2210

SEDOW ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Globe Ranger District

Tonto National Forest

Revised 1/84 DF
See 2219 dated 1/84

Prepared By: George C. Martinez — 11/30/79
George C. Martinez, Range and WL Staff — Date

Agreed to By: James A. Griffin — 11-26-79
Griffin & Griffin, Permittee — Date

Submitted By: David M. Stewart — 12-6-79
David M. Stewart, District Forest Ranger — Date

Approved By: James L. Kimball — 12-18-79
James L. Kimball, Forest Supervisor — Date

I. DESCRIPTION

The Sedow Allotment is located on the northeast corner of the Globe Ranger District and encompasses 40,723 acres.

The topography varies from gentle to extremely rough. For the most part, the allotment is considered relatively gentle and livestock can use most of the range.

Elevation ranges from 2,500 feet to 6,300 feet; however, most of the allotment lies between 4,000 to 5,000 feet. This does not affect grazing livestock yearlong because what little snow is received melts within a few days.

Two system roads and paved highway 60 dissect the allotment and provide excellent access. Most of the Salt River area and the surrounding topography is not accessible by vehicle.

The allotment is reasonably developed, although many of the improvements are old and in need of reconstruction. Fences for the most part are adequate to accommodate a grazing system; however, to effectively control livestock heavy maintenance and/or reconstruction is essential. Water developments could accommodate a management system under light stocking, but additional waters are needed to effectively utilize the range under the proposed stocking level.

A. Management Units

The Sedow Allotment is composed of five large pastures as follows:

JU
East X4
West X4
4Y
Storm Canyon

In addition, there are seven smaller pastures named as follows:

Indian Gardens
Reveg
Steer
Big Horse
Little Horse
Brushy
Home

1. JU Pasture

The JU pasture which lies on the northeast corner of the allotment, consists of approximately 8,040 acres. The central part

of this unit is comprised of relatively gentle open benchlands dissected by steep canyons. The range is classed as very poor to fair. The eastern edge is primarily steep side slopes, much of which is not easily accessible. Riparian zones are encountered along Nesbitt, Bushy, and Hess Canyons.

2. East X4 Pasture

The East X4 pasture encompasses approximately 3,280 acres of relatively gentle open grassland country. Most of this unit is classified as poor to fair range condition. Sevenmile Wash, a riparian bottom, runs along the eastern boundary of this unit. This unit contains some browse but the capacity is based primarily on grass.

3. West X4 Pasture

The West X4 pasture lies on the south central portion of the allotment and consists of approximately 5,240 acres. It is characterized by flat open mesa tops and moderately-steep side slopes on most of the unit. A narrow strip along the southwestern edge is characterized by steep pinyon-juniper and chaparral-covered slopes. Range condition in this unit ranges from poor, along the mesas tops near Walnut Spring, to fair along the southern boundary.

4. 4Y Pasture

The 4Y pasture contains approximately 11,927 acres. All but the southeast corner of this unit contains extremely rough terrain. Vegetation on the southeast corner is primarily turbinella oak and ceanothus. The remaining area contains sideoats, hairy grama, ceanothus and coffeeberry growing on steep slopes. Range conditions are rated as very poor over much of the unit.

5. Storm Canyon Pasture

This pasture is located along the southwest corner, contains 7,640 acres, and is characterized by dense chaparral stands, with small grassland openings along the southern end. The northeastern end is largely characterized by mountainous slopes with moderately dense stands of pinyon-juniper. The northwestern part of the unit contains a sparse stand of turvinella oak, catclaw and ceanothus. Range conditions range from fair on the south end to very poor along the northern areas.

6. Smaller Pastures

The smaller pastures, which include Indian Gardens, Steer, Big Horse, Little Horse, Home and Brushy, encompass approximately 920, 880, 680, 360, 200, and 560 acres respectively. All of these pastures, except the west end of the Brushy pasture, are characterized

by open grassland. Steer, Indian Gardens, and Big Horse pastures are in fair condition and are improving. Little Horse, Home and the east end of Brushy pastures are in poor condition. The western half of Brushy pasture is characterized by dense stands of chaparral, while some herbaceous vegetation is found growing in small openings, the unit is improving.

The Reveg pasture is comprised of 1,840 acres and is situated on nearly flat terrain. Approximately 500 acres were root plowed in 1969 and seeded to weeping and Lehman lovegrass. Seeding was successful on approximately 300 acres. The eastern half of this unit is characterized by open grassland vegetative types which appear to be improving. Along the western half of this unit turbinella oak, catclaw, ceanothus and hollyleaf buckthorn make up the vegetative community. Overall, the unit shows signs of improvement.

