

AUGUST L. HORMAY
RANGE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

101 ACADIA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94131

May 11, 1981

Jim Yoakum
c/o Renewable Resources Center
University of Nevada
1000 Valley Road
Reno, Nevada 89512

Dear Jim,

Please forgive me for not replying to your letter of January 26, 1981 about antelope and rest-rotation grazing until now.

The technical note is very informative. Let's have more like it. Coming from you they will have real value in wildlife management.

Many still have the impression that rest-rotation grazing is live-stock production oriented. Not so. Rest-rotation grazing is formulated objectively for the sole purpose of promoting the growth of a maximum cover of vegetation on the range, this to control soil erosion, and maintain soil fertility and land production capacity.

The vegetation on a range can be improved only by resting the range from grazing use. With rest-rotation grazing, resting is applied periodically so plants--all plants on the range--can complete their life processes without interference.

The amount of rest needed on a particular range is determined by a so-called "key species," the one that requires most rest to reestablish vigor. This species may be a grass forb, or shrub. Seed-ripe date is also set on the basis of a "key species" the one that ripens seed latest in the season. This too may be a grass, forb, or shrub. In most cases the key species turned out to be grasses of high value for livestock grazing. But rest-rotation grazing encourages the growth of all species of plants-grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees-not only key species.

Please help me dissipate the idea that rest-rotation grazing is live-stock oriented the next time you talk or write about rest-rotation grazing.

Jim Yoakum
University of Nevada

2.
May 11, 1981

The grazing formula on page 65 (Fig. 25) provides more rest than is needed to maintain bitterbrush. Three treatments (first, second and third year) are usually adequate.

Keep generating technical notes and spreading the good word.

Sincerely,

A. L. HORMAY

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

REPLY TO: Agronomy & Range Science Extension

May 13, 1981

916-752-0880 UC Ext. Davis
4-3455 } Jim Clawson
0700 } office

August L. Hormay
101 Acadia
San Francisco, CA 94131

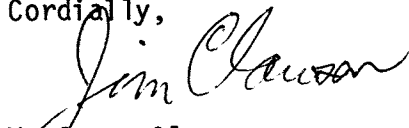
Dear Gus:

Several of us have been trying to reach you by phone with little success, so I was asked to contact you through this letter. The folks that developed the program for the spring meeting of the California Section Society for Range Management would very much like to have you share some of your ideas on grazing management with them on June 18. We realize it is difficult to put a lifetime's work and philosophy into a short time period. However, we feel there is no one better qualified than yourself to transfer the highlights to this new generation of rangeland managers.

In putting together any sort of program like this, it is always difficult to constrain the time on subjects that you know could be expanded for many hours or even days. Still, it is also important to involve a number of people at these sessions since we get around to one locality so seldom. Thus the compromise made by the committee was to try and involve a number of people, each with a relatively short time span. In our fast moving world today sometimes the most important thing is the contact between people and ideas, to know what and who they are, because we cannot deal with all our information in depth.

So with this in mind, we are very anxious to have you participate on the program within the time limits of the one hour assigned. This would also certainly provide plenty of opportunity to visit informally with the others. Please let us know if this is agreeable.

Cordially,



W. James Clawson
Extension Range Specialist

WJC:js

cc: Carl Rimbey
Ray Ratliff