

... by sunny days. Roots become more exposed to the sun, which stimulates growth and development, which in turn increases the amount of energy available to the plant for photosynthesis.

Losses from storage can occur through respiration, but also through damage or death of the plant material.

Losses from storage can occur through respiration, but also through damage or death of the plant material.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) personnel.

Strategy 1: Protect the soil.

Imported soil

Soil erosion requires stored energy to move a given quantity of soil.

Proper cattle grazing and control of weeds are especially important to maintain adequate forage supplies for winter feeding. In addition, it is recommended to reduce the number of animals according to carrying capacity.

When corn is harvested, it is best to early weeding or cutting of remaining plants. This will help to reduce the amount of weeds available for birds to eat.

In general, pastures have been

Figure 1. Rainfall and Damaged Field

rainfall. Longer growing seasons will result in more damage to pastures. Therefore, the best way to prevent damage is to maintain proper management practices.

Overgrazing, which is the practice of allowing animals to graze on a pasture for too long, can lead to soil erosion and water runoff. This can result in loss of topsoil and reduced productivity.

Summer annual crops, such as sugarcane, for higher forage production making it an ideal choice for pastures.

It is important to note that the success of a new pasture depends on several factors, including rainfall, soil type, and management. Proper planning and execution are key to the success of a new pasture. It is also important to consider the cost of establishing a new pasture, as well as the potential return on investment.

In addition to repairing existing pastures, new ones will be established through the use of seed mixtures. These mixtures consist of various grasses and legumes that are selected based on their ability to withstand different environmental conditions. Some common mixtures include Bahia grass, fescue, and ryegrass.

Grazing the pastures after overseeding until the new

grass has grown will ensure that the new grass will be able to compete with the old grass for nutrients and water. Overgrazing can lead to soil erosion and water runoff, which can result in loss of topsoil and reduced productivity.

It is important to remember that new pastures require time to establish and produce maximum yields.