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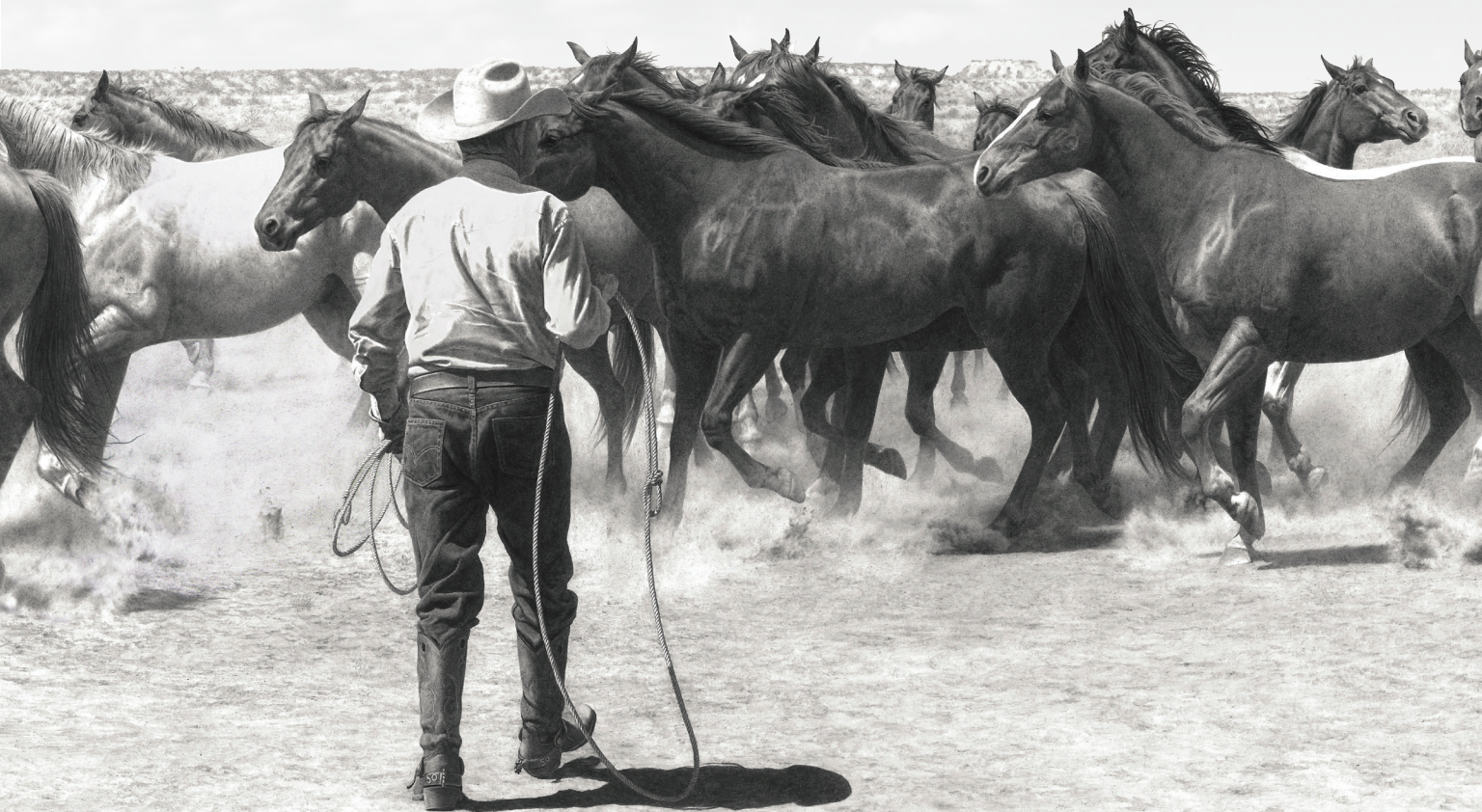


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Clay Cooper used prescription grazing and brush control to enhance the ranch for his cattle and improve habitat for the lesser prairie chicken.

Bird Is the Word to Leverage Conservation

Lesser prairie chicken plan benefits a ranch, cattle, wildlife

CLAY COOPER ENJOYED SEEING AND HEARING THE LESSER prairie chickens on his family's ranch, but the Higgins rancher didn't give the birds that much thought. They had always been there in that northeast corner of the Texas Panhandle. Then he learned of the leverage they offered to improve the ranch for both cattle and wildlife.

