

# Triggering Management Decisions Before a Drought



Ryan Benjamin, T.L. Meyer, Randy Saner  
Nebraska Extension Beef Educators





# Today's plan



*Drought Planning  
Trigger Dates*



Weather-past and  
forecast



Drought affects plants  
how?



Adjust stocking rates-  
what does this look  
like?



Trigger dates: what to  
look for and  
management options



Resources



# **Drought Prep for Cattle Producers**

## **Tues, April 15, 6:30PM MT**

### **Topics**

Conditions and Outlook  
Rangeland Response to Drought  
Annual Forage Options  
Summer Dry Lot Feeding Pairs  
Programs for Producers

### **Online or In-Person**

Rushville  
Scottsbluff  
Kimball  
Thedford  
O'Neill

### **More info**

[go.unl.edu/april15droughtprep](https://go.unl.edu/april15droughtprep)

or

308-235-3122





# Disclaimer

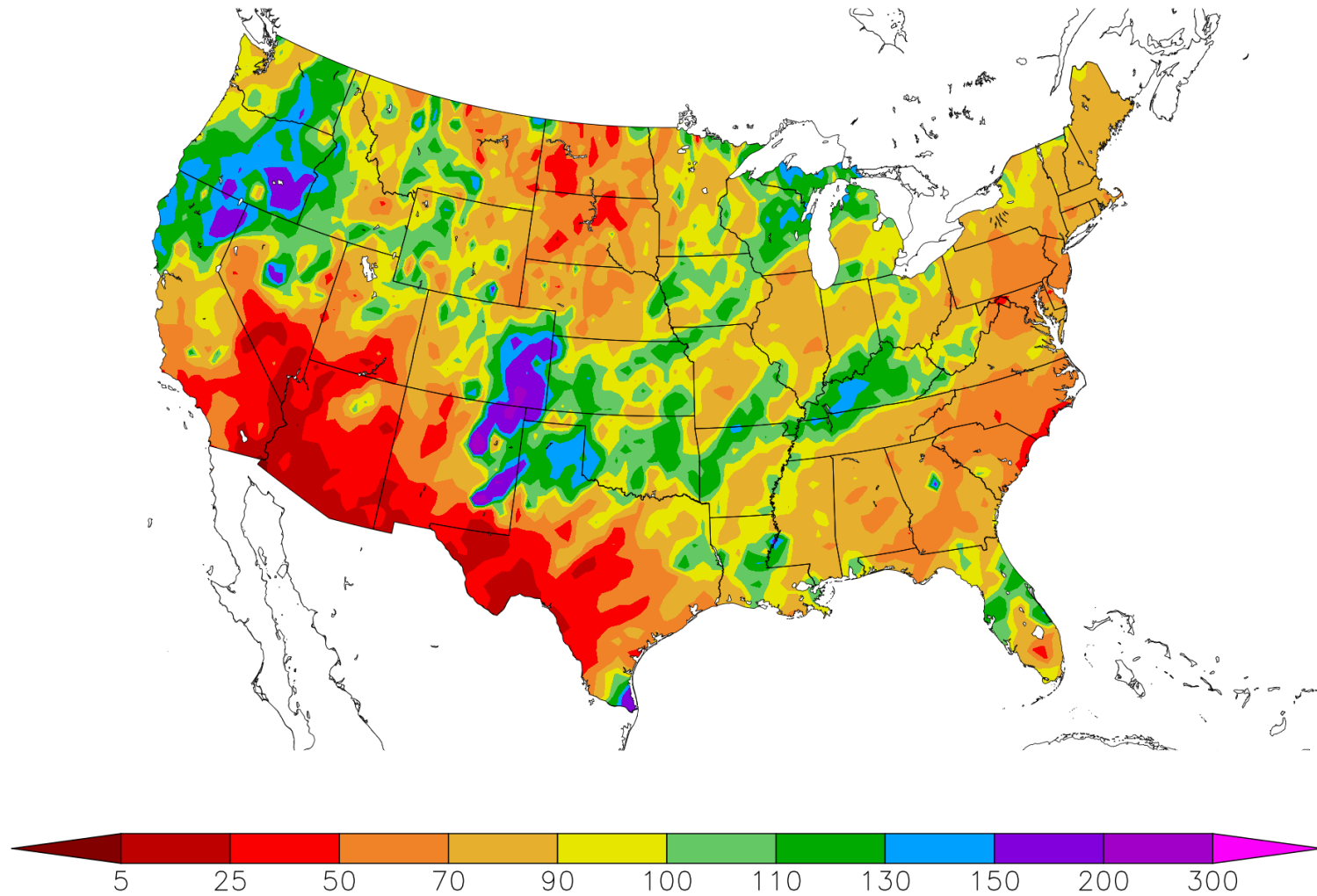
Options presented  
today will not work  
for everyone

Your goals and  
resources will  
determine your  
management.

Will talking about  
drought make it  
rain?

# Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)

