



## Hog Treatment Management Plan

**Client:** Rigden Farm HOA  
**CC:** City of Fort Collins Developmental Review  
**Prepared By:** AloTerra Restoration Services, Inc.  
**Date:** May 7, 2026  
**Project:** Rigden Farm Adaptive Management Plan

Dear City of Fort Collins City Planning Department,

Submitted herein is the *updated* design for Rigden Farm's 5-year hog grazing plan.

For centuries heritage livestock have been used by humans to manage vegetation and (for substantially longer) have co-evolved with high-functioning grassland ecosystems to help them perform at their best. Targeted usage of these useful creatures in degraded ecosystems is a sustainable and cost-efficient method to accomplish ecological uplift by controlling weeds, increasing soil porosity, boosting organic content, and depleting the soil seed bank of invasive and weedy species. One particularly resilient plant is Kochia, a weed that has been dominating areas of Rigden for over 10 years. Reducing this seed bank is the first step in creating favorable conditions for native seeding efforts. When done correctly, the use targeted grazing would solve this problem with minimal side effects and maximal benefits to the land. Some of the leading benefits are as follows:

**Natural and eco-friendly treatment:** Livestock such as pigs, sheep, and goats may minimize or eliminate the need for more energy-intensive management methods like herbicide application or mowing. While these methods are appropriate under certain conditions, they have proven ineffective at addressing Rigden's specific challenges. To reduce reliance on annual herbicide applications, irrigation in the project area, and ineffective reseeding efforts, Rigden HOA believes that digging and grazing animals represent the most natural and effective treatment method available. This approach is also being investigated by CSU as a potential natural treatment for managing areas under pressure from dense invasive monocultures such as smooth brome and teasel.

**Ecological uplift:** Grazing animals provide land managers with cost-effective opportunities to build soil through natural processes. These soil-building processes include increased soil aeration, greater water permeability, increased root mass, greater density of mycelia, and more. These ecological markers are indicative of plant nutrient absorption, propagation, and virility. Additionally, better soil increases nutrient cycling rates throughout its effected ecosystem and sequesters carbon at higher rates. The addition of animal manure also contributes essential macronutrients, nitrogen, and microbial habitats needed for plants to grow – all leading to native grasses that are more resilient, vigorous, and better prepared for climate change.

**Conservation Leadership:** Rigden Farm has been on a multi-year path to reduce their water usage throughout the HOA. This water conservation goal will not continue to advance without significant,

continued improvement to their open spaces. For this reason, the Rigden HOA is completely aligned with the promotion of turf grass conversion projects by the City of Fort Collins. Rigden believes that a long-term, holistic approach to restoring their grasslands is a critical part of their plan to reduce the acreage of irrigated land across their entire HOA. The success of this project is expected to encourage others to do the same. To this end, AloTerra and Rigden have partnered for several years to collect data on soil health, native grass coverage, and water usage to inform a final report at the conclusion of this project. This experiment is expected to demonstrate that it is not only financially and ecologically effective to convert problem areas to native open space, but that doing so produces aesthetically appealing natural areas that provide more value to the community.

AloTerra and Rigden Farm are committed to partnering with the City of Fort Collins on this project. The approach combines environmental sensitivity, stewardship, restorative agriculture, and invasives management in a way that cannot be accomplished through conventional means. It is the hope of both organizations that this proposal will be approved, and both look forward to continuing this work together.

Sincerely,

**Christof Meyer**

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## Project Introduction

The Rigden Farm HOA (Rigden) has an extensive history of land management and water conservation with the intent to reintroduce native grassland habitat, but has struggled to reach the success that the residents, the HOA, and the City of Fort Collins have desired. As a continuation of ongoing efforts, AloTerra Restoration Services (AloTerra) has developed a holistic and diverse vegetation management plan that includes biological, mechanical, and chemical treatments to achieve desired results and provide ecological uplift. See the **Site Plans** (Rigden Farm Adaptive Management Plan 2025) for additional details regarding weed management and revegetation strategies. The main goals of our work at Rigden are to adequately control the spread and abundance of noxious and invasive weeds throughout the site and re-establish native grasslands that require minimal supplemental watering and care. A cornerstone treatment towards the goal of establishing native grasslands is the utilization of a Heritage breed of pigs commonly referred to as “English Large Blacks”. This breed is known for being docile, friendly with children, easy to manage in intensive grazing environments, and extremely effective at mitigating weeds and their corresponding soil seed bank. Seasonal treatment at Rigden using hogs — combined with monitoring across a diverse set of methods — will ensure that Rigden Farm successfully and safely meets its project goals: beautiful open spaces of native grasslands requiring little to no irrigation or mechanical maintenance, reducing water consumption and carbon footprint.

