

Plant Enhancement Activity – PLT02 – Monitoring key grazing areas to improve grazing management



Enhancement Description

Adjust grazing management based on monitoring data. Monitor key grazing areas to determine if current grazing management is meeting management goals and objectives. A key grazing area is a small area of a grazed field that is identified as being representative of the entire field.

Land Use Applicability

Pastureland, rangeland and forestland

Benefits

Proper grazing management will maintain and improve vegetation and soil conditions, improve water quality, and enhance wildlife habitat. Monitoring can be utilized to determine if current grazing management actions are having the desired effect on natural resources. Monitoring enable managers to make decisions and adjust management strategies as needed

Criteria

1. Key grazing areas will be established for each grazed field
2. Each key grazing area will be monitored annually once established
3. Monitoring will include a photo for each pasture of key grazing area and use of one or more of the following techniques:
 - a. Rangeland apparent trend
 - b. Plant productivity determinations
 - c. Measurements of key forage plant heights (before and after grazing)
 - d. Locally applicable methods such as those described in the “Monitoring for Grasslands, Shrublands and Savanna Ecosystems http://usda-ars.nmsu.edu/monit_assess/monitoring.php

Documentation Requirements

1. A written grazing plan which meets the CSP eligibility requirements
2. A map showing the location of each key grazing area
3. Photographs from the photo point locations
4. Written documentation of the monitoring data collected
5. Written documentation of how monitoring data was used to adjust grazing management plans including modifications and objectives.



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Plant Enhancement Activity – PLT02 – *Monitoring Key Grazing Areas to Improve Grazing Management*

Additional guidance for monitoring key grazing areas:

Key grazing areas (identified areas that are representative of the entire grazed field) will be established for each grazed field and will be monitored annually.

In addition to a photo point, one of the following monitoring techniques will be used:

- Rangeland apparent trend
- Plant productivity determinations
- Measurements of key forage plant heights (before and after grazing)
- Locally applicable methods such as those described in the “Monitoring for Grasslands, Shrublands and Savanna Ecosystems [Rangeland Monitoring Manual for Grassland, Shrubland and Savanna Ecosystems](#)”

For additional information, refer to the following documents:

Launchbaugh, Karen (ed), Targeted Grazing: A natural approach to vegetation management and landscape enhancement. 2006. Sharrow, SH, and SS Seefeldt, Chapter 5: Monitoring for success. American Sheep Industry Association.

http://www.cnr.uidaho.edu/rx-grazing/handbook/Chapter_5_Targeted_Grazing.pdf

Mousel, EM, and AJ Smart. Monitoring rangelands and pastures: a rancher’s approach. South Dakota State University Cooperative Extension FS-940.

NRCS, National Range and Pasture Handbook. 1997. Chapter 4, Inventorying and monitoring grazing land resources.

<http://policy.nrcs.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=17739.wba>

Rasmussen, GA, MP O’Neill, and L Schmidt. 2001. Monitoring rangelands: Interpreting what you see. Utah State University Cooperative Extension NR-503.

<http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/NR-503.pdf>

Sanders, Ken. University of Idaho, Dept. of Rangeland Ecology and Management. 2006.
A rancher's guide to monitoring rangelands. CN1010.
<http://www.cnr.uidaho.edu/range/pubs/Sanders-RanchersGuide.pdf>

**This activity may NOT be used with the following enhancements:
ANM12, ANM17, ANM21, ANM22, ANM23, ANM25, PLT05**

Potential duplicate practices: 528 – Prescribed grazing