

# Forage or Fuel: That is the question.

Texas A&M Sheep and Goat Field Day

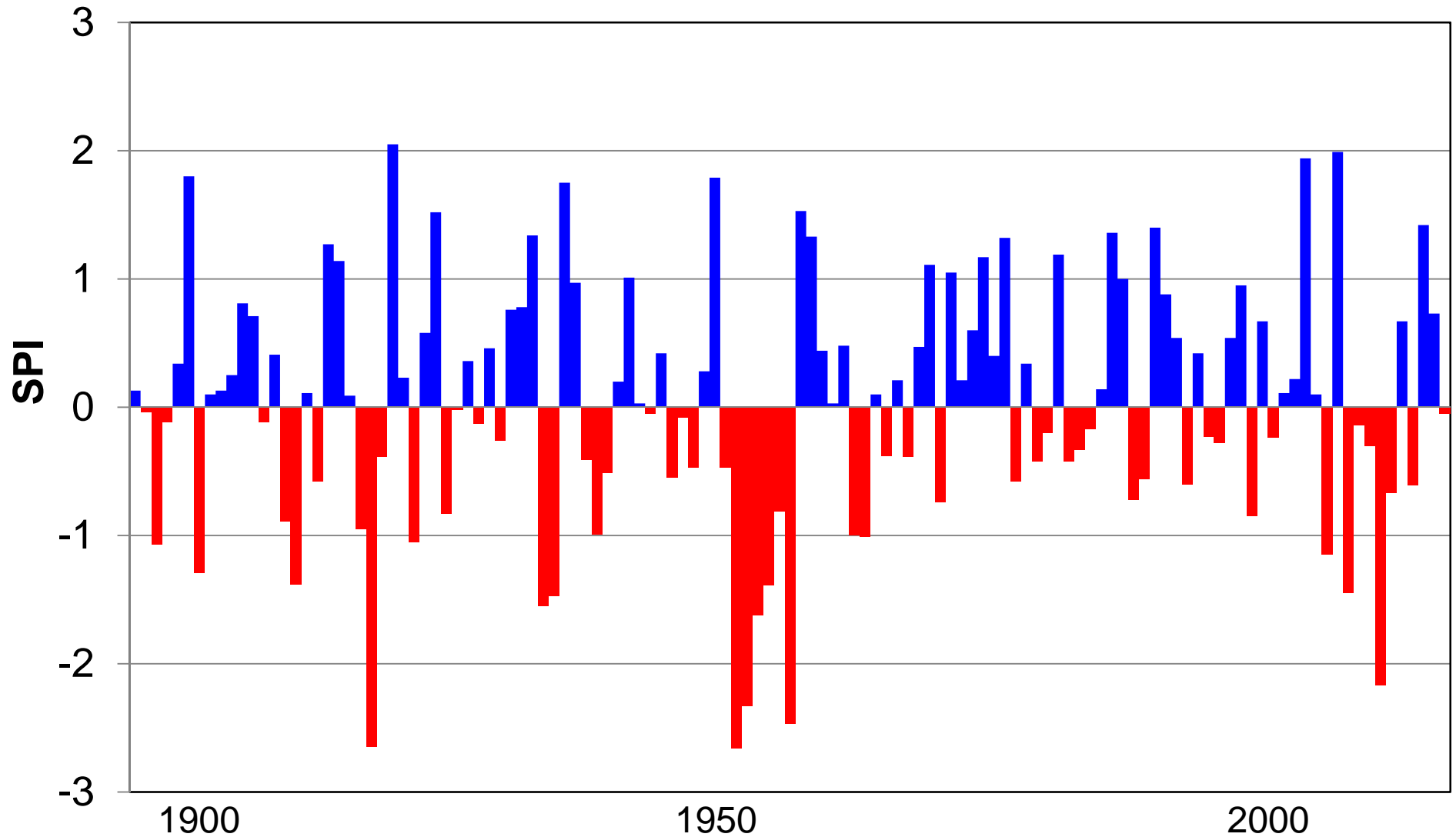
San Angelo, TX

August 17, 2018

# Objectives

- 1. Stimulate thought on the value of range plants**
- 2. Present some recent research results**
- 3. Propose some practical applications**

