TO: E. J. Woolfolk  
FROM: A. L. Hormay  
SUBJECT: Extension, Grazing Management, BLM, Adobe Flat

On November 15 I met with Jim Garner of the Bakersfield office and Fred ? of the Sacramento office of the Bureau of Land Management on the Adobe Flat cattle range near Benton Station, Inyo County, to discuss further plans for setting up this range under a rest-rotation grazing system.

As you know, I proposed a 5-unit plan of management for this allotment following my first trip to the area in 1959. On the present trip we discussed possible variations of this plan and possible ways of subdividing the range into 5 units. One promising layout calls for dividing the east third of the range into 3 units and the lower capacity west two-thirds into 2 units. More detailed grazing capacity figures than are now available are needed for this purpose. Jim Garner is going to get these and other pertinent information like location of potential reseeding and spray areas during the coming summer. Water is being piped onto the range at the present time.

Mr. Garner's office will advise us when we can be of further assistance.

A. L. Hormay
Chief, Forest Service
Attn: K. W. Parker, RM&WHR
R. M. DeMio, RM&WHR
Keith Arnold, Director, By

Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Attached herewith is a copy of A. L. Hearn's report of his trip to Region 6 in October.

Attachments
Regional Forester, R-6
Attn: Avon Denham, ARF

Keith Arnold, Director, Bo

Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Attached herewith is a copy of A. L. Hormay's report of his trip to Region 6 in October. I am sure you will be interested in some of his observations and in the proposed grazing schedule for eastern Oregon ranges.

Attachments

cc: R-5
W.O.

EJWoolfolk:mm
TO : E. J. Woolfolk
FROM : A. L. Hormay

SUBJECT: Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Reference is made to Russel P. McRory's request of August 26, 1960 for counsel on range management problems in Oregon in Region 6.

I met Avon Denham and Carl Simpson in Portland, Sunday, October 9. We travelled to LaGrande by car that afternoon and started a 5-day field tour there the next day. The route travelled, areas visited, and people present in the party at the various field stops are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Points on travel route</th>
<th>People in party on the ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>LaGrande a.m.</td>
<td>George Garrison, Expt. Sta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wallowa-Whitman N.F.</td>
<td>John Skovlin, do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starkey Expt. Range</td>
<td>Gerald Strickler, do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukiah, p.m.</td>
<td>Wade Hall, R&amp;W staff, N.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>Ukiah, a.m.</td>
<td>Fenton Whitney, Ranger, Ukiah Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Umatilla N.F.</td>
<td>Al Oard, R&amp;W staff, N.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five mile cattle allotment</td>
<td>Wade Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Texas Bar cattle allotment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matlock cattle allotment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Day, p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>John Day, a.m.</td>
<td>Charles Waldron, R&amp;W staff, N.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prairie City</td>
<td>John Patchen, Ranger, Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malheur N. F.</td>
<td>City Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flag Prairie cattle allotment</td>
<td>Geo. Winegar, crew member, Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Malheur cattle allotment</td>
<td>City R.D., S.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logan Valley (reseeding)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hog Flat (meadow erosion control)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Day, p.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td>John Day, a.m.</td>
<td>John Fallman, Supervisor, N.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malheur N. F.</td>
<td>Charles Waldron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canyon Creek (deer exclosure)</td>
<td>Robert Tracy, Ranger, Bear Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bear Valley R. S.</td>
<td>Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flaggetail cattle allotment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do do (cattle exclosure)</td>
<td>Prineville, p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Date Points on travel route People in party on the ground
Oct. 14 Prineville, a.m. Malcomb Loring, R&W, R. O.
Ochoco, N. F. John Rogers, R&W, staff, N. F.
Badger cattle allotment Gene Wilton, Ranger, Big Summit Dist.
(Piagah and Badger units) Jimmy Wilkins, Asst. Ranger, Big Summit Dist.
Prineville, p.m. Don Campbell, Asst. (Big Summit Dist.)

Purpose of trip:

On this first trip Avon Denham was interested in having me become acquainted with conditions and problems on some eastern Oregon national forest range allotments, with the type of management planned and now employed, and in having me explain rest-rotation grazing to the men on the ground.

Character, Condition and Use of Range:

The ranges we visited are similar to those in northeastern California but are in somewhat better condition. As in California, areas in poorest condition are the meadows, drainage ways and stock driveways. Comparatively light to moderate use is being made of many sites especially in timber and sagebrush types. Intensification of management will permit greater use of the available forage. The climate in Oregon is a little more favorable for plant growth than in California because of some rain during summer. For this reason favorable responses to good management may be expected more quickly. Management problems in the two regions are basically the same.

