

2027

Forage Guide

BLENDS | ALFALFA & LEGUMES | GRASSES | ANNUALS | COVER CROPS | CORN | SEED PRODUCTION

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.

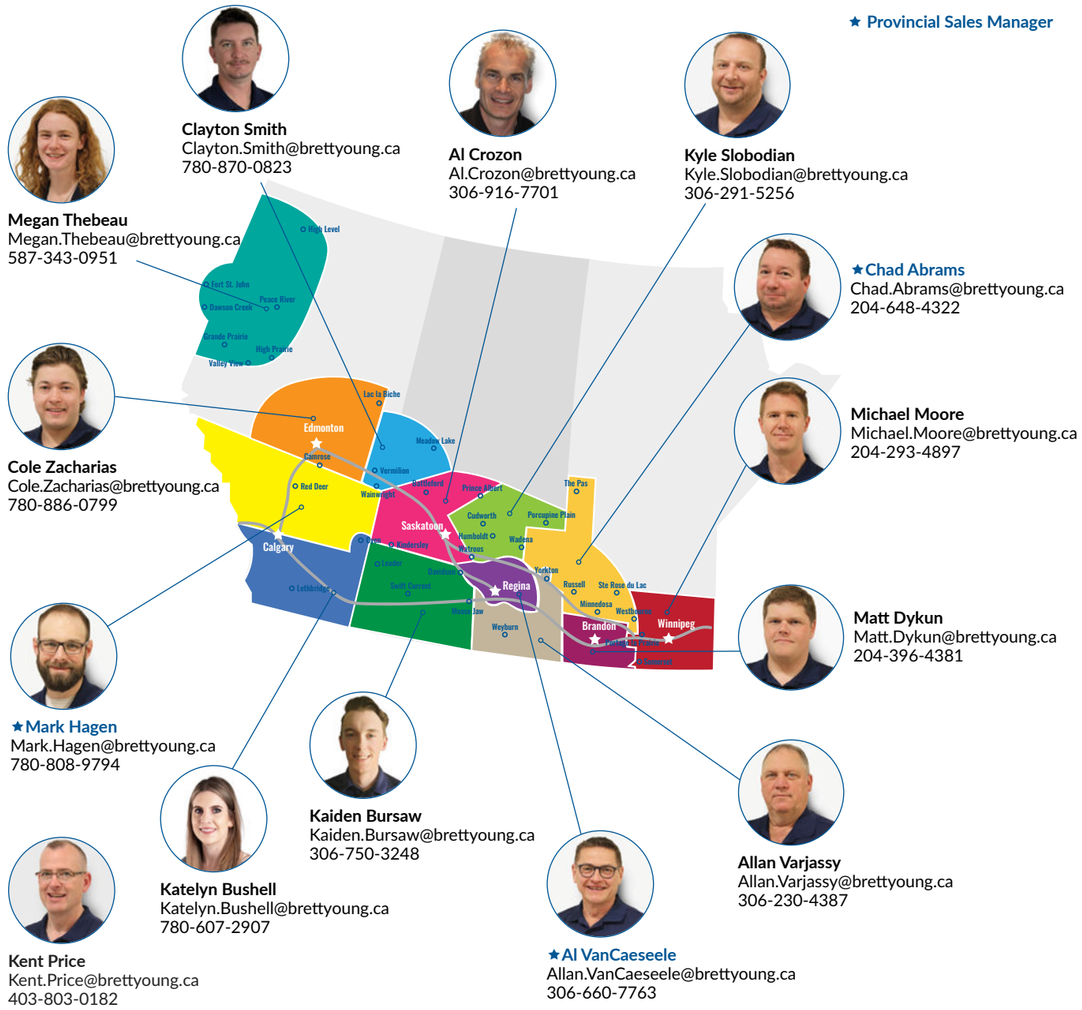


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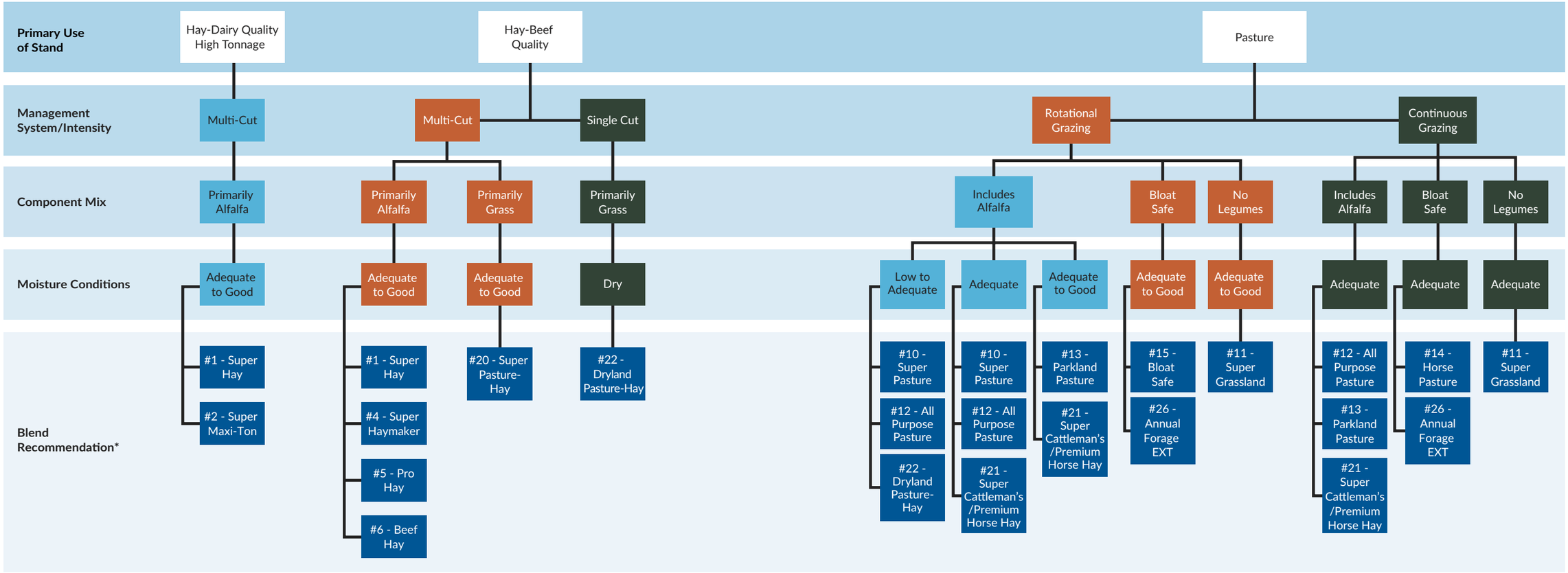
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Stock Blend Selector

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

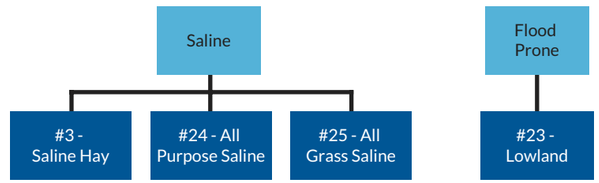
