

2026 Forage Guide

Regional Account Manager (RAM) Territory Map

BrettYoung RAMs are spread out across the Prairies to work directly with you in your community and offer product and agronomic support. Reach out to yours with any questions.

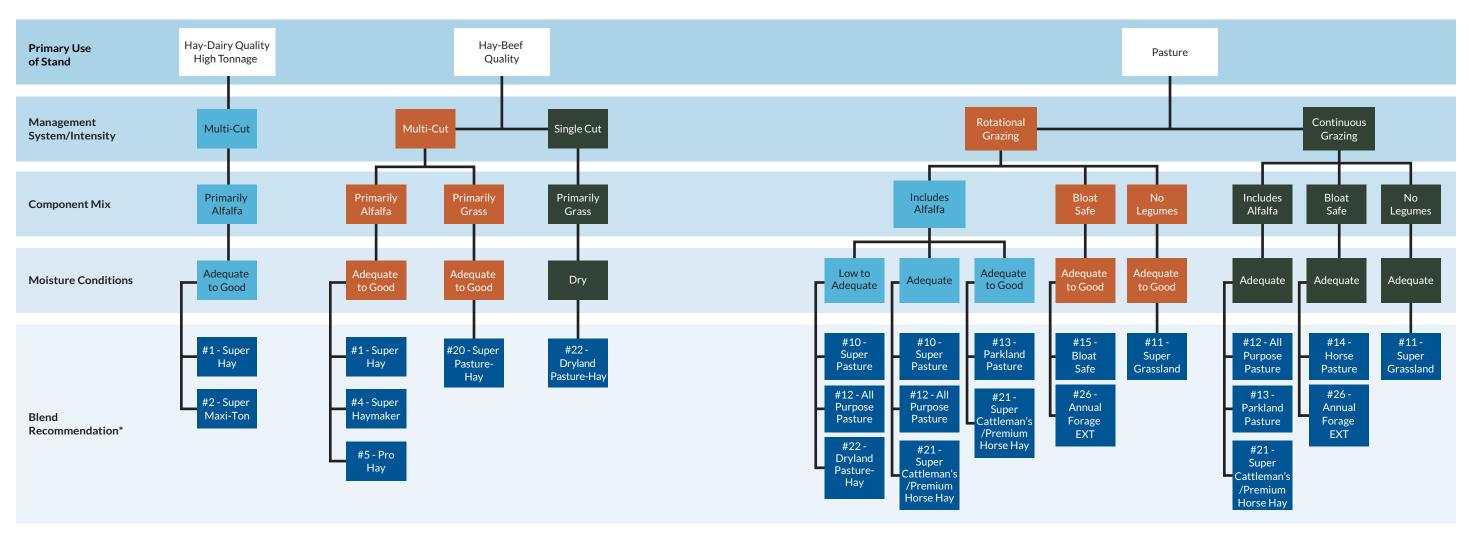


Table of Contents

FORAGE BLENDS	02
Stock Blend Selector Stock Blends	02 04
SECURUS™ SEED ENHANCEMENT	08
ALFALFA & LEGUMES	09
Blend 4440 Alfalfa Variety Selector Alfalfa Varieies Legume Varieties	09 10 12 14
FORAGE GRASSES	16
ANNUALS & COVER CROPS	22
Understanding Warm and Cool Season Forage Grasses Annual Forage Stock Blends Annual Forages & Cover Crops	22 23 24
CORN	28
TURF GRASS BLENDS	30
FORAGE AGRONOMY	32
How To Establish A Productive Forage Stand Species Selection & Adaptation	32 34
SEED PRODUCTION	36
Seed Production Specialist Territory Map Seed Grower Partnership Program	37 39
BRETTYOUNG FORAGE ESTABLISHMENT GUARANTEE	40

Stock Blend Selector

BrettYoung has carefully crafted our stock blends to give you a high level of productivity over a wide range of environments and uses in Western Canada. Our stock blend selector can help you find the blend best suited to your operation. And though we've put thoughtful agronomics into each stock blend, we know sometimes you need a custom blend to suit your distinct needs. Our RAMs can help create a custom blend perfectly tailored to your requirements.



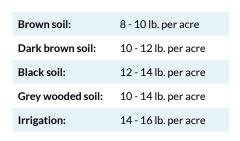
* See pages 4-7 for more information on the stock blends and their compositions.

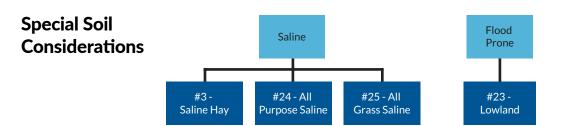
Stock Blend Seeding Rates by Soil Zone

Recommended forage blend seeding rates. Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

- All rates assume Canada #1 Grade for purity and germination
- When broadcasting, seeding rate should increase by approximately 30%





FORAGE BLENDS

Stock Blends

BrettYoung offers a wide variety of stock blends built for Western Canadian conditions.

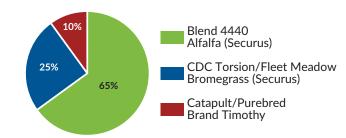
BrettYoung's SUPER forage blends are our proven performers. With thoughtful agronomics and years of infield experience, you can

count on high yields, outstanding quality, and persistence that can handle whatever conditions are thrown at them.

Hay Blends

#1 - Super Hay

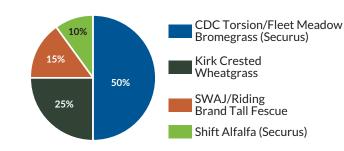
Excellent two-cut alfalfa/grass mix



#10 - Super Pasture Excellent early spring pasture,

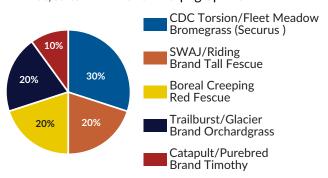
Pasture Blends

Excellent early spring pasture produces well under stress



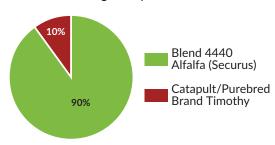
₹#11 - Super Grassland

Maximize regrowth and quality with no risk of bloat, suitable for variable topographies



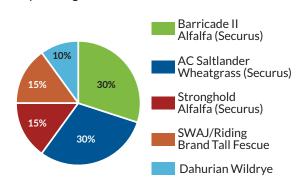
#2 - Super Maxi-Ton

Maximum tonnage and protein



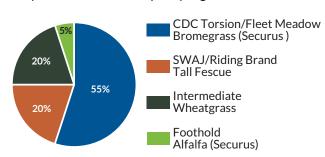
#3 - Saline Hav

Top tonnage in saline soils



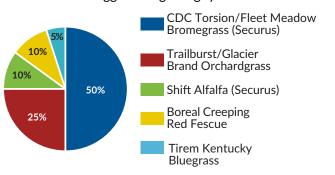
#12 - All Purpose Pasture

Widely adapted for most pasture needs with easy establishment and quality regrowth



