Range Drought Recovery What to do if it rains

- Weed Control
- Reseeding
- Fertilization
- Water Quality

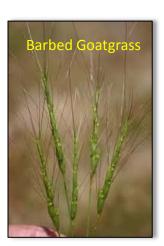




Weeds

- Less than 1500 lbs. of RDM
 - <u>Guidelines for RDM YouTube Video</u>
- Bare ground + Seed bank
- Maybe Poisonous Plants













Control Methods

Only two real methods for fall

- Mechanical
 - Mow, Disk, Reseed
- Herbicidal
 - Mostly Broadleaf Control
 - 2,4-D, Milestone, Glyphosate
 - Reseed
 - <u>http://sfrec.ucanr.edu/files/</u>
 <u>179218.pdf</u>





Reseeding

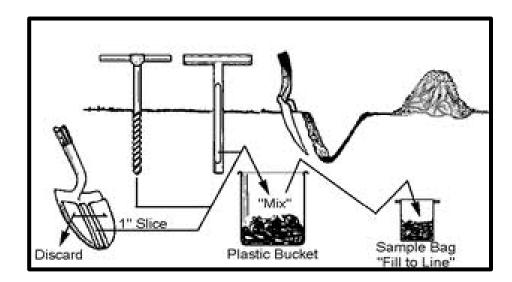
- Soil test & Fertilize If Needed
- Disking
- Broadcast vs. Drilled
- Seed Selection & Rates
 - Annuals vs. Perennials + Legumes
 - 20 to 25 lbs/a, 50:50 mix
- Timing
 - Oct 15 to Nov 15 up to Dec 15





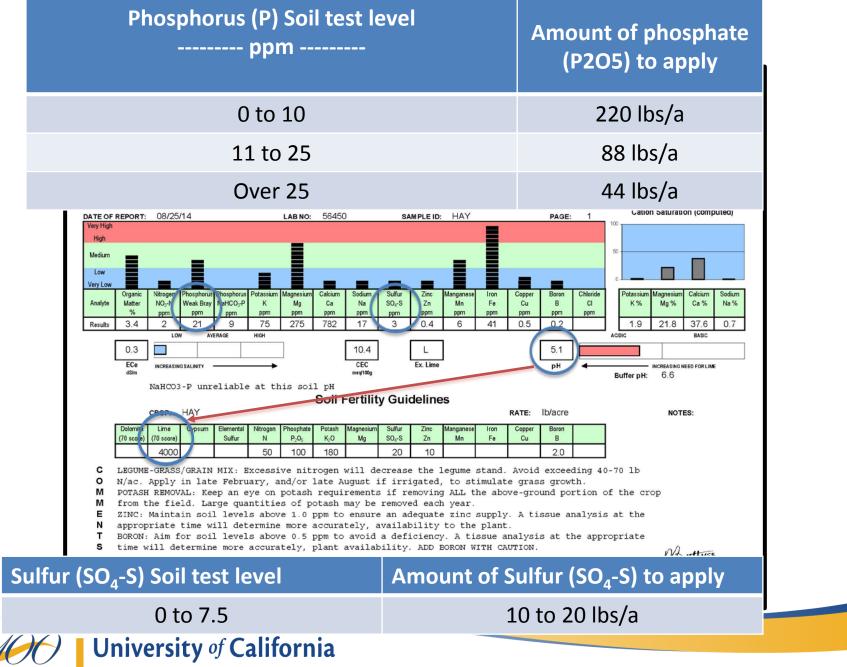
Soil Sampling

- 20 to 40 Random
 Samples
- Composite Sample
- Paper Bag ⅔ to ¾ full
- Site ID & Contact Info



• Range or Pasture?