Management of ranges:

I was struck by the interest in range management by the men on the forests wherever we went and the energy with which the region is striving for more intensive and improved management. Much of the enthusiasm I witnessed no doubt stems from definite well prepared plans and from favorable responses obtained on the ground.

Deferred grazing management is being practiced on many ranges and planned for others. This system is producing favorable responses in sod types (meadows). Its effectiveness on bunchgrass types, however, is not clear. Outstanding artificial reseeding and sagebrush spraying results have been obtained in many areas. Skid trails and roads on cutover timberlands are being seeded with perennial forage species to control erosion, with excellent results. Some work is underway to control gullies in meadow types with mechanical structures.

I found, however, that under the present deferred grazing system it is necessary to take non-use for 2 or more years on units of the range in which cultural work is carried on. Adjustments in stocking and disruption of grazing are necessary at future times also whenever cultural work is undertaken. The present grazing system, therefore, has some shortcomings.
I believe a rest-rotation grazing system would eliminate many of these problems and provide more stable management with a comparatively moderate additional investment in management facilities—mainly fences and water developments.

Under rest-rotation grazing, bunchgrass types as well as sod type will improve I'm sure. And the cultural program can be carried out without reducing stocking temporarily or in other ways disturbing a basic grazing plan. Rest-rotation grazing is designed for the type of ranges and range problems found on the mountains of eastern Oregon.

I suggest, therefore, that a 5-unit plan of rest-rotation grazing be tried on at least one allotment in this region to show what it will do. The particular plan I recommend is outlined in the attached writeup. Grazing capacity of the range to which the plan is applied can be considered adequate if 40 percent or less of the total available forage on the range is utilized in the average year. I had several opportunities to explain rest-rotation grazing to the men on the ground and to discuss some of its specific points in detail.

If conditions permit setting up rest-rotation grazing on an allotment I will be glad to check it out and help prepare the specific plans for it.

I appreciated seeing some of the national forest ranges in eastern Oregon. It gave me an opportunity to ponder how rest-rotation grazing might be applied to ranges like these for there are many forms of rest-rotation grazing even within a plan calling for a specified number of units.

I want to thank Avon Denham, Carl Simpson, and all the men in the field again for arranging such a fine trip. We saw a great deal in a short time.

Attachment

[Signature]
A 5-UNIT REST-ROTATION GRAZING PLAN PROVIDING
TWO SEASONS OF REST FOR SEEDLING ESTABLISHMENT

This grazing plan is designed to rehabilitate and maintain bunchgrass ranges. Establishment of new reproduction of forage species is essential for range improvement. Experience on the range in northeastern California has indicated the need for resting the range from grazing for two full growing seasons to insure seedling establishment under the semi-arid and partly deteriorated site conditions that prevail there. The following grazing plan incorporates this amount of vitally needed rest. It has application in many parts of the Great Basin Region.

The range is divided into 5 units of approximately equal grazing capacity. Each unit is grazed and rested during a 5-year cycle as follows:

First year - Graze about 65 percent of the available forage in the unit during the first third of the grazing season

Second year - Graze about 65 percent of the available forage in the unit during the second third of the grazing season

Third year - Graze about 65 percent of the available forage in the unit during the last third of the grazing season and after seed of the key species ripens

Fourth year - Rest unit seasonlong for seedling establishment

Fifth year - Rest unit seasonlong for seedling establishment

This sequence of treatments is repeated over and over again until desired range condition is obtained. Then the range can be grazed more fully.

Each year 3 units are grazed and 2 rested and about 40 percent use is made of the total available forage on the range. The 5 units are grazed and rested in the following way: At the beginning of the season all the animals grazed on the range are put into one unit for a third of the season. Then they are moved into a second unit and grazed for another third of the season and finally, they are turned into a third unit and grazed there the
remainder of the season. The last move is made after the seed of the key forage species is ripe. This handling of the livestock is illustrated in the following diagram:

![Livestock on range diagram](image)

The grazing schedule for all 5 units during a 5-year grazing cycle is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 1</th>
<th>Unit 2</th>
<th>Unit 3</th>
<th>Unit 4</th>
<th>Unit 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>Graze 1st third of season</td>
<td>Graze 2nd third of season</td>
<td>Graze last third of season</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd year</td>
<td>Graze 2nd third of season</td>
<td>Graze last third of season</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd year</td>
<td>Graze last third of season</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Graze 1st third of season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th year</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Graze 1st third of season</td>
<td>Graze 2nd third of season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th year</td>
<td>Rest season-long</td>
<td>Graze 1st third of season</td>
<td>Graze 2nd third of season</td>
<td>Graze last season-long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chief, Forest Service
Attn:  K. W. Parker, RM/LHR
      R. M. DeNio, RM/WM
Keith Arnold, Director, By

Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Attached is A. L. Hormay's report of his trip to the Tucker cattle allotment on the Modoc National Forest, California.

