3x5 cards have been made

6140 (2200)

The following listed personnel were in attendance at the Rest-Rotation Workshop conducted by Dr. Gus Hormay at the Apache National Forest Supervisor's Office on August 4 - 5, 1969.

Marty Morrison	USFS, Apache	Quemado, New Mexico	Asst. Ranger
Dennis B. Jensen	USFS, Apache	Luna, New Mexico	District Ranger
Rollo P. Julander	USFS, Apache	Alpine, Arizona	District Ranger
Buryl F. Short	USFS, Apache	Clifton, Arizona	Range Staff
Paul Gordon	USFS, Apache	Springerville, Arizona	District Ranger
Frank B. Leonard	USFS, Apache	Clifton, Arizona	District Ranger
Wayne E. Orr	USFS, Apache	Quemado, New Mexico	District Ranger
John W. Holt	USFS, Apache	Alpine, Arizona	Range Cons.
Hallie Cox	USFS, Apache	Springerville, Arizona	Forest Supervis
Buck Buckner	USFS, Apache	Springerville, Arizona	Range. Cons.
John W. Mumma	USFS, Apache	Springerville, Arizona	Wildlife Mgmt.
Larry S. Allen	USFS, Apache	Alpine, Arizona	District Ranger
Victor W. Jenkins	USFS, Apache	Alpine, Arizona	Asst. Rgr. B. R
Ted Russell	USFS, Apache	Springerville, Arizona	Range Staffman
Vince Butler	Rancher	Springerville, Arizona	
J[illegible] Bounds	Rancher	Quemado, New Mexico	
Harold LeSueur	Rancher	Springerville, Arizona	
R. L. Fletcher	Rancher	Clifton, Arizona	
M. J. Coyle	Rancher	Springerville, Arizona	Ranch Manager
Jack Brooks	Rancher	Blue, Arizona	
Marvin Hall	Rancher	Eagar, Arizona	
Frank Stradling	Rancher	Concho, Arizona	
Harry Wilhelm	Rancher	St. Johns, Arizona	
Clell Lee	Rancher	Blue, Arizona	
Herschel Downs	Rancher	Blue, Arizona	
Gus McCutchin	USFS, Coconino	Happy Jack, Arizona	Range Cons.
Ernie Romanowski	USFS, Coconino	Flagstaff, Arizona	Range Cons.
Joseph A. Chiarella	USFS, Coconino	Sedona, Arizona	Range Cons.
Bill Caskey	USFS, Gila	Reserve, New Mexico	Range Cons.
Bob Gillies	USFS, Gila	Reserve, New Mexico	Range Cons.
Montee Ray	USFS, Gila	Silver City, New Mexico	Wilderness
Jack Prevey	USFS, Kaibab	Williams, Arizona	Forest Supervis
Richard C. Martin	USFS, Sitgreaves	Chevelon, Arizona	Range Cons.
Harry G. Little	USFS, Sitgreaves	Lakeside, Arizona	Range Cons.
Jack H. Royle	USFS, Sitgreaves	Holbrook, Arizona	Range Staffman
Randy Long	USFS, Sitgreaves	Pinedale, Arizona	Range Cons.
Karen LeCount	Arizona Game & Fish Department	Alpine, Arizona	Wife
Tom [illegible]	Rancher	Luna, N. Mex.	

Cloudcroft (Alamogordo) New Mexico

REST ROTATION GRAZING MEETING
Conducted by Mr. Gus Hormay
August 7 & 8, 1969

Name and Agency or Occupation	Position	Location
B. H. Starkey, USFS	Ranger	Ruidoso, N.M.
Robert Cook, USFS	Supervisor	Alamogordo, N.M.
Earl Blann, USFS	Dist. Staff	Ruidoso, N.M.
Bob Partido, USFS	Acting DFR	Sacramento, N.M.
✓ Scott Stefansen, BLM	Washington Referral (Conserv. Aide)	Roswell, N.M.
✓ Larry Sip, BLM	Range Con.	Roswell, N.M.
Charles R. Walker, Chairman Lincoln NF Grazing Advisory Board and Rancher		Cloudcroft, N.M.
J. B. Runyan, BLM, Forest Advisory Board Rancher Sheep & Cattle		Hope, N.M.
Jerry W. Elson, USFS	Timber Staff	Cloudcroft, N.M.
Clem E. Cearley, USFS	District Ranger	Cloudcroft, N.M.
Ronald L. Haag, USFS	Range Staff	Cloudcroft, N.M.
Roger Voyles, USFS	District Ranger	Sacramento, N.M.
George S. Pickett, USFS	District Ranger	Silver City, N.M.
Mike Howard, USFS	Asst. Ranger	Magdalena, N.M.
Bill Chapel, USFS	District Ranger	T or C, N.M.
Ken Bowman, USFS	District Ranger	Magdalena, N.M.
Dick Cooke, USFS	Range Con.	T or C, N.M.
Farris McDermaid, USFS	Range Staff	Alamogordo, N.M.
Frank Runyan, Rancher (Cattle & Sheep)		Hope, N.M.
Sonny Runyan (David), Rancher (Cattle & Sheep)		Hope, N.M.
W. F. Gage, Rancher (Sheep & Cattle)		Pinon, N.M.
Mat Cartright, Rancher (Sheep & Cattle)		Pinon, N.M.
John Turner, USFS	Timber Staff	Mayhill, N.M.
Kenneth McCollaum, USFS	G.D.A.	Carlsbad, N.M.
James K. Byrd, USFS	Forestry Aid	Carlsbad, N.M.
Ronald M. Daniel, USFS	Range Staff	Mayhill, N.M.
✓ Harold P. Sieverding, BLM	Range Economist	Washington, D.C.
Norman C. Ritchey, USFS	Hydrologist	Alamogordo, N.M.
Douglas B. Campbell, SCS	Range Con.	Artesia, N.M.
Art Parker, SCS	Dist. Cons.	Artesia N.M.
F. V. Cauhape, Rancher (Cattle, Sheep & Goats)		Hope, N.M.
Geo. M. Casaboune, Rancher (Sheep & Cattle)		Hope, N.M.
Bob Moser, Rancher (Cattle)		Cloudcroft, N.M.
T. L. Watts, Rancher		Pinon, N.M.
Bob Crostic, USFS	Rec & Lands	Ruidoso, N.M.
John Baldwin, USFS	Asst. Ranger	Ruidoso, N.M.
John A. Cooper, Rancher (Sheep & Cattle)		Mayhill, N.M.
Joe Cooper, Student		Mayhill, N.M.
Jud Cooper, Rancher (Sheep)		Tinnie, N.M.
✓ Phil Kirk, BLM	Area Mgr.	Las Cruces, N.M.
✓ Jack Durham, BLM	Range Con.	Socorro, N.M.
✓ John B. Curtis, Sr., BLM	Range Con.	Farmington, N.M.
Jack Miller, USFS	District Ranger	Mayhill, N.M.

