

# I N D E X

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# GRAZING MANUAL

## FOR THE GENERAL INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF FOREST OFFICERS

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### INTRODUCTION.

FOR MANY YEARS THE STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HAVE CONTAINED CERTAIN LAWS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE LIVE-STOCK BUSINESS IN THE PROVINCE. IT WAS NOT, HOWEVER, UNTIL THE ENACTMENT OF THE "GRAZING ACT" IN 1919 AND THE REGULATIONS THEREUNDER THAT ACTIVE CONTROL OF THE CROWN RANGES WAS INSTITUTED. ("CROWN RANGE" IS DEFINED BY SUBSECTION 2 OF THE "GRAZING ACT" AND THIS DEFINITION SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY FIXED IN MIND TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER RANGES, E.G., UNFENCED ALIENATED LAND, TO WHICH THE ACT DOES NOT APPLY.)

THE LEADING OBJECTIVES OF THE GRAZING ADMINISTRATION ARE:

- (A) TO BUILD UP THE LIVE-STOCK BUSINESS TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT BEEF AND MUTTON FOR OUR OWN NEEDS.
- (B) TO PROTECT USERS OF CROWN RANGE AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION IN THE USE OF THE RANGE.
- (C) TO MAINTAIN THE FORAGE CROP ON CROWN RANGES IN THE MOST PRODUCTIVE STATE POSSIBLE, AND BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNUSED AREAS TO EXTEND THE RANGES AND ALLOW THOSE OVER-GRAZED TO RECUPERATE.

TO REACH THESE OBJECTIVES, FIELD OFFICERS SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT CLOSE CO-OPERATION WITH LIVE-STOCK MEN AND LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS IS ESSENTIAL. THUS, WHILE CONTROL OF RANGES FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORAGE CONDITIONS IS IMPORTANT, IT CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE PROBLEM OF RANCH MANAGEMENT AND THE NECESSITY FOR REASONABLE RETURNS TO THE RANCHER. THE TWO GO HAND IN HAND, AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON THE "GRAZING ACT" PUTS EMPHASIS ON CO-OPERATION WITH LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GRAZING ON CROWN RANGES IS, BY SECTION 4 OF THE "GRAZING ACT" AND SECTION 5 (B) OF THE "FOREST ACT," PLACED UNDER THE MINISTER OF LANDS AND THE FOREST SERVICE. ALL DUTIES ARE ASSIGNED THROUGH THE OFFICERS IN THE SAME WAY AS OTHER FOREST WORK. THE FIELD WORK WILL BE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DISTRICT FORESTER, AND MUST BE GIVEN THE SAME CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AS ANY OTHER FOREST ACTIVITY. THE SAME CAREFUL CO-ORDINATION OF THIS WORK WITH LAND EXAMINATIONS, TIMBER SALES AND OPERATION WORK IS NEEDED SO IT CAN BE HANDLED WITH THE MOST EFFECTIVE EXPENDITURE OF EFFORT AND EXPENSE.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO PRESENT A GENERAL LINE OF POLICY AND PROCEDURE, AND TO GIVE THE RANGERS SUCH INFORMATION ON POLICY AS WILL AID THEM IN THEIR WORK.

FIELD OFFICERS SHOULD READ WITH THIS MANUAL, AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH, THE PROVISIONS OF:

- (A) THE "GRAZING ACT," CHAPTER 100, R.S.B.C., 1924, AND AMENDMENTS, CHAPTER 14, 1925, AND CHAPTER 26, 1931; AND THE REGULATIONS THEREUNDER.
- (B) THE "ANIMALS ACT," CHAPTER 11, R.S.B.C., 1924, AND AMENDMENTS, CHAPTER 44, 1924; CHAPTER 3, 1925; AND CHAPTER 2, 1931.
- (C) THE "TRESPASS ACT," CHAPTER 260, R.S.B.C., 1924, AND AMENDMENT, CHAPTER 56, 1925.
- (D) THE "STOCK BRANDS ACT," CHAPTER 7, 1931, AND AMENDMENT, CHAPTER 4, 1933.

IN READING THESE ACTS, ONE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT IN SOME RESPECTS THEY OVERLAP, BUT THAT THEY SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER RATHER THAN CONFLICT. THUS, THE "ANIMALS ACT" PROVIDES CERTAIN THINGS WITH RESPECT TO ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE GENERALLY, THE "GRAZING ACT" PROVIDES FOR ANIMALS BEING DEPASTURED ON CROWN RANGE, BUT IN GRANTING THE PRIVILEGES TO DEPASTURE UNDER PERMIT WE SHOULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION PROHIBITED IN THE "ANIMALS ACT." AGAIN, IN WILD-HORSE CONTROL THE "ANIMALS ACT" MAKES A GENERAL PROVISION FOR SHOOTING UNBRANDED HORSES ON PUBLIC LANDS BY PETITION TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WHILE THE "GRAZING ACT" IS CONFINED TO CLEARING CROWN RANGES OF BRANDED OR UNBRANDED HORSES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF LANDS. THESE POINTS MUST BE CLEARLY FIXED IN THE MINDS OF OUR FIELD OFFICERS AND, WHEN SO FIXED, WILL AID IN AVOIDING CONFUSION.

MUCH OF THE DETAIL OF ADMINISTRATION OF GRAZING UNDER THE "GRAZING ACT" IS LEFT TO ORDER-IN-COUNCIL (SEE SECTIONS 5 AND 10), AND THESE REGULATIONS HAVE THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS IF INCLUDED IN THE STATUTES. THE ORIGINAL REGULATIONS WERE REVISED AND REPUBLISHED ON NOVEMBER 20TH, 1931, AND THESE ARE NOW THE BASIS ON WHICH ACTION IS TAKEN AND WILL BE EXPLAINED IN FULL IN THIS MANUAL.

### GRAZING DISTRICTS

AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 3 OF THE ACT, NINE GRAZING DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE FOLLOWING EIGHT WERE ESTABLISHED BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL No. 955, DATED AUGUST 3, 1923:

CARIBOO	NELSON
CRANBROOK	PRINCE RUPERT
FORT GEORGE	VERNON
KAMLOOPS	VANCOUVER

AND THE NINTH, THE BELT GRAZING DISTRICT, BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL No. 99, DATED JANUARY 28, 1931.

IT IS ONLY IN THESE ESTABLISHED DISTRICTS THAT REGULATIONS APPLY (SEE REGULATION 1). SUPERVISORS AND RANGERS MUST FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THESE BOUNDARIES AND MUST OUTLINE THEM ON THEIR REFERENCE MAPS,

IN TREATING WITH AND REPORTING ON GRAZING MATTERS, REFERENCE MUST BE MADE TO THE "GRAZING" RATHER THAN TO THE "FOREST" DISTRICT. CARE MUST BE TAKEN THAT THE CORRECT DESIGNATION IS USED. AN EXAMPLE IN POINT WOULD BE IN FILING A REPORT OF GRAZING TRESPASS. YOU WOULD REFER TO THE TRESPASS AS OCCURRING WITHIN THE "..... GRAZING DISTRICT." FAILURE TO HAVE SUCH PROPER DESIGNATION WOULD PROBABLY CAUSE OUR CASE TO FAIL IN COURT.

IN CASES WHERE ALLOTMENTS OF RANGE FOR EITHER SHEEP OR CATTLE ARE PARTLY IN ONE GRAZING DISTRICT AND PARTLY IN ANOTHER, THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL ARRANGE THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES TO PREVENT DUPLICATION OF WORK IN REFERENCE TO SUCH ALLOTMENTS.

### LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

(SEE REGULATION 4 AND SECTION 5 (F) AND (G).

REGULATION No. 4 PROVIDES FOR THE RECOGNITION BY THE MINISTER OF INCORPORATED LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS. THE ASSOCIATION IS PURELY ADVISORY AND NOT ADMINISTRATIVE, EXCEPT SO FAR AS CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND POWERS ARE DELEGATED TO THEM UNDER SPECIAL RULES BY THE MINISTER (SEE SECTION 5 (G) AND REGULATION 4).

THE BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES COME THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE CONSIDERATION OF AND ACTION ON RANGE PROBLEMS. THE WISHES OF INDIVIDUAL RANGE USERS MAY VARY OR BE IN CONFLICT, AND THEREFORE IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET. THESE VIEWS MAY BE MODIFIED, HOWEVER, THROUGH JOINT DISCUSSION OF COMMON PROBLEMS AND A MAJORITY VIEW-POINT THEREBY SECURED. THIS IS THE MAIN REASON FOR ENCOURAGING THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

SUCH ORGANIZATION CONTEMPLATES THE SYSTEMATIC DIVISION OF EACH RANGE INTO UNITS, WITHIN EACH OF WHICH THE USERS HAVE CERTAIN DEFINITE COMMUNITY INTERESTS. IF DESIRED, SUBDIVISIONS (OR SMALLER UNITS) WITHIN AN ASSOCIATION MAY BE PROVIDED FOR PURELY LOCAL PROBLEMS.

#### PROCEDURE IN FORMING ASSOCIATIONS.

ASSOCIATIONS MUST BE FORMED AND INCORPORATED (SEE SECTION 2 AND REGULATION 4). INCORPORATION IS DONE UNDER THE "SOCIETIES ACT" AND A SUM OF \$20.00 IS CHARGED. THE QUESTION ARISES, WHY FORCE INCORPORATION? THE ANSWER IS, INCORPORATION HAS ALWAYS BEEN REQUIRED UNDER THE ACT (SECTION 2) AND, MOREOVER, IT IS A PROTECTION BOTH TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE ASSOCIATION COLLECTS FEES AND MAY CARRY ON CERTAIN LINES OF BUSINESS. IF INCORPORATED, THERE IS NO PERSONAL LIABILITY. IF NOT, EACH MEMBER MAY BE PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR DEBTS AND ACTIONS OF THE BODY.

THE FOLLOWING POINTS SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND:

- (A) THE ASSOCIATION MUST BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE "SOCIETIES ACT," CHAPTER 236, R.S.B.C., 1924.
- (B) IN THE "DECLARATION," THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED: "THE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CROWN RANGE," (SEE SECTION 2 OF THE "GRAZING ACT".)
- (C) THE MEMBERSHIP MUST INCLUDE A MAJORITY OF THE RANGE USERS OF THE UNIT FOR WHICH RECOGNITION IS DESIRED.
- (D) THE ASSOCIATION MUST AGREE TO BE BOUND BY THE ACTIONS OF ITS ADVISORY BOARD AND ELECTED OFFICERS (SEE BY-LAW No. VI (G) OF DECLARATION AND BY-LAWS).

COPIES OF AN APPROVED DECLARATION AND BY-LAWS FOR INCORPORATION MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

WHEN APPLYING FOR RECOGNITION, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF AN ASSOCIATION MUST SUBMIT PROOF OF INCORPORATION, A COPY OF THE DECLARATION AND BY-LAWS, LISTS GIVING NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS, OF THE OFFICERS, AND OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OVER WHICH RECOGNITION IS DESIRED. THE DISTRICT FORESTER SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF ANY CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING RECOGNITION UNDER THE REGULATIONS SHOULD BE FILED WITH THE DISTRICT FORESTER OR THROUGH THE RANGER FOR THE DISTRICT INVOLVED. UPON ITS RECEIPT BY THE RANGER, HE WILL EXAMINE INTO THE RANGE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNIT OVER WHICH THE ASSOCIATION DESIRES RECOGNITION. HE WILL ASCERTAIN IF THE APPROVAL OF THE REQUEST WILL RESULT IN ANY FRICTION, AND REPORT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER WHAT COURSE IN HIS OPINION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO OBIVIATE IT. HE WILL ALSO CHECK UP ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND STATE IN HIS REPORT IF THE MEMBERS CONSTITUTE A MAJORITY OF THE USERS OF THE RANGE UNIT DESCRIBED. THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL FORWARD THE APPLICATION AND REPORT TO VICTORIA FOR ACTION BY THE MINISTER.

UPON RECEIPT BY THE DISTRICT OFFICE OF NOTIFICATION OF RECOGNITION OF THE ASSOCIATION, A MAP WILL BE PREPARED BY THE DISTRICT OFFICE FOR THE USE OF THE ASSOCIATION, WHICH WILL SHOW THE LIMITS OF THE ASSOCIATION RANGE AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE ADJOIN OTHER RANGES, AND THE RANGER WILL BE NOTIFIED ACCORDINGLY.

AFTER RECOGNITION, THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST CONCERNING THE USE, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE RANGE ALLOTTED TO THEIR USE. IT MUST BE REMEMBERED, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMITTEE IS ADVISORY NOT ADMINISTRATIVE, AND THAT THE FINAL DECISION IN CASE OF COMPLAINT, THE GRANTING OF NEW PERMITS, THE RENEWAL OR CANCELLATION OF PERMITS, ETC., ARE MATTERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT, WITH THE RIGHT OF APPEAL TO THE MINISTER.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE "SOCIETIES ACT," SECTION 2, AND THE REQUIREMENT OF A THREE-QUARTERS VOTE OF A GENERAL MEETING OF WHICH NOTICE SPECIFYING THE INTENTION TO PROPOSE THE RESOLUTION AS AN EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION HAS BEEN DULY GIVEN. THIS PROCEDURE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IN ALL RECOMMENDATIONS OF A VITAL CHARACTER ORIGINATING FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

#### MAPPING OF USED RANGES.

IN CASES WHERE A GROUP OF GRAZING PERMITTEES, WHETHER WITH PAID OR FREE PERMITS, AND WHETHER ORGANIZED INTO A LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION OR ORGANIZED AS A FARMERS' INSTITUTE, ARE USING THE CROWN RANGES, THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNIT OF RANGE THE MEMBERS ARE USING SHOULD BE BLOCKED OUT ON THE MAPS AND DESCRIBED IN A REPORT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER. WITH THIS INFORMATION ON FILE, A STEP AHEAD TOWARD BETTER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE GROUP AND THE DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

SIMILAR REPORTS SHOULD BE COMPILED FOR UNITS OF RANGE WHERE NO ORGANIZATION EXISTS AND, IN PARTICULAR, FOR RANGES WHERE FRICTION IN THEIR USE PREVAILS, OR WHERE OVER-GRAZED CONDITIONS EXIST WARRANTING IMMEDIATE ACTION TO ORGANIZE THE USE FOR RANGE PROTECTION.

WHEN SUBMITTING THE REPORT REGARDING THE ABOVE RANGES, THE FOLLOWING POINTS ARE OF IMPORTANCE:

- (1) A CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA.
- (2) DO THE BOUNDARIES EMBRACE ALL OF THE RANGE USUALLY USED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OR OTHERS WHO WOULD BE ENTITLED TO BECOME MEMBERS IF ORGANIZED?
- (3) DOES THE AREA INCLUDE RANGE NOT USED BY THE LIVE-STOCK GRAZING WITHIN ITS LIMITS? IF SO, HOW CAN THIS BE UTILIZED?
- (4) ARE THE TOPOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES SUFFICIENT TO CONFINE THE STOCK TO THE UNIT, OR WILL FENCES BE REQUIRED FOR THIS PURPOSE AND TO PREVENT TRESPASS BY THIS STOCK ON ADJOINING RANGES?

