September 5, 1962

TRAVEL PLAN

A. L. Hormay on range extension and research programs

September 10	Leave San Francisco by Airplane for Albuquerque, New Mexico. Report R-3 Office F.S.
September 11-20(21?)	inclusive Region 3
September 22	Saturday. Flagstaff to Phoenix. Bus
September 23	Phoenix. Leave by Airplane for Rapid City, South Dakota. Travel to Custer, South Dakota. Headquarters Black Hills National Forest
September 24-26	inclusive Black Hills National Forest
September 27	Rapid City to San Francisco by Airplane.
September 28	Berkeley
October 1-5	Annual leave
October 7	By Airplane from Reno to Portland (United Airlines Flight #132 11:00 a.m. Reno 12:50 p.m. Portland)
October 3-19	Region 6
October 19	Lakeview Oregon to Susanville, California by bus.
October 22 to November 12	Susanville - Research
November 12	Berkeley

2220 (4200)

Regional Forester, R-9 September 6, 1962

Keith Arnold, Director, By

Management

The forms requested by Mr. Nixon on our copy of the August 22, 1962 memorandum from Mr. H. A. Svensen to the Mark Twain National Forest are enclosed.

Enclosures

E. J. Woolfolk

ALHormay:etr

R-3

2220(4200)

Regional Forester, R-3

September 6, 1962

Keith Arnold, Director, By

Management

AIRMAIL

Mr. Hormay plans to travel to Albuquerque, New Mexico, by airplane (TWA) Monday, September 10, arriving about 5:00 PM. Will you please make a hotel reservation for him for that evening. On arrival he will phone your office or Mr. McDugg at his home about arrangements.

HORMAY:etr

E. J. Woolfolk

FTR

2220(4200)

Howard C. Lee, Supervisor
Black Hills National Forest

September 6, 1962

A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist

Management (Rest-rotation grazing)

AIRMAIL

In reply to your letter of August 30, I can meet with Don Nebeker and other personnel on your forest on range management problems September 24 - 26 inclusive. I plan to fly from Phoenix Arizona to Rapid City, South Dakota on Sunday, September 23 following a trip in Region 3.

Please write me in care of the Forest Supervisor, Coconino National Forest by September 17 if the timing of my visit to your forest is satisfactory and where you would like me to report.

I will in turn let you know what time I expect to arrive in Rapid City on the 23rd.

I am enclosing 2 copies of a range analysis form. The information called for is helpful in sizing up situations on allotments. Please fill one out for the Pleasant Valley allotment and hold it for reference during our discussions. If specific information is not available, provide estimates.

Enclosures

L. A. Hormay

cc:
Regional Forester, R-2

ALHormay/gws

cc: WO, R. de Nio

EJK

2220(4200)

Regional Forester, R-6

September 7, 1962

Keith Arnold, Director, By

Management

The trip schedule outlined in your memorandum of August 22 for Mr. Hormay is satisfactory. Mr. Hormay plans to fly to Portland from Reno on October 7 on United Airlines, flight 132, arriving ~~10:50~~ 12:50 p.m. Will you please reserve a hotel room for Mr. Hormay for that evening and notify us of the name of the hotel by September 28.

E. J. Woolfolk

ALHORMAY/gwos

File

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - *Memorandum*

Medicine Bow National Forest
Box 3355 University Station
Laramie, Wyoming

2220 (4200)

TO : Pacific Southwest Forest & Range Experiment Station, Attention: August L. Hormay

DATE: September 10, 1962

FROM : W. E. Augsbach, Forest Supervisor

SEP 14 1962

SUBJECT: Management

Enclosed are two copies of the I&E brochure for the Pole Mountain District of the Medicine Bow National Forest.

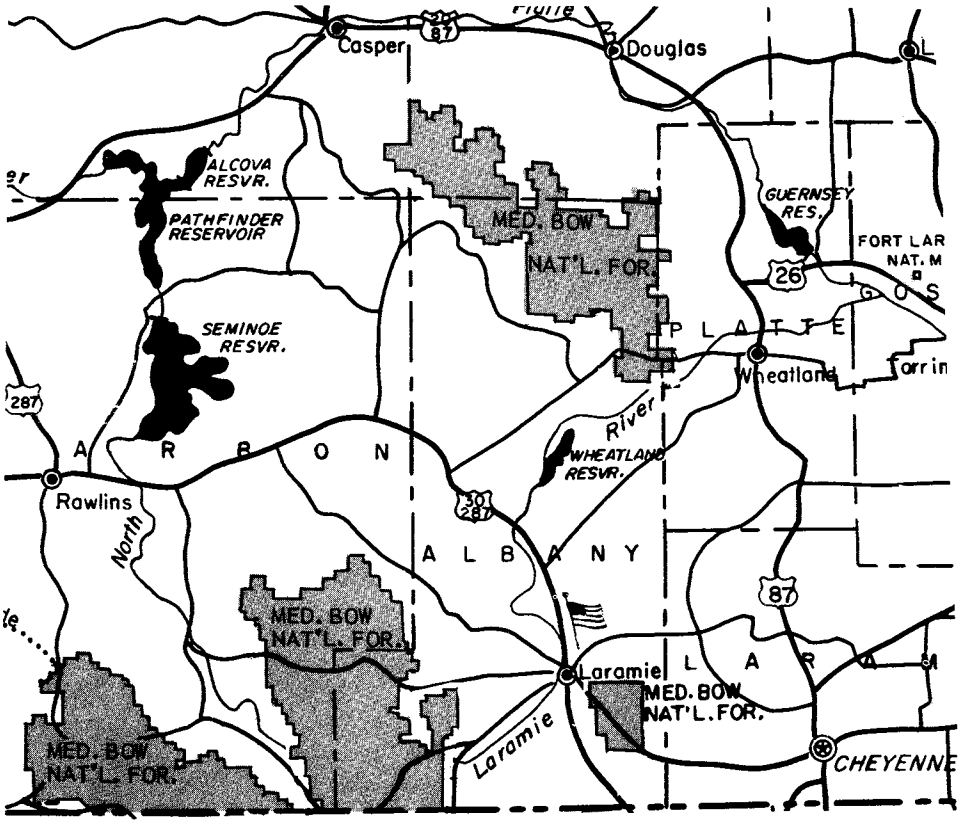
This brochure was prepared quite rapidly and may not be as complete as the brochure you are planning. Any suggestions you have to offer for its improvement would be appreciated.

Page 11 of this brochure lists the advantages of rest-rotation, some of which you may not agree with.