B. Type of Operation and Animal Husbandry

The livestock operation is a cow-calf-yearling, with yearlings sold in May following the year of their birth. Bulls are grazed with the cows throughout the year and, as bulls become unserviceable, they are replaced with young bulls from outside bloodlines. Occasionally bulls are replaced from with the herd. Replacement heifers, selected in May, are subsequently shipped to Vernon, Arizona, where they graze on private pasture during the summer. In November these heifers are brought back to the ranch and placed into the breeding herd to replace cull cows.

Livestock were tagged during 1977. Green tags were applied to livestock within the 4Y pasture; blue tags were used on the X4 and JU portions of the allotment. The intent of using two colors of tags was to allow the permittee control of two separate herds grazing on the allotment. The tagging system also served to identify the livestock from a range adaptability viewpoint. Livestock from the X4 and JU side may not do as well on the steep rough country as cattle native to the 4Y unit.

Tagging also served to verify the actual numbers on the allotment. The program revealed 477 cows (tagged) and 44 bulls (untagged) were on the allotment. Since that time, the permittee accounted for 6 additional livestock. The count on 1/1/78 should reflect 483 cows, 44 bulls and 18 horses for a total of 545 animal units. At the present time, tag numbers are recorded by the permittee as livestock are moved into a unit. This practice will continue to be employed as an aid in determining actual use and death losses.

Problems were encountered in tag colors used. Blue colored tags tend to fade and unless examined closely they appear green in color. A different colored tag will have to be employed to provide for more contrasting colors.

Since January, 1977, livestock on all but the 4Y unit has been grazed on a four-pasture rest-rotation system. Three to four moves are made each year and are scheduled to coincide with normal spring and fall livestock working periods. The base herd on all but the 4Y pasture is usually moved into the Reveg pasture in April, May and/or June to allow for flushing and breeding. The yearlings are moved into the Steer pasture during April and shipped on or before May 31.

Yearlings are sold through the Gila County Cattle Growers' Association sale in Globe. The timing of this sale usually commands a premium price for yearlings. During 1978, Mr. Griffin topped the sale at Globe.

C. Permitted Numbers

Term Permit # 12-188 issued 12/31/75 to Griffin & Griffin, lists the following as permitted numbers on the Sedow Allotment:

800 cattle	1/1 - 12/31
60% yearlings*	1/1 - 5/31
40%	1/1 - 11/30

* yearlings are the progeny of the cattle shown above.

D. Season of Use

The annual application is approved for yearlong use by grown stock and yearling carryover 1/1 - 5/31. This winter-spring use by yearlings is a continuing practice dating back to early use of the Forest. The practice results in yearlong breeding and the use of the production of annuals for yearling gains. Yearlong use by livestock is made possible by the mild winter climate.

E. Problems and Conflicts

The permittee and Forest Service agree the 800 cattle yearlong plus Natural Increase permit is excessive for the allotment's current capability. The primary problem centers around the allotment's capability to currently carry 540 animal units yearlong plus N.I. The most important factors which will determine the numbers of AUM's to be grazed are the level of livestock distribution and grazing system achieved. Some of the distribution problems can be corrected through the development of waters in lightly used areas. Nonetheless, efforts exerted by the permittee to strategically locate salting areas, movement and distribution of livestock, and control of waters are essential for successful implementation of the system.

The management plan calls for extensive financial investment by the Forest Service. The permittee will undoubtedly have to expend some of his dollars to install range improvements when materials are provided. Some of these impacts can be mitigated by entering into cooperative agreements for range improvement work which calls for cost sharing.

As recreational use increases, vandalism of range improvements continue to become an ever increasing problem. Public damage on proposed water developments can be mitigated to some extent by using metal and concrete for construction, and screening facilities from view. Gates left open by the public can negate positive effect to be gained by rotational grazing. Installation of cattleguards on the more heavily travelled roads (loop road) can remedy some of this impact. Maintenance of gates and hard to close gates, plus the use of "Please Close The Gate" signs will serve to encourage motorists to keep gates closed.

II GOALS

A. The long range goals for the Sedow Allotment Management Plan are:

1. Provide forage for livestock and wildlife on a sustained yield basis by realizing the production potential of the land.

