Invite Me
and a few of my friends
To Lunch
at your place

Our Profile
Love weeds and invasive plants, yummy!
Eat seeds before they can grow.
No leftover biomass to remove.
Show up on time. Graze as long as needed.
Good hill climbers. Listen to directions.
Environmentally friendly.
Good for the ecosystem.
Deduct us on your expense report.

Have your people
call my people
(949) 243-2282

SAGE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP
Wildland Vegetation Management

- Goats effectively and efficiently remove target plants using specific grazing techniques.
- Sage pays close attention to the uniqueness of each site and plant species.
- The work that our goats perform is managed from an environmental science and regulatory compliance perspective.
- Our professional staff, who plan and manage the grazing program, have over 20 years of experience in environmental planning, regulatory permitting, habitat restoration, and vegetation management.
- Sage continually monitors grazing progress. When goats accomplish goals set by the Land Manager, we remove them.
- Once first year grazing is complete, we evaluate whether targeted 2nd and 3rd year invasive control is needed using grazing, machines, hand removal, or herbicide application.
- The overall cost for grazing a site is economical when compared to other methods. In many cases, cost can be lower.

Fire Fuel Load Reduction

- Managing fuel load is an important component for Fire Authorities and Land Managers, particularly in a wildland/urban interface.
- Goat grazing targets and consumes unwanted vegetation, leaving behind cleared terrain. Whereas, cutting vegetation with machines or hand tools leaves behind downed biomass to be removed.

Ecosystem Benefits From Grazing

- Controlling invasive plants prior to setting seed reduces the amount of weed seed in the soil bank, leading to successful control of the target species.
- In grassland areas with heavy invasion of non-native grasses, goats dethatch allowing native grasses to recover.
- Removing undesired vegetation boosts native species by freeing up water and nutrient resources that otherwise would be used by competing invasive plants.