THE COMPILATION OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION WILL MATERIALLY AID BOTH THE RANGER AND THE DISTRICT FORESTER IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GRAZING.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 5 (F) AND REGULATION 4 REFER TO SPECIAL REGULATIONS, THEIR FRAMING AND ENFORCEMENT. THIS IS PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS. IT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE FLEXIBLE MACHINERY FOR ORIGINATING AND ENFORCING RULES OF PURELY LOCAL CHARACTER, WHICH MEET THE NEEDS OF A LOCAL RANGE UNIT OR THE WISHES OF THE USERS THEREOF. THESE, IN GENERAL, WOULD

COVER SUCH PROBLEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST AS:

- (A) HANDLING STOCK ON LOCAL RANGE UNIT, BREEDS, HERDING IN COMMON, ETC.
- (B) REGULATING TIME OF TURNING OUT AND REMOVAL.
- (C) DEVELOPMENT IN COMMON, AS JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BULLS, OR CONSTRUCTION OF COMMON FACILITIES FOR MANAGEMENT, AND SUCH SIMILAR LINES OF ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES.
- (D) ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF FEES TO MEET THE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES OF SUCH COMMON ACTIVITIES.

PROCEDURE.

- (1) THE REGULATIONS SHOULD BE WORKED OUT BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE FOREST OFFICIALS (REG. 4 - 2). CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT ALL SUCH REGULATIONS ARE NOT CONTRARY TO THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER.
- (2) THEY SHOULD BE ENDORSED BY A REGULARLY CALLED MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WITH A THREE-QUARTERS VOTE OF THOSE PRESENT (SEE REFERENCE TO "SOCIETIES ACT" ABOVE).
- (3) THEY MUST BE FORWARDED TO VICTORIA FOR ENACTMENT BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AND PUBLICATION ("GRAZING ACT" - SECTION 10).

IT WILL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE AND HAVE THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT ON ALL USERS OF THE RANGE UNIT AS ANY OTHER REGULATION UNDER THE ACT, SO FAR AS THE TERRITORY COVERED IS CONCERNED.

PERMITS FOR GRAZING

APPLICATION.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF REGULATION 3 (1) APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS ARE REQUIRED TO BE FILED NOT LATER THAN MARCH 1ST IN EACH YEAR. APPLICATIONS MADE AFTER THAT DATE DO NOT RECEIVE THE SAME PRIORITY CONSIDERATION AS THOSE MADE ON OR BEFORE. FIELD MEN SHOULD EXPLAIN THIS PROVISION TO ALL INTENDING APPLICANTS.

AFTER MARCH 1ST THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL EXAMINE THE APPLICATIONS FOR EACH RANGE UNIT AND ISSUE PERMITS UP TO THE LIMIT FIXED FOR THAT UNIT. UNDER REGULATION 2 (B) THE MINISTER OF LANDS IS GIVEN THE POWER TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO BE DEPASTURED ON ANY RANGE OR PART THEREOF. THIS IS TO PREVENT OVER-GRAZING OF THE RANGE, AND ALSO EMPHASIZES THE NECESSITY FOR A PROSPECTIVE GRAZIER TO HAVE HIS APPLICATION FILED IN TIME.

PERMITS.

THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL ISSUE THE PERMIT AND WILL MAIL IT, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT FOR THE GRAZING FEES ACCRUING THEREUNDER, TO THE PERMITTEE. COPIES WILL BE SENT TO THE CHIEF FORESTER. THE PERMIT WILL STATE THE NUMBER AND KIND OF ANIMALS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE TIME AND AREA FOR WHICH THE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

PRIORITY.

THE TERM "PRIORITY" IN THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE "GRAZING ACT" IS TO BE INTERPRETED AS FOLLOWS: THE FACT THAT AN APPLICANT FOR A GRAZING PERMIT

IS A RESIDENT STOCK-OWNER WITH IMPROVED RANCH OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE WITHIN A RANGE UNIT AND USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAISING OF STOCK WHICH IS TO BE GRAZED AND IS DEPENDENT UPON A USE OF THE CROWN RANGE WITHIN THAT UNIT, ESTABLISHES HIS PRIOR OR PREFERRED CLAIM TO THE USE OF THE RANGE FOR WHICH HE APPLIES. THIS, HOWEVER, IS GOVERNED BY THE PROVISIONS OF REGULATION 3 (1), WHICH REQUIRE THAT HE FILE HIS APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE RANGE PRIOR TO MARCH 1ST WITH REASONS FOR HIS CLAIM. IT ALSO PRESUPPOSES THAT HE HAS BEEN COMPLYING WITH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE "GRAZING ACT" AND THE REGULATIONS.

THE GRAZING PREFERENCE CAN ONLY BE RETAINED BY A CONTINUOUS USE OF A RANGE. PERMITTEES WHO APPLY FOR A REDUCED NUMBER OF STOCK CANNOT EXPECT THE RANGE TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM, UNLESS, THROUGH OVER-GRAZING, A REST IS NEEDED TO RESTORE THE GRAZING CAPACITY AND SUCH ARRANGEMENT IS MADE IN WRITING WITH THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

PERMITS ISSUED FOR INDIVIDUAL ALLOTMENTS, WHETHER FOR CATTLE OR SHEEP, SHOULD CARRY A DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLOTMENT AND A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES. OTHER PERMITS WILL DESCRIBE THE AREA OVER WHICH THE PERMIT IS ALLOWED BY STOCK RANGE OR RANGE UNIT.

AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE THE DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITS OF RANGE, WHETHER COMMUNITY OR INDIVIDUAL, SHOULD BE MAPPED SO THAT THE ISSUANCE OF CONFLICTING PERMITS FOR AREAS MAY BE AVOIDED. THIS IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER THAT FRICTION AND TRESPASS BE AVOIDED.

#### FREE PERMITS.

SECTION 7 OF THE ACT PROVIDES FOR CERTAIN FREE PERMITS. THIS SECTION OFFERS SOME DIFFICULTY IN INTERPRETATION. TO A LARGE EXTENT THIS WILL BE OVERCOME IF WE READ THE SECTION WITH THE EMPHASIS ON LIMITATIONS SET THEREIN. NOTE, FOR EXAMPLE:

- (A) THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS IS NOT TEN, BUT NOT TO EXCEED TEN.
- (B) TO BONA-FIDE SETTLERS FOR DEPASTURING MILCH COWS AND WORK ANIMALS ACTUALLY USED BY THEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR HOMES.

THE INTENT OF THIS SECTION WAS TO GRANT A PRIVILEGE TO THOSE DEVELOPING FARM HOMES RATHER THAN TO COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, AND THAT IT APPLIES TO THE MILCH AND DOMESTIC STOCK USED ON THE FARM. IT DOES NOT APPLY TO BEEF CATTLE, TO SHEEP, NOR TO HORSES OTHER THAN THOSE ACTUALLY USED IN THE FARM OPERATIONS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE HORSES KEPT FOR HIRE, OR A DAIRY HERD KEPT AS DISTINCT FROM GENERAL FARM OPERATIONS. THE OBJECT IS TO ASSIST A SETTLER IN DEVELOPING HIS HOME, BY GRANTING FREE GRAZING FOR THE ANIMALS USED DIRECTLY IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL DECIDE THE NUMBER TO BE ALLOWED TO GRAZE FREE WITHIN THE ABOVE LIMITATION. THE ALLOWANCE FOR HORSES WILL COVER ANIMALS ACTUALLY NEEDED IN WORKING THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING SADDLE HORSES. HORSES RAISED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND PROFESSIONAL PACK TRAINS SHOULD BE UNDER PAID PERMIT.

APPLICATIONS FOR FREE OR PARTIALLY FREE PERMITS SHOULD STATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK OWNED, AND THE ACCOUNT ISSUED WILL SHOW THE NUMBER FOR WHICH FREE GRAZING IS ALLOWED AND THE NUMBER PAID FOR. THESE APPLICATIONS, LIKE ALL OTHERS, SHOULD BE FILED ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1ST, SO THAT THEY MAY RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION IN ALLOTMENT OF RANGE.

ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY APPLICATION SHOULD BE FULLY AND CORRECTLY FILLED IN. THIS INFORMATION IS NEEDED FOR RECORDS OF GRAZING, AND IS ESSENTIAL WHERE CROWDED RANGE CONDITIONS PREVAIL AND THE DEMAND FOR GRAZING IS GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY, OR WHERE SOME CHOICE ALLOTMENT IS BEING CONSIDERED. AN APPLICATION LACKING IN SOME PARTICULARS MAY NOT BE DEEMED TO HAVE THE SAME PRIORITY

CLAIM BECAUSE OF OMISSIONS. RANGERS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DILIGENT IN ADVICE TO AND IN AIDING THESE USERS IN PREPARING AND FILING APPLICATIONS.

SECTION 7 (B) PROVIDES FREE PERMITS TO PROSPECTORS, CAMPERS AND TRAVELLERS FOR STOCK ACTUALLY USED BY THEM, AGAIN LIMITED TO TEN HEAD. THE CASUAL PROSPECTOR OR TRANSIENT USING A FEW HEAD OF HORSES AND MOVING FROM PLACE TO PLACE IS MOST DIFFICULT TO CONTROL. HE USUALLY MAKES VERY LIMITED USE OF RANGE. THE COST OF FOLLOWING UP AND GETTING PERMITS ARRANGED WILL NORMALLY BE EXCESSIVE AND, FOR THE TIME BEING, THIS PHASE OF THE ACT CANNOT BE TOO STRICTLY ENFORCED.

PERMITS ARE PERSONAL IN NATURE (REG. 3 (7)).

THE PERMIT GRANTED FOR THE USE OF THE CROWN RANGE IS A PERSONAL PRIVILEGE ONLY, AND DOES NOT CONVEY TO THE PERMITTEE ANY RIGHT OR TITLE TO OR INTEREST IN THE RANGE, BUT ONLY THE USE OF THE FORAGE ON THE ALLOTTED AREA DURING THE PERIOD SPECIFIED IN THE PERMIT. THE PRIVILEGE EXPIRES WITH THE PERMIT AND IS ONLY RENEWED WHEN FURTHER APPLICATION IS APPROVED.

IN CASE A FIRM, PARTNERSHIP OR CO-PARTNERSHIP IS DISSOLVED AND THE MEMBERS THEREOF DESIRE TO CONTINUE THEIR USE OF THE RANGE FOR THE SEASON FOR WHICH THE PERMIT IS ISSUED, THE ORIGINAL PERMIT MUST BE SURRENDERED AND WILL BE REPLACED BY PERMITS TO THE INDIVIDUALS FOR THE PROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF STOCK TAKEN OVER BY EACH MEMBER.

IN CASE A PERMITTEE TRANSFERS, THROUGH SALE, THE WHOLE OR A PORTION OF HIS STOCK DURING THE GRAZING SEASON, NO REBATE OF GRAZING FEES WILL BE MADE FROM THE ORIGINAL PERMIT BECAUSE OF SUCH SALE; BUT THE HOLDER OF THE PERMIT MAY, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MINISTER, SURRENDER HIS PERMIT, AND THEREUPON A NEW PERMIT IN THE NAME OF THE PURCHASER, OR NEW AND SEPARATE PERMITS IN THE NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL PERMITTEE AND THE PURCHASER FOR THE NUMBER OF STOCK NOW OWNED BY EACH, SHALL BE ISSUED IN LIEU THEREOF BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

ON-AND-OFF PERMITS.

REGULATION NO. 5 PROVIDES FOR CO-OPERATION WITH THE OWNERS OF UNFENCED PRIVATE RANGE WHERE THE STOCK GRAZE PARTIALLY ON THE PRIVATE AND PARTIALLY ON THE CROWN AREAS. APPLICANTS ARE GRANTED PERMITS FREE OF CHARGE FOR SUCH PORTION OF THEIR STOCK AS THE CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFY. THIS IS THE SO-CALLED "ON-AND-OFF" PERMIT.

IT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THOSE CASES WHERE THE ECONOMICAL USE OF THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE UNIT CAN BE SECURED BEST BY SUCH A CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT. THE REGULATION CONTEMPLATES THE FREE MOVEMENT OF ALL STOCK USING THE UNIT ON BOTH THE CROWN AND PRIVATE AREAS, FOR WHICH ALLOWANCE IS PROVIDED, AND IS PROVISIONAL ON THE PRIVATE RANGE OF THE APPLICANT BEING LEFT OPEN AND UNENCUMBERED FOR GENERAL USE OF ALL OTHER PERMITTED STOCK ON THE UNIT.

THE ON-AND-OFF PERMIT WILL NOT APPLY TO PRIVATE LANDS OWNED BY THE APPLICANT, BUT NOT RELATED IN THEIR USE TO THE CROWN AREAS. PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE NATURAL UNIT AREA, THE FREE ALLOWANCE BEING BASED ON THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE RESPECTIVE AREAS, IF AND WHEN STOCKING IS COMPLETE.

EXAMPLE 1: AN AREA UNIT CONTAINS 100,000 ACRES, FULLY STOCKED, WITHIN WHICH APPLICANT OWNS OR LEASES 1,500 ACRES, THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF WHICH IS 30 ACRES PER HEAD. HE IS ENTITLED TO FREE PERMIT UP TO 50 HEAD.

EXAMPLE 2: RANGE PARTIALLY STOCKED. A RANGE UNIT OF 100,000 ACRES, AVERAGE THREE-QUARTERS STOCKED. APPLICANT OWNS OR LEASES 5,000 ACRES, WITH CARRYING CAPACITY OF 20 ACRES PER HEAD, WITHIN THE UNIT. THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT THE STOCK WILL RANGE EQUALLY OVER THE WHOLE UNIT AND THAT THE 5,000 ACRES WILL BE ONLY

THREE-QUARTERS GRAZED. THEREFORE THE FORMULA IS THREE-QUARTERS OF THE GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE 5,000 ACRES OR  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5000}{20} = 187$  HEAD.

