



File Code: 2230

Date: February 22, 2022

Dear Mr. Fain,

This document serves as your 2022 Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Grapevine Allotment. This AOI is part of your Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, section 8(a).

**I. AUTHORIZED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS/PERIOD OF USE/APPROVED NON-USE**

Your 2022 Authorized Use Request has been approved and you are authorized the following livestock numbers and periods of use:

90 Adult Cattle (cow/calf)	3/01/2022-2/28/2023
10 Bulls	3/01/2022-2/28/2023

**II. GRAZING SCHEDULE**

Annual stocking level (annual authorized livestock numbers and dates) are considered approximate. The actual dates and numbers may change due to many variables. The annual stocking level is based on current and expected forage production. The planned use period in a pasture and livestock numbers can/should be adjusted if conditions change, either shortened or lengthened, depending on forage availability but not in excess of the permitted numbers and utilization levels in key areas.

**Changes to the grazing schedule will be made only with prior Forest Service approval**

The following is the planned grazing sequence for the 2022 grazing season:

PASTURE NAME	PLANNED GRAZE PERIOD	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
Powerline	3/01-3/15	25 Head
Hideout	3/01-5/31	30 Head
Grapevine	3/01-5/31	70 Head
Grapevine Trap	Working Cattle	70 Head
Hideout Trap (private)	Working Cattle	30 Head



Mingus/Hideout	6/01-8/31	30 Head
Lower Grapevine	6/01-8/31	70 Head
Hideout Trap (private)	Working Cattle	30 Head
Grapevine Trap	Working Cattle	70 Head
Powerline	10/01-2/28/2022	25 Head
Hideout	9/01-2/28/2022	30 Head
Grapevine	9/01-2/28/2022	45 Head

**Rested Pastures for the 2022 Grazing Season:** None

### **III. RANGE IMPROVEMENTS**

#### Range Improvement Maintenance

Range improvements assigned to you for maintenance have been identified in red on the permit maps of your term grazing permit. These improvements are to be fully maintained annually to comply with permit requirements (Part 2, section 8i). Any maintenance you perform must conform to the standards specified by your District Rangeland Management Specialist. The grazing permittee is responsible for all maintenance materials, supplies and equipment necessary to properly maintain all range structural improvements. The Forest may replace range structural improvement materials and/or supplies at the end of the improvement's life; when maintenance and repair is no longer feasible to keep the improvement properly maintained and functioning.

New projects will be implemented only with prior approval and after a successful completion and clearance of both biological and archeological surveys from Forest Service personnel.

New fencing will be done to USFS standards and guidelines.

**\*\*Please note that you must notify the District Rangeland Management specialist at least 60 days prior to beginning any maintenance work that requires the use of heavy equipment (i.e. maintenance of earthen stock tanks).**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Completion</b>
Powerline/Mingus Pastures	Continue to rebuild "Hideout" fence	2/28/2023

### **IV. RESOURCE MONITORING**

#### Allowable Grazing Intensity/Utilization Guidelines

##### Grazing Intensity

Grazing intensity is defined as the amount of herbage removed through grazing or trampling during the grazing period. Grazing intensity would be managed to allow for the physiological needs of plants, as a result, the planned use period indicated in the Grazing Schedule (section II) in a pasture may be lengthened or shortened depending on forage intensity in key areas.

### Forage Utilization

Utilization is defined as the proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). It is a comparison of the amount of herbage left compared with the amount of herbage produced during the year. Utilization is measured at the end of the growing season when the total annual production can be accounted for and the effects of grazing in the whole management unit can be assessed. This allowable use level includes both livestock and wildlife. If use levels in key areas exceed the maximum allowable use before livestock enter a pasture, the pasture will not be used.

### Upland Areas:

A maximum allowable intensity/utilization level in upland areas during the growing season is 30-40% (depending on the included species list) on key perennial grass species, up to 50% on key perennial grass species during the dormant season, and 50% of available growth leaders of shrubs.

### Riparian Areas:

A maximum allowable intensity/utilization level in riparian areas is 40% on key grass, rush, and sedge species, and a maximum allowable utilization level of 20% of available growth leaders on key woody species under 5 feet.

### Permittee Monitoring

The permittee will document the following items on the enclosed Actual Use Form during the 2022 grazing year: 1) Actual Grazing Period 2) Actual Livestock Numbers.

The permittee is encouraged to participate in intensity and utilization monitoring.

**\*It is very important that the Actual Use Form is completed and submitted to your Rangeland Management Specialist at the end of the grazing year.**

## **V. SALTING AND PROTEIN BLOCK PRACTICES**

Proper salt and protein block location can be a good tool to aid in livestock distribution and they will be used in a manner to spread livestock utilization throughout the pasture. A detailed description of the Prescott National Forest Salting and Supplemental Feeding policy can be found in Part 3 of your term grazing permit on page 5.

**Page 5 of the Term Grazing Permit:** Do not place mineral or salt within one-fourth (1/4) mile of water including riparian areas for the purpose of management of livestock is prohibited. This includes the use of salt to gather livestock.

## **VI. PORTABLE WATER HAULING**

Temporary sites for portable haul water may be needed and should be used as necessary to assist in livestock distribution. Sites need to be approved before troughs are placed on site, may need archeological clearance. All troughs need to follow the same conditions as if they were permanent; like wildlife ramps/logs, placed on flat ground, etc.



## **VII. DROUGHT MANAGEMENT**

To aide in determining the initial livestock numbers the Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and the US Drought Monitor Report was discussed. The SPI and the US Drought Monitor showed our area is currently in non-drought status (SPI value 0). The on-going drought was emphasized by USFS personnel as being a top grazing management concern and that utilization and distribution was key to success.