2. Improve and enhance wildlife habitat by considering the needs of food and cover of all rare and endangered, game and nongame species.

3. Maintain and improve water quality and soil stability by increasing the density and vigor of herbaceous vegetation.

4. Provide for grazing 600 cattle yearlong by increasing the availability of forage.

B. Short range objectives for the Sedow Allotment Management Plan are as follows:

1. Increase the production of desirable grass species on sites suitable for grazing from the current 300 pounds per acre to 800 pounds per acre on sites which have this potential.

2. Improve range conditions from very poor and poor to fair and good in areas which have this potential.

3. Reverse the downward trend in soil and vegetation in areas which are not presently improving.

4. Provide for regeneration of riparian vegetation.

5. Continue to improve livestock distribution.

6. Increase desirable plant density and effective ground cover.

C. Specific objectives for the Sedow Allotment Management Plan are identified by grazing unit.

1. JU Pasture Objectives

a. Continue to improve livestock grazing patterns.

b. Limit use of perennial grasses to 60% in key areas (mesas north and west of New Corral Spring), identified on the attached map.

c. Encourage use of browse species (ceanothus, hollyleaf, buckhorn) up to 50% along the western half of the unit.

Proposed water developments, Bronson Tank, Bronson #2 Tank, Timber Tank, Timber Spring, Timber Spring and pipeline, and Bear Cub horizontal well, along with placement of salt or supplemental feed in lightly-used areas (but not in soft areas) and altering seasons of use, will help to achieve these objective.

2. East X4 Pasture Objectives

a. Continue to improve livestock grazing patterns and encourage use of north-facing slopes.

b. Limit use of perennial grass to 60% in key areas (western edge of the unit) identified on the attached map.

The proposed Rock pipeline, along with placement of salt in unused areas, moving livestock to the back side of the unit, and controlling waters at the Home Corral, Steer and East X4 wells, will serve to meet this objective.

3. West X4 Pasture Objectives

a. Improve livestock grazing patterns by encouraging use of the south and western reaches of the unit.

b. Limit use of perennial grasses to 60% in key areas (Walnut Spring and the mesas west of the headquarters) identified on the attached map.

c. Encourage use of browse along the western edge of the unit up to an allowable use of 50%.

Proposed water developments, Cavey horizontal well, and West X4 tank will help to meet all objectives. Equally important will be proper placement of salt, movement and/or physical distribution of livestock upon entering the unit. In addition, closing of waters at Walnut Spring and at the Double Corral Spring area will serve to meet this objective.

4. 4Y Pasture Objectives

a. Limit use to 50% on browse species (ceanothus and hollyleaf buckthorn) in key areas (south east corner of unit) identified on the attached map.

b. To improve soil stability and increase grass density on steep slopes, limit use to 25% along Blackjack Mountain and Salt River breaks.

These objectives can be accomplished by developing the following waters, White Ledges Tank, 4Y Tank, Yankee Tank, and Granite Spring, salting away from water, limiting the number of livestock in this unit to 100-150 head during the grazing period and by altering season of use.

5. Storm Canyon Pasture Objectives

a. Improve livestock grazing patterns by encouraging use of Black Mountain, Steer Mountain and the east slope of Storm Canyon.

b. Limit allowable use of perennial grass to 35% along Steer Mountain and east slope of Storm Canyon.

c. Encourage use of browse species (ceanothus, mountain mahogany and hollyleaf buckthorn) up to 50% along the head of Yankee Joe Canyon and Sevenmile Canyon.

d. Encourage use of black grama up to 35% on Black Mountain area.

e. Limit allowable use of browse species (ceanthus and hollyleaf buckthorn) at 50% along the north and western end of the unit.

f. Limit use to 60% on perennial grass in key areas (area south of Little Walnut Spring) identified on the attached map.

The first four objectives can be met by developing additional waters (Sevenmile tank, Storm tank, Black Mountain tank, Walnut pipeline extension, Monument tank and Walnut well and storage). Objectives e. and f. can be met by improving distribution with achievement of the first four objectives. Salting on Black Mountain, east slope of Storm Canyon and head of Yankee and/or supplemental feeding in Yankee Joe area can also help to achieve objectives a, b, c, and d.

6. Objectives for Smaller Pastures (Big Horse, Little Horse, Brushy and Indian Gardens)

a. Improve livestock grazing patterns by encouraging use of lightly-used portions of these units.

b. Limit use on perennial grass to 60% in key areas (east end of Big Horse Pasture and north end of the Indian Gardens Pasture) as identified on the attached map.

c. Limit use of perennial grass to 45% along the north half of the Indian Gardens Pasture and east half of the Big Horse Pasture.