I&E Item 10 states "favors weight gain for range cattle". Indications from the rangers in Colorado are that weight gain is favored both for yearling and matured livestock. This is possibly due to the fact that our utilization is not as severe as you obtain on your pastures. We have no firm figures to substantiate this supposition.

W. E. Augsbach

ROTATION GRAZING MANAGEMENT



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE - REGION 2

1962

From the Bottoms

To The Open Grasslands

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1 & 2 . . . . . Introductory Remarks

3 . . . . . Green Mountain C&H Allotment

4 . . . . . North Pasture C&H Allotment

5 & 6 . . . . . Pole Mountain District Map

7 . . . . . Lodgepole Allotment

8 . . . . . Beacon Allotment

9 . . . . . Horse Creek Allotment

10 . . . . . Utilization Statistics

11 . . . . . Some Advantages of Rotation Grazing Systems on Pole Mountain

The range resource on the Pole Mountain District is under heavy use pressure, not only from the permitted livestock but also from recreation users. There are 2,208 head of cattle and 4,800 head of sheep permitted to graze the 42,935 open, usable acres of range. The same general area was used by nearly one-quarter million recreationists.

Soil types are of low productivity throughout the District. The soil is primarily decomposed granite and quite unstable. Annual precipitation averages 15 inches. Much of this moisture is lost due to desiccating winds. Forage production is therefore correspondingly low.

Topography of the District is characteristically rolling; broken by many small creeks and rolling ridges.

The ridges are generally dry and windswept. Cattle are prone to by-pass these ridges and congregate in the sheltered and well-watered bottoms. Beaver have populated almost all live stream bottoms, making crossing of the streams difficult. These two factors increase the difficulty of proper management of the livestock on the range.

These physical problems, coupled with a general overstocking of the range, led to the establishment of two demonstration allotments on the District in 1958. Green Mountain was set up under a deferred-rotation plan of management and North Pasture Allotment under a rest-rotation plan of management. These programs were established cooperatively with the Laramie Unit of the Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station. The purpose of the cooperative project was to utilize the best technical and administrative abilities of the two units. Technical data and study locations are under the supervision of the Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station and management of the cattle and construction of the improvements are under the supervision of the Medicine Bow National Forest.

These two allotments have been operating under this type management for four grazing seasons.

In order to keep pace with the growing demand placed on these resources by public users; to attain a better degree of range livestock management; to fulfill our objective and policy of making this District a multiple use showcase or demonstration area, the remaining C&H allotments (Beacon and Horse Creek) have been placed under rotation management.

It is impossible, as yet, to begin any treatment of the Lodgepole C&H Allotment since it is being used by Research as a check allotment on the Green Mountain & North Pasture studies.

The stocking rate was increased from 433 head of cattle to 877 head on North Pasture in 1962. Stocking was decreased from 714 head to 571 head on The Lodgepole Allotment. The stocking rate on the Green Mountain Allotment was not changed. The increase in stocking on the North Pasture Allotment was based on utilization determinations. The overall condition and use of the Green Mountain Allotment indicates that a 50% reduction is not necessary.

GREEN MOUNTAIN C&H ALLOTMENT:

Gross area	9,351 acres
Usable and open to grazing	8,818 acres
Stocking (Cow and Calf)	500 (Angus)
Season	6/1-10/15 = 2250 AUM's

This allotment originally carried up to 800 head during the war years. It was later reduced to 500 head for range protection. In 1957, the allotment was believed to be still about 50% overstocked.

Range improvements were constructed in 1957, wholly by the Forest Service. A total of approximately seven miles of range fence was constructed at an approximate cost of $3,500. No water developments were needed. Iris in Laddie Meadow was increasing and a spraying project was planned. This became unnecessary when the meadow began to recover from prior overuse.

One complete deferred-rotation has taken place from 1958 through 1961. The deferred-rotation will be completed from 1962 through 1965 on the same use pattern.

	6/1-7/4	7/5-8/7	8/8-9/9	9/10-10/15
1962 Pasture No.	2	3	4	1
1963 Pasture No.	3	4	1	2
1964 Pasture No.	4	1	2	3
1965 Pasture No.	1	2	3	4

NORTH PASTURE C&H ALLOTMENT:

Gross Area	16,993 acres
Usable and open to grazing	15,409 acres
Stocking (Cow and Calf)	877 (Herefords)
Season	6/1-10-15 = 3947 AUM's

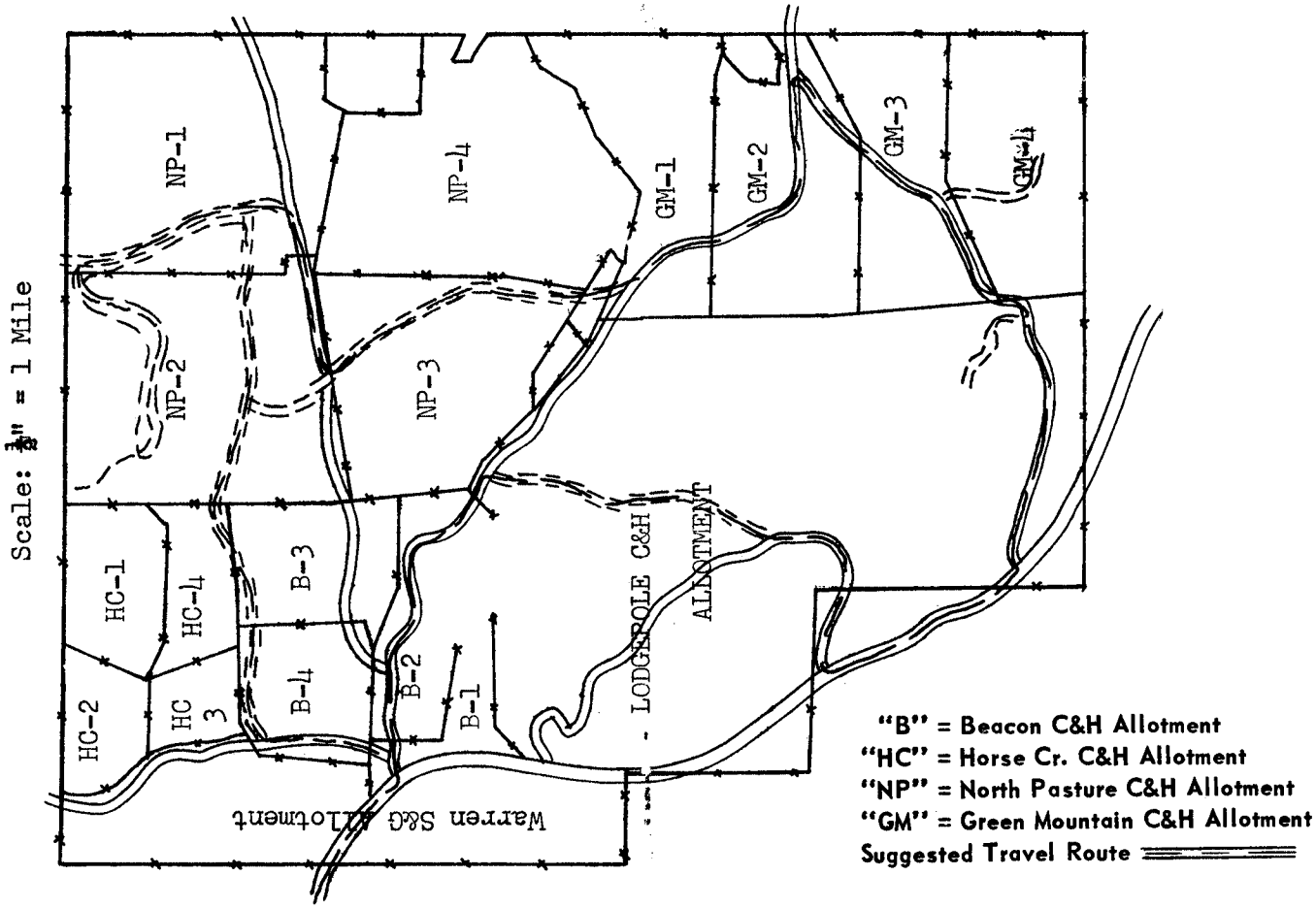
During the first rest-rotation period, the allotment was stocked with 433 head of Angus cattle. Prior to 1958, this area was treated as a sub-allotment of the Lodgepole C&H allotment. Cattle were distributed on the range according to old established customs. This resulted in a problem of overgrazing in certain areas due to poor distribution. As a result, much of the area was used only very lightly.

