



# Trail News

September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019

From the

## Meeteetse Conservation District

[www.meeteetse-conservevy.net](http://www.meeteetse-conservevy.net)

P.O. Box 237 • 1906 State Street • Meeteetse, WY 82433

### **BLM RELEASES DECISION ON WILD HORSE HERD PLAN AND GATHER NEAR WORLAND**

The Bureau of Land Management Worland Field Office has released a decision record that approves two management actions in the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area (HMA), located approximately 35 miles northwest of Worland in Washakie, Big Horn and Park counties. This decision demonstrates the BLM's commitment to maintaining healthy wild horses on healthy, productive public rangelands. The decision approves an update to the Fifteenmile HMA Plan, which will guide future management of the HMA and the wild horses within it for the next several years. The update includes adjustments to wild horse herd and habitat monitoring objectives. The decision also approves a gather and removal of excess wild horses in the HMA, tentatively scheduled to occur in fall 2019. The HMA's appropriate management level (AML) is 100–230 wild horses, as determined in the HMA plan update. The AML is the point at which the wild horse population is consistent with the land's capacity to support it and other mandated uses of those lands. Based on recent aerial surveys, the BLM estimates that the population is approaching 700 horses, more than three times the AML. The gather operation will include removing wild horses to return the population to the low range of

the AML. Horses that have moved outside the HMA boundary, including onto private and state lands, will be removed. Wild horses that are removed will be available for adoption to qualified applicants. To learn more about the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Program and adopting a Wyoming wild horse, visit [BLM.GOV/WHB](http://BLM.GOV/WHB) or contact the national information center at 866-468-7826 or [wildhorse@blm.gov](mailto:wildhorse@blm.gov). The environmental assessment, finding of no significant impact and decision record are available by visiting the BLM website at: <http://go.usa.gov/xQrRP>. The decision is subject to administrative review through the appeal process, which is outlined in the decision record. Wild horses essentially have no natural predators, resulting in a rapid increase in population. If not appropriately managed, herds double in size every four to five years. To maintain wild horses in good physical condition and protect the health of public land, the BLM must manage their population growth. For more information, visit <http://go.usa.gov/xQrRP> or contact BLM Wild Horse and Burro Specialist Cam Henrichsen at (307) 347-5100.



### **HUNTERS! CHECK OUT LATEST CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE INFO**

Deer, elk and moose hunters in Wyoming need to make a plan for transporting and disposing of processed carcasses this season. Due to the state's chronic wasting disease (CWD) positive status, regulations are in place to limit the spread within Wyoming and to other states. Wyoming's regulations require deer, elk and moose hunters transport only the following items within Wyoming: Whole carcasses can be transported to a camp, private residence for processing, a taxidermist, a processor or a CWD sample collection site in Wyoming provided the head and all portions of the spinal column remain at the site of kill or such parts are disposed in any approved landfill or approved incinerator in Wyoming. A listing of landfills that will accept waste from processed game animals and whole carcasses is available on the Game and Fish website.

- Cut and wrapped meat
- Edible portions with no portion of the spinal column or head attached
- Cleaned hide without the head attached
- Skull, skull plate or antlers that have been cleaned of all meat and brain tissue
- Teeth
- Finished taxidermy mounts
- Whole deer, elk and moose carcasses cannot be transported out of Wyoming. The only parts approved to leave the state are edible portions with no part of the spinal column or head; cleaned hide without the head; skull, skull plate or antlers that have been cleaned of all meat and brain tissue; teeth; or finished taxidermy mounts.



