November 5, 1982

Beef Webb Co.
1999 Shepard Road
St. Paul, MN 55116

Attention: Mr. Paul Andre

Dear Mr. Andre:

Jim Robbins, Lee Newspapers, Helena, Montana, called me a few weeks ago that he had written an article on rest-rotation grazing of interest to the Beef Webb Company and that the company planned to publish and circulate it in December. He asked if I would furnish you a few slides to illustrate points in the article. They are enclosed. I sent you several to choose from.

Illness prevented me from getting the slides to you sooner. Hope they are not too late. They are originals. Please return them as soon as you finish with them.

The following may be helpful to you in selecting suitable slides.

1. The vegetation on western rangelands has been heavily deteriorated by improperly managed livestock grazing. Desirable plants have been reduced—in many places killed out altogether—and replaced by undesirable ones.

   Photos
   (1) 6674 Grassland type invaded by sagebrush as the grass was killed out by grazing.
   (2) 8866 Bluebunch wheatgrass type converted by livestock grazing to a shrub type, dominated by sagebrush and rabbitbrush.
   (3) 24,987 A site once covered with grass—a small remaining patch shows in the center foreground—is now covered mainly with rabbitbrush. Pine trees are also invading the site.
   (4) 23,204 Undesirable weeds, the showy flowering plants on the slope in the foreground, have increased at the expense of more desirable grasses and broad leaf herbs.
   (5) 20,655 Undesirable weed species buttercup and wild carrot (yellow flowers) and silver sagebrush now dominate the plant cover on this meadow, which was once clothed mainly by grasses, sedges, and rushes.
2. The plant cover has been thinned resulting in soil erosion and loss of land production capacity.

Photos
(6) 2305 Sheet erosion on a meadow site.
(7) 19,359 Gully erosion in a ravine bottom.
(8) 12,042 Sheet and rill (gully) erosion on a hillside, sagebrush type.
(9) 15,030 Stream bottom channel erosion.
(10) 19,128 Gully erosion in a meadow site.
(11) 23,297 Sheet erosion, Northern Great Plains grassland type.

Vegetation and soil changes resulting from mismanagement of livestock grazing have seriously reduced the production of livestock and other vital renewable resources on western ranges, such as wildlife, fish and game, water, and esthetic and recreational values.

The range has been deteriorated mainly by continuous year in-year out grazing, not by overstocking as commonly thought. Even with the lightest stocking the most productive sites on the range--meadows, riparian bottoms, swales and benches and gentle slopes near water--are invariably closely grazed because of the natural preference of these sites by livestock.

3. With continuous grazing the vegetation on preferred grazing areas is invariably deteriorated.

Photos
(12) 7399
(13) 19,382

Continuous grazing is conventional grazing practice and is used more widely on both public and private ranges than any other method of grazing. With such grazing, ranges continue to deteriorate.
However, the vegetation on preferred grazing areas and the entire range can be improved to site potential and maintained with rest-rotation management of grazing.

Photos
(14a) 889 An eroded area in a meadow at the start of a rest-rotation grazing program.

(14b) 2917 Repeat of area shown in 889 after 7 years of rest-rotation grazing.

(14c) 15,383 Repeat of area shown in 889 after 22 years of rest-rotation grazing. (By the end of the tenth year, the results were the same as shown here.)

(15a) 16,289 A weedy, eroded livestock concentration area at the start of a rest-rotation grazing program. (The program started in 1976.)

(15b) 22,982 Repeat of the area shown in 16,289 after 5 years of rest-rotation grazing. The heavy grass cover consists mainly of basin wild rye and bluegrasses.

With rest-rotation grazing, the range can be maintained and improved with the heaviest practical stocking and closest use of the vegetation.

Photos
(16a) 16,145 Heavy close use on a preferred grazing area.

(16b) 20,809 Repeat of area shown in 16,145, showing the vigorous, luxuriant growth on the site after 4 years of rest-rotation grazing.

(17a) 17,544 )
) Descriptions as for (16a) and (16b).

(17b) 20,792 )
Three pastures are needed to practice rest-rotation grazing on summer ranges--those grazed during the green period. Two of the pastures are grazed and one rested each year so as to provide for restoration of plant vigor, for seed production, for planting of seed by livestock trampling, and for establishment of seedlings.

A different number of pastures may be needed on winter ranges, depending on the kind of vegetation.

Maximum production of livestock and all other renewable resources can be obtained with rest-rotation grazing.

Mr. Andre, if you have questions please call me at my home in San Francisco any day after 6:00 PM Pacific Standard Time. The telephone number is 415/587-3155.

Sincerely,

A. L. "Gus" Hormay

enclosures
F.C.C.
% George Baker
Dell, MT  59724

Dear Mr. Baker:

Enclosed is an actual use questionnaire for grazing on the Price Creek allotment. Please complete the form carefully and return it to this office by December 10, 1982. Your grazing fee and allotment grazing capacity will be determined from this statement, so complete the form as accurately as possible.

Be sure you sign and date the form at the bottom.

Sincerely,

Harry R. Coe griffe
Area Manager

Enclosure

Jack Schild
Acting Area Manager

Dan Kruger  New Manager
Bergen back to work for them
August Hormay  
101 Acadia Street  
San Francisco, CA  94131

Dear Gus:

Lois Olsen and Chase Hibbard flagged in the fencelines for the three pasture rest rotation system on the East-West French allotment this fall. The fenceline will be put in according to the proposal you gave Chase.

A stocking rate has been determined for the allotment. The carrying capacity is based on primary range as well as secondary range which should be converted to primary when the system is implemented. Assuming that two-thirds of the forage will be taken each year the stocking rate will initially be set at 280 pair for three months, or approximately 1100 animal unit months. Two or more spring developments are also needed. If you have no objections I would like to start the rotation in the east pasture to enable us to develop the springs in the west pasture. This general area has also traditionally received the least amount of grazing (Section 23 in particular) under the present system.

I would appreciate any additional comments or suggestions you have in setting up the system and on the above proposals. If you are in this area next summer I would like to inspect the allotment with you, as the system should be operational at that time.

Sincerely,

Maurice W. Anding  
District Ranger