

**BrettYoung**<sup>™</sup>  
DISTINCT BY DESIGN

# 2023 FORAGE GUIDE

ALFALFA | GRASS | ANNUALS | BLENDS | CORN | SEED PRODUCTION





At BrettYoung, we strive to be a company like no other. We are proud of our strategic partnerships with world-class organizations through which we source leading technologies and genetics.

We are passionate about bringing choice through distinct and leading products that help keep your business profitable while backing them with knowledge and experience.

For 2023, BrettYoung is excited to introduce several new forages to our portfolio. Barricade II is the next generation of salt tolerant alfalfa selected for improved germination and forage production under saline conditions. The launch of Ace alfalfa combines the best of both worlds with exceptional yield and forage quality. Mervana Italian ryegrass has high summer production and an improved disease package, including outstanding rust resistance.

BrettYoung's new silage and grazing corn line provides leading silage and grazing hybrids with broad adaptability and reliable performance. New in 2023 is BY Belmont RR2, an 83-day relative maturity hybrid for longer season zones to complement BY Brava RR2.

**We Know Forages**

Forage seed is the foundation of BrettYoung. It was our primary business for many decades and is still at the core of who we are today. We

access forage seed genetics from industry leading breeders in Canada, Europe, and the United States. Our team of Seed Production Specialists partner with Western Canadian growers to produce the highest quality forage seed available. Through our seed processing and warehousing facilities in Winnipeg, MB, Calmar and Rycroft, AB, and Gormley and Clifford, ON, we process, treat and package forage seed for growers not only in Canada but around the globe.

Our Regional Account Managers are trained to help provide you with the forage solutions that are best suited to your operation and goals – whether you choose one of our stock blends or a custom blend tailored to your needs.

**Canada's Best Managed**

Lastly, BrettYoung has again earned the designation as one of *Canada's Best Managed Companies* for the fifth consecutive year. We acknowledge and thank you for contributing to BrettYoung earning this designation. Because of you, BrettYoung continues to grow our presence on farms across Western Canada, and we will never take that for granted.



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# BRETTYOUNG RETAILER LOCATOR

BrettYoung has a Prairie-wide dealer network and, in most areas, you don't need to look any further than your local crop inputs retailer to find our products. BrettYoung products are carried at most locations of:

- Cargill Ltd.
- Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
- Co-op Agro Centres
- Paterson Grain
- Independent retailers
- Richardson Pioneer

Use the mapping tool on our website to learn more about which retailers in your area carry BrettYoung products.

Locating your nearest retailer is as easy as 1-2-3!

1. Go to [brettyoung.ca/RetailerMap](https://brettyoung.ca/RetailerMap)
2. Type in your town and province or postal code
3. Click on one of the radius buttons (25 km, 50 km or 100 km) to narrow or widen your search



BY PLUS is BrettYoung's digital communications program and ensures that growers using BrettYoung products receive timely information and have opportunities to connect with BrettYoung product support and a local BrettYoung representative.

Signing up for BY PLUS gives you:

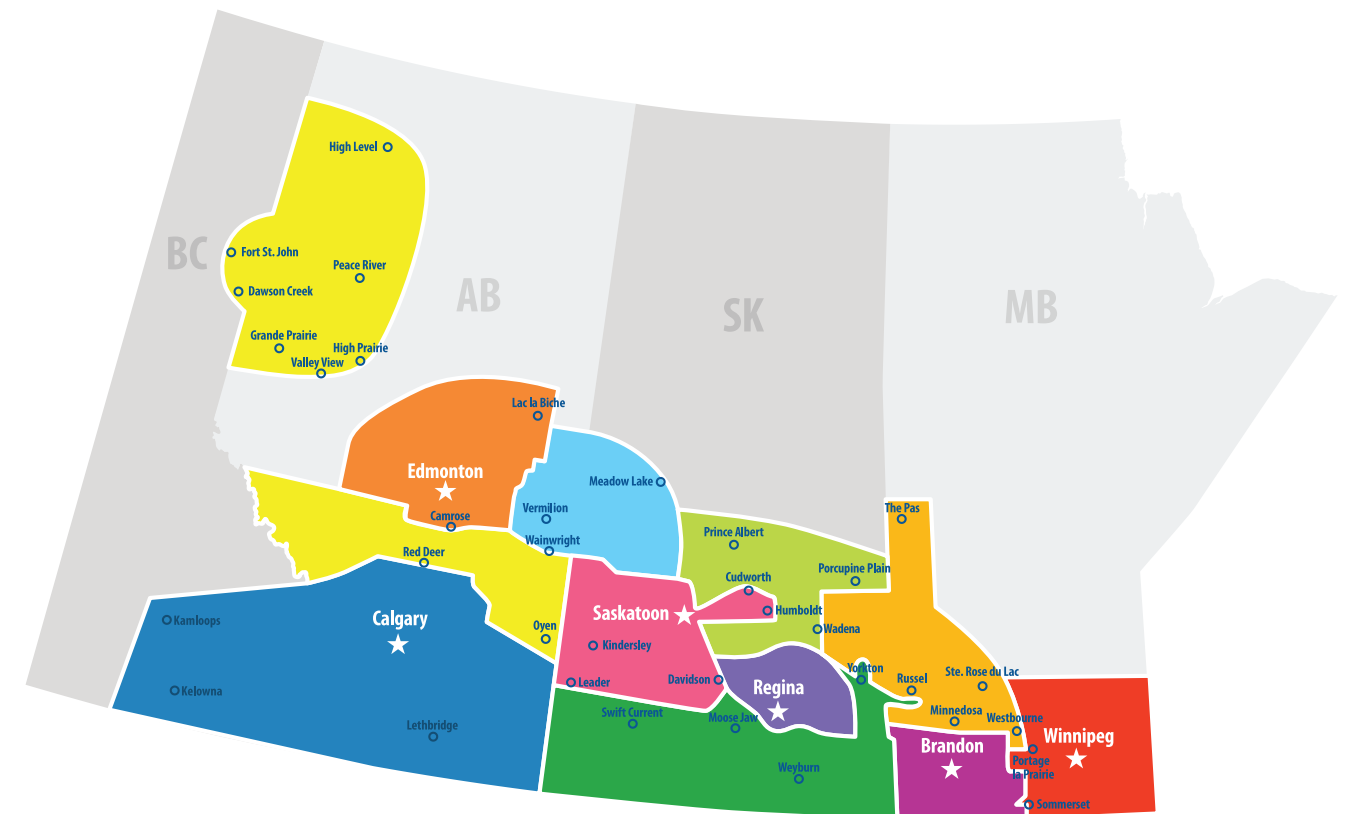
- The latest news on BrettYoung, useful production information, and agronomic support and advice
- Access to the best offers through BrettYoung Preferred Retailers, including product discounts and re-seed benefits
- First look and preferred access to new BrettYoung products
- Opportunities to tell us how BrettYoung products performed on your farm

Sign up by visiting [brettyoung.ca/BYPLUS](https://brettyoung.ca/BYPLUS).

# REGIONAL TERRITORY MAP

Regional Account Managers (RAMs) are spread out across the Prairies to service the needs of growers. While BrettYoung's head office is located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, RAMs work directly with growers in their own communities – helping with product selection or providing agronomic support. BrettYoung RAMs can help solve issues and answer product inquiries directly.

For the most up-to-date RAM territory map, please visit [brettyoung.ca/RegionalTerritoryMap](https://brettyoung.ca/RegionalTerritoryMap).



- |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Mark Hagen</b><br/>Regional Account Manager<br/>(Central AB + Peace) &amp; AB Sales Manager<br/>Mark.Hagen@brettyoung.ca<br/>780-808-9794</p> | <p><b>Al VanCaesele</b><br/>Regional Account Manager<br/>(Central SK) &amp; SK Sales Manager<br/>Allan.VanCaesele@brettyoung.ca<br/>306-660-7763</p> | <p><b>Chad Abrams</b><br/>Regional Account Manager<br/>(NW MB/NE SK) &amp; MB Sales Manager<br/>Chad.Abrams@brettyoung.ca<br/>204-648-4322</p> |
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# FORAGE AGRONOMY

## 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 can run risks 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. Walking on a firm seedbed should not leave footprints deeper than one-quarter inch.

