



Rotational grazing: Pipeline to water quality, soil health

South Fork Root River benefits from Fillmore County producer's WBIF-backed, NRCS-supported work to convert expired CRP enrollment into productive pasture



Minnesota NRCS
website: www.mn.nrcs.usda.gov

RUSHFORD — The rotational grazing system Carter Lee installed on 70 acres of Fillmore County bluffs is revitalizing pastureland, improving soil health and protecting the Root River, a designated trout stream.

“That piece originally was in the CRP program (Conservation Reserve Program) and when it came out, we decided we would really like to put (the land) back into perennial grass to use for grazing,” Lee said.

The need for fencing and a reliable water source led Lee to work with Dean



Thomas, a Fillmore Soil & Water Conservation District- (SWCD) based regional grazing specialist

and soil health technician. Together, they devised a plan that would support about 250 cow-calf pairs.

Top: Getting a reliable water source to a 70-acre blufftop site in Fillmore County was key to an NRCS-supported, Watershed-Based Implementation Funding-backed rotational grazing plan. Cattle drank from one of the 1,300-gallon tire tanks. Concrete pads protect the areas around the tanks. **Above:** Fillmore SWCD-based regional grazing specialist Dean Thomas reviewed plans with landowner Carter Lee in September 2023. In fall 2024, they were working on another EQIP-supported project with 14-plus miles of fencing. **Photo Credits:** Ann Wessel, BWSR



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**Watershed-Based
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The result: a 568-foot-deep well, a pumping station powered by electricity, and pipes that carry water to one 11,500-gallon grain bin sheet tank and four 1,300-gallon tire tanks. Nearly 3 miles of high-tensile fencing encloses the pasture and divides the paddocks.

Rochester-based USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) engineering technician Charlie Blackburn helped to design the water lines. Fillmore County-based NRCS District Conservationist Jessica Bronson and Fillmore SWCD Administrator Riley Buley secured funding.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) assistance from NRCS and Watershed-Based Implementation Funding (WBIF) from the Root River One Watershed, One Plan

“ By grazing it you’re going to rejuvenate the soil. In the southeast, we’ve got a lot of state land. ... We’d like to be able to utilize it for grazing as a management tool instead of just relying on burns. ”

— Dean Thomas, regional grazing specialist

partnership supported the project.

“With big projects like this, EQIP alone would have covered maybe 40% and (that’s) not feasible. So that’s the benefit of having the One Watershed, One Plan money,” Thomas said. Together, EQIP and WBIF cover 90% of grazing systems’ cost. Landowners pay the balance. Lee did additional work on his own.

Thomas, who is now employed by the SE SWCD Technical Support Joint Powers Board (Technical Service Area 7), explained how

rotational grazing aligns with watershed goals.

“If we don’t have cattle on the landscape it’s going to be row crops. And there’s a lot of land in southeastern Minnesota that shouldn’t have row crops — that should be in some kind of pasture or hay. The more we can manage the grasses we’ve got, maybe that’ll keep the cattle on the land and produce forage and also help with resource concerns,” Thomas said.

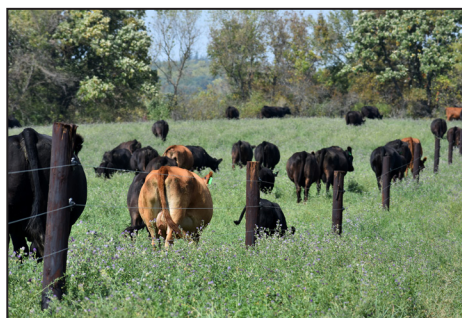
“If we’ve got cattle on the land, (by) managing the grasses we’re going to promote soil health, we’re

Thomas put into perspective the size of a newly installed, 11,500-gallon grain bin sheet tank, the only water source for cattle grazing within the adjacent state wildlife management area.

