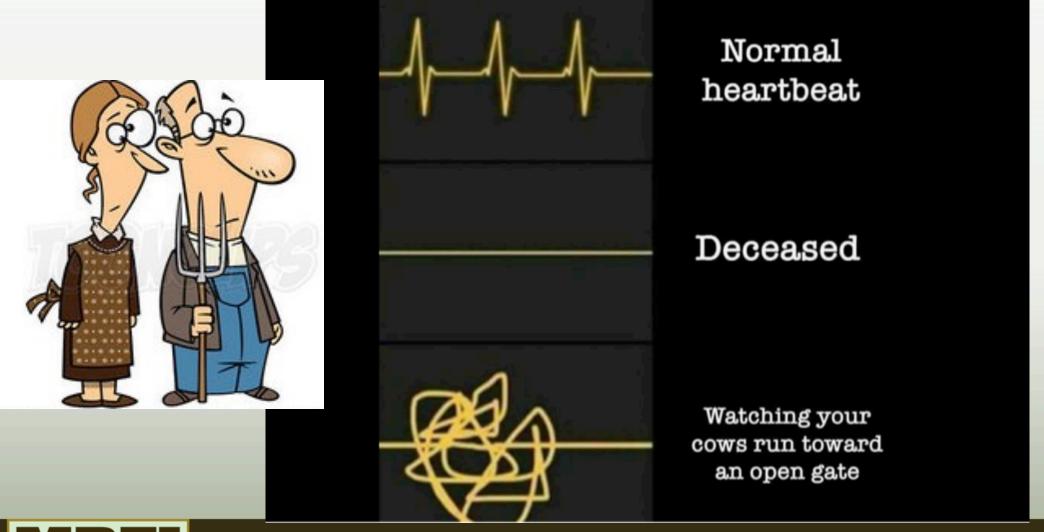


# Background - Why are we doing this?

- Long term ecosystem health and profitability are the goals of most conservation orientated ranchers and farmers
- Grazing management has to be adaptive, goal orientated framework using basic knowledge of plant and animal physiology
- Graze more of the whole landscape and graze a wider variety of plant species
  - **Historical grazing = short graze followed by long periods of recovery**
- Planned grazing could be a powerful tool to improve the land's resilience to environmental extremes

To have a better relationship with the spouse!





