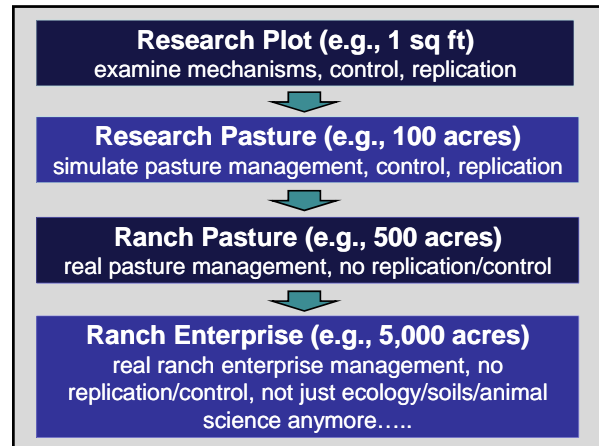


Bridging the Gap between the Research Plot and the Ranch
 Ken Tate – UC Davis



<http://rangelandwatersheds.ucdavis.edu>



USDA Conservation Effectiveness Assessment Project

40 scientists, 3 years to examine literature supporting the conservation effectiveness of range management practices implemented on-ranch

Prescribed grazing, fire, planting, brush management, etc.

CHAPTER 1
 An Evidence-Based Assessment of Prescribed Grazing Practices



USDA Conservation Effectiveness Assessment Project

KEY FINDINGS

- Most research plot and pasture scale
- Most practices effective somewhere, sometime (soils, climate, etc)
- Difficult to extrapolate from plot to ranch

Example: Grazing & Microbial Water Quality
 A tool box of practices exists

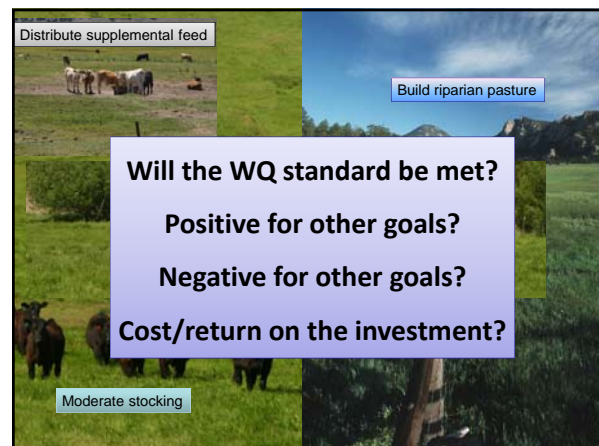
Factors that increase risk of water pollution with pathogens

High stocking rates • more fecal load • more defecation in water, near water, and runoff areas • more runoff and pathogen transport	Herd infected • calves < 4 mo • calving during rainy season • long calving season	Distribution - space • cattle defecate in water • cattle defecate near water • cattle defecate in runoff areas	Distribution - time • cattle defecate near water during rainy season • cattle defecate in runoff areas during runoff
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Practices that reduce risk of water pollution with pathogens

Moderate Grazing • set cattle numbers in balance with forage production • enhance soil hydrologic health	Manage Calving • keep calves < 4 mo away from water • offset calving from rainy season • shorten calving season	Manage Cattle Distribution • provide off-stream water • place supplemental feed away from water and runoff areas • create riparian/runoff pastures • create buffer strips	Manage Grazing Time • reduce cattle grazing near water during rainy season • reduce cattle grazing in runoff areas prior to and during runoff
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Tate, Atwill, et al.



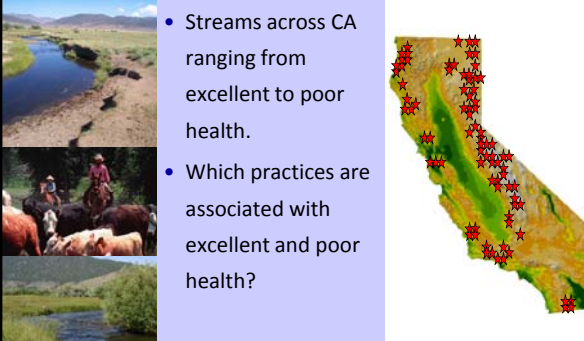
Will the WQ standard be met?

Positive for other goals?

Negative for other goals?

Cost/return on the investment?

Example: Learning at the management scale
Survey of 130 Grazed Riparian Areas



- Streams across CA ranging from excellent to poor health.
- Which practices are associated with excellent and poor health?

