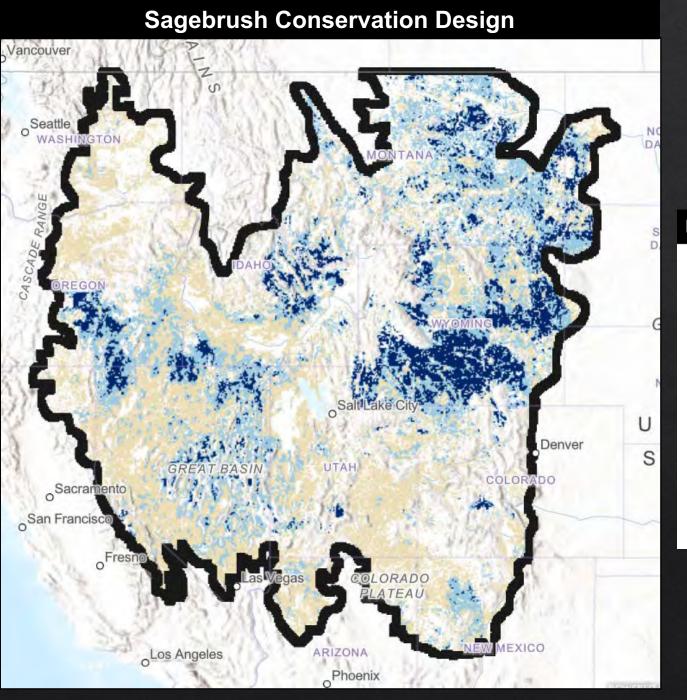


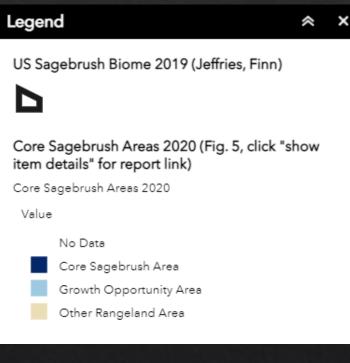










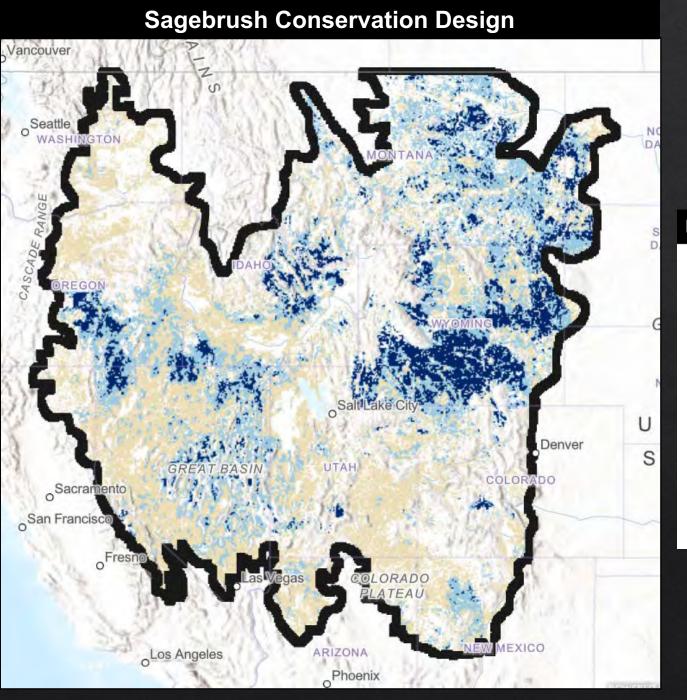


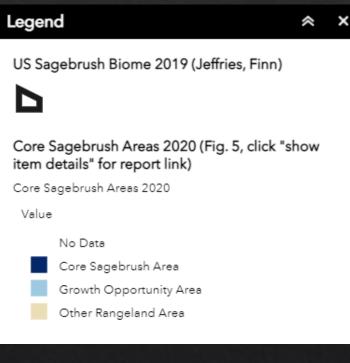


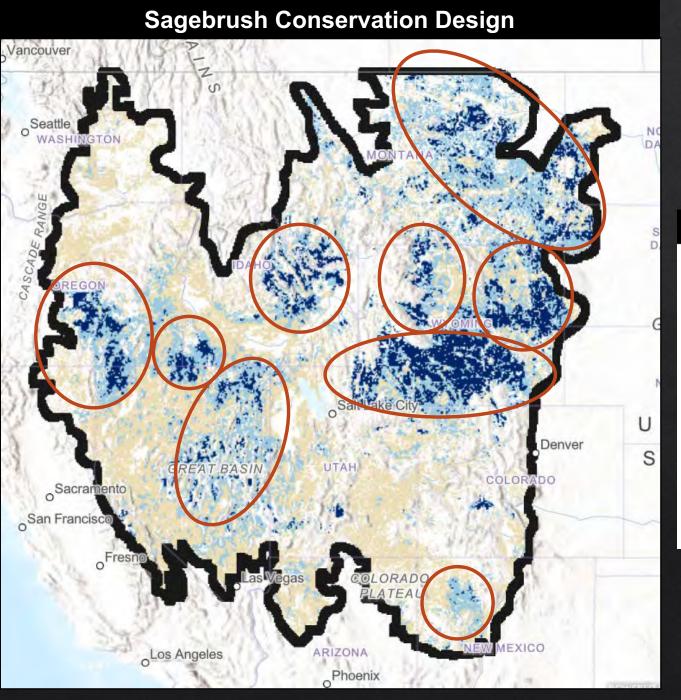




