

April, 2019





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# In This Issue:

Office update, by Brenda Kossowan

**Establishing Forages, By Greg Paranich** 

Grazing Plan—Get What You Plan For

**Deferred Grazing for a Dry Spring** 

Annual Forages for Grazing, Silage or Greenfeed

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> Published by: Brenda Kossowan Cover Photo: Jacquie Turuk, Shars and Sheep



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Page 3

Page 5

Page 7

Page 8

Page 9

## **Office Report**

By Brenda Kossowan

### Springing Ahead



Plans are falling nicely into place for the Grey Wooded Forage Association's 35th Annual General Meeting. With so much worry about where the association was heading at this time last year, our board and staff hope to quietly close that door, and then show off the great strides we are making in the world of forage management.

Our 2019 AGM, advertised on Pages 6 and 11, is wrapped up in a full package of high-tech workshops, a rib-sticking banquet and opportunities to pick up some very cool items in a live auction. We have already picked up a few choice items that you won't find in any ordinary retail store and Don Montgomery from Blackfalds has volunteered to call the auction. So, dust off your cheque books and get ready for some hot bidding.

We're still looking for a keynote speaker, so if you know of someone who might fill the bill, please give me a call.

We're also in need still of sponsors willing to help us with costs and to provide a few more items for the auction. Our top sponsors will each get a display table to advertise their businesses and two tickets to the banquet—along with marketing exposure. Thanks so far to Blue Rock Nutrition, Montgomery Auctions, Wolseley Industries, Rimbey, Westerner Exposition Association and Landview. We hope to raise enough money to cover the costs of the banquet. Any cash left over will be put toward our operating costs, with a portion earmarked for a local charity, yet to be chosen.

The business portion of the meeting will include an election of officers who will guide the GWFA through the following year. Thanks to Caroline-area producer Alex Neal, who stepped up earlier this year and has been sitting as an ex-officio. We need a few more people to fill the four spots on our Board of Directors. I've spoken to a few, who stated that they don't think they have the knowledge to play that sort of roll. I would suggest that a willingness to learn and to share your experience with others are the most important qualifications that anyone in the livestock and forage industries can bring to the table.

On another note, we're giving you just a few days to recover from the AGM before asking you to join another event that may make a great difference in how you manage your hayfields and pastures. Soil scientist Kris Nichols is on an Alberta tour in June with Kim Cornish, founder of the Food Water Wellness Foundation. Nichols and Cornish are presenting workshops in Central Alberta on June 18 and 19, focused on how to manage the land to benefit the soil and with discussion on how forage crops perform as a carbon sink. Please see the poster on Page 10 for details.

#### Welcome back, Erin

On behalf of everyone with GWFA, I am pleased to welcome Erin Willsie back to the fold for a second term as our Summer Technician. Erin has just completed her second year of studies at the University of Alberta, Augustana Campus in Camrose and



remains committed to her goal of becoming a chiropractor. She comes back to work with a sound knowledge of the association and its goals and a broad set of skills developed during her 4-H years. Erin kept our web page up to date during the winter and we have lots more chores to add to her list. She will be helping in all aspects of the operation, including organizing events, collecting and tabulating project data and running herd on communications and social media as well as editing and publishing The Blade.

#### Projects and Events

Greg Paranich (Ag Field Specialist) and I, with full support from the Board of Directors, have mapped out what we expect will be a highly productive growing season for the GWFA this year.

We are kicking off three new projects this year: Bio-char Soil Amendment, Sustainable Annual Forages Intercropped with Silage and Pasture Rejuvenation. We have partnered with other groups on two province-wide benchmarking projects: The Soil Health Benchmark Sampling Project led by the Chinook Agriculture Research Association and the Carbon Sequestration on Alberta Rangeland Project led by ARECA (The Agricultural Research Council of Alberta). We continue to be involved in ongoing projects including Hardy Alfalfa, Pollinators, and Stem-Mining Weevils to Control Canada Thistle. The 3D Fence Project has been completed with the conclusion that the designs submitted did not perform well in winter conditions.

Greg is still seeking a few sites for soil sampling. Anyone interested can contact him at the number or email shown on Page 2.

#### Lambchops and Wild, Wooly Heifers

A Big Thank You to Jacquie Turuk from Shars and Sheep at Leslieville for the priceless photo on our front page. Those sweet little lambs look just a bit puckish as they pose on a straw bale.

Thanks also to Gilby-area horse trainer Kathy Judson for allowing me to grab a few photos of her bison heifers.

