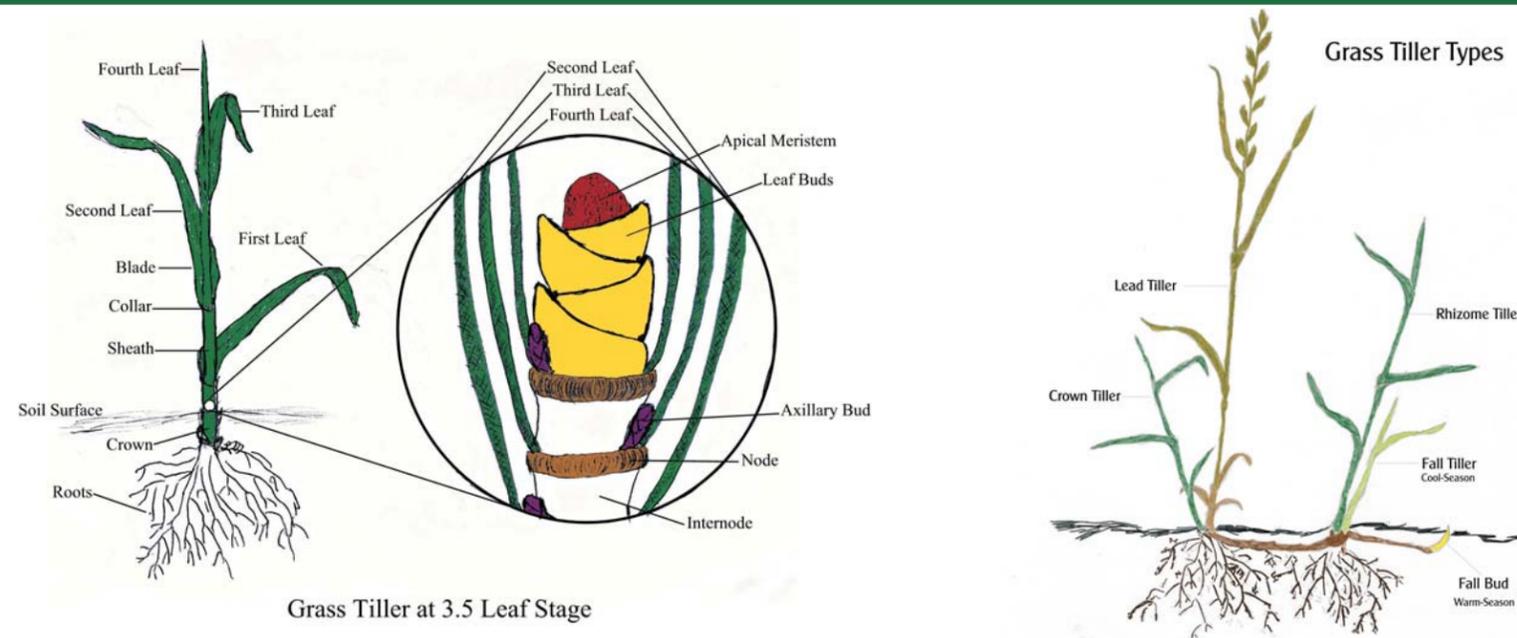


- Grasslands should be managed as renewable natural resources that generate economic wealth rather than managed for a use such as producing forage for livestock or habitat for wildlife.
- The generation of wealth from agricultural use of land resources is limited by the biological capacity of the plants to produce herbage and nutrients from soil, sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide and by the effectiveness of management treatments in capturing value from plant production.
- Grassland ecosystems depend on grass defoliation by grazing animals to stimulate beneficial processes that enhance plant health, plant biological functions, and ecological processes.
- Management of grasslands with biologically effective practices requires an understanding of how grasses grow and of the plant stages when defoliation by grazing can be used to manipulate the beneficial mechanisms.



More information on Biologically Effective Management of Grazinglands is available on the Web at:

www.GrazingHandbook.com

- Biologically effective pasture-forage management strategies designed to meet the biological requirements of the plants and enhance ecosystem biogeochemical cycles will increase herbage and nutrient production, enhance wildlife habitat, and improve the efficiency of the capture of nutrients and the conversion of forage nutrients into saleable commodities.
- Implementation of biologically effective practices will increase the new wealth generated per acre from land resources, strengthen the economic condition of rural communities, and enhance the quality of life in the region.