

Managing Beef Cattle During Drought: Tips for Producers

Updated by: John Jaeger, Professor & SDSU Extension Beef Specialist
Ken Olson, Professor Emeritus & former SDSU Extension Beef Specialist
Adele Harty, former SDSU Extension Cow/Calf Field Specialist

Update: August, 2026
Originally published: August, 2020

Drought is an inevitable part of beef cattle production, and producers should always be either recovering from the last drought or preparing for the next. It is important to remember that grazing management is the planned use of livestock grazing to maintain and improve ecological health and function while optimizing livestock production, profitability, and long-term sustainability. The following tips provide practical strategies for developing and executing a drought management plan before, during, and after drought.

Big Picture

1. Have a Plan

A written drought management plan is essential for proactive decision-making before, during and after drought. A well-developed and timely plan can minimize drought impacts on cattle, forage resources, and finances while helping speed recovery when conditions improve. Drought management starts well before drought occurs. Decisions and actions taken during good years can position land, cattle and other resources to better withstand dry conditions. A written plan also helps ensure decisions are well thought out and reduces the risk of overlooking important considerations when conditions become stressful. The key is to make drought-management decisions based on planned triggers and conditions rather than reacting after conditions deteriorate. For more information on developing a drought management plan, see:

- Ranch Drought Planning: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/sites/default/files/2021-09/P-00216.pdf>
- Managing Drought Risk on the Ranch A Planning Guide for Great Plains Ranchers: <https://drought.unl.edu/archive/Documents/RanchPlan/ranch-plan-handbook-to-print-9.14.pdf>

Supply Management

The best drought management plan is to stock conservatively during good years, so you are prepared for drought years. This applies to both native rangeland and introduced pastures. Conservative stocking during years with normal precipitation leaves a forage reserve that can reduce or delay the need to reduce stocking when drought occurs. Avoid overgrazing during and especially after drought. Even with good management and above normal precipitation, forage production is typically less than average in the first year following a drought. Allowing adequate time for plants to recover after drought is critical to maintaining healthy, productive forage resources. Overgrazing during recovery can slow or prevent vegetation recovery, reducing long-term forage production and potentially causing lasting damage to the health and productivity of the land.

2. Improve grazing distribution

Even with good grazing management, there will almost always be areas of pastures that are underutilized. To take advantage of the forage in underutilized areas of a pasture, use management tools that improve grazing distribution such as strategic placement of supplements or water, or implementation of virtual fencing. Even though these areas may primarily consist of old forage from previous years, it can be a valuable resource if supplements are provided to overcome nutrient deficiencies. For more information, see

- Financial Considerations with Livestock Grazing Distribution: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/financial-considerations-livestock-grazing-distribution>
- Grazing with Virtual Fence: https://www.ndsu.edu/agriculture/sites/default/files/2026-06/as2293_0.pdf

3. Consider Alternative Forages

During drought, a variety of alternative forage resources may become available to help meet cattle feedstuff needs. For example, CRP acres may be approved for emergency grazing or hay production, while drought-stressed cereal or corn grain crops that are unlikely to produce a harvestable grain crop may be grazed or harvested as hay or silage (pending crop insurance adjustment). Cropland can also be planted to cool-season or summer annual forages to provide additional feed supplies during drought. However, alternative forages require careful evaluation and management, especially during drought. Potential concerns include inadequate or imbalanced nutrient content, nitrate or prussic acid toxicity, and grazing or harvest restrictions following pesticide applications. Before utilizing an alternative forage, evaluate its nutritional value, potential risks, and any applicable management requirements to ensure it can be used safely and effectively. Additional information and resources are available at:

