

This Agreement is between Mr. Grass Whisperer(lessee) and Mr. & Mrs. Green (owners), their heirs and assigns, for the rental of farmland at 150 Greenway Rd.. Clover, NY 00000, Town of Forage, Poly County. The said property encompasses approximately 208 acres of pastureland. This agreement is for 5 years from Jan. 2005 to Jan. 2010 and the rent is paid as follows:

yr.2005	yr.2006	yr.2007	yr.2008	yr2009
\$1500	\$1500	\$1500	\$1500	\$1700

Rent will be paid monthly June through October in five installments of one fifth the yearly total or may be pre-paid at any time.

The Greens agree to supply water for the animals and electricity for a fence charger.

Any permanent improvements made by lessee such as fencing and land improvement will remain after the rental agreement ends and becomes the property of the Greens.

Lessee will use the said acres for grazing livestock in a managed rotational grazing system.

The Greens have the right to sell some or all of the land during this agreement. If a sale occurs, lessee has the right to use the land during that year's duration. If the fence lines must be moved, lessee will be compensated for the change at that time.

The parties agree to reevaluate this contract at the end of each grazing season to insure mutual goals will be met the following year.

This agreement will not be binding in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as injury or death of one of the principles or a loss of livestock market or a mutual consent to dissolve this relationship.

Lessee agrees to provide all personal and business information required in support of the owners' agricultural assessment applications.

I, _____, agree to lease _____ farm which consists of xx acres and is located in _____, New York. The address/legal description of the farm is _____address here____. The lease will begin when cattle are placed on the farm. The lease will be effective until December 31, 2012.

The rent will include water, electricity, use of the corral, and will be payable at the end of every month. The lessee will keep the landowner informed of stock numbers and when/if they change. If livestock should only be on the farm for a portion of the month, it will be written on paper when they arrived and will be charged a prorated amount. The rent payment structure is below:

Pounds	Rent Due
0-249	\$0/head/month
250-499	\$5/head/month
500-749	\$10/head/month
> 750	\$15/head/month

The landowner is responsible for repairing and maintaining the existing perimeter fence when damaged by acts of nature. The lessee is responsible for repairing the fence in the advent of damage from his livestock. The lessee is responsible for an additional fencing.

The landowner is responsible for repairing and maintaining the existing watering system unless damaged by the lessee's livestock. The lessee is responsible for any additional water line and watering troughs.

The landowner understands that the lessee will manage the property with Holistic High Density Grazing. The landowner will not mow, cut, or use any other type of mechanical harvesting to reduce the height of the grass without the lessee's permission in writing.

The lessee will be allowed to have chickens on the property for his personal use.

Lessee Signature _____ Date _____

Landowner Signature _____ Date _____

Contract Grazing Agreement

This contract is for the purpose of custom grazing heifers belonging to _____ (referred to as "owner") on property belonging to or leased by _____ (referred to as "grazier"). This contract takes effect upon the signing date and remains in effect until all the heifers are redelivered to owners.

1. Owner will send grazier XX head of approx. XXX lb. average weight heifers on 6/14/2012 and pick them up by (date: month/year) _____, dependent on pasture and weather conditions.
2. Cattle owner will make monthly payments of \$1050-1085 (depending on 30 or 31 days/month) to grazier to be paid by the 1st of each month beginning in July and through October. Balance of payment is due within 10 days of cattle redelivery date. Grazing rate will be \$1/hd/day.
3. Grazer agrees to provide adequate feed solely as pasture for owner's animals through end of October, except in a situation of severe drought.
4. If a severe drought is developing, the grazier will notify the owner. The owner may either remove the heifers or provide feed to get through the drought. Feed costs will be deducted from the grazing payments above (paragraph 2).
5. Owner will administer any vaccines prior to arrival and provide the grazier any external parasite control he wishes to be used.
6. Grazer will administer external parasite controls with his facilities if requested.
7. Owner to provide mineral if he desires it to be fed. Salt will be provided by the grazier.
8. Owner will pay for any veterinarian costs, antibiotics administered, and all ancillary expenses throughout the grazing period. If for some reason grazier must supply additional labor above and beyond normal animal care, it will be billed at \$15/hr.
9. Owner will pay for all shipping, scale fees, and any buyers or sellers fee.
10. Owner will pickup any heifer considered wild, chronically sick, or not maintaining the habits of the group.
11. Owner will be able to pick up the cattle at any time if he feels they are not being taken care of.
12. Owner will acquire an insurance policy on the cattle covering fire, lightning, wind, and storm, or be responsible for loss due to the same.
13. Owner will acquire an insurance policy on the cattle covering theft, vandalism and liability, or be responsible for loss due to the same.
14. Owner agrees to assume all legal responsibility as owner of the animals and will not hold the grazier liable for any injury or death loss to the animals, except those due to negligence on the part of the grazier.
15. Grazer will provide the receiving facilities, treating chute, sick pen facilities, feeding equipment, grazing pastures, and shipping facilities.
16. Graziers goal will be to put 1.5 lbs or more of gain per day on each heifer.
17. Grazer, or individuals under the supervision of grazier, will personally care for the animals on a daily basis and will not contract the work out to another party.
18. In the event that the owner is unable to make payments due and owing to the graziers, then the grazier may hand pick heifers from the owner's herd and retain ownership of some to the dollar value required to cover the past due account. Value of heifers will be determined by actual value at the time of transfer of ownership from owner to grazier.
19. If a situation arises which owner and grazier cannot agree upon the disagreement will be refereed/arbitrated with a third party mutually chosen by each of owner and grazier.