Practices and Riparian Health

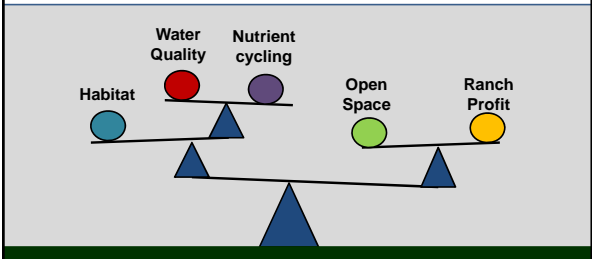
- Off-stream attractants such as water tanks and supplement – days/yr (+).
- Herding to control utilization and time spent in riparian area – days/yr (+).
- Rest period duration – days/yr (+).
- Cattle density (cows/ac) during grazing bouts (-).
- Frequency of grazing bouts per year (-).

USDA
 Conservation Effectiveness Assessment Project

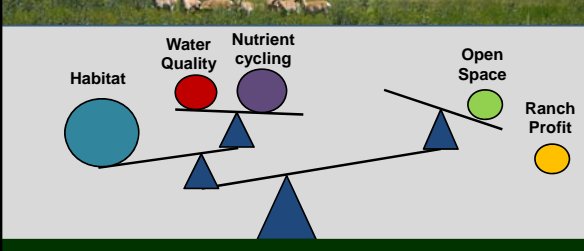
KEY FINDINGS

- Most research plot/pasture scale
- Most practices effective somewhere, sometime (soils, climate, etc)
- Difficult to extrapolate from plot to ranch
- Focus on one, maybe two ecosystem services**

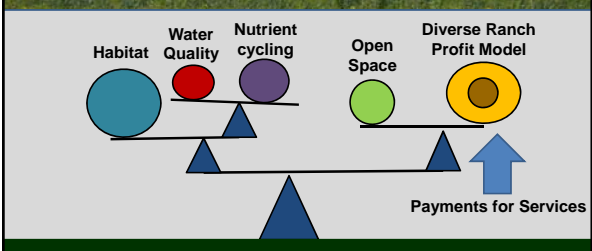
Balancing Act – Management can enhance (synergy) or diminish (tradeoff) multiple services.



Treatment/management may benefit one service to the detriment of others.



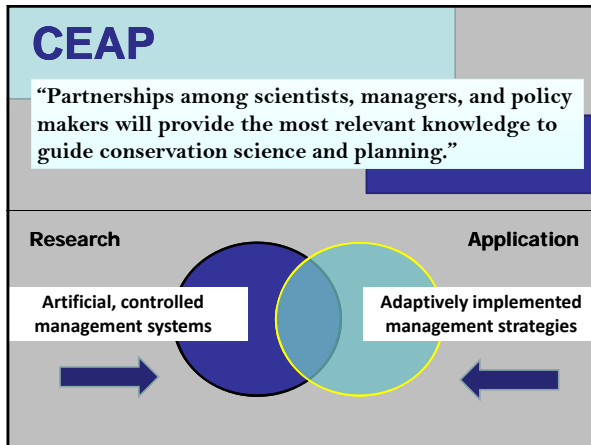
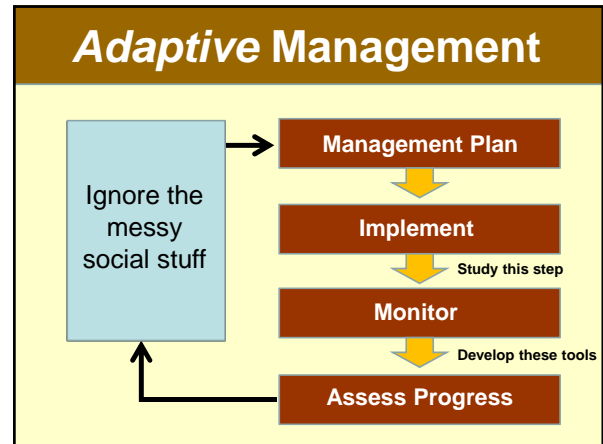
Economics – Market Funded Services?



USDA
Conservation Effectiveness Assessment Project

KEY FINDINGS

- Most research plot/pasture scale
- Most practices effective somewhere, sometime (soils, climate, etc)
- Difficult to extrapolate from plot to ranch
- Focus on one, maybe two ecosystem services
- Managers adaptively manage, treatments fixed**



- Participatory Research
- All Scales
- Multiple Services
- Interdisciplinary
- Manager Knowledge

Some Current Projects

- Mail survey of CA & WY ranchers.
- Manager defined adaptive treatments at our research stations.
- Ranch enterprise research linking social, economic, ecological factors.
- Case study analysis.

California Rangeland Watershed Laboratory

<http://rangelandwatersheds.ucdavis.edu>

Google “rangeland watersheds”