Recommended forage blend seeding rates. Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

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

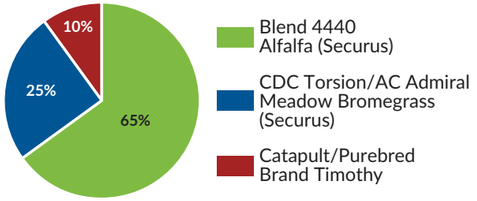
Brown soil:	10–12 lb. per acre
Dark brown soil:	12–14 lb. per acre
Black soil:	14–16 lb. per acre
Grey wooded soil:	12–16 lb. per acre
Irrigation:	16–18 lb. per acre

Special Soil Considerations

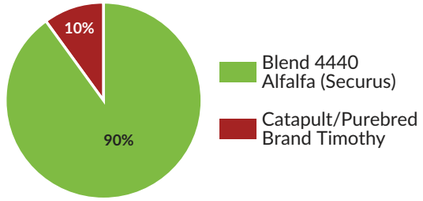


Hay Blends

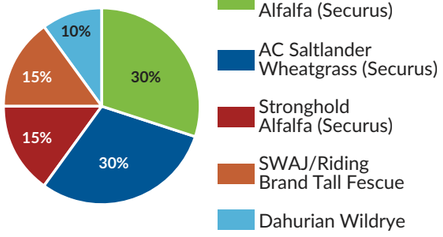
#1 - Super Hay
Excellent two-cut alfalfa/grass mix