These objectives can be achieved by developing the following waters: Big Horse tank, Steer pipeline. In addition, salting on the north side of the Big Horse and Brushy Pastures, and on the ridge southwest of the headquarters will help meet this objective.

7. Reveg Pasture Objectives

a. Encourage use of introduced perennial grasses (lovegrass) up to 60%.

b. Encourage use on browse (ceanothus and hollyleaf buckthorn) along the western half up to 50%.

c. Increase the abundance of weeping and Lehmann lovegrass.

In order to accomplish objectives a. and c., this unit will receive periodic winter use. Objective a. can be achieved by employing spring or summer grazing.

8. Steer Pasture Objectives

a. Encourage use of the east end of the unit.

b. Increase the abundance of grass species on the west side.

These objectives can be achieved by developing water (Steer tank) on the west side of the unit, salting on the northeast corner, and by altering season of use.

IV. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. Numbers of Livestock

Through permittee cooperation, term permitted numbers were adjusted from 800 cattle yearlong, 60% NI 1/1 - 5/31 and 40% NI 1/1-11/30 to 540 cattle yearlong plus NI 1/1 - 5/31. In addition, a 5-year nonuse agreement for range protection for 110 cattle and NI above 210 was mutually agreed upon.

A total of 430 animal units plus 210 fixed NI would be grazed under the system during the 5-year life of this plan unless mutually specified.

B. Management Units

1. Phase I (Current Rotation)

Phase I of the system incorporates the current rest-rotation system as illustrated on form R3-2200-18. It allows for rotational grazing by approximately 280 cattle plus NI on all but the 4Y Pasture. The 4Y Pasture will be grazed continously yearlong with approximately 150 cattle until October 1981.

B. Management Units (continued)

2. Phase II (Proposed Rotation)

In order to implement the proposed system as illustrated on form R3-2200-18, several pastures will be combined and grazed as one unit to accommodate winter and summer range.

The following lists the units identified as winter range:

JU, 4Y, Storm Canyon

Two of these pastures will be grazed in combination each year.

The following are the pastures considered as summer range:

East X4 - composed of the East X4, Indian Gardens and Steer pastures.
Reveg - composed of the Reveg, Big Horse and Brushy pastures.
West X4 - composed of the West X4 pasture.

The Little Horse and Home pastures will be used to accommodate horses during the Winter (10/15-4/15) and as sick animal pastures.

The Storm Reveg Pasture to be created upon revegetation of 300 acres will be used to accommodate cattle prior to shipping and/or while moving to a fresh unit.

C. Grazing System

The 6-pasture rest-rotation system identifies both winter and summer pastures and employs the principles of the Santa Rita system which calls for consecutive years of rest during critical plant growth periods. Pastures on the winter range will receive late spring and total summer rest following the first season of winter use (10/15-4/15). They will also receive 18 months of continuous rest following the second season of winter use.

Pastures on the summer range will receive a full year's rest following the 3-month (4/15-7/15 or 7/15-10/15) grazing season.

During a 3-year cycle, each winter pasture will receive 24 months of rest and each summer pasture will receive 30 months of rest.

This system also provides for insurance against drought by having reserve forage in several pastures at any one time. It is also based partially on the principle of high intensity, short duration grazing; a treatment which has produced favorable results on the allotment.

V. DISTRIBUTION AIDS

As already identified, proper livestock distribution will be the key to successfully meet the objectives.

Water

New water developments will serve to aid in improving distribution.

Nonetheless, simple availability of water does not necessarily mean proper distribution will be achieved. Where possible, waters will be controlled by closing gates leading into traps and by cutting off water supplies along pipelines or windmills.

Some waters can be partially or totally controlled and are dependant upon the pasture being grazed. Waters which can be controlled include:

Walnut Spring	Steer windmill
Monument Spring	Reveg pipeline
Brushy Spring	Double Corral spring
Headquarters trough	*Steer pipeline
East X4 windmill	*Walnut pipeline

* These water developments are proposed under this plan.

Salting

The proper use of salt as a management tool cannot be overlooked to successfully improve distribution.

