Browsing the Literature

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Browsing the Literature

This section reviews new publications available about the art and science of rangeland management. Personal copies of these publications can be obtained by contacting the respective publishers or senior authors (addresses shown in parentheses). Suggestions are welcomed and encouraged for items to include in future issues of *Browsing the Literature*. Contact Jeff Mosley, jmosley@montana.edu.

Grazing Management

Commentary: a critical assessment of the policy endorsement for holistic management. D. D. Briske, A. J. Ash, J. D. Derner, and L. Huntsinger. 2014. *Agricultural Systems* 125:50–53. (Dept of Ecosystem Science and Management, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX 77843, USA). "Currently the preponderance of evidence does not justify extensive promotion and adoption of [intensive rotational grazing] strategies, especially in arid and semiarid systems."

Controls over the strength and timing of fire–grazer interactions in a semi-arid rangeland. D. J. Augustine and J. D. Derner. 2014. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 51:242–250. (USDA Agricultural Research Service, 1701 Center Ave, Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA). In eastern Colorado shortgrass prairie, cattle preferred to graze within recently burned patches when vegetation growth was rapid, but not at other times. Topography was the primary factor influencing cattle distribution when vegetation growth was not rapid.

Hydrology/Riparian

A study of cattle producer preferences for best management practices in an East Tennessee watershed. D. M. Lambert, C. D. Clark, N. Busko, F. R. Walker, A. Layton, and S. Hawkins. 2014. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 69:41–53. (Dept of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Univ of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA). Reinforced stream crossings were difficult and costly to maintain due to frequent high-flow events. Cattle producers were more willing to implement rotational grazing than reinforced stream crossings.

Effectiveness of natural riparian buffers to reduce subsurface nutrient losses to incised streams. K. E. Schilling and P. Jacobson. 2014. *Catena* 114:140–148. (Iowa Geological and Water Survey, 109 Trowbridge Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA). Channel incision in a southern Iowa stream lowered the water table but did not increase nitrogen leaching to groundwater.

Measurements

An object-based image analysis of pinyon and juniper woodlands treated to reduce fuels. A. Hulet, B. A. Roundy, S. L. Petersen, R. R. Jensen, and S. C. Bunting. 2014. *Environmen-*