On the Ground Assistance
Wildlife habitat, soil stability, open space, clean water. Grazing can support all of these values and ensure they are sustainable.

The grazing management plan process begins with a resource inventory to determine what resources your land provides and evaluate the condition of those resources.

After discussing your vision for your land, NRCS works with you to determine the best way to manage your grazing animals to meet your goals.

Follow up and monitoring of your grazing lands are key to ensuring your goals are met.

Financial Assistance
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
This cost sharing program can help to apply practices that will repair environmental damage.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)
This cost sharing program can help to install and apply practices to improve or enhance wildlife habitat.

Contact your NRCS office for information about assistance and current farm bill programs.
Inventory, Planning, and Monitoring

**Inventory of Resources**
- Apparent Trend Determination
- Current Year’s Utilization
- Pasture Condition Assessment
- Rangeland Health Assessment
- Soil and Ecological Site Assessment

**Grazing Plan Development**
- Initial Stocking Rate
- Grazing Rotation Plan
- Recommended Practices
- Alternative Plans

**Assessment and Monitoring**
- Photo Points
- Permanent Transects
- Key Areas

**Grazing Lands: Use Them Wisely**
Healthy and productive grazing lands mean better animal health and sustainable forage resources.

NRCS conservationists can help you to conserve your grazing lands and ensure their productivity and sustainability for the future.

Above photos:
State Conservationist Bob Jones and Rangeland Management Specialist Karin Sonnen inspect lichen range conditions on St. George Island.
Hot Springs Bay, Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands, home to a herd of cattle and productive grasslands.
Hayland Production samples are gathered in a Homer area hayfield as a part of a Growth Curve Study.

Right photo:
Bison in early spring.