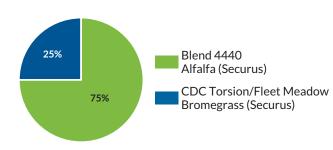
#13 - Parkland Pasture

High-yielding pasture that works well in high traffic areas and aggressive grazing systems



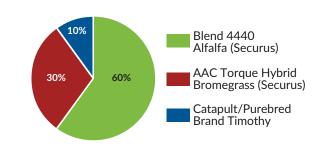
#4 - Super Haymaker

Ideal for one or two-cut systems across most production areas



#5 - Pro Hay

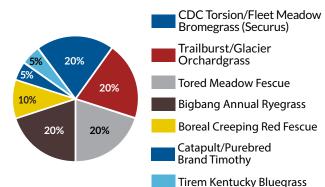
High-yielding alfalfa/grass mix



Improved Formulation

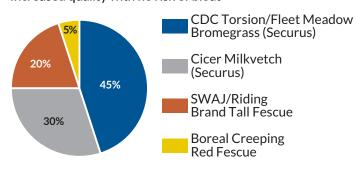
#14 - Horse Pasture

Easy to establish, low-maintenance blend, excellent for acreages, farmyards, high-traffic areas, and horse pastures



#15 - Bloat Safe

Increased quality with no risk of bloat

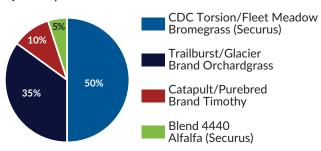


Go to page 08 of this guide to learn more about Securus, our proprietary seed enhancement.

Dual Purpose Blends

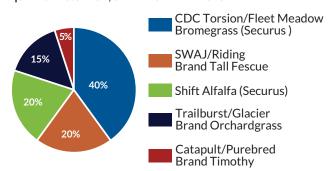
#20 - Super Pasture-Hay

Quick drydown time in a swath



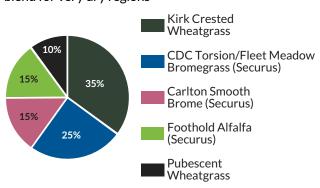
#21 - Super Cattleman's / Premium Horse Hay

High-protein pasture with superb regrowth, quick to establish, and ideal for horses



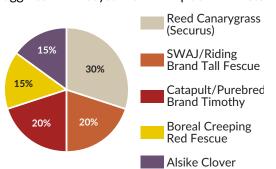
#22 - Dryland Pasture-Hay

Long-lived productive pasture/hay blend for very dry regions



#23 - Lowland

Excellent blend to reclaim areas prone to flooding, aggressive root systems will help utilize moisture



Try our Stock Blend Selector

BrettYoung's online tool helps you narrow down your stock blend options based on your intended use and soil type.

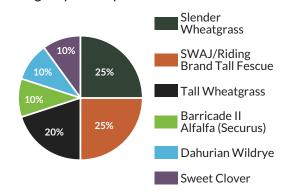
For more information, go to **brettyoung.ca/ stock-blend-selector** or scan the QR code.





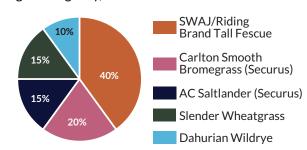
#24 - All Purpose Saline

Quick establishment in saline areas with good longevity and helps reclaim saline areas over time



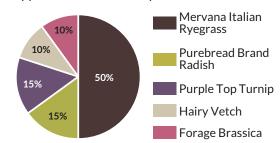
#25 - All Grass Saline

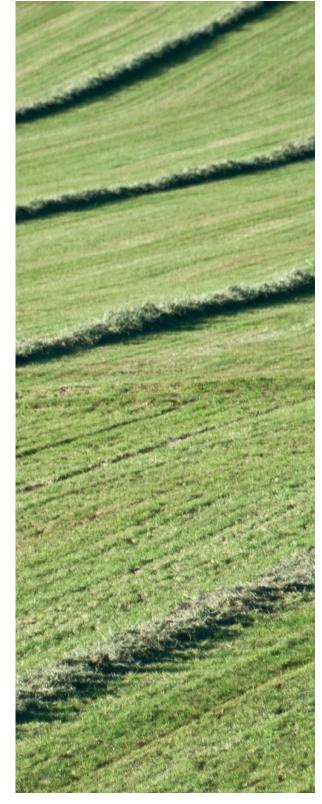
Rapid establishment in saline areas, good longevity, and no risk of bloat



#26 - Annual Forage EXT

Long-season cocktail crop grazing applications with soil improvement benefits





Go to page 08 of this guide to learn more about Securus, our proprietary seed enhancement.

Seed Enhancements



Securus[™] is a proprietary seed enhancement used to improve the appearance, handling, and agronomics of our best seed varieties. Securus seed coatings deliver market-leading durability and improved seed flow with less dust-off. Securus is also bacteria friendly and pH neutral, ensuring optimum on-seed survival of rhizobia inoculants.

Securus is partnered with precise layering of Apron XL® LS fungicide to guard against diseases that can inhibit emergence, plant stand, plant health, and ultimately, yield potential. It also includes OMRI-certified Nitragin® Gold inoculant on alfalfa and other legumes to deliver high levels of nitrogen fixation through specially selected natural rhizobia strains.

Benefits of Securus

- Enhanced flowability and seed placement accuracy
- Improved visibility in the soil
- Includes Apron XL LS to aid in seedling health
- Alfalfa treated with Securus also includes Nitragin Gold to support nitrogen fixation





Securus bromegrass



Blend 4440: The Premier Certified Alfalfa Blend for the Canadian Prairies

Blend 4440 is a mixture of premium, certified alfalfas that combine the strengths of our best varieties:

- High yield
- Superior winterhardiness
- Disease resistance
- Salt tolerance
- Traffic tolerance
- Multifoliate expression
- Unique rooting habits

