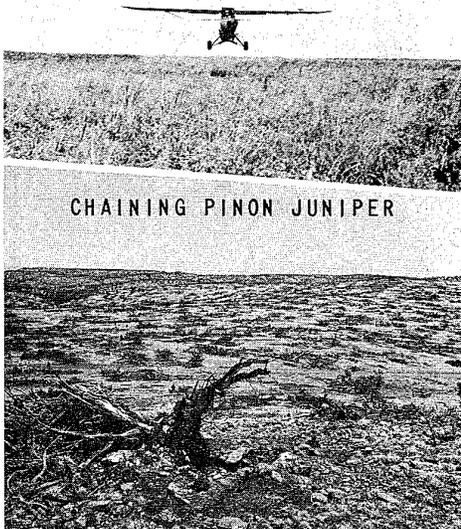
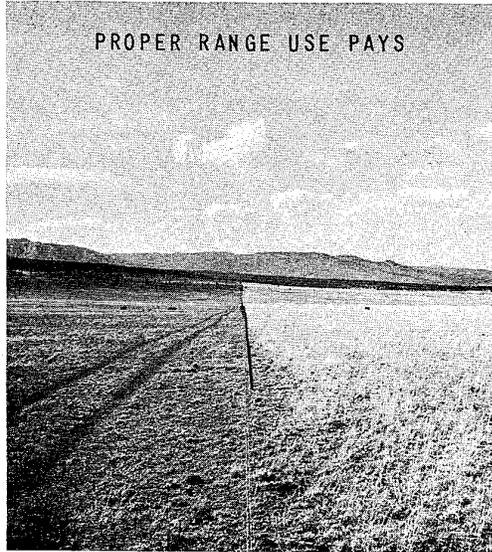


# RANGE CONSERVATION - TECHNICAL NOTES

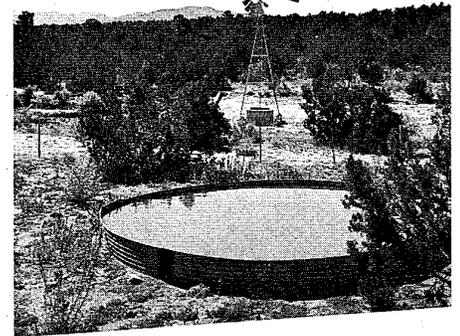
AE . CHEMICAL PLANT CONTROL



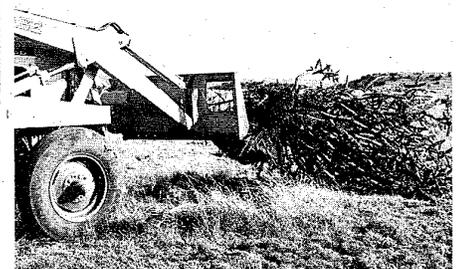
PROPER RANGE USE PAYS



GOOD LIVESTOCK WATERING



CHOLLA CONTROL



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
NEW MEXICO

NOTE NO. 47

November 12, 1971

RE: RANGE - Economics of Mesquite Control

An article in The Cattleman, Computer Brush Control, p. 140-142, (October 1971) told of the use of computer to evaluate the best program for brush control on rangeland.

Economic responses of brush control were pertinent to our planning considerations. The first infestation, up to 25 percent canopy, reduced the forage production the most. If a program of brush control is started during this period, a 12 percent gain in forage productivity was realized for each 5 percent of canopy reduction.

If the brush reaches 50 to 75 percent canopy, the rancher gains only 2 percent productivity for each 5 percent of the brush he removes.

(Our planning should lead decision makers to realize the importance of controlling mesquite while in the light infestation stage. When the mesquite reaches a dense infestation, most of the native grass seed source is lost and fewer alternatives of control methods are available.)

AO - 1 ea

Regional Range Conservationist

Adjoining States: Arizona, Colorado, Texas & Utah