## Operational Plan

This operational plan describes the transportation, site access, and day-to-day management associated with the implementation of a rotational pig grazing program at Rigden Farm.

Project-related traffic will be limited and predictable. The initial mobilization will require two trips to deliver the pigs to the site, and two trips at the end of the grazing season for their removal. During the active grazing period, site visits will occur three to four times per week over a six-to-seven-month period to support feeding, watering, animal health checks, fence adjustments, and general maintenance. Feed delivery will be coordinated with these visits whenever possible to minimize additional trips, and feed will be stored securely onsite for pest control.

Pigs will remain on-site continuously (24 hours per day) throughout the approximately six-month grazing season. Grazing operations will occur within a fixed, woven-wire perimeter fence designed to contain livestock and restrict public access. This outer woven-wire perimeter fence will be set back a minimum of 15 feet from all adjacent private property lines. A reduced setback may be installed only upon receipt of explicit written consent from all five neighboring property owners. Within this enclosure, a movable, solar-powered electric fence will be used to create smaller paddocks that are repositioned regularly to facilitate rotational grazing. Food, water, and shelter for the pigs will be positioned in locations that are visible to neighbors and passersby so the animals’ care can be easily observed. The site will include clearly visible informational signage attached to all four corners of the t-post and woven-wire perimeter fence (see Figure 1). This signage will provide the cell phone number for AloTerra’s Director of Operations, who is reachable 24 hours a day, and will include safety instructions. Signage will note that the electric fence off switch is located on the solar control panel. Signs will indicate the location of the solar control panel is located at the grazing paddock corner that is closest to the center of the project site. Each of the four informational signs will also direct visitors to the care log posted at the northern-most corner of the woven-wire fence, adjacent to Exmoor Ln (see Figure 1). This care log will record the date and time of each visit, and confirm that the pigs received food, water, an electric fence check, and a welfare check.

Paddock rotation will occur once sufficient vegetation removal and soil disturbance have been achieved, typically within one to two weeks depending on site conditions. Immediately following each rotation, the recently vacated grazing paddock will be seeded with a temporary native vegetation mix and mulched with



certified weed free agricultural straw, wood mulch, or similar, to prevent erosion and suppress weed regrowth. Manure management will rely primarily on natural incorporation through rotational grazing, supplemented by periodic harrowing to integrate organic material into the soil. Per Municipal Code Section 4-71, manure may be periodically removed from the site as needed, in coordination with City guidance. Harrowing will occur at the end of each grazing season across the full treatment area. At the conclusion of each grazing season, the entire treatment area will be drag harrowed and stabilized as needed. A broader, permanent native seeding effort will be implemented once invasive species cover has been reduced below approximately 12.5%, as determined by a spring ocular assessment conducted before the pigs are introduced to the site each year. The native seed mix will be subject to availability and site-specific conditions.

Water will be provided both via a centrally located 55-gallon barrel equipped with livestock watering nipples and an auxiliary stock tank with additional water, ensuring continuous access for the animals. During each site visit, the 55-gallon barrel will be refilled with fresh water, and the stock tank will be fully emptied, rinsed, and refilled with fresh water. The animals will be monitored regularly to ensure proper health and welfare. All pigs brought to the site will be properly vetted, vaccinated, and dewormed prior to arrival, and standard livestock management practices will be followed, including castration of male piglets.

Pigs will be introduced in the spring after invasive species begin active growth (on or around May 1<sup>st</sup>) and will remain on-site until seasonal dormancy or until treatment objectives are achieved (on or around November 1<sup>st</sup>, but no later than the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday in November). Paddock rotation will be guided by observable disturbance thresholds to ensure effective and consistent treatment. At the completion of the project, all fencing and temporary infrastructure will be removed, and the site will be fully stabilized and transitioned to permanent native vegetation.

