

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII  
LIBRARY

JUL 30 '53

# HAY, PASTURE & LIVESTOCK

Feed Reserves Mean Security  
For the Livestock Business



Plenty of livestock feed in the field and in storage.

The **Wise** livestock man plans for plenty of good pasture. He keeps at least one year's supply of hay or silage in reserve. When feed crops fail, he stays in the livestock business.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

E. J. HASLERUD, DIRECTOR

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

# PASTURE AND HAY

"Backbone of the Livestock  
Industry"



85 percent of the feed cattle and sheep eat is forage. Hogs need more forage, too.

## PLENTY OF GOOD PASTURE AND HAY WILL:

1. Reduce production cost.
2. Replace most of the grain in the ration of breeding stock.
3. Help to control animal diseases and parasites, and make healthier herds and flocks.

The wise farmer or rancher builds up feed reserves in good crop years to carry his livestock through the dry years.

# Get More Pasture This Way

1. Plan for 7 months of pasture.
2. **USE TAME GRASS PASTURE FOR EARLY SPRING GRAZING.**

Use Crested wheatgrass in the central and western parts of the state, as your main grass.

Use Brome grass as your principal pasture crop in eastern parts of the state.

When seeding mix 2 or more grasses, and add 2 pounds of alfalfa or sweet clover per acre. Alfalfa and sweet clover help to provide more protein, thus make better feed.

3. **USE NATIVE GRASS FOR SUMMER GRAZING.** Keep livestock off native pasture until June 15. Pasture tame grass first in the spring -- save native grass for summer. Give native grass time to make good growth in the spring.
4. **PASTURE TAME GRASS IN THE FALL.** About Sept. 15 livestock usually can be moved to tame pasture which makes good fall growth when there is enough moisture.

For additional fall and winter grazing, use stubble and corn fields, and native prairie sod not grazed during the summer.



Crested wheatgrass pasture.



Pasture at left damaged by overgrazing.

## Good Pasture Management Pays

### AVOID OVERGRAZING

1. Graze pasture at a rate in balance with amount of grass available.
2. Have good water in every pasture, with dams, dugout, spring and wells.
3. Locate salt a distance from water and in less used parts of pasture. Use loose salt in tight boxes.

### ROTATE GRAZING ON PASTURES

Frequent change of pastures gives grass a chance to grow. This plan is especially desirable in eastern North Dakota. Pasture rotation helps to reduce worm problem with sheep.

### DEFERRED GRAZING

Use tame grasses first. Put off grazing native pastures until June 15.

### OTHER PRACTICES

Mow buckbrush and weeds to give grass a better chance to grow.

Mow old grass on rotation pastures when pasturing sheep and hogs.

# PROVIDE LOTS OF WATER

Have water in every pasture. Do not make it necessary for your livestock to travel far to water.

You can develop a water supply with wells, dams, dugouts, springs, or with a running stream.



Spring water hole developed with dynamite

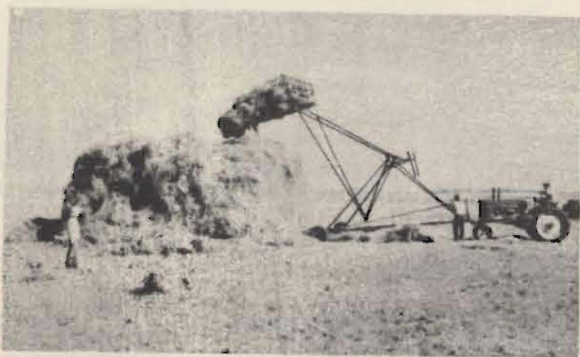
# HAVE ADDITIONAL FORAGE

Corn is excellent feed for winter grazing by all kinds of livestock. It will help to stretch the feed supply.

If you do not have enough pasture, use temporary pastures, such as small grain, or sweet clover.

Winter rye is excellent early pasture for sheep and hogs.

# PRODUCE HIGH QUALITY HAY



Cut hay early for greatest feeding value.

1. Good hay is leafy and green, high in feed value.
2. Brown, poorly cured hay is low in vitamins, protein and in total feed value.
3. Cure hay rapidly.
4. Try to save the leaves -- they are high in feed value.
5. Keep your reserve supply of feed in large stacks -- it keeps better.



Reserve feed means livestock security.

# HAVE A RESERVE FEED SUPPLY

1. For security, have one year's supply of feed in storage -- at least 1 ton per animal unit.
2. Store feed in large stacks and keep stacks protected.
3. Feed new hay first, because it is higher in feeding value. The main feeding value loss in hay occurs during the first year of storage. Keep the old hay in reserve.



Overgrazing ruins pastures and leads to soil losses.

## HAVE A SILO

Any kind of surplus roughage makes suitable silage. Silage is the nearest substitute for green grass.

The silo is the best place to store your feed reserves because silage can be kept several years without much loss in feeding value.



Healthy grass protects the soil and insures more feed.

## BE READY FOR DRY YEARS

OVERGRAZING INVITES wind and water erosion.

Be ready for the dry year with plenty of pasture, including considerable tame pasture.

Keep at least **ONE YEAR'S FEED SUPPLY** in reserve.

Large stacks of hay and silage are excellent insurance against feed shortage.

For additional information **SEE YOUR COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT...**

Get these leaflets:

- No. A-11 Pastures
- No. A-25 Silage
- No. A-23 Better Feed From Good Hay
- No. A-12 Grass Seeding

Prepared by  
M. H. McDonald, Animal Husbandman and  
I. T. Dietrich, Soil Conservationist

Published and distributed in furtherance of  
Act of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.