Responsibilities to be defined in a Contract Heifer Raising Agreement

Items which must be spelled out in writing include:

- How animals are identified.
- Pre-arrival treatment or conditioning required (perhaps a minimum health standard to protect other livestock at the facility, dehorned before arrival).
- Transportation in and out, who arranges, who pays.

Insurance coverage, who provides, what perils, how is uninsured loss dealt with.

- Age and or stage of gestation at departure.
- Growth rate expected, how defined, how monitored, penalty if not achieved.
- Heat detection, what systems are used and what is success rate, is there a plan for problem heifers (ex. Prostaglandin if not bred by x months), who pays for problem resolution.
- Insemination, what age or size at first service (Holstein example, breed first heat after 13 months, 131 cm and 360 Kg), who does, who pays, how are repeats dealt with.
- Semen, who selects sire, who pays.
- Pregnancy checking, done when, who pays.
- Vaccinations, what, when, who does the work, who pays.
- Parasite control program, what, when, who does the work, who pays.
- Hoof trimming, what, when, how is need determined, who does it, who pays.
- Non-routine health care for sick animals, who does what, who pays.
- Death losses, who pays (common suggestion is if owner loses calf, feeder refunds all raising costs).
- Access to animal for other procedures such as embryo transfer (ET) work, display for sale, how arranged, notice required.
- Access by owner to view heifers and monitor program (Sunday afternoon inspections are a major time commitment and infringement on weekend privacy according to experienced custom feeders).
- Notice required for either party to terminate agreement.
- Rate of payment for custom feeding services, are arrival and departure dates included, what costs in addition to feed, bedding, utilities, labor and housing are included.
- Frequency of billing and time frame within payment is due.
- How and when can rates be adjusted or renegotiated (notice given, new rates for new animals only or all animals etc.).
- Method used to arbitrate disputes.

Other Things You Might Ask About Include:

- Who else has heifers in facility and on what terms are new clients added.
- Feed, who supplies, what quality, how tested and balanced, are there nutritional consultants used.
- Bedding, who supplies and what is used.
- ***A. Fay Benson is a Small Dairy Support Specialist with in Cornell University Cooperative Extension's South Central NY Regional Team in Cortland, NY. He may be reached at 607-753-5213 or by email at afb3@cornell.edu.***

Economics

The first thing most producers always ask me is what we charge for custom grazing. Others want to know how many cattle we can run on an irrigated pivot or how profit levels with grass stack up against the most popular crop grown in our region, which is corn. I believe most people are skeptical of what we are doing. After all, we took highly productive corn ground and turned it into a pasture! The answers to the questions above are not that simple because there are so many variables that need to be factored in. This is no different than other types of farming. It will also vary greatly from farm to farm. However, I will state that in general grass farming potentially is much more profitable than raising commodity grain crops. Inputs can be greatly reduced, particularly machinery, chemical, and seed costs. Ironically, I believe that the reduction in machinery needs is what keeps many a young farmer from considering grass based farming. We live in an era where he who drives the biggest equipment and farms the most acres wins, or at least develops a certain perceived status level. With harvesting a crop I realize there is no glory in moving poly-wire fences when compared to driving a \$300,000 combine. But considering the differences in payments and depreciation on large machinery vs. portable fencing material, it would behoove many farmers to consider a grazing operation.

