

4210

July 5, 1966

R. Keith Miller
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1509
Grand Junction, Colorado

Dear Keith:

Your present grazing formula for the Cuddy allotment is superior from a range-vegetation standpoint to the modified version or to the 3-treatment formula I suggested. Its shortcomings center around excessive handling and moving of livestock and providing feed for the animals in years when pastures at the highest elevations scheduled for spring use are not ready. However, I gather you feel these are not insurmountable difficulties.

I have diagrammed out stock movements through the 6 pastures (2 to 7) for one grazing cycle, 1966 through 1971. Sheets are enclosed. Only in two years, 1967 and 1969, does there appear to be difficulty from a range readiness standpoint. Perhaps you can get around this by grazing as indicated on the diagrams or in some other way. If the stockman will go along with the stock handling, I see no reason why you should not continue with your present system for a few years as you suggest and then make adjustments as indicated by responses and experience.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Hormay

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures

ALHormay:etm

4210

July 6, 1966

Richard S. Greenland
Acting District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
1750 So. Redwood Rd., Rm. 214
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Dear Mr. Greenland:

Because of the strung-out distribution of pastures, the Ekker cattle allotment is less than ideal for checking and demonstrating rest-rotation grazing. The undesirable feature of this layout is that it requires undue moving and handling of livestock and therefore results in lower livestock production. Perhaps, however, livestock handling can be reduced by joining some of the pastures.

Lacking information on the objectives of management, the purpose of the seeding in pasture 1, the reason for not using pasture 5 until June 1, and similar points, I'm in a poor position to offer constructive suggestions on the management of the allotment. However, the following plan may merit consideration.

Manage pasture 1 (reseeded) independently of the other pastures. Until pasture 1 is divided into two fields, graze it in spring and fall each year with 200 AUs. Start grazing as soon as the vegetation is tall enough to provide grazing and produces acceptable weight gains in the livestock. Graze until flower stalks start forming in the boot in crested wheat grass. The spring grazing season in this field probably will be about 3 weeks long. At the end of this period start grazing the 200 AUs in the other 4 fields as outlined below. Regrowth together with other growth in pasture 1 is used in the fall, probably in October. The grazing formula for pasture No. 1 will be different when the pasture is divided into two portions.

Try to provide connections between pastures 2 and 3 and 3 and 5 so animals can move from one to the other on their own. If this is not

feasible, rounding up, moving, and restricting livestock to certain fields will be necessary.

A suggested management formula for the four fields, No. 2 through No. 5, is shown on an enclosed sheet. The movement and distribution of animals among pastures for a 4-year grazing cycle, 1966 through 1969 are also shown on enclosed maps.

To the end of the season

Put the 200 AUs into the pasture receiving treatment A in the spring of the year after the animals finish grazing in pasture No. 1. At flowering time, or as much as 10 days before if necessary, open gates into the pasture getting the D treatment and allow the animals to graze in both the A and D treatment pastures. If the pastures do not adjoin the animals will have to be rounded up and moved (1966 diagram). Some animals may be left in the A treatment pasture if feed remains. At seed-ripe time open the pasture receiving treatment B to use. About October or whenever the feed is needed after crested wheatgrass ripens seed, open pasture 1 to grazing again. Under this formula three out of four pastures are grazed after seed-ripe time and if the pastures could be joined properly the animals could move from one to the other utilizing forage and water to best advantage. No ceiling is set on degree of forage use in any field. The allotment is overstocked when livestock fail to make acceptable weight gains. What is acceptable is determined by the livestock operator. Pasture No. 5 can be used in springtime whenever there is sufficient growth to produce good livestock weight gains, assuming no poisonous plants or other problems.

I hope the preceding thoughts are helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures

ALHormay:etm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Department of Agriculture—Forest Service

Memorandum

Berkeley, California 94701

TO : Chief
Attn: R. M. DeNio
H. C. Storey

FROM : John R. McGuire, Director, By

SUBJECT: Range Programs (Harvey Valley Evaluation)

File No. 4210(2200)

Date: July 7, 1966

Your reference: 6-24

AIRMAIL

Attached is a copy of the recommendations supplied to Region 5 for development of management plans on the Harvey Valley allotment.

