

**UF IFAS**  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Range Cattle  
Research & Education Center

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## Invisible Fence – A tool to optimize grazing management in Florida

João Vendramini  
Professor – Forage Specialist

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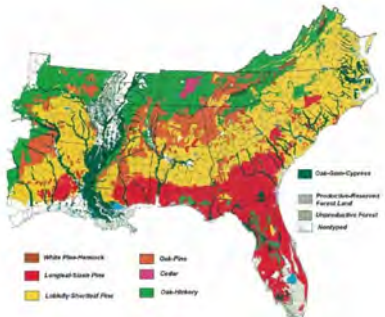
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### Southeast Rangelands

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- White Pine-Hickory
- Longleaf-Slash Pine
- Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine
- Oak-Pine
- Oak
- Oak-Hickory
- Oak-Pine-Cypress
- Production/Recreation Forest Land
- Reproductive Forest
- Wetland

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### South Florida Rangelands

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Management Practices

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Management Practices

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Management Practices

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- Additional source of income to landowners
- Promote plant diversity
- Increase nutrient cycling
- Ecosystem services?

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- Recent release of a series of grazing terminology with little or no scientific evidence of benefits to grazing systems
  - Holistic grazing
  - Savory grazing
  - Intensive grazing
  - Adaptive Intensive Grazing
  - Adaptive grazing management (AGM)
  - Mob grazing
  - Etc.....

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“the vast majority of experimental evidence does not support claims of enhanced ecological benefits in intensive rotational grazing compared to other stocking strategies, including the capacity to increase storage of soil organic carbon.” They concluded that of all the practices one may adopt for grazing, stocking rate is the primary factor that controls the resultant sustainability of rangeland as a forage source.

Briske et al. (2014)

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**Introduction** João Vendramini  
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**S&M**

**View Point**

**The Savory Method Can Not Green Deserts or Reverse Climate Change**

A response to the Allan Savory TED video

By David D. Briske, Brandon T. Bestelmeyer, Joel R. Brown, Samuel D. Fuhlendorf, and H. Wayne Polley

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**frontiers**  
in Sustainable Food Systems

**REVIEW**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
10.1002/2023.00000

**What Is Regenerative Agriculture? A Review of Scholar and Practitioner Definitions Based on Processes and Outcomes**

Peter Newton\*, Nicole Civita, Leo Frankel-Goldwater, Katharine Bartel and Colleen Johns

Regenerative Studies Program, University of Colorado Boulder, Sustainability, Energy and Environment Center, Boulder, CO, USA

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- Grazing intensity
  - Stocking rate (AU/acre)
- Grazing methods
  - Rotational stocking
  - Continuous stocking

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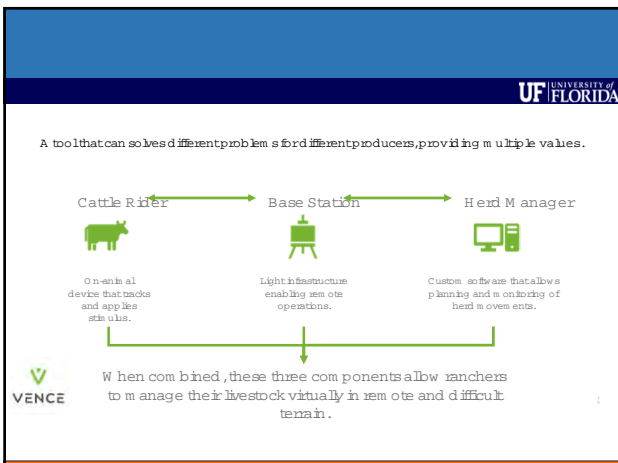
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- Base Stations communicate with collars using LoRaWAN technology - EM Band.
- Cellular Backhaul bridges collar data to the internet.
- Solar Panels allow independent operation in remote areas.
- Depending on the ranch topography, a base station has the capability to provide coverage for 10,000 acres or more.
- Designed to last 10+ years in the field with little to no maintenance.

VENCE



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- Radio Chip communicates with and receives instructions from Base Station.
- GPS receiver determines animal's position in relation to Vence boundaries.
- If the animal encroaches on a Vence boundary, the collar deploys sound stimuli followed by sound + shock stimuli.
- The collar's memory capacity allows autonomous operation even when out of range from Base Stations.
- Battery life depends on usage:
  - Daily Moves: 3-6 months
  - Weekly Moves: 6-9 months
  - Tracking Only: 24 months

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- Animal managed via pressure applied by the collar based on location.
- When animal first approaches a boundary a sound warning is applied.
- If animal continues to encroach, a sound plus aversive stimulus is applied.
- Animal is trained to turn away from the collar passively and return to the herd.
- Virtual fence line is a "one-way gate" animal receives pressure leaving the inclusion zone but receives no pressure when returning.
- When animal returns to the inclusion zone the virtual fence turns back on.