IF, FOR ANY REASON, THERE IS A CONCENTRATION OF STOCK ON OR AWAY FROM THE PRIVATE RANGE OF THE APPLICANT, SPECIAL CONSIDERATION MAY BE GIVEN IN THE DISCRETION OF THE DISTRICT FORESTER. FOR INSTANCE, WATER OR LACK OF WATER MIGHT DETERMINE THE USE.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVATE LANDS OF ABSENTEE OWNERS MAY ARISE. AN APPLICANT HAS NO RIGHT TO CLAIM EXEMPTION ON ACCOUNT OF THESE LANDS, UNLESS AND UNTIL HE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR USE. IN CASES WHERE A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THE UNFENCED RANGE OF THE UNIT IS COMPRISED OF SUCH LANDS, AND THE CROWN LANDS ARE INSUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT THE STOCK FOR WHICH APPLICATIONS ARE MADE, A SPECIAL REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED THROUGH THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

PRIVATE LANDS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE SPRING AND FALL RANGE, AND ARE USED AS SUCH, DO NOT AFFECT THE SUMMER GRAZING PERMIT, AND, WHEN THESE ARE MIXED WITH CROWN RANGE, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ON THE ABOVE BASIS IN RESPECT TO GRAZING.

#### GRAZING ON PRIVATE LANDS.

GRAZING PERMITS DO NOT AUTHORIZE THE ENTRY UPON OR USE OF PRIVATE LANDS, AND THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMES NO LIABILITY THEREFOR. ALL CONTROVERSIES IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH TRESPASS MUST BE SETTLED BETWEEN THE OWNER OF THE TRESPASSING STOCK AND THE OWNER OF THE LAND ON WHICH TRESPASS OCCURRED.

#### SPECIAL PERMITS.

- (1) TERM PERMITS: REGULATION NO. 3 (3). THE MINISTER MAY ISSUE SPECIAL TERM PERMITS FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING TEN YEARS. IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THIS REGULATION, WE MUST HAVE FAIRLY SETTLED CONDITIONS AND A STABILIZED USE OF THE RANGE. THIS WILL INCLUDE DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE OF THE RANGE UNIT, ITS CARRYING CAPACITY, THE GRAZING SEASONS, MANAGEMENT PLANS, AND THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. UNTIL THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND APPROVED, THE ISSUING OF TERM PERMITS IS ILL ADVISED,
- (2) ASSOCIATION PERMITS. IN THE PAST IN A FEW CASES THE ASSOCIATION, AS AGENT FOR AND ON BEHALF OF ITS MEMBERS, HAS APPLIED FOR AND BEEN GRANTED A PERMIT. AUTHORITY FOR THIS ACTION SEEMS TO BE OBSCURE, UNLESS IT IS CONTAINED IN THE POWERS OF MANAGEMENT WHICH MAY BE DELEGATED TO THE ASSOCIATION BY THE MINISTER UNDER REGULATION 2 (G). IF THERE IS ANY VITAL NEED OF CONTINUING THE PRACTICE, THEN IT IS ADVISABLE TO HAVE THE EXECUTIVE BODY OF THE ASSOCIATION APPLY FOR SUCH DELEGATION OF POWERS, WHEN THE MATTER WILL BE FULLY TAKEN UP. NOTE THAT SUCH DELEGATION CANNOT BE MADE TO ANY BUT AN INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

#### SPECIAL CROSSING PERMITS.

IT IS FREQUENTLY NECESSARY, IN DRIVING STOCK TO OR FROM THEIR RANGE OR TO A SHIPPING POINT, TO CROSS CROWN RANGES. TO FACILITATE SUCH MOVEMENTS OF STOCK AND AVOID UNNECESSARY DAMAGE TO CROWN RANGES OR INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF OTHER STOCKMEN, REGULATION 3 (6) PROVIDES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL PERMITS. THESE PERMITS SHOULD SPECIFY THE NUMBER OF LIVE-STOCK INVOLVED, THE ROUTE TO BE TAKEN, THE PERIOD ALLOWED FOR CROSSING, AND ANY OTHER CONDITIONS ADVISABLE. SUCH STIPULATIONS ARE PARTICULARLY NECESSARY IN THE CASE OF SHEEP CROSSING A CATTLE RANGE. NO AUTHORITY CAN BE GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE CROSSING OF PRIVATE LANDS.

THE FOLLOWING CLAUSE CONTAINED IN ALL GRAZING LEASES NOW BEING ISSUED PROVIDES FOR MOVEMENT OF STOCK ACROSS A LEASE:

PROVIDED FURTHER THAT THE LESSOR MAY, UPON TEN DAYS' NOTICE TO THE LESSEE, AUTHORIZE THE DRIVING OF LIVE-STOCK UNDER A PERMIT ACROSS THE AREA HEREBY DEMISED, WHEN IN THE OPINION OF THE LESSOR SUCH PASSAGE IS NECESSARY TO AND FROM THEIR PASTURE, SUCH LIVE-STOCK TO BE UNDER CONTROL OF A HERDER AT ALL TIMES, TO MOVE AT A RATE AND OVER A ROUTE SPECIFIED, AND ALL DAMAGES TO FENCES TO BE REPAIRED BY THE PERMITEE AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

#### DRIVEWAYS.

WHERE CROSSINGS ARE LIKELY TO FOLLOW ANNUALLY THE SAME ROUTES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT DRIVEWAYS MAY BE ADVISABLE. THE RANGERS WILL SHOW THESE ROUTES IN FORWARDING THEIR RANGE PLANS TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER AND, IF APPROVED, LAY THEM OUT ON THE GROUND BY POSTING THE USUAL ALLOTMENT BOUNDARY NOTICES AT THE PROPER INTERVALS. THESE SHOULD BE SO LOCATED AS TO ALLOW FREEDOM OF ACCESS, EGRESS AND TRAVEL, AND THUS AVOID TRESPASS ON PRIVATE LANDS. SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DRIVEWAYS SHOULD BE DEFINITELY RESERVED FROM ALIENATION. LAND EXAMINATION REPORTS SHOULD SHOW ANY EFFECT ALIENATION WOULD HAVE ON SUCH DRIVEWAYS.

#### CANCELLATION OF PERMITS -- REGULATION No. 3 (8).

GRAZING PERMITS MAY BE CANCELLED ONLY BY THE MINISTER. ALL VIOLATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE "GRAZING ACT," THE REGULATIONS, THE CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT, OR ANY OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES RELATING TO THE HANDLING OF STOCK ON THE RANGE SHOULD BE REPORTED AT ONCE TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER. SUCH REPORTS MUST BE SPECIFIC AS TO THE NATURE OF THE VIOLATION, THE PLACE, TIME AND PERSON RESPONSIBLE.

WHERE POSSIBLE RANGERS AND DISTRICT FORESTERS SHOULD TRY TO SETTLE SUCH DIFFICULTIES ON THE GROUND AND SECURE COMPLIANCE WITH ALL CONDITIONS, BUT WHERE SETTLEMENT CANNOT BE SECURED, OR THE OFFENCE IS REPEATED IN SPITE OF WARNING, THE REPORT MUST BE MADE TO THE NEXT SUPERIOR OFFICER. NO ACTION TOWARDS CANCELLATION OF A PERMIT WILL BE TAKEN WITHOUT THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CHIEF FORESTER.

#### COUNTING STOCK

##### (REGULATION 3 (2))

THIS REGULATION PROVIDES FOR THE COUNTING OF STOCK TURNED OUT UNDER PERMIT, WHEN IN THE OPINION OF THE DISTRICT FORESTER SUCH COUNT IS DESIRABLE. THERE ARE THREE MAIN REASONS WHY A COUNT MAY BE DESIRABLE:

- (1) TO ENSURE THAT THE NUMBER OF STOCK TURNED OUT IS NOT IN EXCESS OF THE CAPACITY OF THE RANGE UNIT.
- (2) TO ENSURE TO THE DEPARTMENT THE CORRECT AND JUST DUES THEREON.
- (3) TO PROTECT THOSE WHO HAVE PAID IN FULL FROM UNJUST GRAZING BY OTHERS, AND TO ASSURE THEM FULL BENEFITS FROM THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND WHICH IS ONE-THIRD OF ALL GRAZING FEES PAID.

SINCE A GENERAL AND SATISFACTORY COUNT OF STOCK USING ANY RANGE UNIT IS USUALLY DIFFICULT, TEDIOUS AND EXPENSIVE, IT WILL ONLY BE UNDERTAKEN UPON SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DISTRICT FORESTER. THE RANGERS WILL, HOWEVER, KEEP IN AS CLOSE TOUCH AS POSSIBLE WITH THE NUMBERS OF STOCK GRAZED BY EACH PERMITEE, AND

REFER ANY EVIDENCE THEY MAY HAVE POINTING TO A BREACH OF THE REGULATIONS IN RESPECT OF NUMBERS TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER. THE LATTER WILL DECIDE WHETHER HE CONSIDERS A COUNT NECESSARY AND INSTRUCT ACCORDINGLY.

IN CONSIDERING THE STOCK GRAZING UNDER PERMIT, YOUNG ANIMALS, I.E., ANIMALS RUNNING WITH THEIR MOTHERS AND UNDER SIX MONTHS OLD AT THE TIME THEY WERE TURNED ON THE RANGE FOR THE SEASON'S GRAZING, ARE NOT INCLUDED (REG. 3 (4)).

WHEN A COUNT IS ORDERED, IT IS INCUMBENT UPON THE PERMITTEE TO MAKE SATISFACTORY PROVISIONS FOR HAVING HIS ANIMALS COUNTED BY THE FOREST OFFICER, AND THE ISSUANCE OF A GRAZING PERMIT MAY BE REFUSED UNTIL PROVISIONS FOR A COUNT ARE MADE. IF, ON INSTRUCTION, THE STOCK OWNER REFUSES TO ARRANGE FOR A COUNT, THE RANGER SHOULD SO REPORT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND, HOWEVER, THAT WHEN THE STOCK IS SCATTERED ON THE SUMMER RANGES THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY INVOLVE ROUNDING UP AND EXCESSIVE EXPENSE, WHICH SHOULD BE AVOIDED. CATTLE ARE BEST COUNTED IN THE WINTER FEED YARDS, AND SHEEP EITHER IN FEED YARDS OR BEDDING GROUNDS.

#### GRAZING FEES

(REGULATION No. 3 (4))

THE FORAGE ON THE CROWN RANGES IS A NATURAL RESOURCE BELONGING TO THE PEOPLE AS REPRESENTED BY THE CROWN. THOSE WISHING TO MAKE USE OF IT FOR THE GRAZING OF LIVE STOCK MUST BE PREPARED TO PAY THE GOVERNMENT A JUST FEE FOR THE PRIVILEGE. THE PRESENT GRAZING FEES ARE ESTABLISHED BY REGULATION No. 3 (4). COMPARED WITH FEES CHARGED FOR THE USE OF SIMILAR GRAZING LANDS ELSEWHERE, AND LEASE RENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, THEY ARE MOST REASONABLE.

ALL PERMITTEES WILL BE BILLED DIRECT BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER AT THE TIME PERMITS ARE ISSUED. ACCOUNTS ARE PAYABLE WHEN THE PERMITS ARE ISSUED AND, IF NOT PAID BY OCTOBER 31ST, ARE SUBJECT TO INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM FROM NOVEMBER 1ST OF THE YEAR OF USE TO DATE OF PAYMENT.

WHEN ANY PERMITTEE, FOR REASONS BEYOND HIS CONTROL, IS PREVENTED FROM USING THE RANGE AND DESIRES A REBATE, HE MUST APPLY IMMEDIATELY, STATING THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PREVENTED HIS USE, IN ORDER THAT THE DISTRICT FORESTER MAY INVESTIGATE AND REPORT FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE MINISTER. OTHERWISE, THE REQUEST MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED AT ALL (SEE REGULATION 3 (4) "NOR UNLESS APPLICATION FOR THE REDUCTION OR REBATE IS MADE IMMEDIATELY"). ORDINARY SALE OF BEEF DURING THE GRAZING SEASON WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED GROUNDS FOR REBATE OR REDUCTION, AND IN THIS RESPECT IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT STOCK UNDER SIX MONTHS OLD FOR WHICH NO FEE IS PAID IS AN OFFSET TO SALES OF BEEF DURING THE SEASON.

FEES ARE CHARGED ON THE BASIS OF STOCK OVER SIX MONTHS OLD AT THE TIME OF TURNING ON THE RANGE. THE NATURAL INCREASE OF THIS WHICH IS UNDER SIX MONTHS AT THE TIME IT IS TURNED OUT ARE NOT CHARGED FOR, BUT ALL OTHER YOUNG STOCK WILL BE CHARGED FOR.

#### COLLECTION OF FEES.

THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL KEEP THE RANGERS ADVISED REGARDING ALL OUTSTANDING GRAZING ACCOUNTS. THE RANGERS WILL EXERCISE DILIGENCE IN THEIR EFFORTS TO COLLECT FEES WHEN SO REQUIRED. THEIR ACTIONS IN THIS RESPECT WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LIMITS OF ANY PERIODS ESTABLISHED FOR DEFERRED PAYMENT OF FEES.

THE APPLICATION ON FORM G.B. 1 AND THE ISSUANCE OF THE PERMIT, FORM G.B. 3, CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE APPLICANT AND THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE GRAZING FEES BECOME A DEBT UNDER THE CONTRACT, COLLECTABLE, IF NECESSARY, THROUGH COURT ACTION. WHEN DIFFICULTY IS EXPERIENCED IN COLLECTING OUTSTANDING GRAZING FEES,

THE DISTRICT FORESTER, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE CHIEF FORESTER, MAY INSTITUTE ACTION IN THE SMALL DEBTS COURT FOR JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DELINQUENT WHERE THE AMOUNT IS LESS THAN \$100.00. THE EXECUTION OF THE JUDGMENT, IF GRANTED, WILL BE DISCRETIONARY WITH THE COURT, WHERE THE AMOUNT IS OVER \$100.00 THE MATTER WILL BE HANDLED UNDER LEGAL ADVICE AS DIRECTED BY THE CHIEF FORESTER.

### RANGE IMPROVEMENT

#### AUTHORITY.

SECTION 11 OF THE "GRAZING ACT" EMBODIES THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENT THAT THE MINISTER OF LANDS SHALL RECEIVE EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE A SUM EQUAL TO ONE-THIRD OF THE GRAZING FEES COLLECTED DURING THE LAST PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR, TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER SUM APPROPRIATED BY THE LEGISLATURE. THESE SUMS CONSTITUTE THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND, WHICH IS UTILIZED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CROWN RANGE AND THE BETTERMENT OF GRAZING THEREON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER AND THE FOREST SERVICE.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

ALLOTMENTS FROM THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND WILL BE HANDLED IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO THOSE APPROPRIATED FROM THE FOREST PROTECTION FUND, AS EXPLAINED ON PAGES 82 TO 89 AND 155 OF THE "OPERATION MANUAL."

EACH YEAR THE RANGERS WILL SUBMIT WITH THEIR ANNUAL GRAZING REPORT A LIST OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, AS REQUESTED BY THE STOCKMEN OR NOTED FROM THEIR OWN OBSERVATIONS. THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF EACH MUST BE RECORDED. THESE LISTS THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL CHECK, AND, IF APPROVED, INCLUDE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CHIEF FORESTER WITH APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE LIST OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED OR RECOMMENDED WILL BE BASED UPON THE RANGERS' FULL REPORTS ON G. B. FORM 4, "RANGE IMPROVEMENTS, PRELIMINARY REPORT," WHICH MUST BE PARTICULARLY CLEAR IN RESPECT TO:

CLASS OF IMPROVEMENT: I.E., STOCK TRAIL, WATER DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

NAME (IF ANY) OF PROJECT.