Have great snaps to share? The Blade can always use good photos of the land you manage and the critters you raise on it.



# Grey Wooded Forage Association Notice of Annual General Meeting June 13, 2019. Red Deer, Alta.

The Grey Wooded Forage Association is a non-profit society incorporated under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta.

The 2019 Annual General Meeting has been called to

- $\Rightarrow$  review the past year's activities and financial statements,
- $\Rightarrow$  elect new directors and
- $\Rightarrow$  Review changes proposed to the association's bylaws.

The Office of the Grey Wooded Forage Association is now accepting nominations to fill four vacant positions on the Board of Directors. Please contact the Business Manager at 403-844-2645 or by email to gwfa3@telus.net to submit a nomination. You may nominate yourself, or you may nominate another person with that person's consent. Nominees must be members in good standing of the association.

Members will also be asked to consider the following special resolutions, proposed by the 2018/19 Board of Directors:

**Resolution One:** Whereas it may be desirable to extend the amount of time that directors are able to serve on the Board of Directors, we propose the following:

Part One: eliminate Bylaw 5B, which states: "One third of the directors shall be elected each year for a 3-year term, after which they must step down for 1 year before being eligible for reelection."

Replace with a new Bylaw 5B: "One third of the directors shall be elected each year for a 3year term. Directors may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms, after which they must step down for at least one year before they can become eligible to run again."

Part Two: Add the following to Bylaw 5C: "Vacant positions on the board shall be advertised and filled in such a way that there are at least two directors in each of Years One to Three. Directors will automatically rotate to the next year at the end of each fiscal year, with Year Three directors required to step down or see re-election.

**Resolution Two:** Whereas the existing bylaws are not clear concerning the status of the ARECA representative, we propose the following:

Eliminate existing wording of Bylaw 5D: "The ARECA representative is entitled to vote at board meetings."

Replace it with: "The Agriculture Research and Extension Council of Alberta (ARECA) representative may be appointed from among the membership and is entitled to vote on all non-financial matters put before the Board of Directors."

#### A detailed agenda for the AGM and associated events is posted separately

### **Establishing Forages: Start Strong, Finish Strong**

By Greg Paranich, Ag Field Specialist

Establishing a forage crop has a number of key elements at the very start that will have a huge impact long term for the life of the stand. Everything that we do (or do not do) at the start of stand establishment is going to have long term benefits or consequences. A "do over" can be costly, and is sometimes not an economic option.

The starting point is choosing the correct forage species for your intended use and suited to the field site and characteristics. Is your intention for strictly hay or

grazing, perhaps a split hay/graze management system? Choose the species that will give you the best performance for the jobs intended. What are the soil characteristics? Make sure you match your forage species tolerances to any challenges your soil will bring such as wet/ waterlogging, dry or drought prone, soil pH, salinity, etc. The expected longevity of your stand will also be determined if you choose forages with either a shorter or longer life span. Winter hardiness will also factor into the long-term performance of the crop. Once you choose your seed species, make sure you use the best available quality seed. By quality we not only mean high

germination and pure live seed numbers, but also pay attention to weed seed content. "All forage mix percentages are Certified seed can still be allowed to contain certain levels of weed seeds that you may not yet have or are undesirable to add to your field. Any seed vendor should provide you with a weed seed certificate on your request without any hesitation. If you are seeding any legumes,

ensure they are inoculated. If they are not, then you definitely need to include inoculant with the seed. Make sure you use the proper inoculant for each specific legume, as they are unique to each species.

Next comes the seedbed preparation. Depending on the seeding equipment used this can vary somewhat. But regardless of the tool, the soil must be in condition to match the seeding implement used. Direct seeding would not need much tillage or any, but a conventional drill would. Soil-to-seed contact in a firm seedbed is a key principle here. Over-tilled and loose soil, rough worked and clumpy, or high residue (hair pinning) soil conditions all lead to poor seeding environments. On worked ground, firmness can be checked with the "footprint" test: Your boot should leave a print about .25 of an inch deep (.65 cm). This indicates a firm seedbed for good seed to soil contact. Seeding depth is another important key to success, or failure.

Most forage seeds should be place at a depth of about .5 to .75 of an inch. Small seeded species are better at .25 to .5 of an inch. These depths should be checked after packing for a true measurement.

