



# Pasture Reseeding Recommendations

## Poorly-Drained to Well-Drained Pastures and Hay Fields

### Reseeding Pastures

A forage planting is establishing a well adapted grass or legume species. Laneways, feeding areas, and other heavily trafficked areas may become bare by the end of the grazing season. Reseeding bare areas as an annual practice will improve your pastures.

### What are the benefits?

- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion
- Minimize mud
- Break up compacted soils
- Improve soil structure
- Minimize livestock health issues

### Fertility and Weed Management

Prior to replanting your pasture, it is important to correct nutrient deficiencies, reduce annual and perennial weed populations, and implement pasture management practices. Without first addressing management, reseeding will not provide long lasting benefits and the pasture or hay field will revert back to its previous condition.

### Tall Fescue

Tall fescue is a perennial bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. Tall fescue is well adapted to drought conditions and tolerates seasonally wet soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, tall fescue will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 years or more. Be sure to select endophyte-free varietals to prevent toxin exposure to livestock.

### Alsike Clover

Alsike clover is a perennial legume with a high palatability and yield. It is well adapted to well-drained to saturated soils, but alsike clover will not survive in drought-prone soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, it will survive in pastures and hay fields for 2 or more years. It requires more frequent reseeding, but has a higher forage yields in comparison to other perennial clovers. Be sure to not exceed 10-30% in pastures to prevent bloat and liver damage in livestock. Horse pastures should have less than 10%.

### Perennial Ryegrass

Perennial ryegrass is a bunchgrass with high palatability and yield. It is well adapted to poorly-drained to seasonally wet soils, but perennial ryegrass will not survive in drought-prone soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, it will survive in pastures and hay fields for 5-8 years or more.

### Seeding Rate for September 1 — October 1

Forage Species	Percentage in Mix	Partial Renovation
Tall Fescue	60%	30 lbs. per acre
Perennial Ryegrass	40%	20 lbs. per acre
Alsike Clover	10%	1 lb. per acre

### Preparation

Prepare the soil by mowing down existing forage, remove perennial weeds, and harrow to break up soil crusting and expose bare soil. Calibrate the spreader by referring to our calibration table or the operating manual of the spreader you are using. Broadcast over the soil surface. Gently rake or harrow over the seed to improve contact with the soil. Water lightly every few days to keep the soil moist until germination. Tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, and alsike clover are best planted before October 1st for best establishment and performance. This cool season grass will continue to grow with rotational grazing practices and proper weed management. In areas that are overgrazed or heavily trafficked, there may be a need to reseed bare spots with fine fescue or annual ryegrass. Refer to those corresponding guidance documents for seeding rates.



# Pasture Reseeding Recommendations

## Drought-Prone Pastures and Hay Fields

### Reseeding Pastures

A forage planting is establishing a well adapted grass or legume species. Laneways, feeding areas, and other heavily trafficked areas may become bare by the end of the grazing season. Reseeding bare areas as an annual practice will improve your pastures.

### What are the benefits?

- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion
- Minimize mud
- Break up compacted soils
- Improve soil structure
- Minimize livestock health issues

### Fertility and Weed Management

Prior to replanting your pasture, it is important to correct nutrient deficiencies, reduce annual and perennial weed populations, and implement pasture management practices. Without first addressing management, reseeding will not provide long lasting benefits and the pasture or hay field will revert back to its previous condition.

### Tall Fescue

Tall fescue is a perennial bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. Tall fescue is well adapted to drought conditions and tolerates seasonally wet soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, tall fescue will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 years or more. Be sure to select endophyte-free varietals to prevent toxin exposure to livestock.

### Ladino White Clover

Ladino white clover is a perennial legume with a high palatability and moderate yield. It is well adapted to well-drained to seasonally wet soils. It can survive some drought years, but may decline in long drought years. Ladino white clover will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 or more years. Be sure to not exceed 10-30% in pastures to prevent bloat and liver damage in livestock. Horse pastures should have less than 10%.

### Orchardgrass

Orchardgrass is a perennial bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. It performs well in drought-prone and excessively drained soil types and has a high shade tolerance. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, orchardgrass will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 years or more.

### Seeding Rate for September 1 — October 1

Forage Species	Percentage in Mix	Partial Renovation
Tall Fescue	60%	30 lbs. per acre
Orchardgrass	40%	20 lbs. per acre
Ladino White Clover	10%	1 lb. per acre

### Preparation

Prepare the soil by mowing down existing forage, remove perennial weeds, and harrow to break up soil crusting and expose bare soil. Calibrate the spreader by referring to our calibration table or the operating manual of the spreader you are using. Broadcast over the soil surface. Gently rake or harrow over the seed to improve contact with the soil. Water lightly every few days to keep the soil moist until germination. Tall fescue, orchardgrass, and ladino white clover are best planted before October 1st for best establishment and performance. This cool season grass will continue to grow with rotational grazing practices and proper weed management. In areas that are overgrazed or heavily trafficked, there may be a need to reseed bare spots with fine fescue or annual ryegrass. Refer to those corresponding guidance documents for seeding rates.



# Pasture Reseeding Recommendations

## Poorly-Drained to Well-Drained Pasture and Hay Fields

### Reseeding Pastures

A forage planting is establishing a well adapted grass or legume species. Laneways, feeding areas, and other heavily trafficked areas may become bare by the end of the grazing season. Reseeding bare areas as an annual practice will improve your pastures.

### What are the benefits?

- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion
- Minimize mud
- Break up compacted soils
- Improve soil structure

### Fertility and Weed Management

Prior to replanting your pasture, it is important to correct nutrient deficiencies, reduce annual and perennial weed populations, and implement pasture management practices. Without first addressing management, reseeding will not provide long lasting benefits and the pasture or hay field will revert back to its previous condition.

