

Management Plan
Vulcan C&H Allotment
Republic Ranger District
Colville National Forest
Region Six

Prepared by: Jim Bliskey Date July 30, 1976

Reviewed by: Leo Anderson Date 8/6/76
Permittee

Reviewed by: F M. Buxton Date 7/30/76
Permittee

Reviewed by: Warren Olson Date 7/30/76
Permittee

Reviewed by: Carl Strandberg Date 7/30/76
Permittee

Reviewed by: Bernard Wheaton Date 7/30/76
Permittee

Recommended by: Jack Francis Date 8-25-76
District Ranger

Approved by: Raymond Evans Date 9/20/76
Range Staff

Approved by: Robert B Terwill Date 9/20/76
Forest Supervisor

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 towards 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.

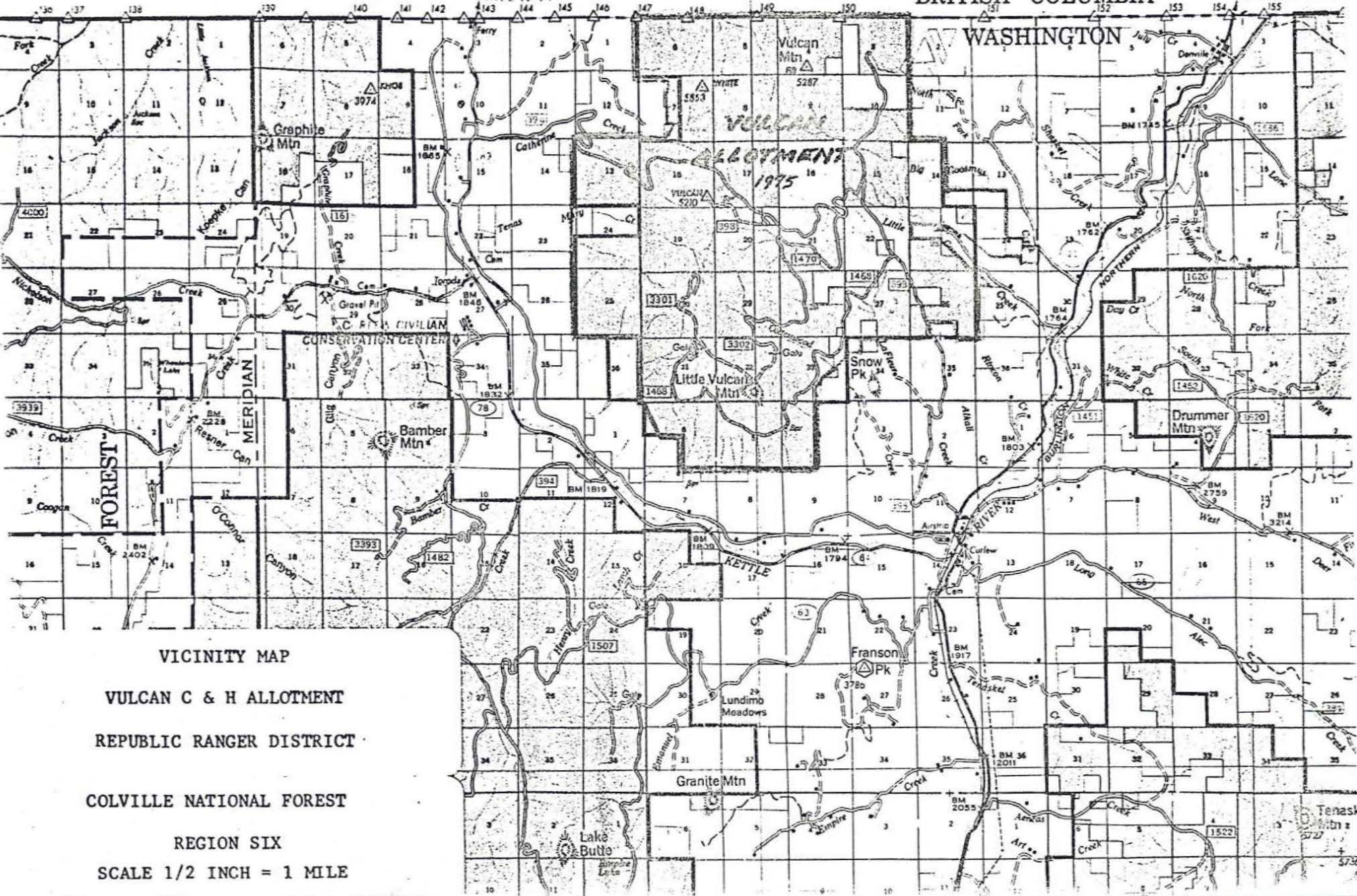
- B. Range readiness based on the soil conditions and growth stage of key plants. See Section IX, Evaluation supplementary.
- C. Optimum use (% utilization), deferment or rest based on key plant physiology requirements for forage productions, vigor, regrowth, and reproduction. See Section IX, Evaluation supplementary.
- D. Domestic livestock grazing is limited to cattle under this plan.

