

Range Tour Attended By 60

Members of the Central Oregon Chapter of the Society for Range Management and the National Forest Service were pleased with the large turnout of ranchers, foresters and other concerned individuals for their summer range tour held June 25. Approximately 60 people toured Ochoco National Forest caravan-style and listened to presentations given at selected sites in this varied educational program.

Speakers stressed the importance of communication and cooperation among the different interests represented on multiple use land. Of particular concern was the relationship of the Forest Service and private ranchers as realized in the allotment-permittee system of public land use. As Morris Blalock, BIA Range Conservationist, stated after the tour, only through cooperative range management from the grass roots level will the dual goals of maximum productivity and conservation be attained.

Although general attendance was good, Society for Range Management Program Chairman Amos Simtustus was disappointed in the low Warm Springs turnout. The reservation faces some of the same land use problems that are being dealt with in the Ochocos and local people would have benefited from the experience of their neighbors, according to Simtustus.

The all-day program included seven stops and featured eleven speakers representing the Forest Service, the Society for Range Management, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, and Oregon State University. The following is a step-by-step account of the program:

Stop 1: Thunder Rock Timber Sale

Joe Gannon and Duane Ecker of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association offered a hurried explanation of this selective logging operation as log trucks waited patiently on either side of the crowd. They pointed out that through overstory removal, thinning and abate slash methods of logging plus disposal, the shade-providing canopy would not be reduced more than 20 percent. Therefore grazing conditions would not be affected negatively.

Don Allison discussed some of the advantages of raising sheep or mixing sheep and cattle. "Mixed classes of livestock enhance range management," Allison stated. By shifting patterns of use through deferred rotation, the differing needs and habits of sheep and cattle can compliment each other. Wildlife can also benefit from this use of the land because forage would be more plentiful. There are also economic benefits of mixing livestock because of the varying market values of the animals. Allison warned of the overuse of stream bottoms in multiple use areas thereby necessitating additional fencing.

Tom Bedell of the OSU Extension Service elaborated on the mixing of livestock and pointed to better quality animals resulting for such experiments. Bedell also pointed out the pitfalls of converting cattle units to sheep units. The permittee might lose out because the standard of 1 cow and calf equals 5-6 sheep is not always truly equivalent due to different grazing habits and manpower requirements.

Jack Royle responded to this by suggesting that a conversion can be made by asking the question "How can we best run the stock and graze the country?" Royle seemed to support the idea of mixing livestock, saying, "If the range can be kept in good condition, then why not?"

Stop 6: Demonstration Allotment

The Pisgah Cattle Allotment, managed by three permittees (Don Geer, Dale Cole, and Fred Fitzgerald) provided a case in point for the ideas discussed through the day. Phil Kline of the SRM described the multiple use of this 20,000 acre allotment which illustrates the successful partnership of public and private sectors to achieve mutual goals. Kline explained that the allotment represented 60 percent utilization, leaving 40 percent for wildlife, ground cover and aesthetics. This figure is based on the weight of forage available for grazing use in key areas (draw bottoms) which comprise 10 percent of the allotment. Jack Royle stressed the necessity of grazing management based on percent utilization rather than stubble height. Joe Giron explained that stream bottoms

were designated key areas because of the stated goal of restoring riparian vegetation in order to cool the streams and bring the fish back. He added that starting dates for grazing must be determined according to the phenology of the plants (stage of grass growth) rather than fixed dates. Giron emphasized the fact that the permittees were doing their own work and thereby demonstrating that allotments can be managed by the permittees.

Stop 2: Erosion Control

In the same logging context, the issue of reseeded was discussed by Bill Hart, Range Conservationist for the Prineville District of the Forest Service. Erosion seeding, which was fairly recently adopted here on the reservation, is the immediate replacement of grasses on the forest floor to prevent erosion in areas where heavy equipment has left tracks. Depending on the slope and aspect of the ground, several kinds of grasses are used, timothy and orchard grass being the most common. Presently the Forest Service is responsible for drawing up erosion plans and recommending specie composition for reseeded. But the trend will be for the purchaser in the timber sale to carry out this function.

Stop 3: Davis Springs - The Importance of Water Development for Uniform Grazing

Don Allison, manager of the Hay Creek Ranch, spoke on this topic as participants viewed a system of water troughs for sheep at Davis Springs. As Allison pointed out, water must be distributed to the livestock, especially sheep, in such a way that certain grazing areas such as stream bottoms will not be overused.

Stop 4: Need for Wild Horse Management - Effects on Domestic Livestock Grazing

After having been corralled into a wild horse trap, the crowd listened to Joe Giron of the Forest Service explain current wild horse management techniques. Horses are lured with salt and alfalfa into a wooden trap made of 8-foot

panels and the gate closes behind them by a trip wire. Captured horses are taken to Prineville to be turned over to people who have applied for them.

This procedure has become necessary as a way of keeping the wild horse population down while complying with a 1971 law designed to protect these animals. Overuse of the land by wild horses in some areas has been a threat to the plant community and domestic livestock grazing.