## 10/1/2024 – 4/3/2025



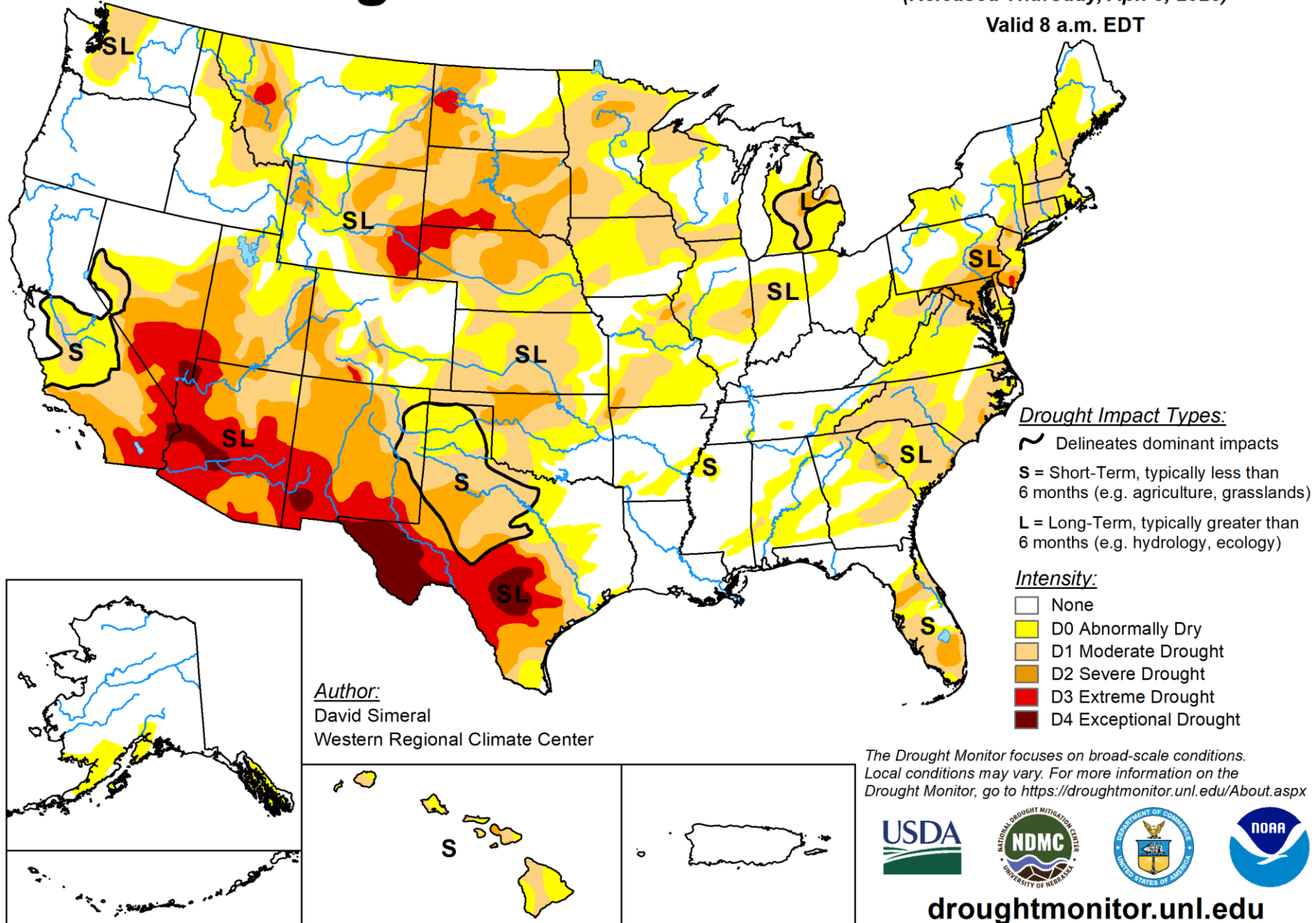


# U.S. Drought Monitor

April 1, 2025

(Released Thursday, Apr. 3, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

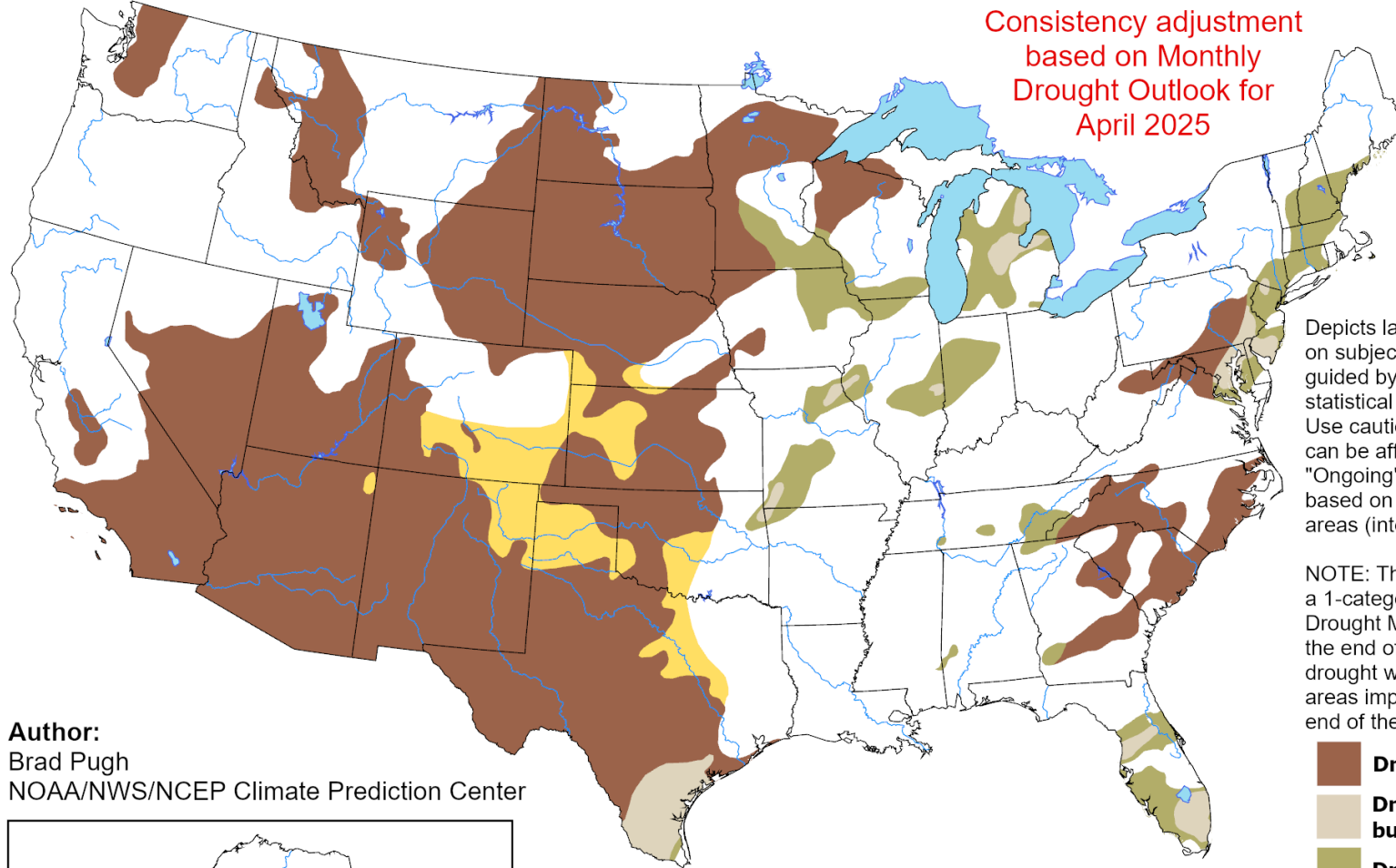


# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for April 1 - June 30, 2025  
Released March 31, 2025

Consistency adjustment  
based on Monthly  
Drought Outlook for  
April 2025

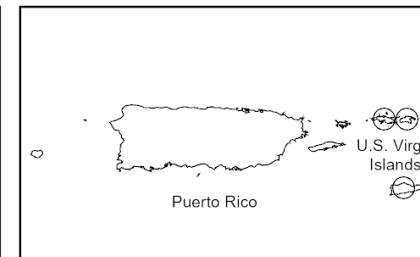
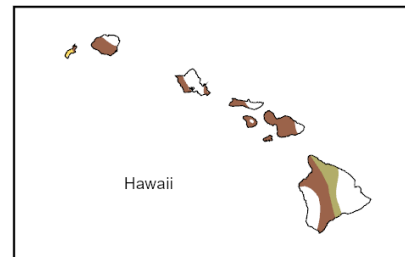