### 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 use coated seed to improve seed flow. Visit [Brettyoung.ca/forageseeding](http://Brettyoung.ca/forageseeding) for more information.

## Fertility

Soil test and fertilize accordingly. Remember that 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. Fifteen pounds per acre of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> can be safely seed-placed. Higher rates must be banded away from the seed row to avoid seedling damage.

### General Fertility Guidelines for Forage

CROP	Stand Composition	Low-Medium Yield Potential Soils			Medium-High Yield Potential Soils				High Yield Potential Soils			
		Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O)	Sulphur
		Grass	<20% Legume	40-90	10-30	10-30	60-100	10-30	50-60	10-15	60-200	30-50
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](http://www.agriculture.alberta.ca)

## Companion Crops

Many growers choose to plant forages with a companion crop such as barley or oats to provide production in the establishment year. Companion or nurse 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.



Companion crop (left and right), vs. no companion crop (centre)



Companion crop (left) vs. no companion crop (right)

## 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, 0.5-0.75 bu/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 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 is recommended that a companion crop is used. 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?

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.

For information on variety and species characteristics with respect to environmental conditions and soil type, see the detailed tables on pages 22 to 25 and 28 to 33 of this guide.

Forage Species	Winter Hardiness	Longevity	Suitability for Hay
Alfalfa	Fair to Excellent	Fair to Good	Excellent
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Poor	Poor	Fair
Cicer Milkvetch	Excellent	Good	Fair
Red Clover	Fair to Good	Poor	Good
Sweet Clover	Excellent	Biennial	Good
Sainfoin	Good	Fair	Good
Meadow Bromegrass	Good	Good	Good
Hybrid Bromegrass	Good	Good	Excellent
Smooth Bromegrass	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Creeping Red Fescue	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
Meadow Fescue	Fair	Fair	Good
Tall Fescue	Fair	Fair	Good
Kentucky Bluegrass	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
Orchardgrass	Fair	Fair to Good	Good
Timothy	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Crested Wheatgrass	Excellent	Excellent	Fair to Good
Intermediate Wheatgrass	Good	Fair	Excellent
Slender Wheatgrass	Excellent	Fair	Good
Tall Wheatgrass	Good	Good	Good
Russian Wildrye	Excellent	Excellent	Good

			Productivity Levels:									
Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Moderate	Good	Excellent				
Tolerance to Grazing	Pasture Regrowth Rate	Bloat-Causing	W. CDN Productivity									
Fair to Good	Fair to Excellent	Yes	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Good	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Fair	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Excellent	Yes	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Fair	Poor	Yes	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Poor	Poor	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Excellent	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Good	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Poor	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Good	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Good	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Excellent	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Excellent	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Excellent	Excellent	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Fair	Poor	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Excellent	Poor	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Fair	Fair	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Fair	Fair	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Fair	Poor	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
Good	Fair	No	May	May	June	June	July	July	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept

## FORAGE BLENDS

Your field is not the same as your neighbour's, so why settle for the same forage blend? At BrettYoung, we will custom-build a blend to suit your specific needs or recommend a stock blend that will achieve your production goals.

### Custom Blends

Although we put a lot of thought into creating the stock blends presented on the following pages, in some instances a forage blend should be custom-built to fit your needs if they are not met by a stock blend.

Our team of experienced Regional Account Managers can help you determine what species and varietal characteristics are best suited to achieving your forage production goals.

Visit [brettyoung.ca/Forages](http://brettyoung.ca/Forages) to learn more about our extensive portfolio of forage products.

### Stock Blends

BrettYoung has carefully crafted its stock blends to provide a high level of productivity over a wide range of environments and uses that are tailored for Western Canadian conditions. To find the stock blend best suited to your needs, use the stock blend selector on pages 10 and 11 or visit our online stock blend selector tool at [brettyoung.ca/Stock-Blend-Selector](http://brettyoung.ca/Stock-Blend-Selector) for a recommendation.



**Our stock blend selector will help you select the right blend for your soil, environment and management system.**

Find your perfect stock blend by visiting [brettyoung.ca/Stock-Blend-Selector](http://brettyoung.ca/Stock-Blend-Selector).



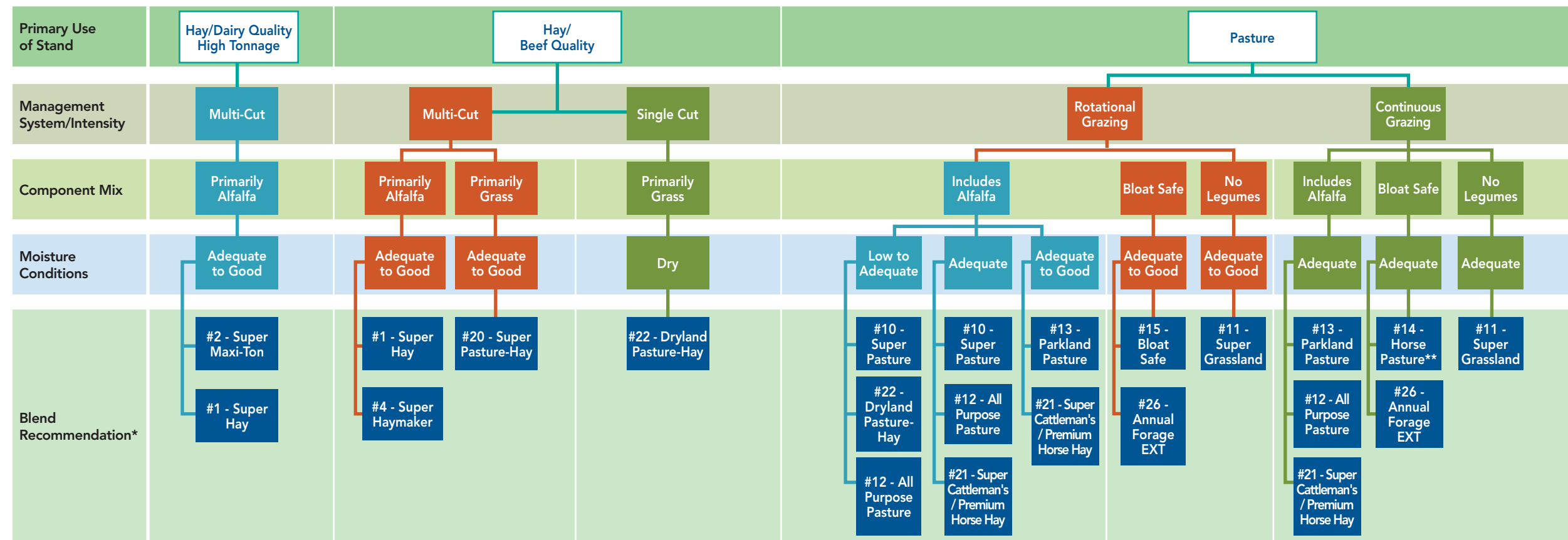
# STOCK BLEND SELECTOR

## Factors to Consider

BrettYoung has carefully crafted its stock blends to provide a high level of productivity over a wide range of environments and uses in Western Canada. Follow this stock blend selector to find the blend best suited for your soil, environment and management system.

