

# Grazing for Wildlife?

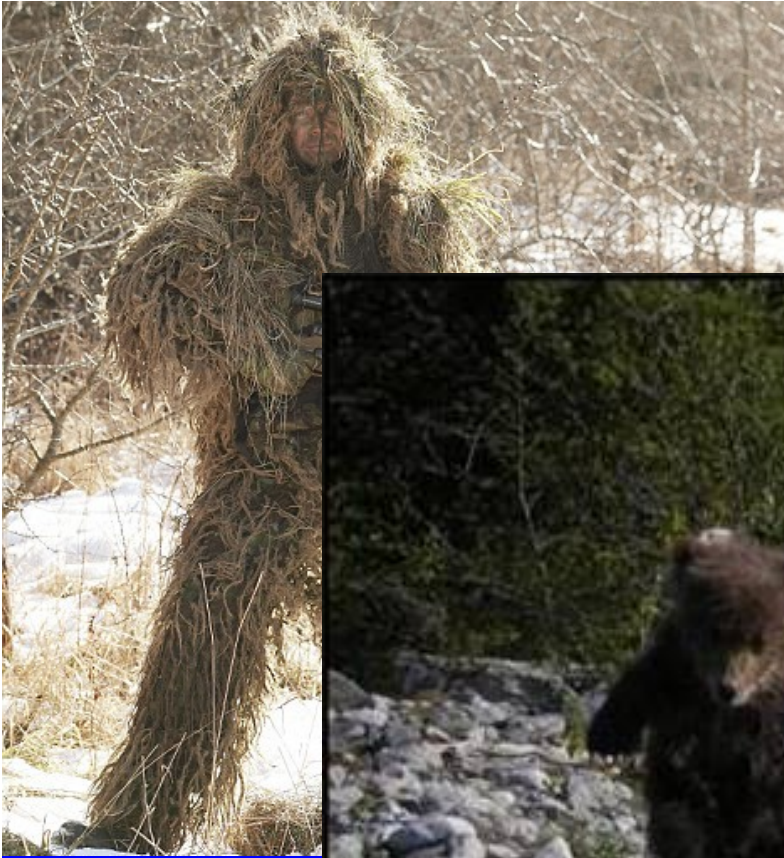


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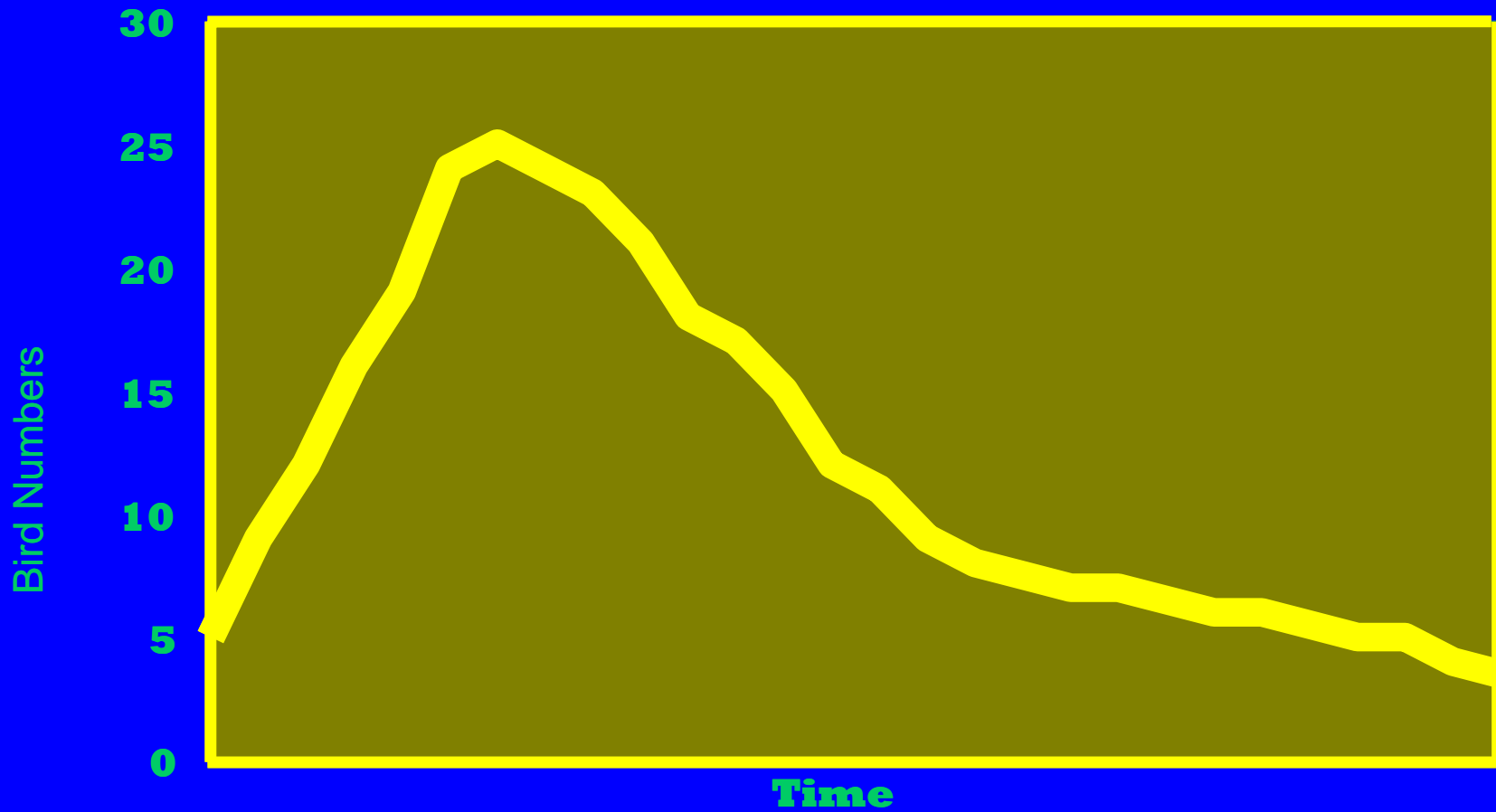








# Grassland succession



# Disturbance is key!



Spraying



Disking



Burning



