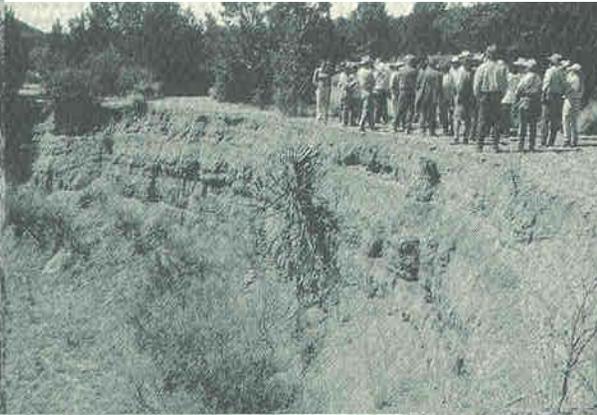


The Quivira Coalition 2000-2001 Annual Report



Quivira Coalition

The Quivira Coalition is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization incorporated in New Mexico on June 11, 1997 by two conservationists and a rancher. Our purpose is to teach ranchers, environmentalists, public land managers, and other members of the public that ecologically healthy rangeland and economically robust ranches can be compatible. Our mission is to define the core issues of the grazing conflict and to articulate a new position based on common interests and common sense. We call this position the New Ranch.

We pursue our educational mission through a regular newsletter, workshops, conferences, lectures, site tours, a Web page, seminars, outdoor classrooms, publications, videos, collaborative management demonstration projects, monitoring, and scientific research.

The New RanchSM

Sustainable ranching, using ecologically sensitive management, can help produce healthy watersheds, grasslands, and riparian areas, leading to clean water, an increase in biodiversity, strong local economies, enhanced fishing, hunting, and other recreational opportunities, and the protection of open space.

These new management techniques include: grazing sensitive riparian areas only in the dormant season; herding cattle together as a single unit; controlling the timing, intensity, and frequency of livestock impact on the

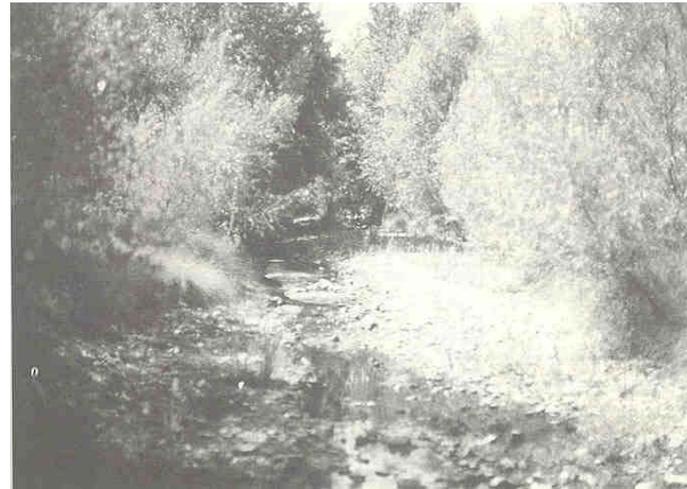
land; utilizing a grassbank to rest damaged rangelands; and scientific monitoring of land condition.

Numerous ranches in the Southwest employ one or more of these techniques in their operations. The result is often an ecologically sustainable operation that proves we can end overgrazing without extinguishing an important part of our cultural diversity—the family rancher.

Administration

Barbara resigned from the Board in June to become Communications Director, officially. Merle Lefkoff has agreed to replace Barbara on the Board. On October 1, we hired Tamara Sherburn as Administrative Coordinator. Both positions were funded part-time. The Quivira Coalition continues to be run out of Courtney's house.

We received funding from numerous foundations and governmental entities, including the McCune Foundation, the Turner Foundation, the Santa Fe Community Foundation, the Thaw Charitable Trust, the EPA (via the Conservation Fund and the New Mexico Environment Department), the BLM, and the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation. Teva

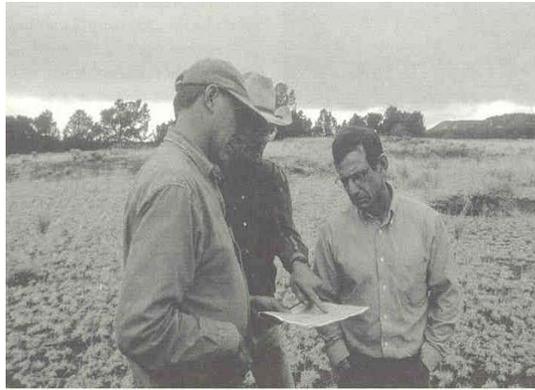


Sandals, Inc., became our first official corporate sponsor. ([See Financial Information](#) on pages 9-11.)

