Information Memo No. 65-147
Expires 5/30/66

To: SD's, DM's
    Chiefs, RS&T--DSC and PSC

From: Assistant Director, Resource Management

Subject: BLM Policy Statement in Range Management

September 2, 1965

The following is a BLM Policy Statement in Range Management which is to be published in the "American Cattle Producer".

BLM Policy in Range Management

Where does range management and domestic livestock grazing fit into the Bureau of Land Management's multiple use resource management program? Are there proposed changes in emphasis in range administration? Will livestock grazing continue to be an important use of public lands?

These are questions being asked--understandably--by livestock operators who have licenses or permits to graze public lands. The Bureau offers here a statement to help clarify its range management policy. We hope this statement will provide a better understanding of the problems involved and will lead to greater cooperation between livestock operators, other users of public lands, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Range Management Objectives - The Bureau's objectives in range management probably differ little from the range management objectives of most livestock operators. We in the Bureau may place more emphasis on making sure to accommodate other users of the public lands, but even on this point it is gratifying to see how many ranchers are truly multiple use oriented. Essentially, the Bureau's goal is to improve the forage production on poor and fair condition ranges and to maintain a sustained yield of forage on the good condition ranges. We don't expect to develop every acre of range to its maximum physical potential, but we do hope to improve and maintain the public lands at a desired level of forage production in harmony with watershed protection and other resource uses. We expect livestock grazing to continue to be a major use of public lands and the maintenance of stable local livestock economics in public land states is one of our major goals.

To achieve these range management objectives will require greater emphasis on management by both the range user and the Bureau. As our adjudication program is completed more attention will be given to rotation, flexible
In establishment of new allotments Bureau personnel will work with the ranchers to make sure the allotments are of adequate size for proper grazing management. We will continue to establish both group and individual allotments. Group allotments have advantages where numerous small operations are involved. Each proposed allotment will be evaluated on its own merit.

Also, in the determination of size of new allotments we will need to take into consideration the realistic potential production of the area and not just existing grazing capacity. It is not difficult to understand why this requirement for new allotments is stressed. If allotments are made without consideration of potential, a situation may develop where substantial rehabilitation programs result in development of forage far in excess of original qualifications. We are dubious that each livestock operator gets his fair share of the range but we don't think anyone is entitled to more than his fair share.

Allocation of Excess Forage - On most public lands the potential does not exist for excess forage development above that needed for class 1 qualifications and wildlife use. Many areas will probably never produce sufficient forage for the existing class 1 privileges.

In some areas, however, excess forage has already been developed and in others the potential exists, through rehabilitation and proper range management, to develop forage far in excess of existing class 1 requirements. In limited situations this may be as much as five times that needed for class 1 privileges.

In areas where excess forage now exists or will be developed the following priority of allocation will be used:

a. Provide for wildlife and all class 1 grazing privileges.

b. Provide forage or cover to meet the watershed and additional wildlife needs. This may include shift of grazing use from steep, frail, or other areas that are unsuitable for grazing use.

c. Shift of class 1 qualifications from other range areas where reductions are needed. (This shift may be temporary during a rehabilitation period).

d. Existing operators with class 1 qualifications will receive their proportional share of class 2 privileges with other qualified class 2 applicants (the procedure for allocation is in the revised BLM Manual for Grazing Administration for Inside Grazing Districts).

All proposed action on allocation of excess forage and class 2 grazing privileges will be presented to local advisory boards for their recommendations.
carrying capacity of the range. Big game (especially deer) concentrate on browse species while cattle utilize mostly grass. Continued single use by deer will result in decline of browse and increase of grass. Cattle grazing during early spring and summer will reduce grass competition and improve the browse cover. However, late summer and fall grazing of critical wildlife habitat by livestock may result in overuse of the browse since livestock make more intensive use of browse species after grasses cure.

