

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**PRESCRIBED GRAZING  
(Acre)  
CODE 528**

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**General Use**

Application of this practice will prescribe the rest period, intensity, frequency, duration and season of grazing to promote ecologically and economically stable plant communities that meet both the land manager's objectives and the resource needs. All grazing plans shall be designed with flexibility to reduce risk. Removal of herbage will be in accordance with site production limitations, rate of plant growth and the physiological stage of forage plants and grazing objective.

Manage kind of animal, number of animals, grazing distribution, utilization, and/or timing of use for maintenance or restoration of desired vegetation.

Manage grazing animals to maintain adequate vegetative cover on sensitive areas (i.e. riparian, wetland, habitats of concern, karst areas). Grazing and/or browsing animal numbers will be managed to insure the degree of utilization of key species on the key area does not exceed a prescribed amount (Refer to Appendix 1 & 3).

Refer to Brush Management (314) Attachment III for Biological Management of undesirable woody plants.

For the purposes of this specification, the term "browsing" may be used synonymously for grazing. Forage inventories will be based on the dietary needs of the target species to be managed.

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RANGE MANAGEMENT AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT**

This specification contains criteria for all grazing lands. It is important to understand that the philosophy differs somewhat between the types of grazing land, even though there are overlaps.

Grazed Range, Grazed Forest, and Native Pasture are generally managed for many species of plants for multiple benefits. Grazed Pasture and Cropland are generally the management of a few species for specific objectives.

Grazed Range, Grazed Forest, CRP, and Native or Naturalized Pasture are managed through the use of tools such as prescribed fire, chemicals, mechanical methods, and biological agents. The same principles are applied to pastureland and to cropland to an extent, but are generally more intensive. Pasture and Cropland tend to be agronomically dependent monocultures, a limited variety of exotic plants, or managed native single species. Agronomic practices such as fertilizer, pest management, irrigation, routine seeding and renovation are needed to maintain pasture and cropland communities.

**Improve or Maintain Riparian and Watershed Function.**

Minimize concentrated livestock areas through grazing management, fencing, alternate water sources, hardened water points, controlled access, supplemental feed placement, and/or shade or cover manipulation. This is to enhance nutrient distribution and ground cover.

Grazing management strategies must also consider the sensitivity of different riparian areas to disturbance and their resiliency or ability to recover.

### **Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain the Quantity and Quality of Food And/or Cover Available For Wildlife**

Refer to Texas NRCS EFOTG State supplements, as available for specific species habitat management criteria. If no supplement is available, request assistance from the State Biologist or State Rangeland Management Specialist. When T&E species occur on the management unit, grazing should be planned to not cause harm to a population or the habitat of federally listed or state listed endangered or threatened plants or animals.

Manage duration, frequency, kind of animal, or intensity of grazing to produce diverse plant communities with appropriate plant height, structure, diversity, and density for the desired wildlife habitat.

Utilize the kind of animal whose dietary and behavioral traits are compatible with the desired wildlife species of concern.

Identify the species of concern and the habitat component(s) to be managed in the goals and objectives of the grazing plan.

Use short-term heavy grazing to create areas of low-successional plant species that are need for habitat of upland species. These spots are to be well distributed within the grazing unit and are not to compose the majority of the unit, nor create any resource concerns. In subsequent years, manage grazing so that these heavily grazed areas recover.

Refer to Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645) and Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644) standards for guidance on habitat management.

### **VARIANCES**

Any requests for variances are to be submitted to the State Rangeland Management Specialist.

### **PRESCRIBED GRAZING PLAN**

The Prescribed Grazing Plan will include:

1. **Goals and Objectives** clearly stated.
2. **Resource Inventory** that identifies:
  - a. Soils and ecological site map
  - b. Water distribution map
  - c. Topography map
  - d. Kind and class of animal
  - e. Forage inventory documentation (i.e. Rangeland Similarity Index Worksheet, Step Rank Transect, Rangeland Health Assessment, Forage Inventory 809d, 809e, etc.)
  - f. Grazable acre determination
    - i. Determining grazable acres will be included in the grazing management plan. Non Grazable acres would include acres effected by brush canopy, surface rock cover, slope, (surface rock cover of about 30% and/or slopes exceeding 8% can reduce cattle accessibility), surface roads, oil and gas development, surface water, etc. When Grazed Forest has a canopy exceeding 40%, no appreciable amount of grazing can be expected. Managed thinning will extend forage production and improve tree growth.
    - g. Location and condition of structural improvements such as fences, water developments, etc, including seasonal availability and quality of watering sites.
3. At least one **key grazing area** with one or more key forage species will be established for each management unit or for a group of management units with similar topography, soils, grazing duration, and seasons(s) of use. (Refer to Appendix 1)