### Tall Fescue

Tall fescue is a perennial bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. Tall fescue is well adapted to drought conditions and tolerates seasonally wet soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, tall fescue will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 years or more. Be sure to select endophyte-free varietals to prevent toxin exposure to livestock.

### Annual and Perennial Ryegrasses

Annual and perennial ryegrasses are bunchgrasses with a high palatability and yield. Both are well adapted to poorly-drained to seasonally wet soils, but will not survive in drought-prone soils. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, annual ryegrass will survive in pastures and hay fields for 1-4 years and perennial ryegrass will survive in pastures and hay fields for 5-8 years. They both establish quickly when seeded, making them a preferred species for reseeding bare spot or dealing with high weed populations.

### Orchardgrass

Orchardgrass is a perennial bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. It performs well in drought-prone and excessively drained soil types and has a high shade tolerance. When managed with rotational grazing and good fertility practices, orchardgrass will survive in pastures and hay fields for 10 years or more.

### Seeding Rate for September 1 — October 1

Forage Species	Percentage in Mix	Partial Renovation
Orchardgrass	25%	12.5 lb. per acre
Tall Fescue	25%	12.5 lb. per acre
Perennial Ryegrass	25%	12.5 lb. per acre
Annual Ryegrass	25%	12.5 lb. per acre

### Preparation

Prepare the soil by mowing down existing forage, remove perennial weeds, and harrow to break up soil crusting and expose bare soil. Calibrate the spreader by referring to our calibration table or the operating manual of the spreader you are using. Broadcast over the soil surface. Gently rake or harrow over the seed to improve contact with the soil. Water lightly every few days to keep the soil moist until germination. Tall fescue, orchardgrass, and ladino white clover are best planted before October 1st for best establishment and performance. This cool season grass will continue to grow with rotational grazing practices and proper weed management. In areas that are overgrazed or heavily trafficked, there may be a need to reseed bare spots with fine fescue or annual ryegrass. Refer to those corresponding guidance documents for seeding rates.



# *Pasture Reseeding Recommendations*

## Annual Ryegrass

### **Reseeding Bare Spots**

A forage planting is establishing a well adapted grass or legume species. Laneways, feeding areas, and other heavily trafficked areas may become bare by the end of the grazing season. Reseeding bare areas as an annual practice will improve your pastures.

### **What are the benefits?**

- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion
- Minimize mud
- Break up compacted soils
- Improve soil structure
- Minimize livestock health issues

### **Annual Ryegrass**

Annual ryegrass is a quick to establish grass bunchgrass with a high palatability and yield. It is well adapted for temporary cover in pastures and exercise areas. It tolerates acidic soils of a pH around 5.5 or higher. Annual ryegrass performs best in soils that are well draining and remain moist or wet for the majority of the year. It is not well adapted to drought conditions. It needs to be seeding annually in heavily trafficked areas.

### **Best Uses for Annual Ryegrass**

- Quick establishment
- Best for poorly-drained to well-drained soil types
- Best for reseeding bare areas and laneways
- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion

### ***Seeding Rate for September 1 — October 1***

Forage Species	Percentage in Mix	Per acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Annual Ryegrass	100%	50 lb.	1.5–1.75 lb.

### **Preparation**

Prepare the soil by mowing down existing forage, remove perennial weeds, and harrow to break up soil crusting and expose bare soil. Calibrate the spreader by referring to our calibration table or the operating manual of the spreader you are using. Broadcast over the soil surface. Gently rake or harrow over the seed to improve contact with the soil. Water lightly every few days to keep the soil moist until germination. Annual ryegrass is best planted before October 1st for best establishment and performance. This cool season grass will continue to grow with rotational grazing practices and proper weed management. In areas that are overgrazed or heavily trafficked, it may need to be reseeded annually to maintain a dense forage stand and for maximum benefit.



# Pasture Reseeding Recommendations

## Fine Fescue

### Reseeding Exercise Areas

A forage planting is establishing a well adapted grass or legume species. Exercise areas provide a larger outdoor pasture that is minimally grazed and planted with a low growing forage and is kept mowed. This provides

### What are the benefits?

- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion
- Minimize mud
- Break up compacted soils

### Fertility and Weed Management

Prior to replanting your pasture, it is important to correct nutrient deficiencies, reduce annual and perennial weed populations, and implement pasture management practices. Without first addressing management, reseeding will not provide long lasting benefits and the pasture or hay field will revert back to its previous condition.

### Fine Fescue

Fine fescue is a perennial with low to moderate palatability and a low yield. It is well adapted to drought conditions and tolerates seasonally wet soils. When managed with rotational grazing down to 2 inches and good fertility practices, tall fescue forms a dense mat and tolerates more heavy foot traffic making it perfect for exercise areas. Be sure to select endophyte-free varietals to prevent toxin exposure to livestock.

### Best Uses for Fine Fescue

- Quick establishment
- Best for drought-prone soil types
- Best for establishing and maintain exercise areas
- Suppress and manage weeds
- Protect from wind and water erosion

### Seeding Rate for September 1 — October 1

Forage Species	Percentage in Mix	Per acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Fine Fescue	100%	30 lb.	1 lb.

### Preparation

Prepare the soil by mowing down existing forage, remove perennial weeds, and harrow to break up soil crusting and expose bare soil. Calibrate the spreader by referring to our calibration table or the operating manual of the spreader you are using. Broadcast over the soil surface. Gently rake or harrow over the seed to improve contact with the soil. Water lightly every few days to keep the soil moist until germination. Fine fescue is best planted before October 1st for best establishment and performance. This cool season grass will continue to grow with rotational grazing practices and proper weed management. In areas that are overgrazed or heavily trafficked, it may need to be reseeded annually to maintain a dense forage stand and for maximum benefit.