Enclosure

cc: Doman, R-5
Reppert
Ratliff

E. G. DUNFORD

EGDunford:etm

*Reppert's suggestions on increasing
use on Harvey Valley*

4210

July 7, 1966

AIRMAIL

Mr. Thomas H. Heller
Bureau of Land Management
Service Center, Denver
Federal Center, Bldg. 50
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Tom:

Sorry for the delay in sending you the range condition photograph you requested. I was sidetracked completely for a couple of weeks after I got back from the trip to New Mexico and Colorado. Then I found the Station photograph files had been sent to the Federal Records Center. I recalled the appropriate file, but received only a portion of the photographs. Had to make a second request. The photographs came in this morning. I am sending you five. One may serve your purpose. They are not the best, but are all we have in the files.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Hormay

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures

ALHormay:etm

Washington DC

Tom Ransbacher

Week of Jan, 11/66

George Throck

Ken Hancock

Curt McJee

Dave Wilson

Bob Smith

Bill Matthews

Lowell Vely.

Don Bailey.

Hermay

4210

July 12, 1966

Your ref. 4412.3(300)

W. J. Anderson
State Director
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1449
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Bill:

A well designed rest-rotation grazing system will restore good watershed conditions and increase grazing capacity on the Chiuilla cattle allotment at a maximum rate. The grazing formula the District has devised for the allotment is an excellent one. See enclosed sheet.

Because of the imbalance in grazing capacities among pastures, however, I suggest the yearlong grazing season be started at the beginning of the principal vegetation growing season, which appears to be about July 1 and treatment E be started at about flowering time instead of seed-ripe time. See suggested plan. In this way there is a better chance to follow the grazing plan without deviation. The low capacity of pasture No. 3, for example, may force earlier than planned use in another pasture or use of a rested pasture.

You should be able to determine the grazing capacity of the allotment in a year or two of actual use assuming near average growing conditions. Since the equivalent of nearly 120 AUs use was actually made of the allotment from 1959 to 1965, it appears that there is enough forage on the ground to "carry" this number of livestock. Admittedly the stock may not have been in best condition. In order to determine grazing capacity as quickly as possible, I suggest the allotment be stocked with 120 AUs (the permittees willing) and be grazed according to the suggested formula. If there is not enough forage in the pastures receiving treatments A, E and C to carry the stock in a given year, then open up the pasture receiving treatment B to use. If this still does not provide enough feed, open up the pasture receiving treatment D to use. Thus for a year or two all pastures may be grazed. The condition of the range will be maintained and perhaps improved, although not a maximum rate, under

this use. From forage utilization estimates and appraisals of the weight gain and condition of the livestock, the grazing capacity of the range can be determined realistically. Conventional surveys are of little value in determining true grazing capacity. It should be made clear to the permittees that the grazing plan for the first year or two is designed to determine grazing capacity and that the final plan will involve use of only three or at most four pastures each year. Possible grazing plans for a five-year grazing cycle (1966-1970) are outlined on enclosed maps.

Rounding up and moving cattle to adjoining pastures is undesirable. Gates and watering places should be located so as to encourage the animals to move into new pastures by themselves.

Gates between pastures should be left open after the pastures are opened to use so livestock can move freely among pastures. In this way best use can be made of available feed and water. Degree of use of the vegetation and livestock distribution are of no particular concern as far as range maintenance is concerned under rest-rotation grazing. Salt should be placed within easy reach of livestock, usually close to water. Under rest-rotation grazing and fenced conditions, animal husbandry practices and stock handling generally should be the concern of the livestock operator.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures

Grazing Formula

State New Mexico Agency BLM District Albuquerque
 Allotment Chivilla Acres 578 Kind stock Cattle

AUs 120 AUMs 1440 Season year long to _____

Forage use 70± %? Key species Hilaria, Agm, bunchgrasses

Plant develop. start growth ^{Principal growing season} Flowering ^{seed ripe} Regrowth (seed)

Date : July Aug Sept

District Plan - Treatments

A	[Hatched]											
B			Rest vigor									
C	Rest seed production				[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	
D			Rest seedlings									
E	Rest seedlings				[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	

Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Febr

Suggested Plan - Treatments

A	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]
B				[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]
C			[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]
D			[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]
E	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]	[Hatched]

Flowering ↘

July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Febr Mar Apr May June

Principal vegetation types _____

Topography _____

Date July 6 1966

Elevation range _____ to _____ ft.