DISTRIBUTION
D&RM  -  5
RPM   -  1
712a   -  0
SCD, HE

5
Mr. A. L. Hormay  
Pacific Southwest Forest  
and Range Experiment Station  
P.O. Box 245  
Berkeley, California  94701  

September 3, 1965  

Dear Mr. Hormay:  

Enclosed, for your review, is a proposed Rest Rotation Management Plan for the N. Boyd Tenney Grazing Allotment located northeast of Kingman, Arizona which you visited last winter prior to your teaching sessions in Albuquerque, New Mexico.  

We would appreciate, at your convenience, comments regarding this proposed plan. Please accept our gratitude for your past and continuing good cooperation.  

Sincerely yours,  

[Signature]  

[Name]  
Acting District Manager  

Enclosures
Memorandum

TO: Director, PSW
    Attn: E. G. Dunford

FROM: Kenneth W. Parker, Director, Range Management
      and Wildlife Habitat Research

SUBJECT: Range and Wildlife Habitat Programs
         (Harvey Valley)

File No. 4210

Your reference: 8-26-65

AIRMAIL

Mr. DeNio and I have considered the nine proposals for future activities
in Harvey Valley as set forth in Jack Reppert's memorandum of August 23.

These are essentially the same as those considered at our meeting of a year
ago last June in Susanville. Mr. DeNio has been in telephone communication
with Mr. Doman regarding NFRM responsibilities. It looks to us like the
situation is well in hand. Best wishes for a successful meeting
October 21-22.

cc: Doman, R-5
    Lassen N. P.
    Mr. DeNio, WO
State Office  
316 North 26th Street  
Billings, Montana 59101

September 7, 1965

Instruction Memo MSO 65-67  
Expires: 12/31/65

To: District Managers  
From: State Director - Montana

Subject: Rest-Rotation Grazing Review

Mr. Hormay will review and discuss District rest-rotation plans during the week of September 13-17. (See Inst. Memo No. 65-400).

Following is Mr. Hormay's schedule for the subject review:

Sept. 14 - Malta District - Leave Billings 8:00 a.m.  
Sept. 15 - Lewistown District - Leave Malta 9:30 a.m.  
Sept. 16 - Billings District - Leave Lewistown 10:00 a.m.*  
Sept. 17 - State Office Conference Room #3426  
8:00 a.m. - 12 Noon - Miles City District  
1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. - Dillon District

* Billings District personnel will meet in the State Office Conference Room #3426 at 2:00 P.M.

1 Enclosure  
Encl. 1 - Inst. Memo No. 65-400

cc:  
Director - 712a  
A. L. Hormay (Airmail)

(Signed) Harold Tysk

Warren K. Sandau: hjs
Mr. A. L. Hormay  
Pacific S. W. Forest & Range Ex. Station  
P. O. Box 245  
Berkeley, California 94701

Dear Mr. Hormay:

Will you please return the Thompson Creek-Crump Reservoir cattle allotment map. We would like to photograph it. You may have it for your record when we finish.

Please do not fold it if possible.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

H. Max Bruce  
District Manager
Chester E. Conard  
District Manager  
Baker District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
P. O. Box 591  
Baker, Oregon 97814  

Dear Mr. Conard:  

In response to your letter of August 31, I am returning herein  
the map and data you sent me on the Pritchard Creek  
allotment.  

Sincerely yours,  

A. L. Hormay  

A. L. HORMAY  
Range Conservationist  

Enclosures
TO: Director, PSW

FROM: Kenneth W. Parker, Director, Range Management and Wildlife Habitat Research

DATE: September 9, 1965

SUBJECT: Employment and Status Changes (Hormay's detail)

Thank you for the August 30 copy to you from the Bureau of Land Management regarding the negotiation of a six-month detail to that agency for A. L. Hormay. This is indeed commendatory to the Forest Service as well as to Gus. Please convey our compliments to him.

Since the assignment is to help in training of BLM personnel, it reminds us of a job that Gus was to have done for National Forest Resource Management. This was the preparation and assembly in written form of training materials that he used for training Forest Service personnel several years ago. As far as we know, this has not been done, and we believe the obligation should be fulfilled. We would appreciate knowing of its status.