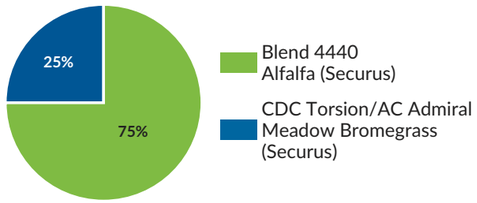
#2 - Super Maxi-Ton
Maximum tonnage and protein



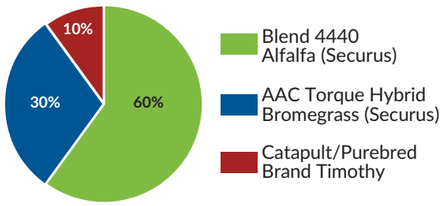
#3 - Saline Hay
Top tonnage in saline soils



#4 - Super Haymaker
Ideal for one or two-cut systems across most production areas

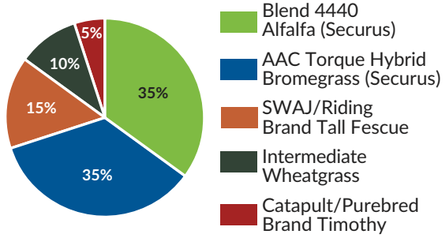


#5 - Pro Hay
High-yielding alfalfa/grass mix



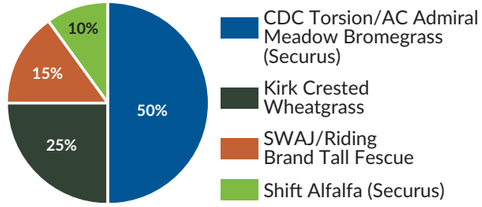
New Product

#6 - Beef Hay
Widely adapted grass alfalfa mix, perfect for beef cattle

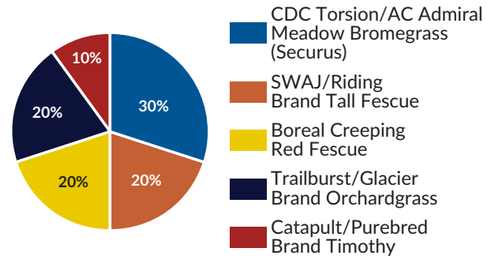


Pasture Blends

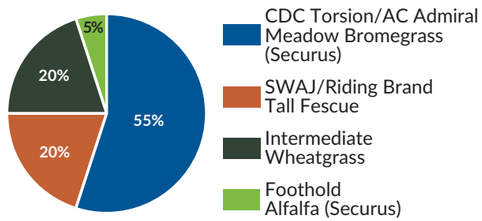
#10 - Super Pasture
Excellent early spring pasture, produces well under stress



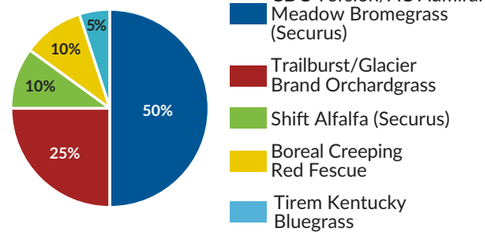
#11 - Super Grassland
Maximize regrowth and quality with no risk of bloat, suitable for variable topographies



#12 - All Purpose Pasture
Widely adapted for most pasture needs with easy establishment and quality regrowth

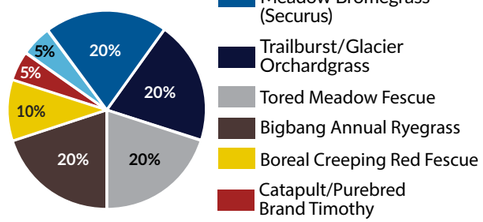


#13 - Parkland Pasture
High-yielding pasture that works well in high traffic areas and aggressive grazing systems