This operational plan minimizes traffic impacts while maintaining a consistent and adaptive management presence. The combination of controlled trip frequency, continuous on-site animal management, defined treatment triggers, and clear safety protocols ensures that the project meets ecological objectives while addressing City and County requirements related to public safety, nuisance prevention, and site management.

AloTerra coordinated with the Larimer County Health and Environment Department regarding disease control, animal care, and on-site management practices. The County's primary concern was disease control; upon reviewing the animal management protocols—including on-site continuous management, a 55-gallon watering system replenished every other day, woven-wire perimeter fencing, solar-powered interior electric fencing, and the vaccination, deworming, and castration of all animals prior to arrival—the County determined that adequate controls are in place to minimize risk. Written consent was provided by Lea Schneider, REHS, Environmental Health Planner and Air Quality & Zoonotic Supervisor, Larimer County Health and Environment Department, and is attached in the appendix.

## Traffic Operation Plan

The following describes all anticipated vehicle trips and crew activity associated with this project. All site access by vehicles will use the access route shown in **Figure 2**, unless otherwise noted. Parking will be in or near the designated spots on Exmoor Lane shown in Figure 2; if those spots are unavailable, crew members will park further away and walk to the site.

### Initial Site Setup (approximately 1 week before pig delivery)

An AloTerra crew of 3-4 will be on site for no more than 3 business days to construct the t-post and woven-wire perimeter fence, install straw wattles along the western portion of the site to protect the drainage ditch (**Figure**



3), and set up the electric fence for the first grazing paddock. The electric fence will not be energized during this visit. Two trucks will be on site: one with all fencing and straw wattle materials, accessing the site via the Figure 2 access route. The second truck will park in or near the Exmoor Lane parking spots shown in Figure 2 (if available).

**# of crew members: 4**

**# of days: <3**

**# of trucks: 2**

**# of trailers: 0**

### **Pig Delivery (on or around May 1)**

1 work truck with an animal trailer, carrying 3 crew members, will access the site via the Figure 2 access route. Pigs will be moved from the livestock trailer into the first grazing paddock. The crew will feed the pigs, set up the shade structure, fill the watering system, and create a wallow. Water will be retrieved from the fire hydrant located on Exmoor Lane. The electric fence will be energized during this visit. The crew will be on site for no longer than 10 hours.

**# of crew members: 3**

**# of days: <1**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 1**

### **Routine Care Visits (every other day throughout the grazing season)**

1 AloTerra crew member in 1 work truck will visit the site every other day. The crew member will park in or near the Exmoor Lane parking spots shown in Figure 2. The crew member will feed the pigs, fully fill the water troughs with fresh water, fill the wallow, and conduct a wellness check. The crew member will then update the care log posted at the northern-most corner of the woven-wire fence, adjacent to Exmoor Ln.

**# of crew members: 1**

**# of days: Every other day from pig delivery to pig removal (estimated 92 visits per season), <2 hours per visit**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 0**

### **Paddock Rotation and Vacated Paddock Stabilization (approximately every 2 weeks)**

3 AloTerra crew members in 1 work truck will access the site via the Figure 2 access route. The electric fence and pigs will be moved to the next paddock area. Food, water, wallow, and shade structure will all be relocated with the animals. The same day, the crew will begin stabilizing the vacated paddock (hand-raking, seeding, mulching). If a second day is needed to complete stabilization, 2 crew members in 1 truck will return the following day and park in or near the Exmoor Lane parking spots shown in Figure 2.

**# of crew members: 3**

**# of days: <2**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 0**

### **Pig Removal (on or around November 1, but no later than the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday in November)**

1 work truck with an animal trailer, carrying 3 crew members, will access the site via the Figure 2 access route. Pigs will be loaded onto the livestock trailer and immediately transported off site. Either the same day or the



following day, 3 crew members in 1 truck will return to collect the feed trough, water trough, shade structure, electric fence, and any remaining equipment, accessing via the Figure 2 route.

**# of crew members: 3**

**# of days: <1**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 1**

### **End-of-Season Site Stabilization**

Once equipment is removed (with the straw wattles and woven-wire fence remaining), 3 crew members in 1 truck will begin winter stabilization of the site. Any bare areas will be drag harrowed, seeded, harrowed again, then mulched with weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent.