Seeding rates influence the density of the established plant population. It stands to reason; lower seeding rates start off with lower percentage of potential plant populations. Know your seed density (number of seeds per pound) to understand how many seeds you will be sowing per acre or square foot. For example, alfalfa has about 240,000 seeds per pound compared to about 88,000 seeds for Meadow brome, or 1,115,000 seeds for timothy. Clearly, one pound of either is quite a big difference in how many seeds, and therefore the number of plants, there will be per square foot. Pay attention to the type of forage species in the mixes and their percentages. All forage mix percentages are per cent weight of seed in a blend, not



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in a blend, not the per cent of

seeds for that species."

per cent of seeds for that species. For example, 10 pounds of a 90-per cent alfalfa/10-per cent timothy mix has nine pounds of alfalfa seed (2,160,000 seeds) and one pound of timothy (1,115,000 seeds). That makes nearly a 2:1 ratio of seeds compared to a 9:1 ratio by weight.

If you want something to grow, you should feed it. Soil fertility tests will tell you what your forage crop will need in the form of fertilizer. You can use low rate (15 pounds per acre phosphate) of seed placed fertilizer in moderate soil moisture conditions to

get the seeds going. Dry soils may cause seedling damage. Fertility will depend on the level of legumes in the mix as well. Generally speaking, most legume stands (50 per cent and greater) should receive phosphorus, potash and sulfur and up to about 35-40 pounds of nitrogen without impacting nodulation. Remember, the legumes cannot produce their own nitrogen until they develop their nodules. Plus, the grasses in the stand will need some early nutrition to be competitive. On established stands, fertility needs can be addressed with broadcast applications, with adequate rainfall. Weed control in establishing forages has got to be one of the

weakest links to successful stand establishment that I have seen time after time. The number of weeds per square foot often outnumbers our seeding rate by a huge factor. If we expect to have the newly-germinated seedlings compete for all the necessary resources of water, nutrients, and sunlight while growing in a jungle of weeds (I call them predators), then we don't give them much of a chance.

We need to give them the best advantage starting out that we can. This means starting with a clean field vs one with a very weedy history. Pre-seeding weed control is very important, whether it is by tillage or herbicide (glyphosate for broad spectrum and no residue is preferred). There are few in-crop weed control options, depending on what you've seeded, other than clipping to set back the weed growth and prevent seed set. Make sure that the field history has not had applications of residual herbicides that could harm your forages. What we have not discussed are your choices. There are a number of choices that are made that take us on various forks in the road on the way to success or failure in forage establishment. Some of them are what seeding implement to use.

Any implement equipped with forage seed attachments for accurate metering and placement of shallow seeded forage seeds, will be more consistent and accurate than seeders intended for larger seeded annual crops. Broadcasting throws some of our success rate to the wind as there is no accurate distribution or placement of the seed. You will see seeding rate recommendations for broadcasting to range from 1.5 to 2 times the seed drill rate to compensate for this. We also choose what mix of species to seed.

More diversity in the mix gives us more risk management on plants establishing over a varied field terrain and soil types over time. This is especially important if we want to plan for any drought seasons with some drought hardy species. When we get lots of rain everything grows great. Without rain, the drought hardy players on our forage team will help us through it. Something to keep in mind. Now the biggest choice that I've saved for last: Cover crop or no

cover (open) crop? That is the big question.

Most recommendations advise against a *(continued on next page)* 

### Establishing Forages (continued from Page 5)

cover crop with your forage seed. I call it a "smother" crop, as we are intentionally introducing competition for our forage seedlings.

We would not seed a bushel of cereal with our canola crop, for the same reasons we should not do that with our forages.

The only exception would be if you are seeding into highly erodible soil, then you could put in low rates (50 per cent or less regular seed rate) competition crops such as wheat, triticale, or canola for early season soil erosion control. Then harvest as an early silage crop to open up the canopy for the developing forages underneath.

Forages cost a good dollar to establish. They are a high value crop with long term returns, if we do all the right things that we can. We cannot control the weather or rainfall, but we can manage those things under our control by our management choices.

The first 60 days of a forage stand's life determine how it will perform for the rest of its life. Start strong to finish strong.