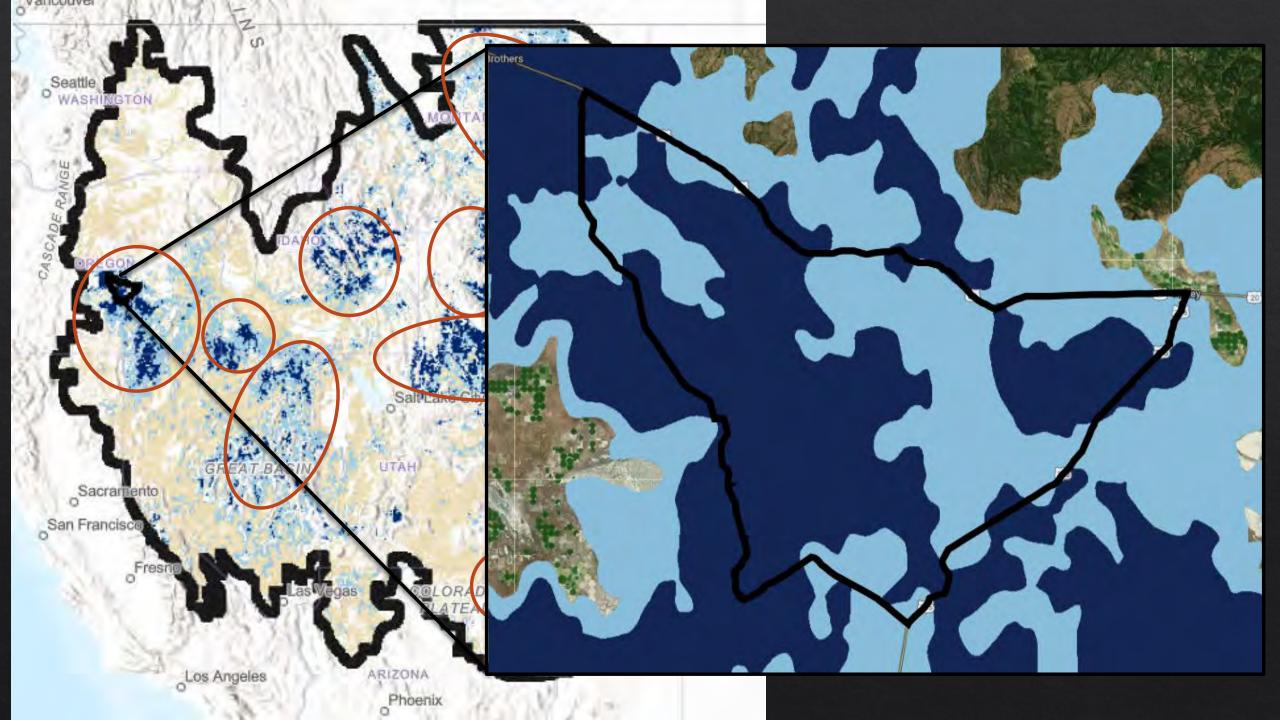












Project Area: Cinder Butte Area



Your group's task

You are a mixed-stakeholder group working together to identify management priorities.