**# of crew members: 3**

**# of days: <2**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 0**

### **Permanent Seeding (spring following final year of pigs)**

Triggered by the spring ocular assessment confirming non-native vegetation at or below 12.5%. 3 AloTerra crew members in 1 work truck with a trailer carrying a skid steer will access the site via the Figure 2 access route. The crew will first remove the t-post and woven-wire perimeter fence. The site will then be ripped to 6 inches deep with the skid steer to incorporate vegetation, thatch, and mulch from prior seasons into the ground. The site will then be drag harrowed, seeded with a permanent native seed mix, harrowed again, and mulched with weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent. The crew will be on site for no more than 3 business days.

**# of crew members: 3**

**# of days: <3**

**# of trucks: 1**

**# of trailers: 1**

### **Erosion Control Plan**

A comprehensive set of erosion control and stormwater management measures designed to protect downstream water quality, promote on-site infiltration, and prevent the migration of sediment, nutrients, or organic material beyond the treatment area will be incorporated at Rigden Farm. The total treatment area is approximately 30,000 square feet, and all practices are designed to function within this footprint while protecting adjacent drainage features.

A primary objective of this plan is to ensure that no manure or organic material enters the adjacent drainage or stream system. To achieve this, multiple layers of passive and active controls will be implemented across the site. These controls emphasize infiltration, filtration, and vegetative stabilization rather than conveyance, aligning with best practices for nonpoint source pollution management.

#### Buffering and Filtration Strategy

The site will include a defined vegetative grass buffer zone along the downgradient edge of the treatment area, adjacent to the drainage channel (Figure 3). This buffer will remain undisturbed and function as a primary filtration zone to intercept sediment, nutrients, and organic matter. In addition, straw wattles or straw wattle-like filter barriers will be installed along the perimeter of the woven-wire fence in areas running parallel to the drainage channel. A minimum 3-foot boundary of tall, undisturbed grasses will be maintained between the



straw wattle and the top of the bank of the adjacent drainage ditch (see Figure 3). These undisturbed grasses serve as a natural water filter, intercepting and filtering any organic material, sediment, or nutrients before they can reach the ditch. This buffer zone will not be grazed, mowed, or otherwise disturbed at any point during the project.

Where necessary, additional straw wattles will be installed to further contain runoff within the treatment area. Coordination with the City will confirm whether existing berm conditions are sufficient or if additional grading improvements are required prior to the grazing season.

Stormwater management on-site is designed to maximize infiltration and minimize runoff. The combination of soil disturbance from grazing, increased organic matter, and vegetative cover will enhance soil permeability over time. Additionally, small-scale features such as shallow swales or micro-trenches may be implemented where needed to slow, spread, and infiltrate stormwater before it reaches site boundaries.

#### Operational Controls Supporting Water Quality

Operational practices are integrated with physical controls to further protect water quality. The pigs are maintained at a low stocking density and rotated frequently, which prevents concentrated buildup of manure and reduces the risk of runoff contamination. Additionally, pigs are fed a probiotic-enhanced feed, which improves digestion and helps reduce the presence of harmful bacteria such as E. coli in manure. Each paddock is seeded with a cover crop immediately after use to stabilize soils and reduce erosion. Manure is primarily incorporated into the soil through natural processes and periodic harrowing. These practices, combined with vegetation and infiltration, create a system in which nutrients are retained and cycled within the site.

#### Regulatory Context and Compliance

This project is designed as a low-impact, ecological alternative to conventional land management practices and does not meet the definition of a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation due to its low animal density, and rotational management approach. Erosion control measures will be inspected regularly throughout the grazing season and adjusted as needed based on observed site conditions. This includes verifying the effectiveness of buffer zones, wattles, and infiltration features, and making modifications where necessary to ensure continued protection of water quality. A construction sequence chart is provided on the Erosion Control Plan drawings (Figure 3). The sequence chart documents the phased installation and removal of all erosion control best management practices (BMPs) relative to site disturbance and vegetation establishment activities.

#### **Rotational Design**

The proposed location for pig grazing treatment is a heavily degraded field within the Rigden Farm HOA that has been dominated by an invasive weed (Kochia) and has required extensive irrigation and weed treatments over the past 10 years. This area is illustrated in **Figure 1: Pig Grazing Notes**.

