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MANAGEMENT PLAN

GRAPHITE C&H ALLOTMENT

REPUBLIC RANGER DISTRICT

COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION SIX

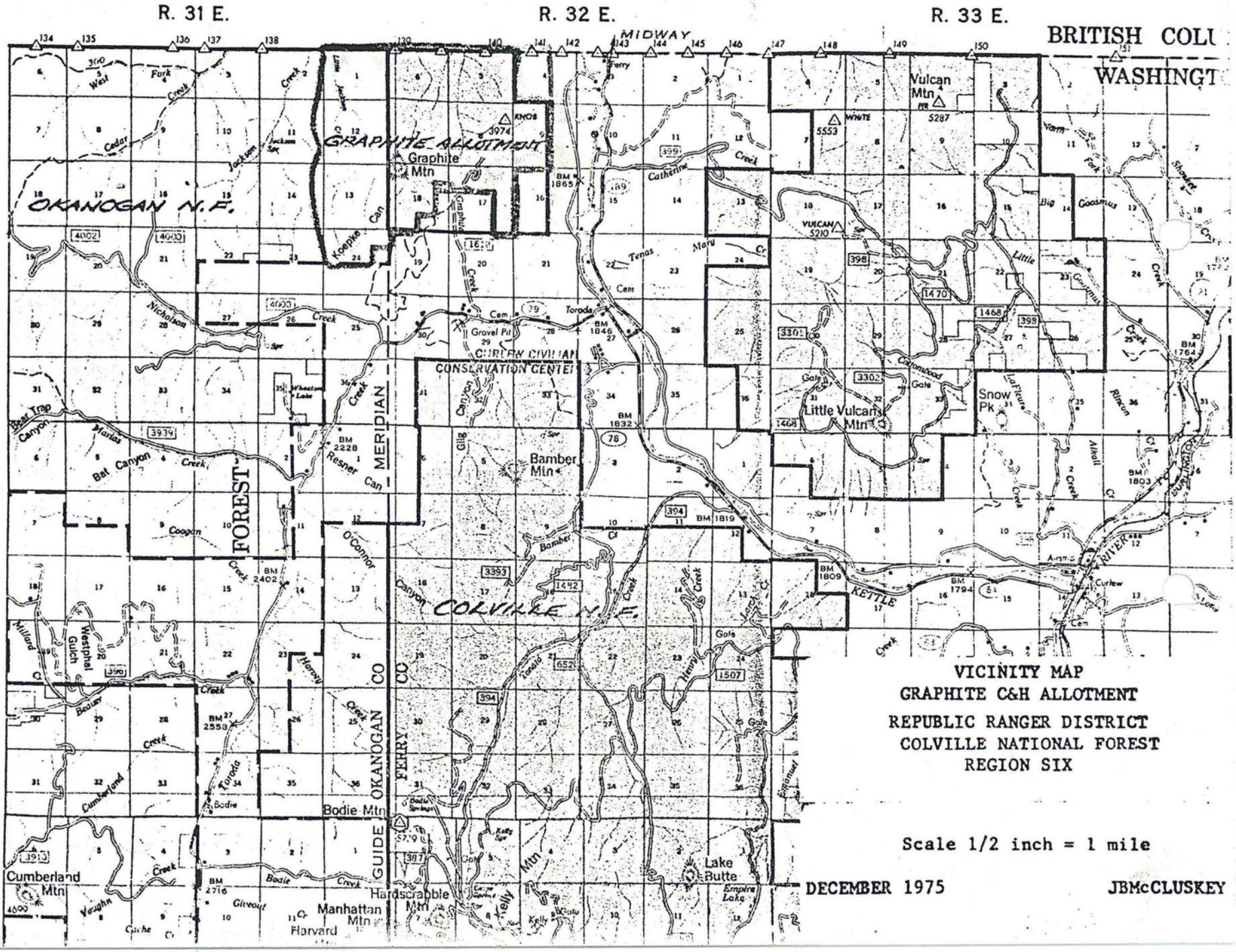
Prepared by: [signature] Date: June 30, 1976

Reviewed by: [signature] Date: Aug 11, 1976
Permittee

Recommended by: [signature] Date: 8-25-76
District Ranger

Approved by: [signature] Date: 9/24/76
Range Staff

Approved by: [signature] Date: 9/20/76
Forest Supervisor



VICINITY MAP
GRAPHITE C&H ALLOTMENT
REPUBLIC RANGER DISTRICT
COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST
REGION SIX

Scale 1/2 inch = 1 mile

DECEMBER 1975 JBMcCLUSKEY

I. Management Objectives

A. Implement range management which avoids unacceptable resource damage.
B. Optimize usable forage production and utilization in coordination with other resources.
C. Maximize permittee participation and responsibility in planning and executing the allotment management plan.