Our membership rose to approximately 550, despite our somewhat lackadaisical approach to renewals. We have vowed to be more aggressive in seeking, and retaining, members in 2001.



Accomplishments in 2000



During our third year of operation, the Quivira Coalition continued to expand its efforts to build bridges between ranchers, environmentalists, public land managers, scientists, and other members of the public.

Highlights in 2000 included organizing the first low-stress livestock herding clinic in the Southwest; completing the second year of an innovative “poop-and-stomp” on the Nacimiento Mine; and organizing a major conference on grassbanks.

Overall, we believe significant progress is being made toward constructing a “radical center” in the grazing debate. More ranchers and environmentalists have participated in our activities than ever before; and we continue to receive strong press coverage. Momentum is building, slowly, and we feel cautiously optimistic about our role as a catalyst for change in the region.

Demonstration Projects

Macho Creek. In May 1998, two-and-a-half miles of overgrazed land along Macho Creek near Deming, New Mexico, were fenced with electric wire in a cooperative project involving the State Land Office, Quail Unlimited, the Quivira Coalition, and the ranching permittee, who agreed to keep his cattle out of the riparian area during the growing season.

The goal was to demonstrate how a

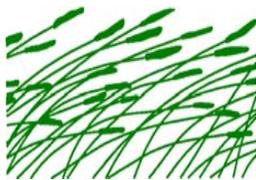
simple change in management could achieve substantial ecological restoration while keeping the rancher in business.

Riparian areas are the focus of much of the controversy surrounding livestock grazing in the Southwest, with many environmental groups claiming that all livestock should be excluded from riparian areas at all times in order for degraded landscapes to heal. We hope with this Demonstration Project to prove those claims to be unfounded.

By September 2000, despite a drought, the riparian vegetation along Macho Creek had rebounded remarkably (see photos on the front cover). Scientists from the USDA’s Jornada Experimental Range have been monitoring the vegetative changes annually. Their data support what we can tell from just looking—there has been a dramatic increase in riparian health along the creek, while being grazed by cattle in the dormant season. Surveys by HawksAloft have also shown a significant increase in the bird population.

Peñasco. All 202 head of cattle from the Santa Barbara Grazing Association, whose members live in and around Peñasco, in northern New Mexico, spent a second summer on the Valle Grande Grass Bank, near Santa Fe. Meanwhile, the Forest Service made slow but steady progress in rehabilitating the Santa Barbara allotment through forest thinning and prescribed fire. Scientific monitoring of these land treatments continues.

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As with the Macho Creek project, the goal in Peñasco is to demonstrate that ecological restoration and economic activity can take place simultaneously, especially when it is done in a collaborative, respectful, and innovative manner.

Quemado. We continue to assist Jim and Joy Williams as they implement progressive management on their large ranch in northern Catron County. Once a continuous grazer, Jim has adopted a short-duration, or planned, grazing system utilizing existing fencing and natural features—a system implemented at very little cost. Working cooperatively with the Forest Service, and in consultation with range expert Kirk Gadzia, Jim’s goal (and ours) is to have his grazing permit restored (it was cut by a third a few years back) while growing more grass on his ranch.

Unfortunately, the Williams Ranch was struck hard by drought this year. In fact, not a single pasture “greened up”—a condition that forced Jim to reduce his herd substantially in September (something he might not have agreed to do a few years ago).

Nevertheless, everyone involved with this project is reporting progress. Despite the dry times, Jim’s ranch is in better condition ecologically than it was when it started (except for the hammering his riparian area took from elk this summer); Jim has publicly praised our efforts, even in front of an annual meeting of the Cattle Growers’ Association; and

the Forest Service has repeatedly expressed its strong support for our work.