4. **Forage-Animal Balance** developed for the grazing plan, which ensures forage produced or available meets forage demand of livestock and/or wildlife.
  - a. The correct stocking rate is the most important consideration in grazing management. No grazing system will improve grazing lands if the stocking rate is too high.
  - b. Supplemental feed and/or mineral requirements should be balanced with the forage quality to meet the desired nutritional level for the kind and class of grazing livestock. Forage and/or fecal testing from reputable laboratories are reliable tools to determine these requirements.
5. **Grazing Plan** developed for livestock that identifies periods of grazing and/or browsing, deferment, rest, and other treatment activities for each management unit.
  - a. Schedule livestock movements based on plant physiological stage, available forage, utilization and livestock nutritional needs.
  - b. Design grazing systems to minimize livestock losses from storm surges, flooding, and other potential natural disasters
  - c. Grazing during different seasons favors diverse plant communities on grazed range and native grazing land.
  - d. Herding can be used as a tool to avoid sensitive areas or to meet specific landowner goals and objectives.
6. **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.
  - a. Evaluation dates and action plan identified
7. **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.
  - a. Utilization or stubble height target levels are tools to use in conjunction with monitoring.
  - b. Grazing exclosures and/or photo points are tools that can be used to document changes in trend.

**The following appendices will be used for:**

- Appendix 1- acceptable degrees of use on grazed range, native pasture, grazed forestland and wildlife land. Table 1 of Appendix 1 lists acceptable use heights on pastureland.
- Appendix 2- Appropriate deferment periods.
- Appendix 3- Grazed Cropland

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
PRESCRIBED GRAZING**

**Appendix 1**

**(Acre)**

**CODE 528**

**1. Acceptable Grazing Use (Utilization) On Grazed Range, Native Pasture, Grazed Forestland, and Wildlife land and Pastureland.**

**A. Key grazing areas shall be selected using the following criteria:**

- Will be selected for each management unit or group of management units that have similar topography, soils, grazing duration, and season(s) of use. The key grazing area is usually located within a dominant soil type or an ecological/range site.
- Provide a significant amount, but not necessarily the greatest amount of the available forage in the grazing unit and is readily accessible. Small areas immediately adjacent to water troughs, salt, or shade, are not key grazing areas, nor are areas remote from water or with limited accessibility. A management unit may have more than one key grazing area.
- May be sensitive areas such as riparian areas, bottomlands, wetlands, dunes, or other areas where close attention to grazing management is needed for site integrity.
- Will be areas that are preferred by livestock or wildlife and may become overused before other areas in a management unit are grazed properly.
- Key grazing areas will be located and specified for each kind of grazing or browsing animal where their key grazing area is different.
- Areas in a management unit where seeding, brush management, prescribed burning, mowing, etc., have been completed, will become a key grazing area.

Key areas can be Ecological Sites (Range Sites) or a specific location, whichever is more useful. Identify the key areas on the plan map, overlay or NRCS-414.

**B. Key grazing plants shall be selected using the following criteria:**

- Select the highest successional preferred perennial plant(s) comprising approximately 15 percent or more of the composition by weight as the key plant(s).
- If management objectives are to maintain a lower rangeland similarity index for a specific purpose, then the key plant will be the major perennial plant being managed for that purpose.
- Normally, only one plant will be selected as the key plant. However, occasionally it may be desirable to designate different key plants for summer and winter use. More than one key species may be designated for a management unit when different kinds of livestock and wildlife are present.
- On areas where reseeding is to be carried out, the key plant will be selected after stand establishment and at the start of the first grazing season's use.
- The designated key plants upon which degree of use is based will need to be reevaluated as the plant composition changes.
- For monoculture pastureland, there will only be one key species. If the pastureland is managed as a polyculture, especially if warm and cool season plants are utilized, then there may be multiple key species.

