than do many of the seeded species. Of great importance is that the most
fortunate as seeded ones. Of great importance is that the most
quickly grazing in early spring will be
not make growth without water, so little summer growth
and graze these in sequence through the season. Plants will
it is desirable to establish separate pastures of separate species
wheatgrass, which, in turn, has a lower moisture requirement
spring through fall, a rotational grazing scheme is preferable
crested wheatgrass should be your only forage available from
primarily forage from early May through June and again in the fall if
declines from spring to fall as does forage occurring on native
humidity on your soil type.
both years have been abnormally dry. Development of a
established. One growing season should provide this oppor-
ty forage from early May through June and again in the fall if
forage with your grazing animals becomes a real challenge.
In situations where pastures have not been, or cannot be,
used, you need to provide for seed production. This circular
first discusses some of the general principles of plant growth,
annuals and poor perennials. Of course, the stock will eat the
short time
season for a
maturity. Often more than one year's growth is accumulated,
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Grazing recommendation: (I week or less) grazing in early spring will be
than smooth bromegrass. Where moisture conditions permit,
three months until spring. By pastures generally are best suited for spring grazing. If man-
aged normally, they can carry livestock from spring through fall.

To successfully accomplish this, practical rotational gra-
ing at low stocking rates will be increased. Continuously grazing a
is not recommended to receive that forage quality of seeded plants
controlling weeds. Where small grains have been planted, mow
in the same pasture. Forage quality improves as moisture
resembles
seeded
species, there is a time in the growth cycle when the plant
crowns and draw on that food to make new growth. Grazing
hurt the plant by not allowing it to restore energy reserves. If
maturity. As pointed out earlier, plants are more susceptible to damage
vegetative period. This is not required for perennials every year, except that
for annuals, you need to provide for seed production. This circular
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management and annual production. Perennial
maintaining plant health is necessary for them to survive the
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this before the soil moisture is gone. The good plants
with high moisture levels do not need the same degree of
summer heat. They are more tolerant of shade and water
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Some species retain their apparent palatability later into
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neces to make more energy than it can use so surplus energy
is stored in the soil. This surplus energy can be used for
plant growth, animal production, or for other purposes such as
irrigation or drainage.

Selection

Species Selection

Choosing the right species is crucial for the success of a pasture. Species selection should take into account
soil conditions, climate, available water, and management practices. Some of the most common pasture
species include bermudagrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, and orchardgrass.

Soil conditions play a major role in determining the choice of pasture species. For example, bermudagrass
is well adapted to warm, dry conditions, while Kentucky bluegrass thrives in cooler, more humid climates.

Steering a pasture

Steering a pasture involves managing the growth and utilization of the plant species to maintain
a healthy, productive stand. This is done by controlling grazing pressure, fertilization, and irrigation.

Grazing

Proper grazing practices are essential for the success of a pasture. Overgrazing can lead to a decrease in
vegetation cover and a decline in productivity. Undergrazing can result in excessive growth and
a build-up of forage, which can lead to decreased palatability and nutritive value.

Fertilization

Fertilization is another important aspect of pasture management. Nitrogen is the primary nutrient
required for plant growth, and adequate nitrogen supply is critical for maintaining a healthy pasture.

Herbicides

Herbicides are commonly used to control weeds in pastures. Selecting the right herbicide is important to
avoid harming the desirable pasture species. It is also important to consider the timing of herbicide application
and the environmental conditions at the time of application.

Irrigation

Irrigation may be necessary in some areas to ensure adequate water supply for pasture growth.

Site Preparation

Site preparation involves preparing the land for pasture establishment. This includes soil testing,
pesticide and fertilizer application, and seedbed preparation. A well-prepared site will ensure
successful seed germination and establishment.

Establishment

Establishment involves planting the pasture. This can be done by direct seeding or transplanting.

Establishing a pasture

Establishing a pasture involves several steps, including soil preparation, seed selection, seed
application, and post-establishment management. It is important to follow the recommended
practices to achieve a successful pasture establishment.

Maintenance

Maintenance involves managing the pasture once it is established. This includes monitoring
for pests, diseases, and weeds, and adjusting management practices as needed.