A separate allotment was established with the construction of the range improvements in 1957-58. A total of approximately 12 miles of fence was constructed by the Forest Service at a total cost of about $15,000. No water developments were necessary.

One complete rest-rotation period was completed from 1958-1961. The same rest-rotation pattern will be continued through the period 1962 to 1965. Cattle numbers were increased from 433 to 877. This increase was based primarily on utilization studies.

	6/1-7/15	7/16-8/30	9/1-10/15	No Grazing
1962 Pasture No.	1	2	3	4
1963 Pasture No.	2	3	4	1
1964 Pasture No.	3	4	1	2
1965 Pasture No.	4	1	2	3

POLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT
MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST
DEMONSTRATION ALLOTMENTS



LODGEPOLE C&H ALLOTMENT:

Gross Area (National Forest Only)	11,894 acres
Usable and open to grazing (National Forest Only)	8,599 acres
Stocking (Cow & Calf)	571 (Angus)
Season	6/1-10/15 = 2,570 AUM's

This allotment is grazed season-long and is used for comparison with the deferred-rotation and rest-rotation allotments. During the first rotation period on the Green Mountain and North Pasture C&H Allotments this allotment was stocked with 714 head season long. Both Angus and Hereford cattle were grazed.

Prior to the start of the rotation periods on the other allotments, this allotment was believed to be about 35% overstocked. Some of the cattle on this allotment were shifted to the North Pasture C&H Allotment at the beginning of the second rotation period (1962) to afford some relief from overgrazing.

BEACON C&H ALLOTMENT:

Gross Area	5,229 acres
Usable and open to grazing	4,048 acres
Stocking	135 (Hereford)
Season	6/10-9/24 ■472 AUM's

Prior to 1957, this allotment was stocked with 1200 sheep from 6/16-9/30. Range condition at that time indicated that this range was about 50% overstocked. For the 1957 grazing season, the 1200 sheep were converted to 135 head of cattle. The original grazing season under sheep use and early cattle use was 6/16-9/30. Due to infestations of Larkspur on the permittee's home ranch, this season was set ahead to 6/10-9/24.

Approximately six miles of range fence was constructed to divide this allotment into four pastures. Six cattle-guards were installed to facilitate heavy recreation traffic within and across the allotment. Five water developments were installed--three springs piped to tanks and two small earth-dam ponds--at a total cost of about $11,000.00.

Use Period	1962	1963	1964	'1965
6/10-7/14	Pasture	3 Pasture	4 Pasture	1 (Same as 1962)
7/15-8/14	"	4 "	1 "	3
8/15-9/1	"	1 "	3 "	4
9/2*-9/24	"	2 "	2 "	2

*Unit 2 used after Labor Day each year

THE HORSE CREEK C&H ALLOTMENT:

Gross Area	3,689 acres
Usable and open to grazing	3,272 acres
Alienated Land	233 acres
Stocking (Cow and Calf)	125 (Hereford)
Season	6/1-10-15 = 563 AUM's

This allotment was originally stocked with 1250 head of sheep and converted to 125 head of cattle in 1950. Sheep stocking was estimated to be 50% in excess of the capacity of the range. Range improvements will be constructed this year to divide this allotment into four pastures. Recreation use is less on this allotment than on the allotments south and east of it. Beaver populations are excessive and cattle distribution is hampered seriously by their activities.

Estimated use of this allotment at the present time is considered proper. Until the fencing is completed this year there will be some dual use of this area by sheep from the allotment lying immediately west. Some eradication of sagebrush may be done in the near future. This pasture will be grazed under a deferred rotation system of grazing.

	6/1-7/12	7/13-8/8	8/9-9/11	9/12-10/15
1963 Pasture No.	1	2	3	4
1964 Pasture No.	2	3	4	1
1965 Pasture No.	3	4	1	2
1966 Pasture No.	1	2	3	4

MEDICINE BOW
NATIONAL
FOREST
FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Preferred plant species are cropped once.

2. Desirable species are given a chance to establish vigor through storage of food and regrowth.

3. Seed production on desirable species is enhanced on three of the four pastures every year--particularly the pasture grazed last or rested each year.

4. Utilization is more uniform over each unit than in open range grazing.

5. Seedling establishment and production is enhanced by rotation methods of grazing.

6. Indications are that calf crop percentages may be higher and calving season shorter.

7. Less desirable species receive some use under rotation grazing whereas light or no use was observed on these plants under season-long grazing.

8. Plant cover or density will be increased corresponding to the number of new seedlings that are established and watershed values will be enchanced.

9. This type of management permits deferrment of areas infested with poisonous plants until plants are cured and safe to graze.

10. Less riding to obtain distribution is necessary which results in less trailing and tramping damage and favors weight gain for range cattle.

