

Please send me a copy of this record sheet
after each examination

Bitterbrush Seed Planting
Sutton Creek Area

April 5/73
A. Hornay

Date of planting April 4 1973

Planting Crew Montana Fish & Game

Bruce Campbell

Dick Wackworth

Joe Egan

Jim Gross

Dennis Flath

~~Don~~ Ken Knacke

BLM

A. L. Hornay

Line Segment	Examination Date				
	1st April 4-19-73	2nd 5-22-73	3rd 7-11-73	4th	5th
	Germination (No of plants)				
0-1	0	0	0		
1-2	0	0	0		
2-3	0	0	0		
3-4	0	0	0		
4-5	0	0	0		
5-6	0	0	0		
6-7	0	0	0		
7-8	0	0	0		
8-9	0	0	0		
9-10	0	0	0		

Small holes where rodents
had excavated the seed - seed
coats were left lying on top of
ground after the surface was removed.

Same condition as after
the 1st examination

set very dry and hard.

✓ Make notes on probable causes of mortality, weather
rodent, grazing (big game, livestock) insects etc



United States Department of the Interior

1400-293 (330)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

APR 9 1973

Mr. August L. Hormay
Pacific Southwest Forest and
Range Experiment Station
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, California 94704

Dear Gus:

I was pleased to learn that you received the Society for Range Management's Frederic G. Renner Award for accomplishments and contributions to the field of range management at the Society's recent national meeting in Boise.

The special honor given to you is applauded by BLM employees who recognize the progress the Bureau has made through intensive range management, thanks to your efforts.

I would like to personally add my congratulations to those you have already received.

Sincerely yours,

Director

P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, Ca. 94701

April 10, 1973

Johanna H. Wald
Natural Resources Defense
Council, Inc.
664 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94301

Dear Ms. Wald:

I appreciate having the opportunity of commenting on the questions in your letter of March 26, 1973. The answer to both questions is no. May I explain.

As you have inferred, range vegetation can be produced by alternative means, culturally-artificial seeding, spraying, chaining, etc. -- and through proper management of grazing. However, vegetation produced by these means can be maintained only by proper grazing. Much vegetation established culturally and at considerable expense throughout the West has been destroyed by improper grazing. So whatever the situation or land condition, the first step in a range improvement program is implementation of a sound grazing system -- rest-rotation grazing. Cultural measures may be used thereafter if needed.

I suggest ranges be managed under a well-designed grazing system for a few years to see what can be accomplished with management alone, and to determine the need, if any, thereafter for cultural work. In many if not most cases cultural work probably would not be needed.

In no case then should the range be treated culturally before implementation of a grazing system -- even where the need to control soil erosion is very pressing. In such cases cultural work may be started as soon as management is in effect.

Rest-rotation grazing can be practiced on any range, however scant the vegetation. But in many cases it may not be economically feasible in the private business sense. Public rangelands, however, are a vital national resource and must be maintained at any cost.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch with me if you have further questions on rangeland management.

Sincerely,

A. L. Hormay

cc; Wilkes, W. O.

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

664 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94301
415 327-1080

*, file
Please*

April 17, 1973

Mr. A. Hormay
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station
Stead Building
1960 Addison Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Mr. Hormay:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 10, answering our questions about the relationship between rest-rotation grazing and vegetative manipulation.

We appreciate your kind offer of further assistance, and I am sure we will take you up on it.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Johanna H Wald

Johanna H. Wald

JHW:gen