II. Management Requirements

A. Establish a rotational grazing system.
B. Adhere to the livestock management requirements.
C. Implement and maintain needed structural and non-structural range improvements.
D. Monitor and evaluate requirements toward meeting management objectives.

III. Allowable Use Criteria

A. Unacceptable resource damage is defined as:

1. Basic Resource Damage due to livestock grazing is soil loss, soil displacement, or soil compaction that impairs productivity of soil and water below the level restored naturally during the grazing cycle.

Definitions of terms used above:

a. Soil Loss - Soil which has entered the stream channel, whether permanent or intermittent or permanently removed by wind.
b. Soil Displacement - Soil which has been redistributed without entering the stream channel or being redistributed by the wind.
c. Soil Compaction. Is an increase in the bulk density which extends beyond one grazing cycle. (Vertical displacement)
d. Examples of acceptable areas where damage limits may not apply, i.e.:
   1. Water developments
   2. Trails
   3. Corrals

2. Damage to Resources Other Than the Basic Soil Resource occurring when resource management objectives are not met. For the purpose of this definition, damage to vegetation is limited to too much or unplanned use.

B. Range readiness based on the soil conditions and growth stage of key plants. See Section IX, Evaluation supplementary.

C. Optimum use (% utilization), deferment, or rest based on key plant physiology requirements for forage productions, vigor, regrowth, and reproduction. See Section IX, Evaluation supplementary.

D. Domestic livestock grazing is limited to cattle under this plan.

IV. Allotment: Area and Estimated Capacity

This allotment plan combines 3,340 acres of Colville National Forest, 2,245 acres of Okanogan National Forest lands, totaling 5,585 acres gross, and will now be supplemented by approximately 570 additional acres (not included in the Environmental Analysis Report: 320 acres of State and 250 acres of privately-leased lands). The total gross is about 6,155 acres, of which about 82% are suitable. See Appendix I and Table 1 for a summary of allotment lands.

Table 1: Summary of Allotment Lands

Ownership	Gross Acres	Suitable Acres	Indicated CM
Colville N.F.	3,340	3,080	485
Okanogan N.F.	2,245	1,585	208
State	320	270	45
Private	250	125	27
	6,155	5,060	765

For National Forest lands only, indicated potential and/or planned use will be about 70% for the Colville and 30% for the Okanogan.

The indicated (CM) capacity (765 CM) is considered only as a "bench mark" or indicator of the potential forage production. Actual carrying capacity will be something less depending on the prevailing capacity, terrain, vegetative type, and the ability or efficiency to utilize the available forage potential, and will be determined by field evaluation under prevailing conditions.

It is estimated that 70%, or about 535 CM, of the indicated potential forage production will be realizable under a deferred rotation system.

Animal unit months (cow months) are based on up to 50% utilization of acres of potential forage production (PFP) and the daily dry weight forage requirement (34 lbs.) for a 1,000 pound cow with a 350 pound calf at side.

Classes of potential forage production acres required per animal unit month (cow month) are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Class/Potential Forage Production/Acres per CM

Class	PFP Pounds Per Acre	Acres Per CM
Good	500+	4
Fair	300 - 500	4 - 8
Low	Less than 300	8+

V. Management System, Recommended Stock and Permits

The grazing system will be a 3-unit, 3-cycle deferred rotation system of 137 days annually from June 1st to October 15th.

Table 3: Deferred Rotation System

Cycle Year	Grazing Periods and Unit Sequence Early Summer	Mid-Summer	Late Summer
First	1	2	3
Second	2	3	1
Third	3	1	2
		Repeat Cycle	

All permitted cattle are to be in the same unit at the same time.

A summary of units and planned use based on the estimated realizable CM is shown in Table 4, contingent on the deferred rotational system being fully implemented and operational under normal climatic conditions.

