* Groups 1 & 2
  + The “old-style stuff”, as one rancher describes it was to turn the cattle loose, and the ranchers would let come what may to the riparian areas
  + The old style worked insofar that the cattle were able to be self sufficient, and that the ranchers were able “to forget what they were doing there”
  + Repeated and almost uninterrupted grazing prevented plant populations from recovering.
  + The traditional way of measuring usage, and thus preventing damage, was to look at stubble height. Stubble height, however, does not take into account repeated damage
  + Measuring riparian converge seemed to be better method of measurement
  + Ranchers have adopted rotating between and within allotments to reduce this pressure
* Group 3
  + A fish of primary focus has been the Lahontan cutthroat trout
  + Lahotan fish are able to survive in more Alkaline environments than other fish
  + The Nevada Department of Wildlife has led the preservation effort, they are aided by BLM and USFS.
  + There is an aim to create 10 new populations of LCT, make five of them strong populations
  + There is also an aim to increase angling opportunities
  + Also to prevent the crossbreeding of LCT and rainbow trout populations
* Group 4
  + The beavers have responded to increased vegetation by repopulating the watershed
  + Beavers have contributed to a virtuous cycle of increased vegetation
  + Beavers can impede water flow which harms irrigation
  + Beavers’ impedance can also create pools for drinking from
  + Link in google-land concerning preventing damage:
    - https://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/pubs/pdfpubs/pdf05772830/pdf05772830dpi300.pdf
  + The idea is just keep beavers away form culverts with gates and replants