GPO 857906

POLE MOUNTAIN METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Utilization Summary
(Percentage of height removed)

Allotment	Type	Pre-rotation 1956	1957	1958	Rotation 1959	1960	1961
North Pasture	Grass	16.6	10.0	13.2	5.5	7.3	7.1
	Av.	13.3			8.3		
	Bottom	39.0	42.6	22.1	27.7	22.3	31.0
	Av.	40.8			25.8		
	Sage-brush	20.7	13.8	12.1	6.3	8.4	10.2
	Av.	17.3			9.2		
Green Mountain	Grass	–	18.1	23.6	17.2	14.9	13.9
	Av.	18.1			17.4		
	Bottom	–	55.6	35.2	33.0	32.5	30.0
	Av.	55.6			32.7		
Lodgepole	Grass	–	20.0	18.3	15.7*	17.8	19.0
	Av.	20.0			17.7		
	Bottom	–	52.2	54.2	45.7*	52.5*	47.2*
	Av.	52.2			49.9		

*Cattle number lowered in 1959 in Lodgepole Allotment

Measurements by Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station.

Fedcovision

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Black Hills National Forest, Custer, So. Dak.

2220(4200)

TO : A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist
c/o Forest Supervisor, Coconino National
Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona

DATE: September 11, 1962

FROM : Howard C. Lee, Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT: Management (Rest-rotation grazing)

Thanks for making time available to work with us on our range program.

The dates you suggest are perfect. We will plan to pick you up at the Rapid City airport as soon as we know which flight you'll be on.

For your information, Western flies from Phoenix to Denver to Rapid City. Apparently there is an 11:50 A.M. Electra from Phoenix, arriving in Denver at 1:40 P.M. There is a DC-63 leaving Denver at 2:00 P.M., arriving Casper 3:15 P.M. It connects with Flight #38 (DC-63) leaving Casper at 4:15 P.M. and arriving Rapid City at 5:10 P.M.

I think Frontier has direct Phoenix-Rapid City flights, leaving Phoenix at 8:25 A.M. and arriving Rapid City 2:30 P.M. Better check with the airlines though.

We will most likely headquarter in Custer.

Howard Lee

American Association
for the Advancement of Science

1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES DUpont 7-7171

SEP 12 1962

M48 06 0 F62
August L Hormay
101 Acadia St
San Francisco 12 Calif

It is a decided pleasure to advise you that you have been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As a permanent record of this action, I enclose a formal official certificate.

Your election as a Fellow of the Association is in recognition of your standing as a scientist. I know that this expression of esteem on the part of your fellow scientists will inspire in you greater efforts in behalf of science and of its position in our civilization.

Sincerely yours,

DAEL WOLFLE

Executive Officer

Herman

2220 (4200)

September 12, 1962

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Prineville, Oregon

Attention: Jack A. McIntosh

Dear Jack:

I finally got back to thinking about your Buckner allotment problem. I'm not sure I have the situation clearly in mind now but perhaps the following suggestions will be helpful to you.

The problem was to graze steers and cows and calves (or other classes) on the allotment but to keep the steers separate from other classes and minimize their movement during the grazing season. As I recall, the allotment is now fenced into 6 units and, with a minimum of additional cross fences, could be subdivided into 8 or 9 units. A good rest-rotation grazing system could be worked out with 9 units. In this plan the steers would not be moved at all during the season and the cows and calves would be moved but once.

You already indicated a possibility of getting eight units. I have assumed you can split still another unit and get 9. (See attached diagram of possible unit layout.)

Proposed treatment plans for each unit and for all 9 units for a nine year grazing cycle starting 1963 are also attached. The units should be stocked according to their relative capacities for the periods indicated. If there is not enough capacity in the fields scheduled for grazing in a particular year, then fields receiving treatments B and D can be grazed after seed ripening time.

You thought utilization of all forage on the allotment averaged about 50% now. If this is so, average use of grazed fields under the 9 unit grazing plan will average 75%. This is a little high but probably not prohibitive for this type of range. Any need for reduction in

stocking should be apparant in three or four years' operation of the plan.

The distribution and movement of cattle among and between units for one year (1963) is illustrated in figure 3. This plan comes from line 1 (1963)table I. You can lay out grazing plans for all years in this manner and visualize the problems of moving cattle during the season. Notice that in these plans cattle can be moved from the units receiving treatments E or I into either or both units receiving treatments F or H. Hope these comments will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Hormay

Enclosures

BUREAU LAND MANAGEMENT

Buckner Allotment

Prineville

420 AVs Apr. 15 - Oct. 15

Seedripe Aug. 1.