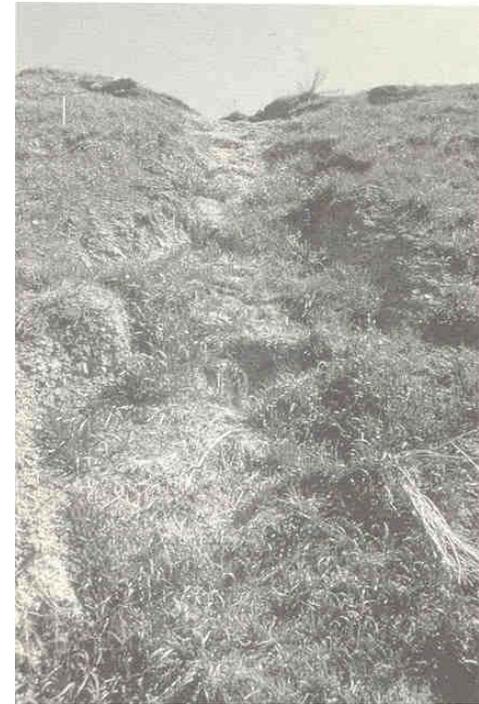
In fact, Jim said the greatest achievement of the project so far, in his mind, has been the reestablishment of good relations between himself and the Forest Service.

Señorito Creek (the “Poop-and-Stomp”). Thanks to a very generous grant from the BLM, we were able to hire Terry Wheeler for a second season to continue rehabilitation work on the Nacimiento copper mine just east of Cuba, New Mexico. Terry uses cattle in tightly controlled units to stomp grass seed into the eroding soils of the mine slope while they munch on hay thrown down by Terry’s crew. It’s a completely organic process; and when the rains come, grass grows (see photo at right).

The goal of this project is twofold: to demonstrate that cattle, when carefully controlled, can be a useful tool of ecological restoration; and, secondly, that the idea of using nature to heal nature can lead to all sorts of interesting possibilities.

A second generous grant, this time from the Teva Sandal Company, allowed us to nearly complete our original target of twenty acres reclaimed. In 2001, we will work in the Señorito Creek watershed to fashion a watershed action plan in cooperation with local ranchers and other community members.

In the aftermath of the intense forest fires in northern New Mexico this summer,



we tried to interest the Forest Service in a “poop-and-stomp” on burned forest land. They declined. However, Santa Clara Pueblo





is intrigued, and we may get an opportunity to try this innovative approach on their land in 2001.

New Projects. We were approached by numerous individuals and organizations seeking our assistance with new projects. For instance, members of the Cerrillos Hills Park Coalition asked us to analyze the feasibility of putting a small herd of livestock on land newly acquired by the County of Santa Fe as a public park. With the financial support of a Cerrillos village resident, we conducted a range survey and wrote a report that listed various

options, including the possibility of a grassbank.

At the same time, we have been working with the residents of El Valle, located on the Pecos River east of Santa Fe, to develop a grazing plan for the private land there. The traditional Hispanic communities of this beautiful valley feel threatened by a host of concerns, including sprawl, drought, loss of grasslands due to tree encroachment, and overgrazing. They are attempting to “unionize” in order to fight off these threats.

We have also joined an exciting effort to reestablish the Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout in Comanche Creek, located in the Valle Vidal unit of the Carson National Forest. Other participants include the Forest Service, New Mexico Game and Fish, Trout Unlimited, New Mexico Trout, Amigos Bravos, and the Valle Vidal Grazing Association.

We are discussing projects with Santa Ana Pueblo, Santa Clara Pueblo, the BLM in Roswell, and the State Land Office. We would also like to start a project in southern Arizona.

Educational Program

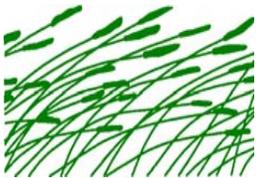
Herding Clinic. In May, we organized the first low-stress livestock herding clinic in the Southwest. This three-day event was held at Ghost Ranch and featured award-winning educators. Twenty-five ranchers from

four states attended the clinic, where they learned the fundamentals of the “Bud Williams” school of low-stress management, which emphasizes humane and non-stressful techniques for moving cattle. Participants were told to “honor and respect” their animals (which caused us to wonder if we heard John Wayne rolling over in his grave).