Agriculture and Natural Resources

Multiple Sample Lab Results

REPORT	T NUMBER:	14-196-		1011111	DLAND AVE							,					<u>í & </u>	-		
SEND TO:		208 M.A	A ANALYT ASON ST I, CA 9548		BS	c	CLIENT NO: 555-D				SUBMITTED BY: GROWER: #199996						LEBORATORIES ARCHIGA, - NYAZIWANA - MALETAK			
DATE OF	F REPORT:	07/18/1	14				DIL AN										PAGE:	: 1		
		Organic	# Matter		nanco ₃ .P		Magnesium		Sodium	P	PH	Hydrogen	Cation Exchange		CATION SAT	PERCENT		D)		
SAMPLE ID	LAB NUMBER	, % Rating	ENR Ibs/A	(Weak Bray) (**** * ppm	(OlsenMethod) **** * ppm	ppm	Mg *** * ppm	Ca *** * ppm	Na *** * ppm	Soil pH	Buffer Index	H meq/100g	Capacity C.E.C. meq/100g	К %	Mg %	Ca %	H %	Na %		
86-01	52718	7.6VH	182	26H	14L	125L	1318VH	1210VL	64L	6.3	6.7	2.0	19.5	1.6	55.5	30.9	10.5	1.4		
86-02	52719	7.8VH	187	28H	14**	103L	1300VH	1003VL	26VL	6.0	6.7	2.8	18.9	1.4	56.5	26.5	15.0	0.6		
86-03	52720	5.0H	130	28H	13**	125M	720VH	750VL	13VL	5.9	6.7	2.1	12.1	2.7	48.9	30.9	17.0	0.5		
86-04	52721	5.2H	134	20M	27**	138M	860VH	807 VL	12VL	5.8	6.7	2.7	14.2	2.5	49.8	28.4	19.0	0.4		
86-05	52722	3.9H	108	65VH	22**	199H	486VH	667 VL	30L	5.7	6.7	2.1	10.1	5.0	39.7	33.0	21.0	1.3		
		** NaHC	O3-P unr	eliable at	this soil pl	н														
SAMPLE	Nitrogen	Sulfur SO4-S				Copper Cu						-			CLE SIZE AN	ALYSIS				
NUMBER	NO3-N ppm	SO4-S Zn ppm ppm		Mn ppm	Fe ppm	Cu ppm	В ppm	Lime Rating	Salts mmhos/cm	Cl		SAND %	SILT %	CLAY %		SOIL TR	EXTURE			
86-01	8L	8L	2.3M	15H	30VH	1.8H	0.7M	L,	0.4L				\square							
86-02	13M	6L	2.3M	22H	48VH	2.0H	0.6M	L	0.3L	1 /	/	/		1 '						
86-03	2VL	4L	2.7M	25H	65VH	2.3H	0.4L	L	0.3L	1 /	/	/		1 '						
86-04	2VL	5L	1.3M	34VH	64VH	2.4H	0.4L	L	0.3L	1 /	/	/		1 '						
86-05	5L	26H	3.6H	25H	88VH	2.2H	0.3VL	L	0.2VL	1 1	1 /	/		1 '	1					

MULTIPLY THE RESULTS IN ppm BY 2 TO CONVERT TO LBS. PER ACRE OF THE ELEMENTAL FORM

MULTIPLY THE RESULTS IN ppm BY 4.6 TO CONVERT TO LBS. PER ACRE P2On

MULTIPLY THE RESULTS IN ppm BY 2.4 TO CONVERT TO LBS. PER ACRE K-O

MCST SOILS WEIGH TWO (2) MILLION POUNDS (DRY WEIGHT) FOR AN ACRE OF SOIL 6-2/3 INCHES DEEP

Nouthers

Mike Buttress, CPAg A & L WESTERN LABORATORIES, INC.