[Signature]

Ray 9-14
H. Max Bruce, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 429
Lakeview, Oregon

Dear Mr. Bruce:

I am returning the entire Thompson Creek-Crump Reservoir
allotment file, including the map you requested, on the chance
you should need more than the map information. I would
appreciate having the material returned for my file.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Hormay /etc

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures
September 14, 1965

August L. Hormay
Range Conservationist
Pacific Southwest Forest &
Range Experiment Station
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, California 94701

Dear Mr. Hormay:

This is in reference to your No. 4210 dated June 23, 1965.

The program is shaping up pretty well for the Range Management Short Course to be held in Corvallis, Oregon, February 21-25, 1966. In order that we can finalize plans for the short course, I would certainly appreciate confirmation of your availability to participate. We feel that with your experience in the field of grazing systems, you will make an invaluable contribution to the training session. Certainly the rest-rotation system is receiving considerable amount of attention in the west. We certainly feel that we need you to develop and discuss this system with us.

As mentioned in the letter of June 7, we are prepared to furnish you with an honorarium to cover your travel expenses.

I look forward to hearing from you and sincerely hope that you will be able to join us and participate in this training session.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dillard H. Gates
Range Management Specialist

DG:bc
RP Training BLM
Sept 14, 15 1965
Montana

Werner P. Landau
Montana S.O.

Ranger

Unit 2

Ranger

Unit 2

Resource Area Manager
Valley Resource Area

Resource Area Mgr.
Blaine Resource Area

Range Aid
Staff

Admin. Acd.

RGE. MGR. - Volleyma
(Temporary)

Range Technician
Res. Div.

Range Manager

Range Biologist

Glacier Resource Mgr.

Range Tech

Realty Specialist

Admin. Branch

Valley RMA

Resource Division

Bureau of Land & Wildlife

A.M.L. Humphrey 254
Mr. A. L. Hormay  
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range  
Experiment Station  
Box. 245  
Berkley, California 99701

Dear Mr. Hormay,

Enclosed is our proposed rest rotation grazing system. We are proposing a three pasture system. This allotment lends itself very readily to dividing into three pastures because natural barriers divide it except for the two proposed fences shown on map #1.

Under this proposal, each of the pastures have essentially the same carrying capacity. You will note that pasture #3 is larger than the other two but also contains a large amount of waste and barren areas.

Precipitation is estimated at about seven inches with heaviest precipitation being during August, September, and October.

We are looking forward to visiting with you on your next trip to Utah.

Sincerely yours,

Evan L. Rasmussen  
District Manager

Enclosure
Memorandum

TO: Forest Supervisor, Lassen N.F.  
FROM: E. G. Dunford, Assistant Director  

SUBJECT: Range Programs (Harvey Valley Evaluation)  

I agree with you that there is need for a preliminary meeting among ourselves to iron out plans for Harvey Valley. We were in error to overlook this necessary step. The September 22 date is agreeable.

Since there will be some rather long-range aspects of the program to discuss, I would like to sit in on the meeting. Unless an unavoidable conflict develops, I will be there.

cc: Doman, R.O.  
    Beppart

EGDunford:etr
BLM RR Training

LEWISTOWN
Montana

Sept 16, 1965

Montana

John Nesselhut
Bill Cutler
Charles G. White
Jerry S. Meegesh
Earthy Coulin

Warren A. Frye
Robert Wieman

Ranger, Con.
Range Cons.
Forester
Range Mgt. Student
Dist. Mgr.

Judith River
Roundup Unit
Operator
Kenya, E. Africa.