Table 4: Summary of Units and Planned Use

Item	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Totals
Gross Acres, N.F.	2,245	2,235	1,105	5,585
Gross Acres, Other	-	250	320	570
Gross Acres, All	2,245	2,455	1,425	6,155
Suitable Acres	1,435	2,250	1,375	5,060
Indicated CM, N.F.	212	314	167	693
Indicated CM, Other	-	27	45	72
Indicated CM, All	212	341	212	765
Planned Cattle	80	80	80	80[1/]
Planned Days	40	60	37	137
Planned CM	106	160	99	365
Suitable a/CM	13.53	14.06	13.88	13.86

1/ 69 Term, 11 Private Land Permit

Initially recommended stocking would include an immediate increase in present stocking of 11 cattle commensurate with the proposed additional lands and subsequent Grazing Permits on Account of Private Lands when issued based on the indicated capacity potential and the initiating of the proposed deferred rotation system.

While the indicated capacity is numerically more than twice as great as currently permitted use and considering the rough terrain and only partial realization 70% of indicated potential, contingent on the deferred rotation system being implemented and fully operational, increases toward the anticipated planned and permitted use should be made in increments of no more than ten cattle with careful monitoring of the results. Aside from the eleven head private land permit increases for improved Range and Management will be made through the Temporary Permit process.

Table 5: Recommended Stocking and Permits

Permittee Name	Number of cattle by permit Term	Temp	On/Off	Pvt Land	Total No.s	Grazing Season	AUM (CM)
Fox, L.	69	-	-	11	80	6/1-10/15	365

Increased stocking is anticipated to increase to near a level of indicated use as shown in Table 4, which suggests an estimated carrying capacity of 118 head (107 on National Forest, 11 head on other private permit lands) which would show values of planned use as in Table 6 as an extension of Table 4.

Table 6: Anticipated Future Planned Use

Item	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Totals
Planned Cattle	118	118	118	118
Planned Days	40	60	37	137
Planned CM	157	236	145	538
Suitable a/CM	8.73	10.15	8.93	9.40

Ultimately such capacity will depend on the efficiency or ability of the permittee to get the most out of the potential under the deferred rotation system.

VI. Livestock Management Requirements

A. All permitted cattle must bear a State of Washington registered brand and be one of brands declared on the permittee's grazing application.

B. All permitted cattle must bear a Forest Service approved ear tag and/or accounted for as per Forest Service requirements. See attached Appendix IV.

C. The number and breed of bulls placed on the Allotment range must conform to the appropriate association rules and/or state statutes governing such matters.

D. It is the responsibility of the permittees to effect livestock movements and distribution in accordance with the prescribed rotation grazing system, annual plan of use, stock salting system and/or by instructions of the Forest Office in charge. The success of the systems depends on the effort and efficiency of the permittees.

E. Stock salt shall not be placed on or in the immediate proximity of roads, stock watering places or other areas of cattle concentrations. The "Drop" Salting system will be used.

THE "DROP" SALTING SYSTEM: This system puts the salting phase of range management in the hands of the user of the range. The system is flexible to fit the aspects of the individual range and the changing of the seasons. The name "drop" was given to it simply because the salt is dropped or placed in different areas depending on range management needs.

Salt should be placed where there is adequate forage. As that area becomes properly utilized, the salt should be moved, drawing the livestock into the lesser utilized areas. Salt should not be placed on water courses, watering places, main roads and other areas of other concentrated uses.

The range should be salted in amounts in proportion to the number of stock or at least one block for each ten head of cattle.

The first distribution should be made prior to the grazing season or at the time of entering on the range.

F. Construction and maintenance of Range Improvements as per following tables will be carried out in a timely manner for maximum effectiveness. Tables of existing and proposed range improvement construction and maintenance programs are to be revised and/or superceded as status, needs or changes warrant.

Table 7 — EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS — July, 1976

Date	IMPROVEMENT Number	Name and Location	CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY Material	Equip.	Labor	Maint.	FACILITY Type	Capacity-Quantity	Cost
		FENCES							
1935		Graphite/Okanogan Sec.1, 11, 14, 23, T.40N., R.31E.	USFS Region Six As per current agreement			R-6 Tonasket R.D. permittees	4-wire/wood post	4 mi.±	4,000
1962		Graphite/Midway International Boundary	USFS/CCCC (Job Corps)						
		Sec.1,T40N,R31E				Permittee	4-wire/wood post	1 mi.	1,000
		Sec.5&6,T40N,R32E				Permittee	4-wire/wood post	2 mi.	3,000
		STOCKWATER DEVELOPMENTS							
1950		Fredrick Spring SW¼,Sec.12,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	500
1950		Robinson Spring NE¼,Sec.18,T40N,R32E	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	500
1950		Vandiver Spring SW¼,Sec.18,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	500
1953		Roy Spring NW¼,Sec.7,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	600
1954		Camp Spring NE¼NW¼,Sec.13,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Steel	300 gal.	500
1962		Northrop Spring SE¼,Sec.17,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	600
1963		Eagle Spring SE¼,Sec.13,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Plank	200 gal.	500
1966		Lost Spring SE¼,Sec.6,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Steel	300 gal.	600
1967		Twin Spring SE¼,Sec.8,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Steel	300 gal.	400
1968		Sutton Spring SW¼,Sec.8,T40N,R32E.	FS	FS	FS/	Permittee	Steel	300 gal.	500
									27,200