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists**
- Drought remains, but improves**
- Drought removal likely**
- Drought development likely**
- No drought**

**Author:**  
Brad Pugh  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center



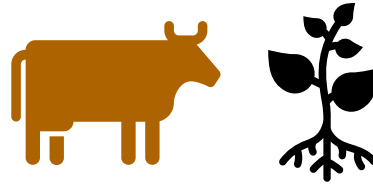
<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>



# Proactive > Reactive



Planning provides more  
options and flexibility



Keep a current inventory of  
animals and feed resources



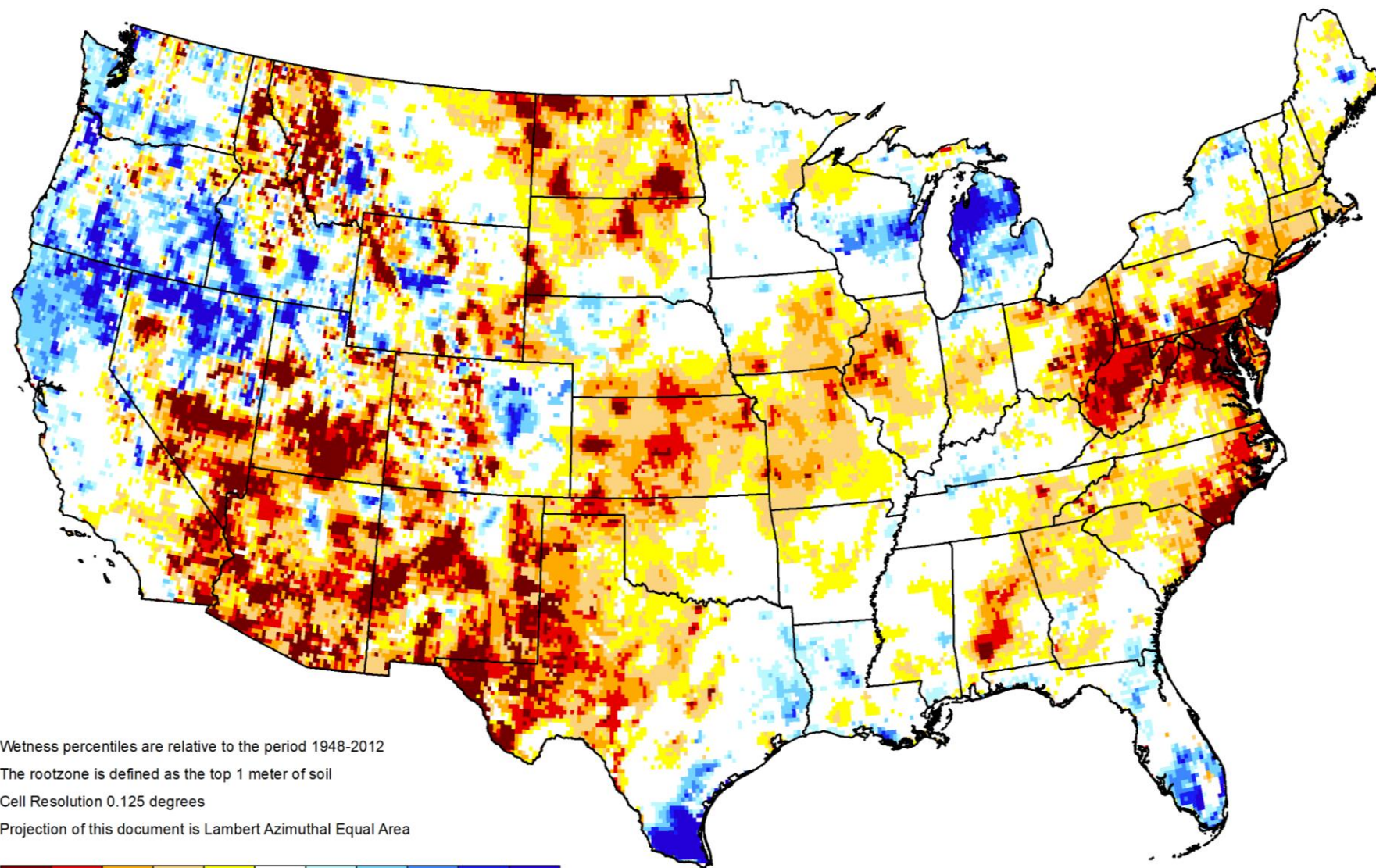
Decisions based on facts,  
not emotions





# GRACE-Based Root Zone Soil Moisture Drought Indicator

March 31, 2025



Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1948-2012

The rootzone is defined as the top 1 meter of soil

Cell Resolution 0.125 degrees

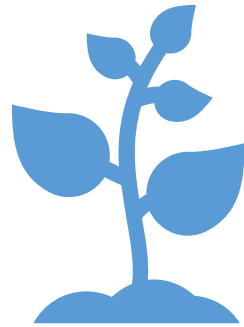
Projection of this document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>



# How do plants work?

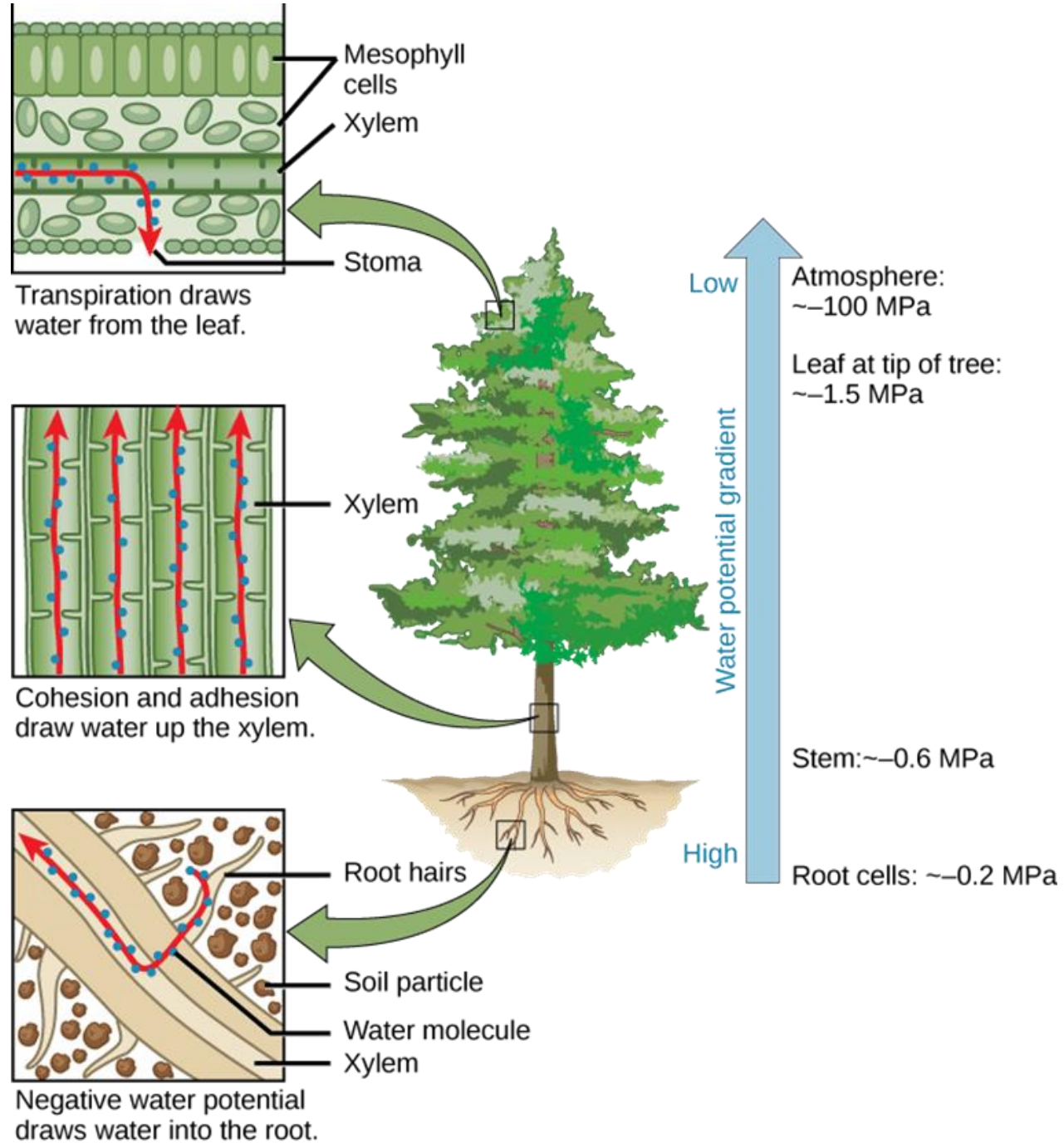


As drought progresses soil becomes drier holding onto water more tightly



If we don't feed cows enough protein, they metabolize muscle. Same thing with plants using water & carbohydrates.









# Roots

- When plants go dormant, due to drought, they use carbohydrates in roots
- Root mass shrinks, fewer roots to take up water after drought
- Overgrazing does the same thing
- If compounded by overgrazing in drought it can have long-term plant health impacts

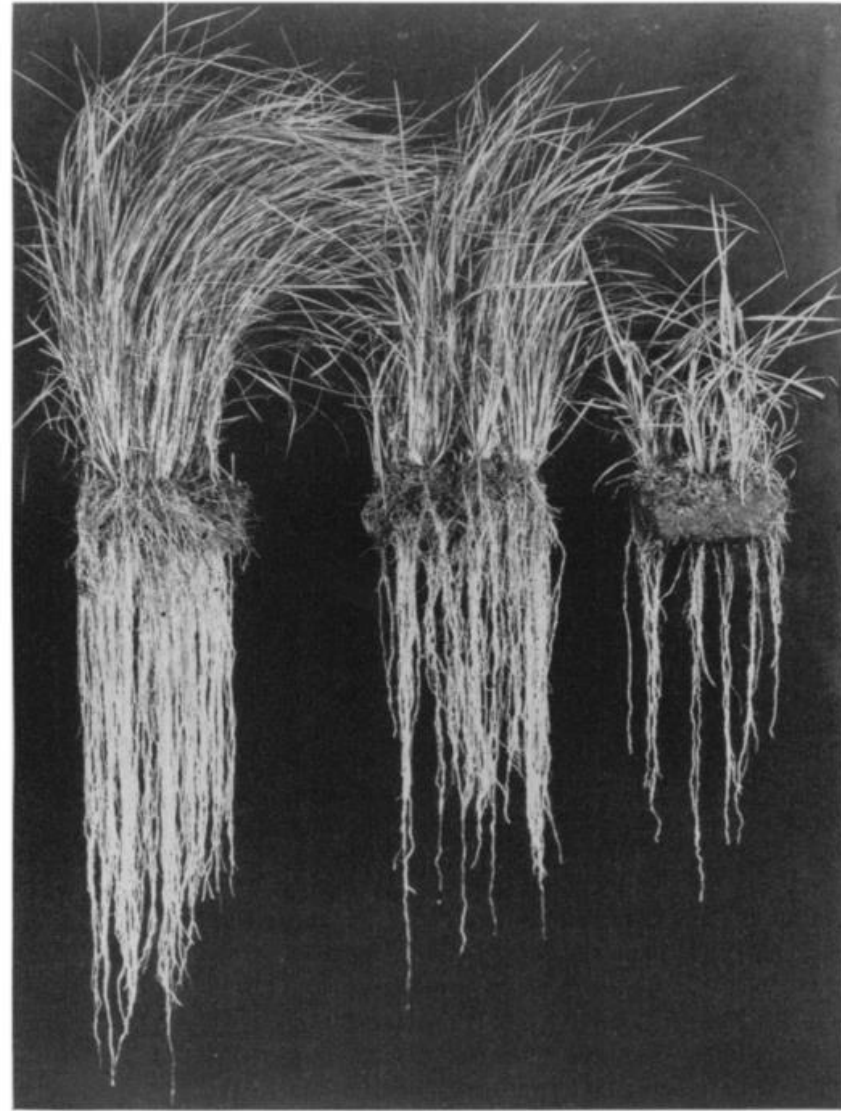
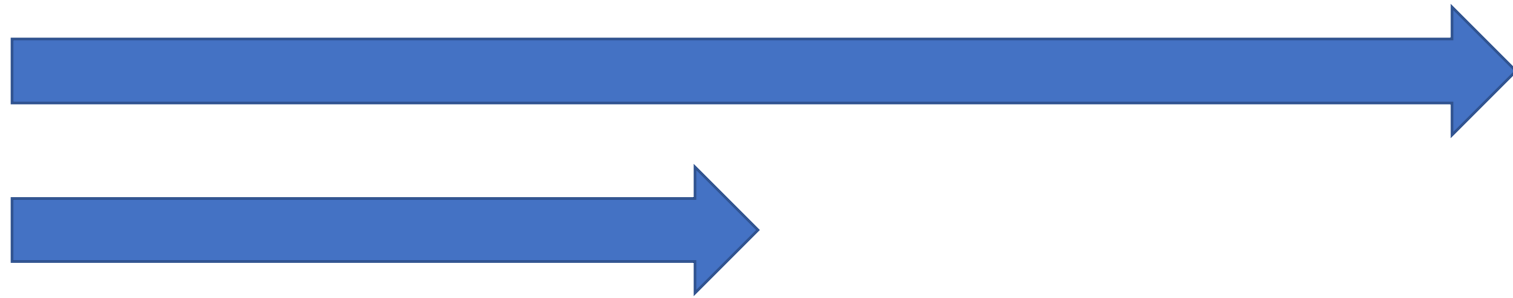


FIG. 7. New growth of roots and tops of little bluestem six weeks after transplanting the sods on May 17. The sods were each 6 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3 inches deep but taken from a high-grade, mid-grade, and low-grade pasture, respectively.

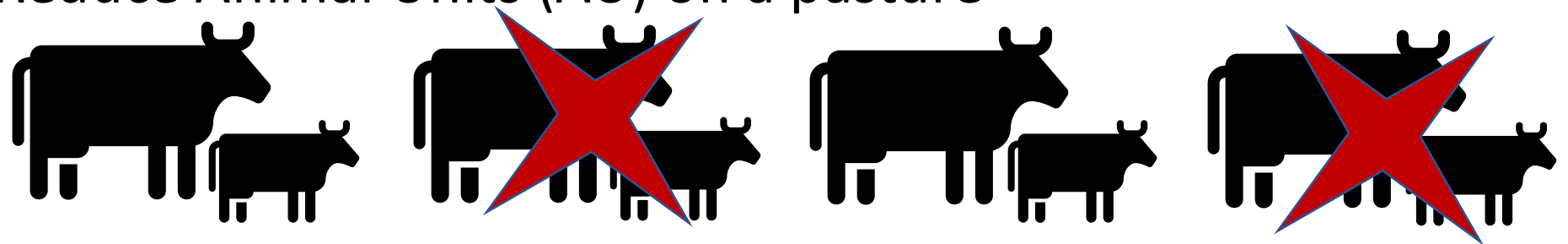


# Reduce Stocking Rates

- Reduce grazing time on a pasture



- Reduce Animal Units (AU) on a pasture



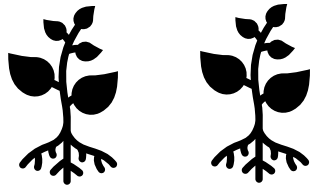




# Smaller AU's



1 Animal Unit (AU) =  
1,000 lb animal



1 AU consumes 26 lb  
of dry forage a day

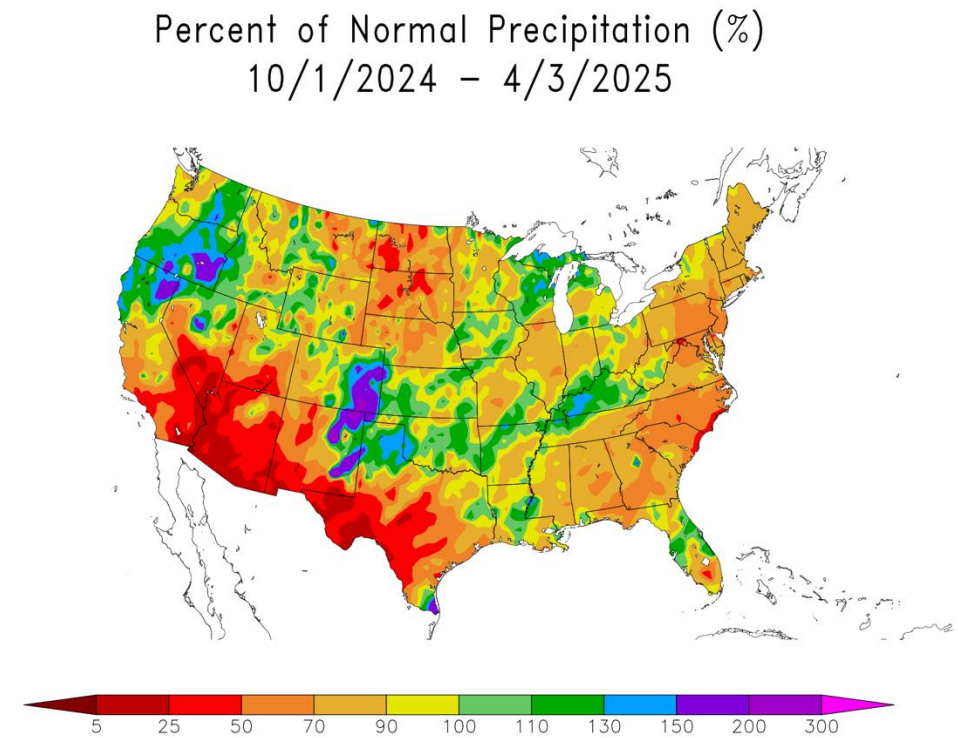






# April 1... Look At

- Soil moisture - previous growing season & dormant season moisture
- Lack of moisture reduces cool-season grass growth



Generated 4/4/2025 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers



# April 1... Management

If exceptionally dry,  
reduce stocking  
rates 10-20% cool  
season rangeland

Inventory all cattle  
& feed resources-  
what can go first?

Cull late calvers,  
opens

Keep smaller AU's:  
heifers vs pairs

Pastures leases –  
evaluate drought  
clause, find more  
pasture



# April 15 to May 10... Look At

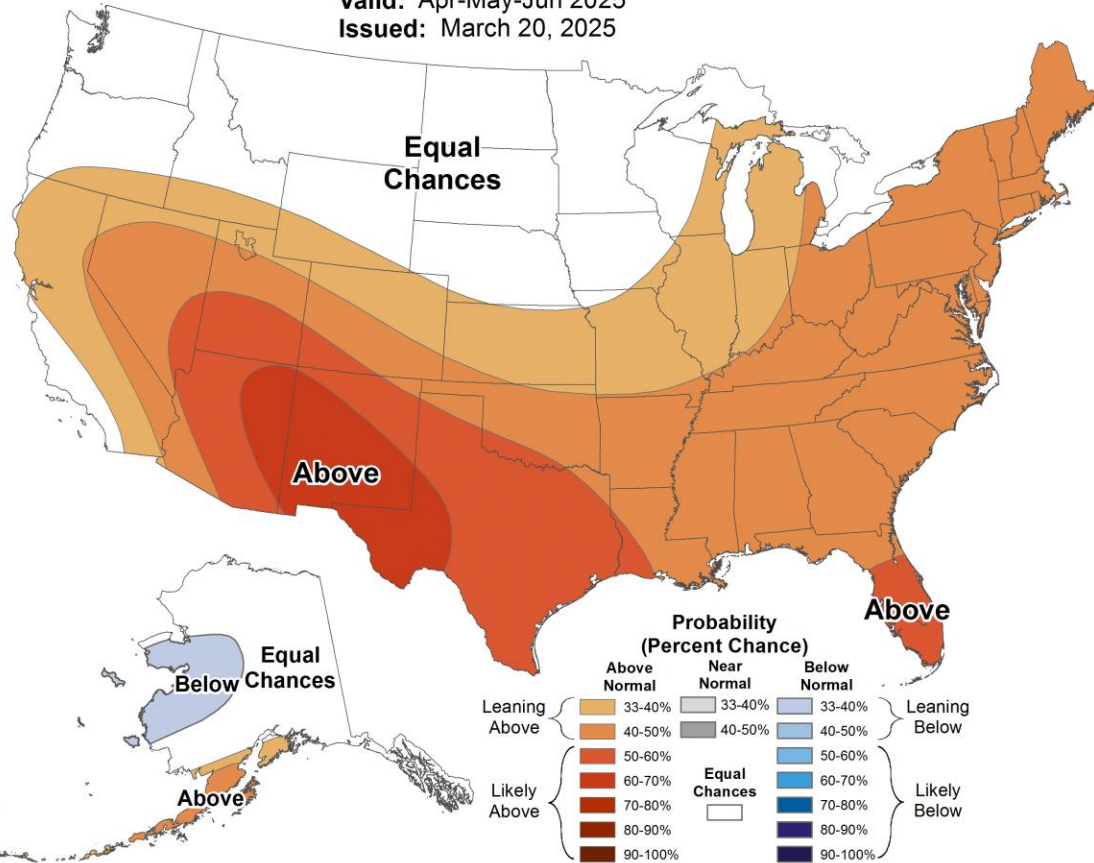
- 30-45 day forecasts
- Cool season grass green-up



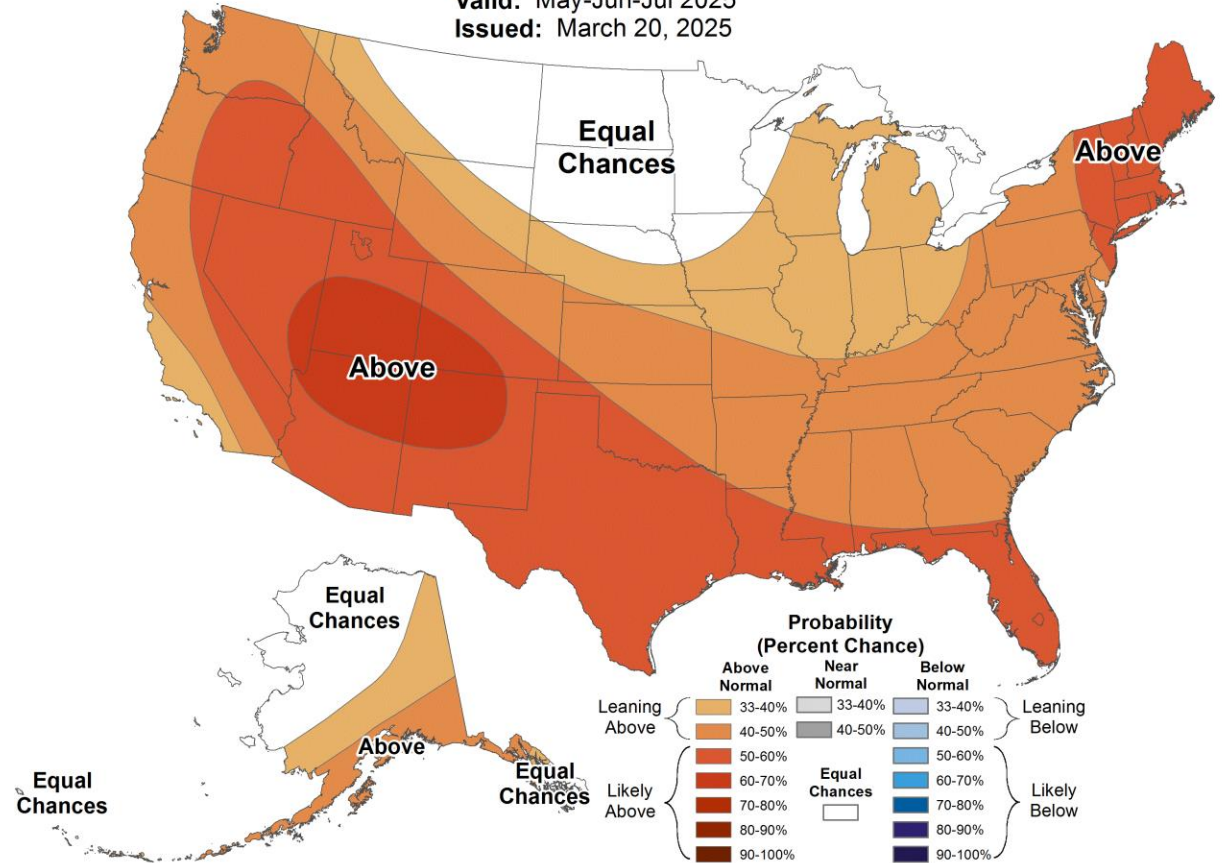




**Valid:** Apr-May-Jun 2025  
**Issued:** March 20, 2025



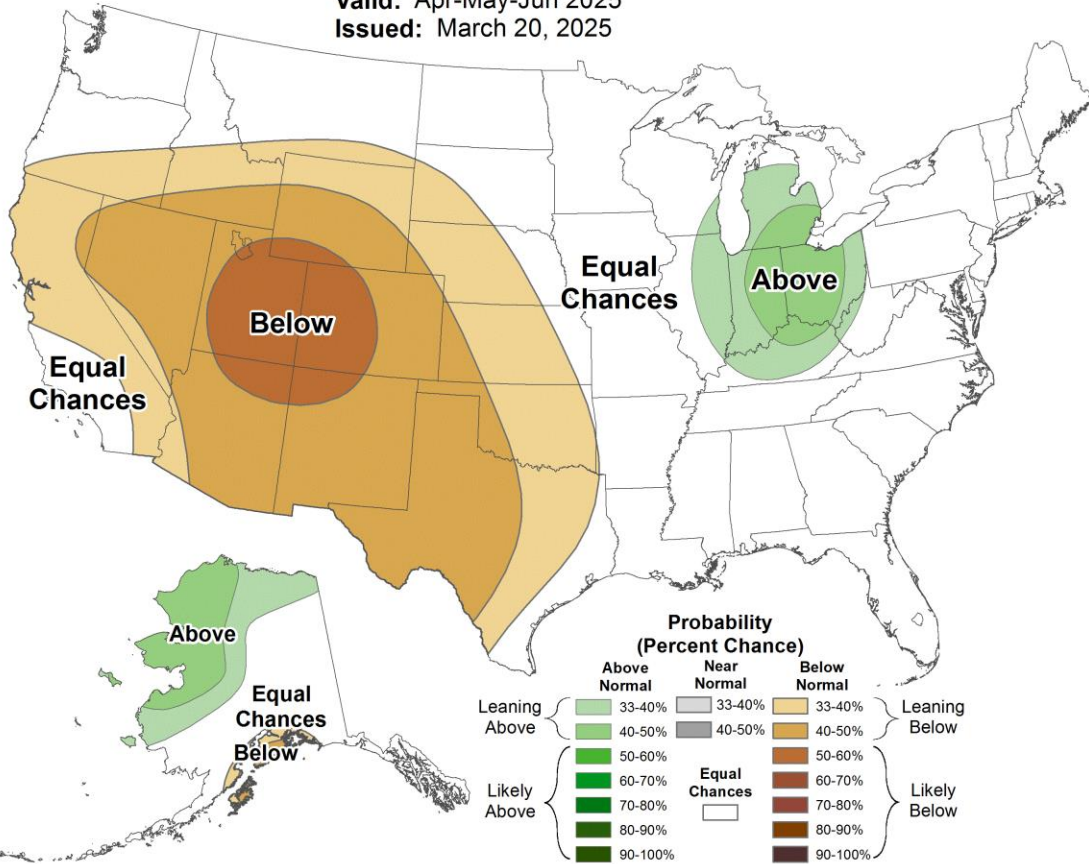
**Valid:** May-Jun-Jul 2025  
**Issued:** March 20, 2025





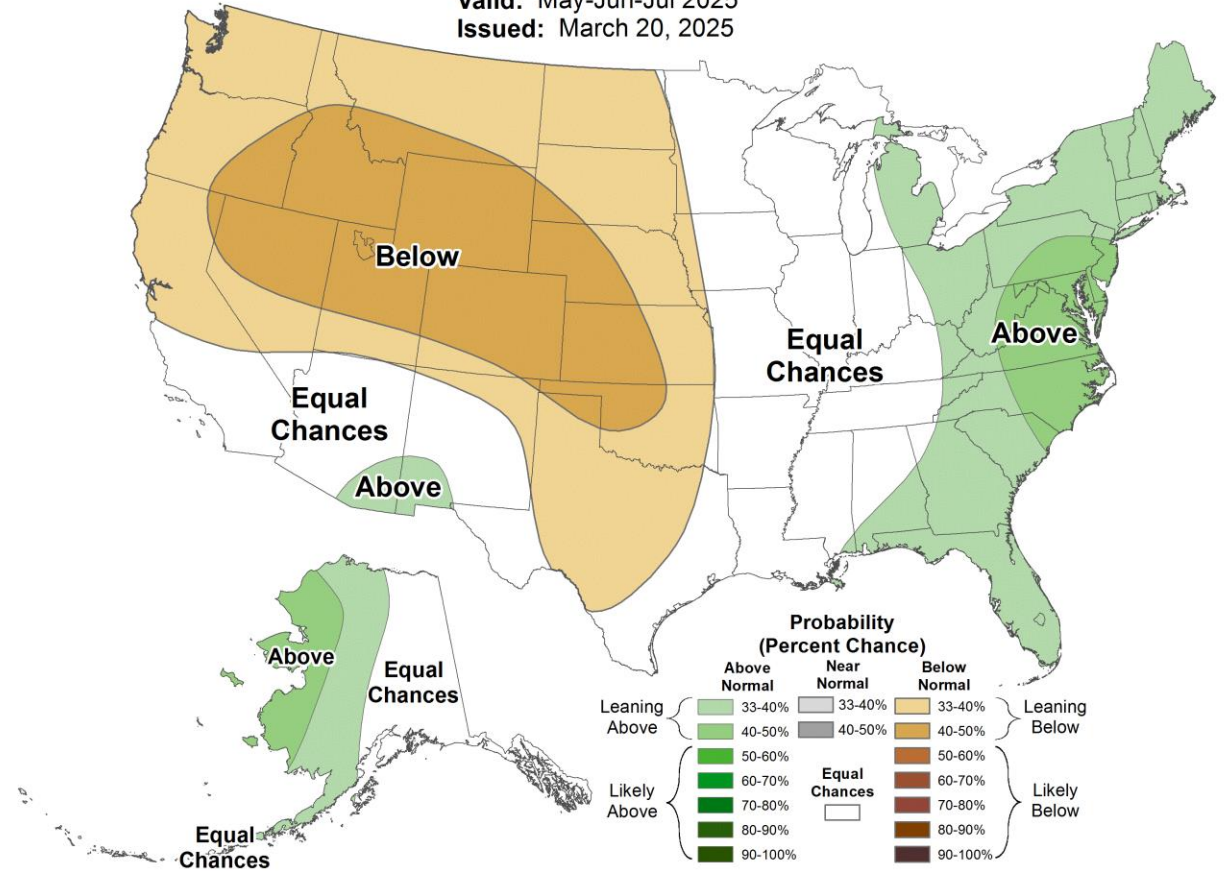
# Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

Valid: Apr-May-Jun 2025  
Issued: March 20, 2025



# Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

Valid: May-Jun-Jul 2025  
Issued: March 20, 2025





# April 15 to May 10... Management

Decrease stocking  
rate more

Cull late calvers,  
opens

Delay turn out,  
know your  
hay/feed inventory





# May 20 to June 10... Look At

- Needlegrasses finishing growth
- Wheatgrasses rapid growth window
- March-May precipitation compared to average





# May 20 to June 10... Management

Reduce stocking rates  
30-40% or more

Cull late calvers,  
opens

Shorten breeding  
season, depending  
on calving season,  
sell bulls

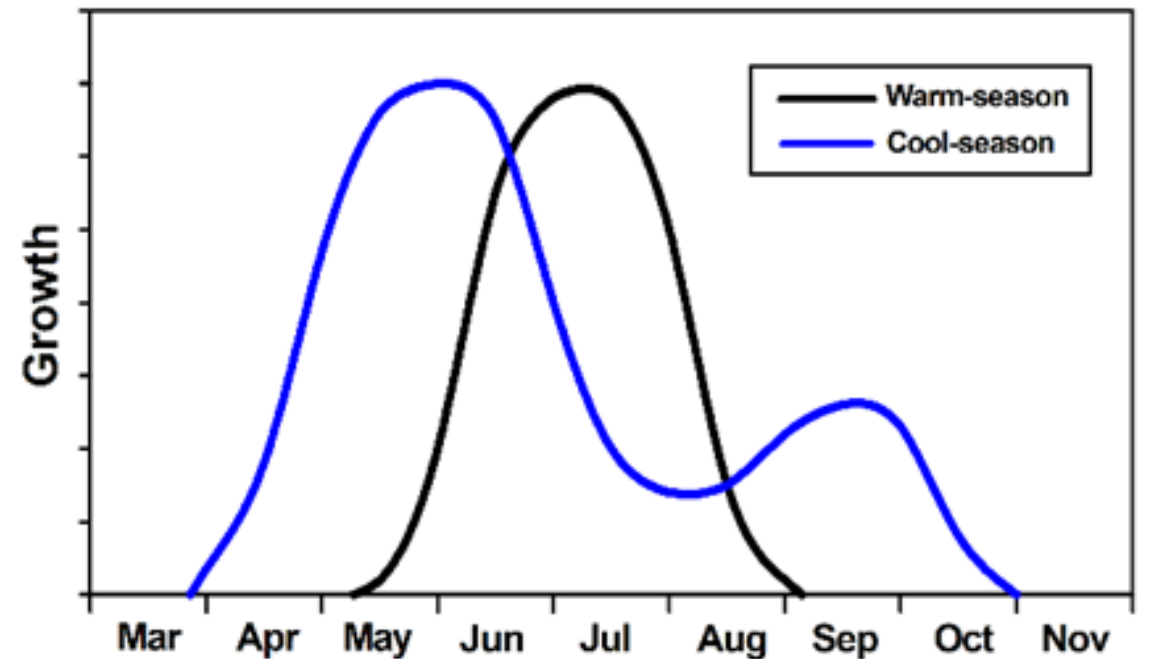
Heifers vs pairs





## June 15 to June 30... Look At

- Cool-season grass done growing, unless irrigated
- 50% of warm-season grass growth
- Rainfall after late June may benefit warm-seasons





# June 15 to June 30... Management

- Reduce stocking rates
- Shorten breeding season, sell bulls
- Preg check, cull lates & opens





# June 15 to July 15... Look At

- Precipitation and available soil moisture important for warm-season grass
- Most warm-season growth by July 15
- Some shortgrass warm-seasons may benefit from precipitation





# June 15 to July 15... Management

Reduce stocking rate;  
remove from pasture

Shorten breeding season

Cull late calvers, opens,  
bulls

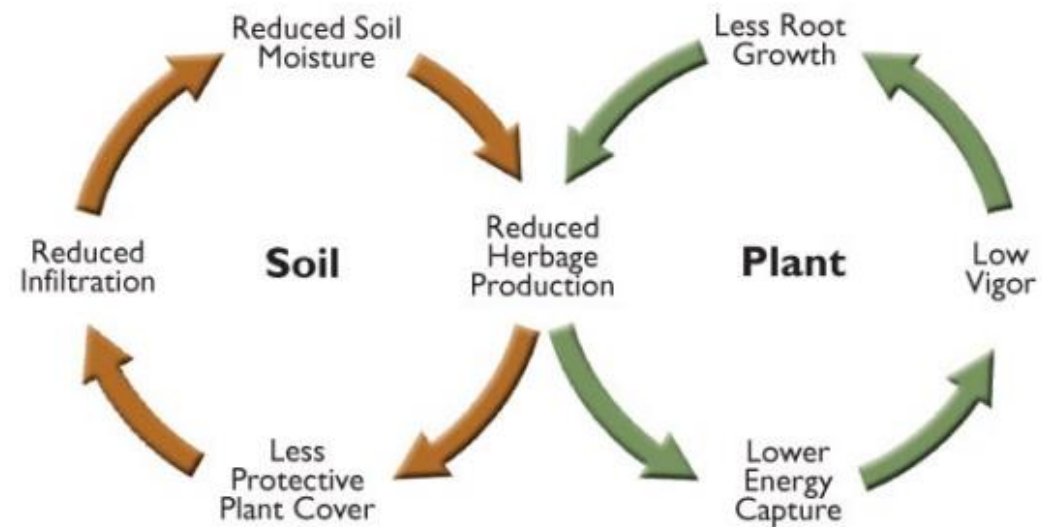
Early wean, creep feed,  
etc. (Creep feed ↓ calf  
forage consumption, but  
does not  
↓ cow milk)






# Sept 1 to Sept 15... Look At

- Cool-season pasture regrowth if adequate moisture now
- Temperature & precipitation forecasts





# Sept 1 to Sept 15... Management

Start planning for  
next year

How will drought  
affect production

Early wean/marketing  
calves

Cornstalk leases

Acquire feed

- If bringing in feed watch for weeds/invasive plants where fed
- Fescue toxicity





# Summary

Drought is in the forecast

Plan now or react later; use trigger dates to manage

To reduce stocking rates, reduce time or AU's

Be flexible



# Resources

## FSA/NRCS drought programs

- keep records
- visit w/ local office

## [GrassCast](#): Grassland Productivity Forecast

## [National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center](#)

- Short and long term precip and temp forecasts

## [NebGuide: Skillful Grazing Management on Semiarid Rangelands](#)

## [DROUGHT.UNL.EDU](#)

- [Managing Drought Risk on the Ranch](#)

## [BEEF.UNL.EDU](#)





# Contact Us

Ryan Benjamin, Valentine  
[ryan.benjamin@unl.edu](mailto:ryan.benjamin@unl.edu), 402-376-1850

T.L. Meyer, Thedford  
[tl.meyer@unl.edu](mailto:tl.meyer@unl.edu), 308-645-2267

Randy Saner, North Platte  
[randy.saner@unl.edu](mailto:randy.saner@unl.edu), 308-532-2683



# **Drought Prep for Cattle Producers**

## **Tues, April 15, 6:30PM MT**

### **Topics**

Conditions and Outlook  
Rangeland Response to Drought  
Annual Forage Options  
Summer Dry Lot Feeding Pairs  
Programs for Producers

### **Online or In-Person**

Rushville  
Scottsbluff  
Kimball  
Thedford  
O'Neill

### **More info**

[go.unl.edu/april15droughtprep](https://go.unl.edu/april15droughtprep)

or

308-235-3122