Participants' objective:

- Where can you defend, grow the core, and mitigate impacts on this novel landscape?
- How might you do this in the area around the Cinder Butte Fire?



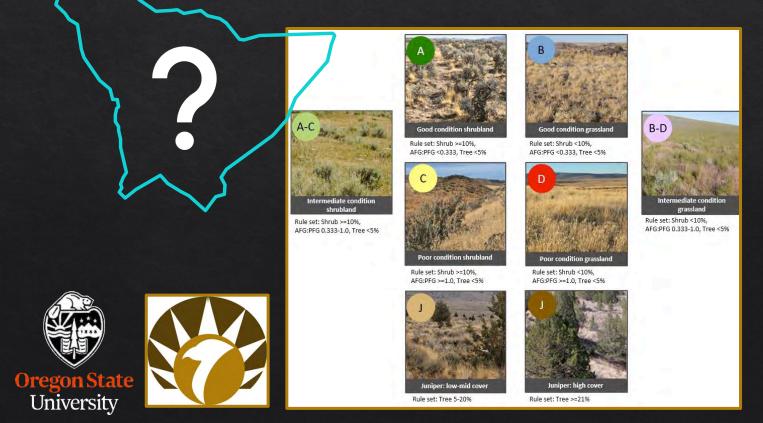


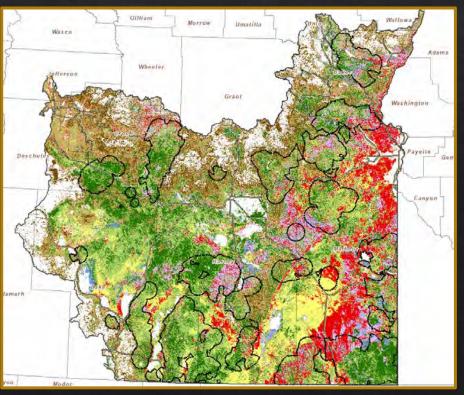
Participants' objective:

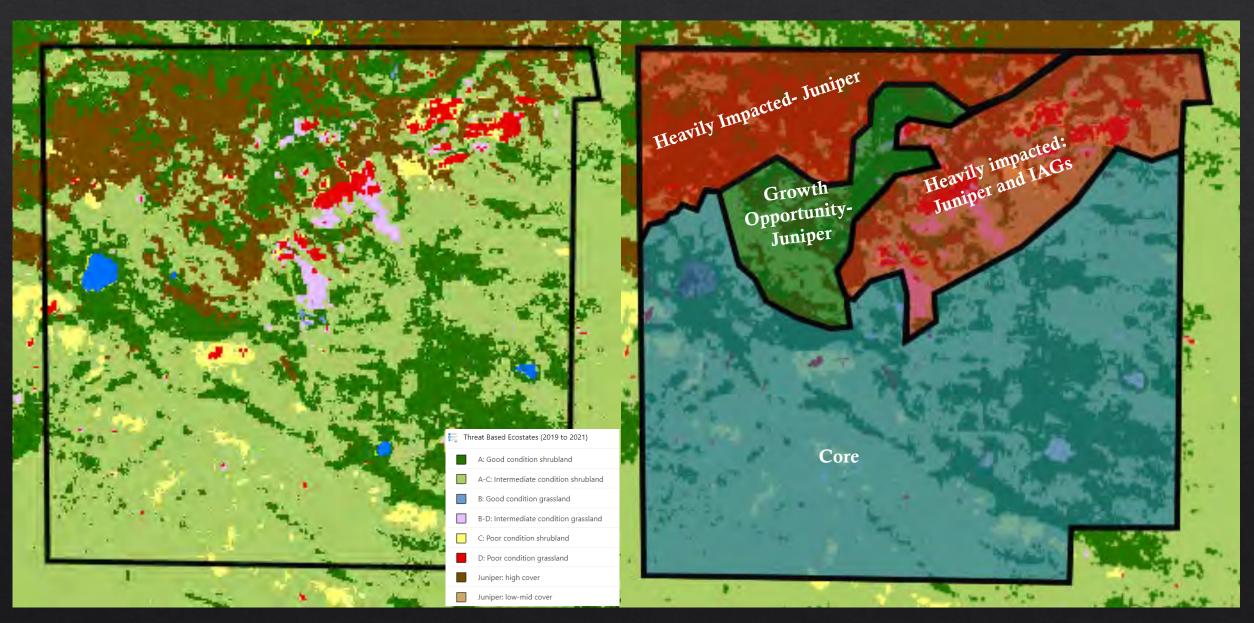
How to break up this landscape into manageable units/priorities/activities?