Table 8 — PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS — July 1976

Date	IMPROVEMENT Number	Name and Location	CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY Material	Equip.	Labor	Maint.	FACILITY Type	Capacity-Quantity	Cost
		MANAGEMENT FENCES							
		North/South Fence S.18,7,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	3-wire, steel posts	2 mi.	4,40
		S.1,T4ON,R31E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	3-wire, steel posts	1 mi.	2,20
		East/West Fence Sec.7,8,9,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	3-wire, suspension Steel posts & stays	2.5 mi.	3,00
		STOCKWATER DEVELOPMENTS							
		Tamarack Spring NW¼NW¼,Sec.18,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	Stock trough/supply line collection system. Fence.	600 gal.	67
		Knob Spring NW¼NE¼,Sec.8,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	Stock trough/supply line collection system. Fence.	600 gal.	67
		Eight Ball Spring SW¼SE¼,Sec.5,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	Stock trough/supply line collection system. Fence.	600 gal.	67
		Line Spring SE¼NE¼,Sec.18,T4ON,R32E.	FS	---	Permittee	---	Stock trough/supply line collection system. Fence.	600 gal.	67
		RECONSTRUCTION OF STOCK-WATER DEVELOPMENTS	FS	---	Permittee	---	Steel troughs 6 each @ $300	600 gal.	,80
									14,10
		Cabin Spring SW¼SW¼,Sec.4,T4ON,R32E.	---	---	Permittee	---	Stock trough/supply line collection system. Fence.		67
				Private Land					14,775

VIII. Implementation and Alternatives

Implementation of the proposed plan objectively should seek to construct an adequate length of the north/south fence to contain or restrict cattle in unit one for better utilization.

The north/south fence (see Appendix IV map overlay) should be so designed around the pond in the SW¼, Section 7, T40N, R32E, W.M., as to permit use from either side (Unit 1 and/or Unit 2).

Thence the east/west (see Appendix IV map overlay) management (suspension) fence could be erected to effect the three-unit deferred rotation grazing system.

The allotment is relatively well watered in normal years with 10 stockwater developments, several ponds and 5 known developable sources. The additional stockwater developments will aid in the distribution/utilization of the unit.

Eventually the older wood plank troughs will have to be replaced. While water is the key to a rotational, or any, grazing system, it would be secondary here to implement the system.

The alternatives of the proposed plan are to continue the continuous grazing system, relying on riding for distribution/utilization, or limiting new management fence to the north/south fence, while proceeding with reconstruction and maintenance of existing stockwater developments and develop the 5 new stockwater developments. The latter would constiute a two-unit deferred rotation system with the unit grazed first one year, grazed last the next.

Recommended stocking and permits would be the same for either alternative: 80 cattle (69 Term, 11 Pvt. land, 6/1-10/15, 360 CM).

See carrying capacity and remarks regarding alternatives and implementation, Section IX of this plan.

IX. Evaluation

A. Monitoring of the allotment area and evaluation of the information will be necessary to determine whether management requirements will meet the objectives and/or what, if any, changes are needed.

   Specific or subsequent evaluations, i.e.: range readiness, key species, key areas, carrying capacities, etc., will be inserted and/or superceded as supplementary or replacement pages to this section.

B. Depending on funds and manpower available, data collection will be limited to several recurrent inspections annually by simple visual and/or minimal measurement, and appropriately recorded and/or graphically displayed on maps. Some of the observations measurements may be made coincidentally with each other. Specific items to be checked for include:

1.	Range Readiness	Vegetative and soil condition.
2.	Pattern of Use	Key areas and key plants.
3.	Utilization	percent use.
4.	Resource Damage	basic (soil) and other resource.
5.	Range Improvements	Construction and maintenance compliance.

C. Additional data to be gathered as the situation warrants include:

1.	Plant Vigor	Key plants on key areas.
2.	Soil and Vegetation trends .	per grazing system cycle using photo point technique.
3.	Production	Forage weight.