The pigs will be enclosed in a small, movable electric mesh fence paddock that will be repositioned every few weeks within the larger woven-wire perimeter field – intensively grazing one small area at a time (see **Figure 1** for additional information). This grazing will provide the many benefits mentioned in the introduction as well as deplete the soil of its weed stocks, roots, and seeds, greatly reducing the weed pressure within the treatment area. This reduction is a precondition for establishing native seeding later. Note: The electric fence defines the boundaries of the individual grazing paddock and thus will always move with the paddock as it is rotated through the site. The electric fence will not be installed around the perimeter of the entire site; that function is served exclusively by the fixed t-post and woven-wire fence.



The expected duration of intensive pig grazing is 6 months per year (~May 1–~November 1) for up to 5 years in order to fully reduce above-ground invasives and significantly disturb their roots and seeds. Pigs will be rotated through the field in approximate 1/16<sup>th</sup>-acre sections at a time until plant dormancy in the fall. See the Proposed Schedule below for a complete outline of all treatments including pig grazing duration. Pigs will receive feeding, watering, and monitoring visits every other day, with progress documented throughout the project's duration.

## Proposed Schedule for Pig Grazing

### Phase One: Weed Mitigation via Intensive Grazing

*Expected Timeline: 2026–2029*

**Goal:** Reduce non-native vegetation to 12.5% or less of total cover, as determined by spring ocular assessment. Phase One repeats annually until this threshold is met.

#### Annual Schedule

1. **Site Prep (as needed):** Mow or clear large invasive shrubs and plants.
2. **Introduce Grazing Animals** (on or around May 1)
  - a. **Rotation schedule:** Rotate animals through approximate 1/16<sup>th</sup>-acre parcels, moving to a new parcel approximately every 2 weeks.
  - b. **After each parcel is grazed:** Within 72 hours of pigs being moved to the next paddock, the vacated parcel will be stabilized. Stabilization includes: (1) hand-raking to even out any large clumps or uneven patches, (2) seeding with the temporary cover crop mix, and (3) mulching with weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent. Crimped straw will be used where available to improve seed-to-soil contact and reduce wind displacement.
    - i. **Cover crop mix:** 31% purple prairie clover, 31% white prairie clover, 25% blue grama, 12% sterile triticale, 1% American vetch (subject to seed quality and availability)
    - ii. **Mulch:** Weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent
3. **Remove Grazing Animals** (on or around November 1, but no later than the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday in November), once the entire site has been rotated through.
4. **Remove All Equipment from Site:** After pigs have been removed and before winter stabilization begins, all equipment will be removed from the site.
  - a. This includes the feeding system, watering systems, shade structures, electric fencing, excess feed, water hoses, hydrant meter, and any other temporary items. The t-post and woven-wire perimeter fence and straw wattles will remain on site until the following grazing season. The t-post and woven-wire fence will be removed prior to permanent revegetation. Straw wattles will be removed once permanent vegetation has established.
5. **Drag Harrow** any portions of the site where cover crop has not yet established. Following harrowing, the area will be mulched with crimped straw or weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent to stabilize soils and suppress weed regrowth.
6. **Plant Temporary Cover Crop** across the full site.
  - a. **Mix:** 31% purple prairie clover, 31% white prairie clover, 25% blue grama, 12% sterile triticale, 1% American vetch (subject to seed quality and availability)

### Phase Two: Permanent Native Revegetation

*Expected Timeline: Spring 2030*

1. **Seedbed Preparation:** Rip ground to 6 inches to incorporate old cover crop, thatch, mulch, and other material.
2. **Plant Permanent Native Seed** (proposed seed mix included in appendix)



3. **Apply Mulch:** Weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or equivalent.

### Phase Three: Adaptive Management

*Expected Timeline: 2030–2031*

1. **Ongoing Weed Control:** Treat sporadic weeds throughout the growing season as needed (spot spraying, hand pulling, seed head clipping, etc.).
2. **Inter-seeding:** Fill thin spots with permanent native seed each fall (October 15–December 31).

### Noise Abatement

Over the past year, the local community of Rigden Farm has overwhelmingly supported the presence of grazing pigs in their neighborhood. This is evidenced by the large turnout of supporters at HOA meetings, the unanimous decision to renew the contract with AloTerra for the 2024/2025 season, and the volume of supportive emails and messages received from community members. The consensus shared is that the small number of pigs in this concentrated area are reasonably quiet. Additionally, because the animals are moved every two weeks, the impact on any particular homeowner is limited. Given the close proximity of the grazing site to the surrounding neighborhood, the following steps will be taken to ensure the impact of the animals' natural sounds are kept to a minimum.

