

Vegetation Assessment in the Salt River Horse Management Area, April 2025

Vegetation assessments were conducted at 10 sites within the Salt River Horse Management Area on April 15 and 16, 2025. This effort aimed to inventory current resources, as no data on forage production or species composition had been collected since 2018. Additionally, three new control sites (SRH 12–14) were established in areas inaccessible to horses, providing comparative data on vegetation unaffected by grazing pressure.

Species Composition

Species composition was assessed using the dry-weight rank method. Species composition refers to the relative abundance, diversity, or proportion of different plant or animal species within a defined area or community. It provides insight into the ecological structure of the area by highlighting which species dominate, which are rare, and the overall biodiversity. Across all surveyed sites, annual forbs dominated the species composition (Table 1). Detailed species composition for each site is provided in Appendix A. According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor, the region is classified as D3 (Extreme Drought). Under such conditions the majority of annual forbs are expected to desiccate and disperse off-site. Even if retained on site, these annual forbs are likely to lack the nutritional quality necessary to maintain horse body condition, particularly for lactating mares.

Site	Annual Forb Composition
SRH 3	93%
SRH 4	99%
SRH 5	86%
SRH 6	65%
SRH 9	95%
SRH 10	69%
SRH 12	79%
SRH 13	77%
SRH 14	73%

Forage Production

Forage production was estimated using the comparative yield method, yielding an average of 54.6 pounds per acre across all sites. This estimate includes both perennial and annual vegetation. A 1,000 pound horse will consume on average 2% of their body weight. Given that a typical horse requires approximately 720 - 975 pounds of dry matter forage per month, current production levels are insufficient to sustain the existing horse population without supplemental feeding.

Site	Pounds/Acre
SRH 3	75
SRH 4	58
SRH 5	62
SRH 6	30
SRH 9	46
SRH 10	57
SRH 11	54
SRH 12	51
SRH 13	45
SRH 14	68

Landscape Appearance and Plant Health

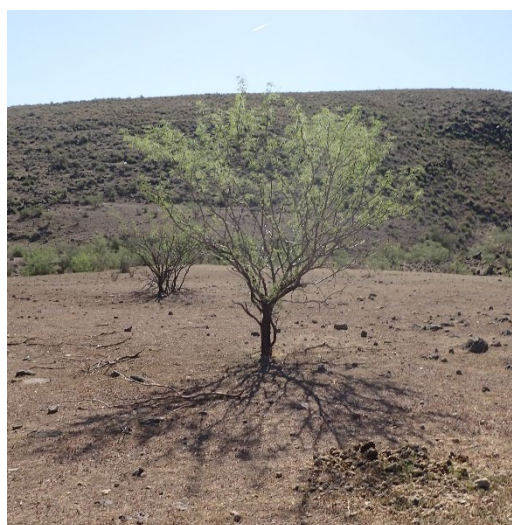
Evidence of hedging, ranging from minor to substantial, was observed for jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), and wolfberry (*Lycium* spp.) across multiple sites. Notably, a distinct difference in jojoba height was evident between SRH 14 (ungrazed) and SRH 3 (accessible to horses). The effects of continuous grazing on perennial vegetation are likely to influence plant vigor adversely, particularly under the ongoing D3 drought conditions, which may compound the stress already experienced by these plants. Additionally, bark stripping was observed at some sites and along the routes to these locations, although no photographic evidence was documented.



SRH 14 – Typical vegetation structure of mature, non-grazed jojoba. Approximate height 6.5ft



SRH 3 – Mature, grazed jojoba approximate height 1.5ft



SRH 4 – Grazed mesquite tree line



SHR 4 – Hedged wolfberry. Approximate height 1ft. Typical mature plant height up to 9ft

Vegetation Nutritional Content

Research conducted on the Arizona Strip indicated that the crude protein content of four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) decreased with higher levels of utilization (Meen, 2000). Although specific studies on the effects of utilization rates on the forage quality of wolfberry or jojoba are lacking, it is plausible that grazing could elicit comparable reductions in forage quality for these species. Such changes could potentially reduce the availability of crude protein required by horses, increasing the likelihood that available forage is below their nutritional requirements. Additionally, drought conditions are known to affect critical soil chemical, physical, and biological processes necessary for maintaining plant and soil health. These impacts may hinder nutrient uptake by perennial vegetation, further limiting the quality and availability of forage.