Low-stress management is the key to good herding. Learning how to “pull” animals down the trail (rather than “push” them from behind) and then learning how to make them “stick” to one spot are essentials of good herding. The clinic spent nearly all of its time outside, working with cattle. Participants learned how to gently guide cattle through pylons, how to use dogs appropriately, and how to solve problems.

Afterward, the ranchers graded the clinic “A+” and said they wanted more. So we plan to teach an advanced class in 2001, along with another introductory class. The Quivira Coalition is trying to get herding reestablished in northern New Mexico, where it was once practiced widely.

Rest Workshop. In June, we conducted a one-day workshop at the Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge on the question of “rest” in the grazing debate. For many environmentalists, complete rest from livestock grazing is the only acceptable use of our rangelands. What is “rest,” however, and what does it mean for ecosystem health? Can there be such a thing



as “too much” rest? Or is the issue more complicated than that?

We hired Kirk Gadzia to lead the discussion. Over thirty people attended the workshop, including ranchers, environmentalists, and agency people. We spent most of the day examining the ground in detail on both sides of the Sevilleta boundary—grazed on one side, rested for twenty-five years on the other. As expected, a provocative discussion ensued, one that exposed the complexities of this topic.

Outdoor Classrooms. We conducted two Outdoor Classrooms on Rangeland Health in 2000. The goal of these two-day Classrooms is to examine the fundamental elements of rangeland health in a grazing context, including ecosystem function, water and mineral cycling, rest, fire, and plant diversity. We feel there is too much focus on the question of “overgrazing,” and not enough on healthy land.

The Classrooms were held at the CS Ranch, near Cimarron, and at Sid Goodloe’s Carrizo Valley Ranch, near Capitan. The instructor was Kirk Gadzia, co-author of the National Academy of Sciences book *Rangeland Health* (1994).

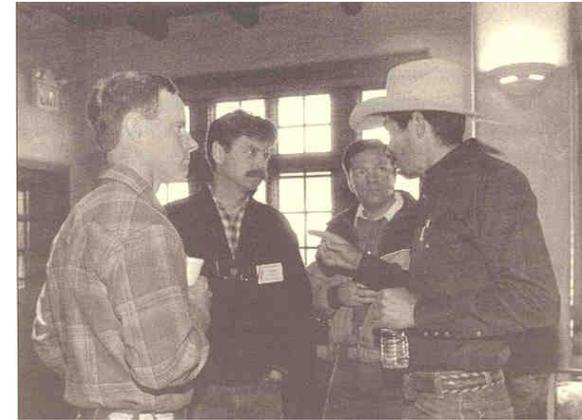
Nearly thirty people participated in each workshop, including ranchers, conservationists, public land managers, members of the public, and eight members of Santa Ana Pueblo. At Sid’s, we were joined by Dick Edwards of the Forest Service, who has worked

closely with Sid on watershed restoration in the area. We visited various parts of the ranch with Sid and Dick; topics covered included Sid’s success with prescribed fire, vegetation management (for improved water quality and quantity), forest thinning, short-duration grazing, and riparian restoration.

Grassbank Conference. The Quivira Coalition was the principal organizer for a two-day conference entitled *Grassbanks In The West: a Conference of Ideas and Experience*, held in Santa Fe in November. Financial and other assistance was provided by the Conservation Fund, Santa Fe Community Foundation, U.S. Forest Service, EPA, Animas Foundation, Malpai Borderlands Group, Northern New Mexico Stockman’s Association, and NMSU Cooperative Extension Service.

The goal of this conference was to bring together people who were interested in grassbanks as a tool of ecological and economic restoration in the West. A grassbank is a stretch of country, currently not being grazed by livestock, that is made available on a short-term basis to ranchers and their cattle so that the home range can be rested and restored ecologically.

Our hope was that, by exposing the curious to successful practitioners of grassbanks, the idea would take root and grassbanks would proliferate across the region



(currently there are only two official grassbanks).

Speakers included Stewart Udall, former Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Craig Allen, of the USGS field station in Bandelier National Monument; Bill Miller, a rancher with the Malpai; Bruce Runnels, regional director for the Nature Conservancy; Dr. Ann Bartuska, Director of Forest Management, U.S.F.S.; Ellie Towns, Regional Forester; Dr. Kris Havstad of the Jornada Experimental



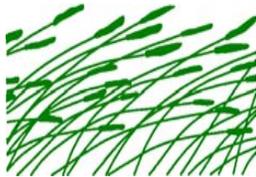
Range; Tim Herfel of the EPA; and Ed Marston, publisher of *High Country News*.

The conference was moderated by author and conservationist Bill deBuys, who is also the director of the Valle Grande Grass Bank on Rowe Mesa, east of Santa Fe. Bill talked about the chances of exporting the grassbank model to other regions—and concluded that the odds are very good that his experience can be duplicated.

Bill was followed by a series of panel discussions. Topics included:

- What are the background conditions that suggest a grassbank as a tool to improve the health and productivity of land?
- How do you organize a grassbank?
- How have effective partnerships been formed among ranchers, conservationists, agency personnel, and donors?
- How do grassbanks meet multiple-use objectives?
- How do we maintain and measure grassbank success—economically, ecologically, scientifically, and socially?

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Prior to the conference, we conducted an extensive outreach campaign, alerting individuals and organizations across the region through flyers, articles, media announcements,—we even sent a flyer to every BLM and Forest Service district office in the West! The effort paid off; nearly 200 people attended. Participants flew in from Montana, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Washington, D.C. Organizations represented included the BLM, Forest Service, Nature Conservancy, Conservation Fund, Northern New Mexico Stockman's Association, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, and Grand Canyon Trust. Staff from Congressional offices, the media (including the *New York Times*), as well as numerous ranchers and other private citizens also attended.

Nearly one hundred people returned on Saturday to take a “virtual tour” of the Valle Grande Grass Bank with Bill deBuys (bad weather precluded seeing the real thing). This was followed by an extensive question-and-answer period featuring many of the previous day's panelists.

The reviews by participants were unanimously a rave. People seemed genuinely pleased not only with the organization of the conference, and the high quality of information that was delivered, but also with the strong feeling of COMMUNITY they shared with other participants. Many, many people told us that they felt something special was going

on, not only at the conference site, but around the region as well.

Outreach. We continued to publish our newsletter. Topics in 2000 included the profitability of progressive ranch management, marketing conservation value, surviving a drought, and the environmental justice consequences of ending public lands ranching. Our mailing list grew by approximately 500 names, to 1550. We attempted to reach all ranchers in New Mexico with a public land permit, using the drought newsletter .

We continued to expand our web site—with the assistance of Gary King. We reorganized the site in late winter and hope to significantly expand the site's content in 2001. As of December 31, the total number of “hits” on the site was 1050.

Articles about our work appeared in the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, *Albuquerque Journal*, *New York Times*, and other publications. We were mentioned in at least two books.

Courtney lectured on the New Ranch around the region, including Las Vegas, Nevada, St. George, Utah, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe. We hosted a fundraiser during the grassbank conference that featured author and farmer Wendell Berry, who publicly praised the work of the Quivira Coalition.

We were pleased to host Congressman Tom Udall on a short tour of Ghost Ranch.

Courtney also visited with ranchers in Arizona—in the the Altar Valley, south of

Tucson and in Clifton, at the invitation of Frank Hayes of our Board.

We have begun an ambitious publications program.

We held a Press Conference on January 22, 2001, at the State Capitol to announce the publication of *Of Land and Culture: Environmental Justice and Public Lands Ranching in Northern New Mexico*, a Joint Report by the Quivira Coalition and the Santa Fe Group of the Sierra Club. Among the speakers were the author, Ernest Atencio, an anthropologist, writer, and activist, Courtney, Cliff Larsen, Conservation Chair of the Santa Fe Group, and Virgil Trujillo, Manager of Rangelands for Ghost Ranch and a Quivira Board member.

According to the report: "Without access to public lands, it's clear that an age-old tradition, and an essential local economic pursuit, would probably be over. . . . Not only would the rich fabric of social, cultural, and economic continuity begin to fray, but local ranchers who are barely staying afloat as it is in a floundering local economy would find themselves in worse condition, struggling to provide even the basic comforts, food, and education for their families."

In March, at our New Ranch Conference, we will debut *The New Ranch Handbook: A Guide to Restoring Western Rangelands*, by Dr. Nathan Sayre.