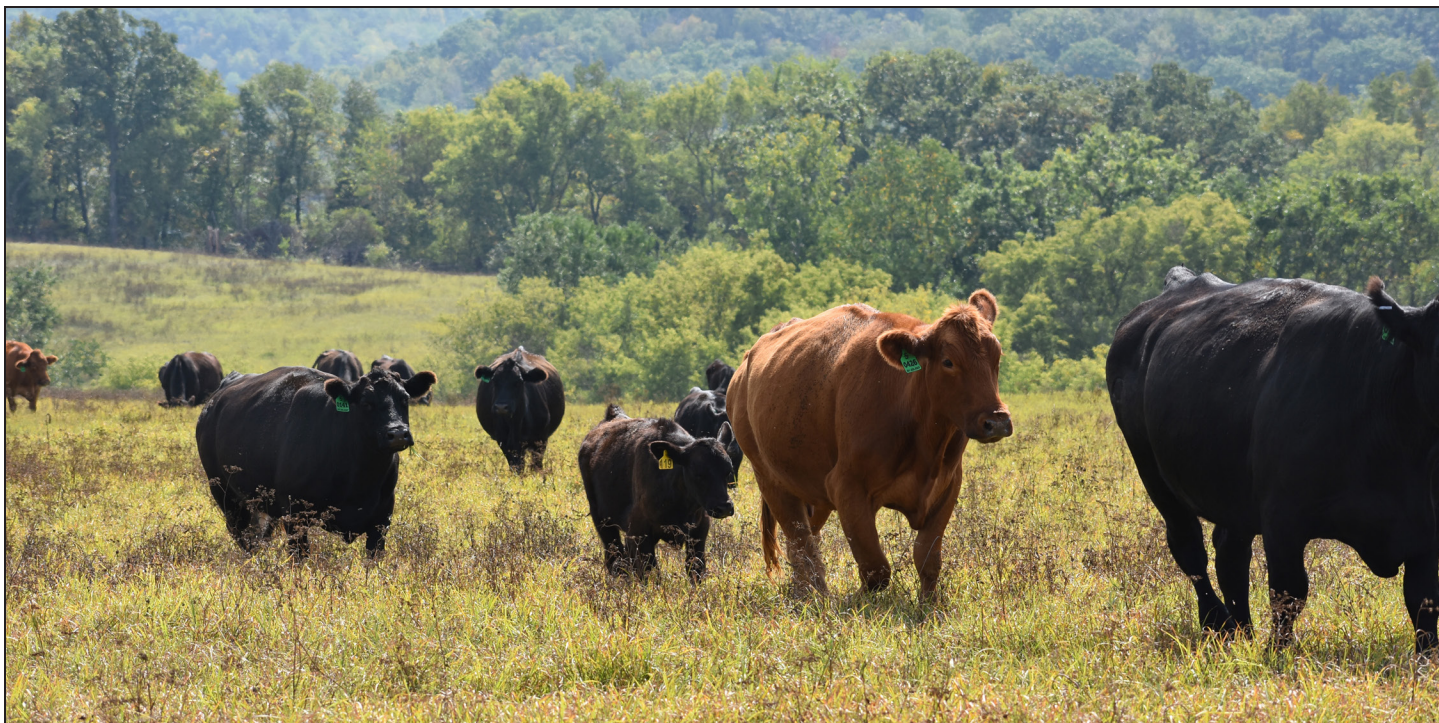
going to promote water quality,” Thomas said.

Rotational grazing improves soil health by allowing regrowth and more well-developed root systems. Healthier plants pull in more nutrients and hold more water. Rotationally grazed animals distribute manure more evenly.

Deep roots and dense, perennial cover also curb wind and water erosion. That benefits water quality by helping to keep sediment and the pollutants it carries out of streams, rivers and lakes. The 70-acre site drains to the South Branch Root River, which eventually flows to the



An electricity-powered pumping station, **left**, a 568-foot-deep well and pipes that carry water to tanks are among the elements that made rotational grazing possible on 70 acres in Fillmore County, **middle**. Enclosing the pasture and dividing the paddocks took nearly 3 miles of high-tensile fencing.



Mississippi River.

A sixth-generation farmer, Lee took over his grandparents' operation about 10 years ago. Farming skipped a generation; Lee grew up in a Twin Cities suburb but spent summers working with his grandparents.

Over the years, he had expanded rotational grazing to other expiring CRP enrollments. On the home farm, which includes the 70-acre site, Lee aims to consolidate the herd and graze each pasture for a shorter time.

The grain bin sheet tank provides the only water source for cattle grazing on grassland within the adjacent Choice State Wildlife Management Area (WMA). Lee worked with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources on an agreement where, in lieu of a lease, he inter-seeded a summer annual mix on the WMA. Each year, he'll leave one-third of it ungrazed to feed over-wintering wildlife. He is swath-grazing the rest, turning the cattle out onto swaths of sorghum-

sudangrass and pearl millet mowed just before the first big snowfall.

Within the past few years, he has converted some corn and soybean fields to pastureland by planting summer annuals that can be grazed three or four times a season.

"It is a business, and it has to remain profitable. But I think we're trying to do it with low inputs and being regenerative and trying to be mindful of conservation and the environment that we're in," Lee said. "It's an ecosystem that involves a lot of creeks and the river. ... We're trying to preserve it and manage it in a way that is sustainable, both economically and from a conservation aspect."

Seeding tillable acreage into pasture was a turning point.

"We started looking at things differently, not that we needed to farm everything, but we could still make a profit

The rotational grazing project was designed for 250 cow-calf pairs.



Natural Resources Conservation Service

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by grazing cattle on some of these acres that were maybe more prone to leaching pesticides or fertilizer into the river," Lee said.

Fall-seeded winter rye is grazed in the spring, and then seeded into a 10-species summer annual mix — including sorghum, millet, sunflowers and brassicas — that is grazed twice during the summer before being planted back to winter rye.

Elsewhere, Lee has planted pearl millet and sorghum-sudangrass in May to stockpile for winter swath-grazing. Early spring seeded oats and peas provide winter

feed for feeder calves.

"We're just trying to (orient) the acres that are not in permanent grass towards our livestock. It's also reducing our need for commercial fertilizers, for pesticides and insecticides, which we're pretty conscientious about in that area because of the South Fork of the (Root) River and other smaller tributaries. We're trying to be sensitive to what we're applying in and around those watersheds."

In fall 2024, Lee was working with Thomas on another EQIP-supported rotational grazing plan. It involved 14-plus miles of high-tensile perimeter and interior fencing; four wells, pumping plants and pressure tanks; nearly 1.3 mile of deep-buried pipeline and just over 2.5 miles of surface pipeline; three 11,500-gallon grain bin sheet tanks with concrete pads; four 5,200-gallon grain bin sheet tanks with concrete pads; four 1,300-gallon tire tanks and 11 1,000-gallon tire tanks with concrete pads; and 44 acres of brush management.



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