Lewistown
Montana

Ranger
Assistant Engineer

Bill

Supervisor
Assistant Engineer

RR Training  BLM
Sept 17 Lewist Billings
Montana

Name  Title  District

Frank Barnes  Range Manager  Dillon
Kenneth Kuhlmann  Range Conservationist  Dillon
Donnie Pena  Range Conservationist  Miles City
Gary W. Langballe  Range Conservationist  Miles City
Dick Ellison  Range Conservationist  Belle Fourche
Lanny M. White  Range Manager  Miles City
Kenneth Wilen  Range Manager  Billings
Buell Kusche  Range Manager  Billings
Dan Solomon  Chief, RANGER  Billings
Wally Chapin
Richard J. Johnson  PROJECT MGR
Fred Wadhams

H. Irene Sorenburg  B. L.M.

Dwaine

Dwaine
Memorandum

TO: Chief
FROM: John R. McQuire, Director, By

SUBJECT: Status Changes (Hormay's detail)

ADNAIL

In Parker's memorandum of September 9 he refers to Hormay's commitment for completion of a training guide.

Hormay has been working hard on this project during the past spring and early summer. He has a rough draft completed and is at the point of sending it around for review. He is on a 2-week tour for the Bureau of Land Management and will not return until September 27. We will check on the exact status of the guide at that time and let you know.

cc: Hormay
EGDunford:etr

E.O. Dunford
September 20, 1965

Mr. A. L. Hormay
Pacific S. W. Forest & Range Ex. Station
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley 1, California

Dear Mr. Hormay:

Thank you for your prompt action. We are returning the Thompson Creek-Crump Reservoir plan and map for your file.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Thomas J. O'Kelly
Acting District Manager
Landers, Wyo.
Sept 20, 21, 1965
RR training

W. F. Colt - unit mfr. Worland

Ed Malott - Out Manager

Rick Melven Range Com.

Dick Whale Range Com. Lander

Bob Backlund Range Com.

Robert M. Herren Range Specialist Lander

Leonard Lawson Range Sc. Lander

Gary Setty Area Mgr. Worland

Gary Con. Worland

Donald E. Reard

Ron Harvey Range Com. Casper, Wyo.

Jim Hicks Range Com.

Ron Louden Range Com. Casper

Jule Williams Range Com. Lander

Jule K. Godbee Range Cons. Worland

James C. Copler Range Mgr. Lander
RR Training
BLM
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Title

Sept 22-23, 1965

District Office

Name

Lloyd M. Hardy

Range Conservationist

Pinedale

Raymond K. Johnson

Range Manager

Rawlins

Harry C. Hansen

Range Mgr.

Rawlins

Carl A. Larson

Asst Dist Mgr.

Rawlins

Andrew W. Rankin

Range Manager

Rock Springs

Jim Franke

Ranger

Rock Springs

John J. Comish

Ranger

Rock Springs

Raymond K. Jorgenson

Range Manager

Rock Springs

Harry C. Hansen

Range Mgr.

Rock Springs

Don Watson

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

William Miller

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

Pat Womelt

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

Alfred B. Burt

Range Tech

Rock Springs

Larry Ray

Range Tech

Rock Springs

Jerry Whalen

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

Bill Jordan

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

Don Bisco

Range Cons.

Rock Springs

Charles S. Collins

Range Mgr.

Rock Springs

Frank Moley

Range Eng.

Rock Springs

Neil Earlhart
Mr. A. L. Hormay, Range Conservationist
Pacific Southwest Forest & Range Experiment Station
1960 Addison Street, P. O. Box 245
Berkeley 1, California

September 23, 1965

Dear Mr. Hormay:

Attached are two rest rotation formulas for your review. Both were developed for the same Riggin Grazing Association pastures.

As you know from your visit here, we have problems selling this formula (or really selling rest rotation) to the Soil Conservation Service so that we can plan them on intermingled private-public lands. They have asked that we send our plan to you for review.

Exhibit A is the original formula planned. After your visit, we felt probably some revision was needed to stress seedling establishment rather than vigor of plants as vigor was pretty well taken care of. You also suggested that, if there was any question about the date of seed ripening on Green Needlegrass, we next graze the pasture which was just ending a year and a half of rest for seedling establishment.

These suggestions resulted in the changes in the formula reflected in Attachment B. We feel the revised formula is superior to the original. Do you concur, or is there a better possibility? We are probably limited to four (4) pastures.

Attachment 3 is the Grazing Plan we wish to propose to the Soil Conservation Service for use in the Riggin Grazing Association Management Plan.