As we stated on the back cover: "Can livestock ranching and conservation values be compatible? Can ranchers and environmentalists work together to benefit rangelands? The answer is yes, and the proof can be found on the ground, where it counts. On New Ranches in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and elsewhere, livestock have been managed in innovative, progressive ways, and the land has responded: vegetation is more diverse and productive, soils are more stable, streams and springs have come back to life. Wildlife, watersheds, livestock and ranchers have all benefited.

"The New Ranch Handbook: A Guide to Restoring Western Rangelands situates the practices of these ranches in relation to recent models and knowledge in range science and ecology. The tremendous diversity and variability of arid and semiarid rangelands defy many assumptions of classical ecology. Basic processes of energy flow, nutrient and water cycling, and plant growth can be described, however, and management tailored to promote them. The New Ranches profiled here demonstrate, further, that this can be done economically and with far-reaching benefits to land, people, and wildlife."

The book has already received significant praise:

"The New Ranch Handbook: A Guide to Restoring Western Rangelands promises much

Publications



in title and delivers more in substance. . . . The book may serve both as a textbook and as a reference manual." —Foreword by George B. Ruyle, Professor and Chair, Rangeland and Forest Resources Program, University of Arizona

"This book should be required reading for everyone who has an interest in natural resource issues in the West, especially those concerned with livestock grazing." —Bill McDonald, fifth generation rancher, Executive Director, Malpai Borderlands Group, and recipient of a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship



Cibola Services



The Quivira Coalition has decided to start a contract monitoring and assessment business.

We call it Cibola Services. Its mission is to provide scientifically credible, non-partisan, quantitative and qualitative data to public and private landowners on the environmental conditions of their land through a combination of assessment and long-term monitoring.

The need for reliable, nonpartisan information on the conditions and trends of public and private lands in the West is huge—and growing.

Increasingly, the public is demanding accurate data on the environmental health of its rangelands, forest, and riparian areas. At the same time, expanding workloads and decreasing budgets have severely limited the ability of federal and state land managers to conduct long-term monitoring projects to meet this demand. Many private landowners are in a similar bind.

A lack of trust among individuals, interest groups, and land owners complicates the picture. Data collected by ranchers may not be accepted by environmental organizations; information gathered by federal employees may not be trusted by the agricultural community; and so on.

By creating impasses and inhibiting good decision-making, this climate of distrust has had deleterious effects on environmental

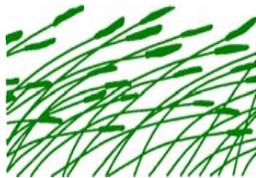
health. Assessment and monitoring, however, by an organization perceived as “third-party” and credible by most individuals and organizations could resolve this conflict.

Why Monitor? The primary purpose of monitoring is to detect CHANGE over time. Detecting change in riparian and upland environments is the best way to provide answers to questions that will help landowner/managers make informed decisions about the future of the land under their care. On public land, it is the best way to inform citizens of the current conditions and trends of their land, and to build trust.

Additionally, independently gathered, scientifically credible monitoring data will fill in the “blank spots” in the often contentious debate about the effects of cattle grazing in the West. Too much of this debate is being argued without reliable data, with many sides relying on testimonials or hearsay to make their point.

Assessing and monitoring soil, water, and grass condition over time will enable all interested parties to examine and manage land for rangeland health. This is the key, we believe, to long-term sustainable use of public and private land.

What is Cibola Services? We will deliver voluntary, collaborative, non-partisan monitoring and assessment services to individuals, organizations, and agencies that request it. We will only work where we are wanted and where we believe we can be gen-



inely helpful. We will only hire Designers, Crew Chiefs, and Crew Members who are professional, skillful, enthusiastic, and committed to the collaborative process. At the same time, we are committed to running Cibola Services in a business-like manner.

For assessments we will follow the guidelines put forward in a multi-agency document entitled *Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health* (Technical Reference 1734-6, 2000). Using knowledgeable people, this approach: 1) helps land managers identify areas that are at risk for degradation; 2) helps select monitoring sites; and 3) helps communicate rangeland health issues to a wide variety of audiences.

Assessments are both a separate service and a part of the monitoring program.

