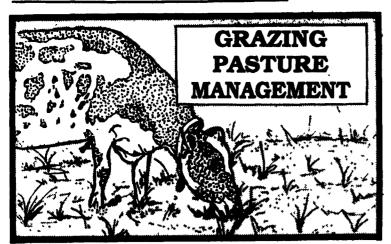
E36-Lancaster Farming, Saturday, August 14, 1993



PASTURE SYSTEMS DR. MARVIN H. HALL PENN STATE

Developing a pasture system that utilizes your land resources and fits in with your total animal, forage, and crop program is an important first step in pasture management.

A major goal in pasture management is to provide quality pasture for the grazing animals throughout the grazing season. By utilizing the various growth patterns of the many pasture species

grown in Pennsylvania, the grazing season can potentially last from April to December.

Components Of A Pasture System

Permanent cool-season pasture. Land that is not suitable for crop production because of poor soil characteristics or topography. These sites are often overgrazed and under fertilized. With proper management, these pastures can provide significant amounts of forage to many dairy and livestock farms. Kentucky bluegrass, the species most tolerant to close grazing, is the cool-season grass commonly found in permanent pasture. In addition, more productive forage species such as tall fescue or reed canarygrass can be grown on permanent pasture sites, often with a legume. Other grasses may also be found in permanent pastures but they do not persist as well.

Semi-permanent cool-season pasture. When properly managed, most perennial cool-season legumes and grasses grown for hay and silage can also be used for pasture. Often these pastures are incorporated in the crop rotation and when grown on good soils and properly managed, can be very productive.

Warm-season pasture. Warmseason perennial grasses, including switchgrass, big bluestem and Indiangrass, grow well from mid-June through September, can provide adequate pasture when coolseason pastures are often inadequate, and are especially suited for beef cattle.

Annual pastures. Grown in rotation with other crops, annual pastures containing brassicas, small grains, or summer-annual grasses can provide supplemental spring, summer, or fall grazing.

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Table 1. Animal units of various species and classes of livestock.

Livestock Anima	l units
Beef cattle 1000-lb dry cow 1300-lb dry cow 1000-lb lactating cow (1st 4 months after calving) 1300-lb lactating cow (1st 4 months after calving) 2000-lb mature bull 550-lb growing-finishing heifer (1.0 lb/d gain) 550-lb growing-finishing steer (2.0 lb/d gain)	1.0 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.7 1.0 1.23
Sheep 110-lb brood ewe 132-lb brood ewe 154-lb brood ewe 175-lb brood ewe 300-lb mature ram 110- to 132-lb replacement ewe, lambs, and yearlings 220-lb replacement ram, lambs, and yearlings	.15 .17 .18 .20 .40 3 .22 .42
Dairy* 1000-lb dairy cow (maintenance) 800-lb dairy cow (last 2 months of gestation) 1000-lb dairy cow (last 2 months of gestation) 1300-lb dairy cow (last 2 months of gestation) 1500-lb mature dairy bull 2000-lb mature dairy bull 550-lb growing dairy heifer	1.0 1.2 1.5 1.4 1.9 1.0

*Animal units for lactating cows are difficult to determine because of supplemental feeding.



FARMERS AGENCIES We Are Farmers Talking With Farmers About Farm Finances

George Lewis has been working with farmers in Lancaster County for over 25 years. His experience includes working with livestock and poultry operations, along with farm finances and farm management.

George is also President of Farmers AgCredit Corp. His field of expertise is agricultural lending, farm business counseling and management.

Mixing farm skills and lending expertise together, George provides insight, foresight, and the farm knowhow you and your family need to continue in a positive financial direction. Whatever your financial needs may be, he will advise you in your family's best interest - always.

The majority of George's time is spent on the farm. He comes to <u>you</u> to discuss <u>your</u> needs.

A farmer talking with farmers about family farm finances.



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