

The Quivira Coalition's  
7th Annual Conference

20

# Building Resilience: Creating Hope in an Age of Consequences



Thursday - Saturday, January 17-19, 2008  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Cover Artwork by Marty Peale



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## Life in the Age of Consequences

Although no one knows precisely what the decades ahead will bring, there are enough indicators to say with confidence that the 21<sup>st</sup> century represents a new era. Whether the concern is climate change, peak oil, overpopulation, species extinction, food and water shortages, or something else, the challenges ahead are varied and daunting.

They are elements of what I call the Age of Consequences – the era in which we, and subsequent generations, begin to grapple with the cumulative effects of two hundred years of full-throttle industrialism. It is not just about the effects of greenhouse gases or toxic wastes, but also our decisions. Action has consequences, of course, but so does *inaction* – and we did plenty of both last century.

Metaphorically, I think of the Age of Consequences as a hurricane that has been building slowly over open water for some time but is now approaching shore. We can already feel its winds. Naturally, a strenuous effort is needed to lower the wind speed of this hurricane as much as possible – such as reducing the amount of greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere. However, we must also prepare basic support systems, including food, fuel, and shelter, since the hurricane is destined to make landfall no matter what we do.

In other words, we need to build ecological and economic resilience – which the dictionary defines as “the ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change” – among landowners, organizations, and communities so that they can weather the coming storm.

Ecologically, building resilience means reversing the downward trend of ecosystem health. And it needs to happen on a global scale. Fortunately, there has been early progress on this front, including the development of progressive land restoration and management methods, sustainable farming and ranching practices, production of local food, expansion of watershed-based democratic collaboratives, and the exploration of regenerative economic strategies, albeit on small scales so far.

Economically, building resilience means re-localization – a word that will likely dominate our lives soon. The inevitability of rising energy costs, for instance, means more and more of our daily lives, from food production to where we work and play, will be lived closer to home. This won’t be by choice, as it is currently, but by necessity.

Re-localization can be a form of rediscovery – learning about our roots, about community, neighbors, gardens, and doing with less in general. One could look at re-localization entrepreneurially – those individuals and organizations that get into the game early, by providing re-localized goods and services, stand a very good chance at a profitable living as the Age of Consequences begins to unfold.

In this Conference we feature stories of resilience and hope. Speakers will explore the challenges we face in an Age of Consequences, the principles of adaptation, coexistence, and renewal, as well as, instructive examples of endurance.

Please share your stories of resilience too!

Courtney White, Executive Director



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## Creating Hope in an Age of Consequences



# Acknowledgements

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We also send a special thank you to our partners and supporters:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| ❁ <i>Albuquerque Wildlife Federation</i>                                       | ❁ <i>New Mexico Environment Department ~ Surface Water Quality Bureau</i> |
| ❁ <i>Bioneers</i>  | ❁ <i>New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science</i>                 |
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| ❁ <i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>                                       | ❁ <i>Rowe Mesa Range Riders</i>   |
| ❁ <i>Four Corners Institute</i>  | ❁ <i>Slow Foods - Santa Fe</i>  |
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| ❁ <i>New Mexico Department of Game and Fish</i>                                |   |

# Conference Sponsors



*This conference is made possible through the generous support of:*

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## 2008 Conference Scholarship Contributors

- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Mike and Pat Boring                 | • Melanie Lawrence         |
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| • Kendra M. Johnson                   | • Yesterday's Valley Ranch |





# The Quivira Coalition

The initial mission of The Quivira Coalition, which was founded by a rancher and two environmentalists in June 1997, was to offer ‘common sense solutions to the grazing debate,’ principally by broadcasting the principles of ecologically sensitive ranch management.

The debate at the time was marked by extreme polarization on both sides, resulting in gridlock at a variety of levels. We sought to break this gridlock by advocating a new set of tools: grassbanks, dormant season grazing, planned grazing, restoration, collaboration and education.

We took a vow not to do lawsuits or legislation. Nor would we be mediators or facilitators between extremes in the grazing debate. Instead, we concentrated on creating a ‘third position,’ outside the continuum of brawling. We called this position The New Ranch and we invited others to join us.

Our goal was to work simultaneously in the ‘radical center’ - a neutral place where people could explore their interests instead of argue their positions - and at the grassroots, literally the ‘grass’ and the ‘roots,’ where we believed, trust needed to be built anew.

We intended to be a vehicle for information as well as a catalyst for change -- not a debating society. In the beginning, the question was not whether sustainable ranch management was possible, but rather how to spread the news.

Today, our work is concentrated in four core Program areas:

1) **An Annual Conference:** This upbeat event draws over five hundred people every January, a third of whom are ranchers. As of 2007, there have been six conferences. Speakers include: Wendell Berry, David Kline, Bill deBuys, Patty Limerick, Richard Louv, Rick Knight, Curt Meine, Deborah Madison and many ranchers, conservationists and scientists. Topics have ranged from riparian restoration, progressive ranch management and grassbanking to climate change, birding, agro-tourism, food, and energy.

2) **Outreach and Education:** We have published numerous books, field guides, bulletins, newsletters, journals and conference proceedings on topics as diverse

as water harvesting from rural roads, environmental justice and public lands ranching, erosion control, grassfed beef and rangeland monitoring. We have conducted over 100 educational events around the region, delivered many public lectures, and collaborated with over forty organizations and many private landowners. Articles about The Quivira Coalition have been featured in High Country News and Orion magazine as well as numerous newspapers.

3) **Land & Water Projects:** We have directed nine land health and riparian restoration demonstration projects around New Mexico, including work on Comanche Creek, Cedro Creek and the Dry Cimarron River. We are also ‘walking the talk’ of progressive livestock management, monitoring, restoration, collaboration and ‘New Ranch’ economics on the 36,000-acre Valle Grande Ranch located

on Forest Service land near Pecos, NM.

4) **The New Ranch Network:** Since 2005, we have assisted over thirty landowners, grazing associations, and other community organizations through a small grants program and a network of consultants, mentors, and specialists (ranchers, conservationists, scientists and others). The goal is to give ‘eager learners’ the assistance they need (on a 1 to 1 match basis) to make the leap to progressive land management. Assistance has included: watershed plans, low-stress livestock clinics, grazing planning, monitoring, bird surveys and mapping.

During the Spanish Colonial era, mapmakers used the word “Quivira” to designate unknown territory beyond the frontier; it was also a term for an elusive golden dream.



An Example of “Quivira” as unknown territory.

(Selected area from an 1802 map of North America by Thomas & Andrews.)



# The Quivira Coalition at a Glance



From 1997 to the present, over 1 million acres, at least 20 linear miles of riparian drainages and 10,000 people have benefited from The Quivira Coalition's collaborative efforts through:

- ☛ 9 Land Health and Riparian Restoration Demonstration Projects including:
  - Macho Creek (near Deming, NM),
  - Nacimieto Copper Mine (near Cuba, NM),
  - Loco and Largo Creeks (near Quemado, NM),
  - Dry Cimarron River (near Folsom, NM),
  - Comanche Creek (Valle Vidal, Carson N.F., NM),
  - Cedro Creek (near Albuquerque, NM),
  - Mesteño Draw (near Mountainair, NM),
  - Rowe Mesa Grassbank (near Pecos, NM), and
  - Red Canyon Ranch (near Magdalena, NM).
- ☛ Over 100 educational events around the region including:
  - 7 Annual Conferences,
  - 5 other Conferences (in NM, Tucson, Moab) – on Grassbanks, Collaborative Stewardship, the New Ranch and the Radical Center,
  - 91 Riparian & Rangeland Health Workshops throughout New Mexico and Arizona, and
  - 2 Capacity-Building Trainings – NM Dept. of Transportation Roads & Riparian Restoration for Practitioners.
- ☛ Numerous Publications and Outreach Articles including:
  - 28 Newsletters,
  - 3 Journals,
  - 7 Bulletins,
  - 3 Field Guides,
  - 3 Conference Proceedings, and
  - many Articles, Op-Eds, and Major Stories about The Quivira Coalition and the New Ranch.
- ☛ Speaking Engagements: the Executive Director and other staff members have delivered over 100 lectures at Conferences, Retreats, and Workshops around the region.
- ☛ Collaborations with over 30 other organizations.
- ☛ Websites:
  - Quivira Coalition Website ([www.quiviracoalition.org](http://www.quiviracoalition.org))
  - Comanche Creek Website ([www.comanchecreek.org](http://www.comanchecreek.org)), and
  - New Ranch Network Website and Directory ([www.newranch.net](http://www.newranch.net)).
- ☛ The New Ranch Network, where 17 Grants/Projects have been given or implemented throughout New Mexico and Arizona and in 2007, Texas.
- ☛ Land Health Services that have included 3 Rangeland Health Assessments and 8 mapping projects on ranches in NM, AZ, CO and UT.
- ☛ 7 Clarence Burch Awards given.
- ☛ Recognition Awards received:
  - Soil and Water Conservation Society New Mexico Chapter Merit Award (1998),
  - The Santa Fe Community Foundation 1998 Piñón Award,
  - New Mexico Community Foundation: An Outstanding 1999-2000 Grantee Organization,
  - New Mexico Riparian Council: 2005 Public Awareness/Education Award, and
  - New Mexico Riparian Council: 2005 Partnership Award.
- ☛ Project Funding Sources including:
  - 5 EPA-319 Water Quality multi-year Grants,
  - 2 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants,
  - 1 EPA multi-year Wetland Restoration Grant and,
  - 1 NM River Ecosystem Restoration Initiative grant,
  - 5 collaborative project grants.
- ☛ Operational Support from numerous Private Foundations, Annual Memberships, an Annual Investor Campaign, and various fund raising events.
- ☛ The support and participation of over 1000 Diversified Members that include Ranchers/landowners, Federal/State Employees, Tribal entities, the General Public, and Environmentalists/Conservationists.
- ☛ Through the hard work and dedication to the mission of 7 very busy Staff and 14 Board Members.



# Conference Agenda

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Thursday, January 17

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- 7:30 am | 7th Annual Conference Registration Opens - *Gallery Room*
- 4:30 pm | Southwest Grassfed Livestock Alliance (SWGFA) 5th Annual Meeting - *Tampico Room*
- 7:30 pm | David (Jonah) Western - *Pyramid Ballroom*

Friday, January 18

- 7:00 am | Opening Registration - *Gallery Room*
  - 7:00 am | Continental Breakfast - *Taos Room and Lobby Atrium*
  - 8:15 am | Welcome by Courtney White, Executive Director, The Quivira Coalition and introduction of moderator Remelle Farrar, Texas Prairie Rivers Partners - *Pyramid Ballroom*
  - General Session - The Basics: Ecology, Food and Energy** - *Pyramid Ballroom*
  - 8:30 am | *"Expecting the Unexpected: Why Resilience Matters to People and the Planet"*
    - Lance Gunderson, Emory University, Atlanta, GA
  - 9:15 am | *"Cultural Adaptation to 2000 Years of Climate Change in the Southwest"*
    - Eric Blinman, Director of the Office of Archaeological Studies, Albuquerque, NM
  - 10:00 am | Morning Break - *Taos Room and Lobby Atrium*
  - 10:30 am | *"What will the Ecosystem Require of Us?"*
    - Wes Jackson, The Land Institute, Salina, KS
  - 11:15 am | *"Laying the Foundation for a Resilient Energy Future"*
    - Mark Sardella, Co-founder of Local Energy, Tesuque, NM
  - 12:00 noon | Lunch Provided by The Quivira Coalition - *Taos and Kokopelli Rooms and Lobby Atrium*
  - Keynote Speaker** - *Pyramid Ballroom*
  - 1:30 pm | *"Livestock and Wildlife: Can Both Co-exist in the Rangelands?"*
    - David (Jonah) Western, Kenya, Africa
  - 2:30 pm | Afternoon Break - *Taos Room and Lobby Atrium*
  - 3:00-5:00 pm | **Concurrent Sessions:**
    - ☞ *Todd Graham - Kokopelli Room*  
*"Targeting Your Rangeland Health Objectives in Drier Times"*  
*"Carbon Sequestration on Rangelands: Financial Benefits for Landowners"*
    - ☞ *David Bacon and Logan Fisher - Tampico Room*  
*"Biomass Heating Opportunities for Farm/Ranch Communities"*  
and *"Creating Sustainable Agriculture"*, Moderated by Mark Sardella
    - ☞ *Lance Gunderson, Wes Jackson, David (Jonah) Western - Pyramid Room*  
*"A Conversation about Conservation in the Age of Consequences"*  
Moderated by Courtney White
  - 5:30 pm | Dialogue with the Authors and Book Signing - *Taos Room*
  - 8:00 pm | Friday Evening Talent Show and Social - *Kokopelli Room*  
Master of Ceremonies - Bob Rogers
-

