

# GOOD PASTURE all season

If you're one of the many North Dakota farmers who "never has enough good pasture", that situation is one you can cure. This folder gives you the "recipe" for plenty of good pasture.

Inside you'll see a chart that illustrates the approximate periods different forage crops will produce the grazing you need.

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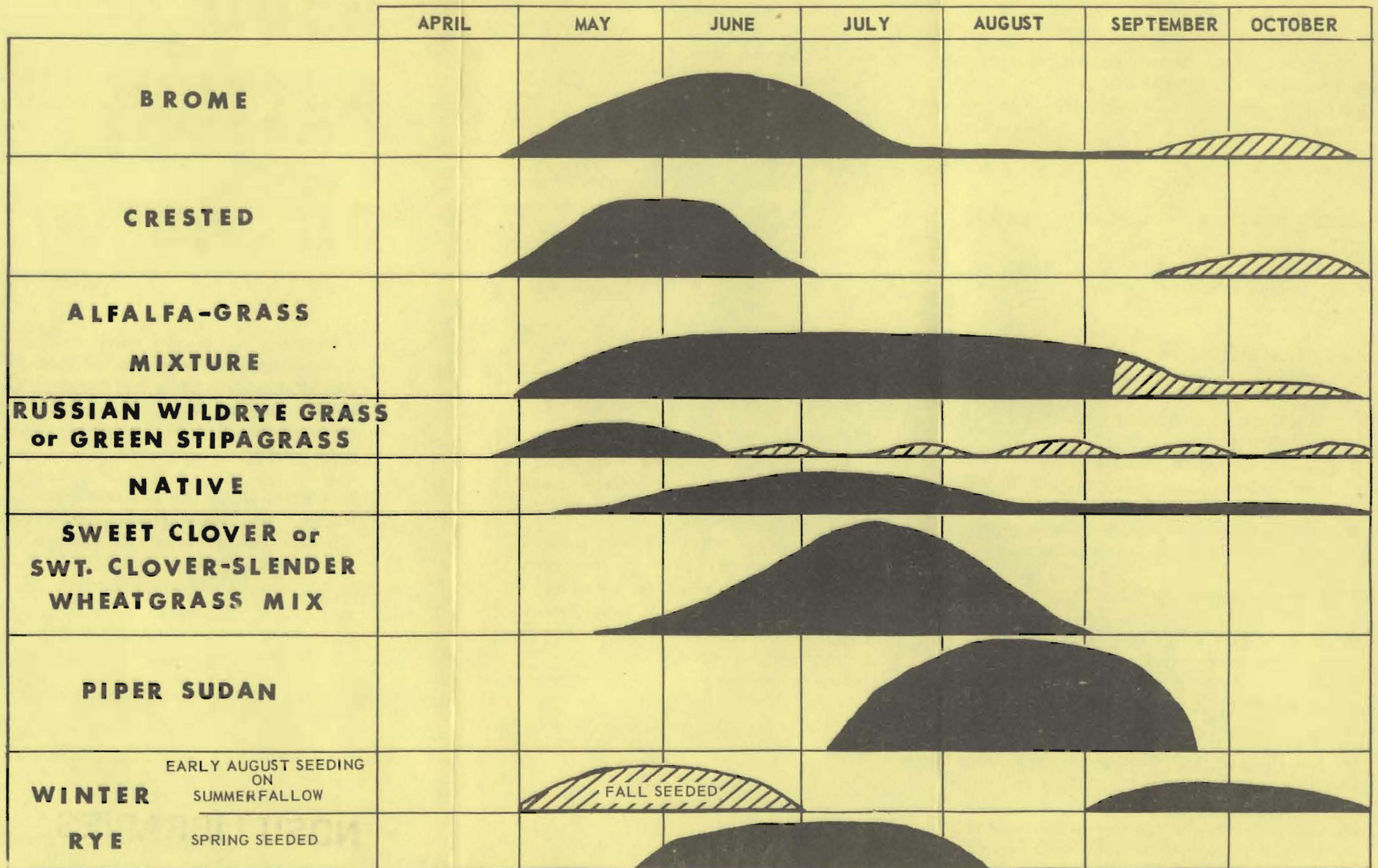
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# All Season Pasture



EARLY AUGUST SEEDING ON SUMMERFALLOW

FALL SEEDED

SPRING SEEDED

# Good Pasture All Season

## PLAN ON ENOUGH

Don't underestimate your pasture requirements--plan for enough. If you have too much, it's always valuable put away as hay or silage.

## HAVE PASTURE FOR EACH SEASON

The secret of all-season pasture in North Dakota is to fit the pasture to the season you want the grazing.

1. Plant cool season grasses for spring pasture. Recommended are bromegrass, crested wheatgrass and intermediate wheatgrass in mixture with alfalfa.
2. Save your native grass for use in July and August.
3. Have sweetclover or sweetclover-slender wheatgrass mixture for summer grazing.
4. Grow sudangrass for late summer.
5. Have a Russian wildrye grass or green stipagrass pasture for seasonal use.
6. Russian wildrye for winter range.

Russian wildrye grass and green stipagrass both retain high feeding quality in their leaves for several months. Also each will regrow whenever moisture is available. Russian wildrye even carries green color in leaves and good feeding value into winter.

Keep your livestock off your native grass pasture until well into June or later. This gives the grass a chance to grow and build reserve root strength.

## **GROW LEGUMES--OR FERTILIZE**

Plan to supply nitrogen to your grass if you want good pasture.

Grasses are heavy users of nitrogen. By growing a legume crop like alfalfa or clover along with the grasses, the legumes can supply the needed nitrogen. Or, you can apply manure or commercial nitrogen fertilizer.

### **HAVE FEED FOR FUTURE USE**

It will pay you to build up a large reserve supply of feed, preferably in the form of silage.

Then, when drouth comes, or for some other reason you do not have good pasture, you'll have plenty of silage--which is the feed that comes closest to replacing pasture.