# 100-year annual Standardized Precipitation Index for the Sonora TX Research Station.



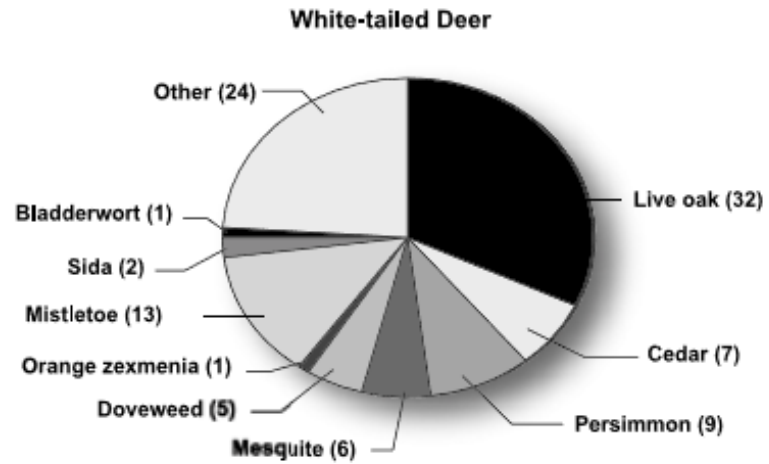
# Juniper Expansion central Arizona, 1995 to 2012



**What is the value of this plant?**



# Forage or Fuel?



# Harvesting Juniper Trees for Livestock Feed



FROM FIELD



PROCESSED



INTO FEED



**\$80/ton  
FOB**

# What is the value of this plant?





# Forage or Fuel?



**South Texas Grasses**

Below are the different species of grasses that can become components of a custom blend. One of the benefits of planting Texas Natives is drought tolerance. These plants are specially adapted to handle the levels of rainfall in Texas.



Atascosa Texas Grama



Carrizo Little Bluestem



Catarina Bristlegrass



Chaparral Hairy Grama



Dilley Slender Grama



Duval Red Lovegrass



Falfurrias Big Sacaton



Hidalgo Multiflower False Rhodes grass (Four-Flower Trichloris)



Kennedy Big Bluestem



Kinney False Rhodesgrass (Two-Flower Trichloris)



La Salle Arizona Cottontop



Lavaca Canada Wildrye



Mariah Hooded Windmillgrass



Maverick Pink Pappusgrass



Nueces Sand Dropseed



Oso Halls Panicum



Ramadero Spike Lovegrass



South Texas Sideoats Grama



Webb Whiplash Pappusgrass



Welder Shortspike Windmillgrass



Wilson Indiangrass

**Other Values?**



Our Texas Natives are certified "Selected Texas Native Germplasm" by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Each variety is of a specific ecotype of its species that was locally sourced from counties in Texas.

**Prescribed Burn  
Thursday March 10, 2016**



**Saturday  
March 12, 2016**



**Saturday  
April 9, 2016**



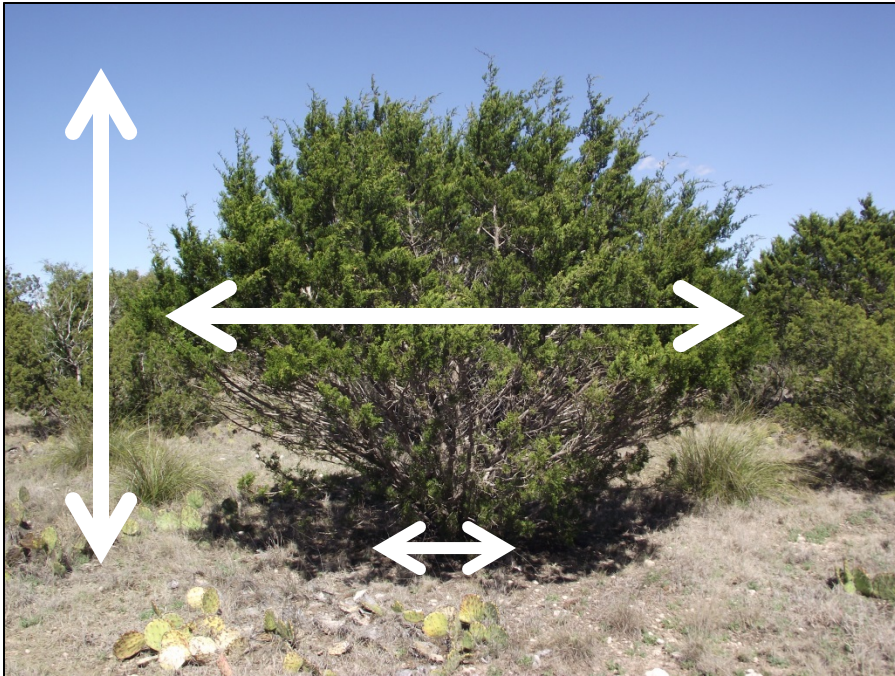
**“Mod/Heavy” juniper, with grass understory**



