flow and grazing use is concentrated on the low ridges. Cattle will graze about a quarter of a mile from such levees or ridges in water nearly belly deep.

Location of “walkways” is determined by the size of the unit, existing ridges or levees, and permanent water. The borrow pits from which dirt is taken are staggered from side to side at intervals of several hundred feet. This prevents the pits from serving as drainage ditches and permits cattle to move either way from the levee. (Fig. 3).

Road construction in range areas has permitted the trucking of stock thus reducing trailing and use along driveways.

Summary

Uniform and proper use allows maximum sustained harvest of forage by livestock. Many practices being used by ranchers to get uniform use of ranges are not new, but have been adapted to modern ranching operations.

Stock water facilities, including temporary types, fencing and herding are the most widely used practices which contribute to uniform range use. Salt, salt-meal mixtures and supplemental feeds placed away from water provide flexibility because they can be moved as grazing conditions change. Increasing accessibility of ranges relieves use of overgrazed areas and makes additional forage available to livestock.

The size of the grazing unit, the number of range sites, the range condition pattern and the habits of range livestock are the points a range man must study to determine what practices will help him achieve uniform use on any range.

**LITERATURE CITED**

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Near East Leader Tour Studies Range Waterspreading and Management in Western States

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An event of considerable interest to our workers in range management was the Near East Leader Tour through some of the western range states during the period September 28 to December 19, 1953. Under sponsorship of the Foreign Operations Administration, twenty-three agricultural leaders from Near Eastern countries were selected and brought to this country to study range management methods and range improvement techniques which have proved successful in the arid and semiarid western range states. To organize and conduct this tour, FOA called upon the Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Plant Industry, and
The primary purpose of the tour was to study range waterspreading techniques, but a closely allied subject for study was grazing management in low rainfall climates. Opportunity was also provided to devote some minor attention to irrigation and drainage practices, irrigated crop production and other agricultural work. The technical committee selected a tour staff consisting of Floyd D. Larson, Tour Leader; Odell Child, Business Manager; and William Mebus, staff member, all of the Bureau of Land Management; A. C. Hull and Floyd Hodgins, Forest Service; and Allen F. Kinnison, Soil Conservation Service, staff members. Direct supervision of the tour was placed in the hands of Bureau of Land Management with the Regional Administrators concerned acting as tour coordinators in their regions, except in Texas where the Regional Conservator of the Soil Conservation Service acted as tour coordinator.

The technical committee, under sponsorship of the Foreign Operations Administration, also took steps to have a handbook on range waterspreading prepared and issued to the leaders while the tour was in progress. Technicians selected for preparation of the handbook were C. M. Stokes, Soil Conservation Service; Floyd D. Larson, Bureau of Land Management; and Kenneth Pearson, Forest Service. This handbook was later reedited and printed in volume.

The tour was conducted through eastern Montana, northwestern South Dakota, Wyoming, northwestern Colorado, Utah, southern California, New Mexico and western Texas, ending with a week of discussion at Texas A. & M. College. Many of our Range Society members assisted in planning and conducting this tour at the local level throughout the states mentioned above. Dr. Olaf Amundt of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., joined the staff from Riverside, California to Tucson, Arizona. Joseph Pechance of the Forest Service in Washington, D. C. participated in the final discussions at Texas A. & M., as did Dr. Vernon Young of Texas A. & M. faculty.

The agricultural leaders from the Near East were well impressed with the advancements that have been made in the field of range management and range development in the western United States. They were surprised to see how similar many parts of our western range are with the grazing lands in their own countries. They were greatly stimulated by the prospects of taking home many ideas which could be used in their own countries to help improve productivity of their grazing lands and thus improve the standard of living of the rural areas. A number of the leaders joined the American Society of Range Management before they left, and one of them, Colonel Omar Draz of Egypt, was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Society in Omaha. Listed below are the leaders and the countries they represent:

Mohammed Ali Ajlouni Jordan
Waseem Akhtar* Pakistan
Shahab Ansari Pakistan
Omar Bakir Turkey
Hammad Ben Jazi Jordan
Joseph Chehab Lebanon
Omar Draz* Egypt
Akif Ben Fayez Jordan
Osman Ibrahim Gerbi Libya
Hulusi Gul Turkey
Nejat Gulgun Turkey
Hildirim Gurban Turkey
Mohammed Ben Hadid Jordan
Rashid Hamada* Egypt
Sadik Hussein* Saudi Arabia
Hazza Majali Jordan
Ibrahim Muhalhil Iraq
Omar Sabry* Egypt
Yacoub Bey Salti* Jordan
Rami Sarraj Libya
Sulhi Sumer Turkey
Ahmet Varisligil Turkey
Esmail Moini Zandi Iran

* Members of the American Society of Range Management.