Alleman Cattle Allotment
Annual Operating Instructions
2012

I. Permitted Livestock:
Permitted: 50 head
Permittee: Crystal Springs Cattle Company: Brent Stewart
Class: Cow/Calf
Permitted Period of Use: 6/11 – 9/30

II. Grazing Management:
The following table summarizes management of livestock during the upcoming grazing season.

	South Unit	North Unit
2012	8/6 – 9/30	6/11 – 8/5

Cattle will begin grazing in the North Unit. As no division fence separates the grazing units, riding/herding is necessary to control livestock movement. A 10% drift is allowed. No more than approximately 10 % or 5 head of cattle should be outside the grazing unit, allotment boundary and/or time frame specified above unless proper use has been reached in the first unit prior to August 5th. The expected amount of time in each unit, indicated in the above table is approximate and will vary depending on range conditions.

As the season progresses, Forest Personnel will be routinely checking range and forage conditions. If monitoring determines that there is a shortage of forage production, or other associated resources are sustaining unacceptable impacts, early removal of the livestock from the allotment will occur. If livestock are removed from the Forest early (at the request of the Montpelier Range staff), your remaining grazing fees will be credited to next year's fee. This must be requested by you in your actual use form.

III. Grazing Standards and Guides:

Standards and Guides covering the allotment are found in the *2003 Revised Forest Plan for the Caribou National Forest* and are now made part of your permit. The proper use standards/triggers for this allotment are listed in Tables 1 and 2 below. Your livestock must be removed from an area when the allowable forage utilization levels are reached in either the uplands or riparian areas. The utilization standards will apply to both native and desirable non-native key species. Stubble heights, on riparian areas, will have to be adjusted to meet percent utilization standards if non-native species such as red-top or Kentucky blue grass are monitored. Monitoring of use will include using utilization cages, utilization scales/gauges, ocular estimates or a combination of these three.

Table 1. Riparian Zone Forage Utilization and Stubble Heights (AIZ)

Season of Use	Proper Functioning Condition (% Stubble Height)	Functioning at Risk (High to Moderate) (% Stubble Height)	Functioning at Risk (Low) to Non Functioning (% Stubble Height)	Non Functioning (States C&D) (% Stubble Height)
Spring	65/2	55/3	45/4	55/3
Summer	55/3	45/4	35/5	45/4
Fall	45/4	35/5	20/6+	35/5

****Wells Canyon** is functioning at risk -high. In fall a 5 inch stubble height on the AIZ should be left at the end of the grazing period. 3 inches should be left in early season.
Table from Grazing Implementation Guide, 2005, p.48.

Table 2: Upland Forage Utilization

Vegetation Component	Allowable Percent Utilization
Grass and Herbaceous Species (% dry weight)	55%
Shrubs (% annual leader growth)	35%

Table from RFP (2003).

Utilization of upland vegeatation will be based on stubble height and percent of total weight grazed on key forage species. Key grass species include Idaho fescue (Festuca idahoenis), bluebunch wheatgrass (Elytrigia (Agropyron) spicata), tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia cespitosa) and mountain brome (Bromus marginatus). There is no designated winter range on the allotment.

IV. Permittee Responsibilities:

1. **Salting -** Salt should be placed in lightly used areas and used as a distribution tool. Salt is not permitted in riparian areas, forest plantations, shade-up areas, roads, or areas where cattle normally tend to congregate. Use of a packhorse is recommended to get salt into areas that receive light use. Rotate or remove salt from areas receiving excessively heavy use.
2. **Herding -** Effective and frequent riding is a good method of achieving uniform forage utilization and extending use in riparian areas. Cattle should be checked regularly to ensure they are properly distributed.
3. **Weed-free hay -** Any hay or straw brought on the Forest must be certified, "Weed free".
4. **Maintaining Improvements -** All improvements listed in part 3 of your permit must meet Forest Service Standards. These standards may be set by the Forest Officer over the allotment. A delay in livestock turnout on the allotment will result if improvements do not meet acceptable standards prior to the grazing season. If they are not up to standard, and your livestock are on the allotment, administrative action may be taken against your permit. Maintenance work should be completed and up to standards prior to cattle entering the allotment.
5. **Noxious weeds-** Dyer's woad, leafy spurge, and thistle are located on your allotment. Because of budget constraints, the control of noxious weed needs to become a joint effort. If you know of any infestations bring them to the attention of the Forest Officer. There may be spray days coordinated on your allotment and your assistance with them would benefit all.

