





## Drought Management

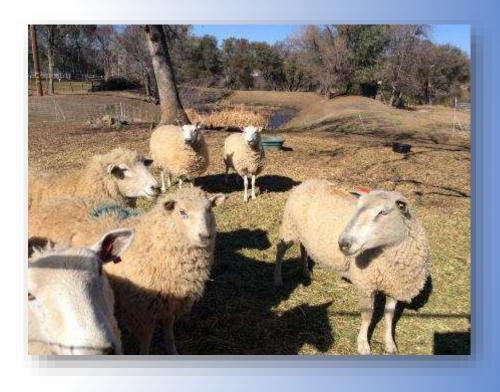
2018 California Sheep & Goat Grazing School

Dan Macon, Livestock & Natural Resources Advisor

UCCE – Placer/Nevada/Sutter/Yuba

#### **Overview**

- Drought Preparation
- Drought Response
- Drought Recovery
- Writing down your plan
- Implementation key dates and making decisions



## Let's go back in time...

Monthly Rangeland Forage Production - SFREC (average vs. 2013-14)



-Average ---2013-14

## **Drought Strategies**



# Lessons from the Last Drought: Drought Preparation Strategies

Strategy	%	Perceived Effectiveness	
	Adoption	1 5	
		(not effective) (highly effective)	
Incorporate pasture rest into grazing plan	91%	4.25	
Identify animals that would be sold in case of drought	79%	3.94	
Stockpile forage	76%	3.89	
Conservative stocking rate	67%	4.33	
Purchase forage insurance	42%	3.84	
Use 1-3 month forecasts	37%	3.06	
Graze multiple classes of livestock	27%	4.08	

# Lessons from the Last Drought: Drought Response Strategies

Strategy	%	Perceived Effectiveness	
	Adoption	1	5
		(not effective)	(highly effective)
Purchased feed	83%		4.38
Applied for government assistance	74%		3.47
Weaned early	63%		4.03
Reduced herd size	61%		4.07
Changed irrigation practices	61%		3.47
Sold retained females	58%		3.96
Developed/hauled stockwater	56%		4.44

## **Drought Recovery Strategies**

- Rebuilding flock
  - Internal Growth (retaining females) vs.
     Purchasing
- Rebuilding ecological function
  - Managing weeds
  - Protecting soil
  - Restoring forage production
- Rebuilding financial position

## **Recovering from Drought**

What are your Drought Recovery Strategies?

## **Key Elements of a Drought Plan**

#### **Preparation**

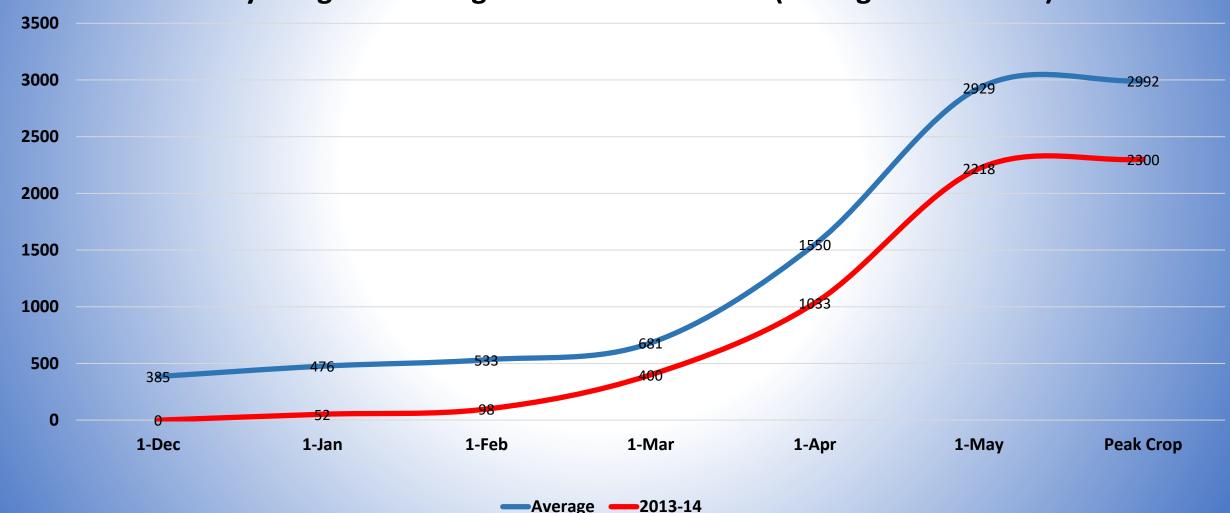
- Identify key management strategies that provide flexibility in case of drought. Examples?
- Develop skillset and equipment that enhance flexibility.
- Track key predictive indicators (weather and forage).