University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources

Multiple Sample Lab Results Con't

	A & L WESTERN AGRICULTURAL LABORATORIES 1311 WOODLAND AVE #1 • MODESTO, CALIFORNIA 95351 • (209) 529-4060 • FAX (209) 529-4736																
	REPORT NUMBER: SEND TO:		14-196-039 ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABS 208 MASON ST	client: 5555			SUBMITTED BY: GROWER: #99999							LA DE OFTER E OFTER E			
_	DATE OF REPORT:		UKIAH, CA 95482- 07/18/14					LITY	TY GUIDELINES RATE: IL						PAGE:	1	
	Sample ID	le Lab Crop		Dolomite	SOIL AME	Gypsum	S Elemental Sulfur	Nitrogen N	Phosphate P ₂ O ₅	Potash K₂O	Magnesium Mg	Sulfur SO ₄ -S	Zinc Zn	Manganese Mn	Iron Fe	Copper Cu	Boron B
ľ	86-01	52718	HAY		3000			30	70	180		20					
	86-02	52719	HAY		3000			10	70	180		20					
	86-03	52720	HAY		3000			40	70	150		20					0.5
	86-04	52721	HAY		3000			40	100	150		20					0.5
	86-05	52722	HAY		3000			40		90		10					1.0
ad	HIGH levels of organic matter should have a beneficial effect on growth and "soil" pH may not be as C critical. However, watch carefully as amendments and extra nitrogen may still be necessary. O WHERE both soil pH and phosphorus are low, consider mixing equal amounts of superphosphate and lime and "oure" for a week. Then drill the mixture in contact with the seed. M LEGUME-GRASS/GRAIN MIX: Excessive nitrogen will decrease the legume stand. Avoid exceeding 40-70 lb E W/ac. Apply in late February, and/or late August if irrigated, to stimulate grass growth. N HAY PRODUCTION may require about 50 lb nitrogen per ton of hay produced if under grain/grass; less T if a mixed stand containing legumes. S BORON: Aim for soil levels above 0.5 ppm to avoid a deficiency. A tissue analysis at the appropriate time will determine more accurately, plant availability. ADD BORON WITH CAUTION. "Ourrepost and lettes are for the exclusive and ondential use of our clease, and may are to empotate in the discorded to may any efformance. 5 Copyright 1984 A& L WESTERN LABORATORIES INC. Mike Buffress, CPAg A& L WESTERN LABORATORIES, INC.														:S, INC.		



Formulas: How much to apply?

- What the formula means
 - 16-48-0-20, 11-52-0, 0-45-0
 - % Nitrogen, %Phosphorous as P₂O₅, %Potassium and %Sulfur
- Nutrient need in pounds / (% nutrient in analysis/100)= pounds of material
- Example: How many pounds of 11-52-0 are needed for 50 pounds of P₂O₅ recommendation?

- 50 / 0.52 = 96 pounds of 11-52-0



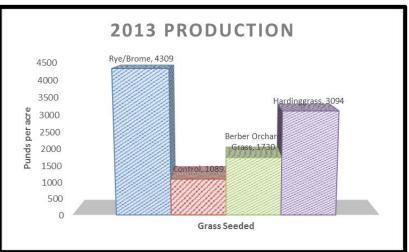
Fertilizer Benefits

- Increased yield up to 60%
- Impact lasts up to 4 years
- \$_summer annual weeds (Mh & GG)
- **†** palatability,
 † protein, phosphorous
- With N, legumes I first year
 Legumes increase there after
- Pick the easy sites!



Seed Choices

- Dryland Range
- Annuals
 - Ryegrass, Fescue, Brome
 - Subterranean Clovers
- Promising Perennials



- Luna wheatgrass, *Flecha fescue*, Anderson blue wildrye, and Hardinggrass Advanced AT
- Should be planted with a clover
- Defer grazing for 2 years



Water Quality

- Do a sediment inventory
- Roads account for more than 80% of sediment on North Coast
- Check the culverts!



RANGELAND MONITORING SERIES

Sediment Delivery Inventory and Monitoring

A Method for Water Quality Mai Rangeland Watersheds

D. J. LEWES, Portgraduate Researcher, Department of Agronomy, University of California, Davis, K. W. LATE. Extended of Agronomy, Department of Agronomy, State Sta

Countrate of Agronomy and Range Science, University of California, David Specialize, University, and Natural Resources Advisor, University of California, David. J. M. RAR.



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The sediment delivery inventory and monitoring worksheet and the photograph record presented in this publication (appendix A) are transmissioned the photograph ment and regulatory meths. The worksheet AC

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- The monitoring objectives for using the worksheet and photograph records - Ease of use by private agricultural landsum
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- indicenter use suit record are designed to be effective and efficient for Water quality regulation compliance, including bands.
- Incorporation of terminology from the Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS) Field Office Echnical Gaule, Section 4 Conservation Services is an important reclassical.

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an indicements, CRWQCB stall, NRCS stall, and University of California status Extension (UCCF) advisors and specialists. These dromes are





Solutions for California PRACTICAL | CONNECTED | TRUSTED



Other Weeds



