

Grass Lake Session
Gooseneck Dist. Klamath NF
Deer Mt Lodge Nov — 1981

Forest Service obligation and objectives
Multiple-use management of renewable
resources

High level, sustained yield production of
resources in the best interest of present
and future generations and the national
good.

Maintain land production capacity and the
quality of the natural environment for
perpetuity.

(1)

Grass Lake Klamath Forest acquisition

Renewable resource values

Timber, wildlife, livestock, recreation
and esthetic values

Grass Lake basin high value water-
fowl production area

Game and wildlife on upland area

Deer, elk — — — —

Vegetation and soil condition on
basin area and on upland covey timber.

Vegetation density and composition
resulting from selective grazing

Indicator plants

Slides
Grass Lake
area,

First priority management action

Change method of grazing

- From continuous to rest-rotation

RR grazing is designed to improve and maintain the vegetation cover on the ground.

Range condition resulting from past slides. grazing - continuous grazing

Results with RR

Meadow

Riparian

Upland

Grassland

Shrubs

Trees

RR Theory

Formula for Grass take

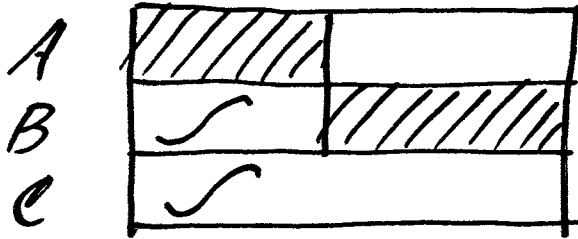
3 treatments (3-pastures)

Pasture layout and treatments

Area not used by livestock.

Rotate veg. on problem area

Chart



Amount of rest needed for

1. Vigor 2 growing seasons
2. Seed prod. Until "seed-ripe time"
3. Reprod. estab. 1 year.

$$\frac{\text{Number of pastures}}{\text{treatments}} = \frac{\text{number of}}{3}$$

Dus Hormay

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Office Memorandum

*Note Page 3 Thrown away
by mistake*

TO : All Regional Supervisors

DATE: November 13, 1981

FROM : Joseph L. Egan

Received about Nov. 16

SUBJECT: REST/ROTATION GRAZING AND MULTIPLE-USE LAND MANAGEMENT

You are aware that for the past several years I have been actively pursuing the implementation of a rest/rotation livestock grazing program as described by Hormay on lands in and adjacent to the CMR. Directors Wambach, Colbo and Flynn have officially supported this activity and have specifically approved my participation in this activity.

Without going into great detail, several important features of Hormay's rest/rotation system need to be mentioned. In all cases I am referring to the rest/rotation system described by Hormay. I am not talking about the prostituted "rest/rotation" systems that have usually been implemented. Those "systems" are not the system described by Hormay and demonstrate that very few people really understand his rest/rotation grazing and multiple-use land management.

One of the first mistakes commonly made when these prostituted versions of rest/rotation are contemplated is the notion that sagebrush must be sprayed because Hormay said so. On page 23, paragraph 6 of Hormay's 1970 publication, "Principles of Rest/Rotation Grazing and Multiple-Use Land Management" he states, "Before applying cultural treatments, manage the range [under rest/rotation] for a few years to determine the exact need for the treatments." During many recent conversations with Hormay--both in and out of the field--he has told me that he questions the use of cultural treatments at all.

Another generally misunderstood feature of rest/rotation is its primary objective, namely that "Under rest/rotation grazing management, all plants - forbs, grasses, shrubs and trees - are provided opportunity to grow and reproduce." In other words, the cow is simply the vehicle that helps existing soil, water and climatic conditions produce the kind of vegetation the site is capable of supporting. Rest/rotation won't produce the kind of vegetation that once grew on the area if the area has lost appreciable amounts of topsoil because of past livestock grazing abuses, or other detrimental practices. Rest/rotation is not capable of producing miracles. It is capable of promoting plant succession.

The primary feature of rest/rotation is to REST the plants on the area, whatever they are, so that they may carry out their growth and reproductive processes, taking into account and, in fact, providing for other uses on the area.

All Regional Supervisors
November 13, 1981
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Plants must be rested (not grazed by livestock) for two (2) years during the green (growing) period following grazing. Two years rest requires a minimum of three pastures.

When rest/rotation as described by Hormay is implemented, riparian areas need not be fenced to exclude livestock use. The Matador Livestock Company in Beaverhead County implemented a three-pasture system in 1975 or 1976. Bureau of Land Management lands are included in the system. I saw this land about 1965 or 1966. It was severely deteriorated because of past poor livestock management. Riparian areas were really in sad shape.

In the summer of 1980 I was on this area with Hormay and others and the improvement in this entire range under rest/rotation management was incredible. The riparian areas had grown up with vegetation to the point the creeks were hardly visible. This improvement was accomplished without excluding livestock from the riparian areas!

Now then to get to the real intent of this letter. You recall in September of 1978 Hormay, supported by the Grazing Districts Division of DNR, the Wildlife Division of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Montana Wildlife Federation, et al, presented at Glasgow, an abbreviated training session to a group of ranchers associated with livestock grazing in and around the CMR. A major objective of that meeting was to select about five representative grazing individuals and/or entities to conduct their operation under rest/rotation. In October of 1978, five such entities were selected and in that month Hormay, representatives from BLM, CMR and myself visited these five ranches. They were: Wittmeyer Grazing Association (represented by Sever Enkrud), Gene Barnard Ranch, Weiderrick Brothers Ranch, Dan Rindall Ranch and Buffington Ranch. The first three are on the north side of the Missouri while the last two are on the south side. These operators use parts of the CMR, some BLM land, some state sections plus their own land in their grazing program and agreed to try rest/rotation in their operation.

In March of 1979 the group with Hormay as their spokesman, presented the proposition to Messrs. Zaidlicz and Rounds (then State BLM Director and USFWS Area Manager respectively) asking they be allowed to at least try rest/rotation in their livestock operation including any BLM, CMR and/or state land involved in their operation.

Both Rounds and Zaidlicz were not expected to respond on the day the presentation was given (March 9, 1979) in Billings, but were expected within a couple of weeks to let the group know whether or not the proposition was acceptable.

In due time both Rounds and Zaidlicz responded which went approximately like this: "We understand rest/rotation and the proposition is altogether reasonable, however..." and the matter was dropped.

2877 Larkspur Ln.
Redding 96002
11-23-81

Dear Gus -

Here is a map which should furnish the Mc Plot info you need. Inclusive dates of their installation are 1938 thru 1947. Jim Laacke in the Redding office has lots of copies in a B.M. file in his office. I would guess that there is a fairly good definition of the cutting methods in Mary Abbott's office in Berk.

I expect to see you on Thurs., Dec. 3, and Lydia and I would like to have you take dinner with us that eve. If you can't make that, how about lunch?

Regards - Don Gordon