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## Animal Behavior

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Item	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Largest SEM	P-value
	<i>Collar off</i>	<i>Collar on</i>			<i>Collar of</i>		
Chute score	1.40	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.40	0.109	0.85
Chute exit velocity, m/s	2.10	1.45	1.80	1.85	1.90	0.244	0.37
Collar fit score	1.45 <sup>b</sup>	3.65 <sup>a</sup>	1.60 <sup>b</sup>	1.30 <sup>b</sup>	1.25 <sup>b</sup>	0.197	< 0.001

\*\* Means within rows with different superscripts differ.

Ranches et al. (2021)

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## Animal Behavior

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Behavior	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Largest SEM	P-value
	<i>Collar off</i>	<i>Collar on</i>			<i>Collar off</i>		
Eating, %	47.7 <sup>a</sup>	3.85 <sup>b</sup>	0.955 <sup>b</sup>	1.34 <sup>b</sup>	24.0 <sup>a,b</sup>	6.943	< 0.001
Browsing, %	10.8	5.60	12.0	6.65	19.9	5.09	0.30
Idling, %	21.9 <sup>c</sup>	52.3 <sup>a</sup>	54.9 <sup>a</sup>	57.8 <sup>a</sup>	36.6 <sup>a,b,c</sup>	6.95	< 0.01
Walking, %	15.9	17.8	24.9	26.0	18.8	4.01	0.30
Head shaking, %	0.466	3.50	0.970	1.70	0.250	1.018	0.17
Walking: head shaking, %	0.485	4.01	0.888	2.83	0.252	1.240	0.15
Running/trotting, %	0.00	1.14	0.92	0.88	0.00	0.962	0.85
Running/trotting: head shaking, %	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	5.54 <sup>a</sup>	1.60 <sup>b</sup>	0.800 <sup>b</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.815	< 0.001
Jumping, %	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	1.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.232 <sup>b</sup>	0.235 <sup>b</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.240	0.01
Jumping and head shaking, %	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	1.86 <sup>a</sup>	0.927 <sup>a</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.405	< 0.01
Bucking and running, %	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	1.25 <sup>a</sup>	0.232 <sup>b</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.00 <sup>b</sup>	0.307	0.02

\*\* Means within rows with different superscripts differ.

Ranches et al. (2021)

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## Animal Behavior

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	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Largest SEM	P-value
Auditory stimulus, count <sup>1</sup>	24.60 <sup>a</sup>	17.20 <sup>a,b</sup>	13.20 <sup>a,b</sup>	14.50 <sup>a,b</sup>	14.00 <sup>a,b</sup>	7.80 <sup>b</sup>	12.60 <sup>b</sup>	9.90 <sup>b</sup>	2.79	0.002
Electric stimulus, count <sup>1</sup>	14.60 <sup>a</sup>	2.60 <sup>b</sup>	2.70 <sup>b</sup>	1.90 <sup>b</sup>	1.90 <sup>b</sup>	0.90 <sup>b</sup>	1.60 <sup>b</sup>	0.545 <sup>b</sup>	0.687	< 0.0001

Ranches et al. (2021)