FIGURE 1. Pasture Layout

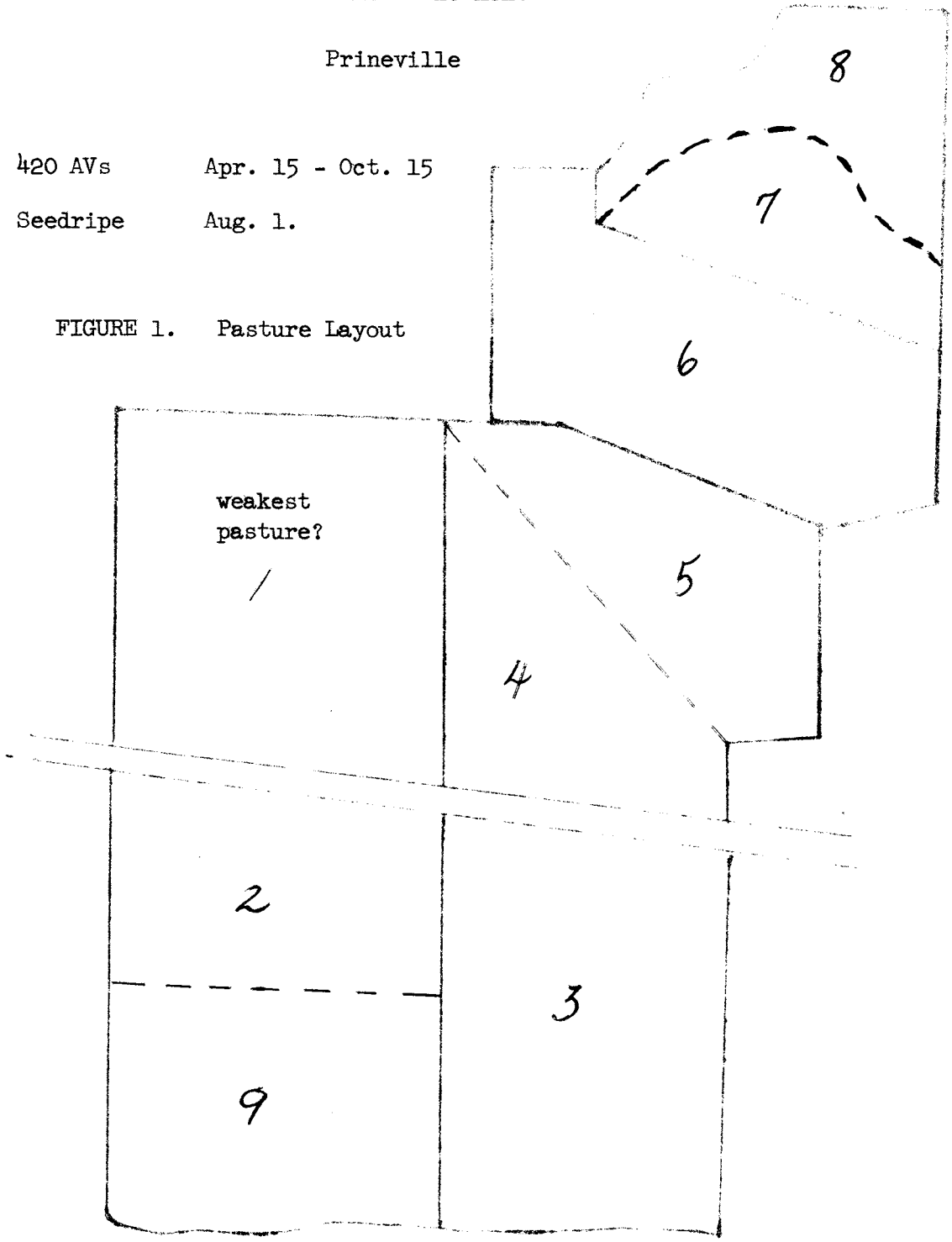


FIGURE 2 GRAZING TREATMENT PLAN

Pasture No.	Treatment
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	D
5	E
6	F
7	G
8	H
9	I

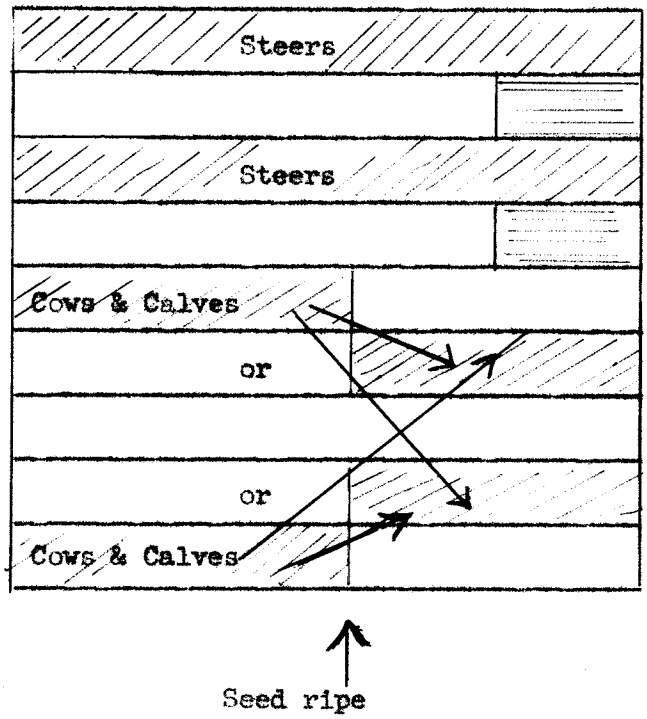


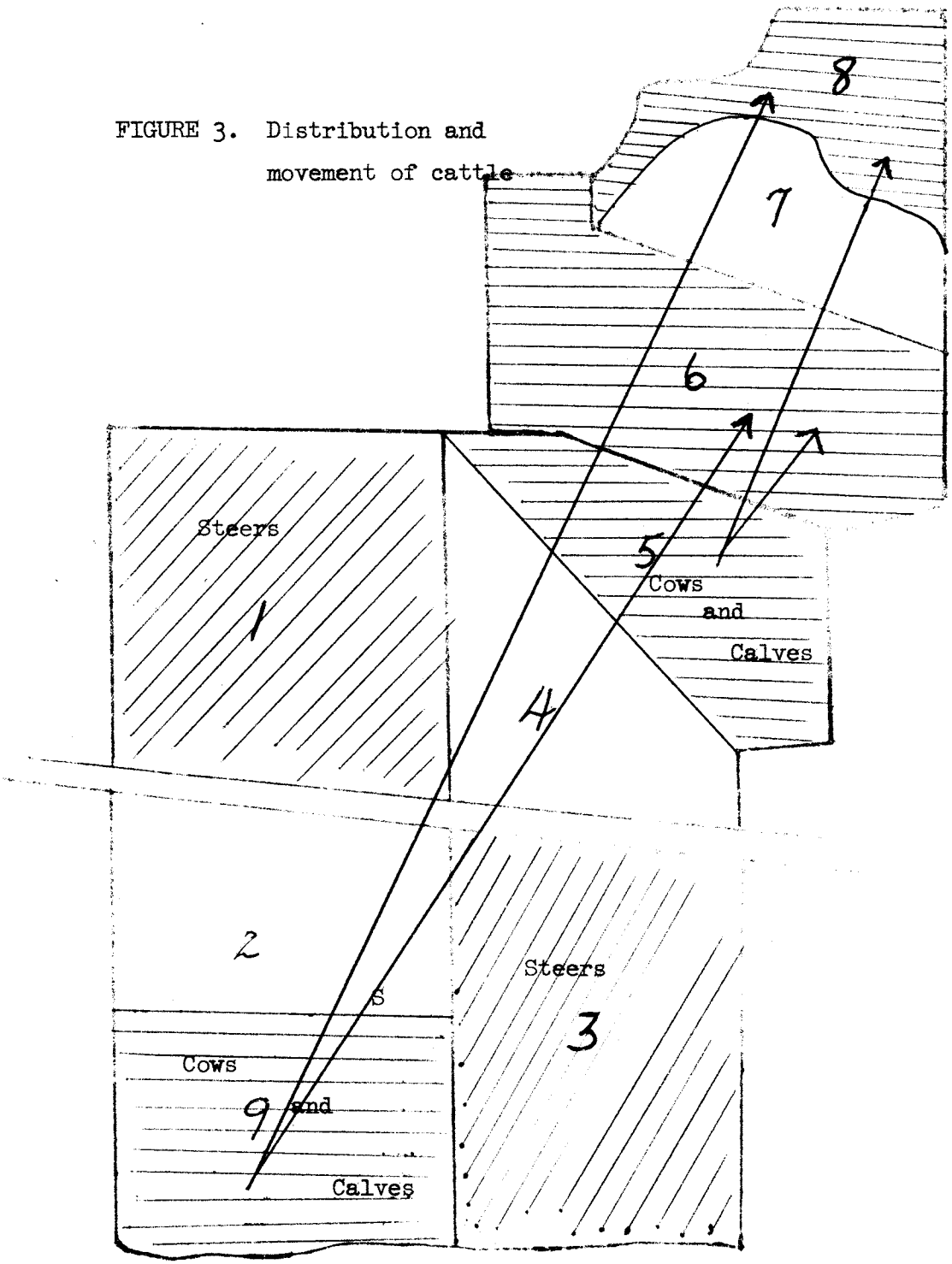
TABLE I

TREATMENT SCHEDULE FOR A GRAZING CYCLE (9 years)