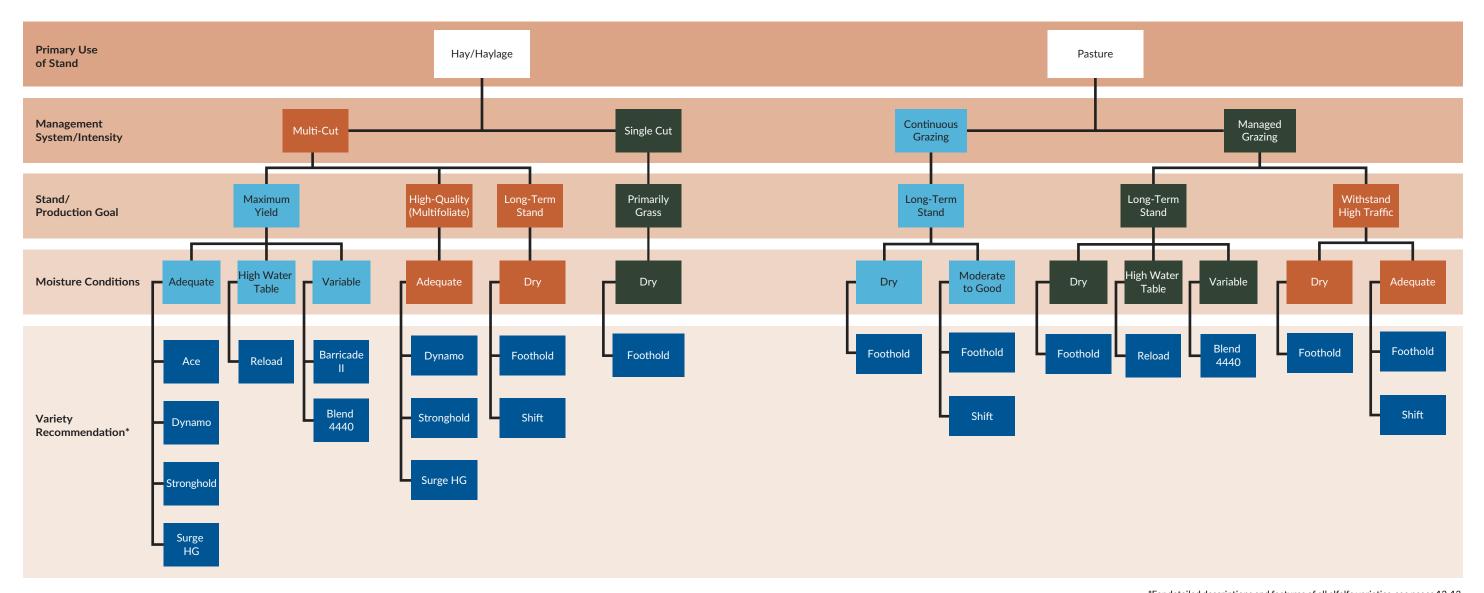
The combination of these unique characteristics makes Blend 4440 suitable for a wide range of growing conditions. Demand the best varietal alfalfa blend in the prairies. Choose Blend 4440.

Blend Composition	Description
Ace (Tap Root)	Exceptional yield and quality
Barricade II (Salt Tolerant Tap Root)	Salt tolerance with outstanding disease resistance and yield
Dynamo (Multifoliate)	High multifoliate expression
Foothold (Creeping Root)	Spreading root type with exceptional winterhardiness and improved disease resistance
Reload (Branch Root)	Branch root for optimum performance in poorly drained soils
Shift (Sunken Crown)	Deep set crown for excellent persistence and traffic tolerance



Alfalfa Variety Selector

BrettYoung's complete portfolio of high-performance alfalfa will meet your every need.

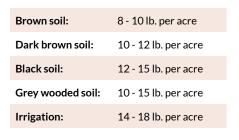


Pure Stand Alfalfa Seeding Rates by Soil Zone

Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

- All rates assume Canada #1 Grade for purity and germination
- When broadcasting, seeding rate should increase by approximately 30%



10

*For detailed descriptions and features of all alfalfa varieties, see pages 12-13.



Alfalfa Varieties

													Environmen	ital Tolerance	S		
Intended Use	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Fall Dormancy Rating	Winter- hardiness	Disease Resistance Index	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)
	Ace	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted	Top forage yieldsPremium qualityAggressive regrowth delivering multiple cuts	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	4.0	1.5	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	Dynamo	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted	High multifoliate expressionMax tonnage and regrowthExceptional forage quality	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	4.0	1.9	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	Reload	Branch root	Upright	Widely adapted; does well with higher water table	 Tolerance to saturated soils Improved root protection and durability Long and persistent stand life 	Bloat hazard	Spring to Fall	3.6	1.6	30/30	Good	Low to Moderate	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
Hay	Blend 4440	Mixed	Upright	Widely adapted	 Blend of certified varieties Widely adapted High yield potential Excellent winterhardiness Disease resistance 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	3.5	1.8	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	Barricade II	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted; suitable for moderate saline conditions	 Next-generation salt tolerance Improved establishment and vigour in saline conditions Excellent winterhardiness 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	4.0	1.9	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate	225,000
	Stronghold	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted; winterhardiness and quality	 Excellent yield and quality Superior winterhardiness with low dormancy Excellent disease resistance 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	3.0	1.3	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to High	225,000
	Surge HG	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted	 Hi-Gest™ Alfalfa Technology Improved fibre digestion and crude protein More pounds of milk per cow 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	4.0	1.7	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
& Pasture	Shift	Tap Root and Deep Set Crown	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture or longlived hay	 High traffic tolerance due to deep-set crown High forage yield Excellent disease resistance package High level of multifoliate expression 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	3.0	1.4	35/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
Hay &	Foothold	Creeping Root and Deep Set Crown	Prostrate Multifoliate	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture or longlived hay	 High traffic tolerance due to oversized crown High leaf-to-stem ratio Excellent winterhardiness and disease resistance 	Bloat hazardNeeds good drainage	Spring to Fall	2.0	1.7	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000

Legume Varieties

													Environmer	ntal Tolerance	S			
Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limita- tions	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
		Birdsfoot Trefoil	Leo	Tap root with branches	Low- growing	Adapted to areas with higher moisture	Good winterhardinessHigh flood toleranceBloat-free legume	Difficult to establish	Spring to Fall	Moderate to Good	Moderate	High	6.2-6.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low	370,000	7
Bloat-Free Legume	Pasture	Cicer Milkvetch		Creeping root	Upright	Widely adapted; creeps best in coarser, textured soils	 Widely adapted Moderately tolerant to salinity Ideal pasture legume Bloat-free legume 	Difficult to establish	Late Spring to Fall	Very High	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	120,000	10-12
Bloat		Sainfoin		Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted to well-drained soils	 Good drought tolerance Good to excellent winterhardiness Good tolerance to alkaline soils Bloat-free legume 	• Limited regrowth	Spring to Summer	Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.8	Low	Moderate	Low	25,000	40
		Alsike Clover	Aurora	Branch root	Low- growing	Low-lying moist areas	 Tolerant to poorly drained soils Excellent winterhardiness Flood tolerance Fits shorter-term stands 	Bloat hazard; Risk for grazing horses	Spring	Excellent	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	5.7-7.0	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low	680,000	5
	Hay & Pasture	Double-Cut Red Clover	Wildcat	Tap root with branches	Upright	Best suited to areas with good moisture and good drainage; tolerates lower pH soils	Top-yielding red cloverStrong winterhardinessHigh moisture tolerance	Bloat hazard; Short-lived	Spring	Strong	Low	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	240,000	6-8
Clover	Нау &	Red Clover Single-Cut		Tap root with branches	Upright	Best suited to areas with good moisture and good drainage; tolerates lower pH soils	Excellent emergenceTolerates acidic soilsShort-lived perennial	Bloat hazard; Short-lived	Spring	Good	Low to Moderate	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	275,000	6-8
		Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	Norgold	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted; very productive on well-drained, fertile soils	 Low coumarin for reduced risk of bleeding diseases in cattle Commonly used as a soil builder Good winterhardiness 	Biennial	Spring of second year (biennial)	Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.5-7.5	Low	Moderate	Moderate	250,000	8-10
	Pasture	White Clover	Huia	Rhizomatous	Low- growing	Prefers heavier, moist soils	Low-growingTolerant to close mowing and grazing	Bloat hazard	Spring to Fall	Good	Low	Low to Moderate	5.5-7.0	Moderate	Low	Low	775,000	5

