

Appendix 9.

Photographs

Key to Photographs

1. View of the Beaver Rim escarpment in the NE1/4 Sec 2, T30N, R96W, looking SE from a point in the NW1/4 Sec 2. Thick conifer stands in draws along the top of the rim are Douglas fir stands; open woodlands on the rim are limber pine stands. Juniper woodlands grow at the foot of the rim. Wyoming townsendia, Beaver Rim phlox, and Rocky Mountain twinpod occur on sparsely-vegetated slopes along the upper and lower parts of the rim. Payson's penstemon grows on slopes along the higher part of the rim.
2. View of the Beaver Rim escarpment, looking SW from Devil's Gap in the SE1/4 Sec 2, T30N, R96W. Limber pine woodlands grow along the rim, and black sagebrush stepped occurs at the foot of the rim. Payson's penstemon and Beaver Rim phlox grow on sparsely-vegetated areas near the top of the rim. Beaver Rim phlox, Wyoming townsendia, and Rocky Mountain twinpod occur on the sparsely-vegetated areas within the sagebrush steppe.
3. Limber pine/King spikefescue stand in NW-facing draw, NE1/4 NW1/4 Sec 11, T30N, R96W, next to old US Hwy 287 (in lower right corner of photo). This stand (sampled by macroplot USWYMCBVRM02.01) is typical of small stands in mesic draws west and north of the high part of the Beaver Rim escarpment.
4. Douglas fir/Snowberry stand at the western side of Devil's Gap (NE1/4 NE1/4 Sec 25, T31N, R96W), looking SW from a point in the NW1/4 Sec 30, T31N, R95W. This stand was sampled with macroplot USWYMCBVRM03.01. The conifer stands farther SW along the escarpment (shown in photo 2) are mainly limber pine. A narrow band of cushion plant vegetation may be seen as a light area along the edge of the escarpment above the Douglas fir stand.
5. Scattered limber pine and Utah juniper along small escarpment S of Devil's Gap, in the SE1/4 SE1/4 Sec 25, T31N, R96W, typical of the conifer stands on the low escarpments of the buttes in the center of the ACEC. Beaver Rim phlox occurs on sparsely-vegetated spots (light areas in the photo) in the black sagebrush vegetation below the escarpments. Wyoming townsendia and Rocky Mountain twinpod typically occur on the slopes of the escarpments. Cushion plant vegetation grows along the edges of the mesas, above the conifers.
6. View NE of a squarestem phlox cushion plant stand along the edge of the Beaver Rim escarpment, SW1/4 Sec 36, T31N, R96W. This vegetation type occurs as an intermittent band along the edge of the Beaver Rim and the smaller escarpments in the ACEC. Bun milkvetch probably grows in these stands, although no specimens were positively identified here. (Spoonleaf milkvetch, which is difficult to distinguish from bun milkvetch without flowers or fruits, is common in these stands.) Beaver Rim phlox and Rocky Mountain twinpod can be found in the cushion plant

vegetation, but they are more common on the escarpment below.

7. Squarestem phlox cushion plant stand along the edge of the Beaver Rim escarpment, SW1/4 Sec 36, T31N, R96W (taken from the same point as photo 6, but looking SW). This vegetation type usually is bounded on one side by black sagebrush steppe on the mesa, and on the other side by the escarpment with its limber pine or Douglas fir woodlands.

8. Utah juniper/Bluebunch wheatgrass stand on N-facing slope, SW1/4 NW1/4 Sec 24, T31N, R96W. This stand, sampled with macroplot USWYMCBVRM05.03, represents the densest part of the occurrence at the foot of the Beaver Rim escarpment. Note the small terraces on the slope, and the trails at the bottom and the top of the slope.

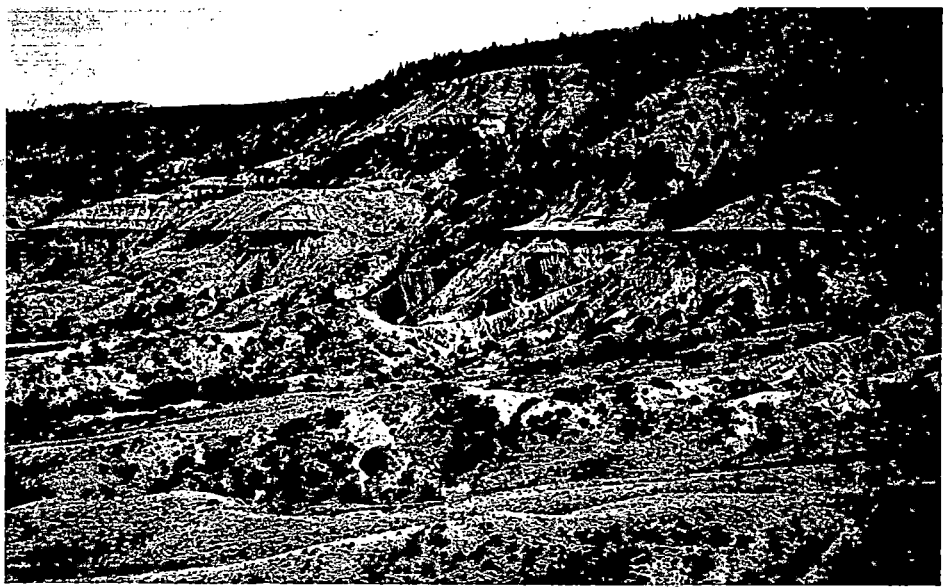


Photo 1 (above)

Photo 2 (below)





Photo 3 (above)

Photo 4 (below)

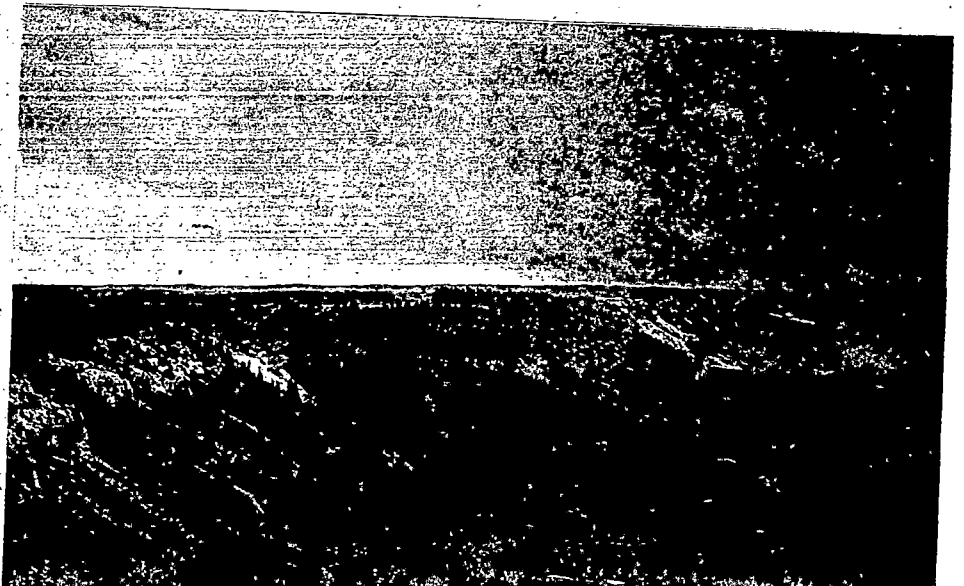




Photo 5 (above)

Photo 6 (below)





Photo 7 (above)

Photo 8 (below)



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