

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

PRESCRIBED GRAZING

(Ac.)

CODE 528

DEFINITION

Managing the harvest of vegetation with grazing and/or browsing animals.

PURPOSE

Apply this practice as a part of conservation management system to achieve one or more of the following:

- Improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities.
- Improve or maintain quantity and quality of forage for grazing and browsing animals' health and productivity.
- Improve or maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity.
- Improve or maintain riparian and watershed function.
- Reduce accelerated soil erosion, and maintain or improve soil condition.
- Improve or maintain the quantity and quality of food and/or cover available for wildlife.
- Manage fine fuel loads to achieve desired conditions.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all lands where grazing and/or browsing animals are managed.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Remove herbage in accordance with site production limitations; rate of plant growth the

physiological needs of forage plants and the nutritional needs of the animals.

Supply adequate quantity and quality drinking water at all times during period of occupancy.

Adjust intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to meet the desired objectives for the plant communities and the associated resources, including the grazing and/or browsing animal.

Manage kind of animal, animal number, grazing distribution, length of grazing and/or browsing periods and timing of use to provide grazed plants sufficient recovery time to meet planned objectives. The recovery period of non-grazing can be provided for the entire year or during the growing season of key plants. Plan deferment (non-grazing period less than one year) and/or rest (non-grazing period equal or greater than one year) for critical periods of plant needs.

Provide deferment or rest from grazing or browsing to ensure the success of prescribed fire, brush management, seeding or other conservation practices that cause stress or damage to key plants.

Manage grazing and/or browsing animals to maintain adequate vegetative cover on sensitive areas (i.e. riparian, wetland, habitats of concern, karst areas).

Manage livestock movements based on rate of plant growth, available forage, and allowable utilization target.

Develop contingency plans to deal with expected episodic disturbance events e.g. insect infestation, drought, wildfire, etc.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#) or visit the [Field Office Technical Guide](#).

Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain the Health and Vigor of Plant Communities.

Duration and intensity of grazing and/or browsing will be based on desired plant health and expected productivity of key forage species to meet management objectives.

Plan periodic deferment from grazing and/or browsing to maintain or restore the desired plant community following episodic events, such as wildfire or severe drought.

Maintain a minimum score of 35 from the Pasture Condition Score (PCS) sheet on all grazing units (with the exception of the designated sacrifice lot).

Soil test periodically for nutrient status and soil reaction and apply fertilizer and/or soil amendments according to soil test to improve or maintain plant vigor.

Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain Quantity and Quality of Forage for Animal Health and Productivity

Plan grazing and/or browsing to match forage quantity and quality goals of the producer within the capability of the resource to respond to management.

Enhance diversity of pasture plants to optimize delivery of nutrients to the animals by planning intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing reduce animal stress and mortality from toxic and poisonous plants.

Provide supplemental feed and/or minerals as as needed with the forage consumption to meet the desired nutritional level for the kind and class of grazing and/or browsing livestock.

Base dietary needs of livestock on the National Research Council's Nutrient Requirements of Domestic Animals or similar scientific sources with appropriate adjustments made for increased energy demand required by browsing or grazing animals foraging for food including travel to and from pasture site.

Practice biosecurity safeguards to prevent the spread of disease between on-farm classes of livestock and between livestock farm units.

Use shelter in the form of windbreaks, sheds, shade structures, and other protective features where conditions warrant to protect livestock

from severe weather, intense heat/humidity, and predators.

Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain Surface and/or Subsurface Water Quality and Quantity.

Minimize concentrated livestock areas to enhance nutrient distribution and improve or maintain ground cover.

Locate infrastructure to promote uniform grazing and manure distribution. Locate feeding and sacrifice areas away from environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams/creeks and adjacent riparian areas and drainage swales.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to:

- Minimize deposition or flow of animal wastes into water bodies,
- Minimize animal impacts on stream bank or shoreline stability.
- Provide adequate ground cover and plant density to maintain or improve infiltration capacity and reduce runoff.
- Provide adequate ground cover and plant density to maintain or improve filtering capacity of the vegetation.

Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain Riparian and Watershed Function.

Minimize concentrated livestock areas to enhance nutrient distribution and improve or maintain ground cover and riparian/floodplain plant community structure and functions.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to:

- Provide adequate ground cover and plant density to maintain or improve infiltration capacity and reduce runoff.
- Provide adequate ground cover and plant density to maintain or improve filtering capacity of the vegetation.
- Maintain adequate riparian community structure and function to sustain associated riparian, wetland, floodplain and stream species.