V. Wolf Status:

Wolves in Idaho are no longer under the protection of the federal Endangered Species Act.
On May 5, 2011, wolf management in all of Idaho reverted to state management under state code 36-1107 and Idaho's 2002 Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. [PDF, 662 KB]
Simply put, the law says wolves molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals may be disposed of by livestock or domestic animal owners, their employees, agents and animal damage control personnel. No permit from Fish and Game is necessary. The incident must be reported to the Fish and Game director within 72 hours, with additional reasonable time allowed if access to the site where taken is limited. Wolves so taken shall remain the property of the state.
Livestock and domestic animal owners may take all nonlethal steps they deem necessary to protect their property. A permit must be obtained from the director to control wolves not molesting or attacking livestock or domestic animals. Control is also permitted by owners, their employees and agents pursuant to the Idaho department of fish and game harvest rules. "Molesting" means the actions of a wolf that are annoying, disturbing or persecuting, especially with hostile intent or injurious effect, or chasing, driving, flushing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, or stalking or lying in wait for, livestock or domestic animals.

http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/wildlife/wolves/?getPage=167
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Idaho State Office - Toll-free at: 877-661-1908
To report suspected wolf depredations on livestock or pets, contact
USDA Wildlife Services: Toll-free at: 866-487-3297 or 208-378-5077

VI. Special Instructions:

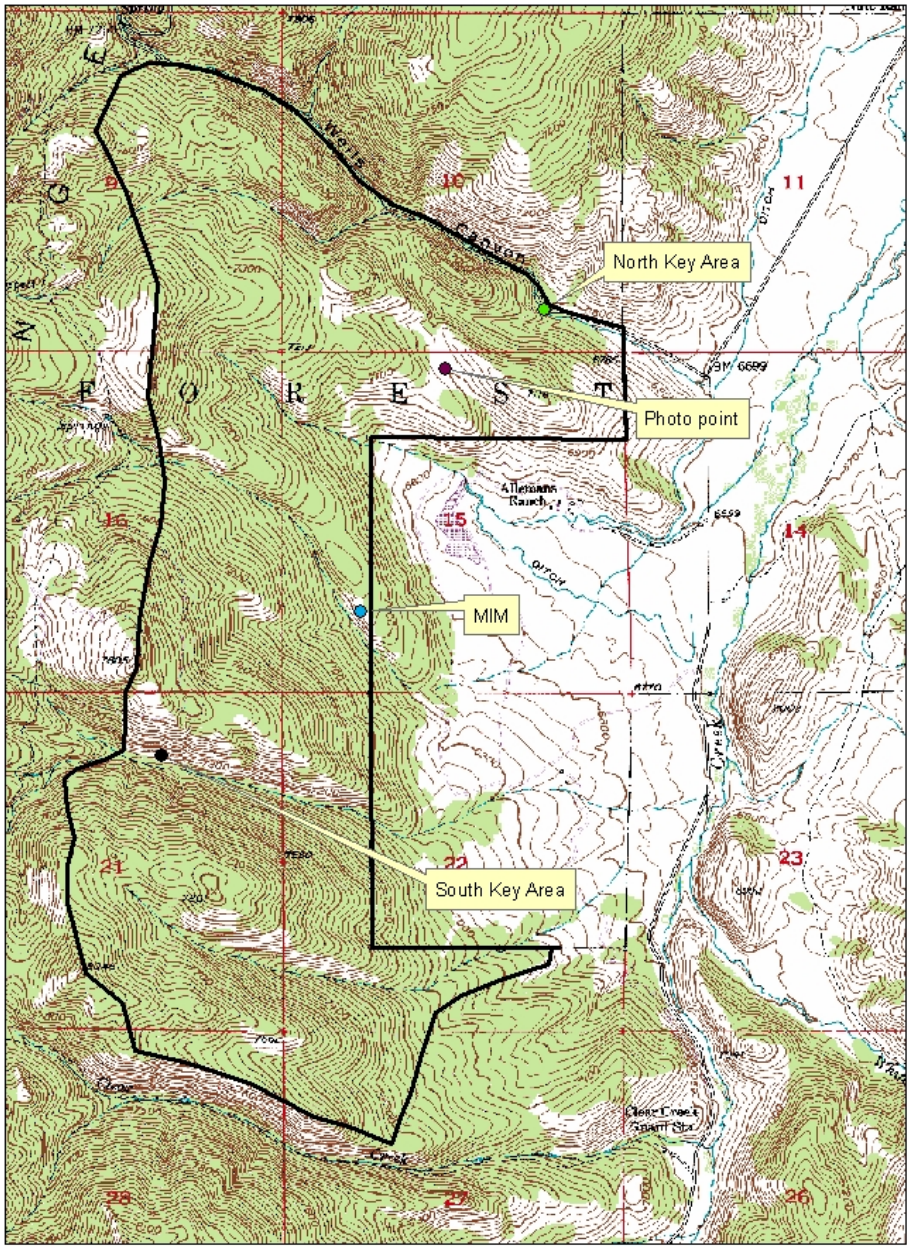
All AOI's will be posted on the internet. In conjunction with this action all permittees must sign the AOI showing that they have read it and accepted the terms, conditions, and management practices presented in it.

Actual Use Forms must be returned by November 30th, 2012 following the grazing season. Failure to do so may result in Permit Action.

If you have questions or concerns during the grazing season, please call Jane Rushane or Kevin Parker.

	Office	Cell
Dennis Duehren District Ranger	(208) 847-8935	
Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Specialist	(208) 547-4356 Soda Springs Office	(208) 313-7328
Jane Rushane Range Specialist	(208) 847-0375 (208) 847-8939	(208) 313- 5683

Alleman C&H


North Key Area
Photo point
MIM
South Key Area
F O R E S T
Alleman Ranch
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Permittee	Date	Dennis Duehren	Date