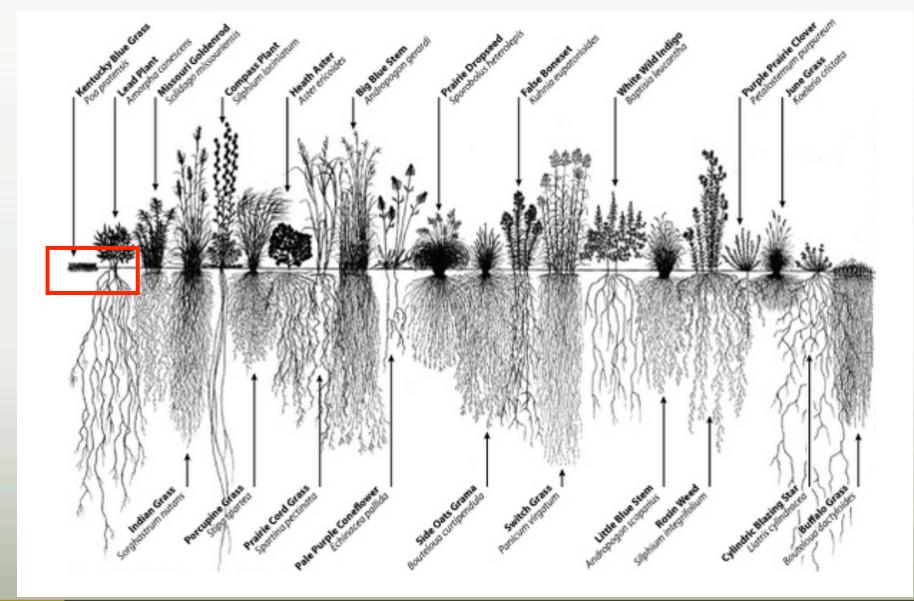


## Video





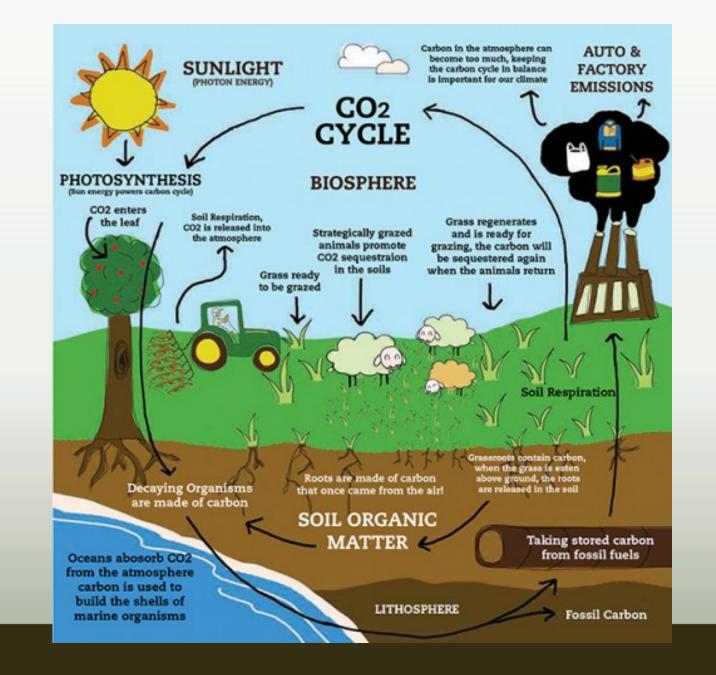








## Carbon Cycle







# A or B? – June 20, 2017









## Fenceline Contrast









Paddock 20E – May 24, 2018 Continuous

Paddock 18E – May 24, 2018 Planned





## **Project Design**

- 25 cow/calf pairs were placed on 22 planned grazing paddocks (4 acres each)
  total of 90 acres
- 25 cow/calf pairs were placed on a continuous grazing pasture total of 89.9 acres
- Both pastures contained relatively the same species

Paddocks for McGonigle project INT 11	Planned herd paddock number(s)	# of ac	Continuous herd paddock number(s)	# of ac
Α	1 – 4	16.8	5	16.8
В	7 – 11	18	14	18
С	12 – 13	8.1	7 – 8	9.9
D	15	5.7	16	5.1
Е	17 – 19	10.8	20	10.4
F	21 – 23	10.4	24	9.7
G	25 – 28	21.1	30	20
Sum of acres		90.9		89.9





## Project Design

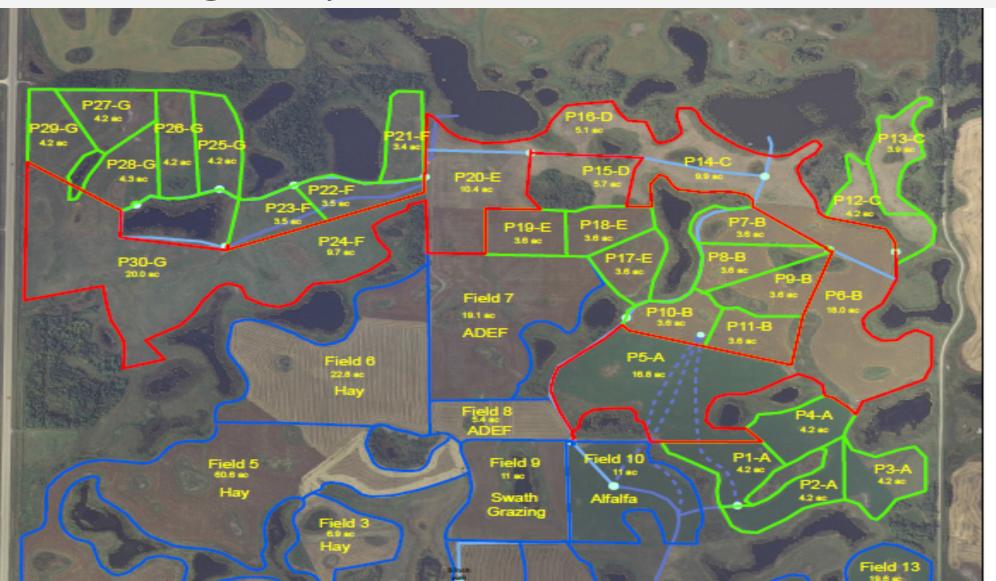
- The planned cattle receive water by over-ground water pipe with multiple spigots which allow for water to be placed in every paddock they are in. Whereas the continuous grazing cattle have two watering sites throughout their continuously grazed pasture.
- Watering trough will be moved as the cattle move and attached to spigots throughout the pastures.