When it comes to grass finishing on a custom basis you are basically providing a service to someone who is retaining ownership on their cattle. They have hired you to finish their cattle for them which is already commonplace in the feedlot industry. From this standpoint grass finishing is very similar. This is why we have evolved to our current pricing structure where we charge the customer for the feed the animal eats and our management and whatever other inputs are used. We have used other methods such as a cost of gain basis, set daily fees, etc. but our current formula has worked best for us. After all, there are good reasons why the feedlot industry does not use the previously used methods and the same pitfalls apply to a grass finishing situation. If you can convince a feedlot to feed your cattle using a cost of gain charge I would consider you exceptional at the art of persuasion. Keep in mind that some potential customers will tell you that they have great cattle that have done well in the feedlot or even on grass. The cattle may have been linear measured, ultrasounded, or given the stamp of approval and forward contracted with a grass fed beef company. They may be using the best grass type bulls from a reputable producer. Even so, we have found that none of these things in themselves guarantee much predictability when it comes to gain. The only real predictor of gain performance will come from cattle that you are raising on your own farm at the same location as your finishing operation. The next best situation would be cattle that were raised in close proximity to your operation under similar management styles. Any time you take animals and put them in a different environment there will be an adaptation period which usually includes stress that starts with the truck ride to their new location. This can adversely affect performance even with the best genetics.

In general we will get about 1.75 to 2.25 lbs. ADG on large groups of cattle over a 180-200 day grazing period. This will include an adaptation period, summer slump, high heat and humidity and other adverse conditions. We get our best gains in late spring/early summer and in the fall. There can be a wide range of performance within any group of cattle. We have seen some cattle gain 3.5 lbs while others gained 1/2 lb. Sometimes you may hear of people who boast of high ADG values but many of these should be treated with skepticism. High gains can certainly be achieved under the right conditions but usually this is a short term scenario and/or with certain small select groups of livestock that were already adapted. What really matters is how the animal performs over the long haul, from weaning time until it has reached a finished weight. Some farmers cannot resist the temptation to add to their yield or gain figures. While boasting to your peers, 220 bu/acre sounds so much better than the 195 bu./acre actual yield. But surely graziers would not fall to such temptations.

Our pricing formula for grass finishing is as follows:

(weight of the animal) X (forage intake) X (forage price) + daily mgmt. fee

Here is an example:

A 700 lb. steer consuming 3% of his bodyweight in forage valued at \$65/ton with a 15 cent/head daily management fee would cost:

700 X .03 = 21 lbs. X 3.25 cents = 68.25 + 15 cents = 83.25 cents daily charge.

These are some actual values that we will be using for the 2007 grazing season. The advantage of this formula is flexibility. The animal can be re-weighed at any given interval to adjust for an increase in bodyweight which will change the consumption value. We generally do this every 90 days. We also change the values depending on the season. We have two seasons for this formula, the growing season (summer) and the dormant season (winter). During the winter season (November-March) our forage price and management fee will increase because we are feeding stockpiled forages and/or hay and management becomes more difficult and costly through Nebraska winters. The forage cost is generally based on current local hay prices. This formula is fair for both parties and the customer gets what they pay for. Even though we do not guarantee gains there is a built in incentive for us to manage the cattle for optimum performance. If they are gaining we will be able to increase the daily fee accordingly when the cattle are re-weighed and increase the bodyweight value. Good performance also assures repeat customers.

We know that it costs us a lot more to put gain on a 1000 lb. animal than it does on a 700 lb. animal. Since we can put gain on cheaper with the lighter animals, we can pass along that savings to the customer. On the other hand they will have to pay more for the added cost of gain with the heavier animal. We used to charge based on per pound a gain. Unless you adjust for bodyweight this method works great for light cattle but you lose money if you have the cattle until they are finished. This can lead to an open invitation for people to bring you heavy cattle towards the end of the grazing season for you to finish after they have put cheap gain on themselves. We have also had grass fed companies keep us in a holding pattern with cattle grazing that are already finished, simply because they aren't ready for the meat. We call this live animal storage. You may hold the cattle for weeks with very little gain while they are consuming large amounts of your forage. Our formula alleviates this problem because they are paying for that forage and your labor so you are fairly compensated for this storage fee.

This winter our forage value was \$110/ton and the management fee was 25 cents/day. Therefore wintering a 1000 lb. grass fed steer would cost :

$$100 \times .03 \times 5.5 \text{ cents} + 25 \text{ cents} = \$1.90/\text{day}$$

This is not cheap! But if you think it is unreasonable, then you need to take a group of heavy steers through a Nebraska winter on forage alone and you will find out what it costs and the work involved. I realize that you can get custom grazing contracts for cows on grain residues through the winter here in Nebraska for 50 cents/day with full care. However stockpiling grass and hay feeding while trying to fatten an animal is a whole different situation. Because of reduced gains through Nebraska winters, most years it is probably not be economically feasible to do this. There are several ways to reduce this problem. One is to have the animals finished before they go through that second winter at a heavy weight. This may mean adjusting calving periods and changing genetics. The cattle owner should also demand a higher premium for cattle finished and delivered during the winter months.

Typically there is a shortage of grass finished cattle during that time of the year. You may also want to consider sending the cattle south where they can graze on green forages all winter and avoid extreme cold temperatures. Feeding grass silages can also help. Although it will not reduce feed costs it can help improve animal gain which will improve your cost of gain. The solution that many have taken with wintering grass fed cattle or taking them through drought conditions has been to use grain, grain by-products, and other non-grain by-products to provide energy and improve animal performance. Without current labeling standards for grass fed beef, this is all perfectly legal even though it can be very deceiving to the consumer. I have seen some people supplement with small amounts of these products while others use them for a high percentage of the total ration. Some of these products contain starch, some do not. We have never used grain or any of these types of products on our farm for grass finishing cattle so I cannot comment on the economics of their use. Our own cattle are marketed as 100 % grass fed beef so it would be difficult for us to go this route even with custom grazed animals. It would lead to managing herds separately and animal confinement. With our move towards certified organic, there is no need to get started relying on these practices anyway. From a logistical standpoint we do not have the labor or equipment resources to make this work. We have a labor force of one, and we have no feedbunks, feedwagons or feeding facilities of any kind on the ranch. And we do not intend to acquire any of the above. I did not get into this business to run a feedlot which is what some custom finishers in the grass fed industry are doing. We also help our customers get their cattle marketed with the various contacts that I have. If we feed by-products to their cattle it would reduce the number of options we have to market the animals. Each company has its own set of standards and protocols and some do not allow any by-products. Some of these differences may be sorted out once the USDA sets their standards for "Grass Fed", but I wouldn't count on it. All other costs in addition to those included in the above formula are charged directly to the customer. This includes mineral, supplements, animal health products, trucking, brand inspection fees, and veterinary expenses.

Weighing Cattle

For all practical purposes contract grazing and grass finishing revolves around animal performance. By that I mean that the customer expects performance which is usually measured by the average daily gain (ADG) of those animals while they were in your care. Providing death loss was kept at a minimum, the customer will usually be satisfied if the cattle have gained well. With that being said, I would like to discuss the method of calculating ADG and its fallacy. Of course the equation is rather elementary, you simply divide the weight gain (or loss) by the number of days. However, let me caution you: To determine an ACCURATE ADG the period of measurement must be relatively long. I don't put much stock in ADG figures unless they are done over a period of time in excess of 90-100 days. Weighing cattle over shorter periods of time may give you some indication of performance but I would caution you from making management changes or grazing adjustments based on short term figures. You should also discourage the cattle owner from requiring their cattle to be weighed at short intervals. If they insist you should charge them extra. It will just mean more labor for you and more disruption for the cattle herd, thus reducing gains for every day that you are weighing and handling them.

We have done some comparisons that illustrate my points. In the summer of 2006 we weighed a group of cattle and then weighed them again 3 days later. Some of the cattle showed a gain of 90 lbs and some showed a loss of 70-75 pounds along with everything in between that wide range. Of course these steers were not actually gaining 30 lbs/day or losing 25 lbs/day. There is just too much variance in fill weight and hydration levels to accurately measure ADG in the short term. Even if you weigh them at the exact same time of day and in the exact same order, there is still too much room for error. A large animal can easily drink 40-80 pounds of water in just a few minutes. It can also lose a great amount of weight while it is standing around in a corral waiting to be weighed or being sorted and moved around. Even weighing cattle after 30-60 days you could easily show that they are gaining 3 lbs/day or 1 lbs./day when they are actually somewhere in the middle. If you brag to the owner that the cattle are gaining 3 lbs./day they will likely develop very high expectations that you will unlikely be able to meet over the entire length of the contract. If they think they are only gaining a pound a day they may be concerned for no reason and even take the cattle home leaving you with a lot of hay to bale! We base our management decisions on how the cattle did over the entire grazing season which for us is around 180-200 days.

Contracts & Recordkeeping

Not all producers are enthusiastic when it comes to paperwork and I'll have to admit that I fall into that category myself. However, keeping records and writing contracts are essential if you are custom grazing. Your customers are entitled to know what the expectations are and how you are managing their cattle. Communication is the key to building good relationships between yourself and the cattle owner. We encourage the customer to visit our operation and observe what we are doing.

You will need to keep a file on each customer and a grazing log. This should document what pasture and the types of forages the cattle are grazing, You may want to include forage testing results, BRIX readings, and fecal sample analysis. Documentation of when animals are treated, wormed, sprayed, poured, ultra-sounded or weighed is essential. Also give notice to the owner and document any death loss or veterinary visits. Keep receipts for all these expenses and provide copies to the customer at billing time. Generally customers are billed on a monthly basis.

The grazing contract is an integral part of the relationship between you and the customer. Obviously the contract should be one that both parties feel comfortable with and protects the interests of both sides. Generally the custom grazer will provide the contract and I highly recommend that. We have had customers that want to use their own contracts and we have declined to use them. Generally they are not in the best interest of the grazer. Keep in mind, you are providing the service and are responsible for the management of the land and your business. It's probably best if you provide your own contract. Also realize that you have no obligation to work with everyone who requests your services. It is best to work with only those that you feel comfortable with. We have turned away people because we didn't think they had realistic expectations or they had unreasonable demands. Some customers may be high maintenance and we prefer to avoid these types. We will also never compromise our integrity or risk our reputation by conforming to someone else's standards that we don't believe in.

Contracts can be simple but should be detailed in specifying the expectations of both parties. Every situation is different so you will not be able to use exactly the same contract with all your customers. Contracts should include dates of grazing period, number of head, weight of cattle, and grazing fees. It should also address issues such as drought provisions, payment schedule, death loss liability, down payments, trucking, veterinary care, treatment of sick animals, worming, fly control, vaccination records, brand inspections, health certificates, animal identification, performance records, written reports, method of weighing, shrink, insurance, supplementation, mineral program, fee adjustments, management protocols and anything else that is discussed and agreed upon.

Facilities

Livestock handling facilities should be adequate to get the job done but don't need to be elaborate or fancy. They should provide a safe work environment for you and your employees while working, sorting, loading and weighing cattle. Design paddocks and water systems that allow grazing flexibility. Continue to make improvements as time and money allows. We have a limited amount of farm machinery including some hay equipment, a no-till drill, pasture aerator, bale processor, and two tractors. The only hay we put up is from excess grass when pasture growth gets ahead of the cattle. We don't even own a livestock trailer since most farmers in the area have several and are willing to loan us one or haul livestock for us.

Grazing Management

How you manage your grazing land is the key to success. It plays a large part in determining the performance of the animal and the profitability of the farm. It's important to understand that there is not necessarily a high correlation between these objectives. In fact it is generally accepted that these two goals are somewhat antagonistic. Generally speaking the cattle owner is concerned primarily about animal performance and most notably gains. As a land manager, the grazer will best measure profitability on a per acre basis. The question becomes, how should the grazing be managed where both parties will prosper? Likely the best scenario is finding a happy medium. When finishing cattle you likely will not be able to use the highest stocking rate possible and you may not achieve the highest potential in terms of pounds/acre.

We implement management intensive grazing practices on our farm and generally move cattle daily with some groups being moved multiple times each day, depending on the situation. We try to keep grass utilization at reasonably high levels without adversely affecting animal performance to a significant degree. This is a delicate balance but using the simple rule of "taking half and leaving half" of the standing forage, we stay relatively balanced. Another strategy would be to use a leader/follower grazing plan where the leader group has highest priority in terms of achieving the best gains. You could put the animals that are in the "last finishing stage" in the lead group. This can also be done using different classes of the same species or multiple species. Labor and fencing resources will likely dictate the feasibility of this approach. Just keep in mind that grass finished cattle are considered a premium product and many of your decisions will ultimately affect the quality of the end product. And if you expect to receive a premium grazing fee for grass finishing, you need to rise to a higher level of management.

Dry matter intake is crucial to getting good gains. When grass is very lush it will be difficult for cattle to consume enough dry matter to make optimum gains. During these periods we will supplement the cattle with straw or grass hay to help them get the dry matter needed. You can determine this need by forage sampling, manure analysis, or cattle behavior. However it is probably best to make sure that cattle have access to sufficient dry matter if there is any question at all. They will generally eat as much as they need and their own desires are usually the best indicator of dry matter needs. We also observe that moving animals more often will encourage intake and multiple daily moves will optimize animal intake. This however will not negate the need for dry matter supplementation during lush periods.

Other factors that will affect gain are environmental and you have very little control over them. These include altitude, extreme temperatures, humidity, wind, rain, snow and ice. Providing shade and sufficient shelter will help some of these conditions. It is essential that you have backup plans in place for extreme conditions that you may encounter. This might include having a generator in place to pump water when all the power lines go down during an ice storm.

Disposition of both the animals and the managers will also affect performance. Try to provide a calm environment and get the animals into a consistent grazing routine. Managing your grass for high sugar content or BRIX readings will also improve the potential for gain on the animals. It is imperative that you are using the right type of grasses/forages and have a comprehensive soil fertility program to accomplish this. You will also need to develop a forage chain that will keep finishing animals on high quality forages.

The health of the animals is ultimately your responsibility. You must use common sense and manage the cattle like they are your own. This means detecting problems early and managing to prevent such problems like bloat, parasites, etc. A vaccination requirement should be written into the contract or grazing agreement. Use caution when mixing herds of animals or when running steers and heifers together. We generally try to avoid both of these practices altogether if at all possible. These conditions should be discussed with the cattle owner prior to accepting the cattle.

There are numerous resources you can utilize for input in making management decisions. We find that the best resource is forming a network with other graziers that are in the same business as you are. We have learned a lot from interacting with peers and visiting other operations. We have reciprocated with other graziers in this manner and have hosted tours and field days on our own farm. We have hosted visitors from all across the U.S. as well as several foreign countries. We have attended numerous conferences and seminars. One important lesson that we learned was this: before taking advice from any so called "expert" always ask them how many cattle they have personally finished on grass themselves. By this I mean those that are doing the day to day management of grass finishing. This will quickly weed out the theorists from those that have real world experience that might be useful to your operation.

Landowner Benefits

There are numerous benefits to the landowner when cropland is utilized as pasture when compared to more traditionally raised crops. The reason I point this out is that if you are utilizing rented or leased land to develop a grazing operation, you may need to convince the landlord of these benefits to build a working relationship that is win-win. This can be difficult if you are dealing with a landlord who is firmly entrenched in the traditions of conventional farming. If you own the land yourself, you or your heirs stand to reap the long term rewards from this type of land management. On our own farm we have noticed many benefits leading to improved land quality even in the short term.

A few of these include: an increase in water retention, a significant increase in soil organic matter, an increase in biological activity in the soil, and greater wildlife diversity. In addition we have virtually eliminated erosion which is hard to place a value on but it will save you thousands of dollars an acre in the long run. Carbon sequestration is also greater and this can now generate additional income. With a pasture based farming system you will greatly increase your growing season compared to most traditional annual crops. The grass growing season on our farm is typically March through about mid November. With corn it would be May through September although until the corn canopies in late June, you would not be maximizing energy from photosynthesis. Generally speaking these benefits will be amplified when using a management intensive grazing system and it is important for the landowner to understand this as decisions are made to improve fencing and watering systems. At Fulton Farms we are passionate about grass based farming and we know we are producing a healthier product from livestock raised on pasture. It has also enhanced the quality of our land and improved our quality of life. Our goal is to continue to build our business and give our three children the opportunity to become involved in the operation if they so desire.

Contract Grazing Website Resources

http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Custom_Grazing_Cattle

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/31566/1/26020205.pdf>

<http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/grants/e2007-11>

<http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/sites/default/files/grants/E2007-11.pdf>

<http://goatcentral.com/blobdload.pdf>

http://www.ehow.com/how_4813204_write-contract-pasture-rental.html

<http://mysare.sare.org/mySARE/ProjectReport.aspx?do=viewRept&pn=FNC93-040&y=1995&t=1> (tom grazing dairy heifers)

<http://www.slideshare.net/ElisaMendelsohn/grazing-contracts-for-livestock-9581670>

Greg Judy's books: No-Risk Ranching and Comeback Farms