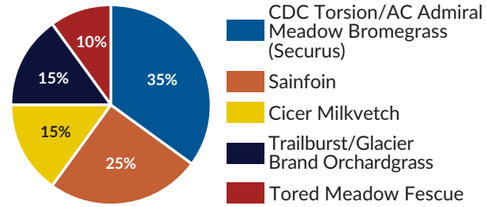
Improved Formulation

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



Improved Formulation

#15 - Bloat Safe
Increased quality with no risk of bloat

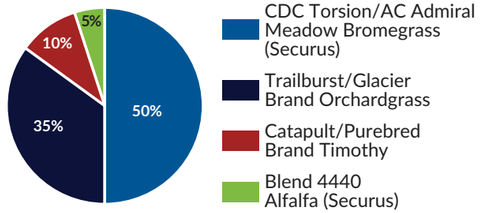


Go to page 08 of this guide to learn more about Securus, our proprietary seed enhancement.

Dual Purpose Blends

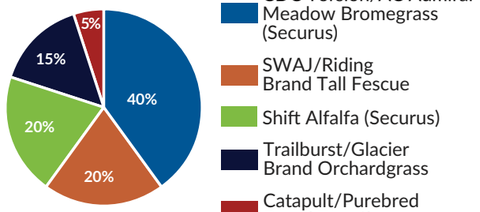
#20 - Super Pasture-Hay

Quick drydown time in a swath



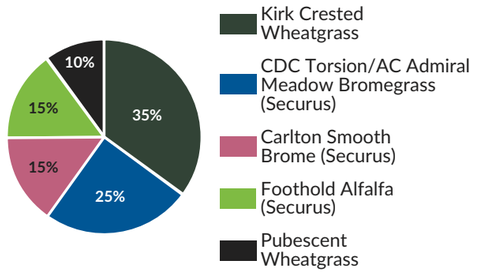
#21 - Super Cattleman's/ Premium Horse Hay

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



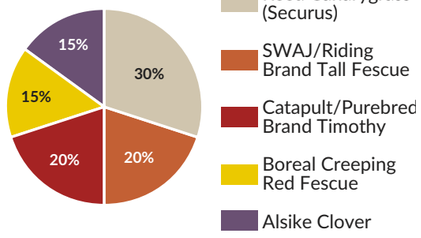
#22 - Dryland Pasture-Hay

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



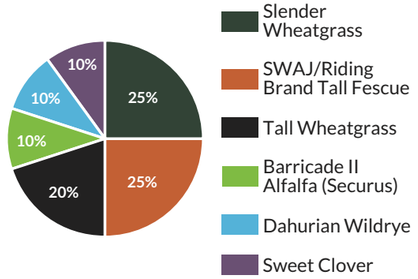
#23 - Lowland

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



#24 - All Purpose Saline

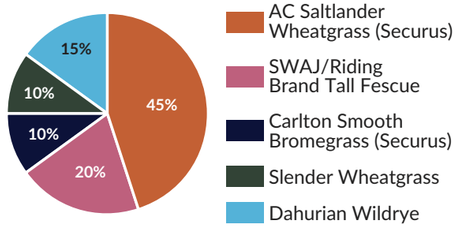
Quick establishment in saline areas with good longevity and helps reclaim saline areas over time



Improved Formulation

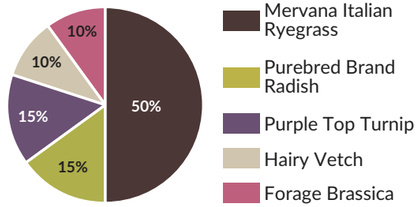
#25 - All Grass Saline

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.

Cover Crop in the Bag (CCIB)

Ask for Cover Crop in the Bag with any BrettYoung blend.

We will add the perfect amount of BigBang Annual Ryegrass to your blend for a high-quality, easy-to-use cover crop that qualifies for our 100% Establishment Guarantee.



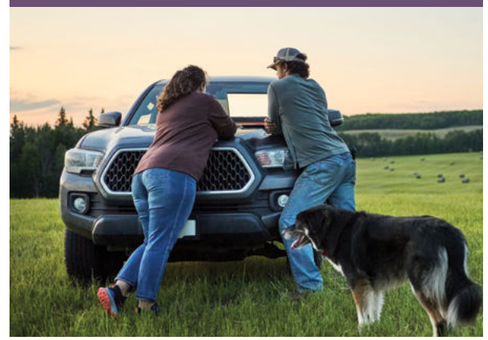
Super Blends

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.

