



CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E528L

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Prescribed grazing that improves or maintains riparian and watershed function-erosion

Conservation Practice 528: Prescribed Grazing

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Pasture, Range, Forest

RESOURCE CONCERN: Soil

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 1 year

Enhancement Description

Grazing management employed will provide cover and density needed in the watershed in order to reduce runoff, improve infiltration, provide for above ground water filtration and sustain applicable fish and wildlife species habitat.

Criteria

- Must follow a written grazing plan for matching the forage quantity and quality produced with the grazing and/or browsing demand by livestock and wildlife.
- Enhance diversity of plants to optimize delivery of nutrients to the animals by incorporating the intensity, frequency, timing and duration of grazing and/or browsing needed as determined by a planning process that includes:
 - Clear objectives,
 - A resource inventory of structural improvements, existing resource conditions, and forage.
 - A monitoring plan
 - A contingency plan

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- Supplemental feed or minerals will be balanced with the forage consumption to meet the desired nutritional level for the kind and class of grazing and/or browsing livestock.
- Minimize concentrated livestock areas to enhance nutrient distribution and improve or maintain ground cover and riparian/floodplain plant community structure and functions.
- Manage grazing or browsing so as to provide adequate ground cover and plant density to maintain or improve infiltration capacity and reduce runoff.
- Maintain adequate ground cover and plant density through monitoring to retain or improve filtering capacity of the vegetation by moving livestock appropriately.
- Adjust grazing strategy and rest as needed with the right numbers, class, and kind of livestock to maintain adequate riparian community structure and function to sustain associated riparian, wetland, floodplain and stream species.



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Documentation and Implementation Requirements

Participant will:

- Prior to implementation, obtain a written grazing plan with:
 - Inventory of structural improvements, existing resource conditions and forage
 - Guidelines and recommendations for matching the forage quantity and quality produced with the grazing and/or browsing demand of livestock
 - A contingency plan and
 - A monitoring plan
- During implementation, keep pasture/herd in/out records and forage-animal balance sheet.
- During implementation, monitor riparian vegetation for use
- After implementation, make the follow items available for review by NRCS to verify implementation of the enhancement:
 - Written grazing plan
 - Pasture/herd in/out records
 - Documented utilization records
 - Monitoring plan

NRCS will:

- As needed, provide technical additional assistance to the participant as requested.
- Prior to implementation, provide and explain NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Prescribed Grazing (Code 528) as it relates to implementing this enhancement.

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- After implementation, verify implementation of the written grazing plan, by reviewing plan and pasture/herd in/out records and forage-animal balance sheets kept during enhancement implementation.
- After implementation, review the monitoring plan

NRCS Documentation Review:

I have reviewed all required participant documentation and have determined the participant has implemented the enhancement and met all criteria and requirements.

Participant Name _____ Contract Number _____

Total Amount Applied _____

Fiscal Year Completed _____

NRCS Technical Adequacy Signature

Date

ALABAMA – E528L Supplement- Prescribed grazing that improves riparian and watershed function-erosion

Requirements:

1. Written conservation plan that includes producer goals, objectives and resource concerns. Plan map will show and label all fences, feeding/watering areas, and sensitive areas. Livestock must be excluded from sensitive areas. Areas with known sinkholes should be flash-grazed.
2. Average annual livestock dry matter needs will be balanced with available forage without deficiency for the yearly summary. The Forage/Animal Balance Worksheet will be completed to document.
3. Livestock will be rotated between at least 3 pastures in a particular functional-group (e.g. warm season pastures or cool season pastures) to facilitate prescribed grazing. Fences and water sources should be in place so that trails do not occur and concentrated livestock areas are minimized. Starting and ending grazing periods will meet the guidelines in the table below. Pastures will be sized and stocked to facilitate meeting the requirements for grazing heights and resting periods. It is anticipated that with a three-pasture rotation that each pasture would rest about 66 percent of the grazing cycle. Additional pastures are preferred and will enable more forage rest.
4. A contingency plan will be developed denoting the use of sacrifice areas for pasture management during drought or other weather-related events. These areas will be labeled on the conservation plan map.
5. A monitoring site will be selected in each forage type or forage mixture to be evaluated with the Pasture Condition Scoring (PCS) tool **quarterly** (typically, March or April, June or July, September or October, December or January). Sites should be reflective of average conditions of the pasture and labeled on the plan map. Photographs are required at the time of monitoring. The PCS should note whether forages are being actively grazed or in a rest period.
6. Perform a soil test annually for each field with different soils and/or management and apply lime and fertilizer according to soil test results. If manure or by-products are applied, follow Phosphorus Index and Nitrogen Leaching Index limitations according to the Nutrient Management Standard (590).
7. Maintain grazing records to include pasture or field number, acres, forage type, animal type and number, forage height in and out-with dates. Records should be submitted quarterly along with the Pasture Condition Score.

Grazing will be managed according to the Prescribed Grazing (528) Standard.

