

## APPENDIX E

# NORTH LABARGE COMMON AND CALPET COMMON ALLOTMENTS GRAZING SYSTEM/GRAZING TREATMENTS

### Grazing System

The grazing system proposal of the CAP applies to the North LaBarge Common and Calpet Common allotments. AMPs for these allotments will not be completed with this CAP because additional considerations are necessary for resources in the western (summer) pastures which are outside the CAP area. These grazing systems and associated grazing treatments are tentative and will be further refined in the forthcoming AMPs.

The present allocated active use and approximate pasture acreage and AUMs for the North LaBarge Common and Calpet Common Allotments is shown in Tables E-1 and E-2 respectively.

North LaBarge Common and Calpet Common allotments are currently used by cattle only. Cow/calf pairs make up a majority of the use with some yearlings being run in conjunction with the cows and calves. Use dates ranging from 5/15 to 10/31 are inconsistent among the eight users. Consistent periods of use will be necessary to achieve workable management systems on these allotments. Coordination between BLM Range Conservationists and LaBarge Roundup Association members will occur during development stages of the AMPs to reach an agreeable period of use. The BLM preferred period of use in areas similar to these allotments is 5/15 to 10/15. These dates need to be flexible, especially the turnout date, during drought conditions and on years of late range readiness.

The emphasis of these grazing systems will be to rotate deferment throughout the entire area so pastures are not being grazed at the same time every year. Additional cattle movement and grazing in common will be necessary to accomplish this goal. Every effort will be made to minimize major cattle drives during pasture changes, some drift movement between pastures will be feasible in years when adjacent pastures are being used consecutively. Livestock grazing deferment will benefit the range and watershed resources.

Four drift fences are proposed to facilitate the deferred grazing system in the Big Mesa pasture. Fences will be 3-wire, designed to accommodate deer move-

ment. Lay down fences may be used where major deer movement areas are identified. Herding livestock with riders will be necessary in those pastures to be used with two treatments (i.e., Calpet, East Chimney, Trail Ridge, and Pine Grove). Riding to obtain maximum distribution of livestock will be important to the success of this grazing system.

The benefits from grazing deferment include: 1) restoring vigor of livestock and wildlife forage plants, 2) allowing plants to produce seed or rhizomes, 3) reducing fall livestock use on valuable deer winter forage, and 4) leaving available forage for winter wildlife use and spring livestock use.

If grazing can be deferred every 2 or 3 years, forage plants have a better opportunity to reproduce. Grazing after seed maturity affects plants less and allows animals to scatter and trample the seeds into the soil, promoting seedling establishment. By allowing important forage plants to grow unhindered during the period most favorable for their growth, they are able to produce a greater quantity of seed.

Continued fall livestock use on winterfat and Gardner's saltbush appears to be lowering the vigor and reproduction capabilities of these plants. Cattle grazing these ranges in the spring appear to prefer grasses and avoid the shrubs. Periodic fall deferment on these crucial deer winter ranges should restore vigor and reproduction capability of winterfat and Gardner's saltbush.

Crucial to the success of these grazing systems will be: uniform livestock grazing utilization, acceptable utilization levels, and proper design and placement of range improvement projects. The need for coordination between the BLM and the grazing association, as well as coordination within the association, cannot be overemphasized.

The need for flexibility in these grazing systems is recognized due to fluctuations in climate, range readiness, pasture condition, effectiveness of the existing and proposed range improvements projects, future project development, and other unforeseen conditions affecting the management of the range resources.

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### Grazing Treatments

Tables E-3 and E-4 list the grazing treatments that are proposed for the Calpet Common and North LaBarge Common allotments. These treatments are dependent on the implementation and success of the proposed range improvements. The proposed grazing treatments for those pastures outside of the CAP area are included in Table E-4, Proposed Grazing Treatment Formula. The proposed grazing treatments will be given more careful review by the BLM, with the grazing permittee(s), before they become a formal part of an AMP.

In general, treatments are set up on a 154-day use period (May 15 to October 15), each treatment being 25 or 26 days. The length of time for grazing treatments will be adjusted to more accurately reflect the forage available in each pasture. GIS-generated pasture acreages (Table E-2) will help establish a more accurate forage availability in these pastures. The treatment lengths may change before an AMP is completed, but the concept and rotation should remain intact.

**TABLE E-1  
ALLOCATED ACTIVE USE**

Name	N. LaBarge Common	Calpet Common
Flying W Land & Lvst	2,316	0
Harrower, Lillian	0	255
JF Ranch, Inc.	4,434	1,467
Sims, Jack C.	449	0
Milleg, Bill	690	0
C & G Enterprises	566	0
Schaffer, Alice M.	2,636	0
Midway Ranches	1,687	0

**TABLE E-2  
PASTURE ACRES AND AUMS CALPET COMMON AND  
NORTH LABARGE COMMON PASTURES**

**Calpet Common Allotment**

Pasture	Acres		AUMs		BLM	USFS	State	Deeded
	BLM	USFS	State	Deeded				
State	586.72	0	1,635	247.91	?	0	?	?
Calpet	13,592.77	0	139.17	1,045.35	?	0	?	?
Jory	273.60	0	0	548.77	50	0	?	?
Middle Sawmill	358.99	0	11.07	653.15	?	0	?	?
Black Canyon	5,065.46	0	0	0	?	0	?	?