**C. Degree of use will be based on the key species on the key area using the following guidance:**

- Degree of use of herbaceous plants should be no more than 50 percent by weight of the current year's growth by the beginning of the next growing season.

Minimum residual herbage (air-dry pounds per acre) during non-growing season to protect the soil from erosion:

Type	Pounds/Ac	Inches Stubble Height (approximately)
Tallgrass	1200 – 1500	12-14
Midgrass	750 – 1100	6-8
Shortgrass	300 – 500	2-3

- Browse use during the growing season should not exceed 50 percent by weight of the current year's growth of twigs and leaves within reach of the animal. Use of key species during the dormant season should not exceed 65 percent by weight of the current year's growth of available twigs of deciduous species, or twigs and leaves of evergreen species.
- Less than 50 percent use by livestock should be stipulated to promote vegetative cover on eroding or critical sites, on riparian areas or wetlands, or where rapid range recovery is needed. Protection by means of permanent or temporary fencing may be needed.
- Areas of excessive grazing use or concentrated livestock shall not exceed 10 percent of the management unit as long as these areas are not sensitive areas.

**D. Animal Unit Equivalents**

Refer to Table 6-5, National Range and Pasture Handbook for Animal Unit Equivalents.

Additional 1.00 AU equivalents:

5 Axis, Aoudad, Fallow, Mouflon  
 9 Blackbuck antelope  
 7 Sika  
 2.5 Red Deer  
 1 Eland

For calculating carrying capacity and Forage/Animal Balance, use 26 lbs. oven-dry weight or 30 lbs. air-dry weight of forage demand for a 1,000 lb. animal unit (AU).

**2. Degree of Use on Pastureland**

**A. See Table I for Grazing Use Heights and Growth Cycles for Pastureland.**

- Use the "Minimum Heights for Rotational Use" listed in Table 1 to determine grazing use heights when warm season species are grazed during plant dormancy.

**B. When cool season legumes or small grains are over-seeded in a permanent sod, use the following guidance.**

- To allow germination of the cool season species from mechanical seeding or natural reseeding, graze competition to a height of 3 inches at least 4 to 6 weeks prior to the first frost date.
- To decrease competition with the permanent sod, graze cool season annuals intensively as they begin to approach maturity and the permanent species begin to grow.

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
PRESCRIBED GRAZING**

**APPENDIX 2**

**RESTING OR DEFERRING GRAZING LAND FOR A PRESCRIBED PERIOD**

**(Acre)**

**Code 528**

**1. General**

Rest implies non-grazing for a full year or longer while deferment implies non-grazing for less than a year.

All domestic livestock must be excluded when a management unit is being rested or deferred. All exotic animals must be excluded when management of such can be accomplished. In large grazing units where spacing between water points exceed 2.5 miles, deferment requirements can be met by manipulating accessibility to these water points.

Grazing must be excluded for a long enough time during the growing season to adequately meet the objectives. On well established perennial warm and cool season grasses and legumes, deferment periods of 21 to 45 days during the growing season are usually adequate for plants to recover from grazing periods that do not exceed 7 to 10 days in length. The length of rest or deferment periods is governed by the kinds, growth habits, and growth stages of the forage plants concerned and seasonal climatic conditions.

**Perennial Warm Season Plants**

- To improve vigor and produce seed: From spring green-up until first killing frost.
- To promote short and mid-grass seed production, defer from spring green-up until seed maturity. For tall-grasses, defer for 90 days prior to average killing frost.

**Perennial Cool Season Plants**

- To improve vigor and produce seed: From fall green-up until seed maturity.
- For seed production only where vigor is good: From spring growth until seed maturity.
- To improve vigor: Either from fall green-up until December 1 or from spring growth until seed maturity.

