At first glance, it appears that treatment was fairly ineffective in this sub-plot. However, the 2009 photo (post-treatment year 1) clearly shows that mowing decreased shrub height, despite the fact that shrub cover was measured at about the same just before and just after treatment. Closer inspection reveals that many of the shrubs in the pre-treatment photo were somewhat defoliated, especially toward their tops, and therefore the mowing largely just removed these dead tops, leaving the smaller shrubs and the living lower branches of the larger shrubs intact. Thereafter, shrub cover remained steady throughout the 10-year sequence, measured at 6.3% pre-treatment, and between 3.7 and 6.7% for the post-treatment years. The largest changes in vegetation in this mowed sub-plot were for the perennial grasses, in which the tall grasses doubled and the short grasses tripled over the 10-year period. On the other hand, both annual grasses and forbs remained at fairly low levels throughout the measurement period. Biological crust cover declined, but only after the second year post-treatment, suggesting that some factor other than machine disturbance was responsible for their decline. The percentage of gaps > 200 cm varied dropped markedly from a high of nearly 45% pre-treatment, to between 6.9 and 18% post-treatment, reflecting the significant increase in perennial grasses in the post-treatment period. A comparison of the 2007 and 2017 photos clearly reveals the change in the plant community, from a shrub-dominated to a mixed shrub/grassland system.