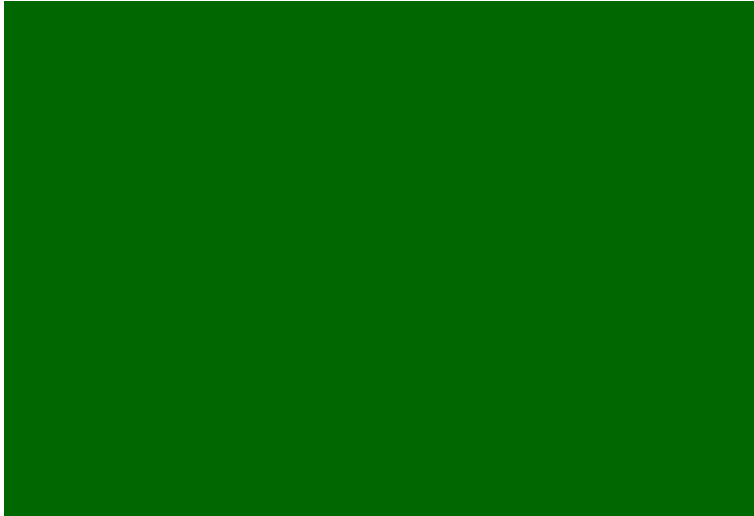


Rotation Considerations



Tall Fescue roots from left were clipped to simulate not grazed, rotationally grazed, and continuously grazed.



carbohydrate reserve at base of stem

tillers

Leaving adequate leaves after grazing promotes tillering and regrowth

How Many Fields – A Starting Point

$$\frac{\text{Recovery Period}}{\text{Grazing Period}} + 1 = \text{No. Fields}$$

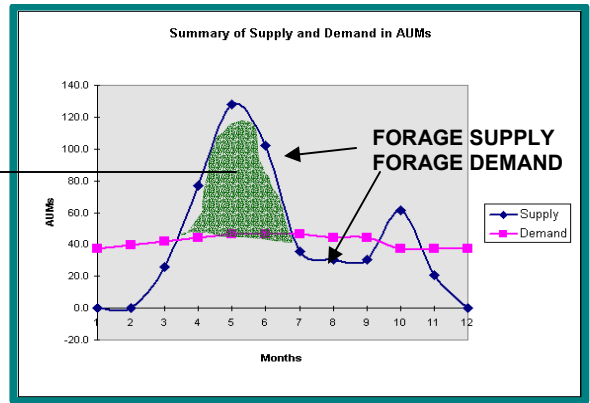
Example: Need 35 days recovery in summer for a cool season perennial grass and grazing period is 7 days

$$\frac{35}{7} + 1 = 6 \text{ fields}$$

Less recovery time is needed in spring during rapid growth. In Spring, graze four fields and hay two.

Spring: Grazing Days Recovery Days

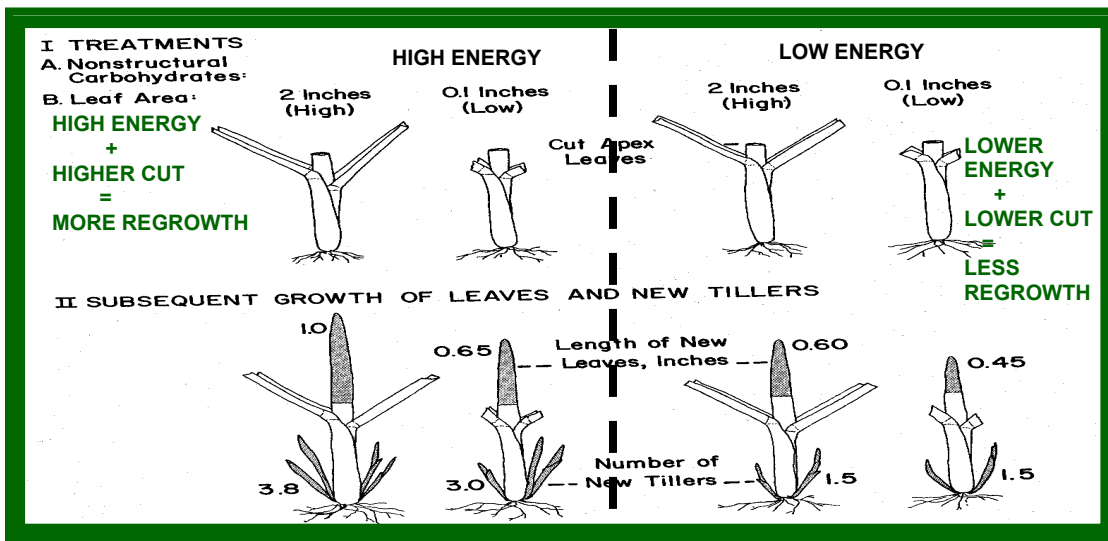
7/21	7/21	hay
7/21	7/21	hay



Summer: Grazing Days Recovery Days

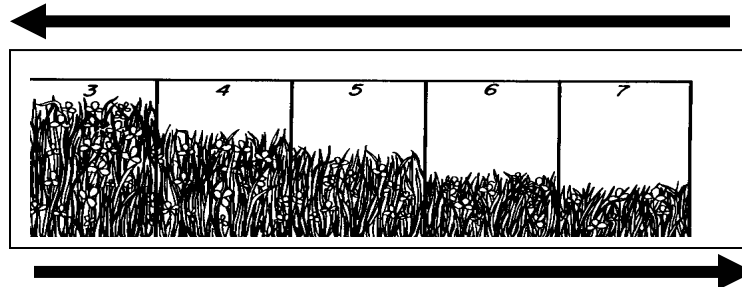
7/35	7/35	7/35
7/35	7/35	7/35

FORAGE	BEG HT	END HT
EI TALL FESCUE	8-10"	2-4"
ORCHARDGRASS	8-10"	3-4"
EF TALL FESCUE	8-10"	3-4"
NOVEL T. FESCUE	8-10"	3-4"
BERMUDAGRASS	4-6"	1-2"
BLUEGRASS	4-6"	1-2"
SWITCHGRASS	24-30"	10-12"



Leaving leaves results in quicker and healthier regrowth of forages.

FIRST GRAZE IN THE SPRING – START EARLY, MOVE FAST
 CREATE A STAGGER EFFECT



THEN SECOND OR LATER GRAZE

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer

Source:
 Forage-Animal
 Management
 Systems,
 Virginia Tech,
 Bulletin 86-7,
 pp. 23, 40