



## Stocking Rate

### Rotational Stocking Method

May be increased or decreased by 10-20 % depending on the soil type and current season growing conditions

## Stocking Rate

### Continuous Stocking Method

May be increased or decreased by 20-40% depending on the soil type and current season growing conditions

- Rotational Stocking Method -
- Continuous Stocking Method -



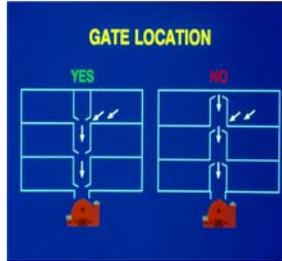
- Livestock travel routes should be located central to the grazing system and away from streams, rivers, ponds and lakes



- Not from a stream, pond or lake
- From a portable stock tank is better




- Should be located in the paddock corner that is consistent with the desired direction of livestock travel



- Should not be located near a water source

- Shade is not generally required
- If it is, it should not be near water bodies



- Barnyards are not pastures
- They are heavy use areas and should be managed as such



- Maintain vegetative filter or buffer strips between dysfunctional pastures and water bodies



- In functional pastures they are probably not necessary

- Limit fall and winter grazing on areas with free-draining or coarse textured soils
- When grass is dormant, it has no capacity to utilize nutrients



- Barn rations are fine when fed as part of a balanced diet
- Avoid supplemental feeding on dysfunctional pastures

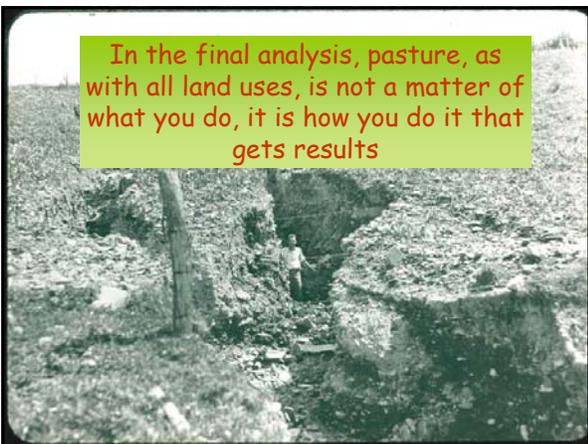




- Use to establish base nutrient levels and to monitor changes over time
- Do not exceed recommended values

- Generally once every three years
- The number may be reduced with uniformity

- Reseed pastures anytime vegetation is lost



In the final analysis, pasture, as with all land uses, is not a matter of what you do, it is how you do it that gets results



With proper planning and management, pasture can be a clean, green and profitable alternative for many of our producers

Without proper planning and management,  
it ain't nothin' but mud!