## Design Layout





#### Brookdale Farm Site

- Continuous Grazing Sytem
- Planned Grazing System
  - Forage and Annual Fleids
  - Over ground water line
- Possible shallow buried
- Shallow buried water line
  - Polycrop Reseach Plot
- ----- P Ramp



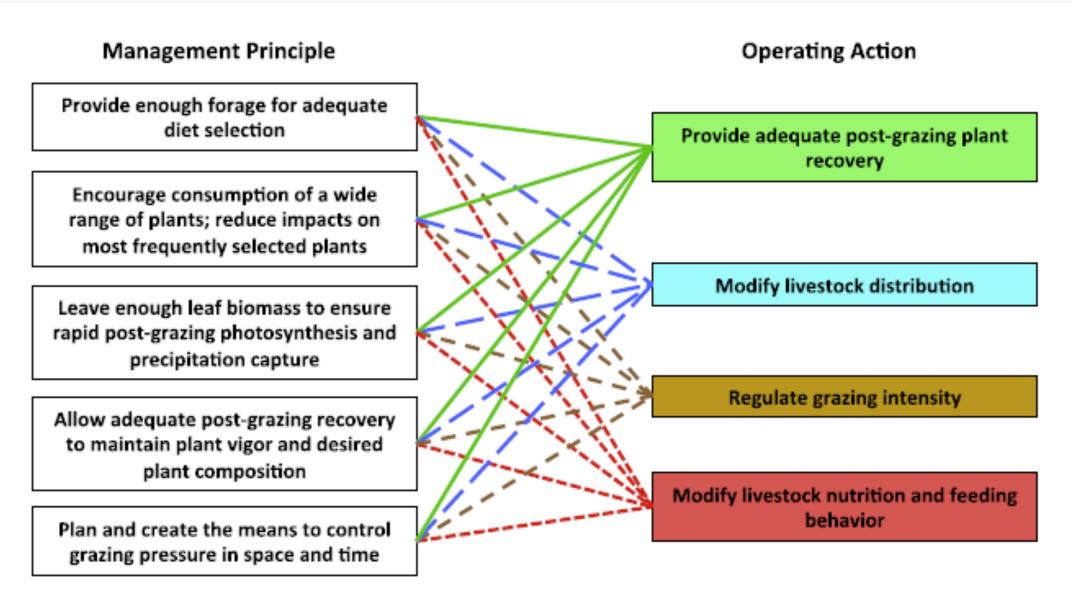


Fig. 1. Linkages between five principles of successful grazing management and four operational action categories used to apply these principles.

### Rest!

- Aim for 75-90 days rest on each paddock!
- We all need rest and so does the pasture!