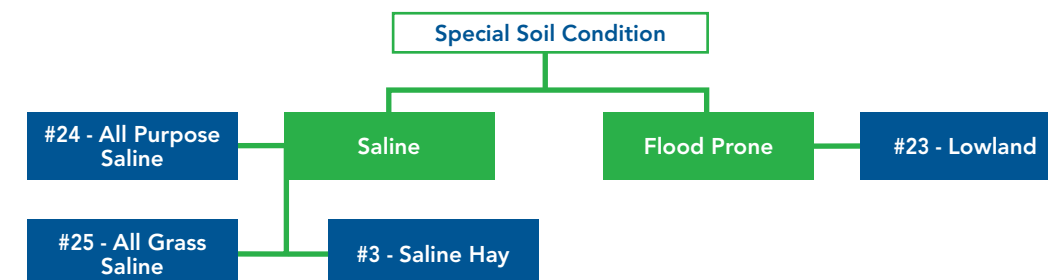


**SUPER Blends:** Selecting a forage blend doesn't have to be complicated. BrettYoung's SUPER forage blends are there to make the process even easier by highlighting our proven performers. With thoughtful agronomics and years of in-field experience, you can count on high yields, outstanding quality and persistence that can handle whatever conditions you throw at them.



\* See pages 12 to 14 for more information on the stock blends and their compositions.  
\*\* White clover can cause bloat in cattle.

Land conditions, such as salinity or flooding, will impact your choice of blends. Use the flow chart below to select an appropriate stock blend when challenged with these conditions.



## 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.

- Brown soil: 8 - 10 lbs. per acre
- Dark brown soil: 10 - 12 lbs. per acre
- Black soil: 12 - 14 lbs. per acre
- Grey wooded soil: 10 - 14 lbs. per acre
- Irrigation: 14 - 16 lbs. per acre

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

# STOCK BLEND DESCRIPTIONS

BrettYoung offers a wide variety of stock blends built for Western Canadian conditions and management practices. The following pages provide more details on blend components, intended use and management system.

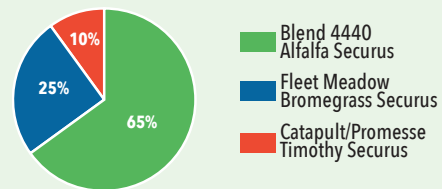


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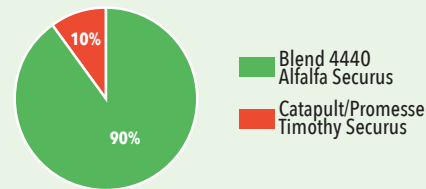


## Hay Blends

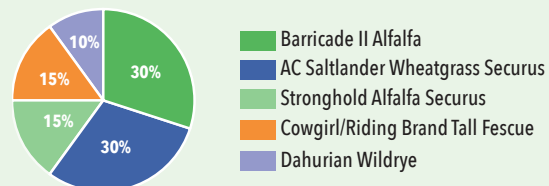
**#1 - Super Hay**  
Excellent 2-cut alfalfa/grass mix



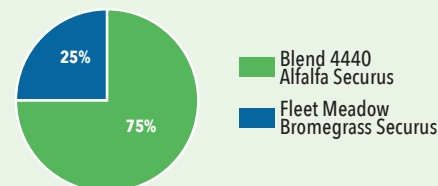
**#2 - Super Maxi-Ton**  
Maximum tonnage and protein



**#3 - Saline Hay**  
Top tonnage in saline soils

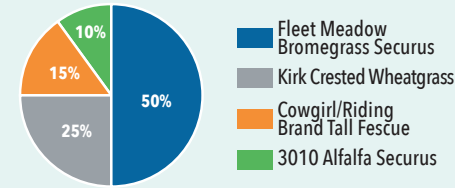


**#4 - Super Haymaker**  
Ideal for 1- or 2-cut systems across most production areas

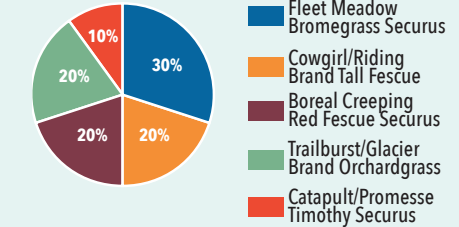


## Pasture Blends

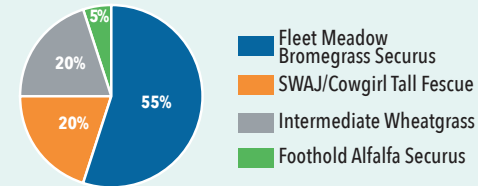
**#10 - Super Pasture**  
Excellent early spring pasture, produces well under stress



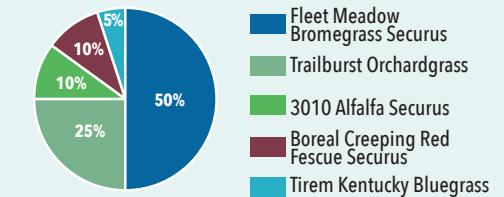
**#11 - Super Grassland**  
Maximize regrowth and quality with no risk of bloat, suitable for variable topographies



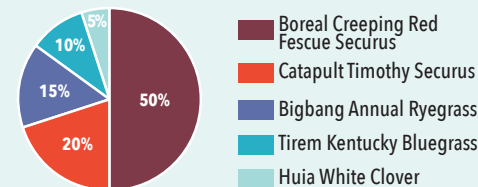
**#12 - All Purpose Pasture**  
Widely adapted for most pasture needs with easy establishment and quality regrowth



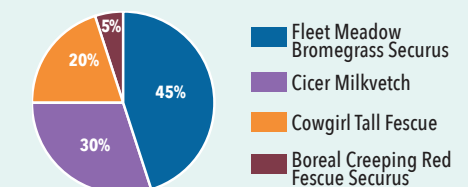
**#13 - Parkland Pasture**  
High-yielding pasture, works well in high-traffic areas and aggressive grazing systems



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

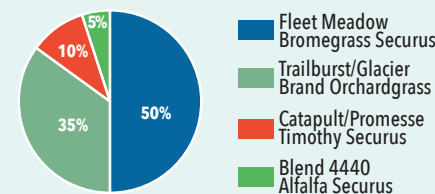


**#15 - Bloat Safe**  
Increased quality with no risk of bloat

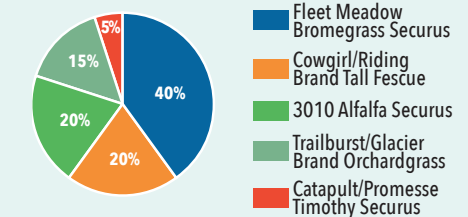


## Dual Purpose Blends

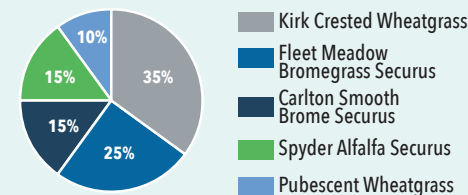
**#20 - Super Pasture-Hay**  
Quick drydown time in a swath