Name and Agency or Occupation	Position	Location
J. W. Cox, Rancher (Cattle)		Mayhill, N.M.
Don O. Bonnell, Rancher (Cattle)		Ruidoso Downs, N.M.
Mrs. Don Bonnell " "		Ruidoso Downs, N.M.
Noel M. Akers, USFS	Technician	Weed, N.M.
Leon Green, Rancher (Cattle)		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Donald R. Weaver, USFS	Timber Staff	Sacramento, N.M.
Arnold Green, Rancher		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Edward McArthur, Rancher (Cattle)		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Margaret McArthur, " "		Cloudcroft, N.M.
R. C. Wood, Rancher (Cattle)		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Francis M. York, Teacher		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Homer Davis, Rancher (Cattle)		Cloudcroft, N.M.
Jim Mahill, Rancher (Cattle)		Mayhill, N.M.
Dave E. Runyan, Rancher (Cattle & Sheep)		Hope, N.M.
James Derrick, Rancher (Cattle)		Mayhill, N.M.
Edgar R. Gomes, BIA	Range Con.	Mescalero, N.M.
James Naylor, USFS	Range Con.	Silver City, N.M.
Wake Turner, Rancher (Cattle)		La Luz, New Mexico
Louis G. Gilbert, SCS	Soil Con.	Alamogordo, N.M.
Gregory D. Haussler, SCS	Range Con.	Alamogordo, N.M.
Rex Werner, SCS	Dist. Con.	Alamogordo, N.M.

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

August 15, 1969

Mr. M. S. Cummings
Chief Biologist
Big Game Management
Oregon Game Commission
P. O. Box 3503
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mel:

I have been in the field most of the time since your letter of June 26, 1969 about grazing of mule deer winter ranges reached my desk. Please excuse the late reply.

No, I have not published anything specifically on the effect of livestock rest-rotation grazing on mule deer winter ranges, but plan to do so within the next two years. The principles of rest-rotation grazing apply to all types of grazing animals and ranges. I have outlined these principles in a manuscript which will be published jointly by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management within a month or so. I believe you will find information in this publication which will be helpful in management of deer winter ranges. The key to the production of maximum amount of usable herbage on browse species such as bitterbrush and mountain mahogany is periodic grazing by cattle and periodic yearlong resting from such use.

Sincerely,

A. L. Hormay

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

4112 (712a)

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

August 18, 1969

Joseph Thorpe, Jr., Chairman
Fort Hall Business Council
Fort Hall Indian Reservation
P. O. Box 306
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203

Dear Mr. Thorpe:

I greatly appreciated the opportunity of visiting the Fort Hall Indian Reservation this past July. I was impressed by the fine condition of most of the range lands, and the high regard the Indian people have for land and keeping it productive. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Indian people and personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the courtesy and warm hospitality extended me during my visit. Exposure, if only for a day or two, to a more leisurely and more natural way of life was a pleasant experience.

Although midseason is not the best time to make a judgment, I feel that considerably greater sustained yield of livestock, wildlife and other land values could be produced on the reservation if needed. Under a suitable program of rest-rotation grazing management, greater use could be made of the summer ranges which are now in fine condition. The yield and quality of forage on spring-fall ranges and on the bottomland haylands could be increased. On areas that had been previously cultivated or heavily deteriorated by grazing, artificial reseeding, preferably to rhizomatous species, is indicated.

I see that steps are being taken to initiate rest-rotation grazing management on portions of the reservation at the present time. Mr. Charles Rants and Mr. Rhett Durfee have provided me with some information on the management plans. I will likely have some suggestions. I will send them to you this fall when I will have more time to reflect on my trip.

I hope I can visit the reservation again and spend more time with you. I like to feel I could help to keep the reservation productive and beautiful.

Sincerely,

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

cc: SD, Idaho
Lea (712a) Wash., D.C.