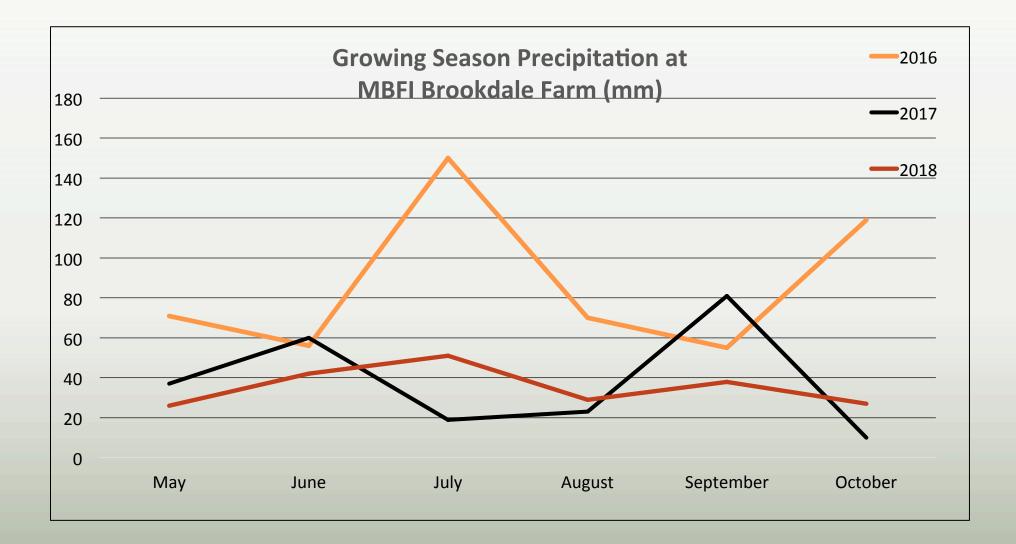


#### Results

- 2016 Both herds started grazing May 30, 2016 continuous herd came off September 13 and planned herd came off September 30, 2016 (additional 17 days)
- 2017 Started planned grazing May 15, 2017 and continuous June 1, 2017, planned herd came off September 27, 2017 and continuous herd came off September 5, 2017 (38 more days grazing this year for planned herd).
- 2018 started grazing May 28 through to August 20. Continuous cows came off August 10 (DRY CONDITIONS!) Additional 10 days grazing. Good recovery in late fall when rains started.
- The planned cattle received water by over-ground water pipe with multiple spigots which allowed for water to be placed in every paddock they were in. Whereas the continuous grazing cattle had one watering site. All cows calved on pasture