1. **Reducing stress and boredom**

- a. Pigs often make more noise when there is less for them to do. Frequent rotation addresses this directly – providing rooting material, fresh plants to graze, and new areas to explore keeps the animals engaged and quieter.

2. **Establishing a strong routine**

- a. Grazing animals are calmer when they understand what to expect. Pigs will be monitored on a consistent schedule, with fresh food and water delivered on a regular timeline.

3. **Providing multiple noise-reduction barriers in which the pigs can lounge**

- a. Multiple large metal shelters will be provided for pigs to sleep in and rest from heat and sun. These communal spaces reflect noise away from the surrounding homes and help keep noise levels down throughout the day.

4. **Leave grass buffer zone as an outer cordon around pig paddocks**

- a. Leaving a few feet of unmowed grass around the outer perimeter of the pig areas dampens the sound of the pigs as they root around the soil.

5. **Allowing only one male boar with the herd at a time**

- a. Multiple boars compete for attention with the females, therefore we will only have one boar in the field at a time. That said, because the boars protect the herd from any wandering coyotes, bears, etc., it is helpful to have at least one male to provide security for the herd.

### Odor Mitigation

In order to ensure any odors in the treatment area remain at an acceptably low level, we will enact several odor-mitigation tactics. A key component of odor management is the prompt harrowing of manure into the soil after each paddock rotation, followed by the application of weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or similar mulch to cover the disturbed surface. Harrowing and mulching occurs within 72 hours of each paddock rotation throughout the grazing season, and again across the entire site at the conclusion of each season.

1. **The number of pigs on site will never exceed 15**

- a. Pigs are naturally clean animals, but if there are too many in a given area they can begin to stink. By capping the site at 15 pigs and rotating them frequently through the treatment area, odors are kept to a minimum.

2. **Provide a wallow with fresh water**



- a. Ensuring all pigs have access to a mud wallow with fresh water gives them a way to stay clean, cool, and exfoliated – minimizing odors.

**3. Rotating Pigs frequently**

- a. Because the areas being grazed have living plants, thatch, and organic matter in the soil, they begin the season in a very hygienic and clean-smelling field environment. Through frequent rotations, we can maintain this smell and keep odors down even in warm months.

**4. Frequent (3x per week) Check-ins**

- a. By checking in on the hogs every other day, we can ensure that rapid action is taken in the event something needs our attention.
- b. Though it has *never* happened to date, if one of our animals were to die during the treatment period, they would be promptly discovered during our regular check-ins and removed from the site by our staff.

**Miscellanea:**

1. **Dust** – water will be applied to the treatment area every other day and, therefore, we have not observed any significant dust issues to date.
2. **Rodents** – all hog feed will either be consumed daily (in the small paddocks) or stored in a sealed 55-gallon drums on site. Therefore, we have not observed any rodents present to date.
3. **Nutrient/Bacteria** – the relatively small number of animals on this relatively large area will not produce nitrogen/manure levels that present a public safety hazard. Additionally, the use of lacto-fermented grain feed will significantly reduce undigested grain in pig manure creating a less-hospitable environment for harmful bacteria like E-Coli to thrive. All manure from the animals will remain physically in the target field and will break down and dry out in just a few weeks – producing the high organic, slow-release microbial habitat this soil is starved of. Manure management is further supported by harrowing after each paddock rotation and applying weed-free agricultural straw, wood straw, or similar mulch over the disturbed surface within 72 hours of each rotation. This practice integrates organic material into the soil and reduces surface exposure. Finally, the multiple layers of grass thatch, soil clods, and living grasses on the perimeter of the site form a grass buffer that filters organics as they migrate out of the treatment area. In addition, per Municipal Code Section 4-71, manure may be periodically removed from the site as needed in coordination with City guidance.