4112 (712a)

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

August 20, 1969

Memorandum

To: Max Bruce, District Manager, Burley District Office

From: A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist, Berkeley

Subject: Livestock water, Pleasant View allotment

The success of the rest-rotation grazing program on the Pleasant View allotment is being jeopardized by the slow progress made in developing adequate dependable water called for in initial plans. Grazing treatments cannot be applied as desired and great burden is being placed on the permittees to haul water and to handle and move livestock between pastures.

Because of inadequate water an appreciable portion of the allotment is not used. Use of these areas is necessary for proper execution of the grazing program. Reliable water in each pasture is essential. Aside from the expense and inconvenience, supplying water by hauling leaves much to be desired. I observed some of the problems on my trip to the allotment on July 12, 1969.

Enclosed are a few slides illustrating what I saw. I know you are fully aware of the situation. The following slide descriptions tell some of the story:

(1) 11,496 Slope west of Jensen Pass ungrazed because of lack of water.

(2) 11,477 Gee, I'm thirsty. Time to head for water.

(3) 11,442 We are thirsty too.

(4) 11,441 What! No water? (East drainage Jensen Canyon)

(5) 11,440 What will we do now?

(6) 11,444 We will go over to Sublet Canyon where BLM has dug a well and put in pumping facilities.

(7) 11,468 Ah! A beautiful setup. The pump isn't running so all the storage tanks and troughs must be full.

(8)	11,473)	Gosh! No water here either--in either trough. The pump
(9)	11,478)	never does work regularly.
(10)	11,430	Looks like we will have to walk down to the water-gap more than two miles away. Not bad going downhill.
(11)	11,429	We are going to take it easy and enjoy the water.
(12)	11,479	It is harder going back uphill to the feed area.
(13)	11,432	Got to rest a little.
(14)	11,466	Water was finally hauled to the Jensen Canyon trough by the wife of the regular truck driver. (I understood he was sick. A second truck used for hauling water was broken down. Was being fitted with a new motor.)
(15)	11,462	Were we thirsty!
(16)	11,486	Sheep Creek Spring - the principal source of permanent water on the allotment.

Many people are following the results obtained on the Pleasant View allotment under rest-rotation management. Rest-rotation management cannot be practiced in good form without adequate livestock water.

A. L. Hormay

Enclosures

P. O. Box 1051
Lakeview, Ore. 97630

August 21, 1969

A. L. Hormay
Pacific Southwest Forest & Range Experiment Station
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, California 94701

Dear Gus:

Find enclosed:

1. A letter to Hedrick which basically explains the study.
2. The final data on first year measurements.
3. Hedrick's comments.
4. Three photos showing growth-in-the-dark which occured on the three species in the pasture which was rested in 1968 after being canned for 13 days (right before 1st clipping).
5. A small map of the area showing the study site in relation to the pastures.

Some of the plants were marked after the study and observed again in June. No green growth was evident, therefore, indicating all available reserves had been exhausted thru growth-in-the-dark.

The year 1968 was probably the most severe drouth year a person would expect -- except for the 2" of rain in late August, but which may have been more harmful than good.

Would appreciate your comments. I plan on increasing the Agsp and Feid sample to 10 each next year.

Sincerely,

A. K. Majors

P. O. Box 151
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

February 12, 1969

Donald W. Hedrick
Professor of Range Management
Oregon State University
School of Agriculture and Agriculture Experiment
Station
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Dear Don:

I plan to conduct some growth in dark studies on a native grass species in an area where a grazing system has been initiated. I would like to obtain your comments and suggestions on the study, and if possible, your personal observance and help in the initial selection or first measurements taken.

The area is known as the Hill Camp Use Area, located 15 miles east of Adel, Oregon, adjacent to and south of Highway 140. The elevation ranges from approximately 6,000-6,500 ft., in a good snow cover zone. Precipitation is estimated between 10-12 inches. The area was a sagebrush - grass type until 1963 when 10,000 acres were sprayed with a estimated kill of 95%. The present major grass species is probably bluebunch wheatgrass, however, Idaho fescue and Stipe spp. appear to run a close second.

The area was divided into 3 pastures before the 1968 grazing season (refer to enclosed map), and after grazing in 1967. The SE and NE pastures have 4,800 and 4,700 acres respectively, and the W pasture 11,300 acres. The Basin pasture has 7,200 acres and was included in all previous licensed grazing use before the fencing, but will not be included in the studies.

1970

1. TAC after second year heavy 5/15 - 10/1 use
2. TAC after one year heavy 5/15 - 7/15 use, preceded by one years rest.
3. TAC after second year heavy 7/15 - 10/1 use.

1971

1. TAC after third year heavy 5/15 - 10/1 use.
2. TAC after one year heavy 7/15 - 10/1 use, following one year heavy 5/15 - 7/15 use, preceded by one years rest.
3. TAC after third year heavy 7/15 - 10/1 use.

The purpose being to make relative yearly comparisons of TAC between three different grazing treatments, and to determine if a three year comparison of the three treatments is possible.

Initially, I propose to cover 20 or 25 plants on each side of the fence (3 sets total) each year, prior to beginning growth. No fence would be needed to protect the cans if final TAC measurements could be obtained by 5/15.