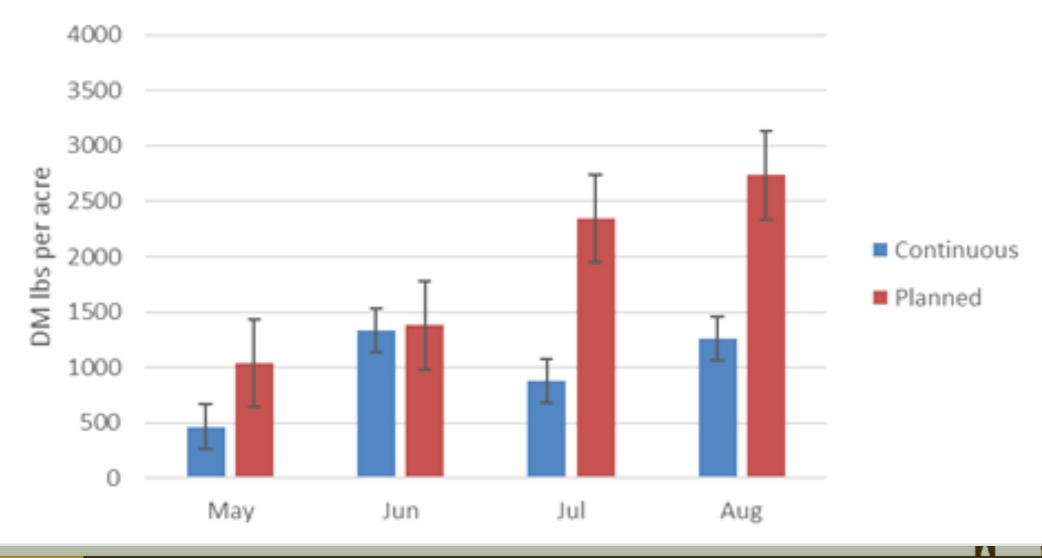






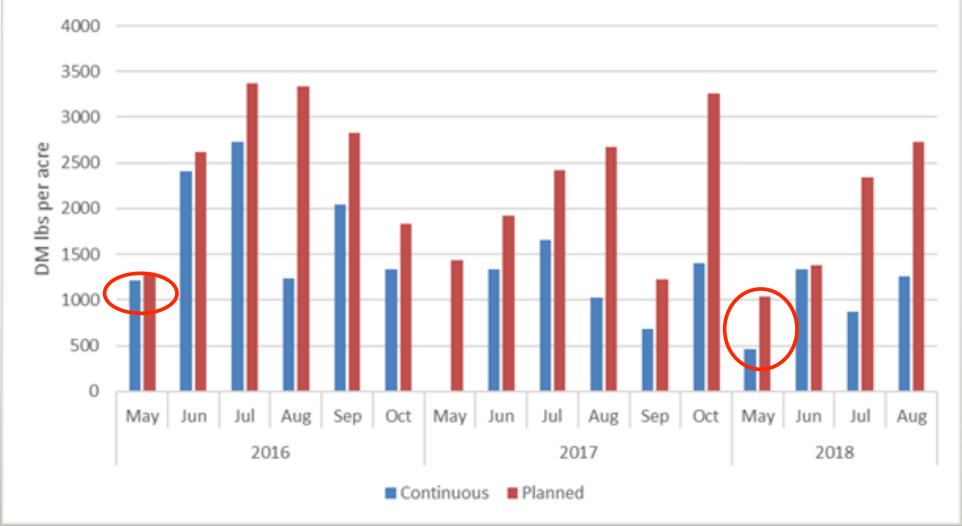


#### Planned Grazing MBFI Brookdale2018





#### Planned Grazing MBFI Brookdale 2016-2018 Dry Matter Availablilty







### Results

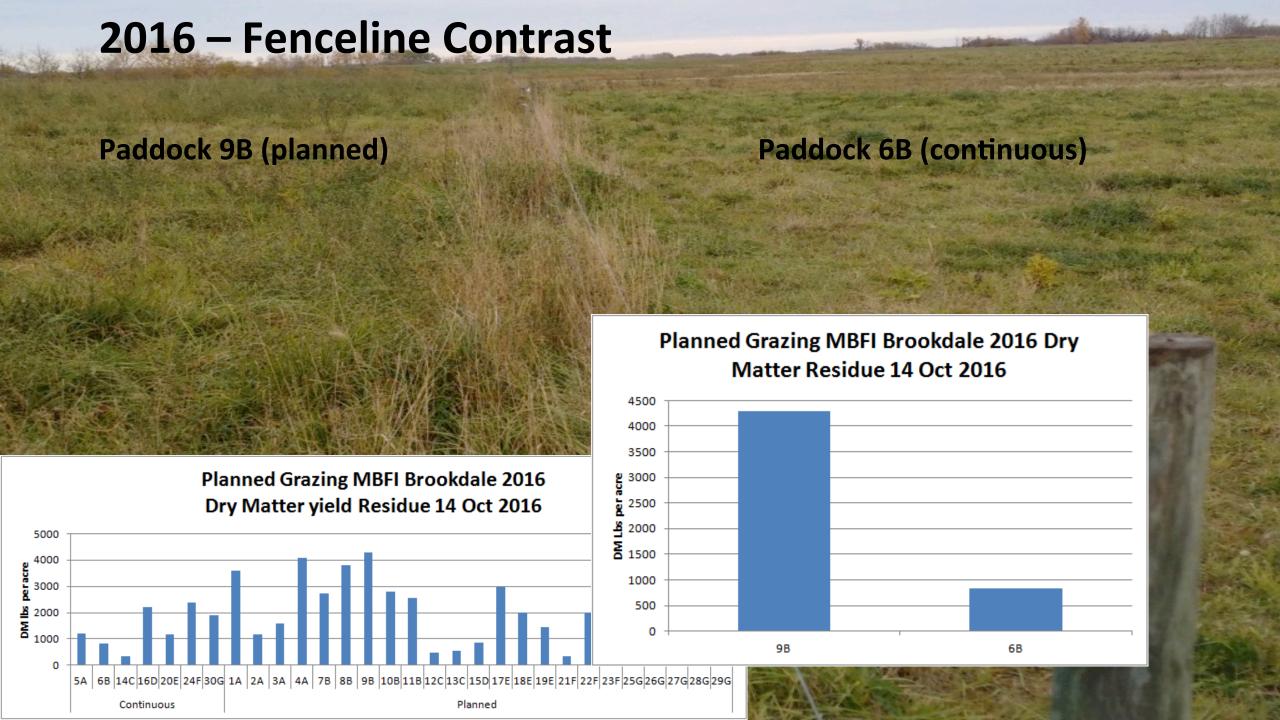
Total Yield (lbs/acre) including residual Planned vs. Continuous Grazing Project										
