Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State Office or visit the Field Office Technical Guide.
and/or unsevered stem bases that store food reserves needed for full, vigorous recovery. Follow CES recommendations for proper stubble heights to avoid winterkill of forage species in cold climates.

**Contaminants.** Forage shall not contain contaminants that can cause illness or death to the animal being fed or rejection of the offered forage. Check CES contaminant notices, cautions, and recommendations for the specific harvest site location and area.

**Additional Criteria to Improve or Maintain Stand Life, Plant Vigor and Forage Species Mix**

**Stage of Maturity and Harvest Interval.** Cut forage plants at a stage of maturity or harvest interval range that will provide adequate food reserves and/or basal or auxiliary tillers or buds for regrowth and/or reproduction to occur without loss of plant vigor.

Cut reseeding annuals at a stage of maturity and frequency that ensures the production of ample viable seed or carryover of hard seed to maintain desired stand density.

If plants show signs of short-term environmental stress, harvests will be adjusted in a manner that encourages the continued health and vigor of the stand. Follow CES recommendations in these cases.

Manipulate timing and cutting heights of harvest to ensure germination and establishment of reseeding or seeded annuals.

**Additional Criteria for Use as a Nutrient Uptake Tool**

Employ a harvest regime that utilizes the maximum amount of available or targeted nutrients. Using this practice for this purpose may require more frequent harvests to increase uptake instead of managing for stand longevity.

**Additional Criteria to Control Disease, Insect, Weed and Invasive Plant Infestations**

Follow CES guidelines when available for control of disease, insect, weed and invasive plant infestations to forage.

Schedule harvest periods to control disease, insect, and weed infestations. When a pesticide is used to control disease, insects or weeds, adhere to the specified days to harvest period stated on the pesticide label. Evaluate pest management options by planning conservation practice standard Pest Management (595) for all forage areas to be harvested. Also plan and schedule removal of invasive plants and noxious weeds.

Lessen incidence of disease, insect damage, and weed infestation by managing harvests to maintain a full, vigorous, dense forage stand.

Cut forages after dew, rain, or irrigation water on the leaves has evaporated.

**Additional Criteria to Improve Wildlife Habitat Values**

If client objectives include providing suitable habitat for desired wildlife specie(s) then appropriate harvest schedule(s), cover patterns, and minimum plant heights to provide suitable habitat for the desired specie(s) should be implemented and maintained.

Time harvests to benefit the desired wildlife species by following state guidelines.

Coordinate this practice with conservation practice standard Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645) and accompanying job sheets.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

Where applicable coordinate this practice with NRCS practice standard Prescribed Grazing (528).

When nutrients or other soil amendments are applied coordinate forage harvests with NRCS practice standard Nutrient Management (590) and/or Waste Utilization (633) as appropriate. An excess or improper balance of nutrients such as nitrogen can produce plant material that causes toxicity in some animals.

Produce stored forages of the quality needed for optimum performance of the animal being fed. Legume forages too low in fiber and lead to metabolic disorders in ruminants and an economic loss to the producer due to lowered animal performance. Consider analyzing harvested forages for feed quality. Coordinate this practice with NRCS practice standard Feed Management (592).
Direct cut grass and legume silage can create silage leachate (seepage) in storage. Consider use of practice standards Runoff Management System (570) and Waste Storage Facility (313).

In conjunction with harvest options, consider storage and feeding options that will retain acceptable forage quality and minimize digestible dry matter loss.

Where weather conditions make it difficult to harvest the desired quality of forage consider use of mechanical or chemical conditioners, forced air barn curing and/or ensile.

Consider delaying harvest if prolonged or heavy precipitation is forecast that would reduce forage quality.

In regions where rainfall and/or humidity levels cause unacceptable forage quality losses consider green chopping or ensiling the forage to reduce or eliminate field drying time. Other options are: the use of desiccants, preservatives, or macerating implements to reduce field-drying time.

To reduce safety hazards, avoid operating harvesting and hauling equipment on field slopes over 25 percent, particularly on cross slope traffic patterns.

Consider Harvesting Forages in the afternoon to optimize water soluble carbohydrates and nutritional quality.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Place the detailed specifications in a site-specific job or design sheet or in the practice narrative in the conservation plan.

Plans and Specifications must include as minimum for the forage harvest operations:

1. Goals, objectives, specific purpose (such as high forage quantity and quality or nutrient uptake, etc.)
2. Forage species to be harvested
   By each dominant forage species harvested show:
3. Method of harvest
4. Stage of maturity
5. Optimal harvest moisture content
6. Length of cut
7. Stubble height to be left
8. Harvest interval including late harvest if applicable
9. Contaminant avoidance recommendations.

These plans and specifications shall be available through appropriate job sheets and other materials for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Before forage harvest, clear fields of debris that could damage machinery or if ingested by livestock, lead to sickness (for example, hardware disease) or death.

Operate all forage harvesting equipment at the optimum settings and speeds to minimize loss of leaves.

To control forage plant diseases, insects, and movement of weeds, clean harvesting equipment after harvest and before storing.

Set shear-plate on forage chopper to the proper theoretical cut for the crop being harvested. Keep knives well sharpened. Do not use re-cutters or screens unless forage moisture levels fall below recommended levels for optimum chopping action.

Follow all agricultural equipment manufacturer’s safety measures when operating forage harvesting equipment.

Regardless of silage/haylage storage method, ensure good compaction and an airtight seal to exclude oxygen and mold or bacterial formations.

Dispose of the plastic wrap or bags used to store forage in an environmentally sound manner.

REFERENCES:


NRCS, NHCP

April 2010