# Conference Agenda



Saturday, January 19

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Continuing Registration and Product Sales - <i>Gallery Room</i>  | 7:00 am      |
| Continental Breakfast - <i>Taos Room and Lobby Atrium</i>  | 7:00 am      |
| Opening Comments - Moderator Remelle Farrar - <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i>  | 8:00 am      |
| Session Introduction - U.S. Representative Tom Udall - <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i>   | 8:15 am      |
| <b><u>General Session - Case Studies</u> - <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i></b>   |              |
| <i>"Shepherds' Know-How Faced with Globalization and Nature Conservation:<br/>a French Experience"</i><br>Michel Meuret, Director of Research, National Institute for Agricultural Research, Avignon, France   | 8:30 am      |
| Morning Break - <i>Taos Room and Lobby Atrium</i>  | 9:30 am      |
| <i>"Preserving Lifeway Traditions and Heritage Breeds for a Resilient Future"</i><br>Jay Begay, Colleen Biakeddy, Jr., Roy Kady with Gay Chanler, Navajo Nation, AZ  | 10:00 am     |
| <i>"Pastoralism in Transition: From Traditional Approaches to Commercial Opportunities"</i><br>John Kamanga and Joseph Munge, Kenya, Africa  | 11:00 am     |
| Lunch: Optional Lunch Buffet - <i>Taos and Kokopelli Rooms and Lobby Atrium</i>  | 12:00 noon   |
| <b><u>Concurrent Sessions:</u></b>   |              |
| ☞ Cheryl Goodloe, Lynne Sherrod, Kevin Shea, Moderated by Ernie Atencio<br><i>"Finally, Ranchers Can Get PAID for Conservation"</i><br>- <i>Taos Room</i>  | 1:30-3:30 pm |
| ☞ Darryl Birkenfeld<br><i>"Commonwealths...the Foundations of Resilient Local Communities"</i><br>- <i>Tampico Room</i>  |              |
| ☞ John Kamanga, Joseph Munge, Michel Meuret, Gay Chanler, Roy Kady, Jay Begay, Jr.<br>and Colleen Biakeddy, Moderated by Fred Provenza<br><i>"Living with Livestock: A Conversation about Animal Husbandry in the 21st Century"</i><br>- <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i> |              |
| Afternoon Break - <i>Lobby Atrium</i>  | 3:30 pm      |
| <i>Conference Town Hall</i> Hosted by Remelle Farrar and Bob Rogers<br>- <i>Tampico Room</i>   | 4:00 pm      |
| Banquet<br>- <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i>   | 6:30 pm      |
| Radical Center Leadership and Clarence Burch Award Ceremony<br>- <i>Pyramid Ballroom</i>   | 8:00 pm      |



# Thursday, January 17

9:30 am - 4:30 pm ~ Taos Room

## 2008 Range School: The Resilient Ranch (I)

~ Co-sponsored by the US Forest Service & The New Ranch Network

**Ranching For Profit** ~ Many ranchers are wealthy on their balance sheets and dirt poor in their bank accounts. Conventional wisdom says ranching is financially unattractive and economically unrewarding. Most ranches are structured to lose money.

Many “Ranching For Profit” School alumni are earning double digit Return on Assets (ROA), improving the health of the lands they manage and improving the quality of their lives.

Profit in ranching is a function of 3 secrets:

1. Reducing overhead costs
2. Improving gross margin per unit, and
3. Increasing turnover.

Ranching For Profit benchmarks are objective standards showing important vital signs for ranch profitability. Using these simple vital signs ranchers can objectively identify which of the three “secrets” will have the biggest impact on any ranch.

In addition to applying the three secrets, capitalizing or concessionizing fixed assets and reallocating investment capital from fixed assets to working capital can make ranching financially attractive and economically rewarding.

A ranch isn’t sustainable if it isn’t profitable. Without profit, ranching is just an expensive hobby. Ranches that structure enterprises to fit the environment, that apply the three secrets and that capitalize or concessionize fixed assets can be very profitable.

*Dave Pratt* has taught the Ranching For Profit School for over 15 years in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia and Africa. In 2001, he became CEO and owner of Ranch Management Consultants which manages the Ranching For Profit School and Executive Link Program in North America.

Dave grew up on a small ranch and worked for cattle and sheep ranchers in northern California where he learned ranching from the bottom up. In addition to his practical roots, Dave holds BS and MS degrees from the University of California and Washington State University. As a Range and Livestock Advisor with the University of California Cooperative Extension Service for 15 years, Dave researched management-intensive grazing and strategic issues impacting the sustainability of ranches. While with the University, he earned a reputation for innovative teaching with a practical edge and helped hundreds of farmers and ranchers develop and implement strategies to increase profit. Dave was instrumental in developing the *Sustainable Ranching Research & Education Project* which is devoted to the research and development of sustainable ranching practices. He also co-founded the *California Grazing Academy*, which provides hands-on experience to ranchers applying management intensive grazing. Dave lives in Fairfield, CA with his wife Kathy, son Jack and daughter Allie.





## “Drought, the New Normal? Managing a Ranch in Drier Times” Kirk Gadzia, Resource Management Services, LLC

*“You can’t call it a drought anymore, because it’s going over to a drier climate. No one says the Sahara is in drought.”* - Richard Seager, New York Times Magazine.

Scientists insist that the Southwest is going to become drier in the decades to come as a result of global climate changes. Some say that this pattern is already in place. Therefore, if we want to continue ranching, we must adapt our management strategies to meet this challenge. We can’t change the amount of rainfall; however, we can make whatever rainfall we do receive more effective through better planning and management.

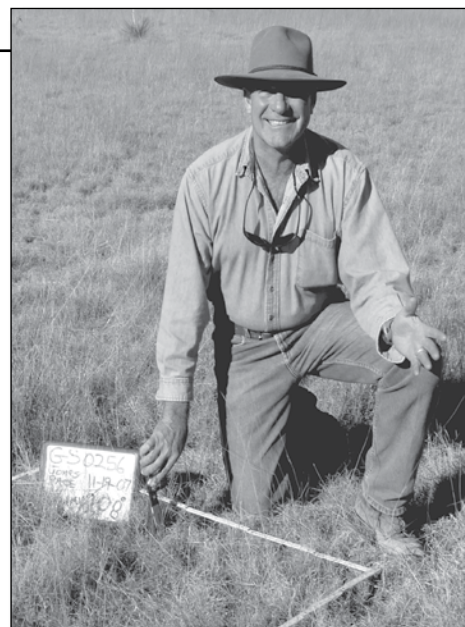
Whether the drought we are experiencing is part of the natural cycle or the climate is actually becoming drier over time, the major principles of drought management still apply. The major principles of drought management must deal with four areas: people, finances, land and livestock. The key to using these principles is the establishment of a drought plan incorporating the existing conditions, as well as, pinpointing specific management actions that will help make the most of a bad situation. Drought management includes both your prior preparations and your actions, before and after a drought.

A drought management toolbox includes: Animal Days per Acre Assessments of forage, utilization of the world-wide-web for technical information and forecasting, grazing planning, technological tools, such as, electrical fence and portable water, water harvesting from roads and other opportunities, riparian pastures, ensuring enterprises are compatible with drought risk, and ultra high density or “MOB” grazing.

Remember, it doesn’t rain grass. When a drought finally ends, the forage base will have to be rebuilt from the soil surface up and below.

*Kirk Gadzia* works with ranchers across the United States and internationally to improve the sustainability of their operations. In looking at each business as a whole, his work involves financial planning, grazing management, wildlife interactions, improving land health, human resource management, and management-training courses on a public and private basis.

Kirk has more than 25 years experience in working on rangeland health and grazing issues. He was a field staff for Holistic Management International from 1987 to 1994 and is now a Certified Educator in Holistic Management. Kirk served on the Rangeland Classification Committee and is co-author of Rangeland Health (National Academy of Sciences 1994). He has developed and implemented range-monitoring techniques to provide early-warning indicators of deteriorating rangeland health. Kirk has a B.S. in Wildlife Biology and an M.S. in Range Science.







# Thursday, January 17

9:00 - 4:00 pm ~ Pyramid Ballroom - Morning Session

## Water Harvesting for Drylands

***“Turning Drains Into Sponges and Water Scarcity Into Water Abundance”*** This inspiring presentation shares eight universal principles of water harvesting along with simple strategies that turn water scarcity into water abundance. They empower you to create integrated water-sustainable landscape plans at home and throughout your community. Rainwater harvesting is the process of capturing rain and making the most of it as close as possible to where it falls. Greywater harvesting is the process of directing water from household sink, bathtub, shower, and washing machine drains into the soils of the landscape where the water is naturally filtered and reused to generate more on-site resources. The two work hand in hand, and can reduce our water consumption by 30 to 50%! You’ll see examples enhancing local food security, passively cooling cities in summer, reducing costs of living and energy consumption, controlling erosion, averting flooding, reviving dead waterways, minimizing water pollution, building community, creating celebration, and more.



***Brad Lancaster*** is the author of the award-winning [Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands, Volume 1: Guiding Principles to Welcome Rain Into Your Life](#) and [Landscape and Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands and Beyond, Volume 2: Water-Harvesting Earthworks](#) ([www.HarvestingRainwater.com](http://www.HarvestingRainwater.com)). Living on an eighth of an acre in downtown Tucson, Arizona, where rainfall is less than 12 inches annually, Brad practices what he preaches by harvesting over 100,000 gallons of rainwater a year.

Brad and his brother Rodd have created an oasis in the desert by directing this harvested rainwater not off their property and into storm drains, but instead incorporates it into living air conditioners of food-bearing shade trees, abundant gardens, and a thriving landscape that includes habitat for wildlife. Brad Lancaster is a permaculture teacher, designer, consultant and co-founder of Desert Harvesters ([www.DesertHarvesters.org](http://www.DesertHarvesters.org)). Brad has taught programs for the ECOSA Institute, Columbia University, the University of Arizona, Prescott College, Audubon Expeditions, and many others. He has designed and implemented integrated water harvesting and permaculture systems for homeowners and gardeners, the Tucson Audubon Simpson Farm restoration site, and the Milagro and Stone Curves co-housing projects.

***“Recognizing Road Related Opportunities for Water Conservation” by Bill Zeedyk.*** Roads alter water movement across the landscape, which can concentrate and accelerate flow and cause soil erosion and gully formation. Roads can divert surface and subsurface flows, causing affected sites to dry out and lose productivity. The very practices aimed at maintaining roads and offsetting negative effects can be extremely valuable in conserving water and using it wisely. In other words, roads can be managed as tools for saving water, improving vegetative cover and increasing forage yields while protecting valuable soils from erosion. This talk focuses on recognizing in both upland and lowland situations opportunities for harvesting runoff from roads at sites resistant to erosion and ideal for enhanced infiltration of surface runoff and percolation of water into the soil. A variety of treatments to use in both upland and lowland situations specific to different land forms will also be discussed. Wise use of runoff from roads will not only reduce soil erosion, but also enhance forage production and plant diversity, wildlife habitat and base flow of receiving water courses.