# June 13, 2019, 1 p.m. Grey Wooded Forage Association presents Spring Workshops, Auction, AGM and Banquet

The Marquis Room, Westerner Park, Red Deer

### Participants may select two of the following workshops:

- 1. Using drones to handle and monitor cattle
- 2. Feed testing facts and myths
- 3. New options in electric fencing
- 4. Understanding hybrid vigour



\$50 each for members and spouses \$60 for non-members

Limited seating, reserve your places: Contact gwfa3@telus.net or 403-844-2645

### Annual Forages for Grazing, Silage or Greenfeed

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry Archives

If you are in one of those areas that was dry last year, feel you will be short of pasture forage, or want to improve land soil health, annual forages are a flexible alternative. By seeding annual pastures, producers can give stressed perennial pastures that struggled through last year's drought a rest. If those pastures are given a rest early in the spring, after rains/fertility they can produce surprising amounts of growth later in the summer. However, if used early in the spring, those stressed pastures will be a huge disappointment this grazing year. Annual forages can also be used to address the needs for a high quality silage or greenfeed to add to next winter's feed supply. Seeding annuals must be done as early as possible if the goal is to graze the field; requiring about six weeks to grow before they are ready to graze. Producers are advised to hold off grazing annual cereals until the seed rows have filled in to ensure the plants are well established. Barley or oats will give the fastest growth and the earliest grazing readiness. Winter cereals are slower to establish for grazing, but have the benefit of growing more uniformly all summer and fall. The winter cereals may even be used next spring in some areas, depending on grazing management and over-wintering conditions. Adding to this mix or replacing the winter cereal with some of the other annuals offered (rape, legumes, warm season grasses, turnips, radishes) are possibly ranked in order of good choices for later or even fall/winter season use for silage or grazing in dry conditions. Rye grasses are not recommended as they are excellent but require good moisture to provide good yields. Seeding a mixture of spring and winter cereals may provide the best of both worlds as they are often easy to find. A properly balanced seeding mixture of spring and winter cereals for grazing can increase dry matter yield.

The same can be said with other annuals in place of winter cereals. With each year's growing conditions varying from the last, having a diverse forage mix ensures more stability of yield, but only if the right amounts are used of each for a correctly balanced forage mix for what is desired. Most forage seed companies now carry these diverse annuals, but booking early is the key to getting what will work best for your particular goals. Talk to them asking for information to make correct mix decisions. If they cannot answer we recommend you be careful with their use.

If a producer is seeding a spring-winter cereal mixture for grazing, it is recommended that the seeding rate is about 150 per cent of a

normal stand. So in a 1:1 spring: winter cereal mix, seed .75 of normal seeding rate of the spring cereal and .75 of normal seeding rate of the winter cereal.

To promote earlier or later forage growth, one would alter the mix accordingly. The same principle would follow with the diverse annuals or cocktail mixes we are seeing. Keep the brassicas low enough that nitrate issues or too high sulfur levels are not an issue. Italian ryegrass needs more moisture than winter cereals so will not work as well in drier areas. Soil test results, moisture potential and projected yields should all be considered when planning fertilizer application.

Fertilizing after each grazing will further increase yield. Grazing rotationally allows rest and recovery time for the plants, which will lead to higher yields in annual pastures.

Research conducted by Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development found that grazing winter wheat or fall rye pastures for one week followed by three weeks of rest (the monthly treatment) was the most productive way to graze spring-seeded winter cereals.

Most of the other diverse annuals also respond with higher yields when exposed to short duration grazing: leaving leaf area and rest for recovery before re-grazing.

It is important to supplement livestock with a high calcium mineral also containing magnesium when grazing cereals, especially as the pasture matures. Magnesium, which is not highly palatable, needs to be carefully monitored for consumption. It is also wise to start the animals on the mineral at least one week prior to grazing so that the animals have adequate levels of magnesium in their system to prevent tetany which can be triggered by the lush vegetative growth. Calcium deficiency can be a problem in cow herds grazing cereal forages and when grain is fed.

The brassicas and annual legumes address the need for a high quality forage that has higher calcium levels. Cereal feedstuffs tend to be higher in phosphorus, so the Ca:P ratio is thrown out of balance, therefore calcium and magnesium supplementation is crucial. If a cereal based forage diet is solely provided to the cow herd for grazing or winter feeding, ensuring a balanced mineral supplementation is important for rebreeding and to prevent grass or winter tetany.

A balanced trace mineral supplementation is important if brassicas are being fed to offset potential high sulfur levels.



### Grazing Plan-Get what you Plan for!

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry Archives

"If you don't know where you are going, you'll end up someplace else." — Yogi Berra. While the snow is still on the ground and the plants lay in wait of warm weather and sunshine, now is the time to strategize a grazing plan for this coming growing season. Planning steps put you in the driver's seat!