**#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



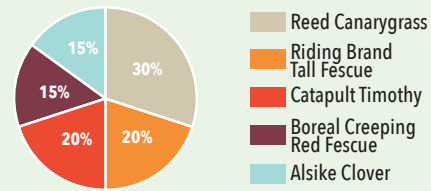


# STOCK BLEND DESCRIPTIONS

## Dual Purpose Blends (continued)

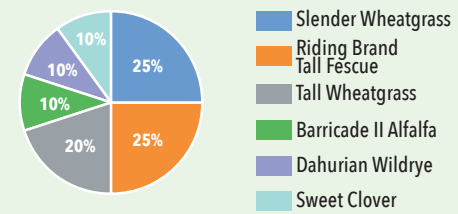
### #23 - Lowland

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



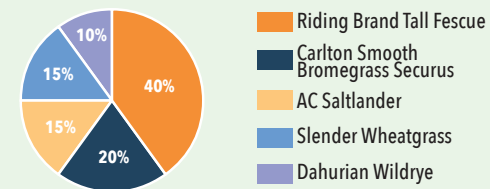
### #24 - All Purpose Saline

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



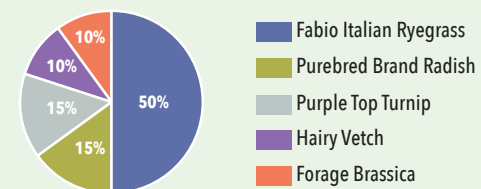
### #25 - All Grass Saline

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



Securus™ is a proprietary seed coating that improves the appearance, handling and agronomics of alfalfas, bromes and other forage grasses. The benefits of Securus start with a specially formulated granule that is dissolved to form a dense polymer solution, delivering market-leading durability. These improvements in durability contribute to more uniform coverage as the coating is bonded to the seed at application and suffers less damage during handling. The Securus carrier is talc which is a naturally occurring mineral that is highly stable, chemically inert and odorless. Talc has a plate-like cellular structure that more effectively adheres to seed. Better adhesion means improved flowability and less dust-off. The Securus polymer is bacteria friendly and pH neutral, supporting high rhizobia levels and ensuring optimum on-seed survival. Securus includes precise layering of Apron XL® fungicide on alfalfas, bromes and select grasses, as well as OMRI-certified Nitragin® Gold inoculant on alfalfas. Apron XL guards against diseases that can inhibit emergence, plant stand, plant health and ultimately yield potential. Nitragin Gold consistently delivers high levels of nitrogen fixation through specially selected natural rhizobia strains.

## Benefits of Securus

- Helps with flowability and accurate seed placement
- Consistent seed appearance and improved visibility in the soil
- Seed environment conducive to improved germination and seedling survival
- Fungicide is layered on alfalfas, bromes and select forage grasses to aid in seedling health
- Inoculant is layered on alfalfas to provide nitrogen fixation



Securus bromegrass



Securus alfalfa



## Seed Coating

BrettYoung seed coating gives your seed every chance to succeed. The precise layering of inoculant, fungicide and other growth promoting additives on-seed provides value-added benefits. At our state-of-the-art computer-automated seed coating facility, we enhance the appearance, handling and agronomics of our top seed products with Securus.

# TURF GRASS BLENDS

BrettYoung is a major producer of cool-season turf grasses. 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 stocks several turf blends to meet your needs.

## Executive Blend (T8)

Kentucky bluegrass has long been a popular turf grass in temperate zones around the world. Executive Blend is a mixture of BrettYoung's best semi-dwarf Kentucky bluegrass varieties that combine fine leaves, less vertical growth, persistence, heat tolerance, disease resistance and excellent turf quality.

- 100% Premium Kentucky Bluegrass Varieties

## Deluxe Turf Blend (T12)

Deluxe Turf Blend combines the benefits of Kentucky bluegrass, with the improved turf characteristics and shade tolerance of Aberdeen creeping red fescue. Its 10% Dominator perennial ryegrass component guarantees your lawn a fast start.

- 60% Babe/Blue Bonnet Kentucky Bluegrass
- 30% Aberdeen Creeping Red Fescue
- 10% Dominator Perennial Ryegrass

## All Purpose Mix (T6)

All Purpose Mix is well-suited to sun or shade. The annual ryegrass component will provide rapid germination and aid in quick establishment. All Purpose Mix does not use improved turf varieties, which reduces turf quality and provides a more economical option for establishing your lawn.

- 40% Kentucky Bluegrass
- 40% Creeping Red Fescue
- 20% Tetraploid Annual Ryegrass

## Drought Tolerant Turf Blend (T9)

Drought Tolerant Turf Blend includes improved varieties of creeping red fescue, chewing fescue and hard fescue. The result is a mixture that will provide a dense, high-quality turf that has reduced regrowth and requires less water than other turf mixtures.

- 35% Aberdeen Creeping Red Fescue
- 25% Heathland Chewing Fescue
- 20% Sheep Fescue
- 20% Improved Hard Fescue Variety

## 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, Playground/Rural Lawn Mix is an excellent option. It will do well in sun or shade, but in extreme drought, the Fairway crested wheatgrass will become more dominant.

- 35% Kentucky Bluegrass
- 35% Creeping Red Fescue
- 10% Fairway Crested Wheatgrass
- 10% Deputy Tall Fescue
- 10% Diploid Annual Ryegrass



## Recommended Use

	Sports Fields	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)						✓	✓	✓

## Establishing Your Lawn

Here are some tips to make sure your lawn establishes:

- Seed at four pounds per 1,000 square feet.
- Use a high-quality starter fertilizer: 18-24-12 with 50% slow-release nitrogen is ideal at a rate of 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet.
- 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.

# ALFALFA FEATURED PRODUCTS

## NEW BARRICADE II ALFALFA

### Defend Your Forage Yield From Salinity

For tough conditions, we have your solution. The original Barricade SLT was bred to handle your toughest ground, and many growers have maximized their economic return per acre under tough soil conditions by planting it. BrettYoung has built on the strengths of Barricade SLT to provide the new, improved, next generation salt product – Barricade II.

Barricade II is the newest generation of salt tolerant alfalfa selected for both improved germination tolerance and forage production under salinity stress. It equips alfalfa hay producers

Key Characteristics
Next generation salt tolerance
Improved establishment and vigor in saline conditions
Max economic return under tough soil conditions
Excellent winter hardiness
Complete package for disease and pest resistance

with the arsenal to combat salinity related production losses and an opportunity to improve profits and manage their saline soils. Even out of stressful saline conditions, Barricade II continues to perform with high tonnage, a perfect disease package, persistence against traffic and grazing, and great winter hardiness, making it a great option field-wide.

Protect your seed investment by planting Barricade II as a pure stand or component in a mixture.



## NEW ACE ALFALFA

### Play Your Best Hand

Ace Alfalfa combines the best of both worlds with exceptional yield and excellent forage quality. Its premium quality profile is designed to meet the needs of dairy farms by delivering more milk per acre, as well as commercial hay producers who demand the highest quality.

Its outstanding winterhardiness and disease resistance package contribute to a long, productive stand life. Genetic resistance to a wide range of diseases and

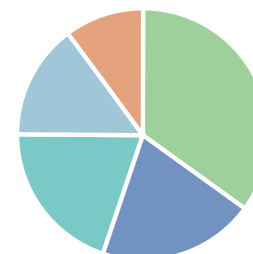
Key Characteristics
Top forage yields
Premium quality
Aggressive regrowth
Outstanding winterhardiness
Genetic resistance to stem nematodes

pests, including Aphanomyces Race 1, Race 2 and stem nematodes, further enhance its varietal endurance.

Ace responds well to aggressive cutting schedules and regrows rapidly delivering multiple cuts per season. Always play the winning hand with Ace alfalfa.

### 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 and traffic tolerance, multifoliate expression and unique rooting habits such as branch and creeping root characteristics. The combination of these unique characteristics are suitable for a wide range of growing conditions. Demand the best varietal alfalfa in the prairies – choose Blend 4440 alfalfa.

