

Practice: 528 - Prescribed Grazing

Scenario # 1 Low Intensity or > 7 Day Rotation Frequency

Missouri

Scenario Description:

Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pasture for more than seven (7) days in rotation and adequate rest is provided for the forages.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

Typical scenario based on a grazing system consisting of a 30 animal unit cow/calf operation (including bull(s), calves and replacement females) on 80 acres. Activities include farm labor to mow or clip pastures; monitor and measure forage growth; complete record keeping; analyze plant growth and animal performance; and make decisions or other management techniques. Management techniques reduce the use of supplemental feed, control weeds, and reduce energy requirements. Prescribed grazing system is designed to protect the health and vigor of the plant communities that are in place. Livestock are managed in a way that enhances pasture condition and function through protection of sensitive areas and efficient harvest of forage resources. Runoff, sediment and nutrient loss are reduced by improving plant density, diversity and percent cover. Grazing system success is evaluated through short term monitoring and maintaining grazing stop height requirements. Acquisition of technical knowledge needed to effectively implement prescribed grazing. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:	80	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$28.59
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Equip./Install.	All terrain vehicles, ATV	10	Hour	\$29.82	\$298.20
Labor	Skilled Labor	15	Hour	\$31.91	\$478.65
Labor	General Labor	60	Hour	\$21.56	\$1,293.60
Acq. Tech. Kno	Transportation	100	Mile	\$0.56	\$56.00
Acq. Tech. Kno	Training, Workshops	1	Each	\$116.67	\$116.67

Total Cost: \$2,287.36

Payment types:

PayType	Unit Payment	PayType	Unit Payment
EQIP	\$14.30	EQIP-HU	\$21.44
EQIP-NOI	\$21.44	EQIP-HUNOI	\$25.73
EQIP-CCPI	\$14.30	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$21.44
EQIP-MRBI	\$21.44	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$25.73

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Scenario # 2 Medium Intensity 7-3 Days Rotation Frequency

Missouri

Scenario Description:

Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pasture from three (3) to seven (7) days in rotation. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition, as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

Typical scenario based on a grazing system consisting of a 30 animal unit cow/calf operation (including bull(s), calves and replacement females) on 80 acres. Scenario results in an increase (above the low intensity option) in labor required to complete the following activities: farm labor to mow or clip pastures; monitor and measure forage growth; complete record keeping; analyze plant growth and animal performance; and make decisions or other management techniques. Management techniques reduce the use of supplemental feed, control weeds, and reduce energy requirements. Prescribed grazing system is designed to protect the health and vigor of the plant communities that are in place. Livestock are managed in a way that enhances pasture condition and function through protection of sensitive areas and efficient harvest of forage resources. Runoff, sediment and nutrient loss are reduced by improving plant density, diversity and percent cover. Grazing system success is evaluated through short term monitoring and maintaining grazing stop height requirements. Acquisition of technical knowledge needed to effectively implement prescribed grazing. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:	80	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$47.34
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Equip./Install.	All terrain vehicles, ATV	20	Hour	\$29.82	\$596.40
Labor	Skilled Labor	30	Hour	\$31.91	\$957.30
Labor	General Labor	80	Hour	\$21.56	\$1,724.80
Acq. Tech. Know	Transportation	200	Mile	\$0.56	\$112.00
Acq. Tech. Know	Training, Registration Costs	2	Each	\$176.25	\$352.50

Total Cost: \$3,787.24

Payment types:

PayType	Unit Payment	PayType	Unit Payment
EQIP	\$35.51	EQIP-HU	\$42.61
EQIP-NOI	\$35.51	EQIP-HUNOI	\$42.61
EQIP-CCPI	\$35.51	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$42.61
EQIP-MRBI	\$35.51	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$42.61

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Scenario # 3 High Intensity <3 Day Rotation Frequency

Missouri

Scenario Description:

Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pature/paddock from no more than three (3) days in rotation. Rotation is based on monitoring livestock demand and supply.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition, as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