*Bill Zeedyk* and his wife, Mary Maulsby, own and operate a small consulting business, Zeedyk Ecological Consulting, LLC, which specializes in the restoration of wetland and riparian habitats using “low tech,” hands-on methods and native materials.

Bill holds a B.S. degree in Forestry (Wildlife Management) from the University of New Hampshire, 1956. Bill retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 1990 after 34 years. Following retirement, he began to develop a second career focusing on simple techniques for stabilizing and restoring incised stream channels and gullied wetlands on public and private lands in the Southwest and Mexico. Bill likes to share what he knows with others and has conducted numerous hands-on training workshops featuring his own low-tech measures utilizing readily available native materials. His workshops have been sponsored by various state, federal, and tribal agencies as well as non-profit organizations such as The Quivira Coalition, New Mexico Riparian Council, The Nature Conservancy, University of Missouri and others. In support of the workshops, Bill has prepared several field manuals including Managing Roads for Wet Meadow Ecosystem Recovery, a publication for which he received a national award in wetlands conservation from Ducks Unlimited and the U.S. Forest Service ([www.comanchecreek.org](http://www.comanchecreek.org)) and A Good Road Lies Easy on the Land: Water Harvesting from Low-Standard Rural Roads, published by The Quivira Coalition in 2006 ([www.quiviracoalition.org](http://www.quiviracoalition.org)).



Altar Valley, AZ Roads Workshop, Oct. 2006.  
Photos by Van Clothier.

## ***“Implementation of Low Maintenance Roads Drainage Systems, and Tricks of the Trade”***

Steve Carson has designed and installed over 2,000 Low Maintenance Road Cross Drain Systems. Steve will discuss the implementation of these drainage systems, from what type of equipment to use, how to use it, soil types and condition, site situation and their effect on your work. Steve will share with you his bag full of “Tricks of the Trade” that he has learned from his experience in this field.

*Steve Carson*, Rangeland Hands, Inc. enjoyed a rural childhood in the untamed reaches of the West. His life unfolded on a ranch that embraced the Arizona desert. A love affair with the land, nurtured with an enthusiasm for the remote outdoors, became the bedrock of his natural observation skills and intrinsic knowledge.

As a working cowboy, combat infantryman, journeyman lineman, and founder and proprietor of Carson Remodeling and Design, Steve has harnessed a variety of skills including building and finish carpentry, complex design, business management, and large equipment operation. This unusual combination of a deep connection to the land, coupled with a multi-faceted construction background, uniquely qualified him for the riparian, road and landform restoration work that has become Rangeland Hands and his life’s work.

From his years of ranch and road work, he intuitively understands watersheds and how natural surface water functions. Putting that knowledge together with the detailed scientific study of Fluvial Geomorphology has been mentally, emotionally and spiritually stimulating.



Altar Valley, AZ Roads Workshop, Oct. 2006. Photo by Van Clothier.



## Thursday, January 17

7:30 - 9:00 pm ~ Pyramid Ballroom

# "Beyond the Ivory Wars: Is there Space and a Place for Africa's Elephants?"

~ David (Jonah) Western, Ph.D.

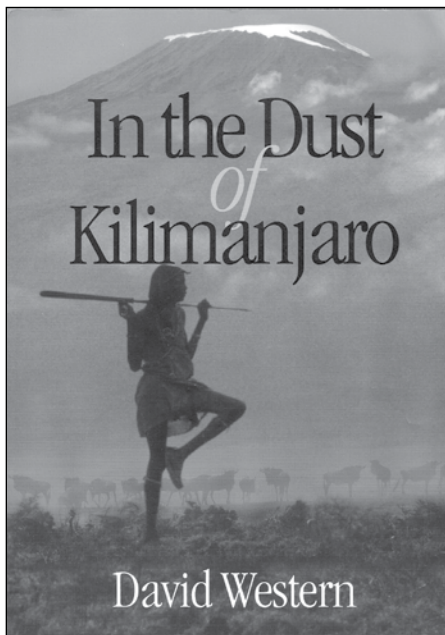


Although elephants have co-existed with people for millennia, recently their future has become clouded with uncertainty. Twenty years ago, the principle threat was the "Ivory Wars", which depleted the ranks of elephants. Today it is land subdivision which is forcing them into isolated sanctuaries. How can people and elephants co-exist in 21st century Africa? What about the idea of reintroducing the Elephant to North America? Is that an option or ecological folly?

*Western* is founding executive director of the African Conservation Centre and author of In the Dust of Kilimanjaro. Raised in Tanzania and now a Kenyan citizen, he has spent over 37 years engaged in research in Kenya studying the interactions between livestock, wildlife and humans with the aim of developing conservation strategies applicable at an ecosystem scale. As former director of Kenya Wildlife Service and conservation director for Wildlife Conservation Society, Dr. Western has been active in many areas of conservation, including community-based conservation, international programs, conservation planning, ecotourism, training, directing governmental and non-governmental organizations and public education.

*"In a world of ecological doomsday prophets,  
David Western is one of the few yeasayers."*

*-- Christian Science Monitor*





## Opening Comments: Courtney White, Executive Director, The Quivira Coalition



A former archaeologist and Sierra Club activist, Courtney voluntarily dropped out of the 'conflict industry' in 1997 to co-found The Quivira Coalition.

His writing has been published in numerous magazines. His essay "The Working Wilderness: a Call for a Land Health Movement" was published in Wendell Berry's collection of essays entitled The Way of Ignorance.

His book Revolution on the Range: The Rise of a New Ranch in the American West will be published by Island Press in May, 2008.

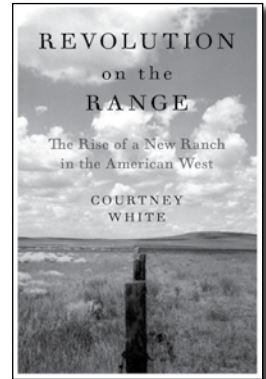


Photo by Gene Peach.

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## General Session Moderator: Remelle Farrar

*Remelle Farrar* is the Director of Texas Prairie Rivers Region Inc., a 15 county regional partnership in the Northeastern Texas panhandle. She works with rural communities, small businesses and landowners to develop conservation, education and economic opportunities through innovative partnerships.

As an economic development professional, Farrar has managed programs and grants with communities and private landowners working with the five state Prairie States Coalition, Western Governors' Association, Economic Development Administration, US Department of Commerce, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, Playa Lakes Joint Ventures, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife and Texas Department of Agriculture. She also serves as the Director of Community Development for Canadian and Hemphill County, Texas, her hometown, which has been cited by the US Department of Commerce as a national model for what can be achieved by rural communities.

A graduate of the University of Oklahoma, she holds the Certified Community & Economic Developer designation and serves on the advisory council of both the Texas Community Development Institute and the Texas Economic Development Institute. She is a member of the Governor's Small Business Council and the Texas Department of Agriculture's Rural Development and Marketing Committee. Farrar received the Texas Economic Development Council's Award of Merit for outstanding achievement in community economic development for her work.





## Friday, January 18

8:30 am ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### “Expecting the Unexpected: Why Resilience Matters to People and the Planet” ~ Lance Gunderson, Ph.D.

As we begin the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we seem to be besieged with disasters. A fatal heat wave blanketed Europe in the summer of 2003, a tsunami struck portions of southeast Asia in December 2004, hurricanes in 2004 and 2005 severely impacted the Caribbean and Gulf region, and fires burned throughout the western US in 2006 and 2007. While some experts ‘predicted’ these disasters, the impacts and recovery were (and continue to be) for the most part unpredictable in spite of technological and scientific advances. Over time, humans learn how to cope and adapt to these types of disasters and other unexpected events. Part of the process involves theories or models of change—one such model is called *resilience*.

Over the past three decades, ecologists have developed and refined the idea of resilience to explain abrupt, unpredictable and deeply systemic ecological changes. We talk about two different definitions. To some, resilience is the time of recovery following a disturbance. We call this “engineering resilience” for example, the amount of time it takes a forest to recover after a fire, or a population to recover after it has been harvested. ‘Ecological resilience,’ on the other hand, is defined as the amount of disturbances needed to create a new system or regime. Examples of the loss of ecological resilience include algal blooms that turn clear water green after a heat wave, coral reefs that become slimy, algal reefs after a hurricane, and grasslands that suddenly are covered with shrubs after a drought or fire.

Managing ecological resilience (the property that determines transitions among regimes) is a different way of thinking about resource management. Humans prefer certain regimes - healthy corals over slimy reefs, grasslands over shrub lands, for a variety of economic, aesthetic or human health reasons. How we maintain desired regimes or restore from undesired regimes are key challenges for people across the planet.



*Lance Gunderson* is a systems ecologist who is interested in how people assess, understand and manage large ecosystems. He received BS, MS and PhD degrees from the University of Florida. He has worked as a research botanist for the US National Park Service in south Florida (1979-89), as a research scientist at the University of Florida (1992-98). In 1999 he became the founding chairman of the Department of Environmental Studies at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. He is currently an Associate Professor in the department.

He works with colleagues from around the world in the Resilience Alliance to understand the theory and practice of managing surprising systems. He is currently Co-Editor in Chief of *Ecology and Society*, and member of the science advisory board for the Grand Canyon Research and Monitoring Center.

His ongoing research interests involve how scientific understanding influences resource policy and management. He has been involved in the environmental assessment and management of large-scale ecosystems, including the Everglades, Florida Bay, the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and the Grand Canyon. His books include, *Barriers and Bridges to the Renewal of Ecosystems and Institutions* that compares case histories of managing large, complex ecosystems; *Panarchy: Understanding Transformations in Systems of Humans and Nature* that attempts to synthesize interdisciplinary concepts that underpin sustainable actions and *Resilience and the Behavior of Large Scale Ecosystems* that documents abrupt and surprising ecological changes.



# “Cultural Adaptation to 2000 Years of Climate Change in the Southwest” ~ Eric Blinman, Ph.D.

The Southwestern United States enjoys a detailed record of both climate change and human adaptation. Tree-ring sequences, pollen, geology, and archaeology combine to produce a history of the repeated growth, florescence, and collapse of communities across the region. The past 2000 years encompass the economic transition from hunting and gathering to corn agriculture, the innovation of pottery, the spread and reformation of major religions, and mass migrations that include the arrival of Europeans. Changes in social and economic organization, for both better and worse, are correlated with major changes in climate, and it is rare to find even a 200 year period during which conditions were stable. Change can be understood in terms of adjustments of population, resources, technology, and expectations, and the patterns of the past are relevant to our own ability to adapt to the inevitability of future climate change.



Photo by Eliza Wells Smith.

*Eric Blinman* directs the archaeology program of the Museum of New Mexico, NM Department of Cultural Affairs. His academic degrees are from the University of California, Berkeley, and Washington State University, and he has worked for the Museum of New Mexico since 1988. His research interests include the reconstruction of past environments, the social history of Southwestern peoples, cultural ecology and pottery and textile technologies. This past June Eric participated in a colloquium on *Past Climate Change: Human Survival Strategies*, hosted by the King of Sweden, Carl XVI Gustaf. The colloquium brought together archaeologists, climate specialists, biologists, and others for a week of discussions that ranged from reindeer herding, to the origins and consequences of rice cultivation, to modern seed banks, to genetically modified organisms and the physical, biological and social integrity of our current food supplies. Eric provides

a broad perspective on human adaptations to changing environmental conditions, as well as, a detailed knowledge of the history of high desert landscapes and peoples.



## Friday, January 18

10:30 am ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### “What Will the Ecosphere Require of Us?”

~ Wes Jackson, Ph.D.

Taken one way, the title is a silly question. The ecosphere cannot be killed by humans. Even an asteroid could not do that. Taken another way, from a selfish point of view, we humans cannot continue for long to feature extractive economies for our livelihoods, especially in this era of climate change, without widespread disruption. We have to recognize the limits and figure out ways to down-power even as we create more renewable ways of living.