The past year the SE pasture (including the yellow area) was grazed with 800 cattle 5/18 to 7/2, at which time the gates were opened into the W pasture, and both were then grazed to 10/5. The rate of actual use was 3.8 A./AUM on the SE by 7/15, and 4.5 A./AUM for both pastures by 10/5. The NE was rested all season.

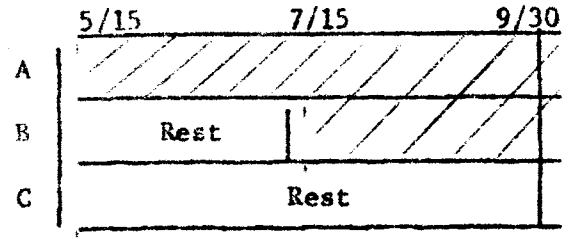
I would greatly appreciate your comments on the proposed study, and any information or help you can furnish. Feel free to call me on any questions.

Would it be possible to obtain the measurement data for the growth in the dark studies, we conducted last spring on the Silver Lake and Brim seedings?

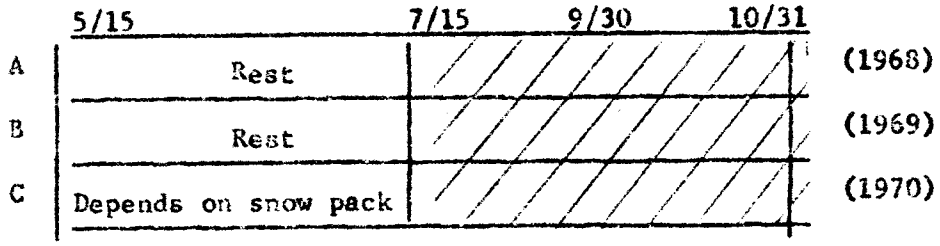
Also, in talking with Al Steninger the other day he stated you usually sent him a "field travel report", which he found quite useful. I would appreciate you continuing to send these reports, if possible.

Might ask, out of curiosity, if a rain gauge might be of value in the study area to pick up possible moisture influences.

The grazing sequence scheduled for the NE and SE pastures is:



The grazing sequence for the W pasture is:



It may be necessary to change the C treatment to 6/1 or 6/15 depending upon certain factors. Eventually it is planned to get the Basin pasture under the same sequence as the NE and SE, and therefore the W would be rested until 7/15 every year.

Proposed Study

I would like to obtain the carbohydrate reserve status of forage plants under:

> (1) The sequence of grazing use in the NE pasture, (2) the sequence of grazing use in the W pasture, and (3) on an area being grazed each year.

To do this I have selected the site circled and colored purple. The Hill Camp Spr. fenced area (in yellow) will be used every year from 5/15 to the end of the grazing season. This encircled site had received little use prior to fencing.

This study will be scheduled to measure TAC for 3 years on 3 different grazing sequences. The following information would hopefully be obtained:

1969

1. TAC after one year heavy 5/15 - 10/1 use.
2. TAC after one years rest.
3. TAC after one years heavy 7/2 - 10/1 use.

Bureau of Land Management
Lakeview District

Growth-In-The-Dark Studies
Hill Camp Allotment - South Warner Unit

The following data indicates the available carbohydrates in the root system of three grass species after being grazed in 1968 in the manner listed:

Grazing Treatment	Stth Grams/Plant-%	Agsp Grams/Plant-%	Feid Grams/Plant-%
Season Long (5/18-10/5 @ 3.8 A/AUM)	0.27 - 23%	0.25 - 12%	0.09 - 14%
Deferred (7/2-10/5 @ 4.9 A/AUM)	0.77 - 66%	0.78 - 38%	0.39 - 59%
Rested (Non-Use)	1.17 - 100%	2.08 - 100%	0.66 - 100%

Data: 1. The season-long use was considered heavy use by July 2, and grazing continued on regrowth until October 5 -- substantial regrowth occurred in early September due to rains in late August on all pastures.

2. The deferred use was considered heavy use by the close of the season.

3. The weight of the growth-in-dark on the rested pasture was considered as maximum, or 100%, for a base to determine the other percents. Therefore, i.e. "The season-long grazing of Stipa plants in 1968 caused a 77% decrease in carbohydrate reserves in the root system."

4. All treatment areas received the same type of grazing in 1967 (area was not fenced until spring of 1968).

Decrease in Carbohydrate Reserve in Roots:

Grazing Treatment	Stipa	Bluebunch	Fescue
Season-Long (5/18 - 10/5 3.8 A/AUM)	77 %	88 %	86 %
Deferred (7/2 - 10/5 4.8 A/AUM)	34 %	62 %	41 %
Rested (Non-Use)	-0- Base	-0- Maximum	-0-