SCS's biggest objection, of course, is that in Great Plains Program Contracts "Proper Use" cannot exceed 50 percent of the key species. The unequal size of pastures (1 and 4 are smaller than 2 and 3) will necessitate heavier use on these pastures. Do you feel that this will seriously hamper the workability of this rest-rotation grazing plan?

Any other comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Nyles L. Humphrey
District Manager

Attachments
### Grazing Formula

- **State**: Montana
- **Agency**: BLM
- **District**: Custer
- **Allotment**: Riggins Creek
- **Acres**: 9122
- **Kind Stock**: Cattle
- **AUs**: 311
- **AUMs**: 1868
- **Season**: 5/1 to 10/31
- **Forage Use**: 45%
- **Key Species**: Bluebunch wheatgrass
- **Plant development**: Start growth, Flowering, Seed ripe, Regrowth (seed)
- **Date**: 7/1?

#### District Plan - Treatments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5/1</th>
<th>6/1</th>
<th>7/1</th>
<th>8/1</th>
<th>9/1</th>
<th>10/1</th>
<th>11/1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>GRAZE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>REST</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>REST</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed Plan - Treatments

- **Topography**: Rolling
- **Date**: 9/3/69
- **Name**: Rader B. Strohling

---

*Attachment A*
**Grasing Formula**

State: Montana  
Agency: BLM  
District: Malta  

Allotment: Raggis Acre  
Acres: 9123  
Kind Stock: Cattle  

Acre: 311  
AUMs: 1848  
Season: 5/1 to 10/31  

Forage Use: 45%  
Key Species: Green needlegrass, Western wheatgrass  

Plant develop.  
Start growth: Flowering  
Seed ripe: Regrowth (seed)  

Date:  
6/15  
7/15  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District Plan - Treatments**

- Rest  
- SR?  
- 50% Grazed  

**Suggested Plan - Treatments**

- 45%  
- 100%  

Topography: Rolling  
Date: 9/23/65  
Name: Nolon & Stockly  

4151 Total (100%) AUMS Capacity
C. Grazing Plan - Riggin Grazing Association Management Unit #1.  
(Proposed revision 11/1/65)

1. Management Unit #1 - Rest-Rotation Grazing Plan.

| (1) 1512 Ac. | 339 AUM |
| (2) 2978 Ac. | 566 AUM |
| (4) 1813 Ac. | 384 AUM |
| (3) 2819 Ac. | 579 AUM |

Schematic Sketch of Unit #1 showing pasture number, acres, and estimated carrying capacity under a continuous grazing system.

\[
\text{Total AUMS} = 1868 \quad \frac{1868}{1868} = 535 \frac{3}{3} \]

**TREATMENTS DEFINED**

**Treatment A.** -- Begin grazing season on 5/1. Graze as long as forage is available and livestock conditions indicate. Move to pasture treatment D.

**Treatment B.** -- Rest until seed is set. **Do not** graze until seed on Green Needlegrass is mature. Then graze heavily for trampling of seed into ground. Graze until 10/31.

**Treatment C.** -- Rest for the entire year to allow seedling establishment.

**Treatment D.** -- Rest until this pasture must be used following the treatment A use. This rest allows further seedling establishment. Move to the treatment B use as soon as Green Needlegrass there has produced seed. You can go back into this pasture later if necessary.

**COMMENTS ON THE SYSTEM**

1. For best results with this grazing formula, it is important:

   a. That livestock be held in Treatment A pasture **as long as possible** (considering the wishes of the operator and good of the livestock.)

   b. That livestock are in Treatment D pasture for as short a time as possible (also considering the livestock). In above average growing seasons consider skipping Treatment D pasture.
c. That no livestock be on Treatment B pasture until seed has set and preferably fallen to the ground.