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.



Seed Enhancements

SECURUS™
SEED ENHANCEMENT

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



Securus alfalfa

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

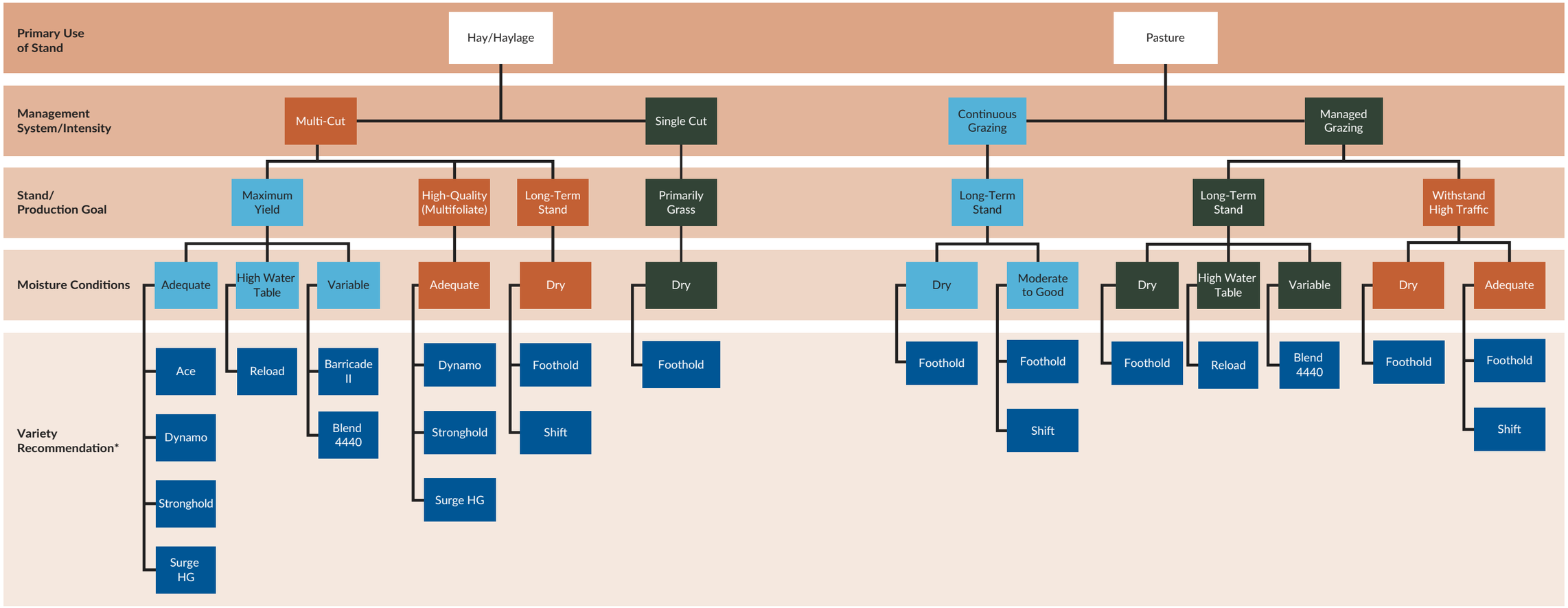
The combination of these unique characteristics makes Blend 4440 suitable for a wide range of growing conditions. Demand the best varietal alfalfa blend in the Prairies. Choose Blend 4440.

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.



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

Pure Stand Alfalfa Seeding Rates by Soil Zone

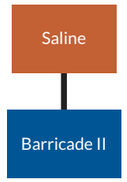
Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

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

Brown soil:	8–10 lb. per acre
Dark brown soil:	10–12 lb. per acre
Black soil:	12–15 lb. per acre
Grey wooded soil:	10–15 lb. per acre
Irrigation:	14–18 lb. per acre