Inter-seeding

Haying

# More Examples

Grazing



# No action is a management decision with predictable end results

Monoculture of grass



Invasion of woody species





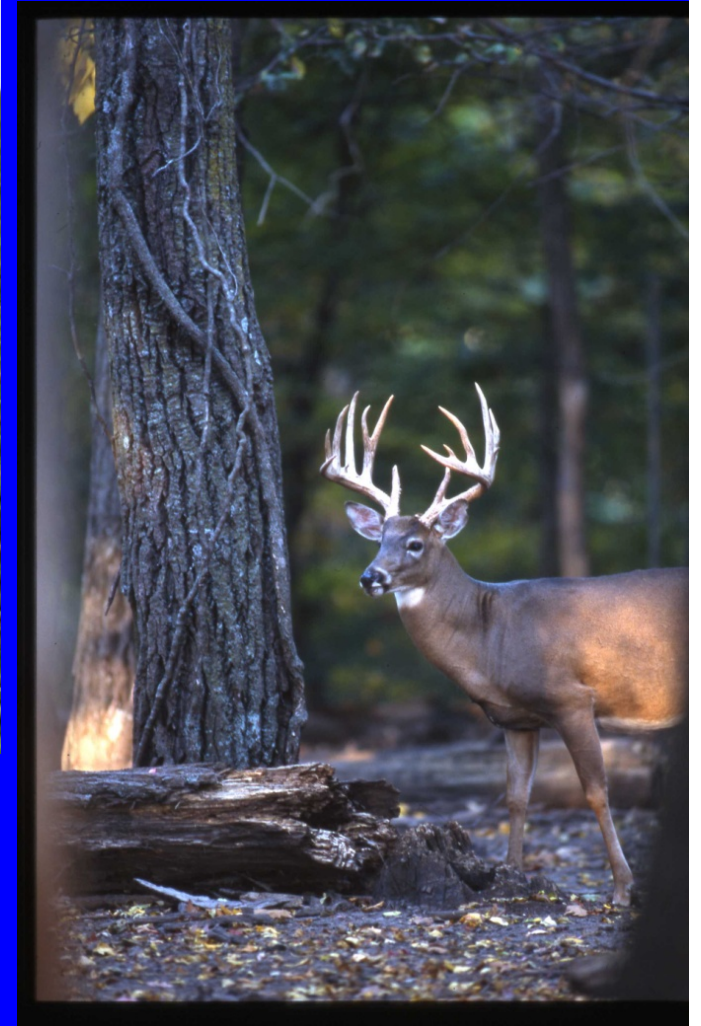
# Targeted species will dictate management plan