Five exhaustible pools of energy-rich carbon have sponsored our livelihoods since we began agriculture ten to twelve thousand years ago, when our break with nature, our fall, occurred. It is fitting, therefore, that the healing process begin with better ways to get food from the landscape. The Quivira Coalition’s emphasis on nature’s ecosystems features perennials in mixtures, *polycultures*. Perennial mixtures were the reality nearly everywhere until agriculture came along featuring annual monocultures. The work of The Land Institute is devoted to perennializing the major crops such as wheat, corn, sunflowers, plus domesticating a few wild perennials to be placed in mixtures. The farmer and the cowman or woman are then on the same page when it comes to protecting our soil and waters!



Wes Jackson, President of The Land Institute (founded in 1976), was born in 1936 on a farm near Topeka, Kansas. After attending Kansas Wesleyan (B.A. Biology, 1958), he studied botany (M.A. University of Kansas, 1960) and genetics (Ph.D. North Carolina State University, 1967). He was a professor of biology at Kansas Wesleyan and later established the Environmental Studies program at California State University, Sacramento, where he became a tenured full professor. He resigned that position in 1976.

Dr. Jackson’s writings include both papers and books. His most recent work, *Rooted in the Land: Essays on Community and Place*, co-edited with William Vitek, was released by Yale University Press in 1996. *Becoming Native to This Place* was published in 1994 and sketches his vision for the resettlement of America’s rural communities. *Altars of Unhewn Stone* appeared in 1987 and *Meeting the Expectations of the Land*, edited with Wendell Berry and Bruce Colman, was published in 1984. *New Roots for Agriculture*, 1980, outlines the basis for the agricultural research at The Land Institute.

The work of The Land Institute has been featured extensively in the popular media including The Atlantic Monthly, Audubon, National Geographic, Time Magazine, The MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour, and National Public Radio’s “All Things Considered.” Life magazine named Wes Jackson as one of 18 individuals they predict will be among the 100 “important Americans of the 20th century.” In the November 2005 issue, Smithsonian named him one of “35 Who Made a Difference.” He is a recipient of the Pew Conservation Scholars award (1990), a MacArthur Fellowship (1992), and Right Livelihood Award (Stockholm), known as “Alternative Nobel Prize” (2000).





## “Laying the Foundation for a Resilient Energy Future”

~ Mark Sardella

The late Malcolm Forbes was fond of saying, “It’s so much easier to suggest solutions when you don’t know too much about the problem.” Presumably Forbes’ comment was inspired by his work in publishing, but the sentiment is shared by many in the renewable energy field as well. If we want to avoid short-sighted responses to our energy predicament, we need to look more deeply at the factors that influence the resilience of an energy system and, perhaps more importantly, how any given energy system influences the resilience of the food, water, and land systems it supports. The most difficult question is not how we will switch from fossil fuels to solar and wind energy – we already know how to do that. Our greatest challenge lies in improving our understanding of how to implement renewable energy technologies in ways that build strong and resilient communities for ourselves and future generations.

Mark Sardella is currently Chairman and Executive Director of Local Energy, an organization he co-founded in 2003 to help communities develop energy self-reliance in preparation for the hardships of higher energy costs. Under his direction, Local Energy has carried out more than \$2 million in research, education, and demonstration projects designed to better define the relationship between energy and the economy. Working under a grant award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Sardella assembled a team of experts in engineering and economics to quantify the benefits of energy self-reliance for Santa Fe. The study received bipartisan support from the Chair and Ranking Member of the United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the work earned Mr. Sardella a 2006 Santa Fe Future award.



Mr. Sardella’s 23 years of engineering experience includes 14 years designing and developing renewable energy systems for stand-alone and grid-interactive applications, including the largest private photovoltaic system in New Mexico, the first grid-connected residential photovoltaic system in New Mexico, and a micro-hydroelectric power system design that was featured on CNN’s Earth Matters. Mr. Sardella also served as Technical Director for Rebuild New Mexico, a joint program of the New Mexico State Energy Office and the U.S. Department of Energy, where he identified more than \$3 million in annual energy savings for New Mexico businesses.

Mr. Sardella has an extensive background in energy policy, and in 1998 he co-founded the Southwest Energy Institute to research and promote policies to facilitate the transition to sustainable energy. As a director of SEI, he advised the New Mexico Legislature, Public Regulation Commission, and State Energy Office, as well as the Santa Fe City Council and Board of County Commissioners, on energy policy matters. In 2001, Mr. Sardella was chosen by the Union of Concerned Scientists to lobby congress on the role of renewable energy businesses in the campaign against global warming. He also worked with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers to develop IEEE Standard 1547, which defines the technical specification for enabling widespread integration of distributed energy resources with the present electric grid.

# Africa to New Mexico: an African Breed in the Southwest

Milnesand Grass-Fed Beef from the Weaver Ranch will be featured in the roast beef sandwiches at the optional lunch on Saturday and will be included in the menu of one of the Marriott Pyramid dinner buffets available Thursday and Friday evenings at the Sandia Grill located in the Atrium area of the hotel.  
Thanks to Chef Vinay Rodgers and his staff for their support and delicious offerings throughout the conference!

The Mashona is a tribal breed from the Shona people of NE Zimbabwe and parts of Mozambique and possibly Zambia, Africa which has evolved over the course of at least 1000 years from cattle brought down the African coasts by traders of the time and from cattle from Egypt and other parts of Northern Africa.

Jim Weaver of Milnesand Grass-Fed Beef and Weaver Ranch, first became interested in Mashona cattle while doing bird survey work in the back country of Zimbabwe in the 1980's. They have very distinct wet and dry seasons there, and what amazed him was how poorly the cattle looked at the end of the dry season and how well they bounced right back once the land greened up when the rains came. He thought they would be a good breed for the Southwest. In the mid 1990's Jim undertook, under a strict and never before privately used USDA germplasm importation protocol, to collect, freeze and import to the US embryos from the top herds in Zimbabwe. The first calf was born in the U.S. in 1997.



Photo courtesy of Weaver Ranch.

The Mashona is a small cow, in the 850 to 950 lb range with bulls averaging about 1350 lbs. They are fine boned, very mobile, and quite docile. In the tribal setting, the herd is corralled at night to protect against predators and are then turned out in the daytime to be herded by children and dogs. They retain a strong herding instinct, which we feel contributes to our lack of coyote predation. Calves average 52 lbs and calving problems are minimal to non-existent.

From the meat standpoint, several groups of Mashona influenced steers have been sent through the Ranch to Rail testing routine put on by the Extension Service and in all cases our animals have been among the top performers, if not the top performers outright. Why is the meat quality so good? The detrimental effects of stress on tenderness are known; we think the breed's docility contributes to their feedlot performance by reducing their overall stress level. Our low feedlot medical bills further reinforce that idea. Additionally, early research in Africa indicated that Mashona marble before they put on back fat, hence their propensity to produce better grade meat. We are also interested in producing and marketing grass finished beef and have done additional research on grass finished steers through the meat lab at Texas Tech University. Again the data suggest we have a superior product. Sensory Panel (taste test) and Shear Test (for tenderness) data suggest our meat compares favorably with nationally advertised branded beef. -- **Willard Heck**, Ranch Manager



Milnesand Grass-Fed Beef LLC/Weaver Ranch ~ Jim Weaver/Willard Heck  
PO Box 23 ~ Causey, NM 88813  
505-273-4360 ~ Fax 505-273-4270 ~ wrnm@yucca.net



## Friday, January 18 - Keynote Speaker



1:30 - 2:30 pm ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### “Livestock and Wildlife: Can Both Co-exist in the Rangelands?” ~ David (Jonah) Western, special introduction by Bill deBuys

“Beyond the park boundary [Amboseli], where elephants wandered back and forth and seldom settled for fear of people, diversity reached its peak.....

“Amboseli’s rich patchwork of habitat arose from elephants roaming far and wide on their migrations, never settling in the park because of the presence of Maasai, never settling outside because of lack of permanent.

“I was in my element sizing up the implications of the experimental plot around the house, loving the ideas, the observations, the weird and wonderful connections, and the far-reaching implications -- all coming together in a headlong rush. These deductions led to a new round of ecological surveys and experiments, designed to tease out the factors creating and maintaining Amboseli’s biological diversity. The studies culminated in a provocative idea -- to marry the adverse impact of too many elephants and too many livestock to mutual advantage, and in the process re-create Amboseli’s lost diversity.

“The idea goes something like this. When cattle are fenced in, they overgraze, destroying the grasslands and creating bushland. When elephants are fenced in, they overbrowse, thinning the bush and creating grasslands. It takes no leap of imagination to deduce that such habitat simplification is happening in ecosystems all across Africa, wherever elephants flee poachers to the safety of a park and livestock are forced out by rangers.....

“If elephants and cattle had their way, they would trade places...With elephants and cattle transforming the habitat in ways inimical to their own survival but beneficial to each other, they create an unstable interplay, advancing and retreating around each.....

“The Maasai, with their cogent ecological wisdom, make the same point: “Cows grow trees, elephants grow grasslands.” They watch elephants open up thickets and create the grasslands their cattle prefer. They watch grasslands chewed to a nub by cattle revert to the trees and bushes elephants prefer. Like elephants, the Maasai live long enough to figure out the value of trading places in the savannas.”

~ Except from “Keystone Species” chapter, *In the Dust of Kilimanjaro*.





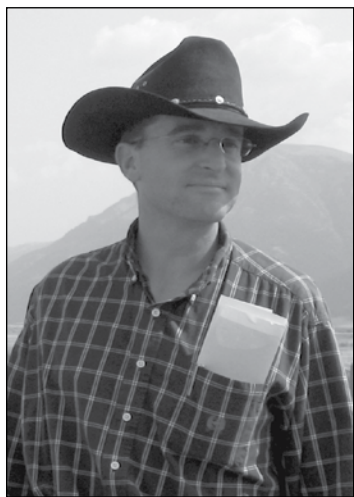
## Friday, January 18

3:00 - 5:00 pm Concurrent Session ~ Kokopelli Ballroom

### “Resilient Ranch (II)” ~ Todd Graham

**Monitoring:** The Quivira Coalition publication Bullseye! Targeting Your Rangeland Health Objectives was written to fill the gap between the needs of land managers and the confusing array of monitoring methods available. *Bullseye!* has been used on a variety of ranches across the west by landowners seeking to improve land health, wildlife habitat and revenue. These ranchers are making their land more resilient, even during dry times. Their stories will be shared, with data displayed and implications for management discussed. Some have altered their recovery periods between grazings, adjusted stocking rates, changed season of use, and altered classes of livestock. Audience members will be invited to comment on these stories, plus share their own, in a dialogue geared toward improving resilience on the new ranch.

**Carbon Sequestration:** The Chicago Climate Exchange recently launched a carbon sequestration program for managed rangelands. Ranchers in eligible areas are now able to enroll their grazing lands in the program for financial return when meeting the program’s requirements. Participating ranchers must work with an aggregator, such as Beartooth Capital Partners, to participate in the program. Beartooth will describe where eligible ranches are located, implications for management, monitoring requirements, NRCS programs and grazing planning. Carbon sequestration will also be discussed, along with “emitters” and “offsetters.” At the program’s conclusion, landowners will be able to determine if they wish to pursue enrollment in the program.



*Todd Graham* is the President of Aeroscene Land Logic, a Montana-based firm providing ranch management, grazing planning, and rangeland health monitoring services to landowners and livestock producers. Born and raised in Wyoming, Graham obtained a degree in rangeland science from the University of Wyoming and has been focusing on ranch management ever since. While living in central Wyoming, he managed in partnership two ranches for improvement of land health and wildlife habitat for absentee landowners. Simultaneously, he provided ranch management consulting services to landowners on roughly 2.5 million acres in Northern Rockies states.