In some parts of Alberta, producers have experienced two years of dry conditions and who knows what lies ahead for 2019. Planning allows the grazing manager to be pro-active in a situation as opposed to reactive, ensures all resources are optimized and helps to maintain control. Decisions are set to be made quickly and thoughtfully as "key trigger dates" arrive. Grazers in the drier areas know they are in the middle of the cumulative effects of the dry conditions. They are in need of adjusting management to allow forages to build back productivity even if this year moisture is higher than the past couple of years. Returning subsoil moisture, plant's root systems, and plant vigor takes time.

The forage/cattle/ people plan itself can be as detailed as one wants to get and involve family for the teamwork needed ahead; and most importantly, it needs to be documented. As much as we think we will remember all the details of a plan, writing it down will ensure the writer and others understand where the plan is headed. It also helps encourage prompt timely actions for best outcomes. A number of plan templates are available that vary in detail. It is up to the individual manager as to how technical she/he wants to get, and who they want to involve. Involving the family creates opportunities for creative ideas with team "buy in" using problem solving solutions. The important point is to ensure something gets documented so that if stresses happen, there is a fall back action and support to keep the arrow pointed at the goal.

A plan starts with setting the goals and objectives. Do you know the cost per acre for your grazing system? What is the net return? How many months of the year do you expect/need the cows to graze? Do the cows work for you or do you work for the cows? How important is your forage to your operation? These are but a few of the questions that should be considered when setting your goals and objectives.

Once the goals and objectives are determined, developing a resource inventory and evaluation of the pastures/feeding systems are the next steps. How many acres of all forages are there to work with? Could they be used differently? Are you looking to change your forage system – adding, deleting,...? Who can you talk with who is doing something you have thought of doing but not done yet? How did they make it work? Now may be the time to try. If you have not become a member of your local forage/research association, now is the time to join! The associations are a wealth of information with members/producers who have "been there, done that, got the T-shirt".

How many cattle graze these acres? Knowing the forage requirements allows the question "do you have an adequate forage supply?" to be answered. At this point if the answer is no, you don't have adequate forage supply, it is then time to revisit your goals and objectives or resource inventory and decide where you are going to find additional acres to increase forage supply. Are some acres not preferred by animals, not grazed well, but could be with a few changes?

Which brings us to the next planning step which considers the costbenefit and risk assessment of grazing. Although canola and some of the other cash crops may have a higher cost-benefit payout in the short-term, in the long-term the soil may be compromised by erosion or have other concerns which negate the short-term benefits. In almost all cases a few years of well managed grazing will improve the land for years to come. Legumes/grass forage stands have shown positive soil improvements with higher resulting grain crop production for 10 years after being taken out of forage.

Implementation of the grazing plan comes next, followed closely by monitoring; really, these two steps happen simultaneously. Turning the cattle into the pasture in May, checking they have water and salt/mineral through the months and pulling them in August would not be considered monitoring the forages effectively. While mob grazing isn't a system every producer wants to consider, closer monitoring, grouping herds, and moving of the cattle will begin to change the forage species present and has the potential to increase production over time.

The final element of a grazing plan is updating the plan. Continual change is important as the pasture conditions change. The plan update should happen every time it rains or doesn't rain, or when actions are taken. Developing that plan today should use forage yields close to last year as a starting point. Be honest with yourself. Should you adjust it down if you feel you were not happy with results? If the area then gets adequate moisture through April to June and pasture growth is abundant with plants revigorated, then the updated plan in July could allow for additional animals. Even more profitable may be to graze longer so winter feeding is reduced. On the other hand, if the rains don't arrive by key dates written out in your plan, start culling steps to mitigate losses of grazing days. This backup plan with a culling procedure will be best in the long term and make the decision process easier when stresses are high.

Grazing management is more than noting the date the cattle were turned into the pasture and the date they left a month later. It's about observing your livestock, forages and other resources and making the best decisions for all involved. A vigorous healthy pasture will bounce back quickly with compensatory growth when rains come. An overgrazed pasture, at best will improve slowly in the following year and only then with conservative grazing management. Now is the time to start a plan for 2019. When we see the first flush of green grass, we can get a bit too excited to be done with feeding which will negatively affect the forage production later in the growing season. Having a plan in place will ensure our excitement is curbed. Just as sure as dry conditions end with rain, there is opportunity in adversity.....what is yours?



### **Deferred Grazing for a Dry Spring 2016**

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry Archives

Poor snow cover in many parts of Alberta, especially the central and southern regions, is heralding a dry spring ahead. Pastures will be facing slower regrowth from inadequate moisture from spring melt, and if we receive reduced spring precipitation.