Environmental Tolerances

Forage Grasses

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Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
		Meadow Brome	CDC Torsion	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well- drained soils	 Improved yield Excellent pasture variety Widely adapted Excellent regrowth 	Poor tolerance to flooding	Early spring to late summer	Very Good to Excellent	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	90,000	18-28
(5:		Meadow Brome	Fleet	Bunchgras	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well drained soils	Excellent pasture varietyWidely adaptedExcellent regrowth	Poor tolerance to flooding	Early Spring to Late Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	90,000	18-28
Bromegrass (C3)		Smooth Brome	Carlton	Aggressive Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted	 Excellent winterhardiness Aggressive sod- forming roots Slow regrowth Widely adapted Exhibits disease resistance 	 Considered an invasive species in many range areas 	Mid Spring to Mid Summer	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	142,000	12-16
	sture	Hybrid Brome	AAC Torque	Sod forming	Basal	Widely adapted	 Cross of meadow and smooth bromegrass Suited to hay and pasture 	• Slower regrowth than Meadow Brome	Early Spring to Late Summer	Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0 - 7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	120,000	15 - 22
ı	Hay & Pasture	Creeping Red Fescue	Boreal	Sod forming	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in high rainfall areas	 Does well with wide range of soil types Is most productive under high-moisture conditions Tolerates close grazing and survives drought 	Low production under drier conditions	Spring to Fall	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	375,000	3-6
(C3)		Meadow Fescue	Tored	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers soils with good moisture and good drainage	Basal leaf growth suitable for grazingTolerant to acidity	Not always winterhardy	Spring to Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	230,000	8-12
Fescue (Tall Fescue	SWAJ	Bunchgrass	Basal	Excellent tolerance to harsh winter conditions (frost, snow, and ice)	 Soft-leaved palatability Outstanding winterhardiness Crown rust resistance High yield Endophyte free 	Widely adapted; does best on moist, heavy textured soils	Spring to Fall	Very Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8-12
		Tall Fescue	Riding Brand	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in moist, heavy textured soils	 Excellent heat and drought tolerance Endophyte free Good seedling vigour Adapted to a variety of soil types 	Not always winterhardy	Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8-12

Forage Grasses

		9-											Environme	ntal Tolerance	s			
Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
۱		Kentucky Bluegrass	Tirem	Sod forming	Basal	Does best on well drained, highly productive soils	Long-livedHighly palatableTolerance to flooding and close grazing	Does not tolerate drought	Spring to Fall	Excellent	Low to Moderate	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low	2,100,000	4-6
Miscellaneous (C3)	Pasture	Perennial Ryegrass	Tribal	Bunchgrass	Basal	Medium to high fertility soils with adequate moisture	Very leafy bunchgrassHigh quality forageSusceptible to winterkillRequires high fertility	Very susceptible to winterkill	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Poor	Low	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	240,000	8-12
Misce		Reed Canary- grass		Sod forming	Elongating	Grows well on poorly drained soils prone to flooding	 Low alkaloid variety Can be subjected to temporary flooding up to eight weeks Excellent winterhardiness 	Not saline tolerant	Spring to Fall	Excellent	Moderate	Excellent	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	535,000	4-8
ass (C3)		Orchard- grass	AC Killarney	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well- drained soils with good moisture	Improved winterhardinessLate maturityDense leafy production	_	Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Low to Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3-7
Orchardgr	Orchardgrass (C3)	Orchard- grass	Trailburst	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well- drained soils with good moisture	 Selected for vigour and plant health High forage quality and palatability High yields 	Not always winterhardy	Spring to Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3-7
	Hay & Pasture	Timothy	Catapult	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	 Strong seedling vigour Excellent summer regrowth Stand persistence Exceptional yield 	Not saline or drought tolerantNot tolerant to continuous grazing	Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10
y (C3)		Timothy	Impactor	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	Excellent standabilityDark green colourDisease resistanceGreat forage quality	 Not saline or drought tolerant Not tolerant to continuous grazing 	Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10
Timoth	Timothy (C3)	Timothy	Brute	Bunchgrass	Basel	Adapted to cool moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	 Late maturity, High yields, Very good winterhardiness, Great forage quality 	 Not saline or drought tolerant Not tolerant to continous grazing 	Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10
		Timothy	Purebred Brand	Bunchgrass	Basel	Adapted to cool moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	Medium maturityHigh yieldsVery good winterhardiness	 Not saline or drought tolerant Not tolerant to continous grazing 	Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10

Environmental Tolerances

21

Forage Grasses

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Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
		Crested	Fairway	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in medium to coarse, well-drained soils; does better than standard types under more moist conditions	Diploid typeFiner-stemmedTolerates more moisture	Forage quality drops after heading	Early Spring	Excellent	Excellent	Low	6.6-8.4	Low	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	300,000	10-15
		Crested	Kirk	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in medium to coarse, well-drained soils	 Tetraploid type Tolerant to heavy grazing Aggressive vigour and high yields 	 Forage quality drops after heading 	Early Spring	Excellent	Excellent	Low	6.6-8.4	Low	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	195,000	10-15
3)		Intermediate		Slow Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted; prefers well- drained soils with adequate moisture	 Deep-feeding root system Produces excellent pasture yields Short-lived under intensive use 	Shorter lived under intensive management	Late Spring to Mid Summer	Very Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	Low to Moderate	80,000	18-24
Wheatgrass (C3)	Hay & Pasture	Pubescent	Greenleaf	Slow Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted; prefers well- drained soils with adequate moisture	 Widely adapted Moderately tolerant to salinity Good in mixtures with alfalfa 	Shorter lived under intensive management	Spring to Summer	Very Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	Low to Moderate	80,000	16-22
		Hybrid	AC Saltlander	Rhizomatous, creeping root	Elongating	Adapted to saline and alkaline soils	 Dewaters saline areas and spreads out Palatable and nutritious hay or pasture Competes with foxtail barley and downy brome 	Fair to good forage quality	Early Spring to Late Summer	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	6.6-8.4	Low	High	Very High	111,000	5-10
		Slender		Bunchgrass	Elongating	Adapted to a wide range of soils; prefers well- drained loam soils	Saline tolerantSpring flood tolerant	Short-lived perennial	Mid Spring to Summer	Good	Moderate	Moderate	6.6-8.4	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	High	135,000	10-14
		Tall		Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to poorly drained alkali soils; prefers a high water table	 Excellent winterhardiness Good flood tolerance Very tolerant to saline soil conditions 	• Lower palatability	Late Spring to Mid Summer	Excellent	High	Moderate to High	6.6-8.4	Low to Moderate	High	Very High	75,000	20-30
Wildrye (C3)		Dahurian Wildrye		Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted but short-lived	 Very vigorous seedlings Used in hay and pasture mixes for establishment 	• Short-lived perennial	Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	High	80,000	12-16

ANNUALS & COVER CROPS

Understanding Warm and Cool Season Forage Grasses

One of the ways forage grasses can be characterized is into cool-season and warm-season groups, often referred to as C3 and C4 grasses. Knowing what makes these groups unique and where they are best suited can help you pick the right one for your farm, so here are some details on these distinct groups of grasses.