Special Soil Considerations



Alfalfa Varieties

												Environmental Tolerances						
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)
Hay	Ace	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted	• Top forage yields • Premium quality • Aggressive regrowth delivering multiple cuts	• Bloat hazard • Needs 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 expression • Max tonnage and regrowth • Exceptional forage quality	• Bloat hazard • Needs 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		4.0	1.6	30/30	Good	Low to moderate	6.0–7.8	Low to moderate	Moderate to high	Low to moderate	225,000
	Blend 4440	Mixed	Upright	Widely adapted	• Blend of certified varieties • Widely adapted • High yield potential • Excellent winterhardiness • Disease resistance	• Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage	Spring to fall		3.5	1.7	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 hazard • Needs 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 hazard • Needs 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 moderate	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 hazard • Needs 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
Hay & 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 hazard • Needs 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
	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 hazard • Needs 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

											Environmental Tolerances							
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
Bloat-Free Legume	Pasture	Birdsfoot Trefoil	Leo	Tap root with branches	Low-growing	Adapted to areas with higher moisture	• Good winterhardiness • High flood tolerance • Bloat-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
		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
		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
Clover	Hay & Pasture	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
		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 clover • Strong winterhardiness • High moisture tolerance	• Bloat hazard; short-lived		Spring	Strong	Low	Moderate	5.5–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	240,000	6–8
		Red Clover Single-Cut		Tap root with branches	Upright	Best suited to areas with good moisture and good drainage; tolerates lower pH soils	• Excellent emergence • Tolerates acidic soils • Short-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-growing • Tolerant 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

Forage Grasses

												Environmental Tolerances							
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
Bromegrass (C3)	Hay & Pasture	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
		Meadow Brome	AC Admiral	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils	• 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
		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
		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
Fescue (C3)		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
		Meadow Fescue	Tored	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers soils with good moisture and good drainage	• Basal leaf growth suitable for grazing • Tolerant 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
		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

											Environmental Tolerances							
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
Miscellaneous (C3)	Pasture	Kentucky Bluegrass	Tirem	Sod forming	Basal	Does best on well-drained, highly productive soils	• Long-lived • Highly palatable • Tolerance 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
		Perennial Ryegrass	Tribal	Bunchgrass	Basal	Medium to high fertility soils with adequate moisture	• Very leafy bunchgrass • High-quality forage • Susceptible to winterkill • Requires 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
	Hay & Pasture	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
Orchardgrass (C3)		Orchard-grass	AC Killarney	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well-drained soils with good moisture	• Improved winterhardiness • Late maturity • Dense leafy production	—	Spring to fall	Good	Moderate	Low to moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to moderate	425,000	3–7
		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
Timothy (C3)		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 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
		Timothy	Impactor	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	• Excellent standability • Dark green colour • Disease resistance • Great 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
		Timothy	Brute	Bunchgrass	Basal	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 continuous 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	Basal	Adapted to cool moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	• Medium maturity • High yields • Very good winterhardiness	• 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

Forage Grasses

											Environmental Tolerances							
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
Wheatgrass (C3)	Hay & Pasture	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 type • Finer-stemmed • Tolerates 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
		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
		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 tolerant • Spring 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

Should you add Annual Forages to the Mix?

Annual forages, sometimes referred to as cover crops, can be a great option to fill production gaps in perennial forage crops, providing extra feed, more flexibility, or a way to extend grazing into the fall. The benefits are many, but they're not without their challenges, so here are a few things to consider when it comes to annual forages.

Considering Your Options

There are plenty of species and mix options when it comes to annual forages. Before choosing a species or mix, think about:

- Soil type and nutrient levels
- Moisture conditions
- How you plan to use the feed (grazing, silage, greenfeed, etc.)
- Your equipment and management style

The goal is to select species that complement each other and fit your operation. Each brings unique characteristics and management considerations, so it's important to do your research to avoid surprises when growing and feeding an unfamiliar species.

The Benefits of Annual Forage Crops

- **Flexibility in End Use** — Annual forages can be used in different ways. This includes hay, greenfeed, silage, pasture, swath grazing, or extended grazing into the fall.
- **Lower Feeding Costs** — When utilized for extended grazing, annual forages can help to reduce feed and yardage costs compared to confinement feeding.
- **Soil and Field Health** — Many annual forages help to suppress weeds, assist nutrient recycling, minimize soil erosion and nutrient runoff.

The Watchouts

Like any crop, annual forages come with risks — especially when they're being grazed.