LOCATION: ACCOMPANIED BY SKETCH MAP AND DESCRIBED BY SURVEYS IF AVAILABLE.

PURPOSE: DESCRIBE FULLY AND CLEARLY THE REASON FOR THE IMPROVEMENT, THE PARTICULAR RANGE TO BE BENEFITED AND THE NUMBER OF STOCK INVOLVED.

COST: ESTIMATE THE COST AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE, SEPARATING COST OF LABOUR, MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION, RECORD SEPARATELY ANY PRIVATE FUNDS, LABOUR OR MATERIAL WHICH WILL BE DONATED.

AS SOON AS THE CHIEF FORESTER HAS APPROVED THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME FOR ANY YEAR, THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL BE ADVISED AND EACH DISTRICT RANGER WILL BE INFORMED REGARDING THE APPROVED PROJECTS FOR HIS DISTRICT AND THE MONEY AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF EACH. HE WILL BE FULLY INSTRUCTED IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF EACH, AND IN NO CASE MUST THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED FOR A PROJECT BE EXCEEDED WITHOUT DEFINITE APPROVAL FROM THE DISTRICT FORESTER PERMITTING THE ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

EVERY SEPARATE PROJECT MAKING UP THE SEASON'S PROGRAMME OF WORK WILL BE GIVEN A PROJECT NUMBER BY THE CHIEF FORESTER AS SOON AS THE PROJECTS ARE APPROVED. SEPARATE FILES MUST BE KEPT FOR EACH PROJECT AND ALL REFERENCE TO IT BY CORRESPONDENCE, REPORT OR MAP MUST BE MADE UNDER THAT PROJECT NUMBER.

PROGRESS AND FINAL REPORTS WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE SAME WAY AS FOR FOREST PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS (SEE PAGE 84 OF "OPERATION MANUAL").

REQUESTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS OR ASSOCIATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED EARLY ENOUGH IN THE SEASON TO ALLOW THE RANGER SUFFICIENT TIME TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT; OTHERWISE, THE REQUEST MAY NOT RECEIVE ATTENTION WHEN THE FOLLOWING SEASON'S PROGRAMME IS ARRANGED. USUALLY, IT WILL BE DESIRABLE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE ACCOMPANY THE RANGER WHEN HE MAKES HIS REPORT ON THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN ORDER THAT NO MISUNDERSTANDING ARISE. THE REQUESTS SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS WILL BE REFERRED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RECOMMENDATION, IF THE IMPROVEMENT IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON RANGE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF AN ASSOCIATION.

REQUESTS RELATIVE TO PROJECTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS WILL OFTEN BE RECEIVED. THEY WILL USUALLY RELATE TO DANGEROUS BOG OR MUDHOLES IN WHICH STOCK ARE, AT THE TIME, BEING LOST, STOCK TRAILS BLOCKED BY RECENT WINDFALLS, OR WATER DEVELOPMENT WORKS DUE TO UNUSUAL SHORTAGE OF WATER. NO WORKS OF AN EMERGENCY NATURE WILL BE UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE DISTRICT FORESTER, WHO WILL ATTEND TO ARRANGING FOR SPECIAL ALLOTMENTS OF FUNDS WHERE NECESSARY AND POSSIBLE. EVERY PROJECT OF AN EMERGENCY NATURE WILL BE COVERED BY A FIELD REPORT FROM THE RANGER ACCOMPANIED BY HIS RECOMMENDATIONS. A SKETCH MAP SHOULD ACCOMPANY EACH REPORT.

PROPERLY SPEAKING, AN EMERGENCY CONDITION EXISTS ONLY WHEN LOSS OR ACTUAL DAMAGE TO STOCK IS TAKING PLACE. IN SUCH CASES, AND IN ORDER THAT SPEEDY RELIEF MAY BE GIVEN, THE RANGER SHOULD INVESTIGATE AT ONCE AND REPORT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER BY TELEPHONE, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. THE LATTER WILL DECIDE WHAT IS TO BE DONE AND WILL SO INSTRUCT THE RANGER. THE USUAL WRITTEN REPORTS, WITH ACCOMPANYING MAPS, WILL BE SUBMITTED LATER. PERMITTEES FILING THESE REQUESTS MUST BE PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY THE RANGER AT ONCE TO THE LOCATION IN ORDER TO EXPLAIN FULLY THE EMERGENCY NEEDS.

#### POLICY.

SECTION 11 OF THE "GRAZING ACT" STATES DISTINCTLY THAT THE "RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND" IS "FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CROWN RANGES." THIS IS INTERPRETED TO COVER PRIMARILY ONLY SUCH PROJECTS THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WILL RESULT IN BETTERING THE GROWTH OF FORAGE, PROTECTING THE FORAGE OR SOIL FROM DAMAGE, EXTENDING THE AREA OF AVAILABLE RANGE AND FORAGE, INCREASING THE PERCENTAGE OF HIGHLY PALATABLE FORAGE SPECIES OR PROVIDING FOR A BETTER CONSUMPTION OF THOSE OF LESSER PALATABILITY THROUGH THE BETTER DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL OF THE GRAZING LIVESTOCK. PROJECTS OF THIS NATURE MAY BE TERMED "PRIMARY" PROJECTS AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) DRIFT FENCES, WHEN DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DEFERRED OR ROTATION GRAZING AND TO PREVENT THE DRIFT FROM ONE ALLOTMENT TO ANOTHER.
- (2) STOCK TRAILS AND BRIDGES TO OPEN UP AREAS OF NEW RANGE OR TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE BETTER PLANNING OF RANGE USE.
- (3) WATER DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE STOCK-WATERING FACILITIES ON PORTIONS OF CROWN RANGE WHERE WATER IS SCARCE.
- (4) EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN RANGE REGENERATION, PROTECTION AND USE OF FORAGE.
- (5) WILD-HORSE DISPOSAL.
- (6) FENCING OR IMPROVEMENT OF MUDHOLES IN WHICH LIVE-STOCK IS BEING LOST AND WHERE OTHERWISE PROFITABLE USE OF THE RANGE WOULD BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

SECONDARY PROJECTS ARE THOSE DESIGNED CHIEFLY TO FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF THE LIVE STOCK AND INCLUDE:

- (1) CORRALS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
- (2) HOLDING GROUNDS FOR LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS ON THE RANGE, EN ROUTE TO AND FROM, AND AT SHIPPING POINTS.
- (3) FENCES TO PROMOTE THE HANDLING OF STOCK ON THE RANGE.
- (4) BREEDING PASTURES, BULL PASTURES, BEEF PASTURES, SADDLE HORSE PASTURES, ETC.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DO NOT PERMIT OF THE DEPARTMENT UNDERTAKING THE CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY IMPROVEMENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND IS INTENDED ONLY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CROWN RANGES. A RANGE USER WISHING SOME IMPROVEMENT ON HIS OWN LANDS MUST CONSTRUCT SAME AT HIS OWN EXPENSE. THUS, IN THE CASE OF A MUDHOLE PARTIALLY ON PRIVATE LAND AND PARTIALLY ON CROWN RANGE, THE OWNER SHOULD FENCE THAT PORTION ON HIS LANDS. THE SAME WITH A DRIFT FENCE. ACCOUNTS FOR THE TWO SECTIONS, IF IT IS A JOINT PROJECT, SHOULD BE KEPT SEPARATE. AN EXCEPTION TO THE ABOVE MAY BE CITED, I.E., IN THE CASE OF AN ABSENTEE OWNER WHOSE LANDS CONTAIN A DANGEROUS MUDHOLE OR POISON LAKE WHICH IS PREVENTING THE USE OF CROWN RANGE, THE DEPARTMENT MAY FENCE THIS WHETHER WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY ON PRIVATE LAND. AGAIN, IN CONSTRUCTING A DRIFT FENCE, A PORTION MAY CROSS PRIVATE LAND TO CONNECT WITH A NATURAL BREAK, WHICH WILL RENDER THE FENCE EFFECTIVE AND AVOID EXCESSIVE COST OF FENCING AROUND THE PRIVATE LAND.

IN SUCH CASES, THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER IS DESIRABLE, IF IT CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SPECIAL APPROVAL OF THE EXPENDITURE AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE OBTAINED FROM VICTORIA.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS MAY BE CONSTRUCTED ON A DAY-LABOUR BASIS, OR IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO CONTRACT THE WORK EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART (AS A CONTRACT FOR THE ERECTION, THE DEPARTMENT FURNISHING THE MATERIAL). TENDERS SHOULD BE INVITED ON PURELY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS TO ENSURE THE WORK BEING ECONOMICALLY DONE, AND THE PARTIES INTERESTED, WITH OTHERS, ENCOURAGED TO TENDER. IN CALLING FOR TENDERS, DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS OF THE WORK MUST BE PREPARED, SO THAT THE TENDERER WILL KNOW WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM. THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL SUPPLY THE RANGER WITH SPECIFICATIONS, TENDER AND CONTRACT FORMS, WHICH WILL OF NECESSITY VARY WITH THE PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION. WHEN THE AMOUNT INVOLVED IN THE TENDER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PROJECT IS UNDER \$500 AND WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT APPROVED THEREFOR, IT MAY BE DEALT WITH AND CONTRACT EXECUTED BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER. OTHERWISE, ALL TENDERS AND A REPORT THEREON WILL BE SUBMITTED TO VICTORIA.

IN MANY INSTANCES, CASES MAY ARISE WHERE, OWING TO THE JOINT NATURE OF THE PROJECT AND THE FACT THAT IT IS IN PART TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OR AN INDIVIDUAL USER, PUBLIC TENDERS ARE IMPRACTICABLE. IN SUCH CASES AND WHERE THE AMOUNT INVOLVED IS UNDER \$500, AND THE PROJECT HAS BEEN APPROVED, THE DISTRICT FORESTER MAY ENTER INTO AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PARTIES CONCERNED FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION, EITHER WHOLLY OR THE PRIVATE PART BY THEM, AND THE BALANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH. ALL SUCH ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE BY DEFINITELY EXECUTED CONTRACT.

CONTRACTS WILL BE EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE, AN ORIGINAL FOR VICTORIA FILES AND ONE FOR THE CONTRACTORS. COPIES WILL BE MADE FOR THE DISTRICT FORESTER'S AND RANGER'S FILES.

PAYMENT FOR CONTRACT WORK WILL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF APPROVED PROGRESS REPORTS, OR WHEN THE WORK IS COMPLETED. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED BY FIELD

MEN TO SEE THAT THE WORK IS BEING DONE IN A SATISFACTORY, WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND THAT THE HOLD-BACK FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT IS SUFFICIENT TO GUARANTEE THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK AND THE MAKING GOOD OF ALL DEFICIENCIES.

IMPROVEMENT OF RANGE BY ASSOCIATIONS - REGULATION 3 (5).

REGULATION 3 (5) PROVIDES CERTAIN POWERS TO BE EXERCISED BY ASSOCIATIONS AND THE ASSESSMENT OF FEES TO COVER THE COST OF THE SAME. THESE MAY BE ASSUMED TO COVER IMPROVEMENTS TO THE RANGE WHICH ARE TO BE USED FOR THE GENERAL BENEFIT OF THE ASSOCIATION, THE COST TO BE FINANCED BY THE ASSOCIATION THROUGH ASSESSMENT ON THE MEMBERS.

IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT NO SUCH IMPROVEMENT CONVEYS ANY RIGHT OR EQUITY IN THE CROWN LAND ON WHICH IT MAY BE CONSTRUCTED, AND ALL RIGHT TO USE SAME TERMINATES WITH THE GRAZING PERMIT.

BEFORE CONSTRUCTING ANY SUCH IMPROVEMENT, THE ASSOCIATION SHOULD SUBMIT APPLICATION WHICH WILL STATE: PURPOSE OF IMPROVEMENT; LOCATION; NEED FOR IT AND HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE MANAGEMENT AND MOVEMENT OF STOCK; HOW IT IS TO BE FINANCED. IT IS PREFERABLE THAT IMMEDIATE ASSESSMENT BE MADE AND PAID IN FULL, BUT IF ONE OR MORE ASSESSMENTS ARE TO BE MADE AND INSERTED INTO THE GRAZING PERMITS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF REGULATION 3 (5) THE DEPARTMENT MUST BE SO NOTIFIED, SO THAT A SPECIAL RULE MAY BE PROMULGATED. UPON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION AND INFORMATION, AS ABOVE STATED, CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PROJECT AND, IF APPROVED, THE ASSOCIATION MAY CONSTRUCT THE PROJECT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS BY-LAWS AND THE SPECIAL RULES UNDER WHICH IT OPERATES.

WILD AND USELESS HORSES

THESE HORSES HAVE IN MANY PARTS BECOME A NUISANCE ON THE RANGE AND ARE DESTROYING FEED WHICH IS NEEDED FOR MORE VALUABLE STOCK. THERE ARE SEVERAL PROVISIONS IN THE STATUTES FOR DEALING WITH THIS PEST, SOME OF WHICH MAY APPEAR TO OVERLAP. THE FOLLOWING IS PRESENTED FOR YOUR INFORMATION IN DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT.

THE LEGISLATION BEARING ON THE MATTER IS FOUND IN:

- (A) THE "GRAZING ACT," AND ESPECIALLY IN SECTION 4A, AS INSERTED BY THE 1925 AMENDMENT AND FURTHER AMENDED IN 1931.
- (B) THE "ANIMALS ACT," SECTION 18, AS AMENDED IN 1925 AND SECTION 18A AS INSERTED IN 1931.
- (C) THE "TRESPASS ACT," SECTIONS 14 AND 15, AS AMENDED IN 1925.

THE "TRESPASS ACT" AND ITS BEARING ON WILD HORSES CAN BE DISPOSED OF IN A FEW WORDS. IT IS SIMPLY THAT AN OWNER CANNOT CLAIM IMMUNITY FROM TRESPASS ON THE CROWN RANGES BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT SURROUNDED BY A LEGAL FENCE.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE "GRAZING ACT," AND IT IS WITH THIS THAT THE FOREST SERVICE IS CHIEFLY CONCERNED, PROVIDE FOR CLEARING THE CROWN RANGES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER. THE PROCEDURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

CLOSURE OF RANGE UNDER SECTION 4A (1) BY NOTICE PUBLISHED FOR AT LEAST FOUR WEEKS ONCE EACH WEEK IN A NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING IN THE GRAZING DISTRICT, AND BY NOTICE POSTED IN AT LEAST THREE (PREFERABLY MORE) PLACES IN THE DISTRICT.

