

Possible Management Actions Employed in Adaptive Grazing Management.
Grazing Management Actions*
Adjust stocking rate to light, moderate or heavy grazing intensity
Implement alternative riparian grazing dates based upon specific conditions (topography, range rider, upland water sources, livestock use patterns)
Use of salt or supplement to draw livestock toward or away from specific areas
Incorporate a range rider to move livestock from riparian areas (herding)
Incorporate use of herding dogs to move livestock from riparian areas
Change season of use – do not exceed permitted animal unit months (stocking rate)
Change animal numbers – do not exceed permitted animal unit months (stocking rate)
Change animal class – do not exceed permitted animal unit months (stocking rate)
Change number of days of livestock utilization
Defer livestock turn-on date
Rest from livestock grazing for one or more seasons
Do not allow livestock grazing
Construct temporary electric fence to control livestock distribution patterns
Construct permanent fence to control livestock distribution patterns
Construct livestock water development (pipeline, tanks, windmill, sediment traps, well, stock dam, submersible pumps, solar)
Remove existing water development (pipeline, tanks, windmill, well, stock dam)
Implement two-unit deferred grazing system
Implement three-unit deferred grazing system
Implement four or greater-unit deferred grazing system
Implement a high-intensity/short duration grazing system (by riding, herding, temp. fence, etc.)
Implement rest-rotation grazing system
Implement multiple unit rotation with forage reserves
Enhance riparian shrub regeneration by planting native shrubs
Enhance native grasses by inter-seeding
* Possible management practices are designed to be used alone or in combinations in order to achieve management objects.