- **Additional Operation Costs** — Annual forage crops must be planted each spring, which adds some extra work and cost to the seeding season.
- **Feed Testing** — Feed testing is a must! Once you have your feed test results, supplement to fill any mineral gaps and ensure adequate energy and protein.
- **Nitrate Toxicity** — This is one of the larger watchouts when it comes to grazing annual forages. This metabolic disorder can occur when the nitrate % in a feed test is above 0.5% of dry matter, and can vary significantly with growing conditions so it important to feed test and be prepared to adjust your management strategy's if needed.
- **Bloat and Rape Poisoning** — Many species used as annual forages, including clovers, brassica, radish and turnips, can cause bloat, so it's important to carefully develop your species mix and monitor your herd. Brassica, radish and turnips can also cause forage rape poisoning when animals graze stunted, purple-coloured plants.

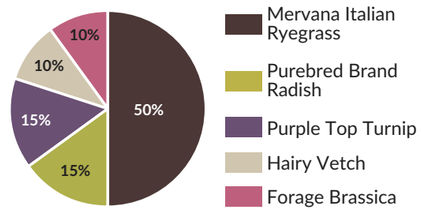
Annual Forage Stock Blends

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.

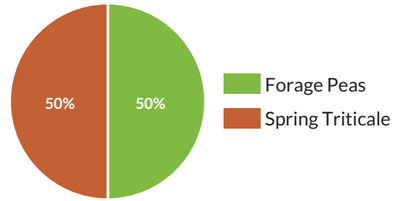
#26 - Annual Forage EXT

Long-season cocktail crop grazing applications with soil improvement



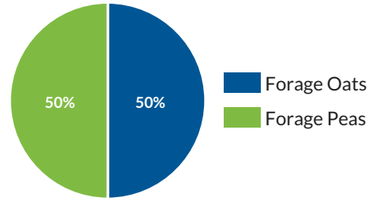
Tripper Maxx

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



Sprint Maxx

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



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

												Environmental Tolerances							
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
Warm Season Annual Grasses (C4)	Silage, Grazing, Greenfeed	Sorghum Sudangrass	Sorghum Sudangrass	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	• Triazine tolerant • High yields	• Nitrate risk		Late summer, fall	Annual	Moderate to high	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	21,000	25–30
		Millet	Golden German	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	• High feed quality • Better 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
		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
		Millet	Japanese	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	• Highest yielding millet • Prefers 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 high-moisture 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
		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
Annual Brassicas and Legumes	Hay, Grazing, Intercropping	Forage Radish	Purebred Brand Radish	Tap	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
		Turnip	Purple Top Turnip	Tap	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
		Forage Brassica	Forage Brassica	Tap	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

												Environmental Tolerances							
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
Annual Brassicas and Legumes	Hay, 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
		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 to moderate	6.0–7.0	Moderate to 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 to high	6.0–7.0	Moderate	Moderate to high	Moderate	150,000	8–12
Annual Stock Blends	Silage, Greenfeed	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
		Oat/Pea	Sprint 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	12,000	120–150
		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 generations.



BY BRAVA RR2 Roundup Ready CORN 2

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 GUERNSEY VT2P RIB VTDoublePRO RIB COMPLETE

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

BY BELMONT RR2 Roundup Ready CORN 2

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

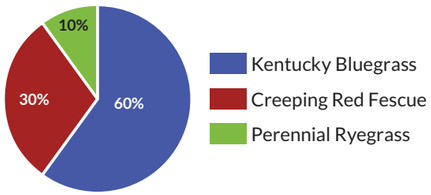
Genetic Trait:	Roundup Ready® Corn 2
Relative Maturity:	83
Grain CHU:	2450
Silage CHU:	2350
Spring Vigour:	Very good
Plant Height:	Medium
Stalk Strength:	Excellent
Root Strength:	Very good
Drought Tolerance:	Very good
Silage Potential:	Very good
Ear Type:	Semi-flex
Husk Cover:	Good
Test Weight:	Good
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.