- Using Drought-Stressed Corn as Forage: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/using-drought-stressed-corn-forage>
- Limited Forage: What Are Some Alternatives?: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/limited-forage-what-are-some-alternatives>
- Drought Assistance Questions Answered: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/drought-assistance-questions-answered>
- Extend the Grazing Season With Cover Crops: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/extend-grazing-season-cover-crops>
- Diversifying Your Forage Base for Drought Flexibility: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/diversifying-your-forage-base-drought-flexibility>
- Stretch the Grazing Season by Grazing Corn Residue: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/stretch-grazing-season-grazing-corn-residue>
- Feeding Drought-Stressed Crops to Cattle: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/feeding-drought-stressed-crops-cattle>

4. Purchase Winter or Supplemental Feedstuffs Early

Even in normal precipitation years, feed prices are typically lowest during the summer when demand is reduced and increase as winter feeding needs rise. Drought can intensify the seasonal price increases

and create greater uncertainty in feed availability and cost. Planning ahead allows producers to secure feed supplies before inventories tighten and prices escalate. As drought conditions worsen and feed prices rise, avoid making rushed purchasing decisions. Take time to compare available feed sources based on cost per unit of nutrient needed, rather than simply the price per ton. For example, if energy is the primary nutrient needed, compare feeds on a cost per megacalorie (Mcal) basis. This approach helps identify the most economical feed options while ensuring cattle nutrient requirements are met. For a tool to compare feeds on a cost of nutrient basis, see:

- Feed Nutrient Calculator: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/feed-nutrient-calculator>

5. Consider the Economics of Drylotting Cows

Alternative forage sources (Tip 3) may not always be available locally or at an economical price. When forage must be transported, compare the cost of moving cattle to the feed source. In some situations, harvesting a failed crop, such as drought-stressed corn, as silage and moving cattle to a nearby drylot may be the most economical option by reducing transportation costs and simplifying feed delivery. Moving the cattle from drought-stressed pastures to a drylot allows pastures to rest and recover while simplifying feed delivery and providing greater control over nutritional management. For more information, see:

- Move the Cows or Move the Feed: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/move-cows-or-move-feed>
- Incorporating Corn Into Beef Cow Rations Can Save Forage and Feed Expenses: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/incorporating-corn-beef-cow-rations-can-save-forage-and-feed-expenses>

If alternative forage sources are unavailable or uneconomical, consider limit-feeding cows in a drylot. Limit-fed diets containing grain or byproduct feeds such as distillers grains can provide the nutrients needed to maintain body condition while reducing forage use. Because these energy-dense diets are similar to finishing rations, careful ration formulation, and feed management are essential to minimize the risk of acidosis and other nutritional disorders. For more information about drylot feeding of cows, see:

- Drylot Beef Cow-Calf Production: <https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/publications/livestock/drylot-beef-cow-calf-production/as974.pdf>

- Limit Feeding Concentrate Diets to Beef Cows as an Alternative to Feeding Hay: <http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2017/ANSI-3028web.pdf>
- Feed Bunk Management: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/feed-bunk-management>

6. Minimize Feed Waste

Minimizing feed waste is always important, but it becomes critical when feedstuffs are limited and expensive. When feeding hay, use well-designed bale feeders with features such as solid lower panels, slanted bars, and an internal cone to reduce waste. Compared with feeding on the ground, a well-designed feeder can reduce hay loss by as much as 30%. Feeding only a one-or two-day supply of hay at a time can further reduce waste. In drylot settings, monitor bunks daily and adjust feed deliveries based on actual intake. The goal is to have slick bunks or only a small amount of feed remaining, just before the next feeding. This approach minimizes feed waste, improves feed utilization, and may improve feed efficiency. For more information, see:

- Hay: Stop the Waste: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/hay-stop-waste>
- Feed Bunk Management: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/feed-bunk-management>

7. Use Creep Feeding Strategically

Creep feeding can reduce the amount of forage calves consume and help stretch drought-limited forage supply. However, during severe drought conditions, early weaning is generally a more effective strategy because it eliminates forage consumption by calves and reduces the nutritional requirements of cows after lactation ends (see Tip 12). Early weaned calves can also be managed more efficiently in a drylot where feed intake and diet composition can be closely monitored. For more information, see:

- Creep Feeding Options: Will it Pay?: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/creep-feeding-options-will-it-pay>

8. Watch for Poisonous Plants During Drought

Drought increases the risk of cattle consuming poisonous plants because many species have deep root systems that allow them to remain green after grasses and desirable forbs become dormant or unavailable. During years with adequate forage, cattle can usually avoid these plants through selective grazing. However, as forage supplies decline, the likelihood of consuming

poisonous plants increases. Learn to identify poisonous plants common to your area and regularly scout drought-stressed pastures. If poisonous plants become abundant or are among the few remaining green plants, remove cattle until adequate safe forage is available. For more information, see:

- Poisonous Plants on Rangelands: Deathcamas and Lupine: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/poisonous-plants-rangelands-deathcamas-and-lupine>
- Poisonous Plants on Rangelands: Larkspur and Poisonvetch: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/poisonous-plants-rangelands-larkspur-and-poisonvetch>
- Poisonous Plants on Rangelands: Hemlock, Halogeton and Buffalo Bur: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/poisonous-plants-rangelands-hemlock-halogeton-and-buffalo-bur>
- Poisonous Plants on Rangelands: Locoweed and Crazyweed: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/poisonous-plants-rangelands-locoweed-and-crazyweed>
- Poisonous Plants on Rangelands: Woody Species: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/poisonous-plants-rangelands-woody-species>

9. Manage Livestock Water Supplies

During drought, livestock water supplies can become limiting before forage availability becomes a concern. Producers should develop a plan to maintain adequate water supplies, including the ability to haul water when necessary. Establishing reliable, drought-resistant water sources during normal precipitation years is a key component of drought preparedness. Wells and pipelines can provide more dependable water supplies, while springs and ponds can be improved to increase capacity and reliability. Although most water development projects are best planned and completed during periods of normal precipitation, drought conditions can create opportunities to improve existing water sources. For example, when ponds are low or dry, removing accumulated sediment can restore lost storage capacity. Planning ahead allows producers to take advantage of these opportunities when they arise and be better prepared for the next drought. For more information, see:

- Hauling Water to Cows: When water is not everywhere: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/hauling-water-cows-when-water-not-everywhere>

- Weather and Water Intake in Beef Cattle: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/weather-and-water-intake-beef-cattle>
- Water Monitoring Systems for Livestock: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/water-monitoring-systems-livestock>

10. Monitor Livestock Water Quality

Water quality can have a major impact on cattle performance and, when contaminant levels are elevated, can result in illness or death. Surface and ground water sources in many areas of the Great Plains contain elevated sulfate concentrations. High-sulfate water can reduce water intake, which may decrease forage intake and negatively affect cattle performance. At higher concentrations, sulfate can increase the risk of polioencephalomalacia, a brain disorder that quickly progresses from lethargy to death. During drought, sulfate concentrations may increase as declining water levels concentrate minerals in the remaining water supply. Regularly test water sources during drought and provide cattle access to safe reliable, low-sulfate water supply when needed. Drought can also increase the risk of harmful blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) blooms, especially during hot, calm weather. Monitor ponds and other surface water sources for signs of algae growth and take appropriate measures to protect cattle from potentially toxic water. For more information, see:

- How Do Sulfates in Water Affect Livestock Health: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/how-do-sulfates-water-affect-livestock-health>
- Blue-Green Algae and Livestock: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/blue-green-algae-and-livestock>
- Performing a Field Test for Livestock Water Quality: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/performing-field-test-livestock-water-quality>
- Livestock Water Testing: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/livestock-water-testing>
- Interpretation of Water Analysis for Livestock Suitability: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/interpretation-water-analysis-livestock-suitability>

Demand Management

Adjust stocking rates to match drought-reduced forage production and to avoid long-term damage to the forage base. Selling productive cattle is never easy, but making timely, strategic reductions in specific classes of livestock can help maintain the core cow herd and reduce the risk of a much larger herd reduction during a long-term

drought. Waiting until forage is severely depleted can leave producers with fewer options and may ultimately require substantial herd liquidation, or, in the worst-case scenario, complete herd dispersal. Early adjustments to cattle numbers can help protect both the forage resource and the long-term viability of the operation. For more information, see:

- Drought and Stocking Rate Effects on Forage Yield from Western South Dakota Rangelands: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_extra/69/

11. Monitor Cow Body Condition Score (BCS)

Body condition scoring is a practical tool for monitoring the nutritional status of an animal and evaluating how drought is affecting the herd. Research consistently shows that BCS influences reproductive performance and overall productivity. Regularly monitoring BCS provides an objective measure of whether cattle are receiving adequate nutrition as drought reduces forage availability. Establish BCS targets as part of a drought management plan to guide timely decisions about stocking rates, supplemental feeding, early weaning, and culling. Taking action before cows lose excessive body condition can help maintain reproductive performance and protect the long-term productivity of the remaining cattle. For more information, see:

- Basics of Body Condition Scoring (BCS): <https://extension.sdstate.edu/basics-body-condition-scoring-bcs>
- Influence of Body Condition on Reproductive Performance of Beef Cows: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/influence-body-condition-reproductive-performance-beef-cows>
- Effects of Cow Body Condition and Calving Date on Calf Performance: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1013&context=sd_beefreport_1988
- Management of Body Condition Score throughout the Year: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/management-body-condition-score-throughout-year>

12. Wean Calves Early

Milk production places significant nutritional demands on cows and increases their daily forage requirements. Early weaning eliminates the nutritional demands of milk production and substantially reduces the amount of forage needed to maintain the cow. Additionally, as calves grow, their forage intake continues to increase, further adding to pasture demand. Early weaning

and removing calves from pasture can reduce forage demand by as much as 36%, helping stretch limited forage supplies and protect drought-stressed pastures. For more information, see:

- Early Weaning as a Drought Management Strategy: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/early-weaning-drought-management-strategy>
- Combatting Drought Conditions with Early Weaning: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/combating-drought-conditions-early-weaning>
- Economic Considerations for Early Weaning: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/economic-considerations-early-weaning>

13. Shorten the Breeding Season and Pregnancy Check Cows Early

Pregnancy check cows 25-35 days after the end of the breeding season using ultrasound and promptly cull and market open cows to eliminate their forage demand. Shortening the breeding season to 45 days or less emphasizes reproductive efficiency by identifying and retaining cows that conceive early while removing those that fail to become pregnant. Although drought may require reducing herd size, making strategic culling decisions based on reproductive performance helps minimize the impact on long-term productivity by improving overall herd efficiency. Early pregnancy diagnosis and marketing open cows can also provide an economic advantage. Selling open cows before widespread herd liquidation occurs may allow producers to market cattle before the regional cattle price decline that often accompany drought-driven herd reductions. For more information, see:

- Shorten Your Calving Season for a More Profitable Cow Herd: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/shorten-your-calving-season-more-profitable-cow-herd>
- Bunch the Cow Herd: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/bunch-cow-herd>
- Beef Management & Reproduction Report Card: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/sites/default/files/2020-02/P-00146.pdf>

14. Manage the Bull Inventory

Bulls are substantially larger than cows and therefore require considerably more forage. Reducing the number of bulls can have a greater impact on forage demand than removing an equal number of cows. Consider reducing the bull inventory by utilizing artificial insemination (AI) or, when natural service is

used, shortening the breeding season (see Tip 13) and selling bulls when breeding is complete. Selling the bull battery at the end of breeding eliminates bull forage demand until replacement bulls are purchased before the next breeding season. Bull forage requirements also increase as they mature and become heavier. For example, a mature 2,400-pound bull consuming 2% of body weight would require about 48 pounds of feed per day, compared with about 24 pounds for a 1,200-pound yearling bull. This strategy can be particularly effective during drought when forage supplies are limited.