**2. Deferring Grazing On Grazed Range to Improve Similarity Index and on Grazed Forest and Native Pasture to Improve Forage Value Rating.**

- A. Where the rangeland Similarity Index is 25 percent or less, or the forage value rating is low, use a full growing season deferment initially. Defer during a spring or fall period every 2 years thereafter until the rangeland similarity index is greater than 25 percent or the forage value rating is moderate. Successive deferment periods are needed when the vigor of the plants is very low and the climax plants on rangeland comprise less than 20 percent of the total composition.
- B. Rangeland Similarity Indexes of 26 to 60 percent or a forage value rating of moderate will receive a minimum of 90 consecutive days of deferment during the growing season every 3 years.
- C. Rangeland similarity indexes of above 61 or a forage value rating of high will receive a minimum of 90 consecutive days of deferment during the growing season once every 4 years.
- D. A prescribed grazing sequence that provides adequate deferment periods each growing season may be used to accomplish A, B, and C above.

### 3. Deferred Grazing Following Brush Management (314) without seeding

All livestock will be removed from the management unit at the beginning of treatment. Deferment period will begin when treatment(s) are completed.

1. The treatment area will receive a minimum of 90 days deferment during the growing season. If control is done less than 90 days before first killing frost, the area will be deferred the remainder of the growing season and the area will also receive a 90 day deferment the next year following spring green-up. A deferment period during the second growing season will be based on the recovery needs of the plant community.

- When **slow acting, soil applied herbicides** are used, the area will be deferred from the time of the first visual signs of chemical activity through the remainder of the first growing season.
- Shorter deferment periods may be allowed based on a **documented technical determination** that key plants are fully recovered.
- For Chemical broadcast or individual plant treatment, deferment may be waived based on a **documented technical determination**. If using chemical application follow label grazing restrictions.
- A short duration type of grazing system may be used to manage the released species for improved vigor and upward trend.
- Deferment periods may be longer than 90 days if deemed necessary in order to improve rangeland similarity index, plant vigor or rangeland health.

### 4. Deferred Grazing Following Range Planting (550) or Forage and Biomass Planting (512)

a. All Grazed Range seeded areas will be deferred the first growing season following seeding and if necessary the second growing season. Further deferment periods during succeeding growing seasons may be necessary to establish or increase the stand. Light grazing may be possible during the first dormant season if plants are sufficiently established (well rooted and numerous mature seedheads) so that they will not be damaged.

b. On Pastureland, defer until plants reach minimum grazing heights as listed in Table 1 in the "Minimum Heights Prior to Grazing Inches" and are well established.

c. Flash grazing by livestock may be used to control competing annual grasses and forbs at a time when they are vulnerable but not to exceed a two week period. Flash grazing will not be used past July 15, when soils are wet, nor when hoof action will compact the soil or damage seedlings. If there is damage to seedling plants, flash grazing shall cease immediately.

### 5. Wildlife Benefit

Livestock grazing can be used as a tool to manipulate habitat to benefit wildlife. When the primary goal is to benefit wildlife through grazing, refer to the Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645) and applicable Zone supplement(s) for habitat requirements for the species of interest. Grazing and deferment periods shall be designed to result in the desired structure and plant composition for the targeted wildlife.

### 6. Weed Impaired Grazing Land

If herbaceous weeds are a resource concern controlled, concentrated grazing/browsing by the appropriate kind and class of animals can be used for short periods during the time that the weeds are the most vulnerable. These use periods should be followed by a deferment period for recovery of the desired plant community.

### **7. To Manage Fine Fuel Loads**

Defer for 90 consecutive days in the spring or fall to accumulate fuel. In semi-arid and arid climates, rest for a full year to accumulate fuel, and maintain continuity. The Prescribed Burning Standard and Specification (338) has criteria on fuel loads.

To remove excessive or hazardous fuel loads, one-time use of grazing can be done if minimum ground cover (surface litter) is maintained, refer to Appendix 1C. (Refer to Firebreak (394).

### **8. Following Wildfires, Insect Damage, Severe Drought or Similar Damage**

Rest or defer until the vegetation has made adequate recovery.

### **9. Following a Prescribed Burn**

Defer a minimum of 90 days following spring green-up after the burn. An exception is where livestock are used as a tool to manipulate plant communities.

### **10. Grazed Forestland**

Exclude livestock from all areas of desirable hardwood reproduction until trees have reached a size that cannot be significantly damaged by browsing animals.

Livestock must be excluded from pine and hardwood plantings for at least three years after planting or seeding or until the apical meristem is above the grazing height of the livestock species. Exclude goats and sheep from pine reproduction until trees are 8 feet tall.

