6-27-95

Hi Gus:

Here is the article mentioned to you. Sorry I didn't get it to you sooner.

Hope all is well with you.

Will we be seeing you one of these days?

Best regards.

Jack
Our Public Lands

Season's Splendor
Livestock Kept Moving

Rest-rotation is applied simply by moving livestock from area to area during the grazing season, thereby giving designated portions of the range respite from the nibbling herds. This can be accomplished primarily by proper fencing; in some cases, by control of livestock water. During the “rest” periods, the plants gain time needed for a new thrust of growth before the livestock are permitted to return to the “rested” area.

In addition to recapturing their vigor for new growth, the grasses yield a better crop of seed which, in turn, is planted by hooves of the returning animals. This brightens prospect for perpetuation of the grass crop. It also means better control of undesirable grass species. Increased production and reproduction of forage plants mean greater range capacity for livestock and wildlife, also protection of water resources, plus all the aesthetic benefits to man.

Rest-rotation pilot projects are being established in each of BLM’s 50-odd grazing districts. By testing the system under many combinations of soil, vegetation, and climate, range experts hope to attain a dependable evaluation of the results. For one thing, the tests should give definite clues as to conditions necessary for the success of the method.

As a tool of range management, rest-rotation can be successful only in the degree of cooperation between the Bureau and the range user. Each of the rest-rotation projects established to date has been developed cooperatively by the user and Bureau technicians.

When the grass has been sufficiently grazed, it is time for the cattle to move on to “greener pastures,” giving the grazed grass a chance to regain its vigor.