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## SEMINAR SET

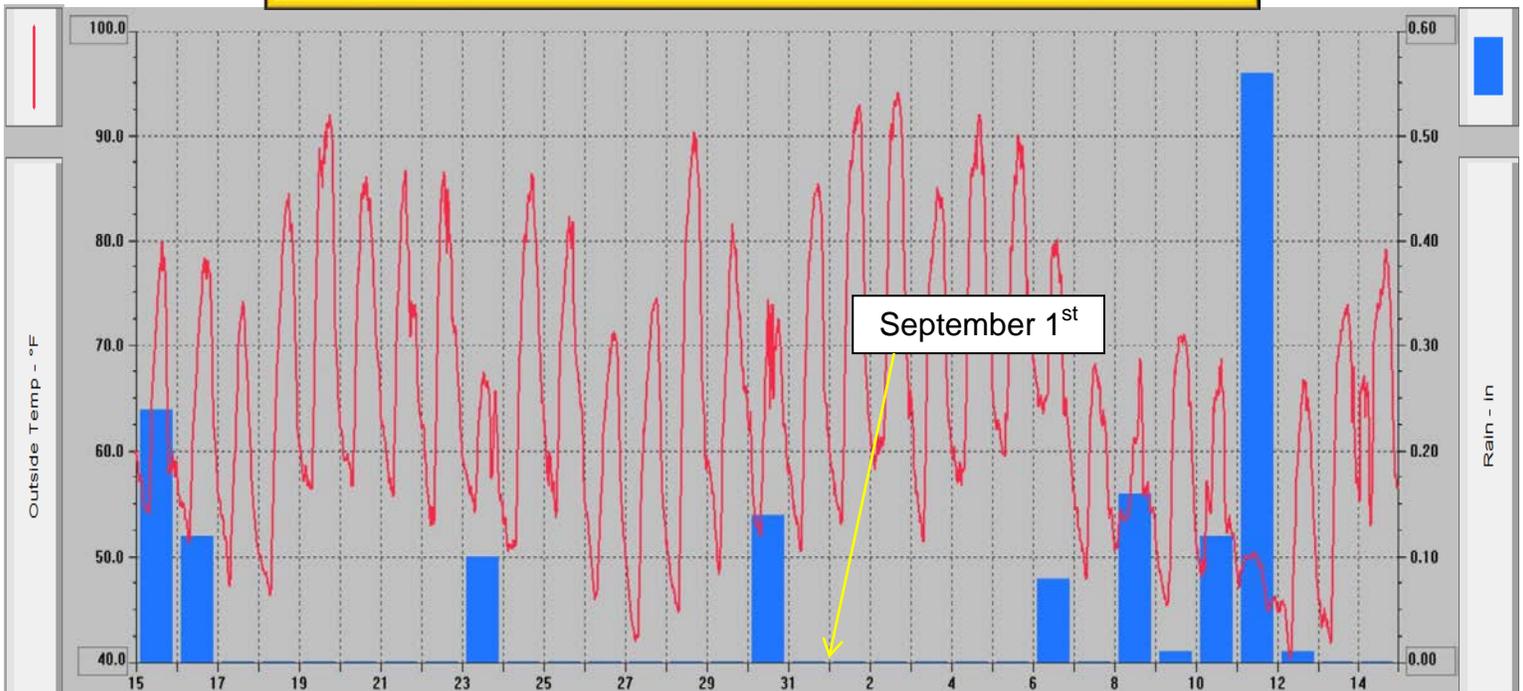
The Willwood Working Group will provide an update on the Shoshone River Watershed Plan during a public seminar on Sept. 26<sup>th</sup> from 5:30 to 8:00 p.m. in the Grizzly Room at the Park County Library in Cody. The group has been working for the last two years to understand the origin of the sediment collecting behind Willwood Dam. "This is a great opportunity for the public to see the efforts of this working group and see proposed monitoring efforts to better understand the sediment load in the Shoshone River," said Jeremiah Vardiman, University of Wyoming Extension agriculture and horticulture educator in Park County. This event will highlight the completed Shoshone River Watershed Plan, the overview story map and feature monitoring plans and efforts. For more information, contact Ann Trosper at the Powell Clark's Fork Conservation District at 307-754-9301.

## VSV SPREADS TO CATTLE IN WYOMING

Vesicular Stomatitis (VSV) that has affected some of Wyoming's equine, has now spread to cattle in three different herds. The cattle cases are believed to be in Park and Platte County with an unofficial report of a herd in Hot Springs County as well. Platte County was confirmed by state and national veterinarians with the virus. Since then, twelve counties across the Cowboy State have confirmed cases in equine infections. Biting insects is believed to be the main cause for the outbreak, however the viral disease is highly contagious and can spread by animal to animal contact. Vesicular Stomatitis (VSV) is a viral disease that commonly affects horses, cattle and pigs but can affect sheep, goats and wild animals. The major concern with this disease is that it mimics Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), which has been eradicated in the United States since 1929. Introduction of FMD into the U.S. would have tremendous economic consequences so the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) monitors any disease that can look similar to FMD. The only way to distinguish VSV from FMD in livestock is through laboratory tests. Horses are not affected by FMD. Oral lesions are a common indicator that a horse may be infected with VSV. There is no vaccine available for VSV. The state livestock board requests producers that believe their livestock may be infected with VSV to contact their local veterinarian as soon as possible.

**NorthernAg.NET**

## MEETEETSE WEATHER 8/15 - 9/15



### \*\*\*REMINDERS & UPDATES\*\*\*

Meeteetse Conservation District (MCD) provides the following services & equipment: \*(Survey Rod, Measuring Wheel and/or Level. \*E. coli testing for well and domestic water. \*Assistance with mapping (general, GIS, or topographical). \*Weed management information. \*Backpack weed sprayer. \*Hay moisture/Temperature Probe.

**NEXT BOARD MEETING - OCTOBER, 9<sup>TH</sup> @ 3:00 P.M. MCD OFFICE  
1906 STATE ST. MEETEETSE, WY**