Some species are very habitat specific and need vast areas to survive



# Some species are generalists, but can benefit from grassland management



# Grazing along with other disturbances adds more diversity than haying alone

Haying only- No grazing/interseeding history. Grass is predominant cover.



Grazing - site with managed grazing and interseeding history. Vegetation is diverse.



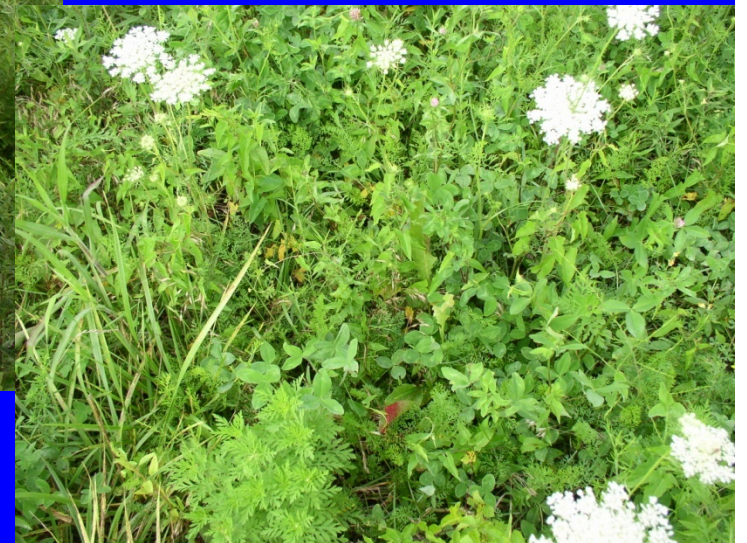
# Grazing can help create and maintain diversity in CRP