R. 31 E. R. 32 E. R. 33 E. R. 34 E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

GRAND FOR



VICINITY MAP

VULCAN C & H ALLOTMENT

REPUBLIC RANGER DISTRICT

COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

REGION SIX

SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 MILE

IV. Allotment: Area and Estimated Capacity

The Allotment boundary and area has been modified to a gross of 19,180 acres. This is a net reduction of 650 acres and eliminates previous Allotment designated lands in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 25, T40N, R33E. See the new 1976 Range Revegetation Map or Management Plan Vicinity Map. Some 3,025 acres of other than National Forest ownership of which only 2,160 acres is formally affiliated with National Forest administration are within the Allotment boundary.

Table 1. Summary of Allotment Lands

<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Gross Acres</u>	<u>Suitable Acres</u>	<u>Indicated PFP CM</u>
National Forest	16,155	12,225	1,969
State (DNR)	1,840	1,705	260
(Anderson)	(320)	(320)	(46)
(C. Strandberg)	(320)	(285)	(49)
(Wheaton Ranch Inc.)	1,200	1,100	(165)
USDI-BLM (Olson)	240	240	46
Private (Olson)	80	80	12
	<u>18,315</u>	<u>14,250</u>	<u>2,287</u>
Non-Affiliated Lands:			
State (DNR)			
S. 15, 20 & 22	120	80	10
BLM (120 a S.7)	100	100	11
Pvt. S. 7	40	40	5
Pvt. Carney Pole Co.	480	400	49
S. 3 & 4			
Pvt. M.S. 1031 (S.3)	10+	-	-
Pvt. Wheaton Ranch Inc.	<u>115</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>16</u>
	<u>865</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>91</u>
	<u>19,180</u>	<u>14,975</u>	<u>2,378</u>

Non-affiliated lands will not be included for carrying capacity and/or for recommended stocking and permits.

Animal unit months, cow months (CM) are based on up to 50% utilization of acres of potential forage production (PFP) and a daily dry weight forage requirement (34 lbs) for a 1000 pound cow with a 350 pound calf at side.

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

Table 2: Class Potential Forage Production/Acres per CM

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

The indicated or PFP CM is considered as a bench mark. The estimated capacity will be less depending on various factors of Allotment terrain, composition, condition, grazing systems and efficiency in utilizing the available forage.

Under a rotational grazing system it is estimated that the grazing effort must be approximately 86% efficient to sustain present stocking.

The indicated PFP of all the National Forest and affiliated lands is 2287 CM ($86\% \times 2287 = 1966$ CM).

Currently unaffiliated lands could account for an additional 80-100 (91) CM under an operating rotational system. However, immediate increases over present levels are not recommended pending establishment of rotational grazing system and a trend in allotment improvement.

V. Management System, Recommended Stocking and Permits

The grazing system will be an unorthodox three unit, 6 year cycle deferred rotation system of 137 days annual grazing period June 1st to October 15th.

Table 3: Deferred Rotation System

<u>Cycle Year</u>	<u>Grazing Periods and Unit Sequence</u>		
	<u>Early Summer</u>	<u>Mid Summer</u>	<u>Late Summer</u>
First	3	2	1
Second	2	3	1
Third	1	3	2
Fourth	3	2	1
Fifth	2	3	1
Sixth	1	2	3

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

A summary of units and planned use is shown in Table 4. Also see Appendix I.