D. Range environmental analysis and mapping will be kept current as significant changes occur, i.e.: transitory range, range conditions, etc.

E. Key areas will be determined from successive observations and utilization checks and graphically recorded on an allotment map overlay.

F. Key plants will be defined from observation and study in conjunction with the determining of key areas and other suitable range lands.

G. A Record of Grazing Use (see Appendix V) will be kept to indicate permitted and/or actual use.

Evaluation: July 27, 1976

Range Readiness: Present indicators and criteria are:

Pinegrass	Caru	4"-6" foliage leaves
Sandberg bluegrass	Pose	Seed heads in drough stage
Bluebunch wheatgrass	Agsp	8" foliage, seed stalks showing
Idaho fescue	Feid	5" foliage leaves
Common yarrow	Acmi	Flower stalks beginning to show
Arrowleaf balsamroot	Basa	Leaf 3/4" developed, beginning to flower
Serviceberry	Amal	Part of blossoms out
Snowberry	Syal	7-8 pairs (each bud) leaves unfolded

Soils fairly dry and firm.

Key Areas: Are not, as yet, specifically defined and should be eventually determined by subsequent use and utilization pattern monitoring and documentation.

Key Species: Are not, as yet, specifically defined and should be eventually determined by subsequent use and utilization pattern monitoring and documentation.

Key Species: Key species may vary with the different key areas, and are yet to be determined. Pinegrass, by virtue of its predominance (70-80%), is a key species.

Every opportunity should be taken to manipulate species and improve species composition with grass specie compatible and complementary to the pinegrass. Pinegrass palatability and nutritive value rapidly deteriorate by mid-summer in the general elevations.

Utilization: Recommended utilization for implementing the deferred rotation system is to approximate 50%. Higher utilization may be attainable for a fully developed rotational system.

Carrying Capacity: Anticipated increases will depend on the degree of development and efficiency of operating the grazing system, as well as prevailing climate and forage conditions. The basic potential is there and the rotational system should enhance forage condition, volume, and utilization.

The indicated carrying capacity, or potential forage production, appears quite high even when estimated at 70% efficiency or ability to utilize the available suitable forage acres including those lands under proposed private land permit, (70% x 765 CM(PFP) = 535 CM) or approximately 119 head for a 4½ month grazing season. This would represent about a 72½% increase in stocking. Even under an intensive management system, the vegetative type and terrain would require conservative increases and substantiated ability to sustain such indicated use.

Using current FSM (1975) grazing values and requiring all the proposed improvements, the break-even point, from the permittee's point of view, between developing the allotment or obtaining equal CM of grazing use from other sources, if available, @ $5.75/CM (as per FSM), would be approximately 450 CM or 100 cattle for a 4½ month grazing period.

The following Table 9 is based on an estimated ten-year amortization of all range improvements and grazing fees financed at 10% interest, and is considered more than a liberal allowance for such improvements and maintenance.

TABLE 9 ESTIMATED TEN-YEAR AMORTIZATION

CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

ITEM		PERMITTEE OBLIGATION (50%--100% on maintenance)		
Construction 5.5 Mi. fence	$9,600	Investment (50%) $\frac{\$4,800}{10\ Yr.}$ =		$ 480.00
		Interest $\frac{\$4,800}{2}$ X 10% =		$ 240.00
Maintain 5.5 Mi. fence @ $50/Mi.		Investment (100%) New Mgmt. Fence		$ 275.00
Maintain 3.0 Mi. fence @ $50/Mi.		Okanogan/Midway Fence		$ 150.00
		Interest $\frac{\$425}{2}$ X 10% =		$ 21.25
Construct 5 Stockwater Developments @ $675 each	$3,375	Investment (50%) $\frac{\$1,687.50}{10\ Yr.}$ =		$ 168.75
		Interest $\frac{\$1,687.50}{2}$ X 10% =		$ 84.38
Reconstruct 6 Stockwater Developments @ $300 each	$1,800	Investment (50%) $\frac{\$900}{10\ Yr.}$ =		$ 90.00
		Interest $\frac{\$900}{2}$ X 10% =		$ 45.00
Maintain 15 Stockwater Developments @ $25 each		Investment (100%)		$ 375.00
		Interest $\frac{\$375}{2}$ X 10% =		$ 18.75
Estimated Annual Amortized Improvement Cost =				$1,948.13

Financed Grazing Fee Cost on National Forest

450 CM @ $1.63 = $733.50 + interest $\frac{\$733.50}{2}$ X 10% = $ 770.17

$2,718.30

Financed Grazing Fee for Other Land Pasture (If Available)

450 CM @ $5.75 = $2,578 + interest $\frac{\$2,578}{2}$ X 10% = $2,706.90

At present there is a strong indication that the allotment would carry the 100 cattle on an economic basis insofar as range improvements are required over a ten-year period. Economic values and returns for investment would improve considerably if amortized, i.e.: over a 25-year life of improvements and if, in fact, the allotment can be developed to carry in excess of 100 cattle for 4½ months. The 450 CM is only 59% of the indicated capacity of 765 CM.