6/16/69
Date

A. J. Majorowicz

1969 Summary Sheet - GROWTH-IN-DARK STUDIES

Lakeview District - Hill Camp Allotment

Plant No. or Group	Stth - Stipa 4/29	Stth - Stipa 5/19	Stth - Stipa Total	Agsp - Bluebunch 4/29	Agsp - Bluebunch 5/19	Agsp - Bluebunch Total	Feid - Fescue 4/29	Feid - Fescue 5/19	Feid - Fescue Total
Season Long Treatment (5/18 - 10/5 @ 3.8 A./AUM) - Spr. Area									
	Oven Dry Weight In Grams								
1	1.5	0.10	1.60	0.30	0.05	0.35	0.10	T	0.10
2	1.0	0.15	1.15	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.10	T	0.10
3	0.9	0.20	1.10	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.05	T	0.05
4	1.2	0.15	1.35	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.10	T	0.10
5	1.2	0.30	1.50	0.05	T	0.05	0.05	T	0.05
Total	5.8	0.90	6.70	0.95	0.30	1.25	0.40	0.05*	0.45*
Ave./5 plts	1.16	0.18	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ave./plt	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.19	0.06	0.25	0.08	0.01	0.09
									*(0.05 added for T's)
Deferred Treatment (7/2 - 10/5 @ 4.8 A./AUM) - West Pasture									
1	3.1	0.8	3.9	0.5	0.70	1.20	0.3	0.10	0.40
2	3.1	1.4	4.5	0.3	0.10	0.40	0.4	T	0.40
3	2.7	0.4	3.1	0.2	0.05	0.25	0.6	0.10	0.70
4	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.10	0.70	0.1	T	0.10
5	3.7	1.2	4.9	1.0	0.35	1.35	0.3	0.05	0.35
Total	14.6	4.6	19.2	2.6	1.30	3.90	1.7	0.25	1.95
Ave/5 plts	2.92	0.92	3.84		-	-	-	-	-
Ave/plt.	0.59	0.18	0.77	0.52	0.26	0.78	0.34	0.05	0.39
Rested (Non-Use) - NE Pasture									
1	3.8	2.2	6.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.45	1.25
2	3.5	2.2	5.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.3	T	0.30
3	3.7	2.4	6.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.10	0.60
4	3.3	1.3	4.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.40	0.80
5	5.4	1.4	6.8	1.6	2.1	3.7	0.3	0.05	0.35
Total	19.7	9.5	29.2	4.9	5.5	10.4	2.3	1.00	3.30
Ave/5 plts	3.94	1.9	5.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ave/plt	.79	0.39	1.17	0.98	1.1	2.08	0.46	0.20	0.66

6/17/69 - Copied from Hedricks Data Sheet dated 5/22/69.

A. K. Majorowicz - Area Manager

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
RANGE MANAGEMENT

CORVALLIS, OREGON 97331

File:

May 22, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: Those Concerned

FROM: Donald W. Hedrick

SUBJECT: Analysis of Growth-in-dark Results on Native Grass Species at Hill Camp Spring for April-May, 1969-Cooperative between OSU-Extension-BLM

Twenty-five Thurber's needlegrass plants and five plants each of bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue were selected for study in each of three treatments for GID studies. These plants were all clipped and "canned" on April ~~14~~ 17, 1969. Etiolated or GID shoots were collected on April 29 and May 19 at which time the cans were removed and measurements terminated until next year at approximately the same time.

Recognizing that the study is designed for three years, most of the conclusive findings will have to be deferred until all of the data are collected. However, a progress report together with speculation and recommendations for future work is in order. Perhaps some additional explanation of these treatments is needed for dependable evaluation of the data. Grazed late simply means the delay of turnout or grazing until the time specified, in this case July 2. Season-long grazing, at least in 1968, means heavy use on all species from May 15 until October. Deferred 1968 is more appropriately termed non-use or unused during the entire year.

All species tested in this study seem equally responsive to use as key species. Perhaps bluebunch wheatgrass is more drastically affected than either needlegrass or fescue. Another point in using Agsp as a key species is the high proportion of GID in the second clipping, at least on the plants ungrazed in 1968. In summary, it appears that any of these three species could be used to detect important changes in plant vigor before the harmful effects were evident in decreased production, seed production, size of plants, or density. The ultimate choice would depend upon relative abundance in the stand being evaluated, season of grazing used, and their distribution in the entire unit under study.

Recommendations for future use based on this initial evaluation are:

(1) Increase number of Agsp and Feid plants to 10 in each treatment.

(2) Decrease Stth plants to 20 if necessary to obtain 10 of Agsp and Feid.

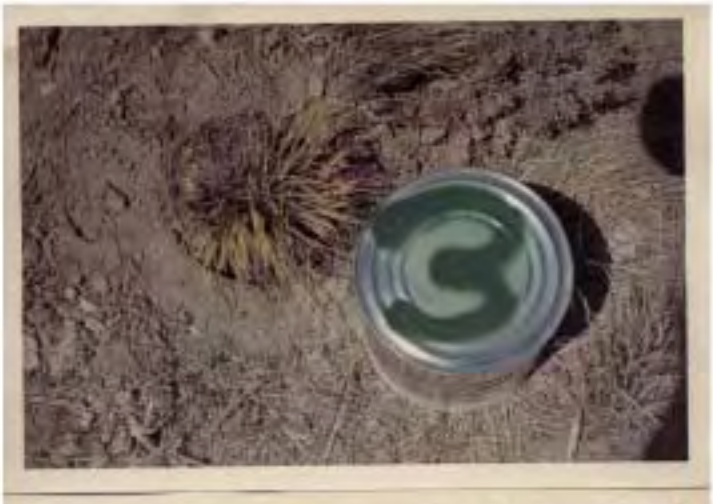
(3) Double check identity of all Stth to avoid confusion with Feid.

(4) Lengthen sampling period if possible to include two 20-day periods or a total of 40 days elapsed between "canning" and the final harvest.

DWH

DWH:lg

Enclosure



GID study Hill Camp - Stipa plant before 1st clipping in NE Pasture (rested 1968)

4/29/69

G.I.D. on Stipa plant being after canned 13 days. Group #3 (rested in 1968) averaged 0.78 gm. per plant.

