



GRASSLANDS

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GRASSLANDS NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

PRESS RELEASE THE REVEG EDGE

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VEGETATION MAPPING OF MOJAVE BIOME COMPLETED: DESERT GRASSLAND MEETING PROPOSED

"MOHVEG™ PROJECT," has finished mapping all the vegetation within the 23 million acres of California's Mojave biome. The research director, Craig Dremann, co-owner of the Reveg Edge of Redwood City, California utilized the Mojave Landsat Thematic Mapper™ Data Server which is available on the Internet (<http://edcwww2.cr.usgs.gov/tmserver/tm-data.html>).

The Mohveg™ project is a series of investigations of desert grasslands in the Mojave and Colorado River biomes. Mapping current locations of relict stands of native perennial grasses, and making an estimation of their original extant prior to 1769, is the first part of the project. "I was inspired by my 1991 visit to the Mojave. That year's late spring rain brought out the wildflowers and butterflies in masses. I went out to locate a unique and isolated *Elymus glaucus* population in the Providence Mountains in the East Mojave. Relict stands of grasses were seen wherever they were protected from grazing, and hundreds of cattle were observed grazing amongst the desert shrubs on the other sides of the fences. I suspected that the native perennial grasses should be more widespread than they are today."

At Stanford's Carnegie Institution of Washington library at Stanford, Dremann discovered a 70 year old observation made by the desert ecologist, Dr. Frederick E. Clements. Dr. Clements, while working at the Institution began searching for grasses in the Mojave, Colorado River and Death Valley areas, and found prairies in Death Valley in 1922. Clements wrote, "Here *Stipa speciosa* was dominant on south subslopes in an open savannah of low shrubs, frequent mats of *Hilaria jamesi* and *rigida* with subcopious *Aristida* and *Stipa* on the east, and *Poa fendleriana*, *Stipa*, and *Hilaria* on the north subslopes. With the exception of *Hilaria jamesi* and *Poa*, which occur in the general region, all of these are likewise found in protected areas in the Mohave Desert..."

Clement's observations in 1922 inspired Dremann to begin his search for grasslands in earnest, in those last remaining protected areas of the Mojave. Two months ago, utilizing the Landsat data, and field checking the

results, Dremann mapped the California portion of the Mojave biome, which extends from the town of Bishop, south to the Salton Sea and east to the California state border. The 23 million acres yielded surprising results and implications for restoration of the "deserts."

Dremann discovered that the largest areas of native perennial grasses remaining in California are located in the Mojave, over 4.7 million acres! Another 6.8 million acres are large tracts of the Mojave formerly covered by prairies in the late 1700's, whose grasslands have been exterminated by grazing and are now principally creosote shrub desert. A smaller number of acres have been cleared to build towns, cities and to establish irrigated farmlands.

Dremann has concluded that 51% of the Colorado River watershed and Mojave biome, which we now call "deserts" were actually grasslands, with perennial native grasses nearly a meter tall (30 inches) covering the soil 50% or more. Revegetation of these areas previously had ignored or missed the desert grass component when conducting ecological restoration. Concentration on the grasses will put back an important key component to these areas. "We'll probably have to change the name of those areas from deserts to the Colorado River and Mojave grasslands, Dremann quips."

The Reveg Edge has developed processes and procedures for direct seeding of the native grasses for revegetation and restoration. "Native grasses directly sown will be the least expensive per acre method of restoring and revegetating what is today the creosote shrub desert," said Dremann. "Wherever you now see a creosote bush with bare soil around it, a desert grassland was there covering that bare soil 200 years ago. That massive conversion from grasslands to shrub desert is a staggering, epic story of our domesticated animals impacts on those arid lands."

Dremann also mapped the Mojave's playas, washes, lava flows, juniper/pinyon woodlands, exposed mineral salt deposits, mesquite forests, palm groves, and two classes of sand deposits. The Northern University of Arizona at Flagstaff is currently poised to begin a

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vegetation survey of the Mojave, funded by the U.S. military, to resurvey the area Dremann just completed. "I hope they find the 4.7 million acres of grasslands also!" said Dremann.

"The data required for the mapping is available free to all," said Dremann. "The Mojave™ Server Data on the Internet is an invaluable resource, making tens of thousands of dollars' worth of satellite photos free to all researchers." Some Mojave images are so beautiful, they could be framed and put on the wall. Dremann's favorite 7.5 minute Mojave quadrangle photos are: Broadwell Lake, East of Milligan, Fenner Spring, Maturango Peak NE, Savahia Peak NW & NE combined, Snaggletooth, and Wilhelm Spring. "You really get to see the beauty of the Mojave through these photos, of areas you may never have visited," Dremann said. "You can also see how insignificantly the Mojave has been impacted by our roads, military activity, utility corridors, mining, and the like. These impacts are usually considered significant and are heavily mitigated." Dremann contends, "The impacts that are usually heavily mitigated in the Mojave are really insignificant compared to the widespread, ecosystem-wide destruction caused by grazing. When each head of cattle is able to destroy an entire square mile of desert grassland in one season [1997 BLM's Ord Mountain grazing allotment], the people in Canada start sweating more in the summer.