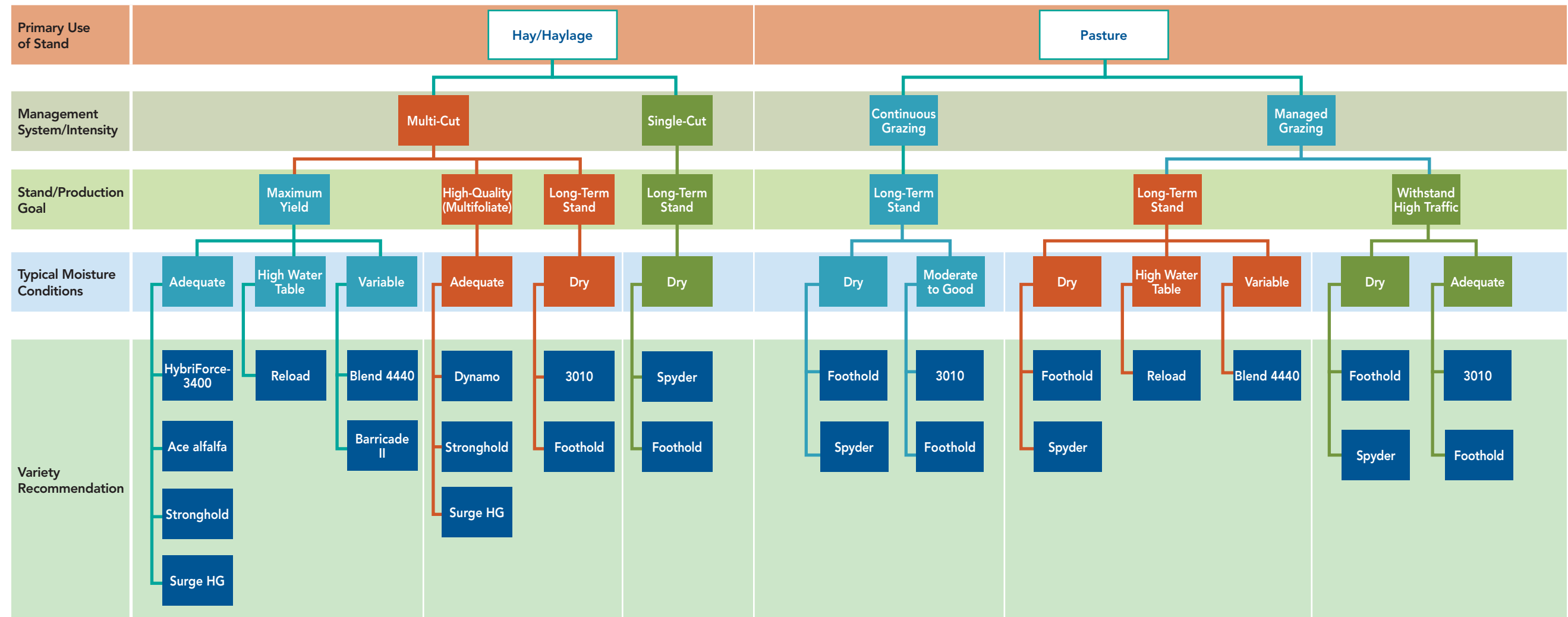


Blend Composition	Description
Reload (Branch Root)	Root system that is up to 80% branched for optimum performance in poorly drained soils.
Dynamo (Multifoliate)	High multifoliate expression resulting in higher, softer-leaved feed value.
3010 (Sunken Crown)	Deep-set crown protects from harsh winters, heavy machinery and animal traffic.
Barricade II Alfalfa (Salt Tolerant Tap Root)	Salt tolerant tap root has an outstanding disease package with high yields and is more persistent in salinity.
Foothold Alfalfa (creeping root)	Strong dormancy with exceptional winterhardiness and improved disease resistance. Prostrate growth habit tends to fill in bare ground.

# ALFALFA VARIETY SELECTOR

## Factors to Consider

BrettYoung's complete portfolio of high-performance alfalfa will meet any need. Follow this alfalfa selector to find the variety best suited for your management system and environment to achieve your production goals.



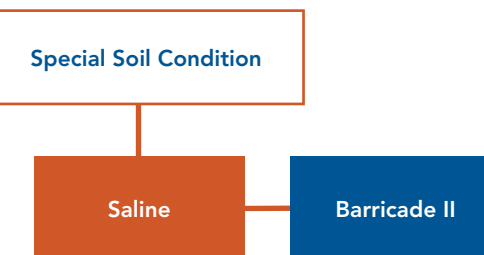
For detailed descriptions and features of all alfalfa varieties, see pages 22 to 25.

### 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.

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

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



# ALFALFA VARIETY SUMMARY

Group	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	Environmental Tolerances					Approx. Seeds/lb	
													Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity		Salinity
Alfalfa	NEW	Ace	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top forage yields</li> <li>• Premium quality</li> <li>• Aggressive regrowth delivering multiple cuts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High multifoliate expression</li> <li>• Max tonnage and regrowth</li> <li>• Exceptional forage quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tolerance to saturated soils</li> <li>• Improved root protection and durability</li> <li>• Long and persistent stand life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		3.6	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blend of certified varieties</li> <li>• Widely adapted</li> <li>• High yield potential</li> <li>• Excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>• Disease resistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		3.5	1.8	30/30	Good	Low	6.0–7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	NEW	Barricade II	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted; suitable for moderately saline conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Next generation salt tolerance</li> <li>• Improved establishment and vigor in saline conditions</li> <li>• Excellent winter hardiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent yield and quality</li> <li>• Superior winterhardiness, with low dormancy</li> <li>• Excellent disease resistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		3.0	1.3	30/30	Good	Low	6.0–7.8	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to High	225,000
		Surge HG	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hi-Gest Alfalfa Technology</li> <li>• Improved fibre digestion and crude protein</li> <li>• More pounds of milk per cow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	3010	Deep-set crown	Upright	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High traffic tolerance due to deep-set crown</li> <li>• High forage yield</li> <li>• Excellent disease-resistance package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		2.5	1.8	30/30	Good	Low	6.0–7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
		Foothold	Spreader	Prostrate Multifoliate	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture or long-lived hay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High traffic tolerance due to oversized crown</li> <li>• High leaf-to-stem ratio</li> <li>• Excellent winterhardiness and disease resistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		2.0	1.7	30/30	Good	Low	6.0–7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
		Spyder	Creeping root	Upright	Drier regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>• Creeping-rooted type</li> <li>• Good regrowth for low dormancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Needs good drainage</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall		1.0	1.0	27/30	Good	Low	6.0–7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000

\* Disease Resistance Index is a scale that quantifies a variety's level of resistance to the major diseases affecting alfalfa. Score is out of 30 or 35.

# LEGUME VARIETY SUMMARY

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
											Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity		
Bloat-Free Legume	Pasture	Birdsfoot Trefoil	Leo	Tap root with branches	Low-growing	Adapted to areas with higher moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good winterhardiness</li> <li>• High flood tolerance</li> <li>• Bloat-free legume</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to establish</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall	Moderate to Good	Moderate	High	6.2–6.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	370,000	7
		Cicer Milkvetch		Creeping root	Upright	Widely adapted; creeps best in coarser, textured soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widely adapted</li> <li>• Moderately tolerant to salinity</li> <li>• Ideal pasture legume</li> <li>• Bloat-free legume</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to establish</li> </ul>	Late Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good drought tolerance</li> <li>• Good to excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>• Good tolerance to alkaline soils</li> <li>• Bloat-free legume</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited regrowth</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tolerant to poorly drained soils</li> <li>• Excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>• Flood tolerance</li> <li>• Fits shorter-term stands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Risk for grazing horses</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top-yielding red clover</li> <li>• Strong winterhardiness</li> <li>• High moisture tolerance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Short-lived</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent emergence</li> <li>• Tolerates acidic soils</li> <li>• Short-lived perennial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> <li>• Short-lived</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low coumarin for reduced risk of bleeding diseases in cattle</li> <li>• Commonly used as a soil builder</li> <li>• Good winterhardiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biennial</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-growing</li> <li>• Tolerant to close mowing and grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloat hazard</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall	Good	Low	Low to Moderate	5.5–7.0	Moderate	Low	Low	775,000	5

## FORAGE GRASSES

Whether you are looking for high productivity, rapid regrowth or disease resistance, when it comes to a successful hay or pasture stand, don't settle for anything less than BrettYoung's full line of premium forage grasses.

### Full Line of Forage Grasses

Improved grass varieties are an important component in most hay and pasture stands. They add to the productivity, yield, quality and production timing of most mixtures. BrettYoung is constantly working with plant breeders to offer a complete portfolio of improved varieties to meet Western Canadian production needs.

Selecting the right grass for your operation is critical to achieving your production goals. Our Regional Account Managers will work with you to make the best choices for your farm. Our guide offers a number of tools to help you learn about our grass species, improved varieties and their adaptation.