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{d. That all or most of the livestock be in Treatment B pasture at the same time (for trampling of seed).}
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
e. Where fencing permits, to let livestock drift naturally from Treatment A pasture to D pasture. It will be beneficial if all the livestock are in the Treatment B pasture together to help in trampling of seed.
\end{array} \]

**SEQUENCE OF TREATMENTS BY PASTURE AND YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Repeat 1966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sequence is represented graphically as follows:

1966
\[
\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
C
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
A
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(3) \\
D
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(4) \\
B
\end{array}
\]

1967
\[
\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
B
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
C
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(3) \\
D
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(4) \\
A
\end{array}
\]

1968
\[
\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
D
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
B
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(3) \\
C
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(4) \\
A
\end{array}
\]

1969
\[
\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
A
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
D
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(3) \\
B
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(4) \\
C
\end{array}
\]
September 27, 1965

Dr. Dillard H. Gates
Range Management Specialist
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Dear Dr. Gates:

I regret the long delay in replying finally to your kind invitation of June 7, 1965 to attend the range course at Corvallis this coming February. I have been awaiting clarification of a 6-month detail with the Bureau of Land Management this fiscal year. The assignment has now been arranged. In fact, I just returned to Berkeley today from a two-week trip into Montana and Wyoming for this agency. This new assignment and pressure of my regular research makes it impossible for me to attend your conference.

Again I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Horman

A. L. HORMAN
Range Conservationist

ALHorman:ctr
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
FIELD CORRESPONDENCE

Place Box 267
Place June Lake, Cal. P. 93526
Date Sept. 27, 1965

Dear Roger,

The approximate total size of the Sherwin Grade deer herd is 2000. Approximately one half of the deer winter in the area from North's Meadow to Pine Creek. The numbers of deer will vary 200± from year to year. The period of time when the deer are in the winter range is from November thru March.

Please let me know if there is any other information that I can furnish you with.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Typed Name]

"Gigi"
Nyles L. Humphrey  
District Manager  
Bureau of Land Management  
Box B  
Malta, Montana 59538

Dear Nyles:

Grazing formula B that you are suggesting for the Riggins Grazing Association pastures is about the best that can be formulated for four pastures. It should provide adequate rest for maintenance of plant vigor and establishment of reproduction. The sequence of treatments by pasture and year should read as follows rather than the way you have it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>C A D B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>D B A C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>A C B D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>B D C A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the forage use figure of 45 percent for the entire allotment is realistic, you should have enough capacity to operate the plan under present stocking and under present differences in pasture capacities. Average forage use in the three grazed pastures calculates out to 60 percent. Taking pasture size into consideration and assuming the most restricted situation—use of the two smallest pastures (1 and 4) in the fore part of the grazing season as in 1968—forage use in grazed fields calculates out as follows:

| Pasture 1  | 63 percent (on June 15)  |
| Pasture 4  | 36 percent (on July 15)  |
| Pasture 3  | 36 percent (on Sept. 1. Assume food storage is completed) |
| Pasture 3  | 85 percent (end of season)  |
| Pasture 2  | 0 percent (rested)   |
If the move from pasture 1 into pasture 4 is made 10 days before flowering time (roots are well formed by this time) use in pasture 1 comes to 49 percent and in pasture 4 to 47 percent. Thus forage use during the critical green period is less than 50 percent in all pastures. However, as you know, palatable species on preferred grazing sites will be closely used in spite of rather moderate use of the forage as a whole. The rest in your formula assures maintenance of these plants and all others grazed more heavily than the proper use level. Adherence to a particular use level for any species or the forage as a whole is unnecessary because sufficient rest is provided to offset the harmful effects of full use of the most readily damaged species.

As you are aware the pastures are not ideally laid out for the best handling of livestock. Two years out of four the cattle will have to be rounded up and moved from the pasture receiving treatment A to the one receiving treatment B. A lane through pasture 3 connecting pastures 1 and 4 may be justified to obviate these deliberate moves.