C3 Grasses (Cool Season Grasses)

C3 plants utilize the Calvin cycle for carbon fixation. They are named "C3" because the first product of carbon fixation is a 3-carbon compound (3-phosphoglycerate).

C3 grasses are the predominant type throughout Western Canada, including ryegrass, fescue, orchardgrass, bromegrass, and timothy. They thrive in cool, moist environments, performing best in spring and fall, and often go dormant or decline in productivity during hot, dry summers.

Benefits of C3 Forage Grasses

C3 grasses typically have higher forage quality, including higher levels of protein and digestible fibre than C4 grasses. They are productive in the spring and can continue producing into the cooler months of fall, providing a long production season. Most are well adapted to Western Canada and are winterhardy, producing year after year.

Weaknesses of C3 Forage Grasses

During hot, dry summers, growth may slow significantly or stop altogether. They are also less efficient with their water use compared to C4 grasses.

C4 Grasses (Warm Season Grasses)

C4 plants use a different pathway (Hatch-Slack pathway) that efficiently concentrates CO in specialized leaf cells, resulting in a 4-carbon compound.

C4 grasses are less common in Western Canada but can be used as annual forage options, which includes corn, sorghum, and millet. They thrive in warm, sunny environments and are heat-tolerant and drought-resistant.

Benefits of C4 Forage Grasses

C4 grasses excel under high temperatures and low rainfall. Their ability to grow vigorously in the summer allows them to produce high forage yields.

Weaknesses of C4 Forage Grasses

Compared to C3 grasses, C4 species often have higher fibre and lower protein and digestibility, which may not meet the nutritional needs of high-producing livestock. They are not winterhardy in Western Canada and must be replanted each season into warm growing conditions for successful germination and plant growth.

Summary

C3 and C4 forage grasses both offer distinct advantages and are valuable components of a well-designed forage system. Choosing the right species — or combination of — for your location and livestock requirements can greatly maximize your productivity.

BrettYoung offers a full forage lineup, including a wide range of cool-season and warm-season grasses. For help finding the right forage grass for your farm, contact your BrettYoung Regional Account Manager.

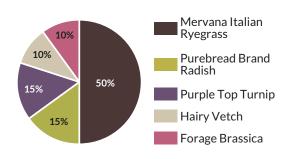
Annual Forage Stock Blends

Annual forages offer flexibility, quick establishment, and high yields when you need to increase feed availability quickly to supplement your perennial forage. Many species also help improve soils and can be used as a cover crop or an annual forage, depending on your farm's specific needs.

BrettYoung offers several annual forage blends, including custom blends, to give your operation what it needs.

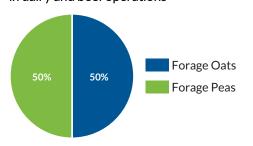
#26 - Annual Forage EXT

Long-season cocktail crop grazing applications with soil improvement



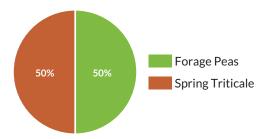
Sprint Maxx

A blend of specially selected forage oats and forage peas, giving you high yields in dairy and beef operations



Tripper Maxx

An elite forage blend of specially selected forage peas and spring triticale, delivering you the benefits of a forage legume and cereal in one product



Cover Crops

In a cover crop application, forages are planted primarily for soil improvement benefits like erosion control, soil health, and biodiversity. Most cover crop blends are comprised of multi-species annual forages including ryegrasses, brassicas, and legumes like vetch or clover to fix nitrogen.

Annual Forages & Cover Crops

													Environme	ntal Tolerance	S			
Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
ses (C4)	pəə	Sorghum Sudangrass	Sorghum Sudangrass	Fibrous	Warm- season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	Triazine tolerantHigh yields	Nitrate risk	Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	21,000	25-30
nnual Gras	ng, Greenf	Millet	Golden German	Fibrous	Warm- season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	High feed qualityBetter suited for hay than other millet	Nitrate risk	Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	200,000	15-30
Warm Season Annual Grasses (C4)	Silage, Grazing, Greenfeed	Millet	Red Proso	Fibrous	Warm- season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	Fast growing, widely adapted	Nitrate risk	Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	80,000	15-30
Warm	i <u>s</u>	Millet	Japanese	Fibrous	Warm- season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	Highest yielding milletPrefers heavier wet soil	Nitrate risk	Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	150,000	15-30
Cool Season Annual Grasses (C3)	Ryegrass	Annual Ryegrass	Bigbang	Bunch- grass	Basal	Soil of medium to high fertility with adequate moisture	 Tetraploid type Very leafy bunchgrass Suitable for annual hay production in highmoisture areas 	 Prone to drought stress 	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low	High	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	20-30
Cool S Annual G	Rye	Italian Ryegrass	Mervana	Bunch- grass	Basal	Soil of medium to high fertility with adequate moisture	 Tetraploid type Outstanding summer growth Great disease resistance, including HR to rust 	 Prone to drought stress 	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low	High	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	12-20
gumes	pping	Forage Radish	Purebred Brand Radish	Тар	Brassica	Prefers well-drained soils and cool growing conditions	 In-season and late- season grazing Soil improvement Oilseed type 		Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low to Moderate	Low	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	25,000	8-10
Annual Brassica's and Legumes	Hay, Grazing, Intercropping	Turnip	Purple Top Turnip	Тар	Brassica	Prefers well-drained soils and cool growing conditions	 In-season and late- season grazing Soil improvement 		Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low to Moderate	Low	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	8-10
Annual	Hay, C	Forage Brassica	Forage Brassica	Тар	Brassica	Prefers well-drained soils and cool growing conditions	In-season and late season grazing		Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low to Moderate	Low	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	175,000	8-10

Annual Forages & Cover Crops

26

													Environmen	ntal Tolerance	s			
Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter- hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb (bare seed)	Pure Stand Seeding Rate Ib/ac
Annual Brassica's and Legumes	Grazing, Intercropping	Hairy Vetch		Shallow Tap Root	Upright	Well suited to sandy, well drained soils	 Excellent nitrogen fixer High protein content Highest shade tolerance of legumes Sprawling vine biomass production 	 Limited tolerance to drought Consumption of seed can be poisonous to livestock Not adapted to poorly drained soils Natural resistance to glyphosate Slow establishment and regrowth 	Summer to Fall	Annual or Biennial	Low	Moderate	6.0-7.0	Moderate	Moderate	Low	16,000	20-25
Annual Brassic	Hay, Grazing,	Crimson Clover		Tap Root	Upright	Thrives in well drained sand and clay soils	 Nitrogen fixer Biomass production More resistant to disease and nematodes than other clovers Strong tap root that will survive well in blends 	 Cannot tolerate extreme heat or cold Low tolerance to drought Does not overwinter Slight bloat risk 	Summer to Fall	Annual	Moderate	Low – Moderate	6.0-7.0	Moderate - High	Moderate	Low	150,000	10-15
		Berseem Clover		Shallow Tap Root	Upright	Slightly alkaline loam and silty soils	 Aggressive warm season growth Does not cause bloat Nitrogen fixer Big biomass production 	 Does not overwinter and susceptible to frost Does not grow well in sandy soils Can be slow to establish in spring Little regrowth Low tolerance to disease 	Summer to Fall	Annual	Moderate	Moderate - High	6.0-7.0	Moderate	Moderate - High	Moderate	150,000	8-12
sp	-	Mixture	#26 Annual Forage EXT	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume and brassica mixture	Widely adapted	 Good cover crop for grazing and soil improvement 		Summer	Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	150,000	8-15
Annual Stock Blends	Silage, Greenfeed	Oat/Pea	Sprint Maxx	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume mixture	Widely adapted	Good cover cropGood quality		Summer	Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	12,000	120-150
An	Annuk	Triticale/ Pea	Tripper Maxx	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume mixture	Widely adapted	 Good cover crop Good quality		Summer	Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	14,000	120-150