Dremann concludes, "The most important point of the epic story of the desert grasslands isn't their extermination by grazing, but it is our need for the remaining stands for future restoration. We need to begin active conservation of the remaining relict grass stands, especially in the 7.5 minute quads where most of the grass biome has been scalped off. We need to preserve at least one small stand in every 7.5 minute quad, so we will have that material as our in-situ seed bank to conduct future restoration within the rest of the quad.

Dremann is proposing a meeting of all the Colorado River biome and Mojave land managers, to discuss these new grass discoveries and their implications for desert restoration. The meeting will be convened in October at a time and place to be set by the participants. Persons interested in participating should contact: Craig .

President's Address

by John Menke

It has been a while since I addressed you, so some of the items I will discuss go back as far as late spring. A lot has been going on, from making arrangements with SERCal for the 1997 Annual Meeting in San Luis Obispo, developing a working relationship with the University of California to foster a larger research, extension and education program on restoration science, to working with our Nominations Committee to recruit candidates for 1998 Officers and Board Members.

I participated in "Using Prescribed Fire for Vegetation Management: Workshop for Land Managers", May 23, 1997, in Winters and John Anderson's Hedgerow Farms, sponsored by CNGA, Yolo County RCD, The Nature Conservancy and other organizations. Not only did 55 registrants learn a lot, but we recruited 15 new CNGA members and it was a fundraising activity.

Credit goes especially to Oren Pollak and Robin Wills for bringing their experience to us. The catered lunch put on by the Buckhorn Restaurant was superb. For me, seeing the use of 'flappers' (commercial product), an approximately 12 x 20 inch piece of rubber matting on the end of wooden handle, was impressive in its smothering of flames along a black-line in preparing for a prescribed burn. Thank you John Anderson! From a CNGA Business Office perspective, we have made an important acquisition and purchase decision in converting from the MAC to the PC world of windows and greater flexibility. Treasurer Donna Lindquist learned that PCs were to be made available from PG&E to non-profit organizations, and the mere application by CNGA has led to us acquiring a 486, Windows-based machine with lots of RAM and hard-drive capacity. CNGA thanks Pacific Gas and Electric Company for their donation of what has become our primary Business Office computer. We have also acquired a new deskjet printer. Our Business Office and Treasurer efforts must not go on any further without enthusiastic recognition! This is not to emphasize or elevate these units above other CNGA 'staff' work efforts, but I think all would agree extra credit is due to Mary Kate and Donna Lindquist for their work on the budget, accounting, membership management, IRS non-profit review and renewal, back tax forms, personnel management, and office clean-up, for lack of a better description. I can sincerely report to the membership, our house is now in order. Certainly a lot of the credit also goes to Past-President Mark Stromberg for making and sticking with some really difficult decisions. We are in better shape organizationally and financially than we have ever been since we matured as an organization.

Now for a progress report on CNGA's Restoration Science--University of California research and extension enhancement initiative. We have surveyed the expertise according to a recent compilation of UC Expertise and confirmed our initial assessment that we are in dire need of additional information support services for our emerging industry of native grass restoration and applied restoration ecology. Like any emerging program, we probably have as many environmental issues needing answers as technical studies to better target successful restoration prescriptions. While we were not able to get Vice President Reg Gomes to speak to us at our annual meeting due to a prior commitment, we have Dr. Don Erman, Director of Water and Wildland Resources Center representing the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Don will tell us how organizations like ours can communicate and cooperate with the University and other supporting institutions to foster the research and extension support necessary to get scientific answers to environmental and technological questions. We have learned that the University is reorganizing its priority setting process using Organizational Strategy Teams (OSTs) to better address issues outlined by society. An important aspect of this new process is changing the way priorities for new research and extension positions are established. More opportunities for outside organizations like ours should come about as a result of the planned, more-open dialog. Following meetings with key UC departments, Vice President Gomes has indicated interest in meeting with us.

The October 21-23, 1997 Annual Fall CNGA Meeting, this year to be jointly held with SERCal at the

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Final Program for CNGA in Annual Meeting, Thursday Oct. 23rd, 1997

8:25 am Session Introduction--Mark Stromberg

Invited Speakers

- 8:30 am Dr. Don Erman--Director, Water and Wildland Research Centers, Univ. of Calif.
"Role of Univ. of Calif. in promoting and developing native plants in restoration"
- 9:00 am Dr. Kevin Rice--UCDavis. Ecology Group, Dept. of Agronomy and Range Science
"Considerations of basic genetics in native grasses in restoration:"
- 9:30 am Dr. Jay Kitzmiller--USFS, Genetic Resources Center, Chico, CA.
"Protecting genetic diversity with seed zones: native grasses vs. conifer trees"
- 10:00 am Break