For monitoring, we will use a new protocol developed by the scientists at the USDA's Jornada Experimental Range. At each monitoring site, four basic measurements are taken: *photo points*, *line point intercepts* for vegetation cover and composition, *continuous line intercepts* for size of intercanopy gaps, and *soil stability* for integrity of soil structure and erosion resistance. Additional measurements may be developed or added according to the monitoring goals.

Quivira Coalition Financial Information 2000

2000 Revenues and Expenditures by Program Area

	Income	%	Expenditure	%
Administration	\$ 35,442	14%	\$ 35,031	12%
Fundraising	-0-	-0-	\$ 5,230	2%
Conference	\$ 18,335	7%	\$ 15,670	6%
Education	\$ 15,508	6%	\$ 20,502	7%
Outreach	\$ 76,089	30%	\$ 91,404	32%
Señorito Project	\$108,813	43%	\$110,831	39%
Other Projects	\$ 3,000	1%	\$ 4,500	2%
Total	\$257,187		\$283,168	

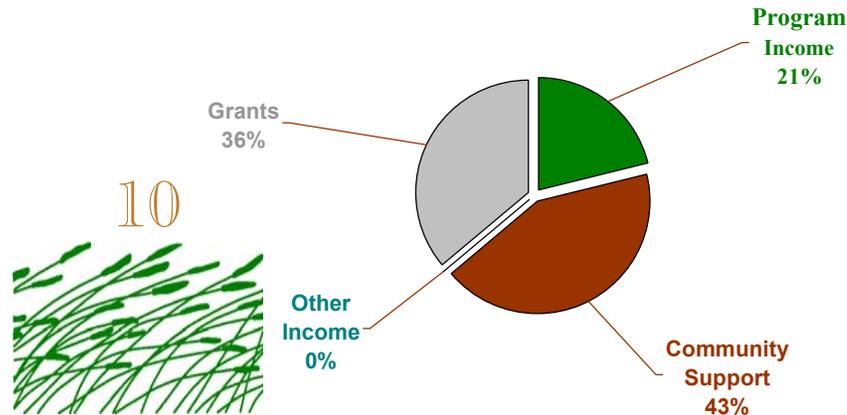


2000 Revenues

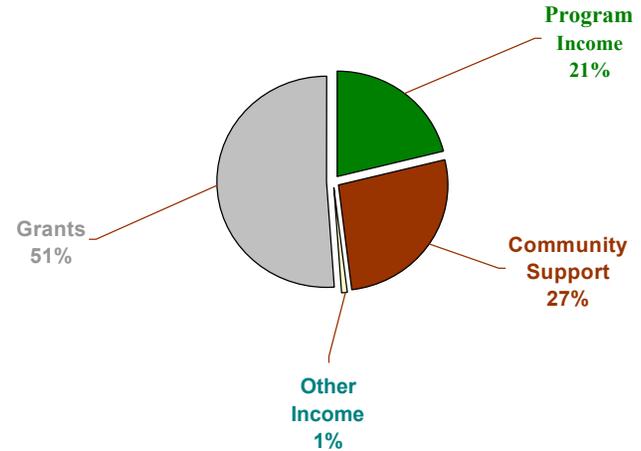
Grants		Community Support		Program	Other Income	
Foundation	\$75,500	Memberships	\$ 4,410	\$12,668	Product Sales	\$ 89
Government	\$83,738	Contributions	\$24,845		Interest	\$1,031
		In-Kind	\$53,331		Other	\$1,575
SubTotals	\$159,238		\$82,586	\$12,668		\$2,695

Total Revenues \$257,187

1999 Revenue



2000 Revenue



2000 Expenditures

Staff

Salaries	\$47,180
Insurance	\$ 647
Payroll Taxes	\$ 3,558

Professional Services

Consultants	\$171,925
Accounting	\$ 1,602

Outreach

Advertising	\$ 617
Donations	\$ 1,515
Event Meals	\$ 3,335
Library	\$ 384
Office Supplies	\$ 2,861
Postage	\$ 6,609
Printing	\$11,724
Resale Products	\$ 216
Telephone	\$ 3,088
Travel	\$11,878
Venue Rental	\$10,949

Administration

Bank Fees	\$ 285
Computer Misc.	\$ 332
Subscriptions	\$ 409
Misc. Fees	\$ 51
Office Rent	\$3,000
Prof. Development	\$ 541
Repairs	\$ 448
Misc.	\$ 14