Salting areas will be selected by the permittee and Range Conservationist monitoring the allotment. These sites selected will be at least one-quarter mile from water. Salt should be placed where light use is expected to occur and where livestock are able to graze. The placement of salt in soft areas will be avoided, and the same salt ground will not be used every year. When utilization reaches the allowable use level, salt must be moved.

Horseback Distribution of Cattle

The physical movement of livestock goes hand in hand with the use of water and salt as management tools to improve distribution.

As livestock are moved into a unit, they will be distributed and located on all available waters and salting sites. This will avoid the possibility of large numbers of livestock concentrating in any one area.

Fencing

Livestock-proof fences are an essential part in achieving proper distribution and providing rest to adjoining pastures.

Prior to livestock moving into a unit, fences that need repair will be maintained. Special attention should be given to known, troublesome sections, such as watergaps. As waters are closed off, trapfences will be repaired to assure livestock will discontinue to use the area.

Most of the fences are old and require heavy maintenance to be effective. Three miles of fence were reconstructed in 1978 but additional fences will require reconstruction to assure the system functions properly.

Concentration of Livestock

Confining large numbers of livestock in a single pasture will serve to improve distribution. Employment of this technique will encourage livestock to use remote accessible portions of the range.

VI. OTHER MANAGEMENT AIDS

Tagging of Livestock

A record of tag numbers must be maintained by the permittee. Each year the permittee will provide the District with a list of the tag numbers on the allotment.

Tags should be removed from all grown cattle when sold, and from death loss cattle when the tag is still intact. Livestock purchased or retained as replacements should be tagged before they are placed on the range.

When 10% of the tags originally issued cannot be accounted for, the livestock will be retagged and/or numerically accounted for.

Blue-colored tags will be retained on cattle from the X4 side. Black-colored tags will be used on cattle from the 4Y side.

Supplemental Feeding

Supplemental feeds will be used during late winter and early spring to condition livestock in preparation for breeding. Feed sites will be selected on a yearly basis as mutually agreed to by the permittee and range conservationist. Generally speaking, supplemental feed will be placed in browse areas receiving limited use. Feeding areas will be moved (by either moving the feeder or discontinued feeding at the site) where allowable use levels are obtained.

Controlled Breeding (Phase III)

Controlled breeding and weaning of all calves are planned for 1984, or as soon as the permittee can accommodate this program into his operation. The three pastures within the summer range are such that this part of the plan can easily be accommodated.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION

VII. STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Improvement Name	Responsibility for Construction	Estimated F.S. Cost	Estimated Permittee Cost	Priority
Timber Tank GO Bronson Tank GO West X4 Tank check Gila ~~Storm Tank~~ Steer Tank JU Tank GO. ~~Big Horse Tank~~ NO	F. S. will contract the construction. Permittee to ripwrap spillway if needed and broadcast seed the disturbed area with seed provided by the F.S.	$14,000	$900	1
~~White Ledges Tank~~ NO 4Y Tank Yankee Tank GO	Same as above	7,500	600	1
Black Mountain Tank ? Sevenmile Tank check Gila Monument NO Black Tank & Trap GO no water appl	F.S. will contract the construction (includes lining tank w/plastic and installing pipe through dam). Permittee to fence off the tanks, install drinking troughs outside exclosures and seed the disturbed area. All materials will be provided by the F.S.	10,000	1,000	2
Carney Horizontal well Cavey Horizontal well Bear Cub Horizontal well Done Little Pipe Horizontal well Done	F. S. will contract drilling, casing & capping F. S. will provide materials for permittee to install 50' pipeline and trough	5,000	500	1
Walnut Little Walnut Water System Done 1980 need storage tank	F. S. will drill horizontal well at Walnut & connect this to Little Walnut water system w/ one-half mile of steel pipe. If this does not solve the air lock problems, F. S. will install a 30,000-gallon storage tank. Permittee to connect entire system	13,000	1,000	1

Hold - plenty of water following burn

STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (Continued)