Paddocks	2016		2017		2018		Description			
	Planned	Continuous	Planned	Continuous	Planned	Continuous				
Α	4759.13	2849.49	3818.67	2052.87	2636.72	2149.72	Tame Pasture			
В	4002.53	2893.65	2627.87	1410.85	3108.17	1204.10	Tame Pasture			
С	2290.65	1706.22	2621.63	2739.23	2268.98	1204.01	Native Pasture			
D	3466.64	3724.18	2826.76	1398.96	4174.13	7811.26	Native Pasture *			
Е	4328.8	1680.58	3497.58	1214.3	3392.13	785.41	Tame Pasture			
F	3963.42	5813.3	3185.89	2765.75	3346.65	1650.30	Tame/Native Mix			
G	5105.58	5262.96	3178.04	1439.91	2505.38	849.95	Cicer Milk Vetch			





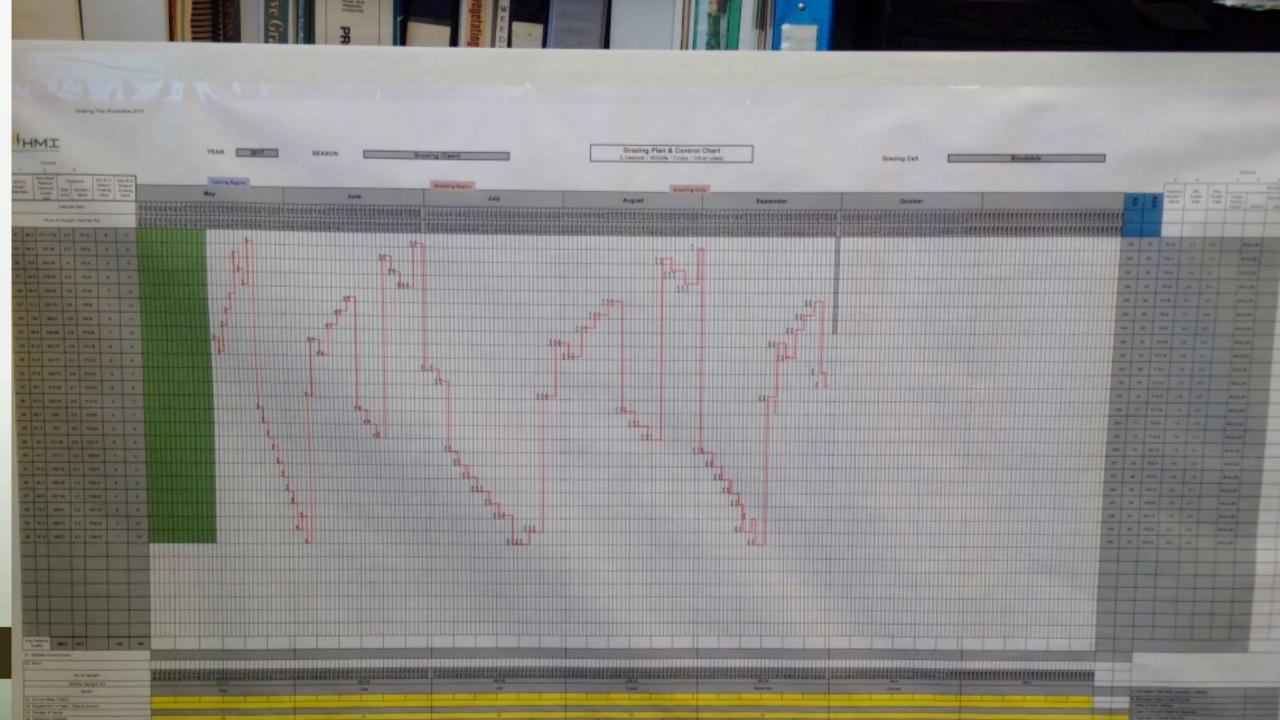
<sup>\*</sup> A lot of residual material not utilized by animals because of unpalatability