He currently serves as Manager for Madison Valley Expeditions, a newly formed ecotourism business run through the Madison Valley Ranchlands Group that seeks to compensate landowners for producing open space and wildlife habitat.

Graham is past Manager of the Sun Ranch, a 25,000-acre operation in Montana’s Madison Valley that strives to run its 1800 livestock in concert with growing populations of wildlife and large carnivores.

He also serves as Board Chair to the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, a 12,000-member conservation organization based in Bozeman, MT.

Graham works with partners at Beartooth Capital as aggregators through the Chicago Climate Exchange in enrolling landowners to sell their carbon credits on the open market.

He is co-author of a rangeland monitoring and management manual called Bullseye! Targeting Your Rangeland Health Objectives available on The Quivira Coalition website ([www.quiviracoalition.org](http://www.quiviracoalition.org)).

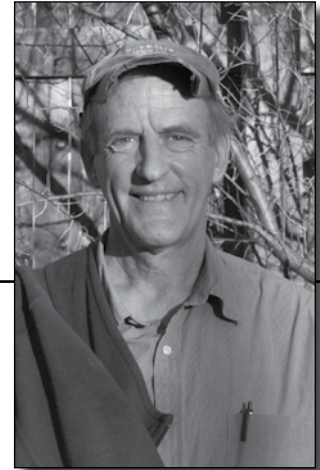




## "Local Energy"

~ David Bacon and Logan Fisher with Moderator, Mark Sardella

***Biomass Heating Opportunities for Farm/Ranch Communities.*** David Bacon, owner of Choice Energy, LLC, has leased 11,000 acres from the State Land Office south of Angel Fire. He will be harvesting forest thinnings to burn in high efficiency wood boilers, providing heat for Angel Fire and surrounding communities, while coordinating with grazing permittees to improve their rangeland. Learn about the new biomass heating technologies and how they can utilize the thinnings from overgrown rangeland and benefit your pocketbook.



***David Bacon*** ran for Governor in 2002 as the Green Party candidate. During that race he emphasized the need to begin a transition to a sustainable economy, not just energy, but agriculture, ranching, forestry, building, etc.

David helped found Local Energy, the organization that completed the engineering for a downtown heating grid based on biomass in Santa Fe. He then started Choice Energy to lease State Land Office land for a biomass heating project in Angel Fire. He is currently on the Board of Directors of Break the Grip, an organization looking into corporate influence over government ([www.breakthegrip.org](http://www.breakthegrip.org)).

***Creating Sustainable Agriculture:*** Earl Fisher BioFuels LLP., is a partnership between Brett Earl and Logan Fisher. Brett and Logan are both fourth generation Montana farmers. They are concerned about the agriculture economy, but hopeful for their small communities and state. Brett and Logan have education and experience in: production agriculture, chemical engineering, sales, marketing, finance and management and have set out to use these skills for the betterment of their community in and around Chester. The mission at Earl Fisher BioFuels is to create economic growth and employment opportunities by building a biodiesel production facility. This will in turn create a self sustaining industry by creating a market for oilseed crops that can be grown locally, converted to fuel locally, and consumed locally. Their long term plan is to duplicate the process in other small communities throughout the state, making the Chester facility the benchmark and training facility for all future locations. Their production facility will produce 100,000 gallons the first year, but depending on market demand could produce up to 275,000 gallons. The final production goal for this location will be 1,000,000 gallons per year. They have acquired and installed biodiesel



(Logan left, Brett right)

production and storage equipment and are in the process of acquiring oilseed crushing equipment which will be installed through the winter of 2007. Earl and Fisher are committed to producing a high quality, ASTM-6751 certified B100 to be used as a blending stock. In order to ensure quality control of their product they have just finished installation of an in-house lab where Brett Earl (chemical engineer) will formulate and test fuel, as well as, conduct research and development trials of new products.

***Logan Fisher*** has a BA in Business Administration with Agribusiness Option from Chadron State College, Chadron, Nebraska and is a fourth generation Farmer/ Business Owner. He currently resides in Joplin, MT.



## Friday, January 18

3:00 - 5:00 pm Concurrent Session ~ Pyramid Ballroom

**"A Conversation About Conservation in the Age of Consequences" ~ Lance Gunderson, Wes Jackson and David Western , Moderated by Courtney White**



## Friday, January 18

6:30 - 9:00 pm Music and Open Microphone Social ~ Kokopelli Room

*Bob Rogers*, Master of Ceremonies extraordinaire, will host the 2nd annual open-mic social. Come share your talents: music, poetry, jokes, stories and songs! Sign-up early in the Gallery Room or just show up! The cash bar will begin at 6:30 pm and entertainment at 8:00 pm.

Rogers is a raconteur, gifted speaker, tour guide by passion and an employee of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for thirty years by profession. Claiming fame and appearing weekly as a humor columnist in the Canadian Record going on seven years, his home is Canadian, Texas, Hemphill County on the Gene Howe Wildlife management Area, center of the universe and jewel of the prairie, where his duties are managing wildlife and people. His best friend is a gray burro called Kaiser Bill who over twenty eight years has accompanied Bob on many a 'walk about ' and has taught Bob the art of patience, how to smile at small things and how to cuss. Bob first arrived in Canadian from South Texas on October 28, 1985 at 10:30 p.m. - 21 degrees in the middle of an early snow blowin' blue northern. His traveling companions were four burros, one dog, an owl, a coon and a 'squalling' bobtailed cat. The cat is long since gone, but Bob is still in Canadian. Bob's hobbies are square dancing, racing pigeons, training border collie sheep dogs and of course speaking, traveling, writing and story tellin'. In the twenty some odd years living along the sandy Canadian River, Bob has directed hundreds of children and adults about nature and the importance of ones self in nature through treks, tours, and river bottom runs, in the classroom and in the field, with hands on experience. He enjoys teaching kids and adults the importance and the art of catching and holding on to an armadillo, telling the difference between a dragon fly and a damsel fly and how to trick a catfish out of the river. All lending to the fact that we need to be out doing something and enjoying life, fording rivers and sauntering sand hills and teaching today's children just how much fun it is to catch and eat your own fish or sleep under the stars. Giving thanks for what we have and protecting it for the future.



Photo by Gene Peach.



## Saturday, January 19

8:15 am Opening Remarks ~ Pyramid Ballroom

**"Opening Rermarks" ~ U.S. Representative Tom Udall**







## “Shepherds’ Know-How Faced with Globalization and Nature Conservation: a French Experience” ~ Michel Meuret, Ph.D.

Shepherds have worked in Southern France since the Roman Age. Before World War II, they were mostly the family’s youngest boys who didn’t go to school. Many shepherds also came from neighbouring countries with strong pastoral cultures, such as Italy and Spain. They were sometimes paid with money, but sometimes with a bottle of wine and a piece of cheese. Today, most men and women who want to become shepherds are young French people living in big cities. They have no family history of shepherding, and they are searching for a better life and working conditions. They wanted to work alone in the company of a flock of sheep in a mountain wilderness. But we are in Old Europe, today a place with strong renewal of both agricultural and environmental policies, which deeply impact a shepherd’s job. On the one hand, globalization is affecting even small villages and the market price for sheep meat is dropping constantly such that livestock producers are less able to pay a shepherd salary. On the other hand, European environmental policies urge local territories to support prescribed grazing to help restore and conserve endangered wildlife habitats. Thus, many livestock producers and shepherds, old and young alike, are now engaged in wildfire prevention and habitat conservation through grazing. Experienced shepherds are key sources of knowledge, and some land managers want to profit from their empirical know-how for developing relevant grazing prescriptions. This is not an easy job, as most livestock producers consider shepherds farm workers, and most shepherds don’t want to become strict “land gardeners”. It is then necessary to redefine the shepherd’s job as a multi-functional position at the crossroads between animal production and nature conservation. As an animal scientist and ecologist working with livestock advisors and teachers at shepherding schools, I brought to light the importance of taking into account the experienced shepherds’ empirical knowledge about how to graze their animals on landscapes. The design of daily grazing circuits that stimulates the herd’s appetite on coarse vegetation (i.e. a Menu suited for prescribed grazing) illustrates the richness of such knowledge for reaching simultaneously low fossil fuel input in animal production and gentle, but efficient, land biodiversity conservation.



*Michel Meuret* was born in Belgium in 1960. He obtained degrees in Agronomy and Ecology from the Université Libre de Bruxelles in 1983. He then completed an M.S. degree working with dairy goats grazing forested areas in Southern France. He received a Ph.D. in Animal Sciences from Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux in 1989, and was recruited by the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) as a researcher studying grazing practices and animal nutrition on rangeland. In 2005, he was recruited as a Research Director at INRA, with additional responsibilities for supervising research in Ecology from Aix-Marseille University.

Michel’s research, which is focused on the study of feeding motivation in domestic herbivores on rangeland and ways to increase it by relevant grazing practices, has led to several surprising discoveries. Over the years, Michel has taken enormous pleasure working with experienced herders, and analyzing their practices and skill, which take full advantage of patchy environments. With their valuable help, Michel has developed MENU, a model of daily grazing circuits that shows how herding practices can increase an animal’s appetite on diversified rangelands.

Michel is now in charge, with Fred Provenza (Utah State University), of coordinating a book about shepherding practices based on French experiences. That book (to be released in 2008) will help people understand how shepherders’ know-how can help resolve many of today’s land management concerns, including biodiversity conservation.



## Saturday, January 19

10:00 am ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### “Preserving Lifeway Traditions and Heritage Breeds for a Resilient Future”

~ Jay Begay, Jr., Colleen Biakeddy, Gay Chanler and Roy Kady

***The Slow Food Navajo-Churro Sheep Presidium Project: A Collaboration to Ensure Native Food Traditions, Economic and Cultural Survival.*** The Navajo-Churro Sheep Presidium is a project sponsored by Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity in collaboration with traditional Navajo shepherders and weavers in order to create a regional market for their holistically raised Navajo-Churro lamb meat, in addition to the wool. The goal is to ensure the survival of this once plentiful but now rare breed, while promoting a viable economic future for the traditional Navajo shepherding lifeways, and the rich culture associated with it. Roy Kady, Jay Begay Jr. and Colleen Biakeddy are the founding producer-members of the project.

Slow Food recognizes that a sustainable food supply must rely on maintaining the biological diversity of domesticated animals, crops and other plants. Additionally, it supports the stewards of traditional knowledge and sustainable production, and collaborates with them and their food communities to ensure cultural and biological resilience in times of global change and uncertainty in our food systems.

In recognition of the importance of this effort, the project has been endorsed by the American Livestock Breed Conservancy, Diné bé iiná, Inc. (Navajo Lifeways), The Navajo-Churro Sheep Association, The Center for Sustainable Environments, and Renewing America’s Food Traditions. The Institute for Rural Development at Diné College, the Navajo Sheep Project, Heifer international and the Alta Arizona Slow Food Convivum have also played supporting roles.

***Jay Begay, Jr.***, of Lazy J Diamond Ranch, on the spectacular mesa country of Hard Rock, Arizona, has, with his family, raised sheep his entire life, continuing a tradition passed down from his maternal grandmother. Upholding the belief that “Sheep is Life,” Begay is a board member for Diné bé iiná, Inc. (Navajo Lifeway), and his award-winning Navajo-Churro herd, which currently numbers 80 ewes and 3 rams, is raised naturally, grazing year round without hormones or antibiotics. Begay is an original member of the Navajo-Churro Presidium, aimed at selling all-natural Churro lamb, and has also chaired the Sheep Is Life Navajo-Churro Sheep and Wool Show for six years. A weaver as well as a rancher, Begay has won several awards— including Best of Show at the Navajo Nation Fair— for his work, which uses 100 percent Navajo-Churro wool. His ranch and his art are the subject of a chapter in *Shear Spirit: Ten Fiber Farms, Twenty Patterns, and Miles of Yarn* (forthcoming Potter Craft, April 2008). Begay has attended the Slow Foods conference in Torino, Italy, and spoken at the Annual American Livestock Breeders Conservancy Conference in Pittsboro, North Carolina. As a way of continuing the Navajo crafts heritage, he has recently begun teaching local junior high school students to weave traditional horse implements – cinches, ropes, and saddle blankets.