Contributed Papers

- 10:15 am Valerie Hipkins, Jay Kitzmiller and Betsy Carroll. USFS.
"Genetic structure in native grasses: implications for restoration of *Elymus glaucus* and *Bromus carinatus*"
- 10:35 am Linnea Hanson, Jay Kitzmiller, Mary Griggs, Loren Gehrung, and Barbara Castro. Plumas Forest. "Plumas Forest-wide common garden study"
- 10:55 am David Amme and David Dyer. Calif. State Parks.
"Common garden comparisons of *Bromus* complex"
- 11:15 am Ted St. John, R. Riefner, and D. Pryor. Tree of Life Nursery.
"Native grasses, mycorrhizae and soil-surface processes"
- 11:35 am Craig Dremann. Reveg Edge.
"National Native Ecotype Registry"
- 11:55 am Questions and Answers
- 12:00-1:30 pm BBQ Lunch, followed by Business Meeting

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING CALIFORNIA'S HARDWOOD RANGELANDS: A Workshop for Owners and Managers

October 28--Contra Costa County (Between Richmond and Orinda)--East Bay Municipal Utility
District Watershed Headquarters
November 13--Tehama County (near Red Bluff)--Tehama Wildlife Area

For further information on registration and the program agenda, contact Joni Rippee at 510-643-5429 or rippee@nature.berkeley.edu

For information on similar programs Oct. 16 (Fresno County): Neil McDougald 209-675-7879
and Oct. 25 (Sonoma County): Adina Merenlender 707-744-1270

Job Advertisement

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Grasslands editor regrets that this advertisement was not included in the last issue due to space constraints.

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Volunteers are invited to join National Park Service/Resources Management in Yosemite this summer (i.e. 1997, and subsequent summers) for non native plant eradication. Opportunities are available for 2 to several days, weekdays and weekends. Volunteers are provided shared camping space and entrance to Yosemite for the time they are working. Volunteers are on their own for meals, camping gear, showers, etc. No prior work experience is necessary, however participants should be experienced cross country hikers in very good physical condition. For more information, email to gstigall@aol.com or send an SASE to Georgia Stigall-Volunteers, 17287 Skyline Blvd #102, Woodside CA 94062-3741.

Leymus triticoides "Rio" Now Available

The NRCS plant materials release of creeping wildrye (*Leymus triticoides* Rio") is now available in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the revegetation and erosion control industry. This accession was originally collected in Kings County near Stratford and one of the reasons it was chosen for release is because of it's ability to produce viable seed. Most *Leymus triticoides* accessions to date have problems producing sufficient quantities of viable seed.

The seed count for this plant runs in the range of 80,000 to 100,000 live seeds per pound. Germination
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is reliable but much slower than other native perennial grasses. Preplanting weed control is very important in order to get adequate seedling establishment. When planted in mixes with other native perennials such as *Elymus glaucus* and *Hordeum brachyantherum* which it frequently coexists with in natural stands, it should be 10-20% of the total mix.

Leymus triticoides "Rio" is an excellent revegetation plant for many situations including ditch banks, canal banks, levees, gullies, field borders, wetland associated meadows, riparian woodlands, and dryland swales. It tolerates many different soil types including alkali. It is an aggressive rhizomatous spreader and will dominate an area rapidly. Once established it tolerates mowing, fire, flooding, shade, drought, and moderate vehicle traffic. For wildlife it provides excellent cover for nesting, escape, and roosting.

This is the first year that *Leymus triticoides* has been available in any kind of quantity. Most of the major suppliers of revegetation seed should be able to supply it.

John Anderson
Hedgerow Farms

President's Address, continued

Veteran's Center in San Luis Obispo, is ready to happen! I hope all of you have registered and are planning to attend. According to CNGA Planning Committee Chairman Mark Stromberg, the agenda is final and it should be a great meeting. The Workshop choices are superb! Elsewhere in this newsletter, should be the final agenda. President Elect Frank Chan has kept us up-to-date on his Native Grass Database Project which he is doing with Kevin Rice, Eric Knapp and others funded by CalTrans. Frank reported that work on the informational documents and database is proceeding on schedule. Several CNGA members are reviewing and making suggestions on draft material which will be included in the products from this very large task. When completed, this effort should provide the most complete and up-to-date information about all aspects of native grasses and their management in maintenance and restoration activities. The Board has received a complete update on the cooperative project with the California Native Plant Society to produce a poster featuring native grasses. While the final product may be as much as 18 months away, we are all excited about the progress and plans for doing the poster together. An important aspect of the project, in addition to the primary purpose of promoting the importance of native grasses, is the fundraising capacity of such a quality poster. Thanks Carolyn Shoulders and Mark Stromberg. All things considered, CNGA members should be pleased with our progress in promoting, developing and restoring native grasses in the environment!

See you at San Luis Obispo and the CNGA Business Meeting on October 23rd! We will call on Frank Chan at this get together to introduce himself as next year's President. Additionally, he will announce the slate of candidates for CNGA Officers and the four open Board positions for 1998 and beyond.

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