Table 4: Summary of Units and Planned Use

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit 1</u>	<u>Unit 2</u>	<u>Unit 3</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Gross Acres	3605	7240	7650	18495
Suitable Acres	3295	5200	5825	14320
Indicated CM	574	857	856	2287
Planned Cattle	430	430	430	430
Planned Days	37	50	50	137
Planned CM	530	717	717	1964
Suitable A/CM	6.2	7.25	8.12	7.29

The above figures are based on an 86% ability or efficiency in properly utilizing the available suitable forage acres under an operating rotational grazing system.

It does not include figures for any non-affiliated lands. Priority of additional stocking where substantiated and justified by climatic and allotment conditions and trend will be to satisfy credit for suitable currently non-affiliated lands owned and/or leased.

Recommended stocking and permits are predicated on the basis that a rotational grazing system will be imperative to sustain present permitted numbers and use.

Table 5: Recommended Stocking and Permit

<u>Permittee</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Number of Cattle by Permit</u>				<u>Total</u> <u>No.'s</u>	<u>Grazing</u> <u>Season</u>	<u>AUM</u> <u>(CM)</u>
	<u>Term</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>On/Off</u>	<u>Pvt. Land</u>			
Anderson	11	-	-	9	20	6/1-10/15	91
Buxton, F.	176	-	-	-	176	6/1-10/15	804
Olson, W.	39	-	7	3	49	6/1-10/15	224
Strandberg, C.	33	-	-	9	42	6/1-10/15	192
Wheaton Rch. Inc.	109	-	-	34	143	6/1-10/15	653
	<u>368</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>6/1-10/15</u>	<u>1964</u>

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 III.
- C. The number and breed of bulls placed on the Allotment range must conform 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 6

VII RANGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Existing Improvements

July 22, 1976

Date	Number	IMPROVEMENT Name and Location	CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY				FACILITY		
			Material	Equip.	Labor	Maint.	Type	Capacity- Quantity	Cost \$
		Stockwater Developments							
1939		Big Spruce SE S.30, T40N, R33E	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Log	200 gal+	300
1952		Tamarack NE SE S.7 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Plank	200 gal	400
1953		Louie SE S.25	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Olson	Plank	200 gal	500
1953		Mill SW S.6 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	400
1954		Catherine NE SW S.18 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Plank	200 gal	400
1954		Thatcher NW S.30 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	500
1960		Vulcan NE S.19 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Plank	200 gal	400
1961		Goosmus SW S.10 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Strandberg	Plank	200 gal	400
1962		Alkali SW S.16 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Strandberg	Plank	200 gal	500
1962		Tenas NE S.30 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	500
1963		Big SE SW S.6 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	500
1963		Roger NE S.9 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Anderson	Plank	200 gal	500
1964		Cottonwood SE S.5 39 33	F.S.	Merrill & Wheaton		Buxton	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal	500
1965		Granite NW S.34 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	500
1965		Rattlesnake SW S.4 39 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Plank	200 gal	500
1966		Merril SW S.30 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal	500
1966		Pony SW S.24 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./Olson	Olson	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal	500
1967		Smith SW NW S25 40 32	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Olson	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal	500
1967		Horse SE S.24 40 32	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal	500

Table 6 Con't.

VI RANGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Existing Improvement

July 22, 1976

Date	Number	IMPROVEMENT Name and Location	CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY				FACILITY			
			Material	Equip.	Labor	Maint.	Type	Capacity- Quantity	Cost \$	
	(DNR)	Alder NE S.16 T40N R33E	Wheaton Ranch Inc.				Wheaton			
	(DNR)	Hunter NE S.16 40 33	" " "				Wheaton			
1968		Art NW SE S.6 40 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Wheaton	Steel 30" x15 1/2"x12'	300 gal.	500	
1970		Willow NE S.5 39 33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	Buxton	Steel 48"x19"x14'	600 gal.	500	
<u>Fences and Cattleguards</u>										
1967		Canadian Bdry. Sec. 6 T40N, R33E	USFS	USFS	USFS	1/	4 wire/steel post	0.75 M.	1500	
		Canadian Bdry. (Sec 4 & 5 40 /33)	(British Columbia Forest Service)					4 wire/steel post	1.15 M.	1750
1967		Canadian Bdry. S. 3&4 40 /33	USFS	USFS	USFS	1/	4 wire/steel post	1.25 M.	2000	
1968		Little Vulcan Fence S. 28, 29,30 40/33	FS/JC (incomplete)	FS/JC	FS/JC	1/	4 wire/steel post	1.75 M.	2750	
1963		Alkali Cattleguard SW S.26 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	700	
1965		S. Catherine CG NW S.13 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	700	
1965		Little Vulcan No. 1 CG SE SE S.28 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	700	
1965		Little Vulcan No. 2 CG SE NE S.33 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	700	
1970		Cottonwood CG SW SW S.28 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	700	
Does not include any revegetation and/or noxious weed control projects.										
1/ Permittee maintenance responsibility based on allotment proportional use to be assigned by the Forest Service.										