***Colleen Biakeddy.*** Born into a family with traditions of livestock management on both sides Colleen has spent 35 years developing her knowledge and skills. Originally from Hard Rock, Arizona, Colleen not only knows Dine traditions of sheep herding, but has also played a key role in recent wool and meat buys that give extra value to Navajo-Churro sheep. She raises registered Navajo-Churro lamb and mutton meat, as well as, wool, pelts, beef, corn, potatoes and traditionally prepared Churro Wool and mohair with vegetal dyes. The Biakeddy family follows Dine traditions of using natural vegetation for grass-fed production. They are also involved in improving range and wildlife habitat through weed eradication.



*Gay Chanler* is a former professionally trained chef and baker who studied at The New York Restaurant School and the Cordon Bleu in Paris. She was co-owner of Saratoga Traders Café in Saratoga Springs, NY, worked in the private sector in New York and France, and various restaurants in New England and Washington DC. Gay lives in Flagstaff, Arizona, where she teaches cooking classes and creates wedding cakes. She holds a BA in French and an MA in cultural anthropology from Northern Arizona University with a focus in sustainable agriculture.

Her love of authentic, wholesome, natural food, and her interest in food history and cultural traditions led to her involvement with Slow Food, an international organization which aspires to uphold, preserve and promote these values as well as to protect biological diversity within the food system.

Gay is currently co-leader of Slow Food Alta, Arizona, convivium, a regional chapter of Slow Food. She serves on the national Slow Food Ark and Presidia Committee, which works to protect and promote disappearing varieties of traditional foods of exceptional taste, and which supports producers of these rare or endangered foods. Gay is coordinator of the Slow Food Navajo-Churro Sheep Presidium project, enabling Navajo sheepherders to market the meat of the traditional but endangered Navajo-Churro breed of sheep, thus also keeping alive the cultural and economic survival of the Navajo lifeway.

*Roy Kady* If there is a “man for all seasons” among contemporary Diné (Navajo), Roy Kady might be that man. Kady is a well-established sheep herder and a male weaver residing in Teec Nos Pos, Arizona, a sort of Mecca for sheep herders and Diné weavers. Roy was born at Shiprock and raised in the small sheep-herding town of Goat Springs, AZ.

His mother, Mary K. Clah, is a Master Agro-Pastoralist and Weaver and the main teacher of Diné culture to her children. At her side, six children were taught cooking, herbalism, vegetal dying, and beading as they watched her weave. The children also herded sheep with their mother, who taught them about the values of life and its giver, to forever cherish it and keep it close to their hearts.

Serious sheep herding and weaving reappeared for Roy in 1985. Traditional designs are important to him, and he considers each rug a story and expression of feeling and inspirations. Time spent after his sheep and at the loom is spiritual for Roy, who weaves only when he feels inspired the rest of the time he is herding his sheep. He wants his rugs “to teach the beauty of the universe and the cosmos” and also to enrich the next generation about the importance of sheep herding, weaving and traditional/cultural preservation. Roy says “In the Diné tradition we treat the land and its creatures with utmost respect. Because we all need to eat and when we take from the land we do so in a responsible sustainable way that has been passed down from generation to generation by our elders and told to us in our creation stories.”

Roy is “Diné first” but able to comfortably combine both cultures. He continues building his flock of the cherished sacred Navajo-Churro sheep and is an avid environmentalist as the sacred songs of creation depicts. “Pastures must be rotated, we must return to our agro-pastoral ways,” he stresses. Some years ago, his elders declared him a Master Weaver and a Leader with a Blessing Way ceremony for beauty, balance and harmony. Roy feels he has a gift for teaching and loves a classroom of young people or elders. He is comfortable in front of large crowds or in the solitude of herding sheep. He wants the Diné to return to their trusted traditional ways and to know the creation stories and sing the sacred songs. “The world seems far less threatening when you know who you are,” he says. Roy’s outlook is broad and contemporary, the old and new woven into the fabric of his 42 years and going. “The Navajo rug is no longer just a blanket for wearing or a cover for the floor. It is now an art form to grace your wall,” Roy says proudly. Each rug he sells represents a piece of his soul. “I hope my buyers will feel the essence of happiness in my rugs.”



Roy with his shimá (mother), Mary K. Clah.



## Saturday, January 19

11:00 am ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### “Pastoralism in Transition: from Traditional Approaches to Commercial Opportunities”

~ John Kamanga and Joseph Munge

The East Africa Savannas support the greatest variety and largest aggregation of wildlife on earth. The traditional pastoral savannas are also among the most productive of any rangelands. Wildlife and pastoral livestock have coexisted for over 3,000 years without significant extinctions or degradation.

The productivity and survival of wildlife and livestock, and the ability to coexist, depend on a common ecological strategy rooted in mobility and feeding efficiency. By following the patchy green flushes of pasture caused by localized rainfall, livestock and wildlife harvest the most digestible forage and gain access to water year round in the arid savannas.

Drought refuges include swamps and forests that produce tall perennial herbage normally shunned because of its poor forage quality and often the high risk from disease and predators.

The productivity and drought resilience of pastoral herds is also linked to complex social networks and reciprocity among pastoralist communities that go beyond country boundaries.

Due to the current increase in population and change in land use, the Maasai pastoral community is searching for new ways of integrating their old ways of survival and resilience during drought with new approaches that add value to livestock production and other natural resources, including wildlife to improve their livelihoods in the fast growing market economies.

*John Kamanga* Chairman Olkiramatian Group ranch and currently working with SORALO (South Rift Association of Landowners) as the Project Coordinator at the secretariat office in Nairobi. His training background is Community Development from Daystar University and



over 10 years working with community development projects and implemented projects with SNV (Netherlands Development Organization), Practical Actions, DFID and Action Aid.

He is the initiator of the Olkiramatian community conservation project in which Sampu tented camp is located, in order

to help the community diversify their income base and conserve their environment.

*Joseph Munge* is the of Secretary Shompole Group Ranch and works with ACC as a project field officer for the Magadi region. He also works with various researchers through ACC on ecological monitoring. He has 5 years experience in community projects especially on ecotourism.







## Resilient Ranch (III) ~ “Finally, Ranchers Can Get PAID for Conservation”

~ Cheryl Goodloe, Lynne Sherrod, Kevin Shea, Moderated by Ernie Atencio

### ***Do You Want to Leave a Legacy? Now You Can Get Paid for Permanently Conserving Your Land.***

Starting in 2008, New Mexico landowners at any income level can qualify for a state income tax credit of up to \$250,000 by permanently protecting their land with a “conservation easement.” If they cannot use the credit themselves they can sell it to someone else who can use it for 80 to 83 percent of its face value. That means you can get a cash payment of up to about \$200,000 simply for promising never to develop your land. Now families can remain on the land because they will have the wherewithal to pay off the mortgage or make improvements on their property.

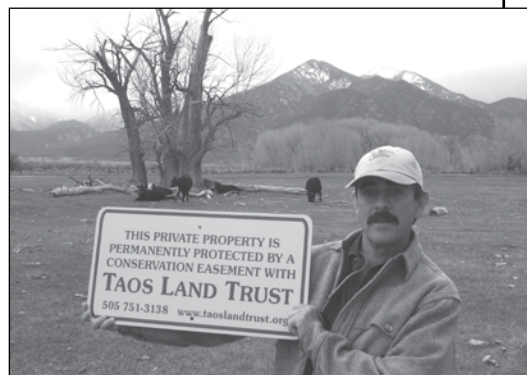
Sid Goodloe says, “I do not want my grandchildren to drive by a new subdivision and say to their friends, ‘That used to be my Granddad’s Ranch.’” The old adage of leaving the land in better shape than we found it has a hollow ring to it if our property is paved over after we’re gone. We hear a great deal about holistic management and sustainability nowadays, but nothing is truly holistic or sustainable unless we provide a way to continue that approach longer than one generation. Sid decided, rather than let the IRS dictate the future of his property through the use of an unfair inheritance tax, he would provide his children and heirs an opportunity to continue the most rewarding occupation he knows by creating a conservation easement. He will explain the process he went through to make sure his property is permanently protected from development and is more likely to stay in the family and continue to be a working ranch.

Lynne Sherrod has been helping landowners create ranch-friendly conservation easements in Colorado for many years and will talk about how transferable income tax credits in that state have been a tremendous benefit for both the land and landowners, and sometimes, helped ranchers stay in business.

Kevin Shea has been helping transfer tax credits in Colorado for several years and will discuss specifics of the new legislation in New Mexico and the nuts and bolts of transferring tax credits. He will include some cautionary tales about doing it right and some examples of how the finances work out with a combination of federal and state tax benefits. It’s ultimately about the land, traditional livelihoods, and producing food, and this is a new tool that can make a real difference by providing a fair cash payment for the public service of protecting land.

***Ernie Atencio*** is Executive Director of the Taos Land Trust and Board Chair of The Quivira Coalition.

With a Masters degree in applied cultural anthropology and a lifelong interest in rugged landscapes and traditional cultures, he has spent lots of time out exploring wild places and promoting the powerful connections between land and culture, healthy ecosystems and healthy communities. Ernie has done field research and written about sustainable development on the Tibetan Plateau, Havasupai Tribe oral history, Navajo forestry, cowboy culture and Norteño resource stewardship, and has worked throughout the West as a park ranger, outdoor instructor and laborer. In 2006 he received a “Voice for the Land” award from The Wilderness Society and his many publications include Of Land and Culture: Environmental Justice and Public Lands Ranching in Northern New Mexico, published by The Quivira Coalition, and several features for *High Country News*.





## Saturday, January 19

1:30 - 3:30 Concurrent Session ~ Taos Room - (continued from page 29)



Sid Goodloe has been a rancher in the mountains of Lincoln County, New Mexico, for over 50 years. He has been instrumental in developing awareness of watershed problems throughout the Southwest. He pioneered the reintroduction of fire into our ecosystems and brought to our attention the overpopulation of trees in local piñon/juniper woodlands and ponderosa forests that are now an accepted reality.

Several years ago Sid and *Cheryl Goodloe* decided that Sid's lifetime of rangeland rehabilitation would not be erased by the houses and pavement of a subdivision. After two years of investigation they decided not only to place a conservation easement on their ranch, but to also form the Southern Rockies Agricultural Land Trust (SRALT) which encourages New Mexico families to stay on the land. SRALT provides public education and holds and monitors conservation easements on working ranch lands throughout New Mexico.



*Kevin D. Shea* is a Colorado Certified General Appraiser working with the tax credit transfer team of Conservation Tax Credit Transfer, LLC. He has a diverse appraisal background including conservation easement donations, property acquisitions, brokerage and condemnation. Kevin also has an extensive realty acquisitions background.

Kevin's responsibilities include every aspect of the tax credit transfer process, including working with land trust and open space professionals, easement donors/credit sellers, credit buyers and other conservation professionals. He performs a Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice compliant review for approximately 110 appraisals a year as part of the due diligence review of all of the donation documents before a credit is accepted for transfer by Conservation Tax Credit Transfer, LLC.

Kevin presents seminars for land trusts, open space programs and the Land Trust Alliance on appraisals, Colorado's tax credit program and the Federal tax incentives. He also researches and discusses emerging issues in conservation with leading authorities in the field for the benefit of his clients and affiliated conservation professionals.

He is a Board member of the Colorado Coalition of Land Trusts and President of the Denver Chapter of the International Right of Way Association. He holds the professional designation of SR/WA from the International Right of Way Association. Kevin is a Colorado native and graduate of Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado.