### Forage Grass Species

- Ryegrass
- Bromegrass
- Fescue
- Orchardgrass
- Timothy
- Wheatgrass
- Wildrye
- Native seed



## Mervana Italian Ryegrass

### Outstanding Productivity & Disease Resistance

Mervana is a high yielding, medium maturity, tetraploid Italian ryegrass that delivers outstanding summer production. Its impressive yield potential is complimented by a disease package that is guaranteed to protect your seed investment. Mervana has excellent resistance to rust, as well as very good resistance to bacterial wilt, fusarium and mildew.

Italian ryegrass is a fast growing, leafy, high-quality annual grass in the Western Canadian Prairies. It shows vigorous establishment, rapid regrowth and good digestibility.

### Features

Outstanding summer growth	High yield
Disease resistance package	Excellent rust resistance



## Impactor Timothy

### Make an Impact on Your Rations

Impactor is a high yielding, medium maturing timothy. It is characterized by a semierect growth habit, consistent dark green leaf color and large seed head. Powerful rust resistance and winterhardiness contribute to Impactor's quality and persistence – where it has shown good neutral detergent fiber digestibility (%NDFD) and consistent second cut performance. Well suited for pure stands and compaction hay market use.

Impactor was selected for plant vigor, stem rust resistance, seed yield and winterhardiness. Parental plants were evaluated for weakness, winter damage and small or few panicles, plants exhibiting these characteristics were discarded.

### Features

Dark Green Colour	Forage Quality
Standability	Disease Resistance
High Yield	



# FORAGE GRASS VARIETIES

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
											Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity		
Bromegrass		Meadow Brome	Fleet	Bunch-grass	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent pasture variety</li> <li>• Widely adapted</li> <li>• Excellent regrowth</li> </ul>	• Poor tolerance to flooding	Early Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>• Aggressive sod-forming roots</li> <li>• Slow regrowth</li> <li>• Widely adapted</li> <li>• Exhibits disease resistance</li> </ul>	• Considered an invasive species in many range areas	Mid Spring – Mid Summer	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	142,000	12–16
Fescues	Hay & Pasture	Creeping Red Fescue	Boreal	Sod-forming	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in high rainfall areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does well with wide range of soil types</li> <li>• Is most productive under high-moisture conditions</li> <li>• Tolerates close grazing and survives drought</li> </ul>	• Low production under drier conditions	Spring – Fall	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	5.5–7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	375,000	3–6
		Meadow Fescue	Tored	Bunch-grass	Basal	Prefers soils with good moisture and good drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basal leaf growth suitable for grazing</li> <li>• Tolerant to acidity</li> </ul>	• Not always winter-hardy	Spring – Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5–6.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	230,000	8–12
		Tall Fescue	SWAJ	Bunch-grass	Basal	Excellent tolerance to harsh winter conditions (frost, snow and ice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft-leaved palatability</li> <li>• Outstanding winterhardiness</li> <li>• Crown rust resistance</li> <li>• High yield</li> <li>• Endophyte free</li> </ul>	• Widely adapted; does best on moist, heavy-textured soils	Spring – Fall	Very Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5–6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8–12
		Tall Fescue	Cowgirl	Bunch-grass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in moist, heavy-textured soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft-leaved</li> <li>• Improved palatability</li> <li>• Endophyte free</li> </ul>	• Not always winter-hardy	Spring – Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5–6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8–12
		Tall Fescue	Riding Brand	Bunch-grass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in moist, heavy-textured soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent heat and drought tolerance</li> <li>• Endophyte free</li> <li>• Good seedling vigour</li> <li>• Adapted to a variety of soil types</li> </ul>	• Not always winter-hardy	Spring – Fall	Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5–6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8–12



# FORAGE GRASS VARIETIES

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
											Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity		
Miscellaneous	Pasture	Creeping Foxtail		Sod-forming	Basal	Adapted to soils with continuous moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent flood tolerance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficult to handle seed</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall	Very Good	Low	High	5.5–7.5	Moderate to High	Low	Low to Moderate	785,000	3–6
		Kentucky Bluegrass	Tirem	Sod-forming	Basal	Does best on well-drained, highly productive soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-lived</li> <li>Highly palatable</li> <li>Tolerance to flooding and close grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does not tolerate drought</li> </ul>	Spring – 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	Bunch-grass	Basal	Medium- to high-fertility soils with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very leafy bunchgrass</li> <li>High-quality forage</li> <li>Susceptible to winterkill</li> <li>Requires high fertility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very susceptible to winterkill</li> </ul>	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Poor	Low	Moderate	5.5–7.5	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	240,000	8–12
Orchardgrass		Reed Canary-grass		Sod-forming	Elongating	Grows well on poorly drained soils prone to flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low alkaloid variety</li> <li>Can be subjected to temporary flooding up to 8 weeks</li> <li>Excellent winterhardiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not saline tolerant</li> </ul>	Spring – Summer	Excellent	Moderate	Excellent	5.5–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	535,000	4–8
		Orchard-grass	AC Killarney	Bunch-grass	Basal	Prefers medium textured well-drained soils with good moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved winterhardiness</li> <li>Late maturity</li> <li>Dense leafy production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not always winter-hardy</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall	Good	Moderate	Low to Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3–7
Timothy	Hay & Pasture	Orchard-grass	Trailburst	Bunch-grass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well-drained soils with good moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected for vigour and plant health</li> <li>High forage quality and palatability</li> <li>Disease and stem rust resistance</li> <li>High yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not always winter-hardy</li> </ul>	Spring – Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3–7
		Timothy	Catapult	Bunch-grass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong seedling vigour</li> <li>Excellent summer regrowth</li> <li>Stand persistence</li> <li>Exceptional yield</li> <li>Tall plant height</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not saline or drought tolerant</li> <li>Not tolerant to continuous grazing</li> </ul>	Spring – Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6–7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3–10
		Timothy	Impactor	Bunch-grass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent standability</li> <li>Dark green colour</li> <li>Disease resistance</li> <li>Great forage quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not saline or drought tolerant</li> <li>Not tolerant to continuous grazing</li> </ul>	Spring – Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6–7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3–10
		Timothy	Summergraze	Bunch-grass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium maturity</li> <li>High yields</li> <li>Very good to excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>Excellent stand density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not saline or drought tolerant</li> <li>Not tolerant to continuous grazing</li> </ul>	Spring – Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6–7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3–10

# FORAGE GRASS VARIETIES

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
											Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity		
Wheatgrass	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diploid type</li> <li>Finer-stemmed</li> <li>Tolerates more moisture</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tetraploid type</li> <li>Tolerant to heavy grazing</li> <li>Aggressive vigour and high yields</li> </ul>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deep-feeding root system</li> <li>Produces excellent pasture yields</li> <li>Short-lived under intensive use</li> </ul>	Shorter-lived under intensive management	Late Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widely adapted</li> <li>Moderately tolerant to salinity</li> <li>Good in mixtures with alfalfa</li> </ul>	Shorter-lived under intensive management	Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dewater saline areas and spread out</li> <li>Palatable and nutritious hay or pasture</li> <li>Competes with foxtail barley and downy brome</li> </ul>	Fair to good forage quality	Early Spring - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saline tolerant</li> <li>Spring flood tolerant</li> </ul>	Short-lived perennial	Mid Spring – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excellent winterhardiness</li> <li>Good flood tolerance</li> <li>Very tolerant to saline soil conditions</li> </ul>	Lower palatability	Late Spring – Mid Summer	Excellent	High	Moderate to High	6.6–8.4	Low to Moderate	High	Very High	75,000	20–30
Wildrye		Dahurian Wildrye	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted but short-lived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very vigorous seedlings</li> <li>Used in hay and pasture mixes for establishment</li> </ul>	Short-lived perennial	Spring – Fall	Good	Moderate	Low	6.0–8.4	Low	Moderate	High	80,000	12–16	

# ANNUAL FORAGES

Annual forages provide quick establishment, soil improvement properties and high biomass yield over the course of one growing season. Annual production increases flexibility due to the short-term nature of the stand and can provide a compliment to perennial forages to extend the duration and quality of forage availability. Annuals have been used in various applications in Western Canada including hay, grazing, winter stockpiling, companion crops, and cover crops.