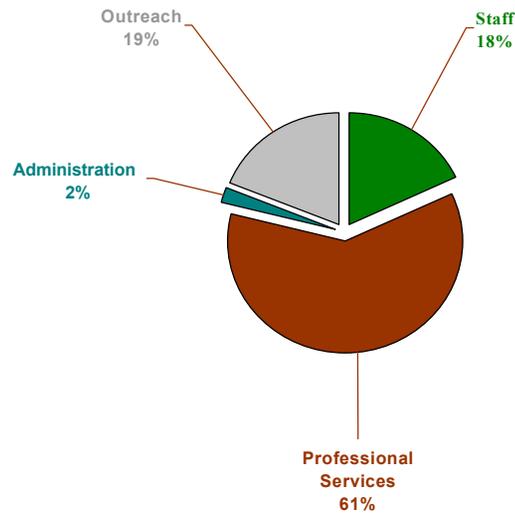
SubTotals \$51,385

\$173,526

\$53,176

\$5,081

Total Expenditures \$283,168



Board of Directors

Jim Winder, *Chair
Rancher**

Merle Lefkoff, *Vice Chair
Facilitator, environmentalist**

Dutch Salmon, *Secretary
Author, environmentalist**

Bob Jenks, *Treasurer
Assistant Commissioner,
New Mexico State Land Office**

Dan Dagget
*Author, environmentalist**

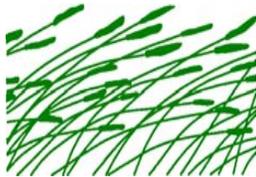
Dr. Kris Havstad
*Supervisory Scientist,
Jornada Experimental Range**

Frank Hayes
*U.S. Forest Service District Ranger,
Clifton, Arizona**

Mark McCollum
*Rancher**

Virgil Trujillo
*Manager, Ghost Ranch**
**For informational purposes only*

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Courtney White,
Executive Director
Barbara Johnson,
Communications Director
Tamara Sherburn,
Administrative Coordinator

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Photos

Front Cover:

[Top left] Macho Creek, before dormant season grazing, May 1998. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.) **[Middle left]** Macho Creek, after dormant season grazing, Sept. 2000. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.) **[Bottom left]** Revegetated slope at Cuba mine site. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.) **[Middle right]** Group touring Largo Creek at Jim Williams' Ranch. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.) **[Middle bottom]** Herding clinic at Ghost Ranch. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.) **[Bottom left]** Erosion, pedestalling. (Photo courtesy of Kirk Gadzia.)

Page 1

Macho Creek on the Double Lightning Ranch, after a change in grazing management. (Photo courtesy of Jim Winder.)

Page 2

Kirk Gadzia, Jim Williams, and Steve Libby of the Gila National Forest confer at Jim's ranch about the new grazing plan. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.)

Page 3

Revegetated gully at the Cuba mine site. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.)

Page 4

Overrested plant. (Photo courtesy of Kirk Gadzia.)

Page 5

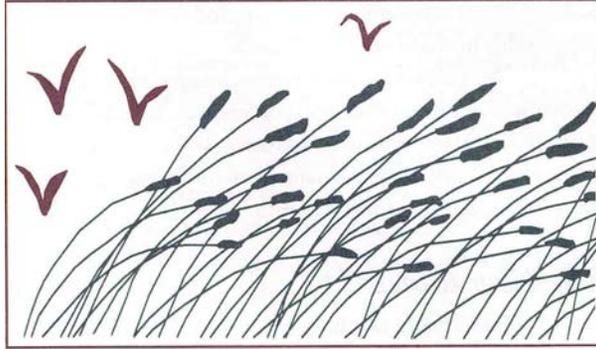
At the Grassbank Conference. (Photo courtesy of Don Usner.)

Page 7

Courtney, Virgil, and Ernie Atencio at January 22 Press Conference. (Photo courtesy of Gene Peach.)

Page 8

Monitoring at Jim Williams' riparian area. (Photo courtesy of Courtney White.)



The Quivira Coalition

**“The aim of the Quivira Coalition is to put ranching and conservation, economics and ecology into the same thought. All ranchers and conservationists ought to appreciate this effort, and they ought to support it.” –
*Wendell Berry***

*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.*