Attachment
Supervisor, Modoc National Forest

December 6, 1960

Keith Arnold, Director, By

Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs

Attached herewith is a copy of A. L. Normay's report of his trip to the Tucker cattle allotment on your forest. You will be interested in his observations and in the proposed grazing schedule for this area.

Attachments

c: R-5

WO

W

W
Regional Forester

E. R. Donan, Chief, Division of Range & Wildlife Management

Analysis and Plans (Harvey Valley Demonstration Allotment)

The annual meeting to review the 1960 program on the Harvey Valley Demonstration Allotment and to discuss future plans, was held on December 7, 1960 at the Regional office. Present at the meeting were:

Bosworth, Lord and Alberico - Lassen National Forest
Woolfolk, Reed, Hornay and Rader - PSWFLRS
Donan, Bernhard, Evanko, Wood and Zurnalt - R.O.
Elwin Roney - Grazing permittee Harvey Valley

The discussion brought out the following points:

1. There was better control in 1960 of cattle drift from other allotments and between units than in previous years. In fact, considering the type of dry year, control was satisfactory.

2. One and one-half miles of boundary fence and division fences were reconstructed and strengthened. There is still urgent need for reconstruction of fence on westside of allotment as well as some additional strengthening of division fences. Fence between Harvey and Gray Valley also needs repairs. Rangerstill has $2,300 of unexpended Range Improvement funds for additional work on the allotment this fiscal year.

3. Planned spraying of sagebrush and Cogswellia was accomplished according to plan.

4. In spite of the dry year utilization was not excessive in 1960. Research is compiling data on condition and trend and this will come out soon in published form.

5. Mr. Roney reported that cattle came off the allotment in better shape this year than last year. In the future he plans to sell calves in August in order to keep cows up in better shape. Calves were sold this year in September.

6. The rider this year worked out very well. Roney would like to see the rider available more to carry out phases of the demonstration. In 1960 the rider was pulled off on several occasions due to fire assignments.
7. Mr. Roney would like to go into the allotment as early in the spring as possible and wants to have "on date" set on basis of conditions in Harvey Valley regardless of when adjoining ranges are ready to graze.

8. In the future, cattle will be permitted to enter on the basis of vegetative readiness of the Harvey Valley Allotment. Better local readiness standards or indicators need to be developed in order to predict date of readiness three or four weeks in advance of entry. It was decided that before next spring, Hornay's data on range readiness would be analyzed and Rader and Alberico would get together to design a system to improve predictions of range readiness.

9. A preliminary "Statement of Understanding" concerning the Harvey Valley Allotment that had been prepared by Mr. Woolfolk was reviewed. The main discussion point was whether the five pasture rest-rotation should be continued. Donan presented a plan for a four pasture rest-rotation system which would include a fifth pasture to be used under emergency drought conditions and allow strict adherence to the planned treatments in the other four pastures during the demonstration. It was decided to continue the five pasture system. It was also felt that the present fences and employment of a rider would result in satisfactory adherence to planned treatments in the future. The Statement of Understanding was approved with some minor changes. A procedure for handling "show-me-trips" was approved and will be included in the Statement.

10. There is need for criteria for use by the ranger and permittee in deciding, during drought or poor forage years, when to vary the treatment plan and use pastures that are set up for rest during any particular year. Research will work with the Forest and permittee to develop such criteria.

11. It was decided that we should continue to employ a rider for this allotment. During the demonstration period this rider will be financed from special range funds allotted to the forest, permittee contributions, and other forest funds. The permittee has agreed to contribute $500.

12. The Forest plans, in 1961, to make a toe-point survey of the allotment using the same procedure that is used in analyses of other allotments.

13. The position taken in our March 1960 meeting, regarding no further cultural treatment (spraying, revegetation, etc.) until a complete evaluation of the allotment is made, was reaffirmed. Fencing and
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WILL BE CONTINUED.

14. ANOTHER MEETING WILL BE HELD AFTER THE 1961 GRAZING SEASON TO DISCUSS 1961 MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENTS, AND FUTURE PLANS.