Table 7

 VII RANGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
 Proposed Range Improvements

July 22, 1976

Date	Number	IMPROVEMENT Name and Location	CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY				Type	FACILITY		
			Material	Equip.	Labor	Maint.		Capacity- Quantity	Cost \$	
		<u>New Construction</u>								
1977		Little Vulcan Fence S. 30 T40N, R33E	F.S.	(Permittees)		<u>1/</u>	4 wire, steel post	1.25 M.	2750	
1977		Little Vulcan CG. No.3	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	1200	
1977		Norwegian CG. No. 1 Lot 6 S.7 40/33	F.S. <u>2/</u>	F.S. <u>2/</u>	F.S. <u>2/</u>	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	(2000):	
1977		Norwegian CG. No. 2 Norwegian CB. No. 3	F.S. <u>2/</u> F.S.	F.S. <u>2/</u> F.S.	F.S. <u>2/</u> F.S.	F.S. F.S.	Steel 8'x14' Steel 8'x14'	H20 H20	(1200): 1200	
1977		Vulcan Divide CG. SE SW S.17 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	F.S.	Steel 8'x14'	H20	1200	
1977		Vulcan Divide Fence S. 29, 20, 17, 9, 5, 4 40/33	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	4 wire, steel post	6M	13,200	
		Vulcan Divide Spg. SE SW S.17 40/33	F.S.	F.S.	F.S./	<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev.	600 gal	2,000	
		Boundary Spring S.4 40/33	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev.	600 gal	675	
		Nylander Spring	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev.	600 gal	675	
		Unnamed Spring S. 13 40/33	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev.	600 gal	675	
		Unnamed Spring S. 4 40/33	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev.	600 gal	675	
		<u>Reconstruction</u>								
		Existing Stockwater	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev. 14	ea. @ 500	7000	
		" "	F.S.	Permittees		<u>1/</u>	Stockwater Dev. 7	ea. @ 300	2100	
		<u>2/</u> Forest Service through timber sale contract and purchaser construction.								\$ 33,350

VIII. Implementation and Alternatives

Containment and/or exclusion of cattle to individual units will require positive control by management fences erected in phases as needed. First priority would be completion of approximately 1.25 miles of management fence across Section 30, T40N, R33E between Unit one and Unit two. See Appendix Map 17. Subsequent management fences should emanate and extend from cattleguards installed in permanent main Forest Development Roads and extended by phases through to natural barriers as needed.

Stockwatering capacity will be a key factor in sustaining grazing capability. Smaller capacity water troughs will have to be replaced with larger tanks having more storage capacity, especially at the weaker spring developments.

The most apparent alternate rotational system would simply be further development or refinement of the standard plan by forming a fourth unit from the north ends of Units two and three.

It would provide more flexibility and would tend to help distribution utilization and equalize Unit areas. It should probably be regarded as the second phase or future phase as access and forage areas become more developed on the north end of the Allotment.

The alternate grazing system would be a 4 unit, 4 year cycle deferred rotation grazing system for an annual grazing period of 137 days from June 1st to October 15th.

Table 8: Alternate Deferred Rotation System

Cycle Year	Grazing Periods and Unit Sequence			
	<u>Early Summer</u>	<u>Mid Summer</u>	<u>Late Summer</u>	<u>Fall</u>
First	1	2	4	3
Second	2	4	3	1
Third	3	4	2	1
Fourth	4	3	1	2

Repeat Cycle

Unit one would remain the same and Units two and three would be reduced to comprise a 4th unit to result in 4 units of approximately equal capability.

Stocking and permit use would remain the same pending further justifiable benefits.