G G 1

No picture taken of this plant when canned.

GID Study Hill Camp - Feid plant before 1st clipping - NE pasture (Rested in 1968)

4/29/69

G.I.D. on #4 Feid Plant (NE pasture - rested) after 13 days under can. 0.40 grams

1

Feid #4 NE

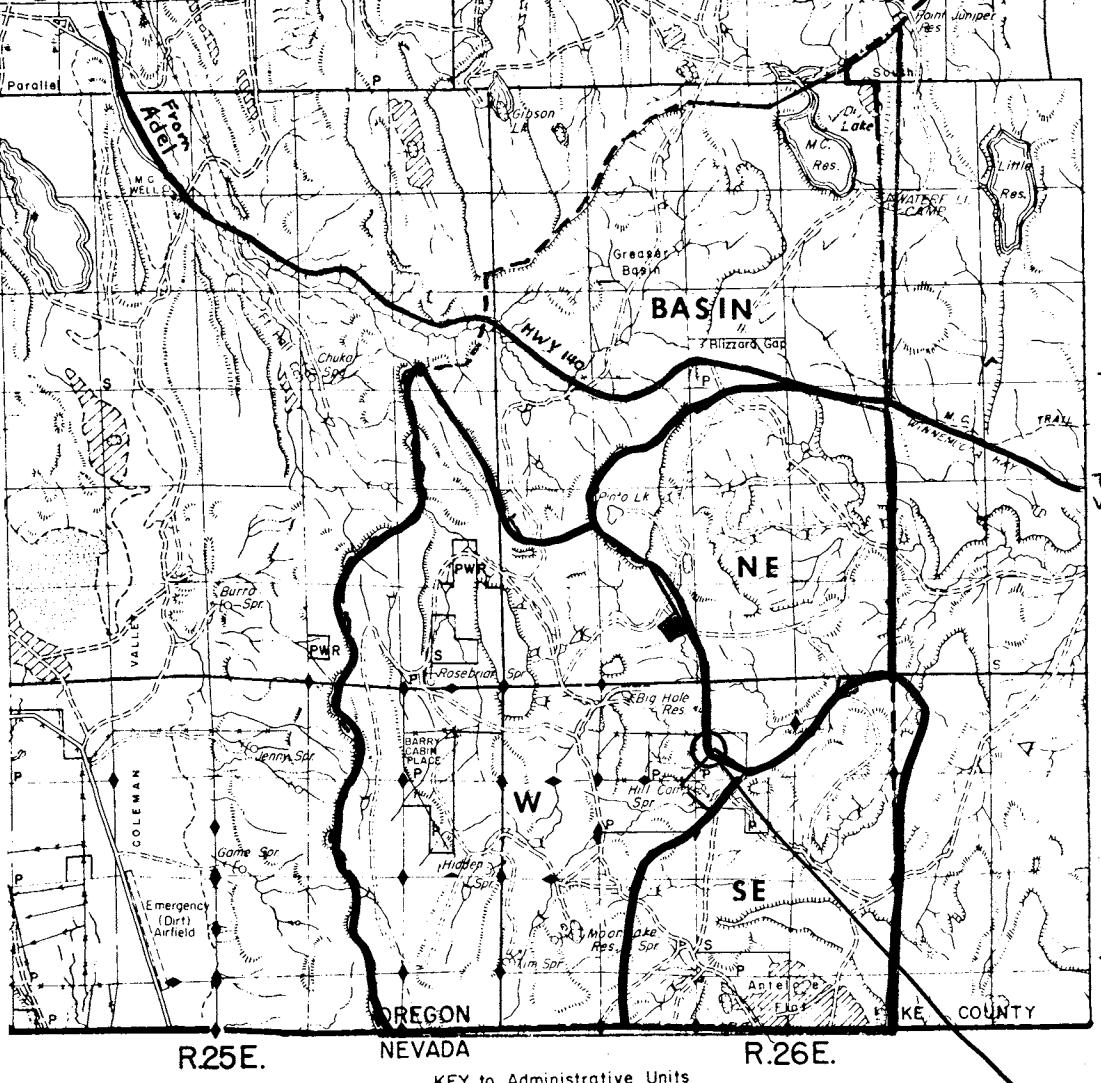
GID Study Hill Camp
Agsp NE Pasture 1st year (Rested in 1968) - before 1st clipping

4/29/69

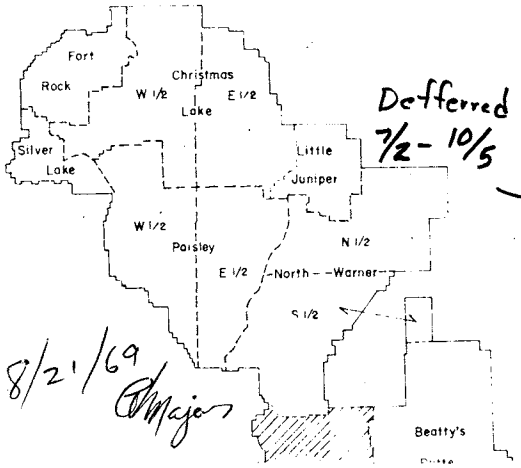
#5 Agsp After being canned 13 days 1.6 grams. This is in pasture rested in 1968.