### **11. Annual Cool Season Legumes**

To allow clovers the best chance to provide seed for next year, they must be deferred for 2 to 4 weeks toward the end of their production period. General deferral dates for some commonly planted clovers are as follows:

Arrowleaf clover	5/1 - 6/15
Crimson clover	4/1 – 5/15
Ball clover	4/15 – 5/15
Subterranean clover	4/1 – 5/15
Rose clover	5/1 – 6/15
Vetch	5/1 – 6/15
Singletary peas	5/1 –6/15

### **12. Types of Prescribed Grazing**

There are several general types of grazing management methods or strategies. Refer to the National Range and Pasture Handbook, Chapter 5, for examples.

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**  
**PRESCRIBED GRAZING**

**Appendix 3**

**(Acre)**

**528**

**CRITERIA FOR GRAZED CROPLAND**

**General**

Grazing of cropland comprises two types of situations.

One is using a growing crop, and the other is grazing crop stubble or residue.

Grazing of all crops must be managed so that adequate crop residues remain to meet the soil loss tolerance values using current NRCS measurement criteria.

**Cover Crops**

No grazing should occur until plants are well established. Adequate residue should be left and maintained in order to meet cover crop objectives. High stock density grazing is the preferred grazing system, to allow uniform utilization, adequate incorporation of organic matter, and reduced soil compaction.

**Forage sorghums**

Rotational grazing will provide more grazing days per acre than continuous grazing. Most uniform grazing and least waste are achieved when the plant reaches 20 to 28 inches in height. Best regrowth is obtained if grazing is suspended when 6 to 8 inches in height remain with some succulent plant parts with buds left. A thin culmed sorghum or pearl millet recovers more rapidly and can tolerate closer grazing than do those with thicker culms.

The young plants and leaves of sorghum, sudangrass and Johnsongrass contain the highest concentration of a glycoside called dhurrin, which releases a poisonous substance known as prussic acid or hydrocyanic acid (HCN) upon breakdown. Growth after dry, hot or cold (frost) weather, trampling or other stress results in toxic levels of cyanide or prussic acid. Losses of cattle, horses, sheep and goats can occur when grazing plants in this condition.

Reduce risk from prussic acid poisoning using these management practices:

1. Do not put hungry animals on stressed plants.
2. Delay grazing of sorghum or sorghum-cross plants until at least 15 inches tall.
3. Do not graze below 6-8 inches to maintain vigor.
4. Do not graze when plants are drought stressed and growth is severely reduced.
5. Do not graze wilted plants or plants with young tillers.
6. Do not graze for two weeks after a non-killing frost.
7. Do not graze after a killing frost until plants are dry. (The toxin is usually dissipated within 48 hours).
8. Do not graze at night when frost is likely.
9. Poisoning is less likely to occur if the animals eat some ground grain before being turned in on susceptible pasture.
10. Test forages to remove doubt.
11. Graze in the afternoon when HCN levels are reduced.

Nitrate poisoning can also occur on heavily fertilized sorghums. Nitrate accumulation in plants is worse during cloudy weather or other conditions where nitrate assimilation by the plant slows down. Rations high in carbohydrates will reduce and sometimes prevent losses from nitrate poisoning. The forage should be tested if problems are suspected.

**Small grains (wheat, triticale, barley, rye)**

Initiate grazing on small grains when the plants are about 8 inches in height, fully tillered, and have a well developed coronal root system. This generally occurs 6 to 8 weeks after germination with adequate fertility and moisture conditions.

If the objective of the client is to have fall grazing of small grains, it is essential to plant during the last week in August or the first week in September. October planting dates offer unreliable fall grazing.

Grazing management strategies of winter small grains pasture occur in two different phases: a "fall & winter phase" and a "spring phase". The fall and winter phase is characterized by using accumulated forage, while the spring phase is dependent upon growth that can be described as very rapid over a short period with decreasing forage quality at the end of the grazing period. During the spring phase, the stocking rate and individual animal performance can be greater than in the fall and winter phase.

**"Fall and Winter Phase"**

The fall and winter phase of grazing generally occurs from November 1 through March 1. This phase of grazing relies on stockpiled forage. Stocking rates should be calculated by determining the amount of forage available at the time grazing is initiated, estimating any additional growth, account for residual ground cover, determine the number of days the forage is to be grazed, and calculate the animal demand.