TWO OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS BETWEEN RANGE RESEARCH AND THE DIVISION OF RANGE & WILDLIFE WERE DISCUSSED:

1) IT WAS AGREED THAT REED AND EVANKO WILL MEET WITH THE LASSEN REGARDING PLANS FOR A GRAZING STUDY OF RESEEDED STANDS OF CRESTED AND INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS AT THE WILEY RANCH. THE FOREST WILL LET THE REGION KNOW IF IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE FINISHED IN TIME TO START THE STUDY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1961. IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT ACTUAL GRAZING TRIALS CANNOT GET STARTED UNTIL 1962.

2) EVANKO WILL SET UP A MEETING WITH THE MENDOCINO TO SEE WHAT CAN BE WORKED OUT ON A GRAZING STUDY OF THE POWDER HOUSE TYPE CONVERSION AREA.

cc: J. WOOLFOLK PSWF&RES (2) LASSEN
TO: Joe Woolfolk
PSPF&RES

FROM: E. R. Doman, Chief, Range & Wildlife Management

DATE: December 8, 1960

SUBJECT: Analysis and Plans

Reference to Hormay's report of October 7, 1960 on his trip to the Modoc.

I have carefully reviewed this report and I appreciate Gus' suggestions regarding management systems for the Tucker and Potter pasture cattle allotments. This should be helpful to the forest people in their management planning.

The suggestion for dual use of the sheep range by both sheep and cattle is not in accord with longstanding servicewise or regional policy. The Region's policy regarding Common Use of Range is found in paragraph 207.2 of R-5 supplement to FSM title 8 of the old manual. We are currently in the process of including this as a supplement to the new Forest Service Manual. I am not acquainted with any research findings which indicate that such dual use is a desirable practice from a multiple resource viewpoint. Most of the Modoc ranges are also important from wildlife habitat and watershed standpoints. Am I wrong in my belief that a perennial grass cover gives better watershed protection than a cover of annual weeds and annual grasses? My feeling is that wherever we have basically perennial bunchgrass range and a seed source of native perennial bunchgrasses our objective should be to work toward restoration of the former bunchgrass type. In fact, the vegetative condition score cards that we currently use in our allotment analysis give ratings to perennial bunchgrass types in direct relation to the number of hits on the desirable perennial species.

Joe, I do not propose to tell Gus what to say in advising the forests regarding grazing management. However, I do not believe it is good practice for any Forest Service employee to suggest that a forest use a procedure that is contrary to policy. It might be helpful to Gus to review the grazing management sections of the F.S. Manual and Handbook. Also, since he will be advising in other regions, you may wish to have him review these regions' supplements.

I would appreciate it if in the future Gus' reports on trips to Region 5 forests are submitted to this office. We can then send them on to the forest with any comments we care to make.
TO: A. L. Hormay
FROM: E. J. Woolfolk

SUBJECT: Extension, Grazing Management

The attached copy of a memorandum from Doman illustrates the need for establishing a few rules of procedure or guidelines in your extension effort on forests of this region as well as in other regions. One or two of these have occurred to me and others listed here have been suggested to me. Mostly, however, they have grown out of the review of your recent reports of visits and it is likely that additional comments may be received from others in the near future.

I believe some of your early efforts should be directed at a complete review of the 2200 section of the Forest Service manual which I believe deals with the administration of national forest ranges. This section sets forth the policies and procedures under which the administration of such areas is carried out and these, of course, should be thoroughly known and applied by you before you can actively go very far in making suggestions for improvement in administration or livestock management. I am sure this section is available at the station but should you find that it is not, it can be secured from the Range Division in the Regional Office. I suggest you set this job up with high priority for the very near future. In this relation you note that Doman has suggested a careful review of the regional supplements to the manual and handbook prepared by the regions. This should be done as a first action when you arrive in another region.

In the future when a visit to another region is definitely planned and the schedule known, I would be glad to have you prepare a memorandum to the director of the station within that region for my signature which would apprise him of this forthcoming visit and invite a station representative to accompany the group. This may more properly be handled by the range people in the region which you expect to visit, but if done, oversights will be avoided.

I am also asking Doman to assign someone from his office whenever possible to accompany you on visits to forests in this region. I view this as being worthwhile from the standpoint of increasing understanding of rest-rotation and other grazing management practices between the two divisions. Also it may make your job a little easier on the ground since I am sure regional office participation will
increase understanding by the local forest personnel. In cases in which Doman cannot supply a travelling companion from the regional office he will ask that forest that the supervisor if possible or the range staffman at least, arrange to accompany you. I think this will give more assistance to visits to the various forests and perhaps to some extent avoid misunderstandings which eventually are very likely to occur.