Corn Hybrids

As Western Canada's forage leader, we've specifically designed our corn lineup for silage and grazing on your farm. That's why you can trust our corn hybrids to deliver the consistent and trusted performance the BrettYoung brand has stood for for generations.





High Performance with Broad Adaptation

- High-yielding flint/dent ideal for silage and grazing
- Widely adapted for use across Western Canada
- White cob hybrid with excellent grain quality and slow drydown for a wider harvest window

Genetic Trait:	Roundup Ready® Corn 2
Relative Maturity:	78
Grain CHU:	2250
Silage CHU:	2150
Spring Vigour:	Good
Plant Height:	Medium-tall
Stalk Strength:	Very Good
Root Strength:	Very Good
Drought Tolerance:	Very Good
Silage Potential:	Excellent
Ear Type:	Semi-flex
Husk Cover:	Good
Test Weight:	Excellent
Drydown:	Slow
Target Population:	30-34 K
Northern Corn Leaf Blight:	Good
Goss's Wilt:	Good





BY BELMONT RR2



Great Performance with Insect Resistance

- High-yielding flint/dent ideal for silage and grazing
- Excellent late season stay-green and eye appeal with good stalks and roots
- Early flowering white cob hybrid with high grain quality and slow drydown
- Consistent ear development down the row

Genetic Trait:	VT Double PRO® RIB Complete® Corn
Relative Maturity:	78
Grain CHU:	2250
Silage CHU:	2150
Spring Vigour:	Good
Plant Height:	Medium-tall
Stalk Strength:	Very Good
Root Strength:	Very Good
Drought Tolerance:	Very Good
Silage Potential:	Excellent
Ear Type:	Semi-flex
Husk Cover:	Good
Test Weight:	Very Good
Drydown:	Slow
Target Population:	30-34 K
Northern Corn Leaf Blight:	Good
Goss's Wilt:	Good

Consistent High Performance

- High-yielding hybrid well suited for silage and grazing in longer season areas
- Excellent root and stalk strength
- Broadly adapted to various soil types
- Impressive disease tolerance, including very good resistance to Goss's Wilt

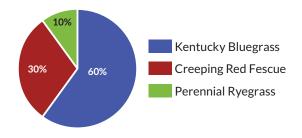
Genetic Trait:	Roundup Ready® Corn 2
Relative Maturity:	83
Grain CHU:	2450
Silage CHU:	2350
Spring Vigour:	Very Good
Plant Height:	Medium
Stalk Strength:	Excellent
Root Strength:	Very Good
Drought Tolerance:	Very Good
Silage Potential:	Very Good
Ear Type:	Semi-flex
Husk Cover:	Good
Test Weight:	Good
Drydown:	Average
Target Population:	30-34 K
Northern Corn Leaf Blight:	Very Good
Goss's Wilt:	Very Good

Turf Grass Blends

Our portfolio of improved turf grass varieties is designed to offer the utmost in quality, disease and insect resistance, wear and drought tolerance, and unique growth habits that will deliver a distinct performance advantage. Whatever turf application you have, BrettYoung has the turf blends to meet your needs.

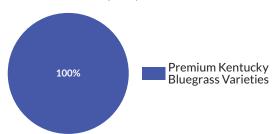
Deluxe Turf Blend (T12)

The benefits of Kentucky bluegrass meet the improved turf characteristics and shade tolerance of creeping red fescue



Executive Blend (T8)

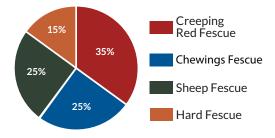
A mixture of our best Kentucky bluegrass varieties that combines fine leaves, less vertical growth, persistence, heat tolerance, disease resistance, and excellent turf quality



Drought Tolerant Turf Blend (T9)

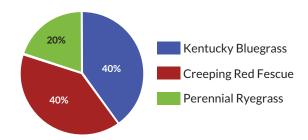


Includes improved drought tolerant varieties of creeping red fescue, chewings fescue, and hard fescue for a dense, high-quality turf grass



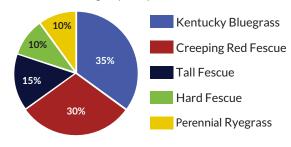
All Purpose Mix (T6)

Well suited to sun or shade, this mix reduces turf quality and provides an economical option for lawn establishment



Playground/Rural Lawn Mix (T3)

For areas that require less maintenance, can experience drought, and do not require the look of a high-quality turf



Establishing Your Lawn

Here are some tips to make sure your lawn establishes:

- Seed at four pounds per 1,000 square feet
- Use a high-quality starter fertilizer: 18-24-12 with 50% slow-release nitrogen is ideal at a rate of ten pounds per 1,000 square feet
- Grass seed needs water and light to germinate. Seed shallow and frequently water at low rates for three to four weeks until full germination is reached

	Sports Field	Perfect Lawn	Economy Lawn	Sun Mixture	Shade Mixture	Playgrounds	Low Maintenance	Drought
Executive Blend (T8)	✓	✓		✓				
Deluxe Turf Blend (T12)	✓	✓		✓	✓			
All Purpose Mix (T6)	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Drought Tolerant Turf Blend (T9)			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Playground/Rural Lawn Mix (T3)						✓	✓	✓



How to Establish a Productive Forage Stand

The establishment phase is the critical first step in a productive and healthy forage stand. To improve your likelihood of establishment success, follow the agronomic guidelines below.

Time of Seeding

Early spring (mid-April to early June), midsummer (mid-July to early August), and late fall (after freeze-up) are suitable times for seeding forages. Spring seeding provides the best chance for adequate moisture levels and successful germination. Summer seeding provides less weed competition but a greater likelihood of less moisture. Fall dormant seeding runs the risk of early spring runoff or freeze/thaw patterns harming seedlings.

Seedbed Preparation

A firm, well-prepared seedbed is required for good forage establishment. This results in proper seed-to-soil contact, adds control to seeding depth, and reduces surface drying.

Weed Control

Weed control is essential for good forage establishment. A seedbed free of perennial weeds is critical to minimize seedling and in-crop competition. Control weeds prior to seeding as well as during the year of establishment.

Quality Seed and Seed Coatings

Certified seed guarantees quality, including varietal purity, germination, and weed-free seed.