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**TABLE E-2 (Continued)**  
**PASTURE ACRES AND AUMS CALPET COMMON AND**  
**NORTH LABARGE COMMON PASTURES**

North LaBarge Common Allotment

Pasture	Acres		AUMs		BLM	USFS	State	Deeded
	BLM	USFS	State	Deeded				
Wildcat Canyon	11,565.32	0	392.21	153.40	?	0	?	?
Yose Canyon	13,371.36	0	977.35	793.90	?	0	?	?
Hogsback	6,033.32	0	653.15	61.68	?	0	?	?
Dry Piney	5,348.55	0	132.84	553.51	?	0	?	?
East Chimney	17,030.89	0	17.40	159.72	1,700*	0	?	?
West Chimney	16,564.35	0	618.36	50.61	1,100*	0	?	?
Cretaceous	12,598.03	0	28.473	1.63	1,200*	0	?	?
Trail Ridge	9,794.07	827.11	12.65	61.68	1,400*	?	?	?
Pinegrove	9,085.57	11,415.08	632.59	457.05	1,600*	?	?	?

?Accurate pasture AUMs will be available after pasture adjustments are made in GIS. Accurate acreages will help to establish a more accurate forage availability in these pastures.

\*These AUM figures were established during the 1967 AMP revision for the North LaBarge Common allotment. These figures include increases given for sagebrush spraying in the mid-1960s and are questionable according to the 1961-62 range survey.

**TABLE E-3**  
**GRAZING TREATMENT PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION**  
**FOR THE CALPET COMMON AND NORTH LABARGE ALLOTMENTS**

Grazing Treatment Abbreviation	Grazing Treatment Description
Esp	Early spring grazing from 5/15 to 6/09. Turn out on range-ready forage. After 6/09, enough regrowth should occur to permit seed development and dissemination at lower elevations. This treatment should minimize livestock utilization on shrubs.
Lsp	Late spring grazing from 6/10 to 7/05. Best period for livestock weight gain. After 7/05, some regrowth should occur but probably not enough for seed development. However, fall rains may result in good regrowth at lower elevations. Minimal livestock utilization on winterfat and Gardner's saltbush may occur.

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**TABLE E-3 (Continued)**  
**GRAZING TREATMENT PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION**  
**FOR THE CALPET COMMON AND NORTH LABARGE ALLOTMENTS**

Grazing Treatment Abbreviation	Grazing Treatment Description
Esu	Early summer grazing from 7/06 to 7/31. Best period for livestock weight gain. On good growing years some of the grasses (Sandberg's bluegrass, Needle-and-thread, and the rhizomatous wheatgrasses) may be in the seed ripe stage and ready for seed dissemination. This treatment will provide partial growing season rest for plants to improve their vigor and store reserves for future growth and maintenance.
Lsu	Late summer grazing from 8/01 to 8/25. Most grass plants at higher elevations should be fully mature and ready for seed dissemination. This treatment will provide total growing season rest and good seed scatter. If these seeds are sufficiently scattered and trampled, they should germinate under proper climatic conditions.
Efa	Early fall grazing from 8/26 to 9/19. This treatment would allow for total plant rest from grazing during the growing season. Ample livestock forage should be available after the grasses have been allowed to grow ungrazed throughout the normal growing season. Seed should already be dispersed, and trampling will be important during this period. Fall regrowth may be occurring at lower elevations during this period.
Lfa	Late fall grazing from 9/20 to 10/15. This treatment would allow for total plant rest from grazing during the growing season. Ample livestock forage should be very available after the grasses have been allowed to grow ungrazed throughout the normal growing season. There should be some fall green-up during this time period but not as prevalent as early fall grazing because heavy frosts will be retarding regrowth. Some livestock use will occur on winterfat and Gardner's saltbush. Late fall grazing will be alternated with early spring grazing on the lower pastures (areas that include crucial deer winter range) to help promote vigor and seed production of winterfat and Gardner's saltbush.

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**TABLE E-4  
GRAZING TREATMENT FORMULA FOR CALPET COMMON  
AND NORTH LABARGE COMMON ALLOTMENTS**

**Calpet Common Allotment**

Treatment Years	Pastures					
	State*	Calpet		Jory*	Middle Sawmill*	Black Canyon
		South	North			
1 & 2	Esp	Lfa	Efa	Lsp	Esu	Lsu
3 & 4	Lfa	Esp	Lsp	Esu	Lsu	Efa

\*These pasture treatments are set up for AUMs controlled by the JF Ranch. These pastures are made up primarily of private or State land owned or leased by JF Ranch. The 255 AUMs (50 cattle for 154 days) controlled by Lillian Harrower will be scheduled within the Calpet and Black Canyon pastures.

**North LaBarge Common Allotment**

Treatment Years	Southern Pastures*					
	Bird Draw	Yose Canyon	Dry Piney	Hogsback	Pine Grove	
					West	East
1	Esp	Lfa	Esu	Lsp	Efa	Lsu
2	Esp	Lfa	Esu	Lsp	Lsu	Efa
3	Lfa	Esp	Lsp	Efa	Lsu	Esu
4	Lfa	Esp	Lsp	Efa	Esu	Lsu

\*Primary users in southern pastures are Alice Schaffer (2,636 AUMs), Midway Ranches (1,687 AUMs), and Jack Sims (449 AUMs) (a total of 4,772 AUMs).

**Northern Pastures\***

Treatment Years	East Chimney				Trail Ridge	
	North	South	West Chimney	Cretaceous	West	East
1	Esp	Lfa	Lsp	Esu	Efa	Lsu
2	Esp	Lfa	Lsp	Esu	Lsu	Efa
3	Lfa	Esp	Efa	Lsp	Lsu	Esu
4	Lfa	Esp	Efa	Lsp	Esu	Lsu

\*Primary users in northern pastures are JF Ranch, Inc. (4,434 AUMs), Flying W Land & Livestock (2,316 AUMs), Bill Milleg (690 AUMs), and C&G Enterprises (566 AUMs) (a total of 8,006 AUMs).