## Stocking Ratio (Over 20 acres)

## Stocking Ratio

| Pasture Type | Soil Type | CC/AU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Improved | 1 | 4 ac |
| Improved | 2 | 5 ac |
| Improved | 3 | 6 ac |
| Improved | 4 | 10 ac |
| Improved | 5 | 10 ac |
| Native | 1 | 6.5 ac |
| Native | 2 | 7.5 ac |
| Native | 3 | 11.5 ac |
| Native | 4 | 15.5 ac |
| Native | 5 | 20 ac |
| Brush | 1 | 8 ac |
| Brush | 2 | 11 ac |
| Brush | 3 | 14.5 ac |
| Brush | 4 | 40 ac |
| Brush | 5 | 40 ac |

AU: Animal Unit
CC/AU: Carrying Capacity per Animal Unit

Note: Stocking ratio method is location and pasture type sensitive and minimum animal unit is not.

The intensity standards for livestock and exotic are minimum requirements that apply only to properties that are no larger than twenty acres. Properties over twenty acres will have to refer to stocking ratio to determine how many animal units are needed. The required number of animal units can never be below the minimum requirement.

Example: A property owner has 48 acres. The property pasture type is improved and according to the soil map the has a soil type 3 . How many head of cattle does the property owner need?

48 acres $/ 6$ acres $=8$ animal units

| Animal Type | Body Weight Pounds | Head per AU (Rounded) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Beef Cattle (Cow) | 1000 | 1 |

8 animal units * 1 (Head per $A U)=8$ head of cattle

Example: A property owner has 24 acres. The property pasture type is brush and according to the soil map the has a soil type 1. How head of cattle does the property owner need?

24 acres $/ 8$ acres $=3$ animal units - This result is less than the minimum requirement.

If this example the property will still need 4 head of cattle.