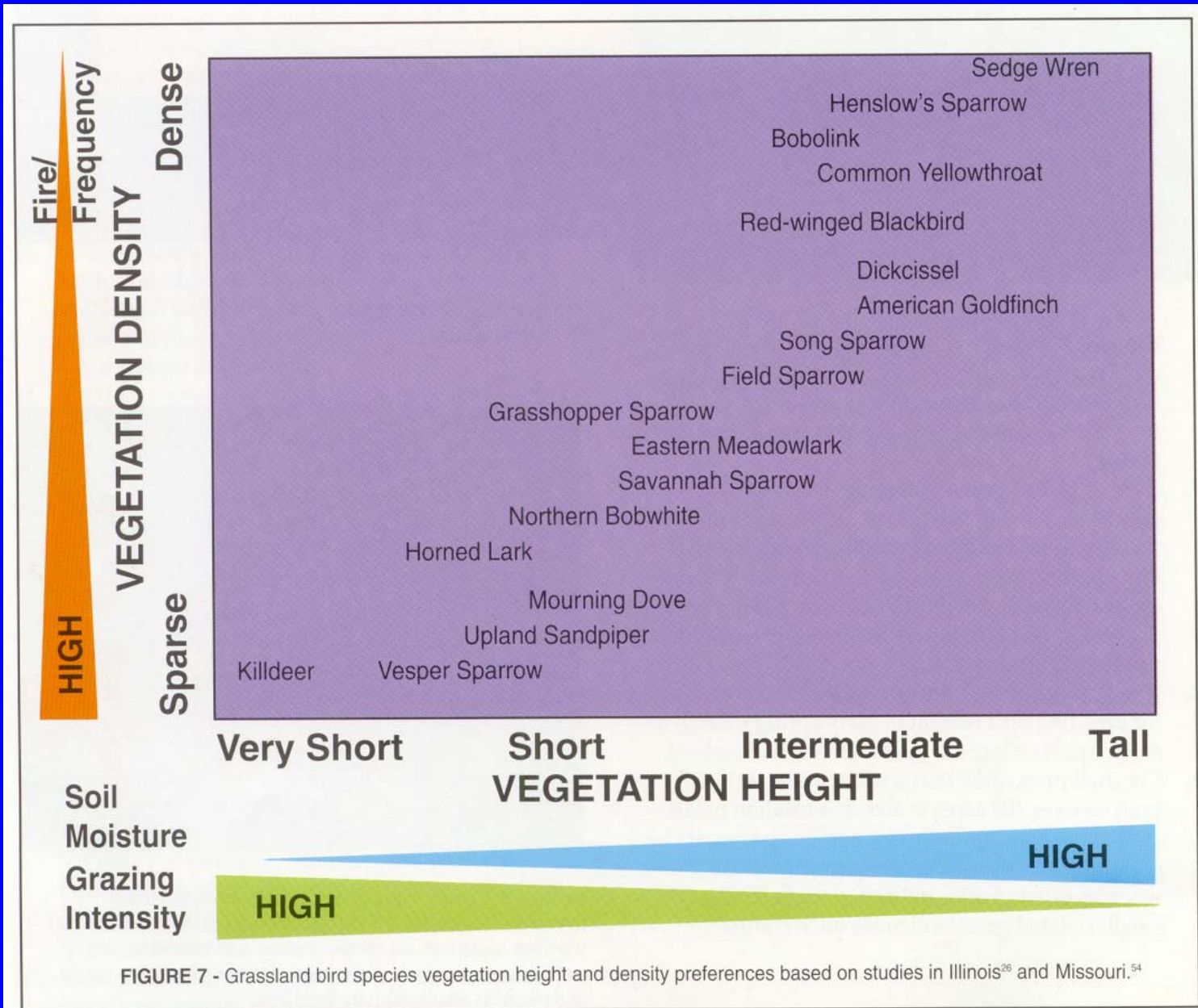
# Spring grazed cool season CRP



Legumes and  
annuals competing  
with grasses



# Grassland wildlife needs differ



# Grazing as a Management Tool for Bobwhite Quail







**Biological  
Dessert**

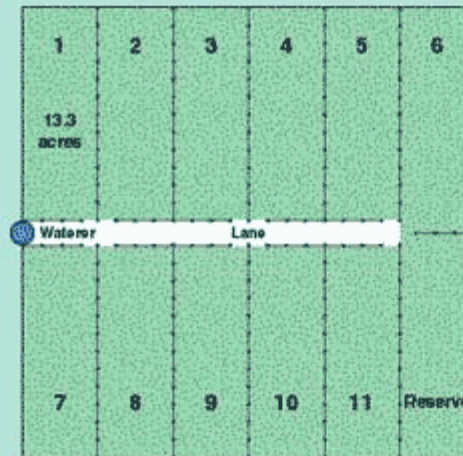




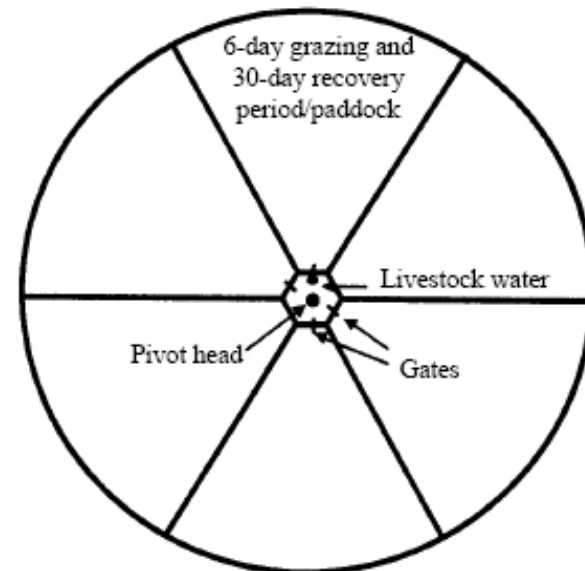
160-acre tract, 12 paddocks, 13.3 acres each