See Allotment Management Plan (AMP)

## **VIII. GRAZING STRATEGY**

The management of pasture moves will be based on both a plant forage phenology scheme and proper allowable grazing use. Pasture rotations would be planned in the spring but may be modified later in response to environmental changes, like drought or a wet season.

Livestock pasture moves will be completed within a five (5) day period, where feasible, and livestock will be actively herded from one pasture to the other. Once a pasture move occurs, cattle are not authorized to graze outside the newly occupied pasture. In the event cattle escape the assigned pasture (i.e. pasture gates left open, cattle guards become filled, cut fences, etc.), the permittee will return the cattle to the correct pasture in a timely manner. Preventing livestock from grazing adjacent allotments, your allotment's rested pastures, or from re-grazing previously used pastures is the permittee's responsibility.

Permitted livestock (cow/calf/heifer/bull) will be run together as a single herd until the bulls are removed from the cow herd. Gates are to be left open at waterlots when cattle leave a pasture if not used by the neighboring pasture.

## **IX. FIRE**

Please use caution during all ranch activities that could potentially start a fire. All ranch vehicles must be equipped with an axe, shovel, and water bucket. All open camp and branding fires require a ten-foot fire ring cleared down to mineral soil.

During periods of critical fire danger, the Forest Supervisor may declare a Red Flag Alert or issue other special orders. Under these conditions, the building or use of fires, the use of power saws, heavy equipment, ATV's and other motorized equipment may be prohibited on Forest Service land. All Federal, State and Local fire restrictions and regulations must be observed.

Report all fires to the Prescott National Forest Fire Dispatch Office at 928-777-5700. Cooperation in the reporting, prevention, and suppression of fires will be expected as specified in Part 2, section 10 of your Term Grazing Permit.

## **X. TRAVEL MANAGEMENT**

The Prescott National Forest designated a system of roads and trails that are open to motor vehicle use in 1989 through Forest Plan Amendment #4. Motor vehicle use off the designated road system by the permit holder to conduct activities associated with administration of the term grazing permit is allowed under the terms and conditions of the term grazing permit.

## **XI. PERMIT CONDITIONS**

These Annual Operating Instructions are a part of the Term Grazing Permit as provided for in Part 2, Section 8(a). They comply with the standards and guidelines found in the Forest Plan. Failure to follow any of the terms and conditions specified in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of your Term Grazing Permit may result in suspension or cancellation, in whole or in part, after written notice. (Refer to Part 1, Section 3, of your permit.)

If you have any questions or wish to discuss anything further, please feel free to contact Seth Ratering at (928) 567-1121.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Todd Willard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "T".

TODD WILLARD  
District Ranger



## RANGE ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

and reproductive capacity of the plants. Proper use is based on the morphological and physiological characteristics of each species. Keep in mind that the plant needs can be provided for over several growing seasons and may not necessarily be provided each year. However, the grazing schedule must provide sufficient plant recovery time to offset those times the plant is overgrazed during the growing season.

To compensate for the poor production years, the proper use factor must be conservative when related to average annual precipitation. The proper use level may vary with differences in range condition class and season of use and intensity of management.

The proper use level of several species has been determined on fair or better condition rangelands:

A GENERAL GUIDE TO PROPER USE OF FORAGE SPECIES 1/

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Range in Fair Condition</u>
Agropyron smithii	Western wheatgrass	Agsm	40%
Andropogon saccharoides	Silver bluestem	Ansa	30
Andropogon scoparius	Little bluestem	Ansc	35
Aristida divaricata	Poverty three-awn	Ardi	40
Aristida glabrata	Santa Rita three-awn	Argl	40
Aristida longiseta	Red three-awn	Arlo	30
Elypharoneuron tricholepis	Pine dropseed	Bltr	40
Bouteloua chondrosioides	Sprucetop grass	Boch	30
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats grass	Bocu	35
Bouteloua eriopoda	Black grass	Boer	30-40
Bouteloua filiformis	Slender grass	Bofi	40
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue grass	Bogr	30
Bouteloua hirsuta	Hairy grass	Bohi	30
Bouteloua rothrockii	Rothrock grass	Boro	45
Danthonia	Timber oatgrass	DANT	25
Festuca arizonica	Arizona fescue	Fear	25
Heteropogon contortus	Tanglehead	Heco	30
Hilaria belangeri	Curlymesquite	Hibe	30
Hilaria jamesii	Galleta	Hija	30
Hilaria mutica	Tobosa	Hisu	30
Koeleria cristata	Junegrass	Kocr	30
Lycurus phleoides	Wolftail	Lyph	30
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deergrass	Muri	30
Muhlenbergia montana	Mountain muhly	Mumo	30
Muhlenbergia emersleyi	Bullgrass	Muem	20
Muhlenbergia porteri	Bush muhly	Mupo	25

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## RANGE ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Range in Fair Condition</u>
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	Popr	40
Scleropogon brevifolius	Burrograss	Scbr	10
Sitanion hystrix	Squirreltail	Sihy	30
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali sacaton	Spai	25
Sporobolus contractus	Spike dropseed	Spco	25
Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand dropseed	Spcr	25
Sporobolus interruptus	Black dropseed	Spin	30
Stipa neomexicana	N. M. feathergrass	Stne	20
Trichachne californica	Arizona cottontop	Trca	30

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These are guidelines as amended by nearly 50 years experience by the National Forests in Region 3 and were developed primarily under continuous year-long grazing systems. Intensive management systems with varying periods of use will provide different levels of allowable use.

**Actual Use Monitoring Form**

**Allotment Name: Grapevine Year: 2022 - (3/1/2022 to 2/28/2023)**

Pasture Name	*Actual Graze Period	*Actual Livestock Numbers	AUMs Used

• Permittee Fill in Sections with an \*.