G 1

Agsp #5 NE



KEY to Administrative Units



8/21/69 Major

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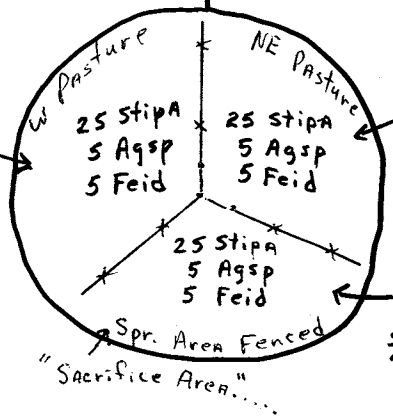


Deferred 7/2 - 10/5

Rested

Season Long 5/18 - 10/5

Star Route Box 2
Winnemucca Nevada
Aug. 23 1969

Dear Mr. Satterfield:

Our Opinion of the private Allotments and Management plan is far better than the former Method of graging.

We feel that the graging System now in use That Increased the feed as mutch or more than 50% in our area.

We feel that in a few years the ranges will be mutch Improved with this System.

Respectfully
Olga Frey
Lyle L. Frey

P.S. We have graged this area for 23 years and Can See Mutch Improvement.

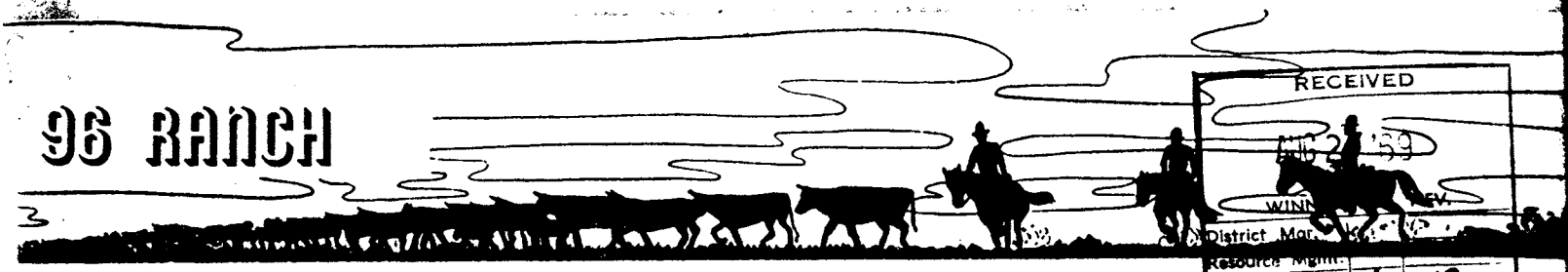
Star Rt Box 4
Winnemucca Nev
Aug 23 1969

Kenneth A Sattlefield
Area Manager
Winnemucca Nev

Dear Mr Sattlefield.

We believe the B L M is on the right track with the allotment management Plans and rest rotation grazing systems. This is our first year with the rest rotation plan but from all indications it looks very good. We feel this is a good conservation practice. We wonder if the added expense to us (Increase in Grazing fees and Maintenance) will offset the economic return

Very truly Yours
Bennett Smith



stablished 1864

William Stock Farming Company

COMMERCIAL CATTLE

Telephone 2641

Paradise Valley, Nevada

August 26, 1959

Mr. Kenneth Satterfield,
Bureau of Land Management,
Winnemucca, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Satterfield,

In my opinion allotment management plans have several factors for which they should be recommended, both from a conservation and economic standpoint.

1. The conservation and use of the natural renewable resources is improved and is a great start to placing the forage on a truely renewable basis. This benefits not the stockman alone but game management and the general public. Watershed values are improved and protected. I would say there could even be considered an asetic value, better condition of plant life more wild life, etc.

2. From the ranchers standpoint there are several advantages that are well worthwhile. Better feed and use at a period of year when it is most valuable to him. These pasture systems, when carefully and properly planned and laid out, certianly make for more efficient handling of cattle and with less help. They should result in better calf crop due to concentration of cows with the avaliable bulls, makes possible better checking of cattle for condition and disease.

3. These things can all contribute to a better economic situation for the individual rancher, and he sure needs it these days. However, a little larger scope than this should be considered. It is the fact that the wellbeing of the individual within the community is what makes a prosperous community. I strongly feel there is an economic and social need for the small communities of the west. We all ready have too much movement to the urban centers. Here, I feel is the big economic return and the important return, something that will make it worthwhile for the young people to stay in these communities, anything the Bureau can do to help the cattle industry, such as improved and stabalised management plans for the livestock industry is well worthwhile. It is not necessarily the actual return in fees to the government that will reap the greatest good, but something that will help, stabalise and make attractive the local community and economy.

I fully approve of the system of licensing used under management plans. To me it is a businesslike pratical approach for the rancher and I can not see that it is of any great inconvience to the BLM.

Yours truly,

Leslie J. Stewart

Leslie J. Stewart. Mgr.
Wm. Stock Farming Company.

Flat Creek Ranch
Orovada
Nevada 89425
August 26, 1969

Bureau of Land Management
Post Office Box 71
Winnemucca
Nevada 89445

Attention: Kenneth A. Satterfield
Area Manager

Dear Mr. Satterfield:

I am writing in regards to your request of my opinion of the grazing systems. I feel that the rest rotation grazing system works out quite well, both in economic returns and conservation terms.