	Units (or pastures)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Treatments								
1963	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1964	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A
1965	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B
1966	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C
1967	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D
1968	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D	E
1969	G	H	I	A	B	C	D	E	F
1970	H	I	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1971	I	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

1963

FIGURE 3. Distribution and movement of cattle



For Mr. Hornaday

TALL PINES FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

FIELD DAY

September 19, 1962

8:45 A.M.	Assemble at Junction of Stoneman Lake Road and Long Valley Road. Convoy to Jones Mountain Road on K-T Ranch
9:15 A.M.	Welcome ..... Ernest Chilson President, Tall Pines Farm Bureau
9:20 A.M.	Response ..... Jay Cravens Supervisor, Coconino National Forest
9:25 A.M.	Objective of the Program ..... Milton Sechrist Program Chairman
9:35 A.M.	What's the Score Today? ..... Herb Metzger Tall Pines Member, Rancher
9:50 A.M.	Blind Lake Allotment (K-T Ranch) ..... Robert Williamson District Ranger, Happy Jack
10:05 A.M.	Manager's Comments on Deferred-Rest-Rotation .. Mrs. Hilda Sullivan Foreman of K-T Ranch
10:15 A.M.	Question and Answer Period
10:30 A.M.	Broad Aspects of Vegetative Manipulation ..... Milton Sechrist
10:35 A.M.	Travel to top of Jones Mountain (pick-ups only)
10:45 A.M.	Jones Mountain Reseeded Burn, History and Data .. Robert Williamson and Mrs. Hilda Sullivan
10:50 A.M.	Question and Answer Period
11:00 A.M.	Travel to Stoneman Lake Area (overlooking Pilot Watershed Project - Beaver Creek)
11:25 A.M.	Multiple-Use Land Management ..... Joseph Arnold Director of Watershed Management Division, State Land Dept.
11:40 A.M.	Question and Answer Period
12:00 Noon	Travel to Hutch Mountain (picking up all automobiles en route)
12:40 P.M.	Lunch (Dutch - Sack Lunches; coffee and cold drinks provided)

1:30 P.M. A Banker Looks at Today's Economic Situation..William V. Borcherding
Manager, Valley National Bank, Flagstaff

1:45 P.M. Lost Eden Allotment Deferred-Rest-Rotation
Grazing Plan ..... Harry Severtson
District Ranger, Winslow

2:00 P.M. Permittee's Observations and Comments ..... C. E. Kennedy
Rancher

2:15 P.M. Question and Answer Period

2:30 P.M. Economic and Practical Ranch Management Practices ... Ernest Chilson
Bar T Bar Ranch

2:50 P.M. Necessity for Deferred-Rest-Rotation Grazing ..... Jay Cravens

3:05 P.M. Question and Answer Period

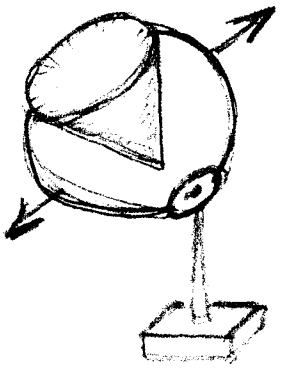
3:20 P.M. Turkey and Pine Mountain Allotments -- Deferred-
Rest-Rotation Grazing Plan ..... Robert Williamson

3:35 P.M. Permittee's Economic and Livestock Losses ..... Kenneth Wingfield
Rancher, Apache Maid Ranch

3:50 P.M. Question and Answer Period

4:05 P.M. Summary of Day's Program ..... Bill Davis
Executive Secretary, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation

4:20 P.M. Refreshments and adjourn



TALL PINES FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

Forestry Building - Arizona State College Campus
Flagstaff, Arizona

September 20, 1962

9:00 A.M. Introduction of Arizona State College President..... Laurence Walkup

Welcome ..... Ernest Chilson
President, Tall Pines Farm Bureau

Summary of Previous Field Day ..... Bill Davis
Executive Secretary, Arizona Farm Bureau Fed.

Objectives of the Meeting ..... Milton Sechrist
Program Chairman

Proposal for Deferred-Rest-Rotation on Foxboro Allotment ..... William Holms
District Ranger, Sedona

Permittee's Comments on Proposed Grazing Plan ..... Kel Fox
Rancher, Two Bar Cattle Co.

Question and Answer Period

Salt River Project Watershed Management ..... Robert Moore
Watershed Engineer, Salt River Project

Problems of Livestock Distribution in Region 3..... Representative,
Regional Forest Headquarters, Albuquerque, N. M.

Mechanical Problems in Instituting Intensive Grazing Management ..... Kenneth Wingfield
Rancher, Apache Maid Ranch

Question and Answer Period

11:00 A.M. Coffee Break

11:15 A.M. Economics of Deferred-Rest-Rotation Grazing ..... Nelson Stevenson
Loan Representative of Hebbard and Webb, Loan Correspondents for Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Rural Land Appraiser

Relationships between Ranchers and Federal Land Administrative Agencies ..... Brad Stewart
Rancher; Chairman of Forest Advisory Committee; American National National Cattle Producers Assn.

Local Action and Individual Freedom ..... Marvin Morrison
President, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation

Question and Answer Period

12:20 P.M. Lunch (Dutch Treat - South Dining Hall)

1:30 P.M. Program Comments and Introduction of A. L. Hormay ..... Jay Cravens
Supervisor, Coconino National Forest

In Defense of Deferred-Rest-Rotation Grazing ..... A. L. Hormay
Range Research Specialist, U. S. Forest Service,
Washington, D. C.

