

County Resources – Agriculture

Agriculture

What is it?

Agriculture is the activity of converting natural resources into food and material goods.

Why does it matter?

Agriculture supports both regional and national economic production and is an activity fundamentally key to establishing food security.



Irrigation

What is it?

Irrigation is the practice of supplemental application of water to land beyond that directly received from precipitation.

Why does it matter?

Irrigation expands agricultural output of cropland and sustains additional vegetation growth throughout the landscape.



Livestock and Grazing

What is it?

Livestock includes domestic animals, such as sheep, cattle, and horses that are raised for commercial and private use. Grazing refers to feeding livestock on growing grass, pasturage, or rangeland.

Why does it matter?

Livestock grazing is an important economic consideration.



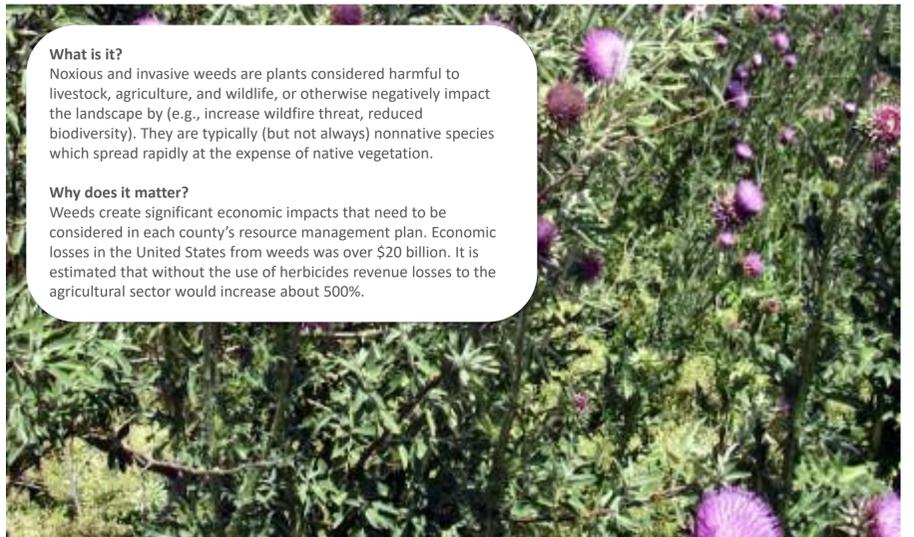
Noxious Weeds

What is it?

Noxious and invasive weeds are plants considered harmful to livestock, agriculture, and wildlife, or otherwise negatively impact the landscape by (e.g., increase wildfire threat, reduced biodiversity). They are typically (but not always) nonnative species which spread rapidly at the expense of native vegetation.

Why does it matter?

Weeds create significant economic impacts that need to be considered in each county's resource management plan. Economic losses in the United States from weeds was over \$20 billion. It is estimated that without the use of herbicides revenue losses to the agricultural sector would increase about 500%.



Predator Control

What is it?

Predator control includes the strategies and practices to control the actions of or reduce the number of predator animals. In Utah the focus is on coyotes, as specified in two predator-related bills passed by the State Legislature in 2012.

Why does it matter?

Predator control helps reduce livestock losses and can improve the native herd populations including mule deer.