3 Step Process

Starting with Ecostate Map







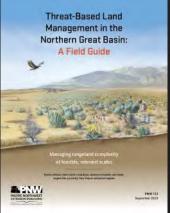
Your Turn: Cinder Butte Area Activity

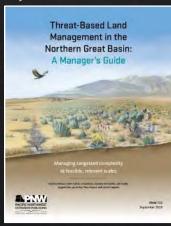
Use the ecostate map to identify:

- 1. Core sagebrush areas
- 2. Growth opportunity areas

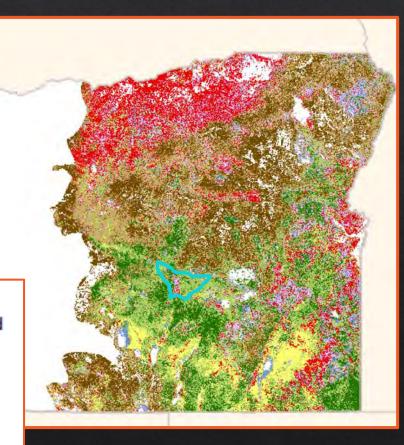
3. Heavily impacted Areas (where you want to contain the

problem)



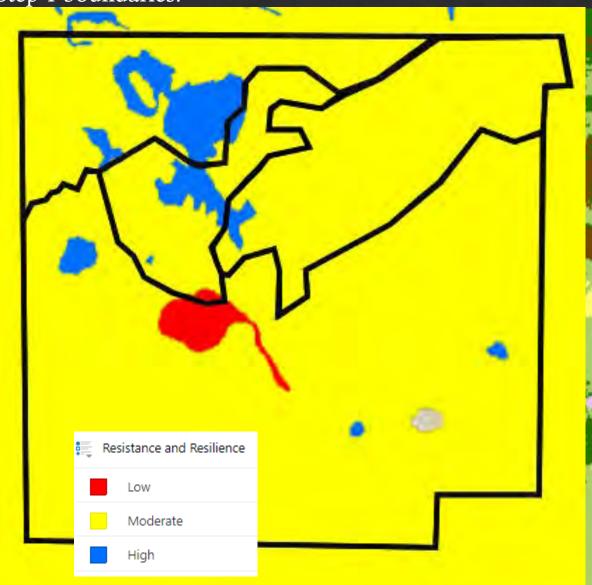


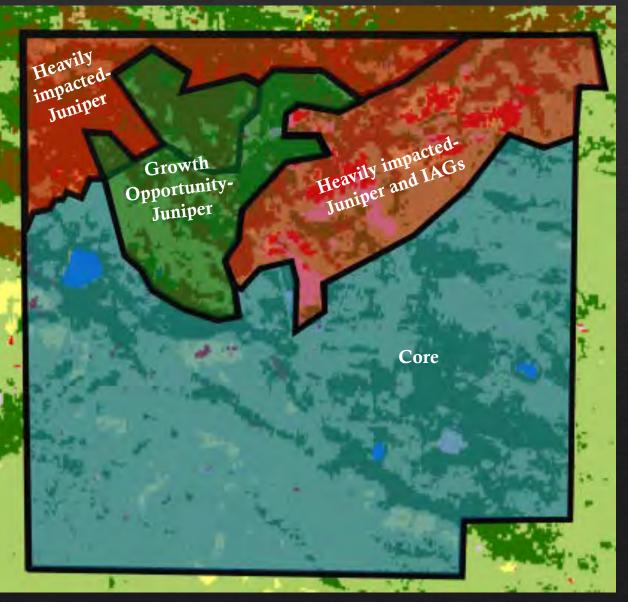
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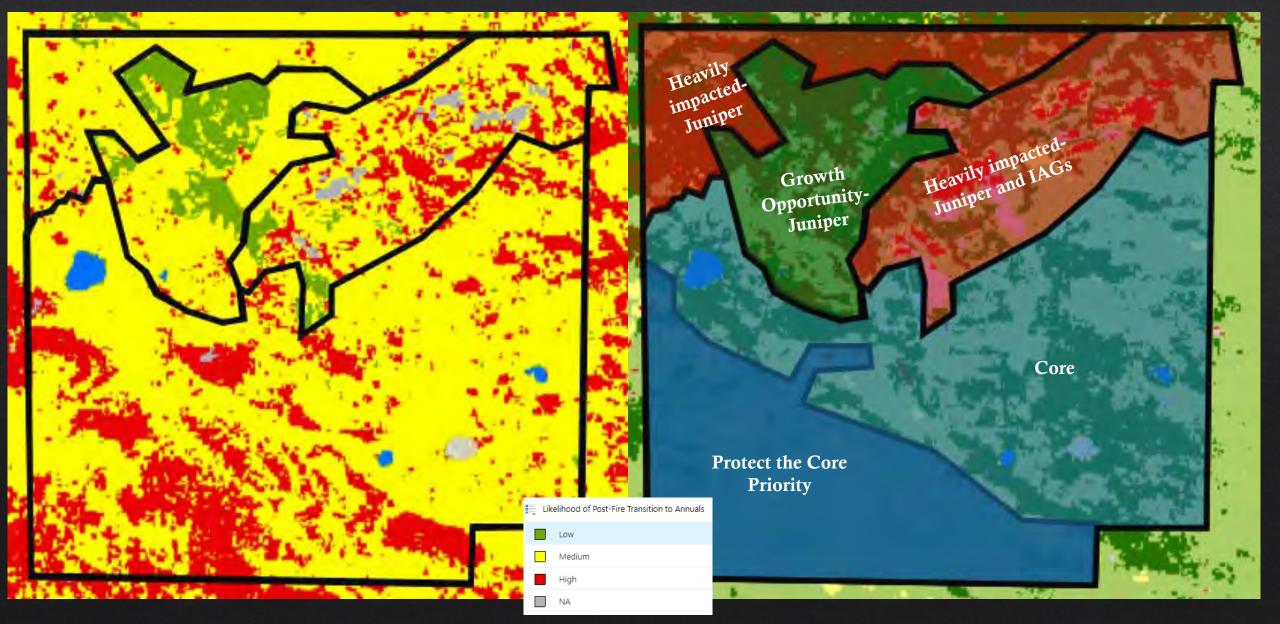




Step 1 boundaries:



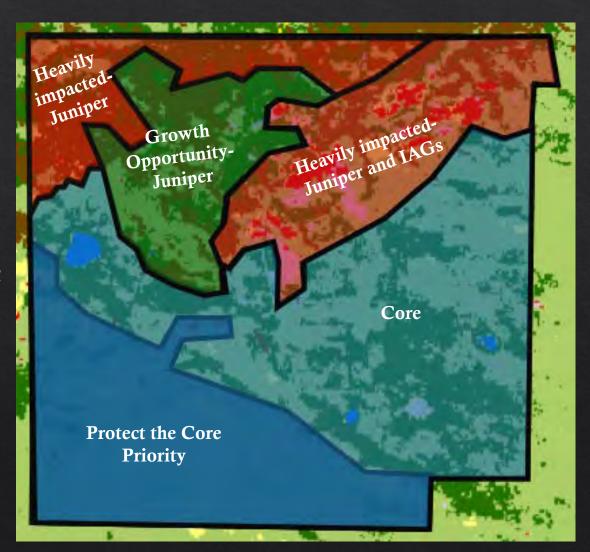




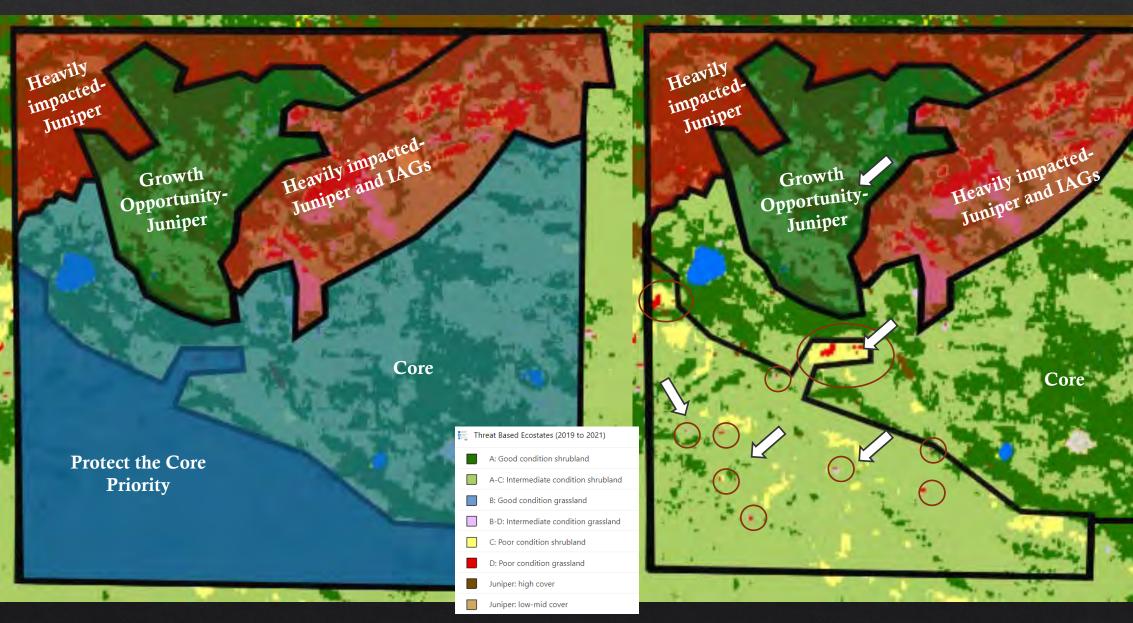
Cinder Butte Area Activity

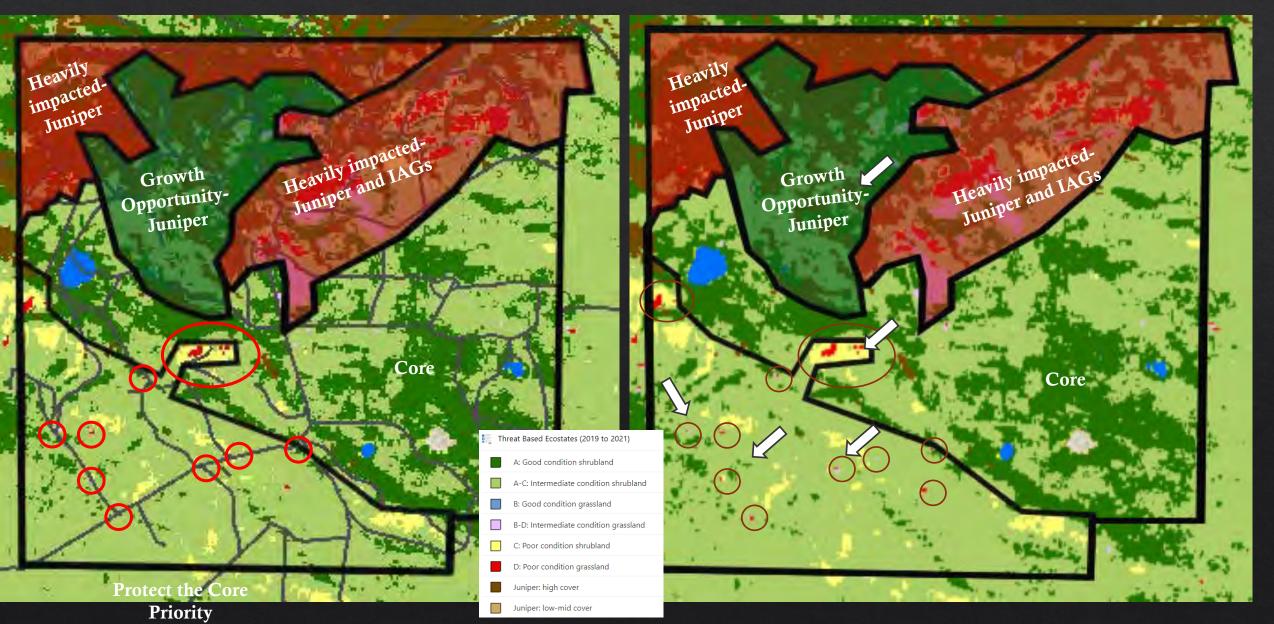
Step 2: Further refine the core area polygons on your map

- What are the threats in/around this core sagebrush polygon?
- Do you want to limit threats to some of these polygons?
- o Infestations you want to contain?

