



DROUGHT DISASTER LIVESTOCK WATER SUPPLY PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

NDAC, Section 89-11 provides the State Water Commission the ability to provide cost-share assistance to livestock producers with water supply shortages caused by drought.

Eligible livestock producers in drought proclamation counties may qualify for up to \$4,500 in cost-share assistance, for up to three projects, on the following items:

- New water wells,
- New rural water system connections,
- New pipeline extensions, pasture taps, and associated works,
- Labor, materials, and equipment rentals for work completed by the producer to develop new water supply projects.

The following counties are eligible to receive cost-share assistance at this time: Adams, Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Burleigh, Cavalier, Dickey, Divide, Dunn, Eddie, Emmons, Foster, Golden Valley, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Rolette, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Williams.



Cost-share payments made through this program can be considered taxable income. Successful applicants will need to submit IRS Form W-9 upon completion of their projects before program reimbursement can be made.

For more information on the Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Project Assistance Program, or help with the application process, please contact the Planning and Education Division at (701) 328-4989, or [e-mail. swc@nd.gov](mailto:swc@nd.gov)



Grazing Too Early Can Decrease Forage Production, Warns NDSU Specialist

Turning livestock out on grass too early can have long-term impacts on grasslands.

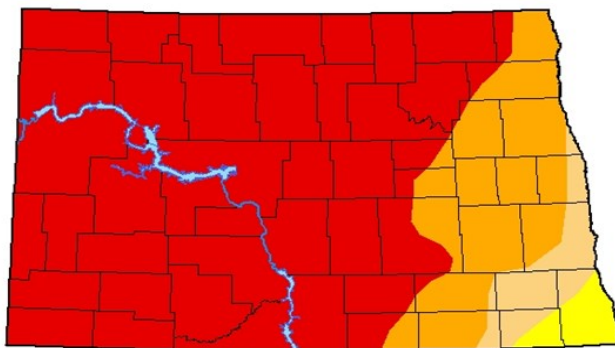
With the goofy dry winter and now sporadic snowfall, many producers are looking to turn livestock out on pasture for a quick fix with calving. Early turnout can have season long effects on the production of your pastures. “Grazing forage too early in the spring can be costly in terms of total forage production during the entire grazing season,”. “Grazing before grass plants reach the grazing readiness phase causes as much as a 60% reduction in herbage production, which can reduce stocking rate and animal performance.”

The timing of grazing readiness depends on a number of factors, including the species of grass, available moisture, weather and past management. As a result of these factors, the exact timing of grazing readiness can vary across a state and from pasture to pasture.

“Grazing readiness for most domesticated pasture is at the three-leaf stage, whereas grazing readiness for most native range grasses is the 3 1/2-leaf stage.” In North Dakota, most cool-season native range grasses typically reach grazing readiness in mid- to late May, which is the recommended time to begin grazing native range. Domesticated grass pastures, such as crested wheatgrass and smooth brome, reach grazing readiness two to four weeks earlier than native range, permitting grazing in late April to early May.

“It is important to monitor grazing readiness of your pastures prior to turnout,” she says. “Because of the ecological and economic impacts of grazing native rangeland prior to grazing readiness, the rangeland may take years to recover if livestock are allowed to overgraze for many years in a row.”

U.S. Drought Monitor North Dakota



April 13, 2021
(Released Thursday, Apr. 15, 2021)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	97.84	93.04	75.85	0.00
Last Week 04-06-2021	0.00	100.00	100.00	94.28	70.30	0.00
3 Months Ago 01-12-2021	0.00	100.00	85.12	62.37	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-29-2020	0.00	100.00	83.68	59.44	6.82	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-29-2020	15.13	84.87	51.84	13.94	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 04-14-2020	94.68	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:
 None (white) D2 Severe Drought (red)
 D0 Abnormally Dry (yellow) D3 Extreme Drought (dark red)
 D1 Moderate Drought (orange) D4 Exceptional Drought (black)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:
Deborah Bathke
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Producers in counties currently within D3 will be eligible for the Livestock Forage Program (LFP) through FSA effective April 15th. Producers must complete acreage reports early for this program. More information on this and other programs can be found at:

<https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/drought/livestock/government-programs/government-programs>.

A press release from FSA is expected to go out soon.

- Producers that are transporting water to livestock due to drought or have lost mechanical feed, such as hay, due to wildfires may be eligible for assistance through the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP).
- Producers that have had fences damaged by wildfire may be eligible for the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), which provides up to 75% cost-share.
- Agents in the livestock water quality program have documented potentially lethal levels of TDS and Sulfates in waters in western ND. A producer in Williams County lost 6 head due to toxic water.



MOUNTRAIL COUNTY WEED CONTROL GOPHER BAIT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

1 LB.

4LB.

45 LB.



Brats & Polish Sausage Making Class

Learn the Basics of Brats/Polish Sausage

Presented by Mountrail County Ag Agency

This Hands-On Class Includes:

Information on Smoking, Seasonings, Recipes, Etc.

Presented By: Jim Hennessy, Mountrail County Agent

Enjoy healthy and wholesome brats/polish sausage you can make at home!

APRIL 28, 2021
6:30PM – 9:00PM
Mountrail County
South Complex
8103 61st St NW,
Stanley, ND

Cost is \$20

**You Get to Keep What
You Make!**

**Must Pre-Register &
Pre-Pay to Participate**

Give us a call to sign up! 701-628-2835 #2



<https://www.facebook.com/MCAgAgency>

MINIMUM GERMINATION TEMPERATURES OF CROPS & COMMON WEEDS

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Min. Temp</u>
Hard Red Spring Wheat	40 degrees F
Durum Wheat	40 degrees F
Barley	40 degrees F
Oats	45 degrees F
Potatoes	45 degrees F
Flax	48 degrees F
Corn	50 degrees F
Sunflower	45 degrees F
Sugarbeets	40 degrees F
Dry Edible Beans	55 degrees F
Soybeans	50 degrees F
Alfalfa & Legumes	50 degrees F
Kochia	35 degrees F
Redroot Pigweed	50 degrees F
Foxtail (Pigeongrass)	50 degrees F
Wild Oats	40 degrees F
Wild Mustard	40 degrees F
Wild Buckwheat	40 degrees F

