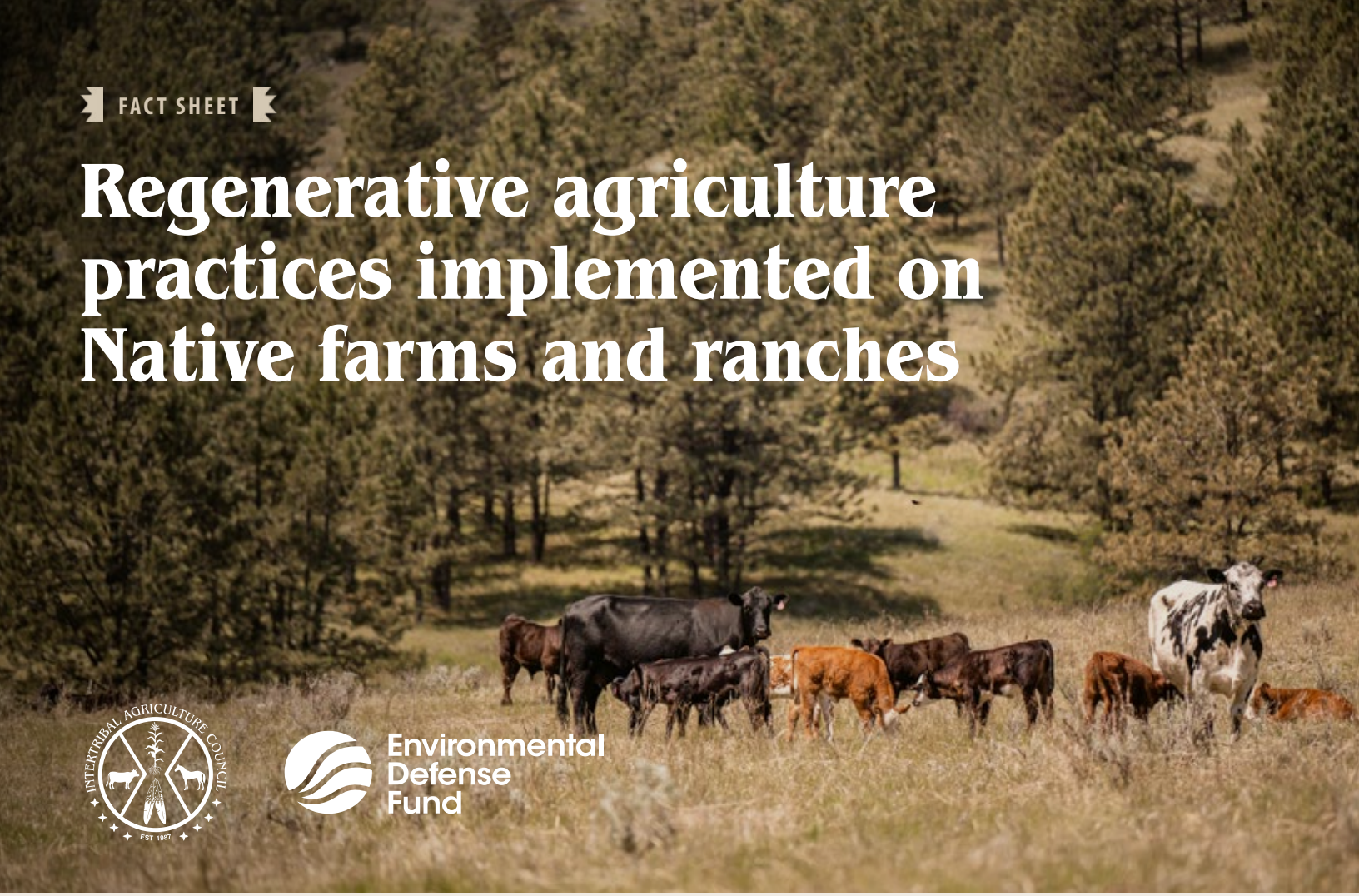
FACT SHEET

Regenerative agriculture practices implemented on Native farms and ranches



MANAGED GRAZING SYSTEM

- Managed stocking rate to support soil and pasture health.
- Used rotational grazing to give pastures time to recover and to provide a natural way to control invasive weeds.
- Strategically placed water tanks and minerals to distribute grazing intensity more evenly.
- Used bale grazing to manage winter herds and return organic matter to the land.