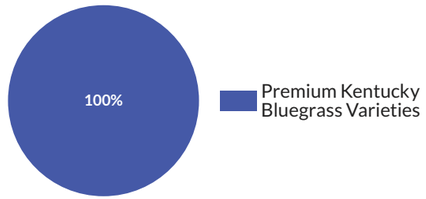
Deluxe Turf Blend (T12)

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



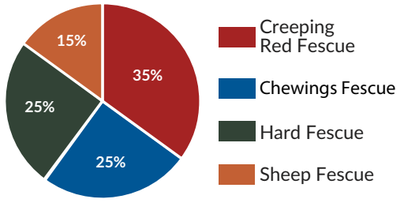
Executive Blend (T8)

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



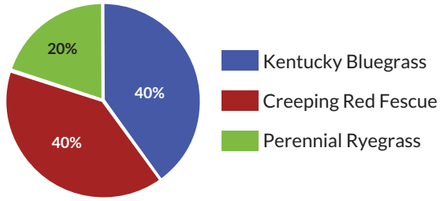
Drought Tolerant Turf Blend (T9)

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



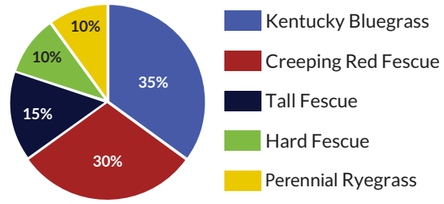
All Purpose Mix (T6)

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 4 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.
- Use a high-quality starter fertilizer: 18-24-12 with 50% slow-release nitrogen is ideal at a rate of 10 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.
- 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), mid-summer (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.

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_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	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–Legume	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
	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 lb. per 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

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.

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.

Productivity Levels:

Poor	Fair	Moderate	Good	Excellent

Forage Species	Winter-hardiness	Longevity	Suitability for Hay	Tolerance to Grazing	Pasture Regrowth Rate	Bloat-Causing	W. CDN Productivity: 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					

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.

Program Eligibility Criteria

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

- BY Plus Members who order seed from a participating retailer by April 1, 2027 and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 100% coverage on replacement seed
- If a companion crop is used, replacement seed coverage is 50%
- Stand must be planted by June 30, 2027
- 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. per 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, 2027: Deadline to order seed and enroll in the program to be eligible for 100% coverage.

June 30, 2027: Seeding deadline on all qualifying forage stands.

Within 60 days of seeding or July 30, 2027: Deadline to notify BrettYoung RAM of stand establishment concerns.

BY PLUS Registration

Are you a BY Plus Member?
If not, complete the online signup form to qualify for our Forage Establishment Guarantee.

Sign up by visiting brettyoung.ca/BYPLUS

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, 2027. 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 8 lb. 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, 2027. 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. per 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.

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



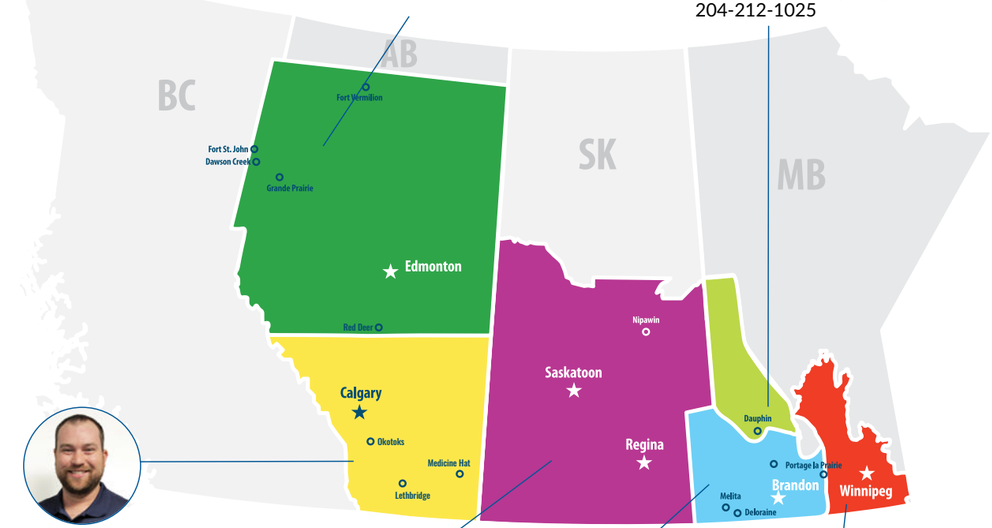
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Benefits of Forage and Turf Seed Production

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.

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Insect Resistance Management
Planting Refuges, Preserving Technology

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 Bayer 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.

Roundup Ready 2 TECHNOLOGY

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