## Common Definitions

Term	Definition
Cover Crop	Crops that are planted with the intent to build and improve the soil, including managing soil erosion, soil fertility and soil quality.
Companion Crop	The planting of annual and perennial forages in combination to provide a production increase in the seedling year.
Stockpiling	The practice of saving certain hay or pasture fields for grazing in the fall, and winter, after forage growth has stopped.

## Cover Crops

In a cover crop application, sometimes referred to as cocktail crops, forages are planted primarily for soil improvement benefits such as erosion control, soil health and biodiversity. Most cover crop blends are comprised of multi-species annual forages including ryegrass, brassicas, and legumes such as vetch or clover to fix nitrogen. Many of these species have been selected for their nutrient dense profiles and digestibility. The management of the resulting biomass is an important consideration if you are planting a cover crop, preferred methods are grazing and plough down.

Try the Annual Forage EXT stock blend for mid-to-late season cocktail crop grazing and stockpiled forage applications.

Note: Snow cover and frost can affect availability of stockpiled forage.



# ANNUAL FORAGE VARIETIES

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Production Period	Species Limitations	Winter-hardiness	Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
											Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity		
Annual	Silage, Grazing, Greenfeed	Sorghum Sudangrass	Sorghum Sudangrass	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	• Triazine tolerant • High yields	Late Summer, Fall	• Nitrate risk	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	25,000	25–30
		Millet	Golden German	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	• Very good for swath grazing	Late Summer, Fall	• Nitrate risk	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	200,000	15–30
	Silage, Greenfeed	Oat/Pea	Sprint Maxx	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume mixture	Widely adapted	• Good nurse 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 nurse crop • Good quality	Summer		Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0–7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	14,000	120–150
	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	150,000	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	150,000	8–10	
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	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	• Prone to drought stress	Annual	Low	High	5.5–7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	20–30	
	<b>NEW</b> 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	Mid to Late Summer, Fall	• Prone to drought stress	Annual	Low	High	5.5–7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	12–20	
Cover Crop	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	Summer – Fall	• 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	Annual or Biennial	Low	Moderate	6.0–7.0	Moderate	Moderate	Low	20,000	20–25
		Crimson Clover		Taproot	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	Summer – Fall	• Cannot tolerate extreme heat or cold • Low tolerance to drought • Does not overwinter • Slight bloat risk	Annual	Moderate	Low – Moderate	6.0–7.0	Moderate – High	Moderate	Low	140,000	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	Summer – Fall	• 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	Annual	Moderate	Moderate – High	6.0–7.0	Moderate	Moderate – High	Moderate	140,000	8–12



## SILAGE & GRAZING CORN MANAGEMENT

### Hybrid Selection

The main consideration when deciding on a silage or a grazing hybrid is maturity and required corn heat units (CHU). For silage corn, a hybrid that reaches the dent stage (R5) before a killing frost is ideal as it ensures the proper moisture level in silage piles to minimize spoilage. It is recommended to select grazing or silage corn hybrids with 100 to 200 more CHUs than grain corn hybrids to reach 65% whole plant moisture for the region. Other factors to consider on hybrid selection should include yield, standability/stalk strength, drydown rate and disease/herbicide traits.<sup>1</sup>

### Achieve Plant Uniformity

Like other crops, corn needs a firm, moist seedbed to allow for even germination. Optimal planting depth is 1.5 to 2 inches deep, with planting date set in early to mid-May across Western Canada. Early planting can be risky due to cold soil and air temperatures delaying germination. Corn, once established, can withstand spring frost events with the growing point still below the soil surface up until the V6 stage. Plant stress does occur at this stage but fall frosts typically pose a greater risk to corn yield and standability.

The erect growth habit of corn and slow canopy closure make it a poor competitor with weeds. Achieving a uniform plant population will help minimize weed pressure and allow for better staging of herbicide applications. Both BY Brava RR2 and BY Belmont RR2 have Roundup Ready® Corn 2 technology, allowing for flexibility in glyphosate applications to target the crop at the critical early growth phases.

### Silage Corn Harvest

The best quality and fermentation of silage corn is when whole plant moisture is between 65-70%.<sup>2</sup> Measuring plant moisture can be completed by taking plant samples that best represent the crop stage, chopping samples finely, then using a moisture tester to determine the percentage of dry matter. Silage corn cutting height

should be set for 4 to 6 inches to minimize yield reductions. Corn's highest digestible energy for cattle is when it is harvested close to maturity.

### Grazing Corn

Grazing corn is best utilized for a herd once the ground is frozen to minimize plant waste. Whole plant feed analysis is recommended to determine which supplements should be provided in addition to the corn. Corn grazing is considered an effective use of the crop when less than 810 kg/ac of residue remain post-grazing.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Crop Alliance, *Corn Production in Manitoba*. <https://mccropalliance.ca/resources/corn>

<sup>2</sup> Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, *Agronomy Guide for Field Crops*. <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/pub811/pub811.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Manitoba Agriculture, *Grazing Cattle on Corn Factsheet*. [https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/crop-management/forages/pubs/grazing\\_cattle\\_on\\_corn.pdf](https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/crop-management/forages/pubs/grazing_cattle_on_corn.pdf)

# SILAGE & GRAZING CORN HYBRIDS

**BY BRAVA RR2**



## 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

### Features

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

**NEW**

**BY BELMONT RR2**



## 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

### Features

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

Excellent (E) > Very Good (VG) > Good (G) > Poor (P)



## Producing Seed for BrettYoung

### Benefits of Seed Production

Forage and turf seed production is an excellent way to get a head start on next year's seeding, diversify your risk and add some profitable cropping options to your rotation. Forage and turf seed markets have seen ample demand with most inventories drawn down by end use consumption. Record commodity prices have further encouraged the planting of broad acre crops leaving less acres for niche species like forage and turf seed. Further, a contraction of forage and turf acres in recent years has led to supply shortages of some species resulting in historically strong prices. These market dynamics have created good timing to plant forage and turf seed production. Plus, forage and turf seed production provides agronomic and management benefits for your farm.

### Agronomic Benefits

#### Turf Seed Production

- Early harvest splits up fall workload
- Increases organic matter, helps improve less productive or marginal soils
- Some species have tolerance to salinity, alkalinity and acidity
- Some perennials have multiple crop years, reducing planting season workload

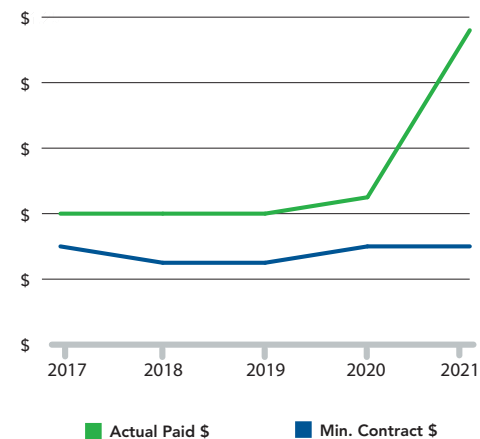
#### Legume Seed Production

- Improves soil health
- Low-input user
- Nitrogen fixation
- Break-crop effect of legumes will benefit following annual crops
- Multiple crop years reduce planting season workload

### Economic Benefits

Forage and turf seed production has an excellent profitability track record. It has consistently pencilled out as a lucrative option for growers in Western Canada. Many of BrettYoung's seed production contracts allow growers to lock in these high price levels and do not limit upside, which can really help add to a farm's bottom line.