Question and Answer Period

2:45 P.M. Coffee Break

3:00 P.M. Adaptability of Deferred-Rest-Rotation Grazing to
Our Conditions in Arizona ..... Barry Freeman
Extension Service, Range Management Specialist,
University of Arizona, Tucson

A Citizen Looks at Deferred-Rest-Rotation Grazing ..... Herb Metzger
Rancher and Civic Leader

Question and Answer Period

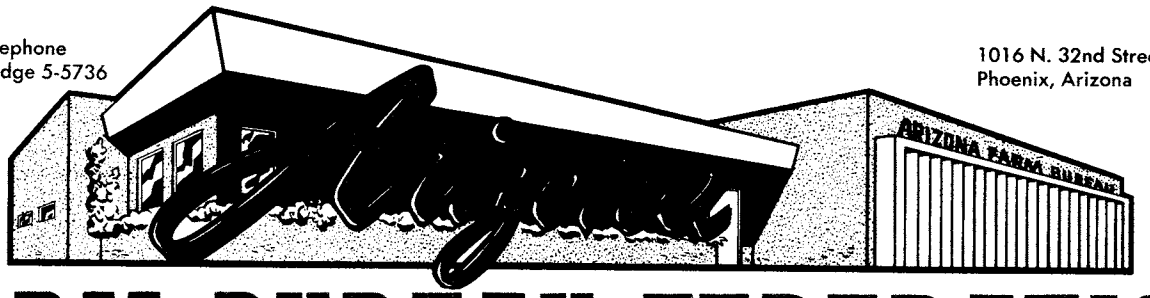
Adjourn

Telephone
BRidge 5-5736

1016 N. 32nd Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Extension

Platt
Nov. 19/62



FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

September 24, 1962

To: Interested Persons

From: Bill Davis, Executive Secretary

After the Tall Pines Farm Bureau meeting in Flagstaff it was requested that I reduce to writing the summaries which I gave during the conference.

Attached is the summary.

It should be borne in mind that these are not intended to include any direct quotes, but are rather only the impressions of just one person of what was said. For a detailed or accurate transcription it would be necessary to refer to the tape which was made. Also, some speakers from the second day are not included.

However, I hope this short digest will be of some value to you.

WCD:hm
enc.

Lee Horney — Many thanks to you for your help and patient understanding. I hope you feel your trip was worthwhile — I very definitely feel that it was.

Please come see us again — or maybe we will cross paths in the Big Horns!

Bill D.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS
of
TALL PINES FARM BUREAU CONFERENCE
On
DEFERRED REST ROTATION GRAZING PLAN

September 19-20, 1962

by Bill Davis, Executive Secretary, Arizona Farm Bureau Fed.

September 19 - Field Day

The conference was held at several locations on the Coconino National Forest, about 40 miles southeast of Flagstaff. Ernest Chilson, Tall Pines Farm Bureau President, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants consisting of ranchers, Forest Service personnel, press representatives, and other interested persons. Chilson reviewed past activities and accomplishments of the Tall Pines Farm Bureau, which is a Farm Bureau affiliate composed of ranchers who hold grazing permits on National Forest lands. He briefly explained the principles of deferred rest rotation as it has been proposed for use on the Coconino Forest. He then explained that the interest of the membership was not solely concerned with this immediate issue but was in fact much broader and encompassed concern about the wisest and best use of all natural resources and the effect of resource use on the future of the entire country.

Chilson pointed out that rotation was an established practice used by all ranchers not only as a management tool but as an economic asset. He raised the question as to whether or not the contemplated expenditures of large sums of additional tax money would be justified by the results. He also expressed appreciation to the Forest Service personnel for their help and cooperation on this and the many previous tours held on the Forest.

Jay Cravens, Supervisor of the Coconino National Forest, then welcomed the participants and expressed his pleasure at this opportunity for interested persons to come together for discussion. Cravens reminded the group about the Multiple Use Act passed by Congress in 1960 which provides that grazing of livestock shall be one of the major recognized uses of Forest land. He said it was the intent of the Forest Service to stay in the grazing business and that deferred rest rotation was one — but only one — of the methods by which they hope to improve grazing conditions. He said that we are in a period of changing times and that the pressures upon public lands are increasing constantly - that old and current methods of management are often not adequate to meet the changing needs. He then stated his desire and aim was to leave the forest in better condition than when he came to it, and felt confident that with the cooperation and acceptance of responsibility on the part of all parties such an objective could be a reality.

Milton Sechrist, President of the Coconino County Farm Bureau and program chairman for the conference, reviewed the activities of the Tall Pines Farm Bureau regarding deferred rest rotation and the steps leading to the present conference. He hoped that this conference would clear the air and give everyone concerned an opportunity to see and understand the viewpoints of each other. He reiterated the long range objective was pointed toward the development of methods to provide the best use of our natural resources as a necessity to maintain a strong, growing, local, state and national economy.

Herb Metzger, rancher, urged that during the discussions everyone also look at all proposals through the eyes of John Q. Citizen, the fellow who owns this land in question and who foots the bill for all the non-private expenditures which are made.

Robert Williamson, district Forest Ranger, and Mrs. Hilda Sullivan, manager of the K-T Ranch, explained the details of the deferred rest rotation plan as established on the Blind Lake Allotment. This was a demonstration of a plan that appears to be working to the benefit of the ranch operator. In fact, it is the embodiment of proposals for range management that had been requested for quite some time. It has greatly facilitated the on-the-ground management of the ranch steer head. The beef production history during the relatively short experience under the plan has not yet proven a long term pattern of economic gain or loss as a result of the plan.

Joe Arnold, Director of the Watershed Management Division, State Land Department, discussed the watershed aspects of deferred rest rotation plans. He listed several priorities that should be considered, principally that watershed treatment programs should precede the physical establishment of any plan. He explained the difficulties which would be incurred if numerous cross fences and water catchments were constructed prior to a program of treating the allotment for optimum water yield.

William Borcherding, Manager, Valley National Bank of Flagstaff, analyzed today's economic situation with particular emphasis on our recent history of deficit spending even in times of peace and prosperity. He pointed out the increasing demands, from both government agencies and private groups, for new programs calling for vast additional expenditures of public funds. He challenged the group to skeptically review all spending requests in the light of whether they are in the best interest of all the people, and more importantly, in view of the already huge costs of government. He stressed the need to resist the temptation of new expensive programs and to help return our economy to a sound fiscal basis.

