Facts

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Ranchers need to take a look at past years and drought experiences to develop a plan so operations can lessen the impacts to their overall operation. Management practices play an important part in drought plans.

"Questions like 'What can I feed?' 'When will it rain again?' or 'How soon will the pasture be lush again?' plague ranchers," said Cotton. "An important step is to take it one day at a time."

It is vital for ranchers to monitor rangelands and go out into the pasture, watch what cattle are eating and compare from visit to visit what the pasture is doing. Become familiar with the types of grasses growing in each pasture and know what species grows when. Take photos and keep descriptive records. These practices can be helpful from one year to the next. Set decision points and write them down. The time to start is in the fall. Don't forget the financial plans and be sure to include your spouse.

Make a decision, for instance, if it hasn't rained by April 10, a drought

plan will go into effect. Make forage management decisions and remember the cow herds are really grass managers and an effective tool for harvesting but livestock still needs to be monitored. Cowboys may have to get down off their horses and measure the grass. It sounds like a lot of work but remember grass converts to pounds of beef and it is a process which is worth it.

Throughout the summer months, try to be flexible and keep flexibility in mind when developing the management plan. No one wants to decrease the herd size but culling is a very efficient avenue for saving pasture for the better cows in the herd. In drought years, culling practices will be slightly different from normal years. Pick the nasty ones, Cotton said: Get rid of that one cow that rolls its eyes and runs to the farthest corner of the pasture every time the owner comes to check the herd.

If there is the option to move the cattle, adapt stocking rates that nuture the pasture instead of depleting it. Try to have a backup pasture in place in case of dry weather. Have an early weaning date in mind. Try to develop alternative feeding and ration options. Set a goal to completely rest one pasture next year. Cotton said monitoring rangelands has been a time-honored tradition on most ranches. The previous generation really knew their landscapes and passed the information on to this generation. Now it's time to teach the next generation what grass does, the type and species and what they do, how to compare growth points and make knowledgeable decisions based on all that information.

"I have found while fighting drought, people are interested in tools for handing the situation," said Cotton.

Survival will depend on the communication and discussion going on between ranchers and government agencies. Not only was rangeland in western Nebraska affected by the drought, but 457 ranches lost everything; 2,200 miles of fence line were burned up; and 217 miles of country roads were destroyed by fire equipment fighting the fires.

There is a lot of work to be done in western Nebraska besides drought survival.

"If the ground is changing, like this past year, shouldn't we change how we handle it?" said Cotton. "We have to change in order to survive and be around for another year of ranching."

SANTA'S WORKSHOP



Santa's Workshop was held on Monday, Dec. 11 at Beadle Elementary. Students participated in craft activities along with a cupcake walk. The event was sponsored and organized by the Beadle PTA. Thank you to Santa's Workshop organizer, Robin Wagner and the volunteers from the Beadle teaching staff and PTA, Mount Marty Education Club and volunteers from the Retired Senior Volunteer Program for helping with this family night. Pictured: Shae Hanson, Anna Christensen and Brooklyn Townsend are having fun putting together a reindeer craft.

