

Graziers' Comments

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The biggest influence I've seen on regrowth has come from the means of clipping. The haybine or sickle mower will leave a more uniform cut and you'll get faster regrowth, compared to the bush hog.

Sorghums, BMR, and pearl millet can be used to renovate pastures. Intensively graze or feed hay in the area to be renovated. Till and seed. These crops will germinate in four days, if conditions are favorable. Graze when they are knee high.

It costs 50 cents a day less to graze stockpiled fescue than it costs to feed baled hay to a cow. If you extend the grazing season for 50 days into the winter, you are saving \$25 per cow.

Fescue has high sugar content. It provides high energy for the cow's winter needs.

Forage species selection is a minor factor in Voison Intensive grazing. Just about any species adapted to your area and soil conditions will work for starters when converting cropland to pasture. Over time, the best-adapted species will become dominant.

Keeping the bottom of the big bale dry is more important than covering its top. Placing bales on pallets, railroad ties or crushed rock can increase drainage and decrease deterioration at the bottom of the bales.

Soluble mineral will help to keep tanks and lines clean of slime and algae buildup.

Clover is a wonderful asset to your grazing ration. It is both durable and productive.

Paddocks should have livestock numbers that allow for a short grazing period (1-3 days) and a long rest period (21 - 30 days). Change stocking rate or length of stay as needed for reasonable growth rates in pastures and animals.

Graziers are always wondering what forages to plant. Many are finding out that it does not matter what they plant because grazing management and environmental factors may allow something completely different within a five-year period.

Write down a pasture goal and a plan for reaching that goal.

Unrolling hay on pasture returned the equivalent of 21 pounds of phosphorus fertilizer in the form of livestock manure in a Wisconsin study.

Electric fencing typically uses a smooth No. 12 galvanized wire; the lower the number, the stronger the wire.