The agronomic benefits of certified seed are seen in the field through defined varietal characteristics and quality assurance, strong seedling germination, improved plant populations, and reduced weed competition. Consider a seed coating to improve handling, visibility in the soil, and to protect your investment from seed and soil-borne diseases. All legumes, if possible, should be inoculated to ensure proper nitrogen fixation.

Seeding Depth

Proper depth of seeding cannot be stressed enough.

Many forage establishment failures are due to seeding too deep. All forage species should be seeded no deeper than one-half inch. Most forage seeds will do well planted at about one-quarter inch or less.

Always err on seeding shallow rather than deep.

Seeding Rates

Use the proper seeding rates calculated by number of seeds per square foot. Seeding rates depend on species, seed size, seed quality, seeding method, row spacing, and annual precipitation. Because most forage seeds are small, light, and often chaffy, it can be useful to mix the seed with cracked grain, companion crop seed, or coated seed to improve seed flow.

Visit brettyoung.ca/forageseeding for more information.

Fertility

Soil test and fertilize accordingly. Remember the most cost-effective time to fertilize a forage crop is usually at seeding. Consider the use of higher rates of phosphorus or elemental sulphur to provide a stable nutrition base for the following years. 15 lb per acre of P_2O_5 can be safely seed-placed. Higher rates must be banded away from the seed row to avoid seedling damage.

General Fertility Guidelines for Forage

		Low-Medium Yield Potential Soils			Medium-High Yield Potential Soils				High Yield Potential Soils			
Crop	Stand Composition	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	Potassium (K ₂ O)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	Potassium (K ₂ O)	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	Potassium (K ₂ O)	Sulphur
Grass	<20% Legume	40-90	10-30	10-30	60-100	10-30	50-60	10-15	60-200	30-50	40-60	0-15
Grass-	20-40% Legume	30-65	20-30	10-30	40-90	20-40	50-70	15-30	60-80	40-60	60-80	15-20
Legume	40-60% Legume	10-30	20-40	10-30	20-40	30-40	50-80	15-30	0-60	40-80	80-150	15-30
Legume	>60% Legume	0-30	30-50	10-30	0-30	40-70	60-150	15-30	0-50	60-100	80-200	20-30

Source: www.agriculture.alberta.ca

Companion Crops

Many growers choose to plant forages with a companion crop like barley or oats to provide production in the establishment year. Companion crops compete with new forage seedlings for sunlight, nutrients, and moisture. A companion crop can reduce seedling establishment and plant populations, adversely affecting forage yield and stand longevity. The benefits of using companion crops include reduction of wind and water erosion and reduction of weed infiltration. If using a companion crop, the following tips will reduce the competition and aid in forage stand establishment.

Tips for Using Companion Crops in Establishment

Tip #1 – Seed the companion crop at one-third to one-half of normal seeding rate (when using cereals, 30 lbs/acre is ideal).

Tip #2 – Seed forage in a separate pass at an angle to your companion crop to reduce competition and to aid in-depth control.

Tip #3 – Increase your forage seeding rate to achieve desired plant densities in the stand to compensate for the companion crop.

Tip #4 - Remove the companion crop as early as possible (silage or greenfeed) rather than harvesting the grain.

Tip #5 – If harvesting the companion crop for grain (not recommended), remove all straw from the field. If that is not an option, chop and spread the straw thoroughly across the field. If straw is left in a windrow, it will smother the emerging forage seedlings.

Tip #6 – If seeding forage where soil erosion is prominent, it's recommended that you use a companion crop. The companion crop will aid in covering and protecting the soil during the establishment year.

Species Selection & Adaptation

Productivity Levels: Poor Fair Moderate Good Excellent

Forage Crop Use Recommendations

Consider the following factors when selecting forage species:

Intended Use and Management System

- Is the intended use hay or pasture?
- In hay stands, how many cuts do you expect to take each year?
- In pasture, how intensely will the forage crop be grazed?
- Are you rotational or continuous grazing?

Forage Timing

• When would you like your forage to be available?

Environmental Conditions

- How much annual precipitation does your area receive?
- How harsh are your winters?

Soil Type

- What is your soil type (sand, clay, loam)?
- How well does your soil drain?
- Is there a problem with saline or alkaline soils?
- Is the organic matter content high or low?

For information on variety and species characteristics with respect to environmental conditions and soil type, see the detailed tables on pages 14 to 23 and 26 to 29 of this guide.

34

Acidity:

Poor = Sensitive to acidity
Excellent = Tolerant to below pH 5.0

Salinity:

Poor = Sensitive to low salt, below EC (dS/m) of 4 Excellent = Tolerant up to EC (dS/m) of 12 - 16

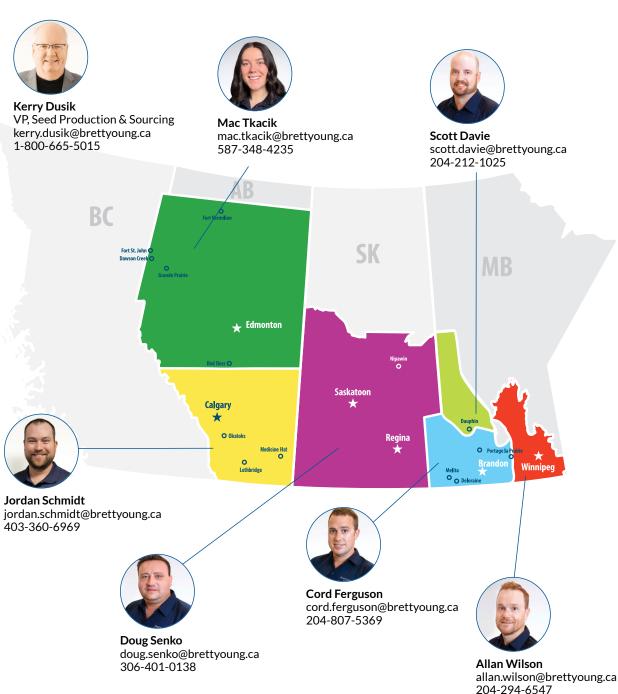
Pasture regrowth rate indicates time to regrow rather than amount of regrowth.

							W. CDN Productivity				
Forage Species	Winter- hardiness	Longevity	Suitability for Hay	Tolerance to Grazing	Pasture Regrowth Rate	Bloat- Causing	May	June	July	August	September
Alfalfa	Fair to Excellent	Fair to Good	Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair to Excellent	Yes					
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	No					
Cicer Milkvetch	Excellent	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	No					
Red Clover	Fair to Good	Poor	Good	Good	Excellent	Yes					
Sweet Clover	Excellent	Biennial	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes					
Sainfoin	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	No					
Meadow Bromegrass	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	No					
Hybrid Bromegrass	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	No					
Smooth Bromegrass	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Poor	No					
Creeping Red Fescue	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Good	Excellent	No					
Meadow Fescue	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	No					
Tall Fescue	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent	No					
Kentucky Bluegrass	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	No					
Orchardgrass	Fair	Fair to Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	No					
Timothy	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Fair	Poor	No					
Crested Wheatgrass	Excellent	Excellent	Fair to Good	Excellent	Poor	No					
Intermediate Wheatgrass	Good	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	No					
Slender Wheatgrass	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	No					
Tall Wheatgrass	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	No					
Russian Wildrye	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	No					

Producing Seed for BrettYoung

Forage and turf seed production is an excellent way to diversify your risk and add profitable cropping options to your rotation. When you partner with BrettYoung, we help you with every step, from planning and production to harvest and delivery.