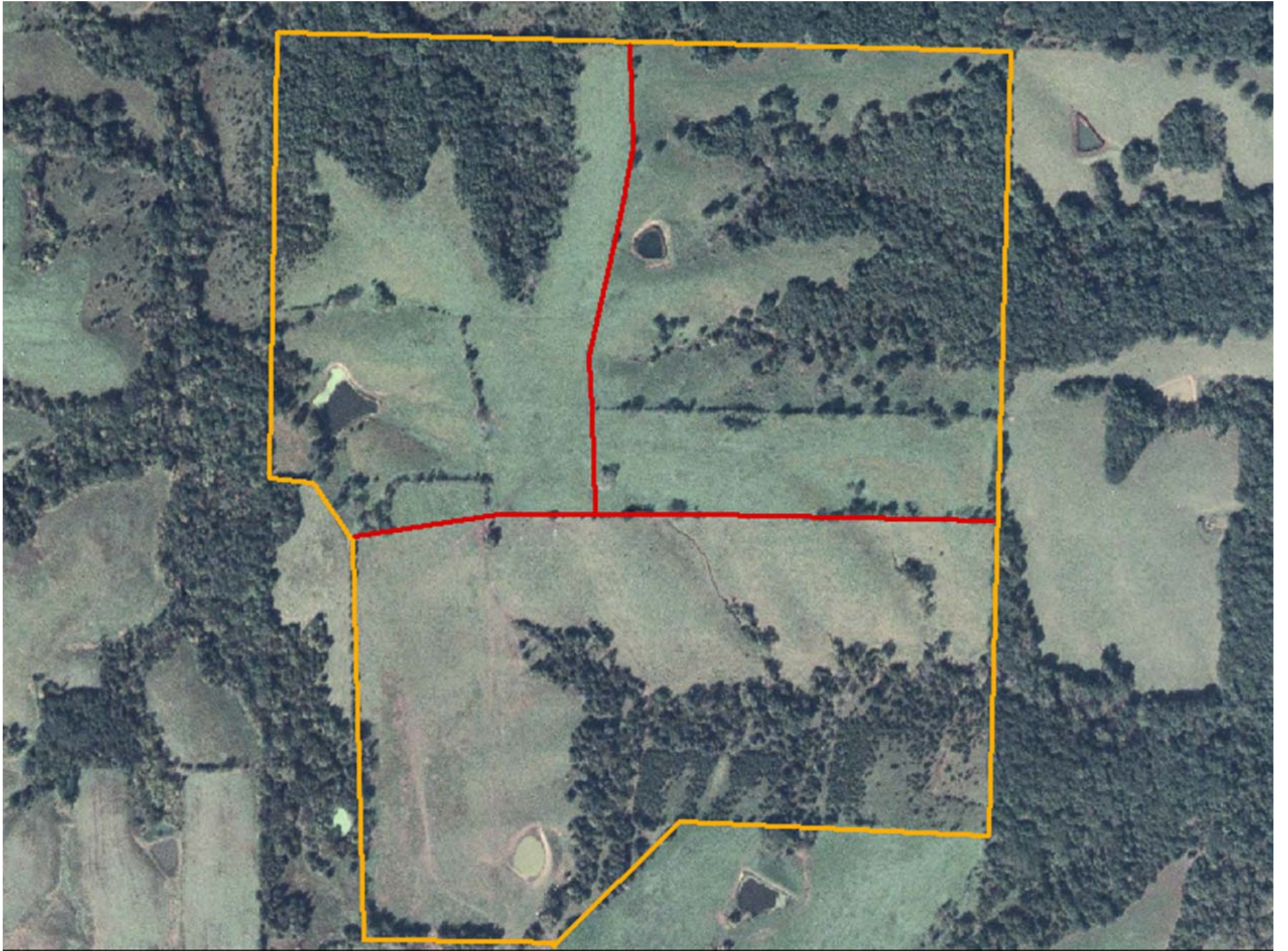
Photo courtesy of USDA NRCS



Total length of subdivision fence 17,580 feet







# Grazing for Woody Control



# Grazing for Woody Control





# Controlling cool season grass in native plantings



Graze when cool seasons are growing

18 Cow-calf pairs  
May 5<sup>th</sup> – May 13<sup>th</sup>  
5 acres

May 4, 2010



Sept. 1, 2010





























Nest







# Questions?

