

Willow Creek C&H Allotment 2011 Annual Operating Instructions

Salmon-Challis National Forest
Lost River Ranger District
Mackay, Idaho

Approved By: /s/ Diane L Weaver 4/9/2011
Diane L. Weaver Date
District Ranger

Prepared By: /s/ Carmela Leavitt 4/6/2011
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Rangeland Management Specialist

Accepted By: /s/ Gordon Fulton
Dickey Livestock, Gordon Fulton Date
Permittee

/s/ Jake Johnson 4/6/2011
Rena Ranch, Scott Johnson Date
Ranch Manager

Below are your Annual Operating Instructions (AOI) for the Willow Creek Allotment. This AOI addresses Forest Service administered lands within the Willow Creek Allotment. Please review your Term Grazing Permit for grazing utilization, range improvement maintenance, and salting standards. This AOI reflects information discussed at the meeting on April 6, 2011. The Willow Creek allotment is cooperatively managed with BLM lands. Actual on-dates and off-dates are dependent on range readiness and when allowable use standards are met. The Forest Service may approve changes to the grazing rotation in consultation with the permittees to address range condition situations that may occur due to weather related circumstances.

Permitted Cattle Authorized

<u>Permittee</u>	<u>Cow/calf/Term/HM</u>	<u>Non-use</u>	<u>Cow/calf/2011Season/HM</u>	<u>Brand</u>
Dickey Livestock	108 6/1-9/30 433 HM	106 HM	108 7/1-9/30 327 HM	
Rena Ranch	126 6/1-9/25 485 HM	307 HM	150 6/10-7/15 178 HM	

<u>Grazing Unit Rotation</u>	<u>Estimated Days</u>		<u>Estimated Days</u>
Dickey Livestock		Rena Ranch	
Double Springs/Willow Springs ¹	46 7/1-8/15	Double Springs	0
Poison Springs	46 8/16-9/30	Rock Creek	28 6/18-7/15
BLM Seeding	5/18-6/30	BLM Whisky Springs	5/26-6/18
Total Days	92		28

¹Re-growth on riparian grass species is not expected to occur along Willow Creek in the Willow Springs Unit due to the later time of year livestock will be in the unit; therefore please watch this area and ensure livestock are removed from the unit in a timely manner so as not to exceed the 4 inch stubble height requirement. You are authorized to put up a temporary electric fence around Willow Springs if you feel this will help with cattle management. It will also be important to ride the allotment frequently once cattle have been moved to the Poison Unit to ensure they don't return to the Willow Springs Unit and the Willow Creek area.

Dates reflect FS portions of use; BLM on date is 5/16. Normal off dates are 9/25 and 9/30 for Rena Ranch and Dickey Livestock, respectively. Dickey Livestock cattle will graze separate from Rena Ranch cattle. The allotment head months are split between 48% FS and 52% BLM. Each unit has unequal amounts of FS and BLM head months.

Allowable Use Standard: End of season 4-inch stubble height on hydric sedges & grasses is required along the greenline of riparian areas, and 50% utilization of upland key species. A patchy or uneven use pattern along the greenline will usually result in stubble height standard being met. While adequate re-growth may occur under average growing season conditions when the unit is grazed early in the season, the opposite may be true during below average conditions. Special attention should be made to drier weather conditions. It is recommended a stubble height trigger above 4 inches be used to plan cattle moves.

The drier mesic meadows adjacent to streams and springs should be watched to ensure that 50% use is not exceeded. These meadows are of concern across the district and more focus is going

to be put on use levels in these areas. While all adjacent meadows should be looked at, the drier meadows have less chance of re-growth and therefore are of highest concern. The upland annual use level of 50% should be used to manage the dry meadows and your rangeland management specialist will work with you to determine when a desired use level has been met, so that everyone understands what the meadows should look like after livestock use.

Riparian areas with greenlines dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and tufted hairgrass should also receive special attention to achieve end of season stubble height. Greenlines dominated by these plants have less bank stability than greenlines dominated by deep-rooted plants. Greenlines dominated by these plants are in a lower state of ecological condition and should be managed to increase the amount of stable hydric sedges, grasses, and shrubs where appropriate.

Other factors should be considered for planning cattle moves between units. These include changes in grazing behavior, such as a change in grazing preference from grasses and grass-like plants to young willows and other shrubs, large groups of cattle congregating in fence corners, at gates, or riparian areas for long periods of time.

INFISH Grazing Module Implementation: We will continue to randomly select key areas for monitoring grazing utilization with permittee participation. Key areas are used to monitor representative riparian areas within a grazing unit. Key area monitoring establishes a record of utilization trend, a location for observation to plan cattle moves, a location to record whether end of season stubble height standards are met, a location to evaluate whether management impacts are effective or need to be modified.

Cleaning Grazing Units: Grazing units should be thoroughly cleaned of cattle to ensure allowable use standards are met. Enough time should be made to thoroughly clean the unit, in most cases 7 days is adequate. Permittees should be prepared to assist range riders in checking that the unit cleaned stays clean. Range riders should keep permittees informed of problems cleaning grazed units. Bulls should be kept with the main herd during breeding or removed from the allotment when they disrupt herd management. Frequent back-riding indicates there is a herd management problem. It is the permittee's responsibility to correct grazing management disruption due to cattle location.

Fence & Water Improvements: Please refer to Part 3 of your Term Grazing Permit. Allotment boundary fences should be checked prior to cattle entering the allotment, interior fences should be checked at this time or before cattle enter a new unit. Existing improvements should be maintained each year before requesting new improvements.

Weed Free Hay: In accordance with State Law, please ensure that range riders bring hay that is certified and tagged noxious weed free.

Grazing Fees: The grazing fees for the 2011 season is \$1.35/head month. Your grazing fee will need to be received prior to turning livestock on the National Forest. Receipt of payment could take up to 2 weeks from the date the payment is sent for our National Finance Center to receive.

Actual Use Report: An Actual Use Report will be mailed to you shortly before cattle leave the

allotment. This form is to be completed and returned to the Lost River Ranger District two weeks after you have removed livestock from your allotment. The association President will need to provide a consolidated report with the numbers and dates when cattle entered the allotment, moved from unit to unit, when cattle were removed from the allotment. Each permittee will need to provide an individual report with dates when their cattle entered and left the allotment.

This information is used for the purpose of evaluating and analyzing: grazing allotment and grazing unit use, compliance with annual operating instructions, and planning next season's grazing management strategy. **The permittees will report actual numbers that are sent to the allotment and the Forest and BLM will calculate the use on each of the lands.**

Applications for refunds/credits for unused portions of your allotment must be requested and filed separately. Please contact our office if you need an application for refund/credit.

Questions and assistance regarding these instructions should be directed to Carmela Leavitt at (208) 588-3400.