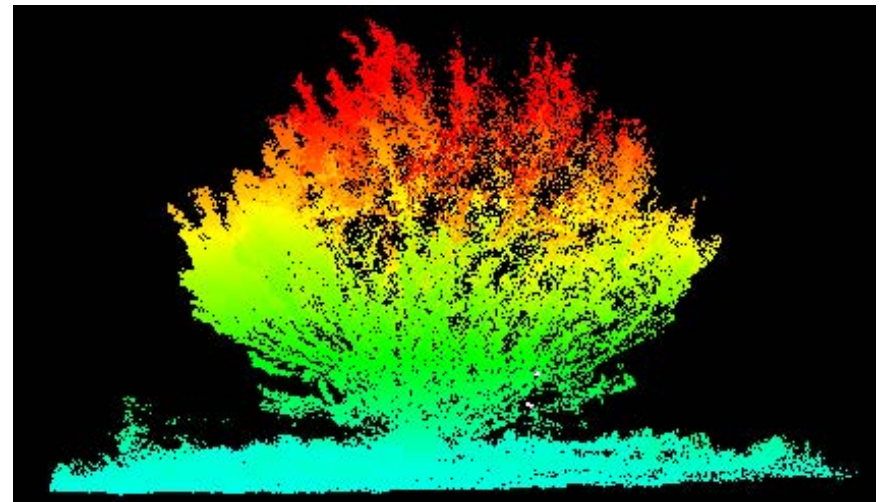
## **“Light” Juniper, with grass understory**



# Comparison of Methods to Determine Biomass in Juniper



Physical Measurements



LiDar

# LiDAR data collection set up including scanner and reference spheres.



# Juniper Allometry Data

Tree ID	Basal Diameter cm	Height m	Basal Diameter <sup>2</sup> x Height cm <sup>3</sup>	Canopy Area m <sup>2</sup>	Canopy Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Canopy Diameter, Widest Point m
Small 1	3.58	0.89	11.41	0.54	0.32	0.90
Small 2	2.42	0.63	3.69	0.15	0.06	0.47
Small 3	1.92	0.80	2.95	0.12	0.07	0.48
Medium 1	5.00	1.22	30.50	0.72	0.58	0.94
Medium 2	7.83	1.83	112.20	3.08	3.75	2.24
Medium 3	5.67	1.44	46.29	0.65	0.62	0.96
Large 1	26.10	3.31	2254.81	16.26	35.86	4.50
Large 2	18.14	2.76	908.20	10.95	20.14	3.83
Large 3	13.69	2.95	552.88	9.82	19.30	3.71

Tree ID	Less than 1.83m						Greater than 1.83m						Grand Total
	Total Weight	1 hr Fuels	10 hr Fuels	100 hr Fuels	1,000 hr Fuels	10,000 hr Fuels	Total Weight	1 hr Fuels	10 hr Fuels	100 hr Fuels	1,000 hr Fuels	10,000 hr Fuels	
Small 1	0.73	0.55	0.09	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.73
Small 2	0.22	0.16	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.22
Small 3	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.15
Medium 1	1.66	1.19	0.22	0.18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.66
Medium 2	7.02	4.74	0.93	1.17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.02
Medium 3	2.08	1.27	0.52	0.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.08
Large 1	66.22	19.27	20.54	14.12	7.64	4.52	23.68	21.65	0.34	0.34	.	.	89.90
Large 2	41.31	12.02	12.81	8.81	4.77	2.82	7.79	7.12	0.11	0.11	.	.	49.10
Large 3	26.71	7.77	8.28	5.69	3.08	1.82	7.63	6.97	0.11	0.11	.	.	34.33