*Lynne Sherrod* became Land Trust Alliance's first Western Policy Manager in July, 2006. For the previous nine years, she served as Executive Director of the Colorado Cattlemen's Agricultural Land Trust (CCALT), where she worked extensively with a variety of partners and diverse interests to build bipartisan political support for conservation from the grassroots level up. During her 9-year tenure as CCALT's first full-time executive director, CCALT partnered with more than 125 ranching families to protect 225,000 acres of productive working landscapes. CCALT was named one of the top 25 organizations having a positive impact on the American livestock industry by *Livestock Market Digest*, and received numerous awards, including Land Steward of the Year (Colorado Wildlife Society), Land Conservation Excellence Award (Colorado Coalition of Land Trusts), the Governor's Smart Growth Award, and the Wirth Chair at University of Colorado Community Award. Ms. Sherrod has also held leadership positions with numerous associations, boards of directors, advisory boards, and steering committees, including the Partnership for Rangeland Trusts, Yampa River System Legacy Project, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, The Nature Conservancy (Yampa Valley Advisory Board), Colorado Agricultural Leadership Associates, Colorado Cattle Women, Orton

Family Foundation, Yampa Valley Beef, the Colorado State Fair and more.

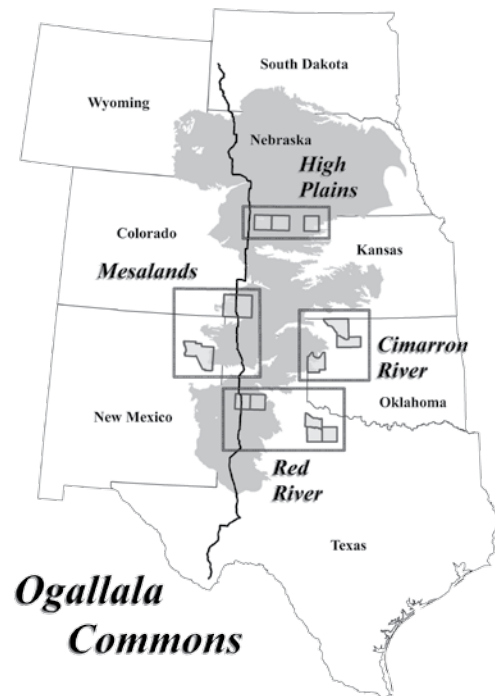




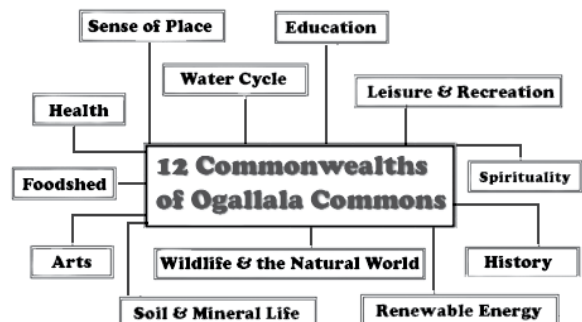
## “Commonwealths...the Foundations of Resilient Local Communities” ~ Darryl L. Birkenfeld, Ph.D.

If our ranches and farms are resilient, shouldn't our towns be more vibrant, as well? Over the past 20 years, rural communities of the Great Plains and Interior West have witnessed recurring scenes of population loss, stagnant economies, youth out-migration, and degradation of natural resources...anything but the picture of resilience. In recent years, residents in communities are beginning to rediscover that any community already has in place 12 foundational assets known as commonwealths. In this session, community developer and educator Darryl Birkenfeld, will identify and describe 12 commonwealths, and engage participants in visualizing these key founts of resilience for their communities. He will also illustrate how Ogallala Commons ([www.ogallalacommons.org](http://www.ogallalacommons.org)), a non-profit community development resource network, uses the commonwealth approach to build vibrant communities in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

*Darryl L. Birkenfeld* works as a social entrepreneur, educator and community developer. Darryl was reared on a diversified family farm in Nazareth, Texas, with 7 brothers and 4 sisters. He earned an undergraduate degree in Humanities at College of Santa Fe, NM, where he also studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood. Birkenfeld was ordained a priest for the Diocese of Amarillo, TX, in 1988 and served for 14 years, doing ministry in three Hispanic parishes. He also started the annual Southern Plains Conference, and founded The Promised Land Network as an educational outreach for sustainable agriculture. In 2002, he completed a Ph.D. from The Graduate Theological Union and the University of California in Berkeley, successfully defending a dissertation on reconstructing a holistic method for U.S. agricultural ethics. Later in 2002, Darryl left the priesthood, and continued following his calling in rural community development by becoming Director of Ogallala Commons, a nonprofit resource network offering leadership and education for communities in the eight-state region of the High Plains-Ogallala Aquifer region. Darryl resides in Nazareth, TX, and has been married to Joann Starr since 2003.



**Ogallala Commons**



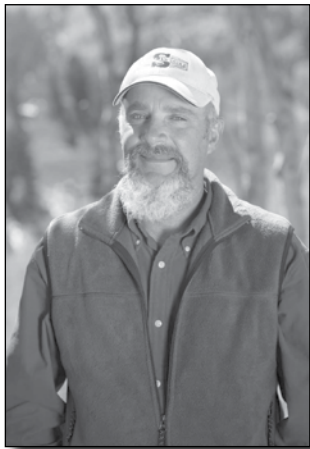


## Saturday, January 19

1:30 - 3:30 pm Concurrent Session ~ Pyramid Ballroom

### "Living with Livestock: A Conversation about Animal Husbandry in the 21st Century" ~ John Kamanga, Joseph Munge, Michel Meuret, Gay Chanler, Roy Kady, Jay Begay, Jr. and Collen Biakeddy, Moderated by Fred Provenza

*Fred Provenza* was born in Colorado Springs, CO, and began his career working on a small ranch near Salida in south-central Colorado. In total, he spent seven years working on that ranch. After earning a B.S. in Wildlife Biology from Colorado State University in 1973, he became ranch manager. Later, as a research assistant and technician at Utah State University, he earned M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Range Science. He joined the faculty there in 1982 and is currently a professor in the Department of Forest, Range and Wildlife Sciences.



His research and teaching focus on understanding behavioral processes and using that understanding for better management. For the past two decades, he has studied how learning affects food and habitat selection by herbivores. He has been author or co-author of over 200 publications in peer-reviewed journals and books, and a keynote speaker at numerous national and international meetings. In 1994 he received the Outstanding Achievement Award, and in 1999 he received the W.R. Chapline Research Award, both from the Society for Range Management, for exceptional accomplishments in research. He was named professor of the year in the College of Natural Resources at Utah State University in 1989 and 2003, and in 1999 he received the University Outstanding Graduate Mentor Award.



## Saturday, January 19

4:00 - 5:00 pm ~ Tampico Room



2007 Annual Conference Town Hall. Photo by Gene Peach

### Town Hall Moderated by Remelle Farrar & Bob Rogers

This Conference Town Hall is designed to give participants a chance to air their thoughts and ideas about what they have heard over the past three days and present personal experiences of resilience.

# Saturday, January 19 Banquet & Awards Ceremony



6:30 - 9:00 pm ~ Pyramid Ballroom

**Meals Shared - The Creation of Community** ~ Creating a sense of community through shared meals is an ancient human activity. To honor this tradition, we went to our local Farmers' Market where we spoke directly to the people who grow the produce and raise the livestock. We asked them questions and liked what we heard. Then we asked them to share their food with us. Now we would like to share their food with you. We invite you to taste these local foods, each prepared with care and creativity. Join in this creation of community. From all of us at The Quivira Coalition to all of you - Thank You!

Rowe Mesa Pasture Raised Beef is featured at the banquet this year. The beef is raised on the Valle Grande Ranch located on Rowe Mesa, 30 miles SE of Santa Fe, NM. Owned by The Quivira Coalition, the ranch is a working landscape dedicated to ensuring a sustainable, healthy environment and food supply. We hope you enjoy this local pastured raised beef and reach out to local producers of beef, bison, poultry and other meats when you buy for your family.



Valle Grande Ranch heifers at Marquez Tank. Photo by Michael Moon.

## Recognition Award for Outstanding Leadership in the Radical Center

The Second Annual Recognition Award for Outstanding Leadership in the Radical Center is dedicated to the “four legs” of The Quivira Coalition’s original “chair” – ranchers, conservationists, civil servants, and researchers. We wish to recognize those individuals in each category who have shown remarkable and enduring leadership in the difficult job of working in the radical center – the place where people are coming together to explore their common interests rather than argue their differences, as author and conservation leader Bill deBuys has described it.

We believe that the radical center is where real change happens – on the “actual landscape of the back forty” as Aldo Leopold put it. But change needs strong leadership, especially in this era of seemingly endless partisanship. We think the time is right to honor those who have advanced the cause of the radical center with integrity, vision, and determination – sometimes against long odds. On behalf of the Board and staff of The Quivira Coalition, we are honored to award the “Outstanding Leadership” Awards for 2008 to:

Tuda Libby Crews and Jack Crews ~ Ute Creek Cattle Co., Bueyeros, NM ~ RANCHING

Tom Morris ~ Navajo Nation EPA, Window Rock, AZ ~ CONSERVATION

Beverly DeGruyter ~ US Forest Service, Albuquerque, NM ~ CIVIL SERVICE

Richard L. Knight ~ Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO ~ RESEARCH

Each has inspired us with their dedication to family, community, healthy lands and advancement through their teaching, writing, research, service, work and good humor. Through their efforts and leadership they have been a strong voice for the common bonds that bind us together. We are proud to honor these fine individuals.



# Thaw Charitable Trust Appreciation Award

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The Thaw Charitable Trust was formed by Eugene V. and Clare E. Thaw in 1981 to receive and hold gifts of fine art and to make those artworks available to scholars and the public through loans and gifts. The Thaws moved the Trust to New Mexico when they moved here in 1994. The grant making enterprise of the Thaw Trust was formally established from the sale of some of its most valuable art. Since then, the Trust has given more than 43 million dollars to Art, Ecology and Animal Welfare causes. More recently, the Thaws donated their Wind River Ranch in Mora County New

Mexico to the Thaw Trust as a community asset, to serve as an ecological and wildlife research station and an education center. They established the Wind River Ranch Foundation to manage the Ranch and its programs for that purpose.

Eugene Thaw is a renowned art dealer, collector and connoisseur known for his collection of Old Master drawings which he donated to the Morgan Library in New York. He also formed one of the great collections of American Indian art which he subsequently donated to the Fennimore House Museum in Cooperstown, New York.

On November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2007, The Quivira Coalition's Board of Directors voted unanimously to make a special award to the Thaw Charitable Trust.

By doing so, the Board wishes to honor the Trust's early and steady confidence in The Quivira Coalition, as well as our strong relationship with the staff of the foundation.

Way back in 1997, Gene and Clare Thaw, Susan Herter, and Sherry Thompson, of the Trust, gave The Quivira Coalition its very first grant and have remained steadfast supporters over the following decade. It is fair to say that The Quivira Coalition would not be half as successful as it has been without their support and leadership.

A plaque will be presented to the Trust during the Awards ceremony portion of our 2008 Banquet.

**A Special Appreciation Award is presented to The Thaw Charitable Trust by  
The Quivira Coalition in recognition of its generosity and inspiring  
support over the past eleven years.**

*"A man's true wealth hereafter is the good that he does in this world to his fellows."*

- Moliere

On behalf of the Board, staff and friends of The Quivira Coalition, please join us in thanking our friends at the Trust for all that they've done!



# Clarence Burch Award Banquet



The Clarence Burch Award is given by the Dunigan Family to honor the memory of Andy Dunigan's grandfather, an innovative and enterprising rancher who courageously embraced new ideas and methods of "doing business." The award recognizes individuals, organizations and others who have led by example in promoting and accomplishing outstanding stewardship of private and/or public lands.

The goals of the Burch Award are consistent with the mission of The Quivira Coalition and its New Ranch paradigm, i.e., to explore innovative ideas in ranch management and build bridges between ranchers, environmentalists, public land managers, scientists and others with the goal of restoring western rangelands collaboratively.