I am not too familiar with the past method of grazing and licensing, but I feel the present method is fair to both user and the Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Ugalde

Theodore Ugalde

TU/mh

GARVEY RANCH MANAGEMENT, INC.
ARCADE BUILDING
1607 WEST STATE STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83702
PHONE 208 - 343-7994

August 27, 1969

Mr. Kenneth A. Satterfield
P.O. Box 71
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Dear Ken,

In relation to the value of allotment management plans, we here, of Garvey Ranch Management have found where management plans are established, that they are of the utmost value to the operator and to the increase in revegetation of the allotted areas.

We are operating about three million acres of federal range land in the North West, and being in full accord with this program, are cooperating with the B.L.M. to the fullest extent in implementing these programs on all ranches we manage.

Sincerely,

C. L. Patterson

C. L. Patterson
Vice President
Garvey Ranch Management, Inc.

CLP:dt

Gus
Bob Thomas
is the past
President of Nevada
State Farm Bureau
Elmore

August 27, 1969

Kenneth Satterfield
Area Manager
Winnemucca, Nevada

Dear Ken

I am pleased to have been asked to express my views on allotment management plans and rotation grazing. We are in a new era of range management for both the Bureau and the permittee. We have a new breed of manager within the BLM and a more responsible group of permittees as a consequence of the management grazing plans that have been signed in recent years.

In order to assess the situation more clearly we must start at the beginning. Prior to private allotments grazing on the public lands was a hog eat hog affair with the attitude of I might as well get the grass because if I don't the other fellow will. Private allotments alone have made conservationist out of the permittees. It stimulates a desire to improve the public lands so they would have better forage and at the same time improve their allotments to secure their grazing license.

Private allotments were good. However, more needed to be done. The productivity of some ranges was so low that spraying and seeding needed to be done to help start an upward trend. This has been done through cooperative agreements with the permittee and BLM. Each participant pledged themselves to accomplish certain objectives. These two steps were the forerunners to the last and final stage which is an allotment management plan that is designed to protect the public lands for the generations yet to come and at the same time be flexible enough to allow the permittee to conduct his operation in a manner that would be beneficial to himself. The result of these efforts have been remarkable. The public lands have, in my opinion, improved at a rate that would have seemed impossible a few years ago.

Rotation grazing is the backbone of any management plan. The government is assured that the range will be properly protected, the permittee is assured of an adequate supply of feed. All of this is accomplished with a minumum of supervision by the BLM.

No obstacle is too great to overcome if men will but join together to fight for a common goal. This is what has been done to improve the public lands. Let's hope that this atmosphere never changes.

Sincerely

Robert F. Thomas

COLLEGE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Murphy, Idaho

Sponsor ← & Extension Service

ATTENDANCE AT RANGE RELATION SCHOOL - August 26th and 27th, 1969

NAME	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS
✓ Dick Enos	Rancher	Reynolds Creek
Frank Baham	Rancher	Murphy
✓ Bill Kerschner	Rancher	Homedale
Chuck Tyson	Rancher	Murphy
Bob Collett	Rancher	Greene
Gene Showalter	ASCS	Nampa
Jesse Wilson	County Agent	Nampa
Ron Prow	Rancher	Murphy
Eric Davis	Rancher	Pruneau
Ray Colyer	Rancher	Pruneau
Al Steninger	Range Consultant	Lakeview, Oregon
Curt Strickland	Rancher	Pruneau
Guy Colyer	Rancher	Pruneau
Kenneth Rogers	SCS	Grand View
Darold E. Hobbs	State Land Office	Boise
Elias Jaca	Rancher	Murphy
Klyn Cheney	College → VO-AG Instructor	Nampa
Joe Enos	Rancher	Reynolds
John K. Noyes	SCS	Nampa
Earl Ban	Fish and Game	Homedale
Edd L. Burghardt	Triple F Feed Co.	Nampa
Darrid Highland	Triple F Feed Co.	Nampa
Frank Jaye	Rancher	Caldwell
Clyde Whitlock	BLM	Boise
Jerry Hoagland	Rancher	Murphy
John Tyson	Rancher	Murphy
Hugh Homan	Univ of Idaho	Caldwell
Glenn L. Bodily	County Agent	Nampa
Bob Nettleton	Rancher	Reynolds Creek
Jess Nettleton	Rancher	Reynolds Creek
Tim Nettleton	Rancher	Owyhee
Paul Nettleton	Rancher	Murphy
Herb Wright	Rancher	Murphy
Robert Fallon	BLM	Boise

8/29/[1969]

Norman

Jerry Hillier, BLM, Billings called with reference to attached memo.

He checked with SCS regarding training session the week of October 6, and this has been cancelled.

He would like confirmation from you for the meeting in Sidney, Montana on November 14 and 15. Please call Hillier on this (Extension 6477) and if he's not in office leave ~~word~~ message with secretary.

Ellen

Paradise Valley, Nevada
Aug 30, 1969

Mr. Kenneth Satterfield
Bureau of Land Management
Winnemucca, Nevada

Dear Mr. Satterfield.

A few days ago we rode through our grazing allotment to check some cows whose babies were too young to make the trip across to the forest. It truly a pleasure to find a good amount of feed remaining after the cattle have been moved out for the summer. This has been our experience each year since since we have been under the rest rotation system. The feild to be used next year has an abundance of feed which with new green feed next spring will give the cattle a good start.

I recall that during most years