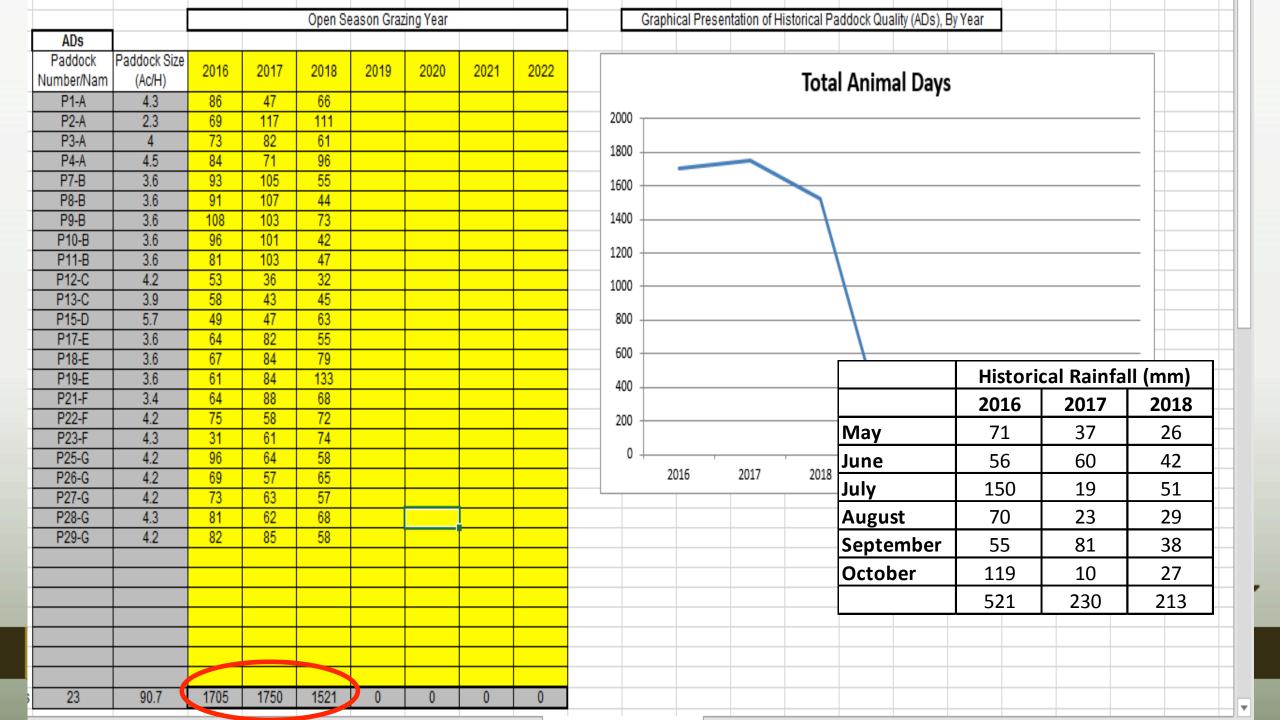




∜HMI YEAR 2016 SEASON (Livestock / Wildlife / Crops / Other Uses) Grazing Cell Calving Begins Breeding Begins Breeding Ends Min Guide-Ines May Calendar Date Hours of Daylight (Decimal Hrs) 1.8 4.1 21. Rainfell (in/mm)/month Hrs of Daylight Monthly Daylight Hrs Month 23. Growth Rate (F/S/D) B. Estimated Dava of Non-Growth 24. Supplement or Feed - Type & Amount 25. Number of Herds 26. Paddocks Available E. Total Days Grazing Required Total Unit 0.30 6.56 0.66 0.22 5.27 0.40 8.32 6 Months 1.64 1.64 34. Total 201.59 Min SAU 35.78 Peak SAU 43.25 33.11 38.99 41.39 43.25 42.18 otal Yield (sold) per acre/hecter 90.6 Remarks: Special Attention Paddocks 2.1

**Grazing Plan & Control Chart** 

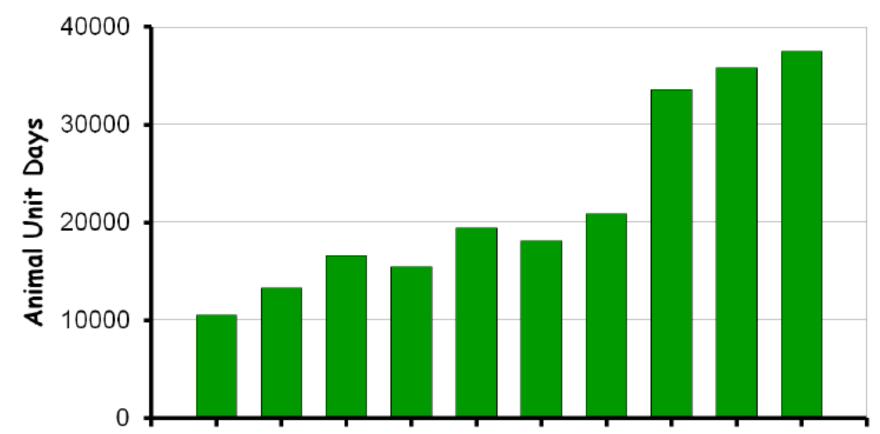




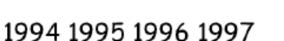
# Restoration using multi-paddock grazing

Noble Foundation, Coffey Ranch

Charles Griffith, Hugh Aljoe, Russell Stevens







Credit: Dr. Richard 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 Teague

#### **Economics**

- Cows and calves in both groups gained relatively the same weight on pasture in 2017
- 17 more days grazing in 2016
- 38 more days grazing in 2017
- 10 more days grazing in 2018

From a winter Feed Cost Perspective:

\$1.73 per cow per day plus yardage at \$1.35 per days = \$3.08 per hd/day

\$3.08 X 65 days = \$200.00 X 25 cows = \$5005.00





## **Additional Resources**

• 5153.6 metres of additional fence (3.5 miles)

• 2 additional workers each morning to move animals,

check waterers for 1 hour (includes forage sampling for yield – not

something ordinarily done)

 Solar Powered watering system, above ground pipe and spiggots

Step-in posts and two reels and wire





## Food For Thought:

- Carbon Sequestration
- Impact on the environment: Salamanders, deer, coyotes, garter snakes, bird species
- Regenerating land value (forage species)