That is because there are so few of the birds and so much support to save them.

A popular icon in the region, the lesser prairie chicken once inhabited 180,000 square miles in parts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. But settlement and civilization have not been friendly to the shy bird.

The prairie chickens need large tracts of intact native grasslands. Conversion of rangeland to cropland along with other human development have depleted habitat. Drought, overgrazing and brush encroachment have degraded habitat quality. Today the bird exists in pockets equal to about 16 percent of its historic range.

For nearly 20 years, the lesser prairie chicken has teetered on the brink of being listed as a "threatened" species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. That is one step below "endangered" and could trigger more regulation.

To increase numbers and range of the bird, state and federal agencies and even private conservation groups have partnered in the Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative. Because 95 percent of current habitat is on private land, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has taken the lead in on-the-ground efforts.

Those efforts include technical help and cost-share funds to improve overall health of grazing lands and the long-term sustainability of ranching operations.

Enhance habitat

Cooper first learned of the initiative from his local NRCS district conservationist. The initiative starts with ranches where populations of the lesser prairie chicken exist. The idea is to enhance habitat there,



The Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative offered Clay Cooper technical assistance and financial incentives to make improvements he wanted to do anyway.

increase numbers and encourage the birds to expand their territory.

For Cooper, it meant technical assistance and financial incentives to do some things he and his father, Mert, wanted to do anyway on their Cooper Camp Creek Ranch. It started with a grazing plan developed in 2012.

Cooper had been resting about 25 percent of the ranch during the growing season. The deferment from grazing allowed grasses to gain vigor and go to seed.

“But some pastures weren’t getting rested at all, and I wondered if there was a better way,” he says. “I felt like I could use some other eyes on the place.”

Through the prairie chicken initiative, Cooper worked with NRCS grazing lands specialist Clint Rollins to plan and install several 1-herd/4-pasture systems. Each herd of 50 cows rotates through 4 pastures, 640 acres per pasture.

“We move cattle when we’ve used half of the grass, or faster when it rains [and grass is growing],” Cooper says. One of the 4 pastures in a system is rested each year.

At Rollins’ suggestion, the rancher took out a fence to create a 640-acre pasture instead of 2 smaller ones.

That was the only fencing change. For Cooper, the grazing plan benefits his grass, gives him an emergency reserve and concentrates the cows so he needs fewer bulls.

For the prairie chicken, the light-to-moderate grazing allows for residual tall grasses — primarily little bluestem — to be left for nesting.

Expand habitat

To expand habitat for the bird, the NRCS recommended brush control to Cooper. In 2 key pastures, mature sand sagebrush made up 40 percent of the pasture canopy.

“We want some sand sage, but not too much,” says Mary Foster, the NRCS district conservationist working with Cooper. A little sand sage provides cover for the birds, but predators use dense stands, she explains. The brush also reduces grazable acres and causes grass to decline.

So Cooper treated one pasture with Spike® 20P herbicide in 2013 and another in 2014. The helicopter treated the pastures in strips, applying herbicide in two swaths and then leaving a swath untreated. Treated



Cattle and prairie chickens can live together, Cooper says.

strips were about 160 feet wide. Untreated strips were about 80 feet wide, so about a third of the pasture is untreated.

In the treated swaths, the helicopter applied 5 pounds of the pelleted herbicide (1 pound of active ingredient) per acre. That was enough on the sandy soils, Foster says. Suppression appears to be lasting where pellets landed.

The native grasses have rebounded in the treated strips creating more habitat for the prairie chickens and more grazing for Cooper's cattle.

NRCS cost-shared the application with Cooper through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). But because it's linked to the Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative, the incentive payment is somewhat higher than for a typical EQIP project. "The incentive payment is higher, but there's a smaller pool of money, so it is competitive," Foster says.

Cooper liked working with local NRCS experts he knew and respected. "And the programs are all voluntary," he says. "I can walk away if I have to, but I feel like the ranch is better now.

"The point is that cattle and prairie chickens can live together. We feel like a well-managed ranch will have grass the way a prairie chicken wants it." **TC**



Lesser prairie chickens are known for their booming grounds or "leks" where males make competitive displays and females come shopping for mates.