#### Response

- Identify strategies, actions and <u>critical dates</u> for implementation.
- Compare the economic and ecological costs of specific strategies with the no action alternative.

#### What are YOUR critical dates?

**Monthly Rangeland Forage Production – SFREC (average vs. 2013-14)** 



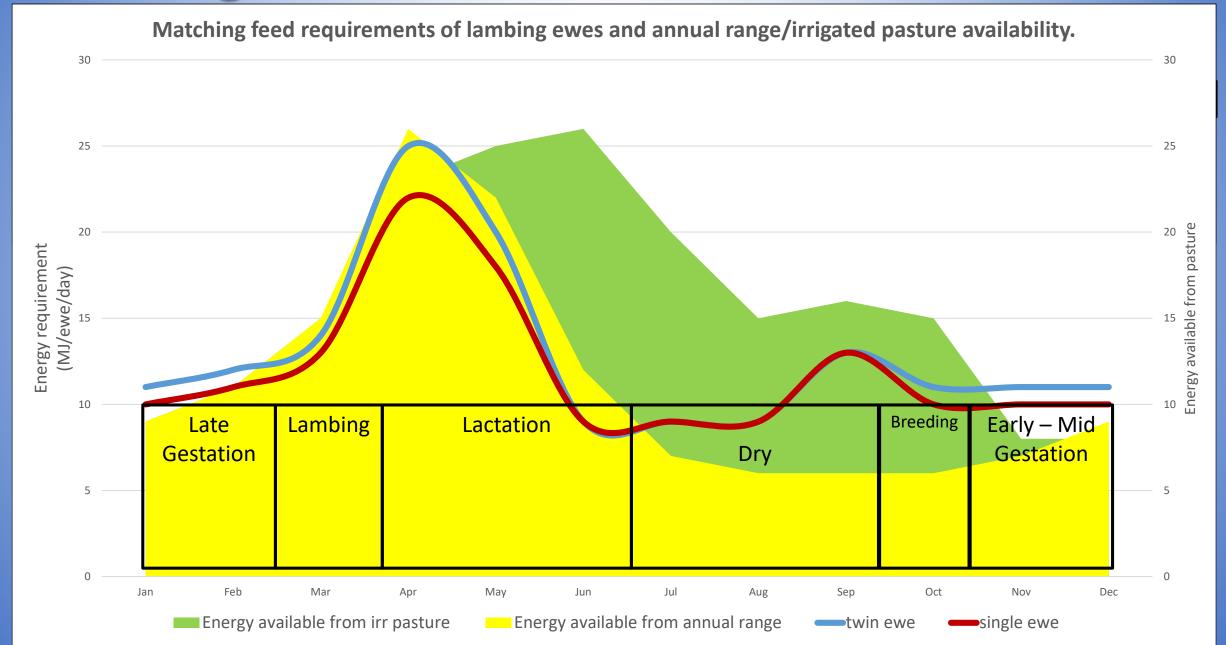
### **Example:** Flying Mule Farm Drought Plan

#### **Preparation**

- 1. Conservative stocking rate
- 2. Match management calendar to forage production
- 3. Plan grazing activities on monthly basis
- 4. Keep records on ewe productivity and forage production
- Stockpile forage and rest pastures based on recovery rates
- 6. Track forage production and long-range weather forecasts
- Invest in portable fencing and stockwater systems
- 8. Investigate additional grazing leases and contracts



## **Our Forage Calendar**



## **Example:** Flying Mule Farm Drought Plan

#### Response

Strategy	Action	Critical Date Condition(s)
Reduce forage demand	Sell older ewes	Jun 1 if <50% forage @ peak Sep 1 if fall forage supply is limited Dec 1 if germination has not occurred
Supplemental feeding	Provide protein to bred ewes	Dec 1 if germination has not occurred
Additional labor	Plan for additional labor at lambing	Feb 1 if Jan forage is <50%
Reduce forage demand	Early wean lambs	May 10 (shearing) if Apr forage is <25%
Reduce irrigated forage demand	Early wean lambs	Jun 1 if irrigation water is <25%
Reduce irrigated forage demand	Sell replacements and feeders	Jul 1 if irrigation water is <50%

## **Example:** Flying Mule Farm Drought Plan

#### **Culling Criteria**

- 1. Poor mothers
- 2. Behavior problems (e.g., lack of respect for electric fence)
- 3. Broken mouths and/or hard bags
- 4. Open for 2 consecutive years
- 5. Ewes > 8 years of age
- 6. Lower productivity ewes (typically have single lambs)
- 7. Replacement ewe lambs



### Online Resources





http://ucanr.edu/sites/Livestock/

#### http://rangelands.ucdavis.edu/



http://ucanr.edu/blogs/ranchinginthefoothills/