Name Hornay

BLM

Plate showing pastures by number in
Chiuilla Yearlong Allotment

Albuquerque

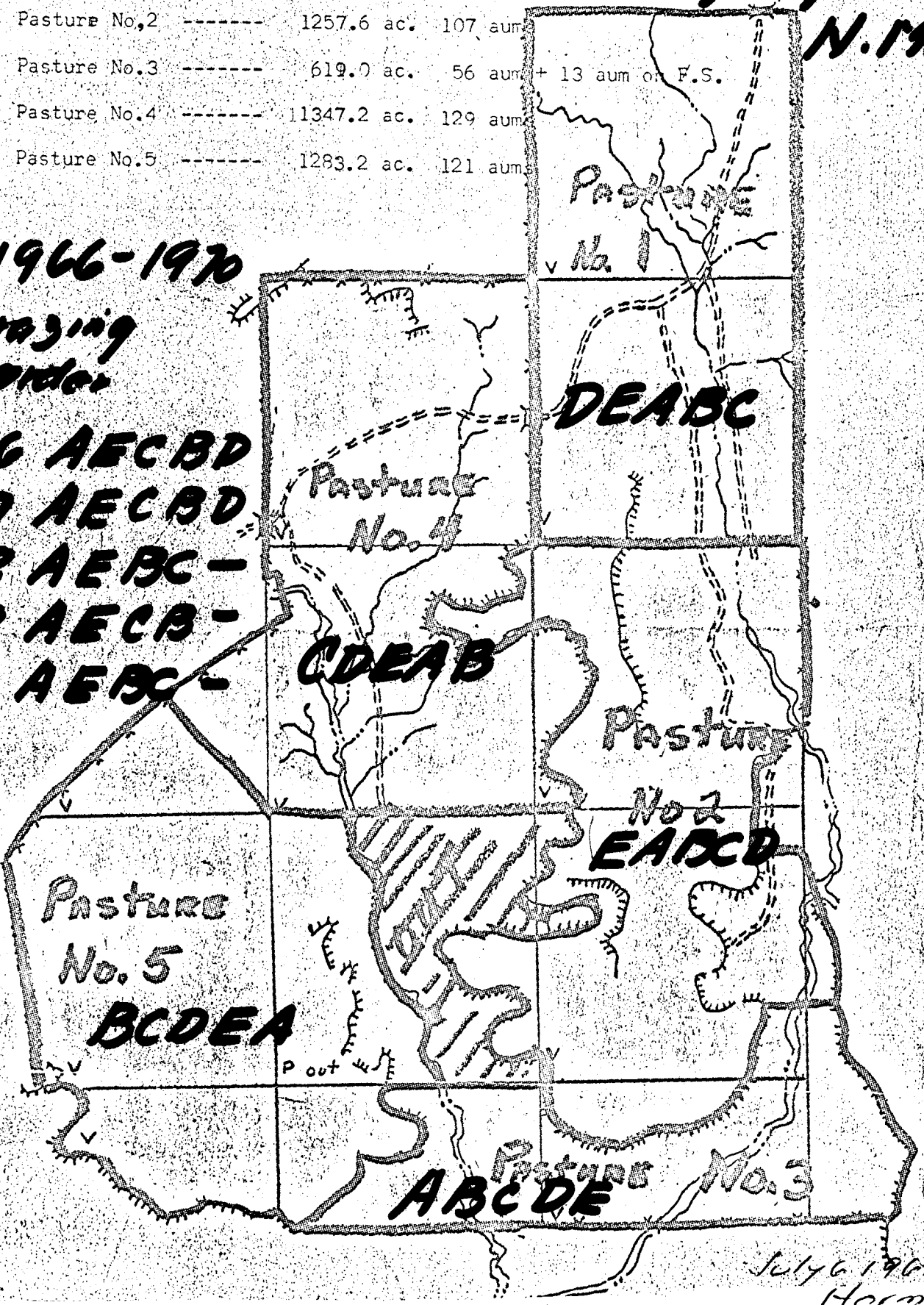
N. Mex.

Pasture No. 1	-----	1280.0 ac.	147 aums
Pasture No. 2	-----	1257.6 ac.	107 aums
Pasture No. 3	-----	619.0 ac.	56 aums + 13 aums of F.S.
Pasture No. 4	-----	11347.2 ac.	129 aums
Pasture No. 5	-----	1283.2 ac.	121 aums

1966-1970

*Grazing
order*

- '66 AECBD*
- '67 AECBD*
- '68 AECB-*
- '69 AECB-*
- '70 AECB-*



*July 6, 1966
Hornay*

Plate showing pastures by number in
Chiuilla Yearlong Allotment

Pasture No.1	-----	1280.0 ac.	147 aums
Pasture No.2	-----	1257.6 ac.	107 aums
Pasture No.3	-----	619.0 ac.	56 aums + 13 aums of F.S.
Pasture No.4	-----	11347.2 ac.	129 aums
Pasture No.5	-----	1283.2 ac.	121 aums

1966

