Program: Livestock Forage Interface Logic Model

Situation: Forage and Livestock management are vital to Kentucky's Agricultural economy. As livestock margins tighten, management strategies that enhance forage productivity, utilization and persistence along with efforts to optimize animal performance will improve long-term viability of forage-based livestock systems in the state.

Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes -- Impact		
	Activities	*Participation*	*Short*	*Medium*	*Long*
UK/KSU College of Ag Professionals (agents, specialists) Publications Research Information Diagnostic Centers UK Weather Center Commodity Associations (ex: Kentucky Forage & Grasslands Council, Kentucky Beef Network, Kentucky Cattleman's Assoc., etc..) State and Federal Agencies (ex: KDA, NRCS) Ag Advisory Councils Farmers/Producers	Demonstrations / Plot Trials (including hands-on training) Educational Programs Field Days and Field Walks Farm Visits Conferences Videos / Podcasts Media (ex: social media, blogs, radio, TV, newspaper, newsletters, etc.) Workshops CCA Continuing Education Agent In-Service	Farm Managers and/or Owners (and Landlords) Farm Employees Industry Representatives Agents, State and Federal Agency Representatives County Agents	Awareness of current land grant research concerning grazing management Awareness of forage variety trial information Understanding how to fill forage gaps with alternative forage species Enhance knowledge of grazing management practices for all grazing species Awareness of forage harvest, storage and feeding management to reduce losses Understanding pasture renovation and forage establishment practices Introductory level understanding of pasture ecology Identify opportunities for improving wildlife habitat with selected forages	Adopt at least one Ag Water Quality BMP for grazing livestock Implement routine soil sampling and follow soil fertility recommendations Use diagnostic services to identify pasture weeds Increased implementation of temporary fencing for managed grazing Develop a grazing plan Learn to properly calibrate and use a no-till seeder Increased openness to try alternative/improved forages for grazing/forage production Implementation of on-farm demonstrations	Enhance profit margins for livestock producers Minimize environmental impact of air, soil, or living area Improve sustainability of forage-based livestock systems Significant percentage of producers implementing managed grazing practices Greater adoption of improved/alternative forages for livestock Improved forage stands due to proper establishment practices Improved soil health and reduced erosion Increased wildlife diversity

Assumptions

Cattle margins will be less for the next few years
Continued interest in lengthening grazing and reducing hay needs
Opportunities for dual-use of cover crops for livestock/grain

External Factors

Variability in Weather (floods, droughts, etc)
Market/Trade Agreements
Socio-Economics
Lack of available equipment / seed

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