Expanding Your Grazing Capacity

Don Wild Wild Acres Family Farm and King's AgriSeeds



- When is it needed?
 - Existing Forages
 - Intensity of Grazing
- Preparation
 - Soil Testing , Application of deficient nutrients
 - New Forage Species?
- Methods
 - Plowing/Fitting ; No-Till ; Broadcasting ; Air Blast

Pasture Renovation

- Success Failure "Feel Good Results"
 - Calibration of Drill/Spreader
 - Depth of Seed Placement
 - Compaction (soil-seed contact)



Pasture Renovation

- What's to do 'after' seeding?
 - Clip weeds and native grass competition
 - Evaluate if new introduced forages exist
 - Determine method to proceed
 - Plan for future topdressing as needed and called for in our soil test results
 - MANAGEMENT !

Forages For Grazing

- Cool Season Grasses
 - Orchardgrass, Timothy, Bromegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Reed Carnarygrass, K. Bluegrass

Warm Season Grasses Switchgrass, Indian Grass, Big and Little Bluestem, Eastern Gammagrass



- Legumes
 - Alfalfa
 - Birdsfoot Trefoil
 - Clover: Red, White, Alsike, Crimson, Mixes
 - Hairy Vetch
 - Peas: Forage, Grain
 - Soybeans



- Forbs
 - Chicory
 - Plantain
 - Dandelion



- Small Grains
 - Oats and Mixes
 - Rye, Winter
 - Wheat: Spring and Winter
 - Triticale: Spring and Winter
 - Millet: Japanese, Pearl, Wonderleaf
 - Barley: Spring and Winter
 - Spelts

- Summer Annuals
 - Sudangrass
 - Forage Sorghum, Grain Sorghum, Sorghum-Sudan
 - Teff
 - Millets
 - Grazing Corn
 - Mixtures
 - Brassicas
 - Rape, Kale, Swede, Turnip; Hybrids









Same plot ready to be tilled and planted in turnips in early August. Turnips will be grazed in October and used to flush ewes – rams will be added to ewe flock in the 2nd week of grazing.





Grazing plot of forage corn (as a nurse crop), orchard grass and birdsfoot trefoil





Birdsfoot trefoil was planted at 18 to 20 lb. per acre and orchard grass at 6 lb. per acre





Forage corn and weeds ready for grazing by late summer