You will note Doman's request in the attached memorandum to route your reports to the forests through his office. I believe we should be careful in the future to handle these reports accordingly. The fact that they have not been so handled to date is entirely my responsibility. I believe we should try in the future to observe these guides. I feel sure that their observance will facilitate this important extension work which you are conducting.

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Attachment

EJWoolfolk:mm
Everett Doman

J. F. Thornton, Forest Supervisor, Modoc

Analysis and Plans

Referring to your letter of 12/8/60 to Joe Woolfolk.

Gus Hornay’s comments in his memo 4200 of 11/30/60 that was transmitted to us and particularly his report on the Sheep Range Problem were a result of a request I made of Gus Hornay.

The request was made with a full realization of the region’s policy on common use and our objectives of re-establishing a perennial vegetative cover on this type of range. The question to a large extent was academic but not without some practical considerations. Because of my request Gus Hornay should not be criticized on this report.

Several reasons prompted this request and to understand them fully requires a knowledge of the history of use of this range area.

Prior to its inclusion in the Modoc National Forest in 1920 this area received unrestricted common use by cattle and sheep. From 1920 until 1950 common use was permitted, spring use by sheep and summer use by cattle. Both sheep and cattle permittees were happy with this arrangement.

In 1950 with the construction of the Dry Lake-Clear Lake fence we started eliminating some of the dual use by splitting off the Tucker C & H allotment. At this time we also drew lines on a map in the rest of the large common use range that confined the sheep use but because of lack of natural barriers and funds for fencing did not control the rest of the cattle use to cattle ranges so we have had some common use on the sheep ranges. We realized this at the time but it was a step in a long range plan in eliminating or controlling common use. It is still our plan to continue to do so.

The present O’Conner Livestock Company plan to fence and free range sheep in this area fits in with our overall objectives of controlling cattle use.

Present knowledge of this area indicates that along with some development work we can take care of existing obligations for livestock and leave wildlife its fair share of forage. While it is also our objective to increase livestock use in the future, because of the wildlife picture, we will want to evaluate actual use under controlled conditions for several years before we do so.
Range areas on this juniper-sage type that are being used by sheep and with little or no use by cattle are turning to bunchgrass ranges. Sheep from these areas do not do as well as on weedier areas and areas where cattle have cropped the bunchgrass closer gives the sheep more weed feed and a better chance at new growth of bunchgrass. For these reasons sheep permittees do not object to some cattle use. I suspect that this could produce a more productive antelope range also. These were my basic reasons for asking Gus if it would be possible to maintain that range under controlled use in something less than a climax condition. Free ranging of sheep I am sure will help in getting better sheep gains on bunchgrass ranges and eliminate some of the objections by sheepmen to a climax type range.

As far as sheep use is concerned, we do not want to confine them to too small an area. We may have to make a certain amount of controlled use on sheep ranges by cattle for a few years until such time as we can completely rotate sheep and cattle ranges. Maybe by that time we will find that under controlled conditions as to numbers, season of use, etc., common use is compatible to watershed, forage and wildlife.

At any rate, we are finally getting set up to control cattle use and complete the start we made in 1949 and 50.

cc: Joe Woelfalk
    Pacific Southwest Exp. Station

[Signature]
FOREST SERVICE  SAN FRANCISCO II, CALIFORNIA

Forest Supervisor, Lassen N.F.

E. R. Doman, Chief, Division of Range & Wildlife Management, By

Analysis and Plans (Harvey Valley Allotment)

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 21, 1960.

We have no available F.Y. 1961 funds for completing the improvements at Wiley Ranch prior to the 1961 grazing season. Therefore, you will probably have to delay the start of this study until F.Y. 1962.

In addition, and unless we get more money than in F.Y. 1961, we may not be able to provide over $1,000.00 for the Harvey Valley riders salary in F.Y. 1962.

We are hopeful that F.Y. 1962 will provide allotments of funds from the Washington Office which will allow us to continue the two programs as planned.

cc: PSW&RES
Range

If Mr. A. L. Horneay is still available, as mentioned in your letter of August 29, 1960, we would like to have him help us in R-2 in 1961. Two weeks would be a minimum and three weeks would be better, anytime between July 1, and September 30.

/s/ B. K. Crane