**Conclusion – Timeline to Completion**

Every spring, before pigs are brought to the site, our trained team of ecologists will conduct an ocular assessment to determine the percent of non-native vegetation cover. If non-native vegetation is at or below 12.5%, pigs will not be reintroduced that year and permanent native seeding will take place that same spring. If non-native vegetation exceeds 12.5%, pigs will be brought in for another season of rotational grazing. This assessment will continue each spring until the 12.5% threshold is met. Since the timeline of the project will be affected by many natural forces outside of our control, we have projected a 5-year timeline to completion.

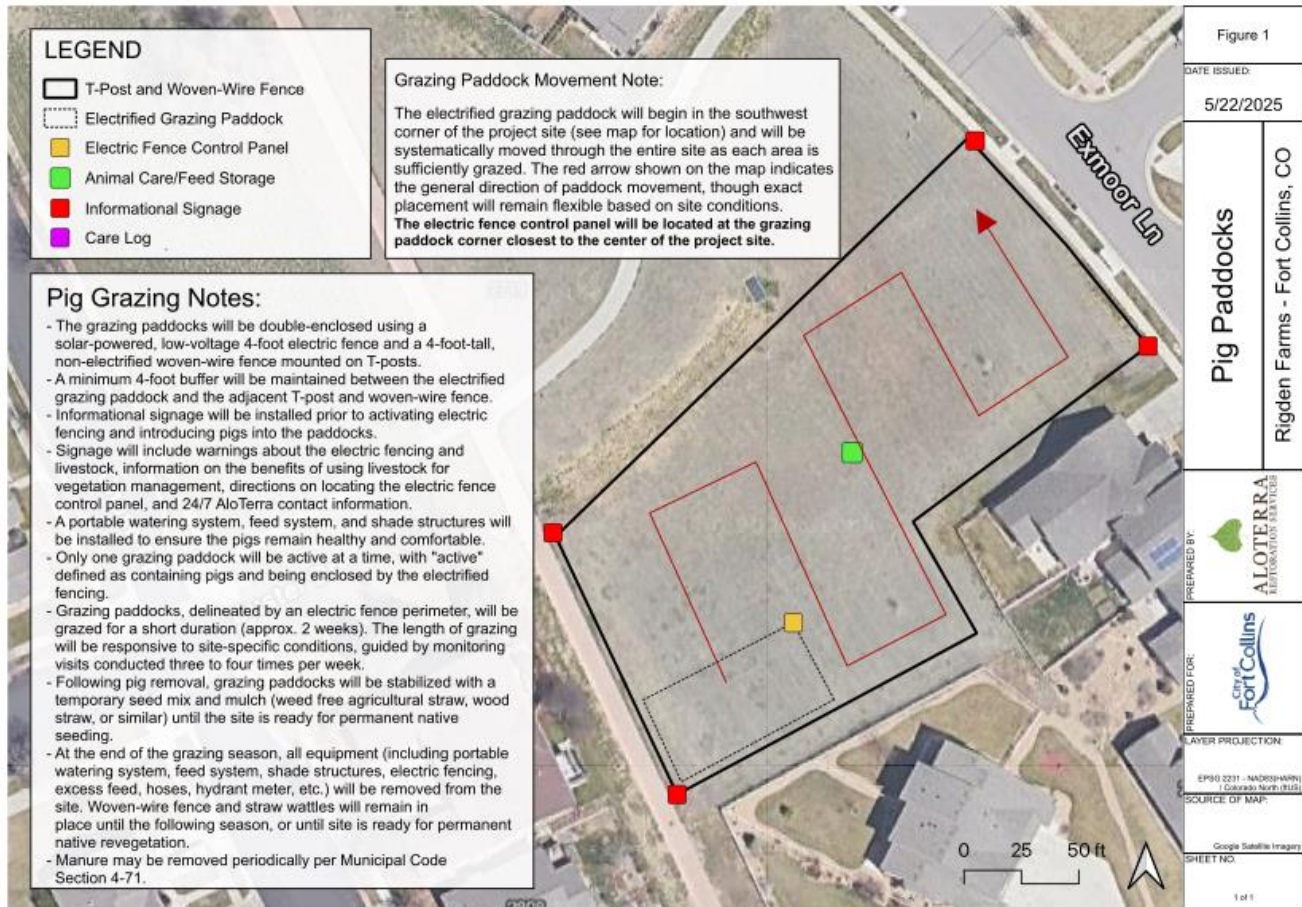
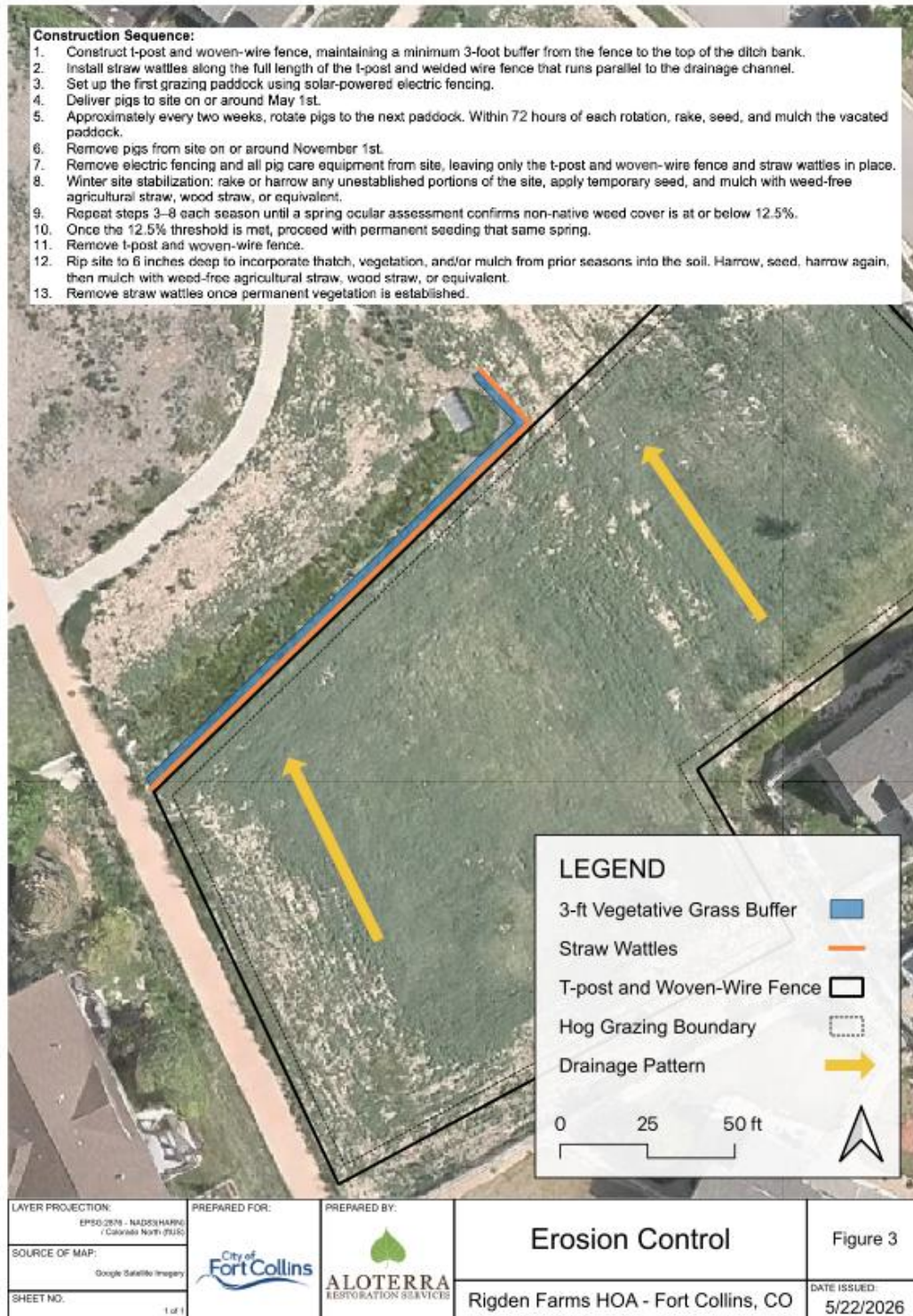


Figure 1 – Pig Grazing Notes



**Figure 2 – Site Access Plan for Rigden Pig Grazing Area**

*Note: The “Hog Grazing Boundary” does not denote the extents of the electric fencing. It denotes the extents of the grazing area (i.e., the grazing paddocks will not be setup within 4 feet of the t-post and woven-wire fence).*



**Figure 3 – Erosion Control Plan for Rigden Pig Grazing Area**