# Determine Juniper density by size class



## Determine Lbs Juniper Forage /Acre

Juniper Tree Count in 0.1 Ha					Kg Forage / 0.1 Ha					
Pasture	< 0.91 m	0.91 - 1.83 m	> 1.83 m	Trees/Ha	Trees/Ac	< 0.91 m	0.91 - 1.8 m	> 1.83 m	Kg Forage /Ha	Lbs/Ac
1	29	15	25	690	<b>276</b>	7.9	36.0	325.4	369.4	<b>329.5</b>
2	13	5	1	190	<b>76</b>	3.5	12.0	13.0	28.6	<b>25.5</b>
3	52	5	9	660	<b>264</b>	14.1	12.0	117.2	143.3	<b>127.8</b>
4	13	6	5	240	<b>96</b>	3.5	14.4	65.1	83.0	<b>74.1</b>
5	71	17	39	1270	<b>508</b>	19.3	40.8	507.7	567.8	<b>506.6</b>
6	83	23	40	1460	<b>584</b>	22.5	55.3	520.7	598.5	<b>534.0</b>
7	62	13	18	930	<b>372</b>	16.8	31.2	234.3	282.4	<b>251.9</b>
8	48	23	36	1070	<b>428</b>	13.0	55.3	468.6	536.9	<b>479.0</b>
Avg				813.8	<b>325.5</b>				326.2	<b>291.1</b>
SE				161.6	<b>64.6</b>				80.4	<b>71.7</b>

# “Stocking Rate” Calculations

	0 to 3 ft	3 to 6 ft	6+ ft	Total
Trees per Acre	100	50	10	160
Lbs Forage per Tree	0.14	3.75	17.1	2.33
Lbs per Acre	14.0	187.5	171.0	372.5

Acres in Pasture	500
Lbs Juniper Forage/Acre	372.5
Total Lbs Juniper Forage	186250
% Utilization	0.25
Lbs Juniper Forage Utilized	46563
Dry Matter Intake Lbs Juniper	1.25
Grazing Period (d)	90
Dry Matter Intake/Period	113
Number of Goats	414



# Merrill Grazing System

## 4 pastures: 3 herds

	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4		
Pasture	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS
1	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest
2	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze
3	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze
4	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze	Rest	Graze	Graze	Graze

# Multi-Species Grazing



## Multispecies Grazing: The Ecological Advantage

John W. Walker<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

Grazing of several species of herbivores on the same area typically results in more efficient utilization of forage resources and increases sustainable production. These benefits are the result of different dietary habits of the animals because plants avoided by one kind of livestock may

be promoted based on its ability to meet societal goals for more environmentally sound agricultural production practices. Compared to single species grazing, multiple species of animals use vegetation resources more uniformly,<sup>4</sup> which can enhance ecosystem stability.


**Key words:** sheep, cattle, goats, diet

and sheep graziers was economic. It was caused by competition for a limited forage resource in the unfenced west (O'Neal, 1989).

The basic principles of grazing management are control of: 1) intensity of grazing (stocking rate); 2) timing of grazing; 3) kind and class of herbivore; and 4) distribution of

# Put it all together..

	Year 1			Year 2		
Pasture	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS	ONDJ	FMAM	JJAS
1	Sheep	Rest	Flex	Goats	Sheep	Rest
2	Rest	Flex	Goats	Sheep	Rest	Flex
3	Flex	Goats	Sheep	Rest	Flex	Goats
4	Goats	Sheep	Rest	Flex	Goats	Sheep

 (Ct)

# Summary

1. In a variable climate, with invasive plant species; consider the value of range plants as forage or fuel
2. With careful range management planning, we can integrate and capture the value of vegetation as both
3. Think long-term, there are no quick fixes in range and ranch management



Questions?