## Clarence Burch (1906-2000)

Rancher, teacher, conservationist, activist, international diplomat, and public servant to five governors, Clarence Burch lived an enviable career full of innovation, dedication, curiosity, and good humor. He was a man very much of his time, and yet miles ahead of it as well.

The eldest of nine children, Clarence was born in Bromide, Oklahoma, in what was then Indian Territory. Raised on various farms and ranches, he developed a love of the land that grew to become a passion for a lifetime. "My grandfather had an innate sense for natural forces," says Andy Dunigan. "Land was in his blood. Every discussion always started with a question about the weather."

One area that Clarence applied his "can-do" attitude to was water. While serving as Director of the Division of Water Resources in the 1940s, he traveled to every seat of Oklahoma's 77 counties to assess municipal and rural water needs. Shortly thereafter, with Clarence's encouragement, and over the objections of the oil companies, Governor Roy Turner signed the state's first groundwater restrictions into law.

"I made the statement then and still do that water is more important than oil," Clarence said in an interview. "I think time will show me to be right in that."

He was a careful steward of his own land as well. "He knew that all he had to sell on his ranch was grass," recalls his son Tom. "So, he took care to do the job right." His grandson agrees. "He understood that land has its limits," recalls Andy. "And he emphasized collaborative solutions to natural resource

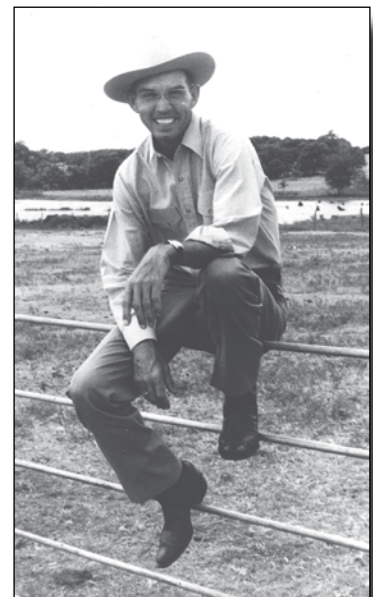
problems."

For his energy and leadership, Clarence was honored in 1955 with inclusion in a group of American farmers and ranchers that conducted a ground-breaking tour of the Soviet Union during the depths of the Cold War.

Clarence's people skills extended to his family as well. Andy remembers him as an "extremely warm, charismatic man who got along with people from all walks of life." A son-in-law, Jim Wilson, says Clarence could "carry on a conversation on any topic" and did so right up to the end of his life.

Perhaps Andy sums up his grandfather's qualities best: "Clarence embodied what we call today 'The Radical Center.' He was more than just a rancher. He was a public servant, an activist, and a man very concerned about the land and sustainable practices. He was a remarkable man."

We at The Quivira Coalition are proud to honor Clarence Burch with an Annual Award.



Clarence Burch



# Clarence Burch Award Nominees

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We thank those who nominated the following land stewards for the 2008 Clarence Burch Award. We also thank those who were nominated for making the land a better place and Building Resilience in this Age of Consequences.

- ✿ **Beverly deGruyter, USFS District Biologist.** Throughout her career in wildlife biology, most of which has been in New Mexico on the Cibola National Forest and Grasslands, she has demonstrated and promoted sustainable land management. She worked her way up in the Forest Service to the level of Forest Wildlife Biologist for all of the Cibola National Forest and Grasslands (located in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas). She now manages the largest wildlife program in the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service. However, she is still on-the-ground working with innovators in land stewardship like Bill Zeedyk. She is dedicated to furthering innovative and sustainable methods of land stewardship in everything she does, both on and off the job. Beverly regularly volunteers her time on weekends to help with projects designed to improve the land. Likewise she takes her commitment a step further by trying to educate the current and future generations about stewardship and wildlife management, especially with her BearAware programs. Beverly deGruyter epitomizes innovative land stewardship while building bridges between groups that don't always see eye-to-eye.
- ✿ **Diablo Trust, Flagstaff, AZ.** The Diablo Trust mission statement is "Learning from the land and sharing our knowledge, so there will always be a West." They have worked collaboratively with the USFS, Arizona Game and Fish, Northern Arizona University, the city of Flagstaff, AZ and many non-governmental organizations and individuals, to create the social-environmental nexus that will hopefully keep the 426,000+ acres under the influence of the Diablo Trust, whole and wholesome for generations of plants, animals and people to come. A recent collaborative effort is the Diablo Canyon Rural Planning Area agreement. The Trust, along with the founding ranches of the Trust, the Bar T Bar and the Flying M, and Coconino County, established the RPA, to "create a range of economic opportunities in support of private landholders and traditional uses while preserving open spaces for future generations." Within the framework of the RPA agreement, the Diablo Trust ranches are looking at: value added beef, tourism, recreation & education, wood products, energy development, housing and other compatible uses.
- ✿ **Tommie Martin and Tony and Jerrie Tipton.** Tommie as a facilitator has gone throughout the West as well as foreign countries, putting together teams of people from very diverse philosophies and teaching them how to work together. Tommie was elected to the office of the Gila County Supervisors in Payson, Arizona and received the Woman of the Year of Gila County in 2007. Tony and Jerrie facilitate meetings at their ranch and implement creative on-the-ground projects using cattle to improve the environment such as getting vegetation to grow on a very toxic mine dump site using cattle. Articles about them have appeared in *Newsweek*, *High Country News*, *Nation's Business*, *Range News*, *Outside Magazine*, *Orion*, *A Field* and *Mother Jones*.
- ✿ **Clark Fork Coalition.** Like many other conservation groups, the Clark Fork Coalition was born in response to a local crisis. In 1983, Champion International's pulp mill west of Missoula, MT, asked the state water quality bureau to relax pollution restrictions, infuriating citizens from Deer Lodge, MT to Sand Point, ID. Requiring formal organization to prevent threats to both human safety and the integrity of the watershed, the Coalition was born! In time, the Coalition and Champion crafted a proposal that would allow Champion to do business without damaging the river. The Coalition took the lessons learned from the Champion incident and has applied them to other problems in the basin. This effective model of science-based advocacy is still applied today.
- ✿ **Richard L. Knight.** Rick is a master at identifying and chronicling innovative land use initiatives that bridge the perceived gap between sustainable stewardship and creative conservation. In addition to editing books full of conservation and ranching success stories, his well known articles are a light in the window to those who believe there is a better way to do business than indulging in conflict. His students revere him and more importantly are learning about a new order of business and a "west that works". The outreach provided through his legendary conferences at Colorado State University showcases and creates awareness about sustainable land stewardship, successful collaborations and rangeland leadership. These gatherings celebrate pro-active examples about how people on the land and those who care about the land have found they really value the same thing – a place where both community and the resource thrives.

# Clarence Burch Award Winners



**Dale Veseth** Working on, and far beyond, his family's remote Montana ranch, Dale Veseth exemplifies Quivira Coalition ideals of ranch-based stewardship, innovation, leadership and collaboration. In a conservative ranching community warily facing an uncertain future, it is often lonely to be an audible innovator, box-less thinker and natural collaborator. Over the years, Dale has quietly endured criticism from some neighbors for his "New Ranch" type of ideas. But as you'll read in more detail below, Dale pressed beyond self-doubt, thanks to infusions of dreams and validation gleaned from wide ranging inquiry and networking with other courageous and enterprising ranchers far distant from Montana's prairies.

So while Dale remains solidly anchored in his ranch and rural community, he has emerged as the eager learner and early innovator introducing a bevy of ideas designed to build resilience and hope among his neighbors. In the past that may have branded him a maverick, but due to years of steady, respectful, wise action (low stress handling principles work as well with people as they do with cattle!) now his community and industry look to Dale as a leader they can trust and follow. Dale's ranch was selected as the Montana Stockgrowers Association's (MSGA) Montana Environmental Stewardship winner for 2008.

Dale has said: "Today, resource management is complex and expensive, so by working together everyone benefits. Through collaborative partnerships we have been able to save the family ranch financially and improve the resource at the same time. I would encourage anyone interested in improving resource management on the land to take this kind of approach. Resource management pays. Collaboration builds relationships and whether the relationships are within the family, between the neighbors, or with agencies and conservation organizations, this is the most efficient and expedient way to meet your resource goals. Everyone has access and can take part. When comparing collaboration to conflict approaches, there is no doubt in the results: collaboration works for us all." (Excerpt from the nomination letter by Linda Poole, Glaciated Plains Project Director, The Nature Conservancy.)



**Mike Reardon** Mike and his family have been in the Wagon Mound, NM area for over 50 years and for the last ten he has been very active in managing the family ranch known as Canon Bonito. He has continually sought out the very best methods to reverse the declining conditions of the wildlife, range and watershed. Mike has traveled near and far to listen to various experts in different fields explain their system, their success and failures. Mike has developed many innovative and sustainable tools for the ranch that has led to diversity and abundance of wildlife and grasses. In ten years the ranch has gone from nearly a monoculture of blue gramma to growing over 55 grass species, dry springs are flowing again and wildlife populations are up by a factor of ten.

During The Quivira Coalition's 2004 Annual Conference, Mike spoke on "The Do's and Don'ts of Removing Trees". He described his ongoing battle against pinon and juniper trees, how he uses various tools like chain saws, axes, Polaskis, spin trimmers, loppers, Bobcats, front-end loaders, and fire... and which were more successful than others. Mike is currently restoring Canon Bonito Creek using techniques developed by Bill Zeedyk with funding from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Wild Turkey Federation. Mike is working with and sharing information with the NM Department of Game and Fish and the NRCS. (Excerpt from the nomination letter by Allen Darrow, friend and restoration collaborator.)



Photo by Courtney White.



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## Services



### Resource Management Services, LLC

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# Land & Water Campaign



Many thanks and appreciation to all those who contributed in 2007  
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Konnie Andrews  
Altar Valley Conservation Alliance  
Thomas J. Army  
Randy & Karen Barrow  
Nina Bradley  
Leslie Barclay  
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# The Quivira Coalition

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Affiliations of the board members are listed to convey the breadth of experience that these individuals bring to the governance of The Quivira Coalition.

# NEW RANCH NETWORK

The goal of the New Ranch Network is to respond to the specific needs of a landowner, association, or community - and give them whatever assistance we can through a network of ranchers, scientists, consultants, specialists, conservationists, volunteers and others. The purpose is to support a rancher or other landowner in 'making the leap' to progressive stewardship through collaboration.



Low Stress Livestock Handling Clinic with Guy Glosson.

Assistance is in the form of Referrals, Workshops, Specialists, a Grant Program, and a Web-based Directory. All grants must be matched 1 to 1 by the local community or individual, either through a cash or in-kind contribution.

Previous assistance has included: helping a rancher develop a planned grazing program; organizing low-stress livestock handling clinics; finding a mentoring rancher; making small grants to landowners to hold a workshop with neighbors; helping to start a watershed-based collaborative effort; organizing ranch tours; creating a Bulletin Board; and providing monitoring and mapping services.

Projects should meet the following criteria: 1) are locally organized and supported by 'willing participants'; 2) are innovative and problem-solving; 3) are difficult to fund through existing programs (i.e., no EQIP-type funding requests); 4) have an educational component; and 5) can provide a 1 to 1 match in cash or in-kind services.



Altar Valley, AZ Water Harvesting from Low-Standard Rural Roads Workshop.

Financial support for the New Ranch Network is provided by: Environmental Defense; the USDA Forest Service, Public Service Company of New Mexico, the Thaw Charitable Trust, The Quivira Coalition's Investor Campaign, Dixon Water Fund and numerous private donors.

To learn more about The New Ranch Network, explore or find services in the directory or apply for a small grant, visit the NRN website: [www.newranch.net](http://www.newranch.net).





# roots&shoots

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*SY Jackson Roots & Shoots members paint over graffiti.*

### Getting Involved



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