THIS NOTICE WARNS ALL OWNERS OF HORSES RUNNING AT LARGE ON CROWN RANGES TO REMOVE THEM AND KEEP THEM OFF THE CROWN RANGES DURING THE PERIOD STATED THEREIN.

AFTER THE PERIOD OF ADVERTISING HAS EXPIRED, THE MINISTER MAY CAUSE ALL HORSES, BRANDED OR UNBRANDED, RUNNING AT LARGE ON THE CLOSED RANGE TO BE SHOT OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF AS HE MAY DIRECT.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORK WILL BE MADE BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER UNDER THE APPROVAL AND DIRECTION OF THE VICTORIA OFFICE, AND MAY FOLLOW ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PLANS:

- (A) TO BE SHOT EITHER BY MEN APPOINTED DIRECTLY FOR THAT WORK, OR BY MEN SHOOTING ON CONTRACT AT SO MUCH PER SCALP (SEE SECTION 4A (3)).
- (B) BY ARRANGEMENT FOR ROUNDING UP AND SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION (SEE SECTION 4A (3)).
- (C) BY LICENCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT AGENT ON THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OR AN APPROVED LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION. THIS LICENCE MAY OR MAY NOT CARRY A STIPULATION FOR PAYMENT FOR THE WORK, AND IS SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS AS THE MINISTER MAY INSTRUCT TO BE ENDORSED THEREON. (SEE SECTION 4B.)

IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD HORSES ON CROWN RANGES, AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, COMES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF RANGE IMPROVEMENTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR THAT PURPOSE ARE DRAWN (UPON APPROVAL) FROM THE RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUND. NORMALLY, THE DISTRICT FORESTER ARRANGES FOR THE SHOOTING UNDER CONTRACT FOR A STATED AMOUNT PER HEAD, THE SCALP AND EARS BEING PRESENTED AS PROOF OF DESTRUCTION. THE RANGER WILL BE INFORMED OF ALL SUCH ARRANGEMENTS AND SHOULD KEEP AS CLOSELY IN TOUCH AS POSSIBLE WITH THE WORK TO SEE THAT THE SHOOTER DOES NOT EXTEND HIS OPERATIONS BEYOND THE CROWN RANGE FOR WHICH HIS AUTHORITY IS ISSUED. HE MUST RECEIVE THE SCALPS WHEN PRESENTED AND ISSUE IMMEDIATELY THEREFOR A RECEIPT ON FORM 242, IN DUPLICATE, ONE FOR THE SHOOTER AND ONE TO BE SENT TO THE DISTRICT OFFICE, WHERE PAYMENT WILL BE MADE ON VOUCHER FROM THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

IN CASES WHERE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE TO ROUND UP, SELL, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF THE WILD HORSES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4A (3), THE SAME PRECAUTIONS ARE NECESSARY TO SEE THAT THE OPERATORS DO NOT INVADE PRIVATE PROPERTY, FOR WHICH NO AUTHORITY IS GIVEN. THE RANGER WILL ALSO INSPECT THE HORSES WHEN ROUNDED UP, WILL RECORD THE DESCRIPTION AND BRAND OF EACH, WILL COLLECT THE AGREED AMOUNT PER HEAD (IF ANY) FROM THE OPERATORS, AND GIVE A CLEARANCE ON FORM 242 IN THE FORM BELOW:

FORM OF CLEARANCE FOR HORSES SOLD

JOHN DOE,  
VERNON, B. C.

DEAR SIR:

CLEARANCE FOR ..... HORSES, ROUNDED UP BY .....  
AND INSPECTED BY ME ON THE ..... DAY OF ....., IS HEREBY GIVEN IN  
ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT DATED ..... AND ENTERED INTO  
BETWEEN ..... OF ..... B. C. AND THE MINISTER  
OF LANDS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 4A  
OF THE "GRAZING ACT" AND AMENDMENTS. THE SAID HORSES, BRANDED AND UNBRANDED,  
ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

PAYMENT IN THE SUM OF \$ ..... PER HEAD FOR ..... HORSES IS HEREBY  
ACKNOWLEDGED.

.....  
DISTRICT FORESTER OR RANGER.

COPY OF THE CLEARANCE AND THE FEES COLLECTED SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY  
SENT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

CAUTION: IT IS NOT INTENDED THAT VALUABLE HORSES INADVERTENTLY STRAYED  
SHOULD BE CLEARED WITHOUT GIVING THE OWNER AN OPPORTUNITY TO CLAIM SAME, AND  
RANGERS ARE ADVISED TO SEE THAT REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH  
THIS PROVISIO BEFORE PERMITTING DESTRUCTION OR SALE OF SUCH ANIMALS. IN CASE OF  
DISPUTE THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL DECIDE.

IN ADDITION TO THE DIRECT WORK AS ABOVE DESCRIBED, THE PROVISIONS OF  
THE "ANIMALS ACT" (WITH WHICH WE ARE NOT DIRECTLY CONCERNED) MAY BE INVOKED BY  
THE OWNERS OF CATTLE OR HORSES IN THEIR OWN PROTECTION. IT CONTAINS TWO PROVI-  
SIONS:

- (1) SECTION 18: ON PETITION OF AT LEAST FIVE OWNERS THE GOVERNMENT AGENT  
MAY ISSUE A LICENCE TO SHOOT UNBRANDED HORSES RUNNING WILD ON PUBLIC  
LANDS IN THE DISTRICT MENTIONED IN THE REQUEST.

- (2) SECTION 18A: PROVIDES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF STALLIONS RUNNING AT LARGE IN CERTAIN PROHIBITED DISTRICTS. ENQUIRIES UNDER THESE PROVISIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

### GRAZING TRESPASS

IN ORDER TO SECURE TO PERMITTEES THE QUIET USE OF THE RANGE COVERED BY THEIR PERMITS, AND TO SECURE TO THE CROWN ITS PROPER REVENUES, GRAZING TRESPASS SHOULD BE PREVENTED. ACTS OF TRESPASS ARE DEFINED IN REGULATION No. 6.

TRESPASS MAY BE CONSIDERED UNDER TWO HEADS, INNOCENT AND INTENTIONAL.

"INNOCENT TRESPASS" MAY BE DEFINED AS MINOR, TEMPORARY BREACHES OF THE REGULATIONS, WHERE THERE IS NO INTENT TO DEFRAUD, AS CATTLE STRAYING TEMPORARILY ON TO UNPERMITTED RANGE, FAILURE TO SECURE A PERMIT BEFORE DATE OF TURNING OUT, MINOR BREACHES OF THE REGULATIONS OR PERMIT CONDITIONS, WHICH CAN BE IMMEDIATELY RECTIFIED, ETC.,

"INTENTIONAL TRESPASSES" ARE THOSE OF A MORE GRAVE NATURE OR WHERE PERSISTED IN.

WHEN A RANGER FINDS A TRESPASS HE SHOULD NOTE, SO FAR AS CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT:

- (1) THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER OF THE TRESPASSING STOCK.
- (2) THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE TRESPASSING STOCK PARTICULARLY NOTED, INCLUDING BREED, SEX, COLOUR, AND BRAND.
- (3) THE OWNERSHIP OF THE BRAND IF KNOWN. (THIS WILL BE CHECKED BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER WITH THE NAME OF THE TRESPASSER GIVEN IN THE REPORT.)
- (4) THE DATES OF THE TRESPASS. (EACH DAY MAY BE CONSIDERED AS A SEPARATE TRESPASS UNDER THE TRESPASS REGULATION.)
- (5) THE LOCATION OF THE STOCK, TIED (IF POSSIBLE) INTO THE NEAREST OR MOST CONVENIENT SURVEY. THE LOCATION SHOULD BE RECORDED AS "ON CROWN RANGE WITHIN THAT PART OF THE ..... LAND RECORDING DISTRICT WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ..... GRAZING DISTRICT."
- (6) THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRESPASS: WHETHER INNOCENT OR WILFUL; DRIVING, DRIFTING, REFUSAL OR NEGLECT TO REMOVE STOCK; REFUSAL OR NEGLECT TO APPLY FOR PERMIT; NON-OBSERVANCE OF PERMIT CONDITIONS, ETC.
- (7) DAMAGE TO RANGE OR PERMITTEES.

IF IN THE RANGER'S OPINION THE CASE COMES UNDER THE HEADING OF INNOCENT TRESPASS, HE SHOULD THEN SEE OR CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER TO THE CASE AND, IF HE CAN SECURE COMPLIANCE, THE CASE WILL BE SETTLED FORTHWITH. FOR EXAMPLE, AN OWNER WHO HAS NOT SECURED HIS PERMIT WILL MAKE OUT AN APPLICATION AND HAND IT TO THE RANGER OR SEND IT TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER. IF THE STOCK HAS STRAYED AND HE TAKES ACTION TO REMOVE IT TO THE RIGHTFUL RANGE, NO FURTHER ACTION IS NECESSARY.

IF THE TRESPASS IS PERSISTED IN OR REPEATED, OR IS OF SOME GRAVE NATURE, THEN IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO INSTITUTE SUIT. A REPORT SHOULD BE MADE TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER REHEARSING THE FACTS NOTED ABOVE AND ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE TRESPASS, AND, IF OPPORTUNITY ARISES, FURTHER EVIDENCE SHOULD BE SECURED, WITH A WITNESS IF POSSIBLE, AS TO THE FACTS AS OUTLINED IN (1) TO (7) ABOVE.

EVIDENCE.

IN GATHERING THE EVIDENCE IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS TO BE USED IN COURT AND IS TO BE SWORN TO, SO GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN AS TO ALL THE FACTS PRESENTED.

IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT THE EXACT GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE TRESPASS BE RECORDED, FOR UPON THAT WILL HINGE THE SUCCESS IN PROSECUTION. THE POSITION OF THE STOCK SHOULD BE TIED TO A LOT CORNER OR OTHER LEGAL SURVEY POSTS BY COMPASS BEARING AND PACED DISTANCE, AND THE RANGER AND HIS WITNESSES MUST BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE THE CORNER POST AND ITS BEARING TREES OR STONE MOUNDS, VICINITY TO WAGGON ROADS, STREAM OR LAKE, LAND DISTRICT, GRAZING DISTRICT, AND COUNTY, IF EXAMINED ON THOSE MATTERS ON THE WITNESS STAND.

IN ADDITION, OF COURSE, THE PROSECUTION MUST BE ABLE TO OFFER PROOF OF TRESPASS BY BEING POSITIVE AS TO THE FACT THAT A CERTAIN NUMBER OF DESCRIBED STOCK WERE IN TRESPASS ON A CERTAIN DAY OR DAYS, AND THAT BY CLAIMED OWNERSHIP OR RECORDED BRAND THE ANIMALS BELONGED TO THE PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION PROSECUTED.

ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS TO GRAZING MANUAL

KEEPING UP TO DATE IS IMPORTANT, IF THIS MANUAL IS TO BE A READY REFERENCE, AND THE FOLLOWING PLAN FOR RECORDING ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS HAS BEEN WORKED OUT.

THE PAGES OF THE GRAZING MANUAL WILL BE NUMBERED, BEGINNING WITH NO. 1, AND WILL BE KEPT IN THE COVER WITHIN WHICH THEY ARE ISSUED TO THE FIELD OFFICERS. ADDITIONAL PAGES RECEIVED FROM THE DISTRICT FORESTER'S OFFICE WILL BE PLACED, AT ONCE, IN THEIR PROPER PLACE. IT MAY BECOME NECESSARY TO PLACE ADDITIONAL PAGES BETWEEN THOSE ALREADY IN THE BOOK. THESE WILL BE NUMBERED AND LETTERED. THUS, PAGE 8A WOULD BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PAGE 8, AND PAGE 8B IMMEDIATELY AFTER PAGE 8A, AND SO ON. CIRCUMSTANCES MAY REQUIRE THAT CERTAIN PAGES IN THE BOOK BE REVISED. IN SUCH CASES THE REVISED PAGES WILL HAVE THE LETTER "R" AFTER THE NUMBER OF THE PAGES THEY ARE TO REPLACE. WHEN YOU RECEIVE FROM THE DISTRICT FORESTER A PAGE NUMBERED 11R YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY REMOVE PAGE 11 AND REPLACE IT WITH THE NEW PAGE 11R. IF, IN TURN, YOU RECEIVE A PAGE NUMBERED 11R1, YOU WILL REMOVE PAGE 11R AND REPLACE IT WITH 11R1. PAGE 11R1 WILL IN LIKE MANNER BE REPLACED WITH 11R2. THE LETTERING SYSTEM OF ADDITIONAL PAGES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE REVISED PAGES EXACTLY AS TO THE ORIGINAL PAGES, E.G., PAGE 11R1A WOULD BE PLACED IN THE BOOK IMMEDIATELY AFTER PAGE 11R1.

PART 2

GENERAL, DEFERRED AND ROTATION GRAZING

THE FORAGE CROP OF THE CROWN RANGES IS COMPOSED MAINLY OF GRASSES, WEEDS AND BROWSE. OF THE GRASSES AND WEEDS SOME ARE ANNUALS (REPRODUCED FROM SEEDS EACH YEAR) AND OTHERS ARE PERENNIALS (REPRODUCED FROM ROOTS). THE FOLIAGE OF THE BROWSE PLANTS (SHRUBS OR BUSHES) WHICH DROP THEIR FOLIAGE IN THE FALL AND PRODUCE A NEW CROP FROM THE STEMS EACH SPRING ARE, AS A RULE, THE MOST PALATABLE OF THE SHRUBS. THIS FORAGE GROWTH IS RELATIVELY SHORT-LIVED AND GROWS QUICKLY TO MATURITY.

IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE THAT GRAZING PRACTICES ON THE RANGE ARE SUCH AS TO ALLOW THE ANNUAL FORAGE CROP TO DEVELOP SUFFICIENTLY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN, UNDER A GRAZING USE, A HIGH PRODUCTION FIGURE.

WHERE THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF A RANGE, OR A PORTION OF IT, IS AT A LOW FIGURE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SECURE RESULTS BENEFICIAL TO THE RANGE IN A PERIOD OF CAREFUL MANAGEMENT VERY SHORT COMPARED WITH THAT REQUIRED IN PROMOTING FOREST OR TREE GROWTH.

THAT PROPER MANAGEMENT IS REQUIRED IS EVIDENT TO ALL WHO ARE IN THE LEAST FAMILIAR WITH PRESENT RANGE CONDITIONS. THE OVER-GRAZED, AND EVEN BARREN, CONDITION OF MANY OF THE CLOSE-IN RANGES IS AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THIS. THE EXCELLENT STANDS OF FORAGE WHICH HAVE COME IN WHERE OVER-GRAZED AREAS HAVE BEEN FENCED OVER A PERIOD OF JUST A FEW YEARS IS PROOF CONCLUSIVE THAT ANY OVER-GRAZED AREA IS CAPABLE OF BEING SOON RESTORED TO A SEMBLANCE OF ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION.

