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Organization:

Title:

Comments: Remove the invasive species from our public land. These horses are not linked to the Spanish bloods. Just feral mutts left to run wild. Remove the stray livestock. Treat them like cattle and take them to slaughter. Stop spending millions a year on storage of someone's strays. They do not have the protections of the 1971 act.

Bellow are clippings taken from Wild horse territory sites and the historic origins of most of the herds. Stop allowing actives with shrill voices to run this.

Early accounts describe local ranchers in the 1920s turning loose quality animals from a good breeding stock to ensure a future supply of good horses. In later years, thoroughbred stock may have been released into the area, as well.

about 1907 when the Bethal brothers ran cattle and horses on National Forest land. The original Bethal horses were a blending of blood brought west with the covered wagons and the blood of the wild stock of Spanish origin. The Bethals then bred these mares with "blooded" studs of Morgan, Hambletonian, Steel Dust, and other popular bloodlines.

The population evolved from domestic ranch stock that escaped or were abandoned from 1922 through 1966. The horses were mostly bays with a scattering of sorrels and fewer dark brown and black individuals. studs of Morgan, Hambletonian, Steel Dust, and other popular bloodlines..

it is believed that most of the wild horses in Central Nevada are descendants of horses that strayed or were abandoned by their owners during the mining booms and the settlements of homesteads in the late 1800s, early 1900s.

The Cherry Spring Wild Horse herd was developed from saddle horses used to work livestock. The wild horse ancestry came from saddle horses of large structure such as quarter, thoroughbred, or morgan, Wild horses have been present on the Devil's Garden Plateau since shortly after the first pioneers arrived.