Fence-line contrast of available forage. Left side of fence horses are excluded.

Appendix A. Species Composition

SRH 3

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
whitethorn acacia	1	1		9	0.48
brittlebush	9	8	1	80	4.27
creosote bush	1	1		9	0.48
jojoba	1			7	0.37
Annuals					
Forb	174	178	184	1758	93.76
Grass			12	12	0.64
Weighted Sums:	1302	376	197	1875	100.00

SRH 4

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
wolfberry	1			7	0.36
velvet mesquite	1	1		9	0.47
Forbs - Perennial/Biennial					
desert globemallow			1	1	0.05
Annuals					
Forb	190	192	190	1904	99.01
Grass			2	2	0.10
Weighted Sums:	1344	386	193	1923	99.99

SRH 5

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
creosote bush	1	1		9	0.58
mesquite mistletoe		1		2	0.13
velvet mesquite	19	14	4	165	10.55
Annuals					
Forb	134	132	146	1348	86.19
Grass		10	20	40	2.56
Weighted Sums:	1078	316	170	1564	100.01

SRH 6

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
triangleleaf bursage	4	5	5	43	4.33
staghorn cholla	18	18	16	178	17.93
pincushion cactus			1	1	0.10
yellow paloverde	5	4	2	45	4.53
Annuals					
Forb	66	64	62	652	65.66
Grass	6	8	16	74	7.45
Weighted Sums:	693	198	102	993	100.00

SRH 9

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
creosote bush	3	2	2	27	1.74
blue paloverde	1	1		9	0.58
Forbs - Perennial/Biennial					
desert marigold	1		1	8	0.51
Annuals					
Forb	148	152	148	1488	95.63
Grass	2	2	6	24	1.54
Weighted Sums:	1085	314	157	1556	100.00

SRH 10

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
wolfberry	1	3		13	1.17
velvet mesquite	25	22	14	233	20.92
Annuals					
Forb	76	76	90	774	69.48
Grass	8	10	18	94	8.44
Weighted Sums:	770	222	122	1114	100.01

SRH 11

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
triangleleaf bursage	12	12	7	115	11.07
staghorn cholla	4	4	4	40	3.85
creosote bush	29	26	21	276	26.56
wolfberry	3	3	3	30	2.89
velvet mesquite	4	4	4	40	3.85
Annuals					
Forb	46	40	66	468	45.04
Grass	4	16	10	70	6.74
Weighted Sums:	714	210	115	1039	100.00

SRH 12

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
catclaw acacia	2	2	2	20	1.59
triangleleaf bursage	14	13	12	136	10.80
buck-horn cholla	2	2	2	20	1.59
creosote bush	6	5	3	55	4.37
Forbs - Perennial/Biennial					
desert globemallow	1	1	1	10	0.79
Annuals					
Forb	98	104	104	998	79.27
Grass	2		6	20	1.59
Weighted Sums:	875	254	130	1259	100.00

SRH 13

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
catclaw acacia	1			7	0.50
triangleleaf bursage	20	19	11	189	13.56
blue paloverde	3	2		25	1.79
buck-horn cholla	3	2		25	1.79
Annuals					
Forb	104	112	122	1074	77.04
Grass	6	6	20	74	5.31
Weighted Sums:	959	282	153	1394	99.99

SRH 14

Dry-Weight-Rank Composition				Sample Size = ?	
Species	Rank (#Hits)			Wtd. Sum	% Composition*
	1	2	3		
Woody Species					
prairie clover	1	1		9	0.65
brittlebush	14	15	4	132	9.48
range ratany	2	2	1	19	1.36
creosote bush	2	2		18	1.29
jojoba	12	11	4	110	7.90
Annuals					
Forb	98	98	138	1020	73.28
Grass	8	8	12	84	6.03
Weighted Sums:	959	274	159	1392	99.99

Not all sites from the 2017/2018 inventory were revisited. For example, Sites 1 through 4 were closely situated next to each other and 2 sites (SRH 1 and 2) were omitted because of site similarities. Sites SRH 07 and SRH 08 were also omitted back in 2017/2018 due to access challenges posed by current Salt River water levels.