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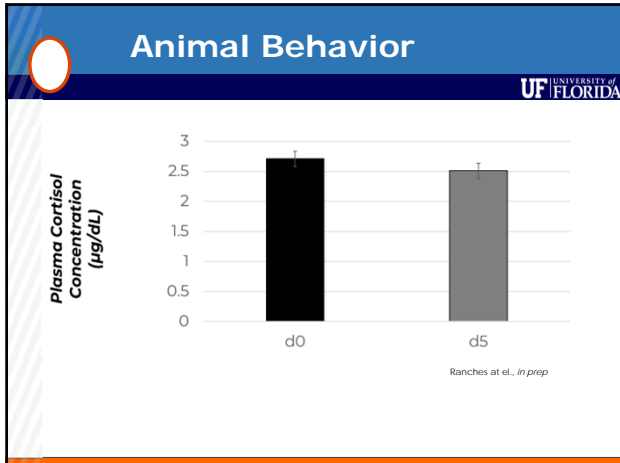
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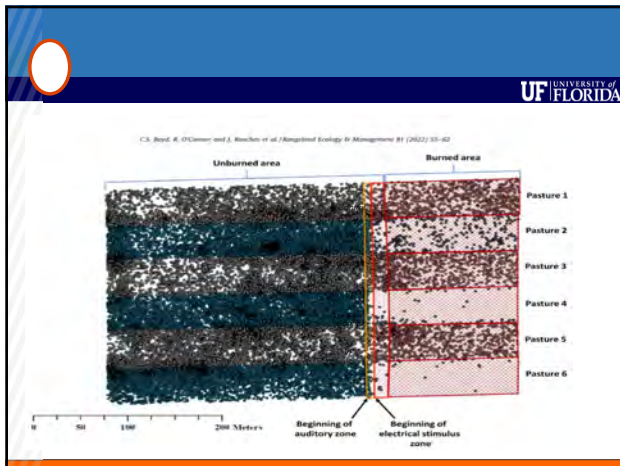
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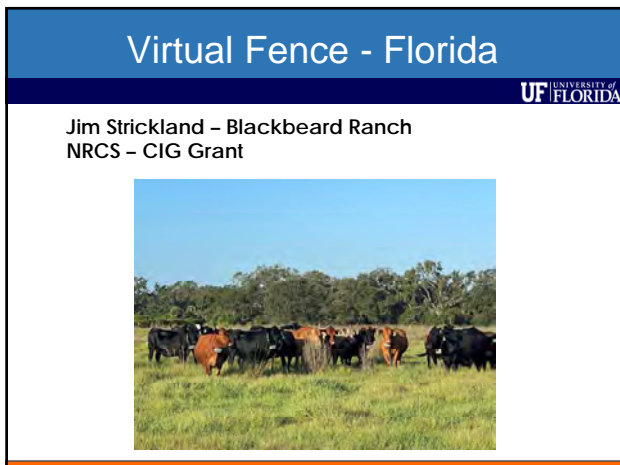
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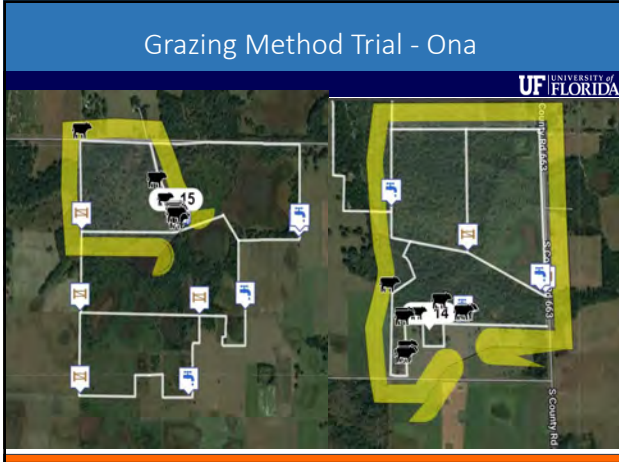
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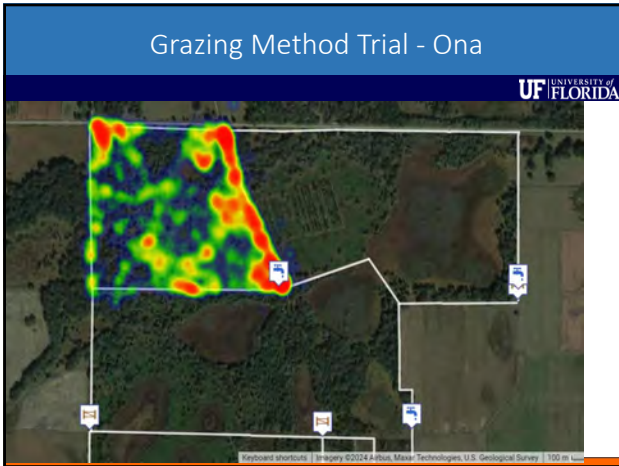
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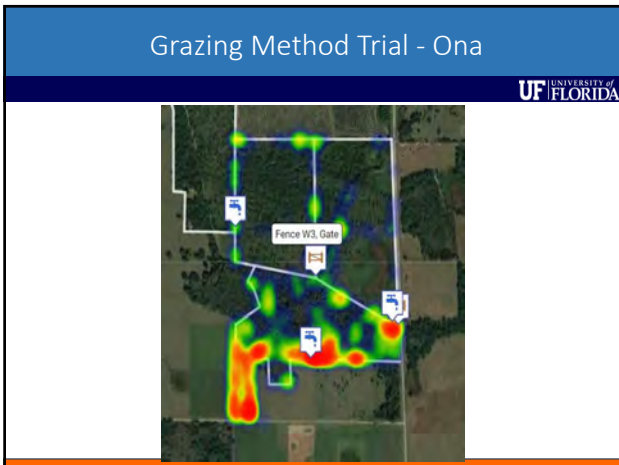
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Grazing Method Trial - Ona				
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	Continuous	Rotational	SE	P value
ADG (lb/d)	0.1	0.0	0.08	0.45
BCS initial	5.6	5.7	0.3	0.82
BCS final	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.94
BCS change	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.47

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## Thank you

UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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