

(1)

STATISTICS  
BLM and F.S. Grazing Allotments

Allotment name BATES CREEK

Management jurisdiction

BLM, F.S., Other B.L.M. Circle. If allotment is managed jointly under one plan, circle participants.

Location of Agency (s)

Region \_\_\_\_\_

State Wyoming

Forest \_\_\_\_\_

Ranger district \_\_\_\_\_

Grazing District (outside) Casper District

Resource Area Platte River

Other Bates Creek Cattle Co. George (Pete), and Charles Scott, cooperators

Land Ownership or jurisdiction

	Acres
BLM	- 21,295
F.S.	_____
State	3,502
F&G Dept.	_____
FCWLS	_____
Other	pvt. 9,479
Size	Total 34,276

Livestock

KIND	NUMBER (HEAD)
Cattle	<u>1,100 cow/calf prs, 550 yrngs</u>
Sheep	_____
Goats	_____
Other	_____

Season of Use (Month & Day) 6/1 to 10/14

STATISTICS (Cont'd)

Grazing systems used on allotment since allotment established.

SYSTEM	PERIOD OF USE (DATES-YEARS)	
Continuous	to _____	to _____
Rest-Rotation	to 1973	to present
Deferred-Rotation	to _____	to _____
Rotation	to _____	to _____
Other	to _____	to _____

Where system, other than continuous, was terminated after a period of use, give reason for termination.

Rest-rotation grazing systems used on allotment -Discriptions

1. Present system

Number of pastures four main pastures, sub-pastures added

Number of pastures:

- a. grazed until seed-ripe and rested thereafter 1
- b. grazed season-long 0
- c. rested until seed-ripe and grazed thereafter 2
- d. rested season-long 1

2. System that was revised

Number of pastures \_\_\_\_\_

Number of pastures:

- a. grazed until seed-ripe and rested thereafter \_\_\_\_\_
- b. grazed season-long \_\_\_\_\_
- c. rested until seed-ripe and grazed thereafter \_\_\_\_\_
- d. rested season-long \_\_\_\_\_

3. System that was terminated

Number of pastures \_\_\_\_\_

- a. grazed until seed-ripe and rested thereafter \_\_\_\_\_
- b. grazed season-long \_\_\_\_\_
- c. rested until seed-ripe and grazed thereafter \_\_\_\_\_
- d. rested season-long \_\_\_\_\_

### Grazing Management System

The Bates Creek allotment has been operated under a four pasture, rest-rotation grazing system since 1973. The grazing system was established to help overcome four specific problems: Trespass use over a large expanse of open rangeland; insufficient water which caused poor distribution; past overgrazing; and large pasture size which hampered proper livestock management. A treatment schedule of graze early, graze late, defer grazing, and seasonlong rest was incorporated in the original AMP. This grazing scheme has been followed with very few deviations since its inception. The Scott's attribute much of the success of the system to flexibility allowed by BLM which enables livestock numbers and the timing of moves into and out of pastures to be adjusted.

### Range Improvement and Management Practices

An extensive range improvement plan was developed in conjunction with the Bates Cr. AMP. Good boundary fences have eliminated trespass use, and division fences have promoted uniform livestock distribution and better breeding success. New water developments have also aided in distribution and better forage utilization. All range betterment projects were performed under cooperative agreement and costs shared between the Scott's, SCS, and BLM.

A prescribed burning program was initiated in 1981 with the help of the Wyoming Agriculture Extension Service, University of Wyoming range staff, SCS, BLM, and the wholehearted support of the Scott's. The pilot project proved that the proper application of fire could greatly benefit the rangeland. Subsequently, Pete Scott began to actively participate in the planning and implementation of prescribed burns for all four pastures of the grazing system. A change in the pasture rotation schedule was necessary to allow for two growing seasons of grazing deferment on pastures which were burned. With the completion of the Black tire pasture burn in Sept. of '86, close to 2,500 acres of sagebrush/grassland have been burned throughout 30,000 acres in four pastures. A net increase of nearly 700 AUMs is anticipated within this area in the short term, with a potential for 1,000 AUMs of additional forage obtainable over the long term with intensified management.

<u>Table 1</u>	<u>Original Grazing Schedule</u>					<u>Adjusted Schedule</u>		
<u>Treatment Year -</u>	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85
Rest	Curry	Bates	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates Kamp*	Kamp	Blk Tire
Graze Early 6/1-7/14	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates*	Curry*
Graze Late 9/1-10/14	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates
Defer Graze 7/15-8/30	Bates	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates		Blk Tire	Kamp**

\* fall burn treatment.

\*\* later on-date may be required depending upon post-burn recovery.

<u>Table 2</u>	<u>Proposed Grazing Schedule, next five years</u>				
<u>Treatment Year -</u>	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
Rest	Curry	Bates	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry
Graze Early 6/1-7/14	Blk Tire*	Kamp	Bates	Curry	Blk Tire
Graze Late 9/1-10/14	Kamp	Blk Tire	Curry	Bates	Kamp
Defer Graze 7/15-8/30	Bates**	Curry**	Blk Tire**	Kamp	Bates

\* fall burn treatment.

\*\* later on-date may be required depending upon post-burn recovery.