SOIL HEALTH & NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

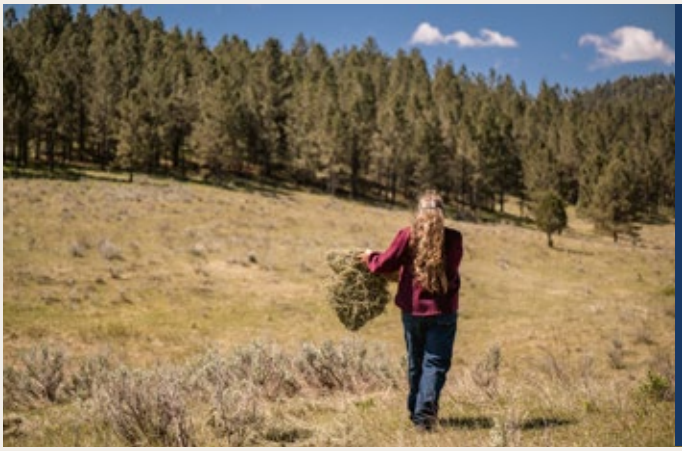
- Adopted no-till to maintain soil structure and reduce fuel costs.
- Restored and increased the variety of plant species to increase nutrient availability.
- Used manure as natural fertilizer to reduce spending on synthetic fertilizers.
- Conducted soil sampling to measure soil health.

LAND & RESOURCE STEWARDHIP

- Restored grasslands to help build soil carbon and improve biodiversity.
- Used fencing to protect natural springs.
- Set aside land for wildlife shelter belts and tree planting.
- Partnered with tribal forestry to mitigate wildfire risks.

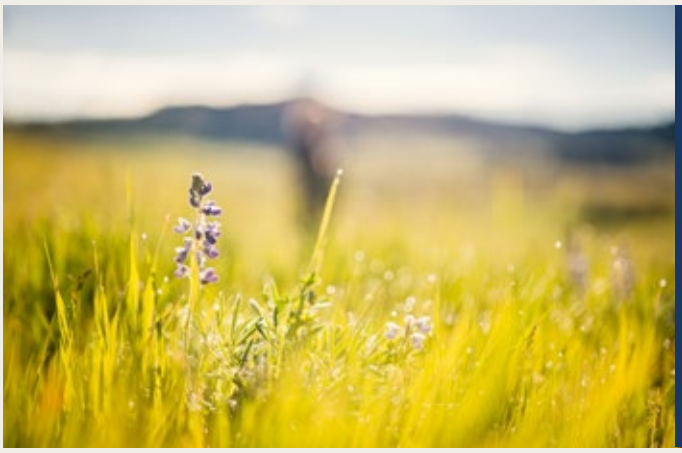
LEARN MORE AT: www.indianag.org/regenerative-agriculture-projects

Native producers reported positive impacts of regenerative practices on their ranches.



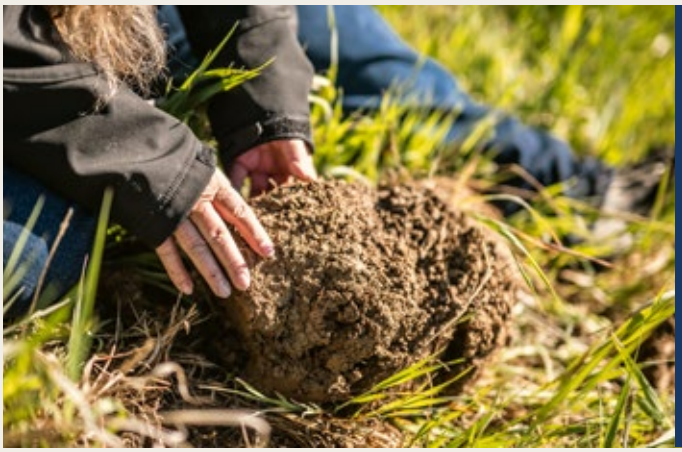
Enhanced pasture health

Producers observed improved pasture condition under adaptive grazing practices.



Improved nutrient availability

Producers using diverse plant species reported improved nutrient availability in their forage.



Improved biodiversity

Noticeable ecological improvements included increased earthworm activity and a rise in pollinator diversity.

Learn about the producers' experiences implementing regenerative practices, including their stories, goals and perspectives through case studies of **TP Ranch** and **Rose Ranch**.