THE GRAZING OF THE LOWER OR GRASS AREAS TOO EARLY IN THE SPRING IS A FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE OVER-GRAZED CONDITION OF SO MUCH OF THIS TYPE. THE CONCENTRATION OF HERDS OF CATTLE ON THE OPEN GRASS RANGES DURING THE WHOLE OF THE OPEN GRAZING SEASON IS, UNDOUBTEDLY THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE DEPLETION OF FORAGE ON THOSE AREAS OF THE CATTLE RANGES.

GRAZING TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON HAS TWO DISTINCT DETRIMENTAL CONSEQUENCES ON PLANT LIFE. FIRST; THE PLANT WILL DETERIORATE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT ITS ROOT-SYSTEM WILL BECOME SHORT OR SHALLOW-ROOTED AND WILL BE UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT MOISTURE AFTER THE MAIN RUN-OFF IS GONE. IT WILL, IN MANY CASES DIE OUTRIGHT DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS. SECOND; ON ACCOUNT OF ITS INABILITY TO STORE SUFFICIENT PLANT FOOD, IT MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PLANT TO PRODUCE BLOSSOM STALKS. IF BLOSSOM STALKS ARE PRODUCED THEY WILL PROBABLY BE FEW IN NUMBER AND THE SEED PRODUCED WILL BE OF A LOW GERMINATION VALUE. THE RESULT THEN, IS THAT THE PERENNIAL GRASSES AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS WHICH ARE MOST VALUABLE, AND INVARIABLY THE MOST PALATABLE, AND THEREFORE, CLASSED AS PRIMARY FORAGE PLANTS, WILL GIVE WAY TO INFERIOR ANNUAL PLANTS OF LOW NUTRITION VALUE AND, PERHAPS, UNPALATABLE DUE TO THEIR DOWNY OR HAIRY NATURE; A CONDITION HAVING A MOST DETRIMENTAL EFFECT UPON THE GRAZING ANIMALS DURING A SHORT GRAZING PERIOD.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEARBY RANGES IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT WILL HAPPEN ON THE RANGES FARTHER AWAY FROM THE RANCHES WHEN THEY ARE MORE HEAVILY USED, UNLESS PROPER MANAGEMENT PLANS ARE APPLIED TO THEM. AS THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEVELOPS, THE REMOTE AREAS WILL BECOME IN GREATER DEMAND AND, IF THEIR USE IS NOT REGULATED, THE COMPETITION FOR THE GRAZING WILL RESULT IN OVERSTOCKING AND RANGE DETERIORATION.

WHERE THE OVER-GRAZED CONDITION IS THE RESULT OF POOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE LIVESTOCK THE NEED FOR A CHANGE IN THE EXISTING METHODS OF GRAZING THE RANGE SHOULD BE DISCUSSED BETWEEN THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION HAVING JURISDICTION, IF ANY, OR WITH THE INDIVIDUAL PERMITTEES WHEN NO ORGANIZATION EXISTS. WHEN THE CAUSE IS ANALYZED THE REMEDY SHOULD BE APPARENT,

AND AFTER DISCUSSION WITH THESE STOCKMEN CONCERNED, RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIT. IF NECESSARY THE DISTRICT FORESTER WILL CONFER WITH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ANY ASSOCIATION INVOLVED BEFORE PUTTING THE MANAGEMENT PLANS INTO EFFECT.

WHEN IMMEDIATE ACTION NEED NOT BE TAKEN THE CHANGES IN METHODS OF HANDLING STOCK ON ANY RANGE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE FORAGE WILL BE DISCUSSED BY THE RANGER IN HIS ANNUAL GRAZING REPORT. HIS REPORT IN EACH CASE SHOULD INCLUDE A SKETCH MAP OF THE RANGE SHOWING THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF BOUNDARY LINES OF ROTATION GRAZING AREAS, NECESSARY FENCES, SALT-TROUGHS, ETC.

WHILE CONSIDERABLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE TO BETTER DISTRIBUTE STOCK IN ORDER TO BUILD UP OVER-GRAZED RANGES, SUCH AS ON THE LUNDBUM COMMONAGE, AND TO PROTECT SETTLEMENTS, AS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GANG RANCH" HERDS, THERE REMAINS A VAST AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE IN BUILDING UP OVER-GRAZED SECTIONS OF RANGE THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE AND TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER USE OF NEGLECTED AREAS.

THE TERM "DEFERRED GRAZING" REFERS MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE CLOSURE FOR A PERIOD OF TIME OF AN AREA THAT MUST BE PROTECTED FROM GRAZING TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE FORAGE OF THE RANGE OR TO TREE SEEDLING GROWTH. SUCH DEFERRED USE MAY NOT AFFECT THE USE OF THE BALANCE OF THE RANGE ALTHOUGH IT WILL, OF COURSE, BE MADE PART OF THE GENERAL UNIT PLAN.

THE TERM "ROTATION GRAZING" CONTEMPLATES A ROTATIVE USE OR THE GRAZING OF EACH UNIT AT ITS PROPER PERIOD OF THE GRAZING SEASON, AND IS APPLICABLE MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE GENERAL USE OF AN ALLOTMENT OF RANGE SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVISION INTO UNITS EACH PROVIDING SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL GRAZING. IT WILL ESTABLISH A PERIOD OF USE FOR ANY RANGE THAT WILL AID AN OVER-GRAZED CONDITION AND ALSO PROVIDE FOR THE CORRECT USE OF A WELL-DEVELOPED FORAGE CROP. UNDER THIS SYSTEM THE LIVE-STOCK WILL MOVE FROM THE SPRING TO THE SUMMER UNIT AND FROM THERE TO THE FALL UNIT.

IT IS USUALLY THE LOWER OR GRASS-TYPE RANGE THAT SUFFERS FROM OVER-GRAZING. THIS TYPE CONSTITUTES THE SPRING AND FALL UNITS OF THE ALLOTMENTS. THE DAMAGED UNITS MAY BE BUILT UP BY CREATING TWO DIVISIONS TO BE USED ALTERNATELY; THAT IS TO SAY, THE AREA USED AS FALL RANGE THIS YEAR WILL BE THE SPRING UNIT NEXT YEAR, OR IT MAY BE GIVEN A FULL YEAR'S REST. USUALLY THIS DIVISION INTO TWO UNITS PROVIDING FOR ALTERNATE USE WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN A GOOD CAPACITY FIGURE.

SHOULD THE LOW RANGE BE SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIVISION INTO THREE (3) DIVISIONS A BETTER ROTATIVE USE TO BUILD UP THE BADLY DEPLETED AREAS WILL BE POSSIBLE. THIS SYSTEM OF GRAZING WILL RESTORE TO GOOD CONDITION UNITS OF BADLY OVER-GRAZED RANGE WITHIN A PERIOD OF SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS.

THE DEFERRED AND ROTATION METHODS OF USING RANGE PERMITS THEM TO BE GRAZED EACH SEASON TO THEIR FULL EXTENT, CONSISTENT WITH FUTURE GROWTH AND, NOT ONLY DO THEY RESULT IN BENEFIT TO THE RANGE, BUT THEY ALSO BRING PROFIT TO THE STOCKMAN. MORE FEED IS FURNISHED, THE STOCK ARE ON THE BEST FEED A UNIT PROVIDES AT THE PROPER PERIODS OF THE SEASON, ALL STOCK KEEP IN BETTER CONDITION AND MORE WEIGHT IS ON THE BEEF. FURTHERMORE THERE IS DEVELOPED A HEAVY GROWTH OF FEED ON THE FALL UNITS SUFFICIENT TO KEEP THE CATTLE FROM GOING INTO THE FEED YARDS AS EARLY AS THEY WOULD HAVE TO DO IF THE FALL RANGES WERE OVER-GRAZED.

ONE BIG ADVANTAGE TO THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY WHICH FOLLOWS THE BUILDING UP OF THE SPRING RANGES LIES IN THE FACT THAT LOSS OF WEIGHT IN CATTLE IS LARGELY PREVENTED AT TURN-OUT. WHILE IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO ALLOW AN EARLIER TURN-OUT THAN HAS BEEN THE RULE WITH STOCKMEN THE GROWTH ON THE RESTORED RANGE WILL BE SUCH THAT THE LOSS OF FROM 30 LBS. TO 50 LBS. IN COWS HEAVY WITH CALF THE FIRST MONTH, AND NOW SO PREVALENT, WILL BE PREVENTED. THE SAME SOURCE AND EXTENT OF LOSS AFFECTS THE BEEF ANIMAL AS WELL.

### GRAZING PERIODS

THE PRESENT GRAZING PERIODS OR SEASONS ARE BASED UPON THE GENERAL SURVEY MADE AT THE TIME THE "GRAZING ACT" FIRST CAME INTO FORCE WITH CHANGES MADE DURING SUBSEQUENT YEARS FOLLOWING CLOSER OBSERVATIONS AND INVESTIGATION INTO RANGE REQUIREMENTS AND STOCKMEN'S REQUESTS FOR CHANGES IN UNITS OF RANGES WITH MAIN DISTRICTS.

SINCE GRAZING WAS A VERY LIVE PROBLEM AND THE FIRST MEASURES OF CONTROL REQUIRED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAZING SEASONS THEY WERE ESTABLISHED ON AN AVERAGE BASIS TO COVER AS WELL AS POSSIBLE THE PERIODS OF GRAZING FROM TURN-OUT TO THE FALL ROUND-UP. ALLOWANCE WAS NOT MADE TO OFFSET BEEF SHIPMENTS DURING THE GRAZING SEASON AND FLUCTUATION IN THE LENGTH OF THE SEASONS DUE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS AS THE LATTER WOULD AVERAGE OUT IN THE LONG RUN, AND USE OF THE FORAGE BY CALVES WOULD ACCOUNT FOR AS MUCH USE AS THE BEEF TAKEN OFF.

IT IS VERY NECESSARY THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO ARRIVE AT SOME DEFINITE AND RELIABLE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEASONAL USE OF EACH UNIT OF THE CROWN RANGE SO THAT THE FAIREST AND MOST JUST GRAZING SEASONS MAY BE SET FOR EVERY UNIT OF RANGE. CORRECT RANGE MANAGEMENT DEPENDS UPON SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LIVE-STOCK IN KEEPING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORAGE NUTRITIVE VALUES, OR IN OTHER WORDS, ROTATIVE GRAZING.

THE OPENING DATE FOR RANGE GRAZING SEASONS REQUIRES THAT CERTAIN FACTORS BE CONSIDERED. MAINLY THESE ARE:-

PREMATURE GRAZING AS IT IS APPLICABLE TO THE GROWTH OF THE FORAGE OR THE WET CONDITION OF THE SOIL IN SPRING.

PROLONGED GRAZING AND OVER-STOCKING RESULTING IN OVER-GRAZING OF SECTIONS OF A UNIT OF EARLY RANGE.

THERE IS USUALLY ABOUT ONE WEEK'S DIFFERENCE IN THE GROWTH OF FORAGE FOR EACH 1000 FEET OF ELEVATION AND THIS GROWTH VARIES ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT EXPOSURES FOUND ON THE RUGGED RANGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE ALTITUDE WILL, HOWEVER, BE THE GOVERNING FACTOR.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR THE GRAZING PERIOD OF A UNIT OF RANGE WILL DEPEND USUALLY ON THE ELEVATIONS AND KIND OF FORAGE. AS A RULE, THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR THE FROSTING OF THE TIMBER FEED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH WILL DRIVE THE LIVE-STOCK TO LOWER ELEVATIONS WHERE FALL (GRASS-TYPE) CROWN RANGE MAY BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SNOWS FORCE THE LIVE-STOCK INTO PRIVATE PASTURES OR THE FEED-YARDS. A TOO HEAVILY STOCKED CONDITION MAY RESULT IN THE LIVE-STOCK HAVING TO LEAVE A RANGE EARLY. THE REMEDY FOR THIS IS EITHER REDUCTION OF STOCK OR A SHORTENING UP OF THE GRAZING SEASON BY DEFERRING THE OPENING DATE.

THE GROWING SEASON ON EACH OF THE TYPES OF RANGE IS GENERALLY SHORT BUT THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION NATURALLY ARRANGES A VARIETY OF GROWTH PERIODS WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, ALLOWS STOCK TO DO WELL FROM A PROPER TURN-OUT DATE UNTIL SNOW FLIES AND THESE TYPES GO TO MAKE UP UNITS OF RANGE USABLE DURING THAT GENERAL PERIOD.

STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO DETERMINE THE PROPER SEASONS FOR RANGE USE, FOR DISCUSSION AND INSTRUCTIONS SEE SECTION ON "RESEARCH".

IN ORDER THEN THAT THE BEST POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT PLANS MAY BE PREPARED IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE RANGERS FIND OUT AND RECORD THE DATE EACH YEAR PERMITTEE TURNS HIS STOCK ON THE RANGE.

IF INQUIRY DISCLOSES THAT A PERMITTEE, OR GROUP OF THEM, ARE FOLLOWING ANY DEFINITE PLAN IN ARRANGING TO GRAZE THE STOCK OVER THE RANGE ALLOTTED, THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN SHOULD BE RECORDED. IF THERE APPEARS TO BE ANY SPECIAL REASON

FOR CHANGING THE EXISTING PERIODS OF USE, SUCH AS ESTABLISHING SEASONAL PERIODS WITHIN THE GENERAL PERIOD ESTABLISHED FOR THE ALLOTMENT AS A WHOLE IN ORDER TO PREVENT OVER-GRAZING, TO RESTORE OVER-GRAZED AREAS, OR TO BRING UNUSED AREAS INTO USE, THOSE REASONS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS INVOLVED, SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE DISTRICT FORESTER.

WHEN GRAZING SEASONS FOR ANY GRAZING DISTRICT OR UNIT OF RANGE WITHIN IT ARE DETERMINED THEY WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE DISTRICT FORESTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY THE MINISTER UNDER REGULATION 2 (F).

### GRAZING RECONNAISSANCE

#### GENERAL.

AS A BASIS FOR SUCCESSFUL RANGE MANAGEMENT, THE GRAZING DATA IN EACH RANGER DISTRICT MUST BE RECORDED ACCORDING TO A COMMON PLAN. THE DATA ASSEMBLED WILL BE FROM SOURCES VARYING ALL THE WAY FROM THE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FOREST OFFICER OR THAT GAINED FROM ENQUIRY TO ACTUAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE BUT THE MAPPING AND RECORDING OF INFORMATION IN ALL DISTRICTS MUST BE SIMILAR AND IN AGREEMENT WITH THAT OUTLINED HEREWITH. THIS OUTLINE IS MUCH ABBREVIATED SO THAT THE RANGERS, WHO OF NECESSITY MUST DO MOST OF THE WORK, MAY BE ABLE TO DO SO IN A REASONABLE TIME.