Typical scenario based on a grazing system consisting of a 30 animal unit cow/calf operation (including bull(s), calves and replacement females) on 80 acres. Scenario results in an increase (above the medium intensity option) in labor required to complete the following activities: farm labor to mow or clip pastures; monitor stop grazing heights and measure forage growth; complete record keeping; analyze plant growth and animal performance; and make decisions or other management techniques. Management techniques reduce the use of supplemental feed, control weeds, and reduce energy requirements. Prescribed grazing system is designed to protect the health and vigor of the plant communities that are in place. Livestock are managed in a way that enhances pasture condition and function through protection of sensitive areas and efficient harvest of forage resources. Runoff, sediment and nutrient loss are reduced by improving plant density, diversity and percent cover. Grazing system success is evaluated through short term monitoring and maintaining grazing stop height requirements. Acquisition of technical knowledge needed to effectively implement prescribed grazing. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:	80	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$70.05
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Equip./Install.	All terrain vehicles, ATV	30	Hour	\$29.82	\$894.60
Labor	Skilled Labor	45	Hour	\$31.91	\$1,435.95
Labor	General Labor	100	Hour	\$21.56	\$2,156.00
Acq. Tech. Kno	Transportation	250	Mile	\$0.56	\$140.00
Acq. Tech. Kno	Training, Registration Costs	2	Each	\$176.25	\$352.50
Acq. Tech. Kno	Lodging	3	Each	\$77.00	\$231.00
Acq. Tech. Kno	Training, Workshops	3	Each	\$116.67	\$350.01

Total Cost: \$5,604.30

Payment types:

PayType	Unit Payment	PayType	Unit Payment
EQIP	\$52.54	EQIP-HU	\$63.05
EQIP-NOI	\$52.54	EQIP-HUNOI	\$63.05
EQIP-CCPI	\$52.54	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$63.05
EQIP-MRBI	\$52.54	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$63.05

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Scenario # 4 Enhanced

Scenario Description:

Missouri

Design and implementation of a grazing system that will enhance pasture condition and ecosystem function as well as optimize efficiency and economic return through monitoring (ex:photo points, stubble height after grazing, etc) & record keeping. Livestock graze each pature/paddock from no more than three (3) days in rotation. Includes utilization of management techniques such as strockpiling/stripgrazing to assist in extending the grazing season and improve animal demand and supply efficiency and improvement of soil health by maintaining and/or improving ideal cover, plant diversity, organic matter and soil temperatures favorable for sustained microbial life.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition, as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

Typical scenario based on a grazing system consisting of a 30 animal unit cow/calf operation (including bull(s), calves and replacement females) on 80 acres for a 200 to 290 day grazing season. Scenario results in an increase (above the Standard option) in labor required to complete the following activities: farm labor to mow or clip pastures; monitor and measure forage growth; complete record keeping; analyze plant growth and animal performance; and make decisions or other management techniques. Management techniques reduce the use of supplemental feed, control weeds, and reduce energy requirements. Prescribed grazing system is designed to protect the health and vigor of the plant communities that are in place. Livestock are managed in a way that enhances pasture condition and function through protection of sensitive areas and efficient harvest of forage resources. Runoff, sediment and nutrient loss are reduced by improving plant density, diversity and percent cover. Grazing system success is evaluated through short term monitoring. Acquisition of technical knowledge needed to effectively implement prescribed grazing. Consultant or TSP used to develop detailed grazing plan. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:

80	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$79.81
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Materials	Nutritional Balance Analyzer, fecal sample	4	Each	\$35.90	\$143.60
Equip./Install.	All terrain vehicles, ATV	30	Hour	\$29.82	\$894.60
Labor	Skilled Labor	45	Hour	\$31.91	\$1,435.95
Labor	General Labor	100	Hour	\$21.56	\$2,156.00
Labor	Specialist Labor	8	Hour	\$79.60	\$636.80
Acq. Tech. Know	Transportation	250	Mile	\$0.56	\$140.00
Acq. Tech. Know	Training, Registration Costs	2	Each	\$176.25	\$352.50
Acq. Tech. Know	Lodging	3	Each	\$77.00	\$231.00
Acq. Tech. Know	Training, Workshops	3	Each	\$116.67	\$350.01

Payment types:

Total Cost: \$6,384.70

<u>PayType</u>	<u>Unit Payment</u>	<u>PayType</u>	<u>Unit Payment</u>
EQIP	\$59.86	EQIP-HU	\$71.83
EQIP-NOI	\$59.86	EQIP-HUNOI	\$71.83
EQIP-CCPI	\$59.86	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$71.83
EQIP-MRBI	\$59.86	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$71.83

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Scenario # 5 High Density Grazing

Scenario Description:

Missouri

An improved grazing management system where livestock are grazed on pasture for at least 300 days per calendar year and managed at a stock density of at least 50,000 lbs for 75% of the grazing days. Pastures will be managed for a livestock utilization rate of 60% or less per grazing event.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition, as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