Seed Production Territory Map



Benefits of Forage and Turf Seed Production

Forage and turf seed production offers many advantages to your farm. BrettYoung works with a wide range of species and can provide unique seed production opportunities to fit your farm's needs.

Grass Seed Production

Available species are Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue, Annual Ryegrass, Fine Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, and Bromegrass.

Benefits include:

- Early harvest splits up the fall workload
- Increases organic matter to improve soils
- Some species have tolerance to salinity, alkalinity, and acidity
- Perennial options with multiple crop years, reducing the planting season workload

Legume Seed Production

Available species are Alfalfa, Clover, and Trefoil.

Benefits include:

- Improves soil health
- Low inputs
- Nitrogen fixation
- Rotational benefits for following annual crops
- Multiple crop years reduce the planting season workload

Economic Benefits

Forage and turf seed production has an excellent profitability track record. BrettYoung's seed production contracts allow growers to lock in a minimum price without limiting upside, helping add to your bottom line.



BrettYoung's dedicated team of Seed Production Specialists is here to guide you with every aspect of forage and turf seed production to help you maximize your field's potential.

Planning	Production	Harvest	Delivery
 Scouting and field selection Species selection Cover crop recommendations Production planning Contract terms 	 Delivery of stock seed Field scouting Fertility recommendations Herbicide, fungicide and growth regulator recommendations 	 Harvest timing recommendations Equipment setting recommendations Crop sample collection Post-harvest recommendations 	 Communication of delivery schedule Communication of quality analysis Communication of grower payments



Seed Grower Partnership Program

The Seed Grower Partnership Program (SGPP) provides BrettYoung seed growers with tools to help manage risk and maximize the profitability of forage and turf seed production.

Ask a Seed Production Specialist about SGPP and how you can qualify.

BrettYoung Forage Establishment Guarantee

Though you've taken care to properly seed and establish your new forage stand, the weather doesn't always cooperate. Not to worry; in the unfortunate event of establishment failure, your replacement seed cost is covered by BrettYoung. Percent coverage depends on when you enroll in the program, place your seed order, and if you used a companion crop.

Program Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for the program, the following criteria must be met:

- Order seed and enroll in the program by April 1, 2026 and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 100% coverage on replacement seed
- If a companion crop is used along with the April 1, 2026 enrollment period, replacement seed coverage is 50%
- Enroll in the program by April 30, 2026 and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 50% coverage on replacement seed
- If a companion crop is used along with the April 30, 2026 enrollment period, replacement seed coverage is 25%

- Stand must be planted by June 30, 2026
- Products or blend components used must qualify for the program
- Must fulfill Agronomic Requirements as outlined on the next page

Program Limitations

- Replacement seed under the Forage Establishment Guarantee is provided only once for the area of the stand that failed to establish and must be seeded in that area
- Replacement seed will be the same variety or mixture as originally purchased, subject to availability.
- Replacement seed must be planted during the original year of seeding or during spring of the following year.
- Saline products are not eligible for the Forage Establishment Guarantee.
- Seeding rates for cereal companion crops must not exceed 30 lb/acre.
- Good agronomic seeding preparations and stand establishment practices must be followed and documented as outlined on the opposite page.

Forage Guarantee Key Dates

April 1, 2026 : Deadline to order seed and enroll in the program to be eligible for 100% coverage.

April 30, 2026 : Deadline to enroll in the program to be eligible for 50% coverage.

June 30, 2026 : Seeding deadline on all qualifying forage stands.

Within 60 days of seeding or July 30, 2026: Deadline to notify BrettYoung RAM of stand establishment concerns.

Online Registration

Complete the Forage Establishment Guarantee registration form to enroll in the program. Be sure to register and buy qualifying BrettYoung forage seed before April 1, 2026 to be eligible for 100% coverage.

Download your registration form today at brettyoung.ca/ establishment-guarantee



Agronomic Requirements

To receive replacement seed of qualifying varieties, all of the seeding preparation and agronomic practices noted below must be followed and documented.

Time of Seeding

Forage seed must be planted before June 30, 2026. If a companion crop is used in the establishment year, the seeding rate must be reduced to one-half or less of the normal recommended seeding rate and harvested as greenfeed or silage. To reduce lodging and severe competition from the companion crop, the soil nitrogen and applied nitrogen must not exceed 50 lb of actual nitrogen per acre.

Seedbed Preparation

Seed must be planted in a firm, well-prepared seedbed that has undergone proper weed control, crop residue management, and good seed-to-soil contact.

Seeding Depth and Packing

Forage seed must be seeded to a depth of one-half to one-quarter inch. Broadcast seeding operations must be incorporated and packed immediately, no deeper than the noted depth.

Seeding Rates

Minimum seeding rates appropriate for the cropping zones and area must be followed. In the drier regions, the minimum rate is eight pounds per acre for hay and pasture mixes. In higher moisture

regions, the minimum is 12 lb per acre for hay and pasture mixes.

Weed and Insect Infestation

The Forage Establishment Guarantee is not available in the event of excess weed competition or insect infestation. Preventative action must be taken to control weed infestation. Reasonable control and monitoring of insects, mainly grasshoppers, is required.

Fertility and Soil pH

Soil pH for alfalfa plantings must be within a range of 6.5 to 8.5. A soil test showing satisfactory soil conditions must be available. Forage seed planted in an area where improper fertility and soil pH are present will be ineligible for coverage.

No more than 15 lb of P_2O_5 should be placed in the seed row with the seed. Higher rates must be banded away from the seed row to avoid seedling damage.

Chemical Residue

Stand damage due to chemical residue is not eligible for coverage.

Stand Evaluation

Your BrettYoung RAM must be notified of establishment failure within 60 days of seeding or by July 30, 2026. By this date, with corrective management such as weed or insect control, the forage stand will establish to its full potential.

Companion Crop

If a companion crop is used, it must be seeded at one-third to one-half of the normal seeding rate. Seeding rates for cereal cover crops including wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticale should not exceed 30 lb/acre. Annual ryegrass can be used as a cover crop without reduction in coverage if the seeding rate does not exceed 2 lb per acre. Seed forages in a separate pass at an angle to your companion crop to reduce competition and to aid in depth control. Remove the companion crop as early as possible rather than harvesting the grain. This will reduce the amount of competition for sunlight, moisture, and nutrients.

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Before opening a bag of seed, be sure to read, understand and accept the stewardship requirements, **including applicable refuge requirements for insect resistance management**, for the biotechnology traits expressed in the seed as set forth in the Monsanto Technology/Stewardship Agreement that you sign. By opening and using a bag of seed, you are reaffirming your obligation to comply with the most recent stewardship requirements.



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