Harry Severtson, District Ranger, and C. E. Kennedy, rancher, reviewed the Lost Eden allotment grazing plan. This plan calls for a Forest Service expenditure of $40,100.00 for new fencing, water improvements, juniper removal and noxious weed eradication. Severtson felt that the main benefit to the Lost Eden allotment would be the improvement which would accrue from the juniper removal portion of the plan. Mr. Kennedy then explained some of the problems he had encountered as a rancher trying to operate under the plan. A major problem was in some of the ill conceived and poorly constructed fences which caused much difficulty in watering of stock and impaction of certain areas. The fence situation will be corrected but at an additional cost to the taxpayer. Kennedy also sounded a note of warning that all supporting phases of a plan - in this case juniper removal and water development - be completed before the cross fencing is constructed and the deferred rest rotation grazing is put into effect. Kennedy also warned about an apparent drop in beef production and added management costs.

Ernest Chilson presented an economic picture from the standpoint of the rancher. He called attention to the extensive improvement work being carried out by the ranchers on public lands with private funds. This has been a continuing program which benefits the public and all users including wild game. These have been proven practices for range and watershed improvement. They have been possible because as an individual entrepreneur the rancher has seen possibilities for

an economic gain. He has exercised his management responsibilities and knowledge just as any private successful businessman must operate. Chilson viewed with concern the signing away of certain management responsibilities whenever a rancher must sign one of the Forest Services plans for deferred rest rotation grazing. He suggested that to continue to carry out the proven practices would be a practical and logical way to use any available public or private funds while waiting for a study and analytical findings from allotments now using these plans. He pointed out that true research is always a long time program and that deferred rest rotation has yet to be proven beneficial in this locality.

Jay Cravens reiterated some of his previous points and also mentioned that the encroachment of trees had caused a drop in forage production. This has caused the Forest Service to institute a program of thinning in commercial sites and removal of juniper sites which will result in better commercial logging and improved forage for both livestock and wild game. He emphasized the desire of the Service to work closely and harmoniously with the ranchers, and the need for each to assume their management responsibilities.

Bob Williamson, District Ranger, and Kenneth Wingfield, rancher, reviewed the deferred rest rotation plan on the Turkey Mountain allotment. Wingfield stated that during the first year of operation under the plan he had to construct new pens at a cost of $3500.00 to accommodate his shipping to the new plan. Also the first year, and one of unusually good precipitation on that allotment, he suffered a $6000.00 loss in beef production, based on a long time average per animal weight gain. In addition, it was necessary to hire extra help to assist in the additional movement of cattle required by the plan, and for extra fence maintenance. Wingfield pledged a sincere effort to try to make the plan work on his operation, but he strongly recommended that his and others now under a plan be thoroughly studied before proceeding to put a similar plan into effect on others.

Thursday, September 20 - General Session. Arizona State College, Flagstaff

The Foxboro allotment of Kel Fox was discussed and it was shown how difficult it can be to develop a workable program. Improvement in water, grass, and noxious weed control were listed as being needed on this allotment. Beef production history has been very good and doubt expressed if a plan would cause any increase. In answer to a question Fox stated that vegetative manipulation no doubt offered great possibilities for water restoration.

Nelson Stevenson, loan representative for Hebbard and Webb, reviewed procedures used in appraising for a ranch or livestock loan. He felt that the added costs incurred by the operator in a deferred rest rotation plan would impair the financial status of the operation and would lower the loan capacity.

Bob Moore and Robert Hurley of the Salt River Valley Water Users Association explained the necessary procedure under law for filing applications to develop new water impoundments. Moore stated that the Association had always cooperated with the stockmen and intended to continue. However, he said, an expanded program of water development such as envisioned in the deferred rest rotation plans would jeopardize the flow of water to downstream users, who do hold the rights. He felt that watershed management practices should come first. Hurley read into the record a formal statement from the Salt River Project

opposing the imposition of further deferred rest rotation plans on the Salt River watershed.

Clifford McDuff, Assistant Regional Forester, expressed the belief that no additional waters would be called for beyond which would be needed under any good program of range management. He further stated that his office had received no instructions pertaining to the need for legally applying for new water impoundments. He said that deferred rest rotation was not new and had been tested for 20 years, which is a long time even for research. Also that each plan would be tailormade for each allotment, and that no one had been or would be forced into adopting a plan; but that they would put available money on those allotments where the permittee would cooperate and exercise his responsibilities for range improvement.

A. L. Hormay, Range Research Specialist of the U. S. Forest Service explained in detail the principles and mechanics of deferred rest rotation.

Following is a summary of what appeared to be some of the divergent views expressed at the conference:

	Users	Forest Service
1.	Need for watershed treatment to come first.	Arizona leads in burning programs; thinning and juniper control have a high priority.
2.	A desire to improve the ranges.	Multiple Use Act recognizes grazing as a major use. Rest rotation only one method that might be used.
3.	The need to make a profit.	Responsibilities as custodians in behalf of all the people.
4.	Unproven benefits in this locality.	20 years of research and experience.
5.	Jeopardized financial status.	Long range improvements and some upward preference adjustments.
6.	Loss of management responsibilities.	Co-responsibility for management.
7.	Impairment of downstream water rights.	No additional water than would otherwise be needed. No instructions on legal procedure on water.
8.	Handed down or forced compliance.	Not handed down - not forced - but available money on cooperating allotments.
9.	Rotation is an established practice.	One year concentration of stock not harmful, but heavy prolonged use is damaging. Rest is important.
10.	Spend available funds on proven practices.	Public responsibility to administer appropriated funds according to will of Congress.
11.	Concern over expenditure of public money and knowledge that "that which the government subsidizes it also controls."	No dollar sign can be put on soil fertility, esthetic and human values.

2250

September 25, 1962

Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief
USDA, Forest Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

Cliff McDuff and Bill Currier have informed me that Gus Hormay did an outstanding job, under a real handicap with an uncooperative audience, in presenting rest and rotation grazing to the Tall Pines Farm Bureau in Arizona. The permittees in the audience, however, were interested as indicated by the many questions which were asked for a full half hour following his presentation. We feel that his efforts before this group will assist us in getting the range management job done on the Arizona National Forests.

Gus also talked to the Rangers on the Sitgreaves for 3 hours, to the Coconino Rangers for a half day and to the Apache Rangers for a full day, at separate meetings on each of these Forests.

Gus is to be commended for the fine job he did in this Region. McDuff suggests it would be an excellent idea if Gus participates in the making of a training or educational movie whereby this presentation can be recorded and given to the Rangers on many Forests as well as to permittee groups. This sounds like an excellent idea to me.

We would like to have Gus scheduled to return to this Region for two or three weeks in August of 1963.

Please express our thanks to Gus and to Keith Arnold for his loan.

Sincerely yours,

FRED H. KENNEDY

FRED H. KENNEDY
Regional Forester, R-3