15. Make Timely Herd Reduction Decisions using Cow Performance Records

A drought management plan should establish clear trigger dates for reducing herd size based on a measurable indicators of drought severity, such as precipitation deficits or the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>). Rather than waiting until forage supplies are depleted, plan for a series of smaller early, proactive herd reductions as drought conditions develop. Selling a portion of the lowest-performing cows early in a drought can conserve valuable forage and reduce the need for more drastic herd reductions later. The plan should also identify which cows will be sold when herd reduction triggers are reached. Comprehensive up-to-date individual cow performance records can help identify the least productive cows and guide strategic culling decisions. For example, if the plan calls for selling 10% of the herd if precipitation only 50% of normal on May 1, computerized performance record program can be used to rank cows by productivity and identify cows to sell. Data-driven culling minimizes the impact of herd reductions by retaining the most productive cows, similar to the approach of culling less fertile cows (see Tip 13). For more information, see:

- Trigger Dates: Critical Decisions for Drought Management: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/trigger-dates-critical-decisions-drought-management>
- Calving Software: A Modern Consideration: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/calving-software-modern-consideration>
- Guidelines for Uniform Beef Improvement Programs: https://beefimprovement.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BIFGuidelinesFinal_updated0318.pdf

16. Diversify into a Cow-Calf plus Yearling Operation

Adding yearlings to a cow-calf operation can provide greater flexibility during a drought because yearling can be marketed quickly when forage supplies become limited. Selling yearlings can reduce forage demand while allowing producers to retain the genetics and productive capacity of the cow herd. A drought management plan should establish clear early trigger points for marketing yearlings as precipitation fails to meet specific levels and before forage availability declines. In many situations, selling yearlings early in drought can conserve valuable forage for the cow herd and reduce the need for more extensive herd reductions. Once drought conditions improve, yearlings can typically be replaced more easily than rebuilding a cow herd and re-establishing its genetic base. For more information, see:

- Drought Planning: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/drought-planning>
- A Systems Thinking Approach to Ranching: Finding Leverage to Mitigate Drought: <https://repository.arizona.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/e4c7d99b-46e6-4714-b817-c98e885b124a/content>
- Increasing flexibility in rangeland management during drought: <https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARUserFiles/1354/98.%20Kachergis%20et%20al%202014%20Ecosphere%20drought%20paper.pdf>
- Systems Thinking for Agriculture: A tool for addressing complex ranch problems: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/systems-thinking-agriculture-tool-addressing-complex-ranch-problems>

Marketing and Finances

Develop written marketing and financial plans before drought occurs. Establish predetermined drought trigger points for marketing decisions and evaluate the financial impacts of drought-management strategies before conditions deteriorate.

17. Market Drought-Induced Herd Reductions

Timing is critical when reducing herd size during drought. As discussed in Tips 12–16, making herd reductions early can conserve valuable forage for the cattle that remain. Early marketing may also help protect value because local cattle markets generally decline when large numbers of producers are forced to sell cattle at the same time. Selling cattle before widespread drought-driven liquidation begins may help producers avoid price

declines associated with a regional sell-off of cattle.

18. Avoid Selling Lightweight, Early-Weaned Calves at a Discount

Early-weaned calves can perform well in feedlot settings, making retained ownership a potential alternative to selling lightweight calves at a reduced value. Consider retaining ownership and moving calves to a custom feedlot in an area where drought has not significantly affected feed resources. Custom feedyards can provide flexibility in how long calves are retained, from feeding them to a traditional weaning weight and age, to retaining ownership to slaughter. Custom yards can provide valuable expertise in managing and marketing calves and often assist with calculating breakeven prices and evaluating potential returns. The financial impact of drought is already significant; avoiding unnecessary discounts on lightweight calves may improve overall economics of drought management. For more information, see:

- Managing Earlier Weaned Calves: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/managing-earlier-weaned-calves>
- Economic Considerations for Early Weaning <https://extension.sdstate.edu/economic-considerations-early-weaning>
- Choosing the Right Custom Feeding Partner: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/choosing-right-custom-feeding-partner>