Improvement Name	Responsibility for Construction	Estimated F. S. Cost	Estimated Permittee Cost	Priority
Waltnut Pipeline Extension (1 mile) Subject to Terrain will not allow pipeline	F. S. to contract digging and covering of trench. Permittee to install pipeline & trough plus seed disturbed area. All materials to be provied by the Forest Service	$2,500	1,000	1
Steer Pipeline (3/4 mile) Cannot fence with not allow installation.	F. S. to purchase materials; permittee to install	1,500	500	2
* Rock Pipeline (1.0 mile) or Horizontal Well Done	F. S. to contract digging and covering of trench. Permittee to install pipeline & trough plus seed disturbed area with materials provided by the F.S.	3,500	500	2
Steer Windmill Cannot [illegible]	F. S. to purchase windmill head. Permittee to install facility	1,000	300	1
Timber Spring yes 01/1/82	F. S. to purchase material & permittee to install pipeline and trough	1,000	200	1
Storm Canyon-4Y Fence reconstruction, 2.50 miles hold to be sure fence is in right spot	F. S. to construct	10,000		3
4Y-Haystack Butte Bdry Fence reconstruction, 1.0 miles Done K-day	F. S. to purchase materials; permittee to construct	3,100	1,200	2
West X4 Bdry Fence reconstruction & re-alignment, ~~2.0~~ 3.5 miles (includes N.W. portion & South portion)	F. S. to construct	~~8,000~~ 12,500		3

Hold - F.S. reconstructed R01822 from SW corner to WX4 bdry. (001644) FY82

STRUCTURAL RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (Continued)

Improvement Name	Responsibility for Construction	Estimated F. S. Cost	Estimated Permittee Cost	Priority
Storm Reveg Fence	F. S. to purchase materials; permittee to construct	$4,000	3,200	4
Storm Cattleguard Done	F. S. to purchase and install	3,200		4
4Y Cattleguard Done		3,200		4
Sevenmile Cattleguard		3,200		3
Pancho Spring Done	F. S. to contract cement work; permitee to install forms & pipeline, connect system. F. S. to provide all materials	1 000	100	1
Storm Reveg (300 acres, est.) NO MGMT. WILL TAKE CARE OF	F. S. will contract revegetation of 300 acres IF THE AREA IS SUITABLE & AVAILABLE for treatment	25,000		4
Yankee Burn (800 acres)	F. S. to prepare fuelbreaks, conduct burn & reseed	6,000		4
Reveg II Burn (200 acres)	F. S. to treat and seed	2,000		4
Blackie Trick Tank	F. S. to contruct	6,000	500	1
Indian Garden Stock Tank	F. S. to contract reconstruction; permittee to seed disturbed area	2,000		1
Rock Stock Tank	F. S. to contract reconstruction; permittee to seed disturbed area	1,000		1
Sedow-Hicks Pikes Peak Boundary Fence; 1.0 mi.	F. S. to contract reconstruction	5,000		3

Coop w/ [illegible]

VIII. MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

All range improvements listed under the terms of the permit (CPO 2200-5) will be maintained on a regular basis. Range improvements which are nonfunctional negate the position effects of the management system.

On a yearly basis any improvement needing maintenance will be identified on the annual permittee plan. The specific type of maintenance will be clearly explained and if necessary specific arrangements for improvement inspection will be included as part of the plan.

IX. FOLLOWUP ACTION

A. Annual Inspections

In order to determine the effectiveness of the management system frequent inspections will have to be conducted.

An intensive inspection will be conducted shortly before livestock move out of a unit. The permittee should participate to assure there is a common understanding of the problems, maintenance needs, and opportunities. A minimum of 3 inspections will be conducted annually and possibly as many as 6 may be essential to monitor the system. The permittee will be given written documentation of the inspection.

B. Production Utilization Studies

In order to determine if any or all of the non use can be restored at least one production utilization study will be conducted.

The production utilization study will be conducted during the 4th and or 5th year of non use. This study could be conducted earlier if inspections reveal a significant change in the capacity.

C. Condition and Trend Clusters

In order to compliment the production utilization study all permanent range condition clusters will be remeasured during the 4th or 5th year of non use. These will be compared to the 1978 readings to determine the status of conditions and determine if stocking above 400 cattle plus NI can be justified.

D. Annual Permittee Plan

The annual permittee plan will be prepared jointly and in writing between the Range Conservationist and the permittee. This will be done to assure the objectives of this plan are accomplished. The following items will be identified in the annual permittee plan.

1. Rotation Schedule

As per form 2200-18, subject to modifications as mutually agreed upon a yearly basis.

2. Numbers of Livestock

As per the Class II nonuse agreement.

3. Salting Techniques

Specify the locations.

4. Control of Waters

Specify what and when waters will be controlled.

5. Maintenance of Improvements

Specify methods of construction and responsible parties.

6. Construction of Improvements

Identify methods of construction and responsible parties.

7. Livestock Accountability

Clarify the methods and means to maintain an accurate record of tag numbers.

KEY AREA MAP