Concerns arise not just with moisture, but grazing as well. With feed already being short with the poor yielding summer of 2015, producers certainly want to put their cattle out on the greening-up pasture as soon as possible. Problems with this, though, come with both nutrition for the animals and pasture regrowth going into summer.

Typically animals should not begin grazing until pasture forages are at a minimum of eight to 12 inches tall or at the four or five-leaf stage. Grazing before that can set the pasture back several weeks to months, depending on level of precipitation received over the next while, except where irrigation is available.

Plants use energy stored their roots to begin growth, and do not start generating their own energy with their leaves using photosynthesis until they're at the second- to third-leaf stage. However, nutrients from the roots continue to be used for growth by the plant until after the plant reaches the fourth or fifth leaf stage. After that, energy is primarily produced from the leaves via photosynthesis, and extra energy is stored in the roots. When cattle are consuming plants at emergence and shortly thereafter, they are getting 90 to 95 per cent water rather than other essential nutrients including energy and protein. Also, if producers are looking to extend grazing into the fall, for every day early they put their cattle out to graze in the spring, they may have three less days to graze in the fall.

I recommend that producers try to wait until the grasses in their pastures are at the eight to 12 inch height to begin grazing. Usually this does not begin until late May for northern Alberta and mid to late April for southern Alberta, but if we are not going to get the moisture we need come April into May, we may not see much grazing start until early June. Meanwhile, there is considerable worry of feed supplies holding out until cattle can be put on pasture. Hay supply is especially limiting this time, and producers are forced to find alternate feeds to keep their cattle fed such as pea straw or silage, small grains like oats and barley, or by-products like wheat middlings or dried distiller's grains (DDGs). Barley and oats grains currently are the cheapest feed alternatives to consider that will help prolong feed supplies.

Some other options producers may be forced to consider include utilizing crop-reside grazing by sectioning off the field with temporary electric fencing and using that to strip-graze the field, or stockpile grazing areas that have not been previously grazed for some time. Caution needs to be addressed in recognizing that stockpile grazing may also run the risk of setting back spring growth if there are young plants coming up in the stockpiled or nongrazed stand. Quality of stockpiled forages may also be poor if grasses have not retained nutrients throughout the winter, and have been leached with early melting. Supplementing cattle with grain or feed pellets along with grazing will also help reduce grazing pressure and get cattle to consume less stockpiled forage. Creep feeding calves at 50 to 60 days of age with a 16 per cent protein feed will also help alleviate the increased nutritional requirements of lactating cows because it puts less pressure on those cows to eat higher quality feeds for optimum milk production to raise a goodsized, 600 pound calf at weaning. This also gives cows the opportunity to increase weight if they have fallen short on body condition over winter.

Deferring spring grazing to later in the season is one of the best considerations to increase optimized forage utilization and maximize or possibly extend available grazing days in order to reduce feed costs. With more opportunity to grow, forages give more feed for cattle to consume and more nutrients to take in. Making use of stocking rates and recovery time so that the stand can possibly be re-grazed again later in the year are also important to consider.





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*Tuesday, June 18: 5 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.* Cottonwood Hall, 3005 Twp. Rd. 352 \$30 for GWFA members, \$40 for non-members Please register online at www.eventbrite.ca





Wednesday, June 19: 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Lincoln Community Hall, 41319 Hwy 792 (Lincoln Road) \$30 for GWFA members, \$40 for non-members Please register online at www.eventbrite.ca









# 2019/20 Membership Application Form

and environment sustainability The fee is \$40 per year, running from April 1 to I For information, call 403-844-2645 or email gwfa3 Benefits of joining GWFA: Discounts on courses, seminars, workshops and tours. An automatic subscription to <i>The Blade</i> , published monthly onli Assistance with your Environmental Farm Plan. Equipment rental (deposit required). Access to our reference library. Access to our members-only Facebook group. Networking with like-minded producers and advisors. Farm consultation services (farm calls are 55 cents per kilometre) A copy of the GWFA Annual Report. Please mail your completed form and cheque to <i>Grey Wooded Forage Association PO Box 1448, Rocky Mountain House, AB T4T 11</i> Or scan and email the completed form and send an e-transfer te tenewal New member How should we send your copy of <i>The Blade</i> : Er Mame: Email: Mailing address: Landline: Cell: *How do you describe your operation (tick all that apply) Beef producer Beef cows/heifers	March 31 @telus.net ne. Hard copy is available on request. e, each way).
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Please suggest topics you would like to learn more about:	