Additional Criteria to Reduce Soil Erosion and Maintain Soil Condition

Minimize concentrated livestock areas, trailing, and trampling to reduce soil compaction, excess runoff and erosion.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to provide adequate ground cover, litter and canopy to maintain or improve infiltration and soil condition.

Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain Food and/or Cover for Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

Identify species of concern in the objectives of the prescribed grazing plan.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to provide for the development and maintenance of the plant structure, density and diversity needed for the desired fish and wildlife species of concern.

Additional Criteria for Management of Fine Fuel Load

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to reduce hazardous fuel loads.

Plan intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing to manage fuel continuity, load and other conditions to facilitate prescribed burns.

CONSIDERATIONS

Plan for no more than 30% of the total annual herd forage needs (documented by a forage-livestock balance) to be met by supplemental feed or hay from external non-grazed land.

Protect soil, water, air, plant and animal resources when locating livestock feeding, supplementing, handling and watering facilities.

Livestock feeding, handling, and watering facilities will be designed and installed in a manner to improve and/or maintain animal distribution. These facilities will also be designed and installed to minimize stress, the spread of disease, parasites, contact with harmful organisms and toxic plants.

Utilization or stubble height target levels are tools that can be used in conjunction with monitoring to help ensure that resource conservation and producer objectives are met.

When weeds are a significant problem prescribed grazing and/or browsing should be implemented in conjunction with other pest management practices to promote plant community resistance to invasive species and protect desired plant communities.

Prescribed grazing should consider the needs of other enterprises utilizing the same land, such as wildlife and recreational uses.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The prescribed grazing plan shall conform to all applicable federal, state and local laws. Seek measures to avoid adverse effects to endangered, threatened, and candidate species and their habitats.

Prepare a prescribed grazing plan for all planned management units where grazing and/or browsing will occur according to state standards and specifications.

CHECK DATA

Prescribed Grazing Plan will include:

- Goals and objectives clearly stated.
- Resource Inventory that identifies:
 - existing resource conditions and concerns
 - soil types, productivity groups, and yield potential
 - opportunities to enhance resource conditions
- A map showing farm, tract and field numbers, soil map units, grazing unit layout, including the location and condition of structural improvements such as fences, water developments, and sacrifice areas. Forage inventory of the expected forage quality, quantity and species in each management unit (include Pasture Condition Score Sheet).
- Livestock inventory including the number, kind, class and average weight of livestock throughout the grazing system.
- Forage-livestock balance developed for the existing conditions and the expected balance after plan implementation, to ensure forage produced or available meets forage demand of livestock.

- Grazing plan developed for livestock that identifies periods of grazing and/or browsing, deferment, rest, and other treatment activities for each management unit.
- Contingency plan developed that details potential problems (i.e., severe drought, flooding, insects) and serves as a guide for adjusting the grazing prescription to ensure resource management and economic feasibility without resource degradation.
- Monitoring plan developed with appropriate records to assess in determining whether the grazing strategy is resulting in a positive or upward trend and is meeting objectives. Identify the key areas and key plants that the manager should evaluate in making grazing management decisions (Conduct annual pasture condition scores for documentation).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Operation. Prescribed Grazing will be applied on a continuing basis throughout the occupation period of all planned grazing units.

Adjustments will be made as needed to ensure that the goals and objectives of the prescribed grazing strategy are met.

Maintenance. Monitoring shall include an annual pasture walkover for visual evaluation documented by a pasture condition score sheet to insure that objectives are being met. Based on the evaluation, any necessary changes must be written into an updated prescribed grazing plan to meet objectives.

Move livestock to a feed lot or designated sacrifice area in times of drought or very wet soil conditions to protect the integrity of the pasture sod.

Renovate or re-seed pastures if the stand is undesirable or unable to meet system needs.

Soil test pastures and hay field at least every three years and maintain adequate nutrient and pH levels based on soil test results to achieve expected forage productivity and persistence.

All facilitating and accelerating practices (e.g. Fence (382), Pest Management (595), Brush Management (314), Forage and Biomass Planting (512) (etc.) that are needed to effect adequate grazing and/or browsing distribution as planned by this practice standard will be maintained in good working order and are being operated as intended.

REFERENCES

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