Implementation of the 4 unit system with future development of the north end will remain a viable option of the standard plan, however, it is not recommended at this time.

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 per cent 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 21, 1976

Range Readiness: Present indicators and criteria area:

Pinegrass	Caru	4"-6" foliage leaves
Sandberg bluegrass	Pose	Seed heads in dough 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: 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.

Overview: Vulcan is one of the District's better timber and forage producing potential areas. Intensive proper land management can enhance habitat improvement and resource production. The area is not fully developed. A program of introducing a compatible grass forage species complementary to pinegrass is highly desirable if not imperative to improving the forage resource capability. It has some peripheral areas (southface) that could be improved deer range with browse planting on the steeper, rockier cut and fill slopes.

Previous land exchange plans ('68 and '72) do not include desirable adjustments needed in Sections 28 and 33, T40N, R33E.

Formal affiliation of administration with the National Forest grazing management would be desirable for the W 1/2 Section 7, T40N, R33E from an eventual fence construction and maintenance economic standpoint. It would save approximately 1 5/16 miles of eventual fence reconstruction and maintenance. However, unfortunately, two cattleguards with difficult installations on F.D. Road No. 1705 would be made obsolescent. This, of course, would be contingent on the ability of a permittee(s) being able to secure grazing privileges adequate to amortize an assumed new fence location investment (the west section line of Section 7, T40N, R33E).

Long range planning on the safer side would specify the proposed cattleguard location at said Section 7 National Forest Boundary (property) lines. Unfortunately, F.D. Road No. 1705 plan profile specifies only the northern most cattleguard to be located on said property line. The southern most cattleguard is located in mid-quarter section on F. D. Road No. 1705 in an old fence which neither bounds the property line (BLM) nor is presently affiliated with the National Forest.

Although the Carney Pole Company lands in Sections 3, 4 and 10 have marginal grazing value (an indicated potential of 50 CM+ on 480 acres) it would be desirable to incorporate it into the grazing management administration from an administrative control and unauthorize use standpoint in blocking in or consolidating the Allotment management base.

Range improvement program schedules do not include any revegetation and/or noxious weed control due to insufficient data and other resource coordination, which points up the need for total land use planning on any given area.

Individual range improvement (fences) construction and maintenance responsibility assignments not specified in Section VII will be assigned through the allotment annual plans of use for an interim period until such time as the fence development stabilizes and a logical pattern of permanent assignment can be made.

Construction and maintenance responsibility based on proportional use (CM) is as follows:

L. Anderson	5%
F. Buxton	41
W. Olson	11
C. Strandberg	10
Wheaton Ranch Inc.	33
	<hr/>
	100%

AREA AND FORAGE PRODUCTION/CONDITION SUMMARY Appendix I

Vulcan C&H

ALLOTMENT

Colville NATIONAL FOREST Republic RANGER DISTRICT

Compiled 7/76 By John B. McCluskey

ITEM	NATIONAL FOREST LANDS		ALIENATED OWNERSHIP LANDS		ALLOTMENT TOTAL LANDS	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Gross (Subject to CLOSURE)	16,155	100	3,025	100	19,180	100
Unusable or UNSUITABLE	3,930		275		4,205	
SUITABLE	12,225		2,750		14,975	
PRIMARY (Transitory) (Prime/Sec)						
SECONDARY						

VEGETATIVE TYPE	%	ACRES BY FORAGE PRODUCTION/CONDITION CLASS								
		Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Unit One		515	2340	440	-	-	-	515	2340	440
			3295						3295	
Unit Two		415	3270	1195	70	375	-	485	3645	1195
Non-Affiliated		-	-	-	-	125	-	-	125	-
Net Unit Two		415	3270	1195	70	250	-	485	3520	1195
			4880			320			5200	
Unit Three		270	1355	2425	145	680	1480	415	2035	3905
Non-Affiliated		-	-	-	10	205	315	10	205	315
Net Unit Three		270	1355	2425	135	475	1165	405	1830	3590
			4050			1775			5825	
			12,225			2095			14,320	
Non Affiliated		-	-	-	10	330	315	10	330	315
SUITABLE	100	1200	6965	4060	205	725	1165	1405	7690	5225
	%	1200	6965	4060	215	1055	1480	1415	8020	5540
			12,225			2,750			14,975	

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 front 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.