Appendix I

AR[illegible] AND FORAGE PRODUCTION/CONDITI[illegible] SUMMARY

Graphite C & H ALLOTMENT

Colville NATIONAL FOREST Republic RANGER DISTRICT

Compiled June 3, 1975 By R. Saindaine

ITEM	NATIONAL FOREST LANDS			ALIENATED OWNERSHIP LANDS			ALLOTMENT TOTAL LANDS		
Acres		Colville Acres	60 %		Okanogan Acres	40 %		Acres	%
Gross		3340	100		2245	100		5585	100
(Subject to) CLOSURE									
Unusable or UNSUITABLE		260	8%		660	29%		920	16%
SUITABLE		3080	92%		1585	71%		4665	84%
PRIMARY		2475	80%		1130	71%		3605	77%
(Transitory) (Prime/Sec)									
SECONDARY		605	20%		455	29%		1060	23%

VEGETATIVE TYPE	%	ACRES BY FORAGE PRODUCTION/CONDITION CLASS								
		Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
P1 1220 Ac.	38%	70	795	80	--	275	--	70	1070	80
P6 2385 Ac.	62%	135	725	670	--	--	855	135	725	1525
sub Tot. 3605 Ac.	100%	205	1520	750	--	275	855	205	1795	1605
	100%	8%	61%	31%	--	24%	76%	6%	50%	44%
S1 0 Ac.	0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
S6 1060 Ac.	100%	5	250	350	--	--	455	5	250	805
sub Tot. 1060 Ac.	100	5	250	350	--	--	455	5	250	805
	100%	.008%	41%	52.92%	--	--	100	0.5	23.5%	76%
Total UITABLE 4665	100	210	1770	1100	--	275	1310	210	2045	2410
	%	7%	57%	36%	----	17%	83%	4%	44%	52%

GRAZING PERMIT - PART 3	Page _____ of _____

RULES FOR EAR TAGS REQUIRED FOR CATTLE GRAZING UNDER

PERMIT ON NATIONAL FOREST CONTROLLED LANDS

1. All permitted cattle, 6 months of age and older, when entering on National Forest controlled lands must bear a Forest Service approved ear tag bearing a sequential number or letter or number/letter character combination identification. Offspring of permitted cattle, under 6 months of age, when entering National Forest controlled lands are not required to bear an ear tag.

2. Permittees will furnish the required ear tags (condition of grazing permit, Part 2, Section 6e) beginning with the 1976 grazing season.

3. Permittees will furnish in writing the identification number of permitted animals put on National Forest controlled lands to the Forest Officer in charge within 10 days of their entry on said controlled lands each grazing permit period.

4. Identification numbers and/or letter characters must be limited to a maximum of four characters, nominally a minimum of one inch in height displayed horizontally on the lower fromt of the ear tag. Line width of characters shall be a minimum of 1/8 inch in a contrasting color to the ear tag color. The required tag must have a display face of a minimum of 2-3/4 inches wide by 2 inches high.

   The permittees recorded brand may also be displayed on the face of the ear tag above the identification number.

   The reverse side (back) of the ear tag may be used for any other identification or data the permittee may wish; name and address, etc.

5. Each permittee must obtain an approved ear tag color from the Forest Service. Colors will be assigned on the basis of the permittees allotment and adjacent permittees, allotments, other adjacent cattle operations and current use of acceptable ear tags.