Strive to get the cattle to move into new pastures on their own. Management will then consist simply of opening gates to the proper pastures at the proper time. The cattle can be allowed to graze freely in all fields after the fields are opened to grazing. Thus where the animals can move from field to field one quarter of the allotment would be available for grazing up to flowering time, one half up to seed-ripe time, and three quarters thereafter until the end of the season. Put another way—treatment A pasture would be open to grazing season long, treatment D pasture would be open from flowering time on and treatment B pasture from seed-ripe time on. The stockman can of course restrict the animals to any field he wishes. The dates livestock are allowed to start grazing on the various fields are most important. However, temporary concessions on earlier grazing can be made even here if needed to get under way.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasture</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Nos Use</th>
<th>AVMs Use</th>
<th>Cap. AVMs</th>
<th>Use %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Start Season - Mining</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>7.47</td>
<td>63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seedripe-complete</td>
<td>L 162 = 364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seedripe-complete</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>7.87</td>
<td>36 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3       | Complete Storage -  
  start season | 2.0     | 6.22      | 12.46     | 85 %   |
| 2       | Rest.       | -        |           | 12.46     |        |
| 4       | Mining - Seedripe | 1.0     | 3.11      | 8.72      | 36 %   |

| Total   |           | 1.333   | 4.44      | 12.46     | 47 %   |

If period of grazing in unit ends 10 days before flowering.

If period of grazing in unit starts 10 days before flowering.
Myron H. Allen  
Acting District Manager  
Phoenix District  
Bureau of Land Management  
3041 Federal Building  
Phoenix, Arizona 85025  

Dear Myron:  

The grazing plan for the upper portion of the Tenney Allotment looks good. I suggest, however, you use three of the four pastures each year and strive to get two growing seasons on seedling roots to insure appreciable seedling establishment. A suggested plan is attached. It should provide adequate rest for maintaining plant vigor.

The way water is located you should not have any difficulty in getting the cattle to move into adjoining fields by themselves. The suggested plan would operate as follows.

Start grazing in the treatment A pasture about the start of the growing season. This pasture should have some old growth in it to go along with the new green feed. To insure old growth reserve it may be necessary to push the cattle out of this field into the treatment A and B fields the previous winter. After flowering time when seedling roots have completed the second growing season open gates to the treatment D pasture. Leave gates open and allow animals to run freely between the A and D pastures. At seed-ripe time open the treatment B pasture to grazing. Here too leave gates open so animals can graze freely in all three grazed pastures. If the stockman wishes he may of course restrict the animals to any of the grazed field he wishes after the fields are opened to grazing.

Answering your questions: (1) Rest-rotation will work on Arizona ranges. (2) Whether a cultural practice is economically justified depends on the specific case. If you can establish a stand of forage it can be brought to full production and maintained under rest-rotation grazing. (3) Rest-rotation grazing can be applied effectively to both yearlong and
seasonal ranges—generally more easily to yearlong ranges. (4) Plan distribution of water and location of fences so rounding up of livestock is unnecessary. (5) Rest-rotation grazing applied in low as well as high precipitation areas. The present plan can be operated without deviation from principles with 75 percent of average forage production. With half of average forage production, theoretically all available forage would be utilized. Even under complete use the range would be maintained but rate of reproduction establishment would be slowed. Under prolonged periods of drought and reduced forage condition stocking would have to be reduced as always.

Hope these suggestions are helpful and the best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. HORMAY
Range Conservationist

Enclosures
Grazing Formula

State: Arizona  Agency: BLM  District: Phoenix

Allotment: N. Boyd Tenney Acres 17.840  Kind: Cattle  Season: May 1 to Aug 30

AUs: 265  AU/1s: 3180  Forage use: 60%  Key species: Asm Oh Bg Bg CE

Plant development: Start growth flowering seed-ripe regrowth (semi)

Date: May 1 June 1 July 15

District Plan - Treatments

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Start growth → Flowering → Semi-ripe

May: Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr

Suggested Plan - Treatments

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<tr>
<td>D</td>
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<td>Rest roots</td>
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<td>RR-GL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topography: Rolling plateau

Date: Sept 30, 1965

Name: A. Brimmy
Grazing schedule

Stock moves A-D-B

BLM Tenney Phoenix

1966

1967

1968

1969

Sept 30/65

Hornay