Pasture management

Pasture management involves making decisions about which species to plant, when to plant them,
how much to apply of certain nutrients, and when to harvest. It is important to tailor pasture
management to the specific needs of the site and the objectives of the landowner.

In conclusion, pasture management is a complex and challenging task. It requires knowledge of
soil science, plant biology, and management practices, as well as the ability to adapt to changing
conditions. With careful planning and attention to detail, however, pasture management can
lead to sustainable and productive pastures that meet the needs of the land and its users.
Grading

Desire great new pastures until the plants are well established. The growing season should provide this opportu-
nity. If it does, if so until the second year, then plant may not exist, and management conditions for its growth must be abnormally dry. Development of a healthy root is necessary. One exception exists to this delayed grazing recommendation.

Some competitive species from both annuals and perennials develop in the first growing season. In this case, close attention needs to be given to grazing in early spring because the growing season is not yet long enough to grow the competition where it is probable to be dominated. The herbicide that is most effective will vary, so much so that nothing can be said about the new plants. This, in general, terms, would be early in the season for short-term use after planting. As noted in the text before the soil moisture is gone. The good plants must have soil moisture to grow and keep their own and past perennials. Of course, this is the same case in this period, too. But for grazing intended for short-term use, a balance can be tipped in favor of the good plants. The plants, but only if dry and plants are approaching maturity, grazing at heavy rates will not be detrimental. It is usually during midsummer, when the short-seasonal growth, that new native perennial and especially grasses, can be damaged if given too closely. They don't have a chance to recover because remaining soil moisture is too low. What then happens, may off that pasture to the next year and plant

When this is called 'deferred grazing.' This will give a new plant that might get hurt in one year the maximum chance to recover the next year.

If the pasture is very wet, and there are some good plants interspersed in the weeds, chemical weed control is difficult in reducing competition. Available herbicides are numerous. A combination of the correct herbicide, appropriate use, and proper grazing treatment to use the remain-
ing competitive plants final, will probably be the most effective and often does, even when you plant a single species in a pasture, you may have the grazing pressure to distribute the desired load well through intensive management.

To accomplish this, subdivide pastures into several units during the growing season. Intermediate wheatgrass, smooth bromegrass, and bluegrass possess these attributes. However, brome-grass can generally grow as a short stem than intermediate wheatgrass, but it has a lower minimum requirement than bromegrass. Where moisture conditions permit, intermediate wheatgrass is the preferred choice. Perennial species to tolerate grazing. As a general rule, most perennial grasses and forbs store food (energy) in roots and perennial species grow differently than annuals. Perennials are dormant after they mature. Annuals are dead. Plants that might get hurt in one year the minimum chance to recover the next year.

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Unimproved Pastures and Rangeland

This greatly reduces the quality of utilized forage. In the future, the unimproved pasture may have less forage and may require more management to maintain its productivity. However, if the pasture is not used properly, these good plants can be reduced to less desirable or even worthless plants. This can happen by grazing when the plants are growing or when they are not growing; when they are growing at an appropriate time, plants can be grazed in a manner that results in their growth and development; or by grazing when they are not growing at an appropriate time. Grazing during a period of active growth can reduce the productivity of the pasture.

Summary

Healthy, vigorous plants, whether introduced or native, require adequate moisture, nutrients, and sunlight. Grazing is an important management tool for maintaining the productivity of pastures. However, if grazing is not done properly, the productivity of the pasture may be reduced. Therefore, careful consideration must be given to the timing and intensity of grazing to ensure that the pasture remains productive.

Grazing

The role of grazing in pastures is to manage the growth and development of the plants. Grazing is an important management tool for maintaining the productivity of pastures. However, if grazing is not done properly, the productivity of the pasture may be reduced. Therefore, careful consideration must be given to the timing and intensity of grazing to ensure that the pasture remains productive.

General Principles

Forage is often wasted in pastures because of inadequate management. There are four general principles that can be used to manage forage in pastures. These principles are:

1. Correct management of forage in pastures
2. Rotational grazing
3. Palatability and utilization
4. Productivity and growth processes

These principles are based on the understanding that forage can be managed to provide the best possible forage for livestock. However, if these principles are not followed, the productivity of the pasture may be reduced.

Grazing

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