Appendix III

RECORD OF GRAZING USE

GRAPHITE C&H Allotment

Republic Ranger District Colville National Forest

Year	Unit or Key Area	Planned/Permitted Use				Actual Use				Proper Use	
		Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	AUM	%
1976											

APPENDIX

I. Roadless Area Inventory (RARE No's 11 & 105)

II Graphite Creek Rd. Access right-of-way

III Graphite Salvage Sale Map

IV Record of Grazing Use

V Area and Forage Production & Condition Summary

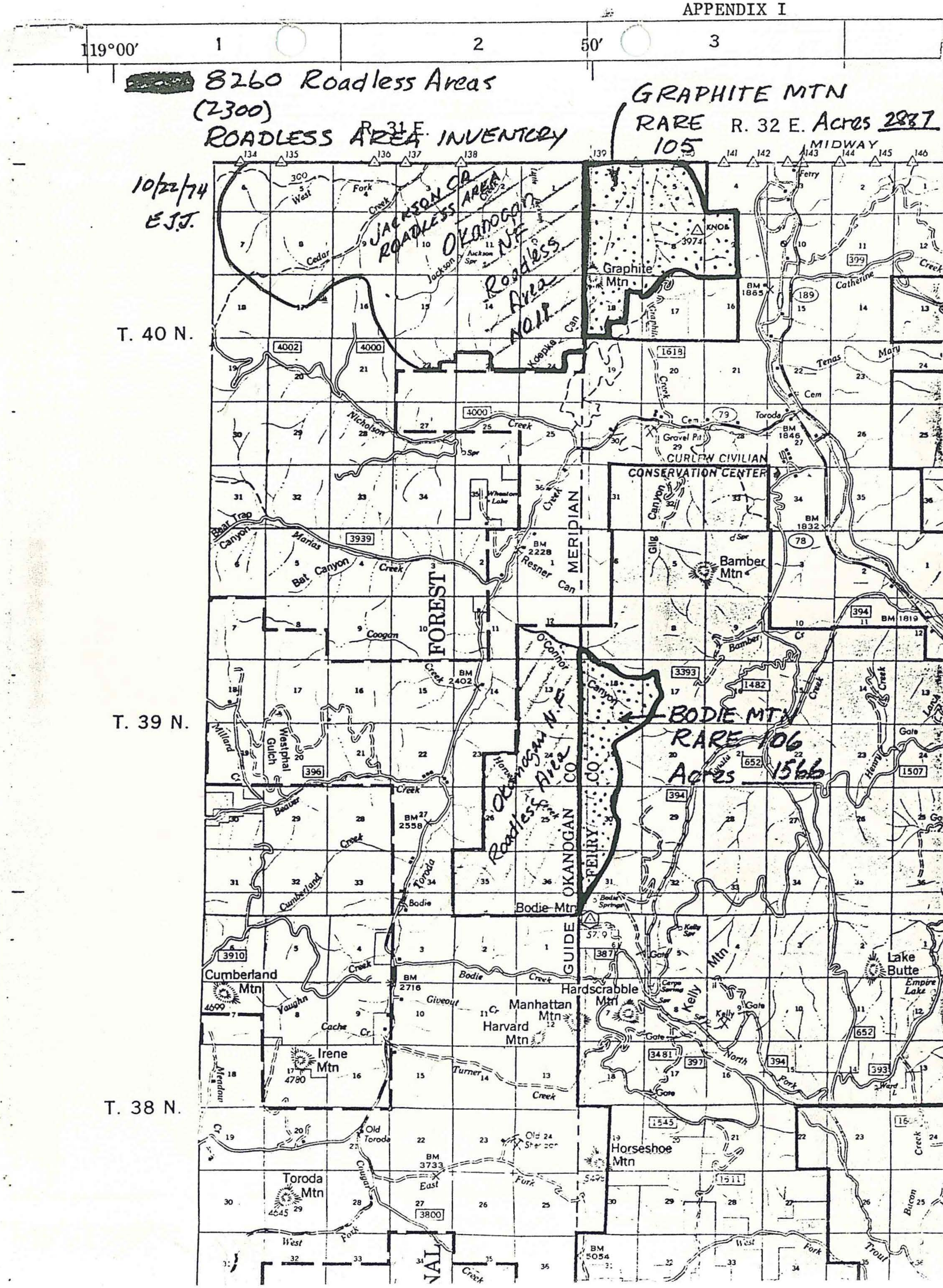
VI Range Vegetative Type Map

VII Range Forage Potential by Soil Types

VIII Okanogan N.F. SRI Mapping Unit Descriptions

IX Okanogan N.F. P roposed Prince Timber Sale Map

X Graphite C&H Allotment Management Plan



119°00′
1
2
50′
3
[redacted] 8260 Roadless Areas
(2300)
ROADLESS AREA INVENTORY
10/22/74
EJJ.
R. 31 E.
GRAPHITE MTN
RARE
105
R. 32 E.
Acres 2837
MIDWAY
JACKSON CR ROADLESS AREA
Okanogan NF Roadless Area No.11
BODIE MTN
RARE 106
Acres 1566
Okanogan N.F. Roadless Area
T. 40 N.
T. 39 N.
T. 38 N.
Graphite Mtn
KNOB
CURLEW CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTER
FOREST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
OKANOGAN CO
FERRY CO
Bamber Mtn
Bodie Mtn
Bodie
Cumberland Mtn
Irene Mtn
Hardscrabble Mtn
Manhattan Mtn
Harvard Mtn
Lake Butte
Empire Lake
Horseshoe Mtn
Toroda Mtn
Old Toroda
Toroda
Nicholson Creek
Bear Trap Canyon
Bat Canyon
Marias Creek
Resner Can
Coogan
O'Connor Canyon
Westphal Gulch
Beaver Creek
Cumberland Creek
Bodie Creek
Giveout Cr
Cache Cr
Turner Creek
Kelly Mtn
North Fork
West Fork
Cougar Cr
Catherine Creek
Tenas Mary
Gravel Pit

RECORD OF GRAZING USE APPENDIX IV

Graphite Allotment

Republic Ranger District Colville National Forest

Year	Unit or Key Area	Planned/Permitted Use				Actual Use				Proper Use	
		Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	AUM	%
1931		20	5/1--10/31	120		C H 18 2	5/1--10/31	120			
1932		32	5/1--10/31	192		20 12	5/1--10/31	192			
1933		21	5/1--10/31	126		15 6	5/1--10/31	126			
1934		24	5/1--10/31	144		20 4	5/1--10/31	144			
1935		20	5/1--10/31	120		20	5/1--10/31	120			
1936		21	5/1--10/31	120		20	5/1--10/31	120			
1937		27	5/1--10/31	162		27	5/1--10/31	162			
1938		28	5/1--10/31	168		28	5/1--10/31	168			
1939		20	5/1--10/31	120		20	5/1--10/31	120			