Stop 5: Ochoco Corral - Revegetation and Mixing Livestock

A series of talks were given after sack lunches were consumed at 90-year-old Ochoco Corral.

Joe Giron began by pointing to the successful revegetation of the corral area after two sizable herds of sheep had been allowed to deplete the grass supply. In a 4-year period of revegetation "the trend toward dust has been reversed," Giron stated.

Dick Grace, ranger for the Paulina District of the Forest Service, reviewed the techniques of reseeded which can be divided into two basic methods: broadcasting and drilling. He discussed the advantages of each method in the face of such deterrents as sterile soil, compaction of seed beds and physical blocks like slashing. He advocated the use of fertilizer, especially in cutbacks and after fires.

Stop 7: Cram Creek - Timber Harvesting and A Rancher's Perspective

The last site demonstrated successful reseeded after logging. George Pozzuto of the Forest Service stressed the need for a balance between good grazing conditions and good timber growth. Pozzuto discussed the methods of logging that put the least impact on ranchers in terms of movement of cattle. He also emphasized the importance of reseeded of the proper time and in the proper amounts.

George McGee, who is chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, ended the program with a thought-provoking discussion of the pressures felt by ranchers from government regulations. He warned that more regula-

tions mean more costs burdening the ranchers and the taxpayers and he suggested that future plans and guidelines should reflect the often-ignored expertise of ranchers.

In an earlier talk, Don Allison seemed to capsule the focus of this range tour. He listed the priorities of use on federal lands, which are: forage, wildlife, water, recreation, and aesthetics. And he warned that in light of these priorities, "Domestic livestock owners are in danger of having their numbers reduced or being removed from public lands unless we come to an agreement on good range management."

Coming Events

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

James Cornett, Superintendent
Ken Smith, General Manager
FROM: Steno Pool

The Tribal Council agenda has been changed as follows:

ALL items scheduled for July 13th will now be on Monday, July 12th.

Those items scheduled for Monday, July 12th are now scheduled for Tuesday, July 13th.

The reason for this is that the Chairman requests a FULL QUORUM be present when Constitution Amendments are discussed and so wanted ample time for this notice to reach you. Please plan to be present.

Copies to:
All Committee Chairmen
Nathan Jim
Harlow Nasewytewa
Tribal attorneys

Public Hearing

Public Hearing Notice
Land Use Planning Committee
July 22, 7:00 p.m. at Community Center

Under Construction: Conditional Use Request to allow construction of 20 apartments within the 'R', Residential Zone

Location: Southwest of Rodeo Grounds, Northwest of Kalama Cemetery, Easterly side of Tenino Creek.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

Guns & Artifacts Displayed

Many items of historical and contemporary value were assembled in the Silver Buckle Gun Show sponsored by the Round Butte Rifle and Pistol Club July 3, 4, and 5. The show was a great success, according to Darrell Miller who was instrumental in planning and organizing the exhibition. Sixteen displays ranging from custom-made rifles to antique pistols to Indian artifacts crowded the Madras High School cafeteria and aroused the interest of both veteran and neophyte gun enthusiasts.

Thirteen silver buckles were awarded by the judges.

Best of the Show went to Sam Merriman of Merrill, Oregon

for his display of Indian artifacts. Mr. Merriman also won an award for a Pre-1898 Military exhibit. The Bicentennial Award was won by Dale Cochran of Madras, an employee of the Tribal Alcohol and Drug Program in Warm Springs. Dale's dad, Tom Cochran of Eugene won the Colt Award. Mark Endreson of McMinnville, Oregon received the Smith and Wesson Award, Greg Cheyve of Klamath Falls won the Ruger Award, and Floyd Jenks of Tangent, Ore-

gon received a buckle for his array of blades. The award for Indian Americana went to Spunky and Stoney Weeks of Warm Springs.

The five judges' choice buckles went to: Con Hohnstein, Portland, for his display of cartridges; Bill Hunt, Klamath Falls, for his sales display; Adeline Miller, Warm Springs, for Indian artifacts; Avex and Dale Miller, Warm Springs, also for Indian artifacts; and Tri-Power Communication, Madras, which entered a display of CB's.

Church Services

WARM SPRINGS FULL GOSPEL CHURCH ORIN JOHNSON, PASTOR

Sunday School - 10 a.m.
Worship Service - 11 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service -
7:30 p.m.
Bible Study, Wednesday -
7:30 p.m.
Young People's Service -
Friday, 7:30 p.m.

WARM SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH Allen Elston, Pastor

Sunday School - 10 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11 a.m.
Training Union - 7 p.m.

Prayer Service - Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

ST. WILLIAMS Warm Springs Sunday Mass - 9:00 a.m.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Warm Springs Calvin Y. Chinn, Minister

Sunday:
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Worship Service - 11:00 a.m.
Youth Meeting - 6:00 p.m.
Baby sitting service during
Worship Service
Wednesday:
Choir Rehearsal - 7:30 p.m.
Womens Group - 7:30 p.m.
2nd Thursday.