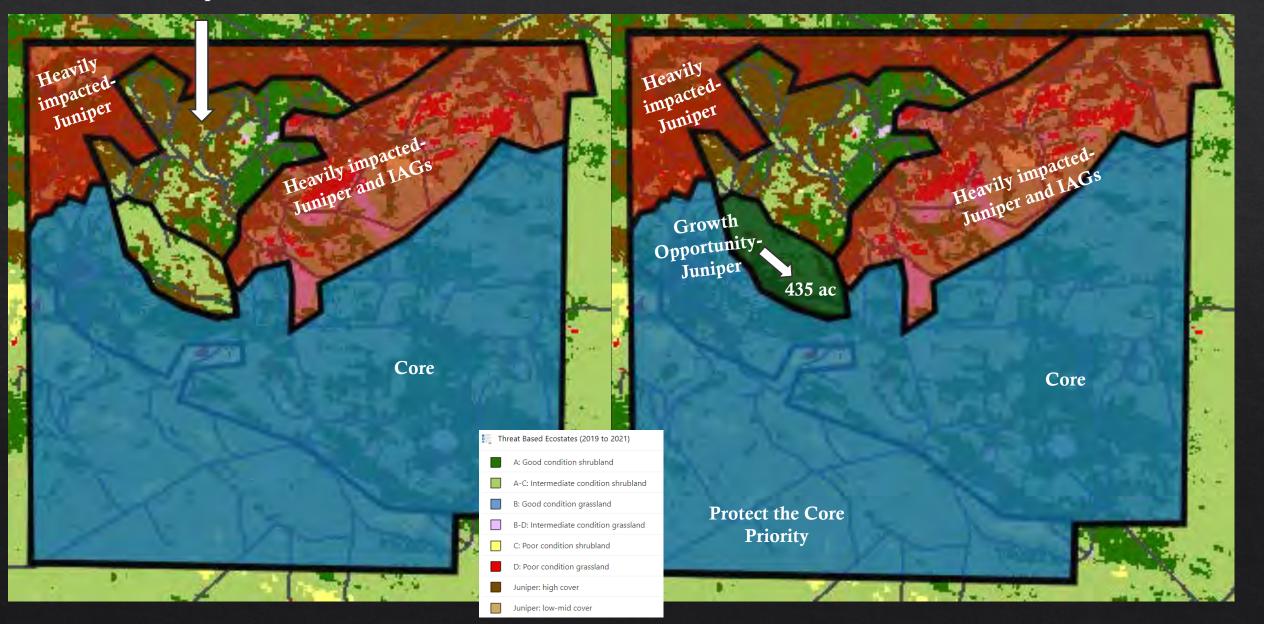








Growth
OpportunityJuniper



Cinder Butte Area Activity

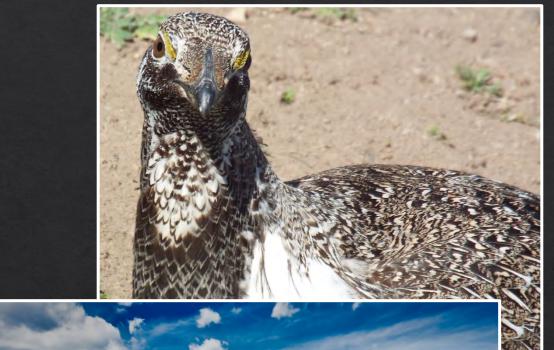
Step 3: Identify priorities

o What do you care about?

• Where are the most important areas?

How would you protect your investments?









Cinder Butte Area Activity

Create map and justification

- Why did you divide up the landscape how you did?
- What are your management priorities?
- Opportunities to defend/grow the core and mitigate impacts?
- o Prepare to report out!

Complete step 3 by 12:00







The SageCon Partnership

SageCon partners work together to build **resilience in Oregon's sagebrush rangelands**, including ecological resilience, social & economic resilience, and partnership resilience.

Our work addresses challenges that operate at a landscape scale where no single agency or organization can make a big enough difference alone.

We strive to create a supportive, enabling environment for successful and strategic on-the-ground actions through:

- funding and policy
- shared strategic priorities & monitoring progress
- forums for communication
- technical support and tools