1940		29	5/1--10/31	174		29	5/1--10/31	174			
1941		30	5/1--10/15	165		30	5/1--10/15	165			
1942		31	5/1--10/31	186		31	5/1--10/31	186			
1943		50	5/1--10/31	300		33	5/1--10/31	182			
1944		50	5/1--10/31	300		50	5/1--10/31	300			
1945		50	5/16-10/31	275		56	5/16-10/31	289			
1946		50	5/21-10/31	267		56	5/21-10/31	298			
1947		50	5/21-10/31	267		50	5/21-10/31	266			
1948		50	5/21-10/31	267		50	6/1--10/15	226			
1949		60	5/21-10/31	291		59	5/24-9/30	246			
1950		60	5/21-10/31	291		60	6/1--10/31	300			
1951		75	5/21-10/15	363		75	5/21-10/10	350			
1952		75	5/21-10/15	363		75	5/21-10/15	363			
1953		75	5/21-10/15	363		75	6/1--10/15	338			
1954		75	5/21-10/15	363		75	5/21-10/15	363			

APPENDIX IV

RECORD OF GRAZING USE

Graphite Allotment

Republic Ranger District Colville National Forest

Year	Unit or Key Area	Planned/Permitted Use				Actual Use				Proper Use	
		Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	Number	Dates From - To	AUM	% Use	AUM	%
1955		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--10/15	283			
1956		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	5/21-10/15	362			
1957		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	5/28-10/15	344			
1958		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--10/15	335			
1959		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--9/16	292			
1960		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--10/17	351			
1961		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--10/5	326			
1962		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/7--10/12	328			
1963		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/11-10/15	303			
1964		75	5/21--10/15	362		75	6/1--10/15	343			
1965		88	5/21--10/15	425		88	6/1--10/15	407			
1966		88	5/21--10/15	425		69	6/3--10/15	310	Fizzier	(19 h.d.) non-use	
1967		88	5/21--10/15	425		69	6/6--10/16	306	"	"	
1968		69	5/21--10/15	333		69	5/31-10/8	288			
1969		69	5/21--10/15	333		69	6/5--9/25	255			
1970		74	6/1---10/15	333		74	6/4--10/2	309			
1971		69	6/1---10/15	310		non use		---	Kroupa Bros.		
1972		69	6/1---10/15	310		67	6/20--10/13	241	L. Fox		
1973		69	6/1---10/15	310		69	6/1--10/13	305	" "		
1974		69	6/1---10/15	310		69	6/8--10/12	288	" "		
1975		69	6/1---10/15	310		66	6/7--10/10	275	" "		