During the fall and winter phase, rotational grazing with 4 - 6 grazing units will increase forage production over continuous grazing. Strive to remove only 25 to 30 percent of the available forage during any one grazing period. This allows the grazing unit time to recover from animal impact and leaves adequate ground cover to maintain warmer soil temperature and trap moisture.

**"Spring Phase"**

This phase generally occurs from March 1 through May 15. During this phase, manage for regrowth potential rather than stockpiled forage. Stocking rates should be calculated by determining the amount of forage available, estimating the growth anticipated from residual nitrogen plus the growth expected from a spring topdressing of nitrogen, determine the number of days the forage is to be grazed and calculate the animal demand.

For grazing management on small grains, multiple grazing units are desired over single grazing units.

**Considerations for grain production of grazed small grains**

If grain harvest is desired, grazing should be terminated when the stems begin to elongate (the first hollow stem can be identified above the crown in larger ungrazed shoots). This is the earliest portion of the jointing stage. For each day the wheat is grazed after the appearance of the first hollow stem, grain yields are significantly reduced

TABLE 1 – GRAZING USE HEIGHTS AND GROWTH CYCLES – for Pastureland

Species	Minimum Heights Prior To Grazing Inches	Minimum Use Heights For Season Long Grazing Inches	Minimum Use Heights For Rotational Grazing Inches	Growth Cycles for Forage Recovery <sup>1</sup> Days	
				Fast Growth	Slow Growth
<b>Sod-forming</b>				April-June	July-Sept.
Bermudagrass: Common	6	4	3	14-28	28-42
Bermudagrass: Hybrid	6	4	3	14-28	28-42
Bahiagrass	6	4	3	14-28	28-42
Dallisgrass	6	4	3	14-28	28-42
<b>Mid Height – Native Warm Season</b>				April-June	July-Sept.
Sideoats grama	6	5	4	21-28	28-60
<b>Mid Height – Native Cool Season</b>				Mar.-June	Nov.-Mar
Wheatgrass, Western	6	5	4	21-28	28-60
<b>Mid Height – Introduced Warm Season</b>				April-June	July-Sept.
Bluestems: Caucasian, Plains, Ganada, K.R., Old World T-587, B. Dahl	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
Kleingrass	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
Lovegrass: Weeping, Common, Morpa, Ermelo, Wilman	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
<b>Mid Height – Cool Season</b>				Mar.-June	Nov.-Mar.
Tall Fescue	6	6	4	21-28	28-60
Wheatgrass, Tall	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
Texas Wintergrass	6	6	4	21-28	28-60
Wildrye, Virginia and Canada	8	8	6	21-28	28-60

Species	Minimum Heights Prior To Grazing Inches	Minimum Use Heights For Season Long Grazing Inches	Minimum Use Heights For Rotational Grazing Inches	Growth Cycles for Forage Recovery <sup>1</sup> Days	
				Fast Growth	Slow Growth
<b>Tall Height</b>				April-June	July-Sept.
Bluestems: Sand & Big, Little	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Indiangrass: Cheyenne & Lometa	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Switchgrass: Blackwell & Alamo	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Eastern gamagrass	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Johnsongrass	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Sacaton: Alkali, Common, Saltalk	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
<b>Legumes – Warm Season</b>				April-June	July-Sept.
Alyceclover	12	8	6	21-28	28-60
Lespedeza	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
Bundleflower	6	6	4	21-28	28-60
Sweet Clover	8	6	4	21-28	28-60
<b>Legumes – Cool Season</b>				Mar.-May	Dec.-Feb
Clover: Ball, White, Berseem, Bur, Crimson, and Arrowleaf	6	4	3	14-21	21-42
Vetch	6	4	3	14-21	21-42

<sup>1</sup> Length of recovery period is influenced by the severity of grazing use, growing conditions (moisture and temperature), and growth habit of the forage species.

**APPROVAL AND  
CERTIFICATION**

**Prescribed Grazing**

(AC)

CODE 528

PRACTICE SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED:

s/ Jeff Goodwin

10/1/2015

State Rangeland Management Specialist

Date

/s/ Kristy Oates

10/1/2015

State Resource Conservationist

Date

Reviewed By:  
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State Office Specialists