A grazing system for a 30 animal unit cow-calf operation (includes bull(s), calves and replacement females) on 80 acres and designed for a 300 day grazing season. The grazing system has a stock density of at least 50,000 pounds for 75% of the grazing days. Pastures will be monitored and measure pasture growth to ensure a livestock utilization rate of 60% or less per grazing event. Acquisition of technical knowledge needed to effectively implement prescribed grazing is included. Management techniques will improve soil condition, reduce soil compaction, reduce the use of supplemental feed, reduce the need for weed control, and reduce energy requirements. Consultant or TSP used to develop detailed grazing plan. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:	80	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$87.77
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Materials	Nutritional Balance Analyzer, fecal sample	4	Each	\$35.90	\$143.60
Equip./Install.	All terrain vehicles, ATV	30	Hour	\$29.82	\$894.60
Labor	Skilled Labor	45	Hour	\$31.91	\$1,435.95
Labor	General Labor	100	Hour	\$21.56	\$2,156.00
Labor	Specialist Labor	16	Hour	\$79.60	\$1,273.60
Acq. Tech. Know	Transportation	250	Mile	\$0.56	\$140.00
Acq. Tech. Know	Training, Registration Costs	2	Each	\$176.25	\$352.50
Acq. Tech. Know	Lodging	3	Each	\$77.00	\$231.00
Acq. Tech. Know	Training, Workshops	3	Each	\$116.67	\$350.01

Total Cost: \$7,021.50

Payment types:

PayType	Unit Payment	PayType	Unit Payment
EQIP	\$65.83	EQIP-HU	\$78.99
EQIP-NOI	\$65.83	EQIP-HUNOI	\$78.99
EQIP-CCPI	\$65.83	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$78.99
EQIP-MRBI	\$65.83	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$78.99

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Scenario # 6 Deferment

Scenario Description:

Missouri

Defer grazing of the pasture for a minimum of 90 days to manage for any of the following purposes: invasive weed control; improve the health of the forage plants; or provide cover for wildlife species. Keep records of dates out and monitor to determine when desired objectives of deferment are met. Does not include the purpose of deferment for the establishment of forages.

Before Practice Situation:

Current grazing system exhibits undesirable and inefficient use of forage plants and such use has a negative impact on pasture condition, as well as soil and water resources. Inefficient use results in overgrazing, spot grazing, livestock trailing, concentration areas, uncontrolled access to streams and ponds, ephemeral erosion, gully erosion, streambank erosion. Stocking rates are higher than the current level of production and efficiency of use can support without management changes. There is currently no monitoring plan in place to evaluate change on the landscape.

After Practice Situation:

Scenario describes activities completed to restrict grazing for a defined period during the normal grazing period to provide benefits for invasive weed control, improvement in the health of the forage plants or providing cover for wildlife species. Activities include moving livestock to alternate locations, sampling and analyzing pasture condition, recordkeeping. Forgone Income used represents the acreage of usable forage not utilized during the deferment period as a proportion of the grazing season. Typical size of 80 acre pasture operation with 30 animal units where 50% of the acreage (or 40 acres) is deferred from grazing for 90 days. Costs and activities are typical for conventional and organic producers. Associated Practices: (511) Forage Harvest Management, (512) Forage and Biomass Planting, (590) Nutrient Management, (595) Integrated Pest Management, (561) Heavy Use Area Protection, (382) Fence, (614) Watering Facility, (378) Pond, (642) Water Well, (314) Brush Management, (315) Herbaceous Weed Control, (338) Prescribed Burning.

Scenario Feature Measure:

Scenario Typical Size:	40	Acre	Tot Unit Cost	\$55.82
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Cost Category	Component Name	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost
Materials	Rangeland/grassland field monitoring kit	1	Each	\$44.24	\$44.24
Equip./Install.	Trucking, moving livestock to new paddock	50	Mile	\$3.33	\$166.50
Equip./Install.	Truck, Pickup	8	Hour	\$27.28	\$218.24
Labor	Skilled Labor	8	Hour	\$31.91	\$255.28
Labor	General Labor	8	Hour	\$21.56	\$172.48
Forgone Income, Grazing AUMs		90	AUM	\$15.29	\$1,376.10

Total Cost: \$2,232.84

Payment types:

PayType	Unit Payment	PayType	Unit Payment
EQIP	\$41.87	EQIP-HU	\$50.24
EQIP-NOI	\$41.87	EQIP-HUNOI	\$50.24
EQIP-CCPI	\$41.87	EQIP-HUCCPI	\$50.24
EQIP-MRBI	\$41.87	EQIP-HUMRBI	\$50.24