The days of rest needed for plant recovery and regrowth range from 7 to 45 days, depending on the forage species (see below table). Stocking rates and growing conditions can also affect the forage growth. Grazing systems should be designed to meet the rest requirements of a specific forage as well as the needs of the livestock. For example, by using four pastures with 14 days of grazing per pasture, the grazing cycle is 56 days and each pasture rests 75% of the time or 42 days.

FORAGE GUIDELINES FOR PRESCRIBED GRAZING SYSTEMS

Common Forages	Begin Grazing (in)	End Grazing (in)	Usual days of Rest
Alfalfa grazing types	10	4	35 - 40
Bahiagrass	6	2	10 - 20
Bermudagrass common	5	2	7 - 10
Bermudagrass hybrid	6	3	7 - 10
Big Bluestem	18	10	30 - 45
Dallisgrass	6	3	7 - 15
Eastern Gamagrass	15	8	30 - 45
Tall Fescue	6	3	15 - 30
Indiangrass	12	6	30 - 40
Orchardgrass	8	3	15 - 30
Switchgrass	18	10	30 - 45

Grazing Management Records

Keeping accurate records is a continual and critical process in effective pasture and livestock management.

Pasture ID		Pasture acres		Forage type			
Soil test date		Lime/ Fertilizer rate		Lime/ Fertilizer type		Date applied	
Livestock		Date in	Forage height	Date out	Forage height	Notes (fertilizer applied)	
Type	Number						

Pasture ID		Pasture acres		Forage type			
Soil test date		Lime/ Fertilizer rate		Lime/ Fertilizer type		Date applied	
Livestock		Date in	Forage height	Date out	Forage height	Notes (fertilizer applied)	
Type	Number						

Pasture Condition Score Sheet

Operator:		Date:	
Evaluator:		Pasture ID:	
Soil(s), ESD(s) and or FSG(s):		Livestock type:	
Current Season's Precipitation (check one)	Above Normal °	Normal °	Below Normal °
Seasonal Temperature Trend (check one)	Above Normal °	Normal °	Below Normal °

Evaluate the site and rate each indicator based upon your observations. Scores for each indicator may range from 1 to 5. Sum the indicator scores to determine overall pasture condition score.

Indicator	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points	Score
Percent Desirable Plants* (Dry Weight; for Livestock Type)	Desirable species <20% of stand.	Desirable species 20 – 40% of stand.	Desirable species 41 – 60% of stand.	Desirable species 61 – 80% of stand.	Desirable species exceed 80% of stand.	
Percent Legume by Dry Weight	<5% OR >50% bloating legumes.	5-10% legumes OR >40% bloating legume.	11-20% legumes.	21-30% legumes.	31-40% legumes. No grass loss; grass may be increasing.	
Live (includes dormant) Plant Cover	Less than 40% is live leaf canopy. Remaining is either dead standing material, or bare ground.	40-65% is live leaf canopy. Remaining is either dead standing material, or bare ground.	66-80% live leaf canopy. Remaining is either dead standing material, or bare ground.	81-95% live leaf canopy. Remaining is either dead standing material, or bare ground.	More than 95% live (non-dormant) leaf canopy. Remaining is either dead standing material, or bare ground.	
Plant Diversity by Dry Weight <small>(*See footnote at bottom of page)</small>	Diversity: Very low	Diversity: Low	Diversity: Moderate	Diversity: High	Diversity: Very high	
	<50% desirable species OR 1 dominant desirable species in 1 functional group OR No dominant desirable species and all minor species in each functional group totaling <15%	2 dominant desirable species in 1 functional group OR 2 functional groups each represented by minor species totaling ≥15%	3 dominant desirable species in 1 functional group OR 2-3 dominant desirable species in 2 functional groups OR 3 functional groups each represented by minor species totaling ≥15%	4 dominant desirable species in 2 functional groups OR 3 dominant desirable species in 3 functional groups OR 3 dominant desirable species in 2 functional groups AND 1 additional functional group represented by minor species totaling ≥15%	4 dominant desirable species in 3 functional groups OR 4 dominant desirable species in 2 functional groups AND 1 additional functional group represented by minor species totaling ≥15%	
Plant Residue and Litter as Soil Cover (Pull back canopy)	Bare soil is very easily seen; There is <20% cover on the soil surface or it is excessive, and slow to break down.	Openings of bare soil can be seen fairly easily; Soil cover is 21-40%.	Small openings of bare soil can be seen, but minimal; Soil cover is 41-60%.	No bare soil is easily seen; Soil cover is 61-80%.	No bare soil is seen; Soil cover is >80% with good biological activity and decomposition of older residue.	
Grazing Utilization and Severity	Pasture is overgrazed throughout.	Pasture consists primarily of overgrazed and/or refused areas (former dung areas, older plants, undesired plants).	Pastures show uneven grazing throughout with heavier grazing near water or feeding areas, or distinct zone grazing.	Pasture grazed evenly throughout with minimal overgrazing with some under grazed small areas and heavier use near water sources.	Pasture grazed evenly throughout with no overgrazing.	