#### DIVISION OF THE RANGE.

PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF THE RANGE REQUIRES THAT IT BE SUITABLY DIVIDED. THE LARGEST DIVISIONS ARE THE GRAZING DISTRICTS. THE GRAZING DISTRICTS NEED TO BE DIVIDED INTO STOCK RANGES. AS A RULE, RANGES WILL BE ORGANIZED UNDER LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS, THE BOUNDARIES OF WHICH SHOULD BE SECURED FROM THE DISTRICT OFFICE. WHERE THERE ARE NO ASSOCIATIONS, THE DIVISIONS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL RANGE THAT CAN BE MOST EASILY ADMINISTERED AS A UNIT, AND AT LEAST SUFFICIENT TO COMPRISE A COMPLETE MANAGEMENT UNIT. SUCH STOCK RANGES WILL BE GIVEN THE NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION USING THEM, OR SOME OTHER SUITABLE NAME WHERE THERE IS NO ASSOCIATION.

STOCK RANGES WILL BE SUBDIVIDED INTO RANGE UNITS. THESE WILL COMPRISE SUCH INDIVIDUAL AREAS WITHIN THE RANGE AS ARE INDIVIDUALLY ALLOTTED, OR ARE SUBJECT TO SEPARATE ALLOTMENTS, AND WHERE CONDITIONS JUSTIFY IT, INDIVIDUAL CATTLE OR HORSE ALLOTMENTS MAY BE MADE.

#### MAPPING (SEE SAMPLE MAP, PAGE ).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GRAZING MAP IS TO BE STARTED AT ONCE BY ALL RANGERS. USE THOSE 1" - 1 MILE MAPS YOU MAY HAVE AVAILABLE UNTIL FUNDS ARE IN HAND TO SUPPLY NEW MAPS. IF THERE ARE ANY TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS ON HAND AND NO REFERENCE MAPS, THE TOPOGRAPHIC WILL BE USEFUL. THE MAPPING WILL BE DONE ON THE SAME BASIS AS THE FOREST COVER MAPS, VIZ., ON PRESENT KNOWLEDGE SUPPLEMENTED BY WHAT CAN BE GATHERED. BEAR IN MIND THAT THE GRAZING MAPS HAVE TO BE INTERPRETED AND TRANSFERRED BY THE DRAFTSMAN TO THE DISTRICT OFFICE SET OF GRAZING MAPS, THEREFORE CLEARNESS ON ALL GRAZING MAPS IS ESSENTIAL.

THERE WILL BE FIVE MAIN CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GRAZING MAP. THEY SHOULD BE STUDIED AND, AS INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE UNDER EACH, IT SHOULD BE MAPPED.

BELOW IS A DISCUSSION OF EACH CONSIDERATION, WITH SUB-DIVISIONS AND LEGEND.

<u>1. DIVISION OF THE RANGE</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>	<u>LEGEND</u>
I. A GRAZING DISTRICT (TO BE DIVIDED INTO COMMUNITY STOCK RANGES).	REG. 1	
II. A COMMUNITY STOCK RANGE (TO BE DIVIDED INTO (A) RANGE UNIT (COMMUNITY) (B) CATTLE OR HORSE ALLOTMENT (INDIVIDUAL) (C) SHEEP ALLOTMENT (INDIVIDUAL).	REG. 2(A) AND 2(D)	<u>        </u> (PURPLE)
III. A RANGE UNIT OR ALLOTMENT (TO BE DIVIDED INTO THE VARIOUS FORAGE TYPES. SEE BELOW).		<u>        </u> (PURPLE)

WHEN LAYING OUT THE ABOVE FIELD DIVISIONS ADVANTAGE MUST BE TAKEN OF ALL NATURAL BARRIERS TO STOCK AND THESE MARKED ON THE MAPS. ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATIONS FOR DRIFT FENCES SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED AND MARKED ACCORDING TO THE GRAZING LEGEND. IN A GREAT MANY CASES A COMMUNITY STOCK RANGE WILL CONTAIN ONLY THE ONE ALLOTMENT AREA OR RANGE UNIT, IN WHICH CASES USE          AS THE OUTSIDE BOUNDARY OF BOTH.  
(PURPLE)

2. DIVISION OF FORAGE TYPES — BOUNDARIES INDICATED BY           
(BLACK)

(CROSS REFERENCE REG. 2(B)).

LEGEND

THE FOLLOWING MAIN TYPES ARE RECOGNIZED AND SHOULD NOT BE FURTHER REFINED FOR GENERAL RANGE MAPPING.

TYPE COLOR  
FABER CRAYON No.

TYPE No. 1 — OPEN GRASS LAND (NOT MEADOW), OPEN BUNCH GRASS AREAS AND OTHER OPEN GRASS LANDS, NOT MEADOW IN CHARACTER, WHERE GRASSES PREDOMINATE. WEEDS OR BROWSE FREQUENTLY OCCUR IN MIXTURE WITH THE GRASSES, BUT THE TYPE No. 1 AND COLOR SHOULD BE ADHERED TO UNLESS THE AREA IS MORE TYPICALLY A WEED OR BROWSE RANGE.

TO BE USED AS A BORDER TO THE SOLID TYPE, NOT A SOLID COLOR ON THE MAP.  
YELLOW 6607

TYPE No. 2 — MEADOW.

THIS GENERAL TYPE INCLUDES THE WET MEADOW LAND WHERE WATER GRASSES (SEDGES) ARE PREDOMINANT, AND THE MOIST MEADOW-LIKE AREAS WHICH USUALLY OCCUR AS OPEN PARKS IN TIMBER.

ORANGE  
6622

TYPE No. 3 — WEEDS.

THIS GENERAL TYPE INCLUDES ALL UNTIMBERED AREAS WHERE WEEDS ARE THE PREDOMINANT FORAGE. LARGE BURNS, WHERE WEEDS CONSTITUTE THE PRINCIPAL FORAGE, SHOULD BE CLASSED AS WEED RANGE, EVEN IF SCATTERED TIMBER IS GROWING ON THE AREAS.

PINK  
6620

TYPE No. 4 — SAGE-BRUSH.

THIS TYPE INCLUDES ALL LANDS WHERE SAGE-BRUSH PREDOMINATES. SAGE-BRUSH IS PROPERLY BROWSE, BUT LANDS UPON WHICH SAGE-BRUSH GROW USUALLY PRODUCE FORAGE OF A DIFFERENT CHARACTER TO TRUE BROWSE AND SHOULD BE CLASSED SEPARATELY.

BROWN  
6613

TYPE No. 5 — BROWSE.

THIS INCLUDES ALL LANDS OUTSIDE OF CONIFER TIMBER WHERE BROWSE, EXCEPT SAGE-BRUSH, IS THE PREDOMINANT FORAGE.

VIOLET  
6624

TYPE COLOR  
FABER CRAYON No.

TYPE No. 6 - TIMBER FEED.

THIS TYPE INCLUDES RANGES UNDER CONIFER TIMBER SUPPORTING GRASSES, WEEDS, BROWSE, EITHER SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION. THE FORAGE MAY VARY FROM A PURE STAND OF PINE GRASS TO A PURE STAND OF WEEDS OR BROWSE. IT IS USUALLY MADE UP OF A COMBINATION OF ALL THREE AND IS TYPED SEPARATELY FROM STANDS OF GRASSES, WEEDS, BROWSE, ETC. ON AREAS WHERE BUT LITTLE TIMBER IS GROWING.

LIGHT GREEN  
6608  
FOR OPEN TIMBER  
DARK GREEN  
6628  
FOR MEDIUM AND  
DENSE TIMBER

THERE ARE THREE MAIN SUB-TYPES OF THIS TYPE: (1) OPEN TIMBER (2) MEDIUM (3) DENSE TIMBER. OPEN AND MEDIUM STANDS OF TIMBER CAN GENERALLY BE GRAZED, WHILE AREAS OF DENSE TIMBER ARE USUALLY WASTE RANGE. (SEE TYPE No. 7.) SUB-TYPES (2) AND (3) CAN BE GROUPED TOGETHER. WHERE POSSIBLE THESE SUB-TYPES WILL BE SEPARATED ALSO BY --- (BLACK).

TYPE No. 7 - WASTE AREAS.

THIS INCLUDES ALL AREAS IN TIMBER OR BRUSH WHICH HAVE NO VALUE FOR GRAZING BECAUSE OF THE DENSITY OF THE TIMBER OR BRUSH OR THE STEEP AND RUGGED CHARACTER OF THE GROUND. INCLUDES ALSO MUSKEGS AND SWAMPS OF NO FORAGE VALUE. WHERE WASTE AREAS ARE SCATTERED INEXTRICABLY THROUGH LARGER TYPES, THE PERCENTAGE OF THE WASTE AREA TO THE AREA OF THE WHOLE TYPE SHOULD BE SHOWN UNDER THE TYPE CIRCLE, E.G., "15% WASTE".

SLATE  
6619

DO NOT INCLUDE IN THIS TYPE AREAS OF TIMBER FEED, ETC., RENDERED INACCESSIBLE BECAUSE OF HEAVY TIMBER WINDFALL. IN A SHORT TIME THE WINDFALL WILL DIE DOWN SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF STOCK AND THE MAP COLORING WOULD NEED REVISION. DESIGNATE BY THE CORRECT TYPE AND COLOR ON THE MAP AND NOTE CLEARLY UNDERNEATH THE TYPE CIRCLE THE WORD 'INACCESSIBLE' AND THE REASON WHY. SIMILARLY, HIGH SUMMER RANGES, ETC., REQUIRING THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRAILS TO MAKE THEM ACCESSIBLE SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE WASTE TYPE UNLESS THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE REQUIRED TRAIL WOULD BE AN ECONOMIC IMPOSSIBILITY.

TYPE No. 8 - BARREN AREAS.

THIS TYPE INCLUDES ALL AREAS WHERE NATURALLY THERE IS NO VEGETATION. AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN OVER-GRAZED SHOULD NOT BE CLASSED AS BARREN RANGE.

LEAVE  
BLANK

IF IT IS NECESSARY TO GUESS THE DIVISION BETWEEN TYPES 7 AND 8 SUCH TYPE LINES CAN BE OMITTED AND THE COMBINED AREA DESIGNATED AS 7 - 8. IF A WASTE OR BARREN AREA IS TO BE USED AS A BOUNDARY BETWEEN SEPARATE RANGES, ANY PORTION OF THESE AREAS WHICH WILL NOT FUNCTION AS A BARRIER TO STOCK, SHOULD BE OUTLINED ON THE MAP.

THE ABOVE ARE THE MAIN TYPES. AREAS OF A DISTINCT TYPE OF LESS THAN 40 ACRES NEED NOT BE RECORDED. FOR TIMBER FEED TYPES WHERE SCATTERED PATCHES OF SWALE FEED OCCUR, TOO NUMEROUS OR DIFFICULT TO LOCATE, A PERCENTAGE ESTIMATE OF THE AREA OF SUCH FEED WITHIN THE WHOLE TYPE SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN UNDER THE TYPE CIRCLE.

3. CAPACITY OF FORAGE TYPES (REF. REG. 2(B)).

IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT A READY AND APPROXIMATE FIGURE OF THE GRAZING CAPACITY OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO QUALIFY EACH FORAGE TYPE. THIS CAN BEST BE DONE BY SHOWING THE CARRYING CAPACITY FOR THE FULL

PERIOD OF USE OF EACH TYPE ON THE MAP.

- (1) SHOW CLASS OF STOCK AS C - CATTLE, H - HORSES, S - SHEEP.
- (2) AFTER THE SYMBOL FOR CLASS OF STOCK GIVE THE FIGURE OF ACRES REQUIRED PER HEAD FOR THE PERIOD OF USE OF EACH TYPE.

WHERE THE CONDITION OF THE RANGE IS NOT KNOWN A CONSERVATIVE FIGURE SHOULD BE USED, AS A FIGURE BASED ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE FIELD MAN IS BETTER THAN A GUESS AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.

4. CLASSIFICATION OF FORAGE.

ABBREV.


(A) BUNCH GRASS	BN
(B) PINE GRASS OR TIMBER GRASS	PG
(C) MOUNTAIN GRASSES	Mg
(D) WEEDS	Wd
(E) BROWSE	BR

ANY FORAGE TYPE MAY BE MADE UP OF ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE CLASSES OF FORAGE. IF THE TYPE CONSISTS OF 70% OR MORE OF ONE CLASS CONSIDER IT A PURE TYPE AND NAME IT ACCORDING TO ONE OF THE ABOVE SYMBOLS. IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE KIND OF FORAGE RECORD THE KINDS ON THE MAP IN ORDER OF PREVALENCE, E.G., PG Wd BR INDICATES A PINE GRASS TYPE WITH WEEDS AND BROWSE SECONDARY. NO CLASS NEED BE MENTIONED WHICH DOES NOT CONSTITUTE 20% OF THE TOTAL FORAGE COVER OF ANY TYPE.

5. STATUS OF RANGE

INDICATE THE OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF EACH DIFFERENT RANCH THUS \_\_\_\_\_ (RED). WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY WILL BE CROWN GRANTED PROPERTY, PRE-EMPTIONS, LEASED LAND, AND LAND HELD UNDER PERMIT (BY THE ONE OWNER), WHICH CLASSES IT WILL BE UNNECESSARY TO SEPARATE. IN THICKLY SETTLED AREAS WHERE EACH QUARTER SECTION HAS A DIFFERENT OWNER, A COMPLETE STATUS MAP WILL NOT BE REQUIRED. ONLY THOSE OWNERS WITH GRAZING LEASES OR PERMITS OR POSSIBLE INTEREST IN GRAZING RIGHTS NEED BE NOTED ON THE MAP, UNLESS AN OWNER'S NAME MIGHT BE HELPFUL FOR LOCATION OR AS A MATTER OF INTEREST.

THE NAME IN FULL OF THE OWNER OF EACH RANCH MUST BE PRINTED ONCE IN RED HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE HOLDING AND MORE OFTEN IN CASES WHERE ANY CONFUSION MIGHT ARISE. FOR SCATTERED PARCELS TOO SMALL ON THE MAP TO CONTAIN THE FULL NAME, INITIALS WILL SUFFICE, E.G., WESTERN CANADIAN CO. RANCH - W. C.

THE ROUGH LOCATION OF THE HOME RANCH OF LARGE HOLDINGS MUST BE SHOWN ON THE GRAZING MAPS BY THE WORD "RESIDENCE" AND A RED  AS WELL AS CORRALS AND EXISTING FENCES. SEE CULTURE LEGEND.

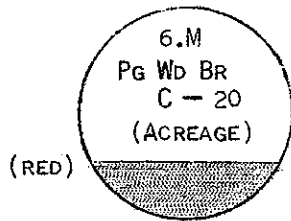
CLEARNESS IN MAPPING FORAGE TYPES AND CLASSES IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE FACT THAT CAPACITY IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES TO BE PORTRAYED ON THE GRAZING MAPS MUST ALWAYS BE BORNE IN MIND. THEREFORE THE DESCRIPTION OF ANY GRAZING TYPE WITHIN THE BLACK TYPE LINES ——— WILL, AS IN FOREST COVER MAPPING, BE PRINTED WITHIN A CIRCLE. (SEE BELOW.) IT WILL BE NOTED THAT THE SUB-TYPES OF THE TIMBER FEED TYPE, (OPEN, MEDIUM OR DENSE), SHOULD BE SEPARATED WHERE POSSIBLE BY THE BLACK TYPE LINE ——— BECAUSE OF THE CO-RELATION TO GRAZING CAPACITY. KINDS OF FORAGE NEED NOT BE SEPARATED UNLESS THE FOREST OFFICER IS FAIRLY SURE OF THE BOUNDARIES. SUPPOSE AN OPEN TIMBER TYPE ON THE MAP IS MARKED WITH VARYING MIXTURES OF FORAGE SUCH AS PG, BR, (FAIR). BR, Wd, (GOOD), PG, (POOR), AND SOME CLASSES MAY EVEN BE TYPED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO DECIDE THE MOST COMMON CLASSES OVER 20% AND THEIR RELATIVE ORDER OF COVERAGE, IN ORDER TO FILL IN THE THIRD LINE OF THE TYPE

CIRCLE AS SHOWN BELOW. ALSO IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE TO HAVE ONE MAIN TYPE WITHIN ANOTHER SUCH AS AN OPEN GRASS TYPE WITHIN A TIMBER TYPE. UNLESS SUCH A SMALL FORAGE TYPE IS MORE THAN ONE SQUARE MILE IN EXTENT IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE TO GET THE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCLE WITHIN THE AREA, IN WHICH CASE THE CIRCLE MAY BE PLACED ELSEWHERE AND ITS REFERENCE INDICATED BY ARROWS (SEE SAMPLE MAP).

LEGEND FOR FORAGE TYPES AND CLASSES.

- 1. FORAGE TYPE CIRCLES - TO BE 3/4" CIRCLE OR THE LARGEST CIRCLE OF THE CIRCLE MARKER WHERE POSSIBLE; WITHIN WHICH, SPACE FOR FOUR LINES OF PRINTING MUST BE FIGURED. INDICATE SPRING AND FALL RANGE BY A DOUBLE CIRCLE AND SUMMER RANGE BY SINGLE CIRCLE.



- 1ST LINE - 6.M . . . . THE GRAZING TYPE No., INDICATING TIMBER FEED TYPE UNDER MEDIUM TIMBER.
- 2ND LINE - Pg Wd Br . AVERAGE KIND OF FORAGE FOR THE TYPE UNDER 70% BUT OVER 20% IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.
- 3RD LINE - C - 20 . . . QUALITY OF FORAGE, EXPRESSED IN NUMBER OF ACRES PER HEAD FOR THE GRAZING SEASON C = CATTLE, 20 = 20 ACRES.
- 4TH LINE - . . . . . SPACE LEFT FOR ACREAGE TO BE WRITTEN IN AT THE DISTRICT FORESTER'S OFFICE.
- 5TH LINE - . . . . . WHEN TYPE IS INACCESSIBLE, FILL THE BOTTOM OF THE CIRCLE WITH SOLID RED, OR IF THERE IS NO ROOM PUT A RED LINE OUTSIDE OF AND PARALLEL TO THE BOTTOM QUARTER OF THE CIRCLE.

IF THE TYPE IS LARGE, TWO OR MORE SIMILAR TYPE CIRCLES MAY BE NECESSARY FOR CLEARNESS.

AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OF THE PRINTING ON A MAP SHOULD BE EAST AND WEST AS IT LEADS TO LESS CONFUSION, QUICKER INTERPRETATION, AND A NEATER APPEARANCE.

2. FORAGE CLASS.

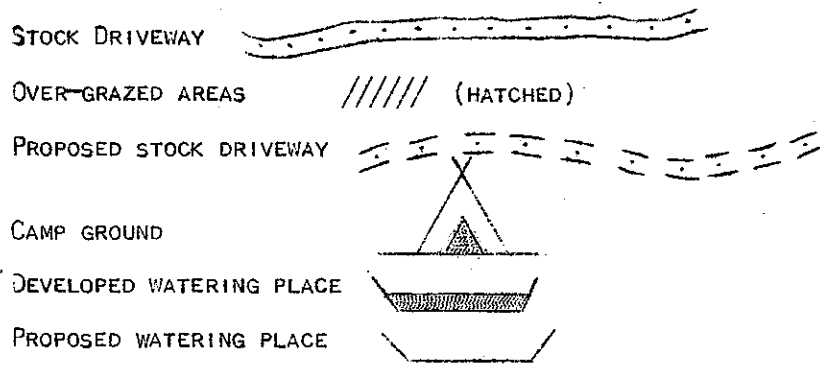
IF THE FORAGE CLASS VARIES WITHIN A TYPE AND THE GENERAL LOCATION IS KNOWN, INDICATE BY PRINTING THE CLASS ABBREVIATIONS ON THE MAP IN THEIR APPROXIMATE KNOWN POSITIONS, E.G., Pg Wd Br (GOOD) OR IN ANOTHER SPOT Wd Br (POOR). IF ANY OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THESE VARIATIONS ARE DEFINITELY KNOWN, THEY CAN BE INDICATED BY SMALL BLACK DOTS. THE TYPE IN WHICH THESE OCCUR ARE INDICATED BOTH BY THE TYPE CIRCLE AND THE COLOR LEGEND SO THAT TYPE NUMBER WOULD BE SUPERFLUOUS, BUT THE QUALIFYING ADJECTIVE IN BRACKETS AFTER IS ESSENTIAL.

3. CULTURE LEGEND.

THE FOREST BRANCH STANDARD LEGEND WILL BE USED WITH THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS (IN BLACK):

CONSTRUCTED FENCE    ~~XXXXX~~

PROPOSED FENCE        X X X X X X



ADD PROJECT NUMBER WHERE GIVEN.

AS TIME PERMITS, THE FOLLOWING NOTATIONS SHOULD BE PRINTED ALONG ROADS, TRAILS AND STREAMS.

1. IF SECONDARY ROAD, WHETHER CAR OR WAGON ROAD. IF CAR ROAD ONLY SO FAR, INDICATE THIS POINT ON MAP.
2. IF TRAIL, PRINT ALONG IT PACK HORSE OR FOOT TRAIL DEPENDING ON THE KIND OF TRAIL.
3. IF SEASONAL STREAM, INDICATE BY BROKEN BLUE LINE WITH ARROWS AND ALSO AN APPROXIMATE TIME OF THE CESSATION OF STREAM FLOW WHERE POSSIBLE.

### GRAZING CAPACITY

#### DEFINITION.

GRAZING CAPACITY MEANS THE NUMBER OF STOCK OF A GIVEN CLASS OR CLASSES THAT A RANGE UNIT WILL SUPPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF GRAZING ALLOWED. THE IDEAL IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STOCK WHICH THE UNIT WILL SUPPORT EACH SEASON OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RANGE OR OTHER VALUES IN THE COUNTRY. TO REACH THIS IDEAL BOTH OVER-GRAZING AND UNNECESSARY UNDER-GRAZING MUST BE AVOIDED.

#### ESTIMATING GRAZING CAPACITY.

THIS IS NO EASY MATTER AND FOR ANY ONE UNIT OF RANGE MAY TAKE YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT TO DETERMINE WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS OF ACCURACY. AT THE SAME TIME, ONE OF THE GREATEST NEEDS IS SOME SETTLED FIGURE TO DESIGNATE HOW MANY STOCK, OF WHAT CLASS, SHALL BE ALLOWED TO GRAZE EACH UNIT OF RANGE, AND FOR WHAT SEASON.

THE FIRST MAIN POINTS IN DETERMINING GRAZING CAPACITY ARE:

- (1) THE CLASS OF STOCK TO WHICH EACH UNIT OF RANGE IS BEST ADAPTED. FORAGE SPECIES PALATABLE TO CATTLE ARE NOT NECESSARILY PALATABLE TO SHEEP, ETC.
- (2) THE SEASONAL PERIOD TO WHICH EACH UNIT IS ADAPTED, ALTHOUGH SOME OF OUR SPRING AND FALL RANGES, OR EARLY SUMMER RANGES, ARE BEING USED AT PRESENT FOR FULL SEASON GRAZING THIS ABUSE WILL ULTIMATELY BE REMEDIED, AS IT IS THESE CLASSES OF RANGES WHICH ARE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO ANY STOCK RANGE. THE FOLLOWING SEASON DIVISIONS MUST ALWAYS BE BORNE IN MIND WHEN TYPING OUT A RANGE.

1. LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING - JAN. 15 - APR. 15
2. LATE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER - APRIL 15 - JULY 15
3. LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL - JULY 15 - OCT. 15
4. LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER - OCT. 15 - JAN. 15

THE DATES OPPOSITE THESE FOUR DIVISIONS ARE THE CALENDAR DIVISIONS AND THE CORRESPONDING GRAZING PERIODS OF TIME DEPEND UPON WHETHER WE HAVE A GRAZING SEASON ON CROWN RANGES FROM APRIL 15 TO OCTOBER 31 ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  MONTHS AS IN THE CHILCOTIN) OR FROM APRIL 1ST TO NOVEMBER 30TH (AN 8 MONTH SEASON AS IN THE OKANAGAN). THE TIME OF TURN-OUT WILL ALSO VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR BUT FOR OUR PURPOSES WE MUST STRIKE A FAIR AVERAGE. WE ARE NOT SO MUCH CONCERNED WITH DIVISIONS 1 AND 4 ABOVE, SINCE THESE ARE THE PERIODS OF CATTLE FEEDING OR THE GRAZING OF STOCK UNDER FENCE, AS PRACTICALLY ALL THE LATE FALL, WINTER AND EARLY SPRING RANGES ARE NOW UNDER FENCE. IN THE OKANAGAN THE GRAZING SEASON OF 8 MONTHS IS LOGICALLY SPLIT INTO TWO DIVISIONS, SPRING AND FALL AS ONE UNIT AND USING THE SAME AREAS FOR BOTH, AND A SUMMER GRAZING SEASON FROM MAY 15TH TO OCTOBER 15TH (5 MONTHS) IN TIMBER FEED TYPES. IN THE CHILCOTIN THE UN-FENCED OPEN PRAIRIE TYPES ARE LOGICALLY, LATE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER RANGE (APRIL 15 TO JUNE 30TH), A  $2\frac{1}{2}$  MONTHS PERIOD, AND THE TIMBER FEED AND SWALE TYPES ARE LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL RANGE (JULY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST) A 4 MONTH PERIOD. IN OTHER PARTS OF THE CHILCOTIN WHERE NO OPEN RANGE IS AVAILABLE THE SWALES AND TIMBER FEED TYPES PROVIDE THE FULL SEASON'S GRAZING, THEREFORE THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT STOCK ARE TO BE ON ANY GIVEN AREA MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN ARRIVING AT THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF IT AS OBVIOUSLY A TYPE IN USE FOR 5 MONTHS WILL ACQUIRE A LARGER ACREAGE PER HEAD THAN THE SAME TYPE USED FOR SAY 2 MONTHS.

TAKING THESE FACTORS INTO CONSIDERATION AS WELL AS VARIATIONS IN AMOUNT OF FORAGE PER ACRE AND THE RELATIVE PALATABILITY OF FORAGE PLANTS, A TENTATIVE TABLE OF AVERAGE NET CARRYING CAPACITIES ON FIRST CLASS RANGE HAS BEEN WORKED OUT. THIS SHOWS THE AREA IN EACH MAJOR TYPE OF FORAGE REQUIRED TO CARRY ONE HEAD OF STOCK FOR ONE MONTH. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON A FULL FORAGE CROP OF PALATABLE SPECIES AND REPRESENT THE BEST RANGE IN EACH TYPE. THIS MEANS THEY ARE BASED UPON THE NET GRAZING AREA NOT THE GROSS. (SEE POINT NO. 3 BELOW.)

THE AVERAGE GRAZING CAPACITY OF FIRST CLASS RANGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CLASS OF STOCK	RANGE TYPE AND ACREAGE PER HEAD PER MONTH		
	OPEN RANGE	TIMBER FEED	MOUNTAIN RANGE
1 Cow	1.66	2.5	5.00
1 Horse	2.08	3.125	6.25
1 SHEEP	.55	.833	1.66

NOTE: TO COMPUTE ACREAGE PER HEAD REQUIRED FOR THE SEASON ON FIRST CLASS RANGE MULTIPLY THE ABOVE VALUES BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE SEASON.

NOTE: WHERE SHEEP ARE HANDLED UNDER THE BEDDING OUT SYSTEM, THE FIGURES FOR SHEEP CAN BE REDUCED TO .33, .5 AND 1.0 RESPECTIVELY AS 40% OF THE FEED ON AN ALLOTMENT IS SAVED FROM TRAMPLING WHICH TAKES PLACE UNDER THE USUAL SYSTEM OF CAMP USE PRACTICED IN B, C. CONSIDERING THE FIGURES FOR FIRST CLASS RANGE AS THOSE FOR GOOD RANGE WE CAN ARRIVE AT A TENTATIVE TABLE FOR FAIR, POOR AND OVER-GRAZED RANGE BY MULTIPLYING THE ABOVE VALUES BY 2 AND 4 AND 6 RESPECTIVELY.

THUS FOR A 6 MONTH SEASON FOR CATTLE WE ARRIVE AT THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE TABLE:

CONDITION OF RANGE	RANGE TYPE AND ACREAGE PER HEAD REQUIRED FOR A SIX MONTH SEASON, NET AREA	
	OPEN RANGE	TIMBER FEED
GOOD	10	15
FAIR	20	30
POOR	40	60
OVER-GRAZED	60	90

- (3) THE ACCURACY OF A GRAZING CAPACITY ESTIMATE DEPENDS UPON THE AREA OF RANGE WITHIN A UNIT. THE ABOVE TABLE OF ACRES PER HEAD IS TO APPLY ONLY TO THE NET GRAZING AREA. WHERE WASTE AREAS CAN BE TYPED OUT THEIR ACREAGE MAY BE COMPUTED AND DEDUCTED FROM THE TOTAL RANGE AREA. WHERE THEY ARE ESTIMATED AS A PERCENTAGE DEDUCTION THIS MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN APPLYING THE ABOVE TABLES. GROSS CAPACITIES ONLY WILL BE WRITTEN IN THE TYPE CIRCLE. FOR THOSE TIMBER FEED TYPES WHERE A PERCENTAGE ESTIMATE OF THE SWALE FEED IS GIVEN UNDER THE TYPE CIRCLE, THE UPPER ONE FOR SWALE FEED AND THE LOWER FOR TIMBER FEED.