19. Consider Risk Management Strategies

(e.g., futures, options, and Livestock Risk Protection). Cattle and feed prices can become more volatile during drought, increasing the importance of using strategies to help manage price risk. Depending on the operation and marketing plan, tools such as futures contract, options, and Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) may help manage exposure to risk associated with market volatility. Risk management can become more important when retaining ownership of early-weaned calves, as discussed in Tip 18, because producers remain exposed to both cattle and feed price risk for a longer period. Custom feedyards may also provide risk-management assistance as part of their services. For more information, see:

- Livestock Risk Protection for Cattle: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/livestock-risk-protection-cattle>
- Self-Study Guide to Hedging with Livestock Futures and Options: https://www.cmegroup.com/trading/agricultural/files/AC-215_SelfStudy_GuideNYMEX.pdf

Forage insurance is another risk management tool to

consider as part of a drought contingency plan. This type of insurance policy can provide financial protection by pays when forage production is reduced by natural events such as drought, helping offset some of the economic impacts of limited forage availability. For more information, see:

- Annual Forage Rainfall Index Insurance: A Risk Management Tool for South Dakota Producers: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/annual-forage-rainfall-index-insurance-risk-management-tool-south-dakota-producers>

20. Utilize Livestock Indemnity and Forage Disaster Programs

The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) administers several programs that may provide financial assistance to livestock producers affected by natural disasters such as drought. Eligibility, payment levels, and program requirements vary by program and may change over time. Producers should contact their local FSA office early in a drought to determine which programs may be available and what documentation is required. For more information, see:

- Livestock Indemnity Program: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/disaster-recovery/livestock-indemnity-program-lip>
- Livestock Forage Disaster Program: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/resources/disaster-recovery/livestock-forage-disaster-program-lfp>

21. Communicate with your Management Team

Maintain regular communication with your lender, tax professional, and other financial advisors throughout a drought. Keeping your financial management team informed can help you evaluate how drought-related decisions affect profitability, cash flow, taxes, and overall financial performance. Early communication is especially important when making significant decisions such as reducing herd size, selling breeding stock, or increasing feed purchases, as these decisions can have substantial financial and tax implications (e.g. capital gains on cow sales).

Keep the Big Picture in Mind

As stated at the beginning, a well-developed drought management plan can help producers make timely, informed decisions that reduce the impacts of drought on cattle, forage resources, producers, and the overall financial health of the operation. Planning ahead allows producers to act before forage and financial resources become severely limited, improving their ability to protect the long-term productivity and resilience of the operation. Ultimately, we all want the same thing: productive and healthy native rangelands and introduced pastures that support the people who depend on and care for them. Final considerations include:

22. Think Outside the Box.

Drought often requires producers to move beyond business-as-usual management and consider alternatives. Opportunities to find lower cost or best alternative feeds, capture favorable markets, reduce forage demand, or adjust production practices may come from unexpected places. Producers who remain open to new ideas, evaluate alternatives, and adapt quickly are often better positioned to minimize drought-related losses and protect long-term productivity of their operation. For more information, see:

- Embrace change: <https://www.beefmagazine.com/market-news/embrace-change>

23. Plan for Drought Recovery

Drought will eventually end, but forage resources and rangelands may take much longer to recover. Protecting the long-term productivity of the land requires allowing adequate time for vegetation to rebuild root reserves, forage production, and plant vigor before returning to normal stocking rates. Use the same trigger-based approach for restocking as conditions improve that you used for destocking. Although rapid restocking may provide short-term economic relief, rebuilding cattle numbers too quickly can delay forage recovery and increase the risk of renewed resource damage. A gradual, measured approach to restocking can help balance economic recovery with long-term forage and rangeland health.



**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**

**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY®
ANIMAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**

SDSU Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer in accordance with the nondiscrimination policies of South Dakota State University, the South Dakota Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Learn more at extension.sdstate.edu.

© 2026, South Dakota Board of Regents