*Use NRCS plant list for livestock species. Functional groups are as appropriate for your state (cool-season grasses, legumes, warm-season grasses, non-leguminous forbs). **Any time there are more undesirables than desirables, it will be 1 point. Desirable species must total more than 50% of the total biomass. Dominant species are ≥15%. Functional groups must be ≥15% of stand to be counted.**

Indicator	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points	Points
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Livestock Concentration Areas (If field <1 acre, see ** footnote)	Livestock concentration areas are within 100 feet of, or are a direct conveyance to surface water, and cover more than 0.1 acre, including trails.	Livestock concentration areas are within 100 feet of, or are a direct conveyance to surface water, and cover less than 0.1 acre, including trails.	Livestock concentration areas are farther than 100 feet from and are not a direct conveyance to surface water, and cover more than 0.1 acre, including trails.	Livestock concentration areas are farther than 100 feet and are not a direct conveyance to surface water, and cover less than 0.1 acre, including trails.	Livestock concentration areas, including trails, not present.
Soil Compaction and Soil Regenerative Features (**See footnote at bottom of page)	Compaction: Dense or thick platy layer very distinct;	Compaction: Dense or moderate platy layer noticeable;	Compaction: Thin dense or platy layer still present;	Compaction: Minor dense or platy layer; good aggregates common (crumbly soil);	Compaction: No dense or platy layers; crumbly soil throughout;
	Roots: Dominantly horizontal; most shallow/sparse;	Roots: Numerous horizontal; moderate amount shallow/sparse;	Roots: Some horizontal with increasing downward;	Roots: Few horizontal, more downward through the soil profile;	Roots: Abundant growth primarily downward through the soil profile;
	Color: Surface horizon same as subsoil;		Color: Surface horizon moderately darker than subsoil;		Color: Surface horizon dramatically darker than subsoil;
	Soil Life: Few or no signs.	Soil Life: Signs scattered in surface layer.	Soil Life: Signs scattered throughout.	Soil Life: Signs numerous throughout.	Soil Life: Signs abundant throughout.
Plant Vigor	No plant recovery after grazing/harvest. Pale, yellow or brown, or severe stunting of desirable forage.	Some recovery. Yellowish green forage, or moderately or slight stunting of desirable forage.	Adequate recovery of desirable forage. Yellowish and dark green areas due to manure and urine patches.	Good recovery of desirable forage. Light green and dark green forage present.	Rapid recovery of desirable forage. All healthy green forage.
Erosion (Circle all that apply; the overall indicator score will be the lowest rating indicated)	Sheet and Rill: Plant density is insufficient to stop runoff, with poor infiltration. Erosion easily visible throughout pasture;	Sheet and Rill: Plant density slows runoff. Erosion present and easily seen on steeper terrain;	Sheet and Rill: Plant density good and runoff moderate. If present, erosion concentrated on heavily used areas;	Sheet and Rill: Plant density high, runoff low, good infiltration. May have evidence of past erosion if present;	Sheet and Rill: Plant density high, no runoff, good infiltration. No evidence of present or past erosion;
	Wind: Severe scoured areas and deposition throughout;	Wind: Scoured areas common, deposition effecting plants;	Wind: Occasional scoured areas, litter windrolled;	Wind: Minimal soil exposed, some detached vegetation windrolled, minor plant damage;	Wind: No exposed soil;
	Streambank and/or Shoreline: Banks bare, major sloughing, no bank vegetation;	Streambank and/or Shoreline: More than half the bank vegetation trampled; sloughing.	Streambank and/or Shoreline: Less than half the bank vegetation trampled; eroding at crossing/entrances.	Streambank and/or Shoreline: Eroding at crossings, entrances; all the bank vegetation is intact and banks are stable.	Streambank and/or Shoreline: Vegetation intact and stable, hardened crossings and alternative water sources used;
	Gully: Very large mass movement, caving sides.	Gully: Advancing upslope, increasing fingering extensions.	Gully: Not all active but extensions present.	Gully: Stable with vegetative cover.	Gully: None, drainage ways vegetative.

** If field size is less than 1 ac. Use 10% of field size in place of 0.1 acre. ***Use a shovel. Root and Compaction subindicators are primary and should be considered first. Soil color and soil life are secondary subindicators which can be considered where applicable.

Overall Pasture Condition Score	Individual Indicator Score	Management Change Suggested
45 to 50	5	No changes in management needed at this time.
35 to 45	4	Minor changes would enhance, do most beneficial first.
25 to 35	3	Improvements would benefit productivity and/or environment.
15 to 25	2	Needs immediate management changes, high return likely.
10 to 15	1	Major effort required in time, management and expense.

Overall Pasture Condition Score =

Comments/Notes: