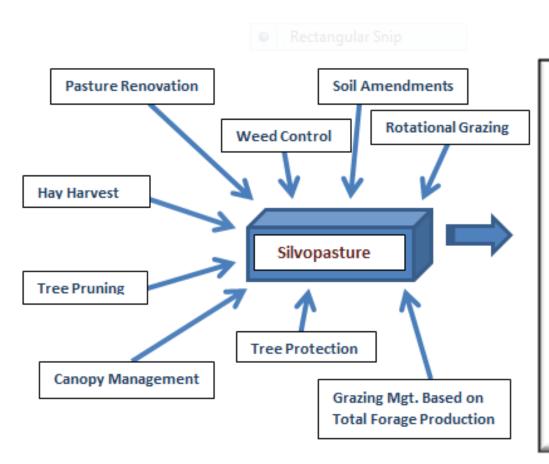


- 1. Cooler environment in summer for livestock
- 2. Wind and weather protection for livestock in winter
- 3. More diverse understory vegetation providing forage for livestock and wildlife
- 4. Reduction of property taxes in greenbelt areas
- 5. Reduced probability of catastrophic wildfires
- 6. "Open stand" of timber in grazed forest settings can be more scenic than closed canopies



Diagram #2 Inputs Benefits



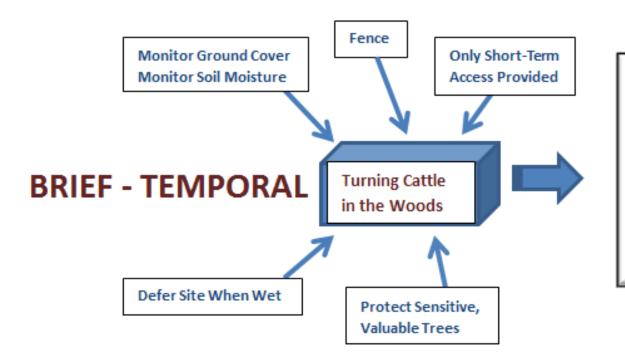
- 1. Cooler environment in summer for livestock
- 2. Shorter timber rotations due to forage fertilization and competition control
- 3. High value timber products resulting from active limb management
- 4. Shaded, cool season forage plants can be more nutritious for livestock
- 5. Diversification of income streams spreads out market risk and increases income opportunities
- 6. Greater plant nutrient uptake efficiencies – the deep tree roots coupled with pasture plant roots acquire nutrients from a greater range of the soil strata



Diagram #3

Inputs

Benefits/Effects



- 1. Cooler environment in summer for livestock
- 2. Wind and weather protection for livestock in winter
- 3. Low quality roughage available for dry cows when carefully managed
- 4. Ground cover can be maintained and serious compaction avoided if site is briefly utilized only when the soil condition is dry or frozen



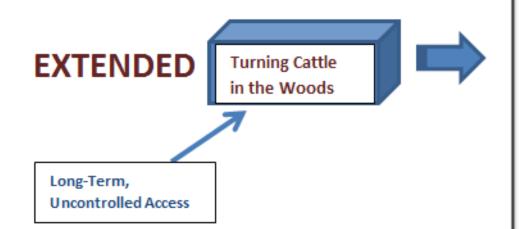




Diagram #3

Inputs

Benefits/Effects



- 1. Cooler environment in summer for livestock
- 2. Reduced timber value due to physical damage and increased tree disease due to root damage
- 3. Tree mortality (species dependent) with high density livestock stocking
- 4. Diminished or eliminated regeneration of high quality trees
- 5. Transport of pasture nutrients to forested, loafing areas
- Concentration of livestock parasites, bacteria, and disease organisms
- 7. Degraded understory and resultant increase in erosion











