Perennial Ryegrass Minimum Contract Price and Actual Grower Payments



### Grow Seed and Save

#### Seed Grower Partnership Program

An exclusive offer for contract seed growers to guarantee their seed stock investment, earn contracting premiums and exclusive seed grower cash rebates on BrettYoung brand canola or soybeans.

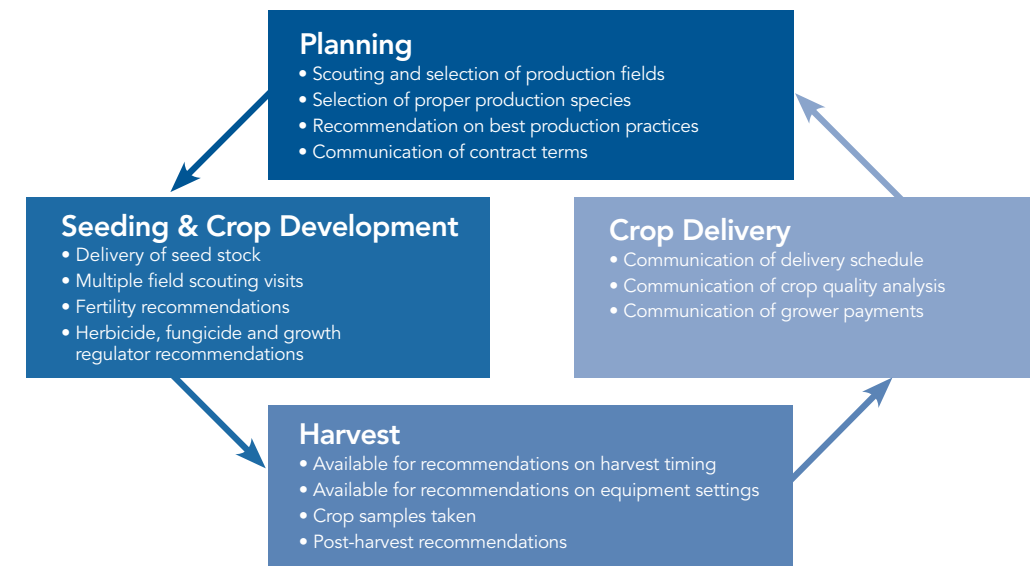
Simply sign a letter of intent or seed production contract before November 30, 2023, and spring plant a minimum of 80 acres of a qualifying species to earn rewards.



## Seed Production Specialist Services

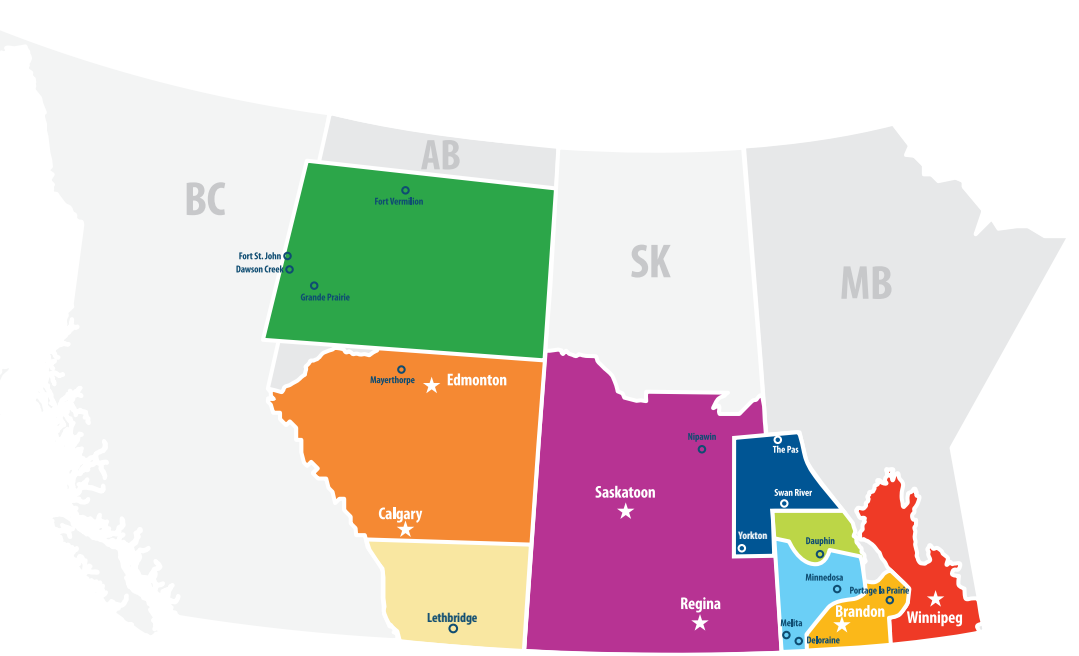
BrettYoung's dedicated team of Seed Production Specialists serve all key production regions in Western Canada. From scouting and selection of production fields, fertility programs, pesticide and growth regulator recommendations, to swathing, harvest

timing and cover crop management, Seed Production Specialists are there every step of the way to help you maximize returns. Forage and turf grass species expand rotations, diversify risk, improve soil and add to farm profitability.



Contact a BrettYoung Seed Production Specialist in your area to learn more about contract production opportunities.

- Allan Wilson**  
Allan.Wilson@brettyoung.ca  
204-294-6547
- Jason Henderson**  
Jason.Henderson@brettyoung.ca  
204-294-6571
- Cord Ferguson**  
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- Matthew Wright**  
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- Kennedy Langlois**  
Kennedy.Langlois@brettyoung.ca  
587-343-1166



**Kerry Dusik – Vice President, Seed Production & Sourcing**  
Kerry.Dusik@brettyoung.ca  
204-229-3397

# FORAGE ESTABLISHMENT GUARANTEE

BrettYoung will guarantee your forage seed investment in the unfortunate event of an establishment failure. Order your seed and complete the enrolment form by April 1, 2023, to be eligible for 100% coverage.

## 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, 2023.

*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 pounds 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 eight pounds per acre for hay and pasture mixes. In higher moisture regions, the minimum is 12 pounds per acre for hay and pasture mixes.

### Companion Crop

If a companion crop (sometimes referred to as a nurse crop) is used it must be seeded at one-third to one-half of the normal seeding rate. 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.

### 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 pounds of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 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 Regional Account Manager must be notified within 60 days of seeding or by July 30, 2023. By this date, with corrective management such as weed or insect control, the forage stand will establish to its full potential.

## BrettYoung 2023 Forage Establishment Guarantee

Even though you've taken care to properly seed and establish your new forage stand, weather does not always co-operate. Not to worry, BrettYoung will guarantee your forage seed investment on qualifying premium products. In the unfortunate event of establishment failure, the replacement seed cost is borne by BrettYoung. Percent coverage depends on when you enrol in the program, place your seed order and if a companion crop is used.

### Program Eligibility Criteria

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

- Order seed and enrol in the program by April 1, 2023, and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 100% coverage on replacement seed.
- If a companion crop is used during the April 1, 2023 enrolment period, replacement seed coverage is 50%.
- Enrol in the program by April 30, 2023, and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 50% coverage on replacement seed.
- If a companion crop is used during the April 30, 2023 enrolment period, replacement seed coverage is 25%.
- Stand must be planted by June 30, 2023.
- Products or blend components used must qualify for the program.
- Must fulfill Agronomic Requirements as outlined on the opposite 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.
- Good agronomic seeding preparations and stand establishment practices must be followed and documented as outlined on the opposite page.

### Online Registration

Complete the Forage Establishment Guarantee registration form to enrol in the program. Be sure to register and buy qualifying BrettYoung forages before April 1, 2023 to be eligible for 100% coverage.

Download your registration form today at [brettyoung.ca/Establishment-Guarantee](http://brettyoung.ca/Establishment-Guarantee)

## Forage Guarantee Key Dates

### April 1, 2023

Deadline to order seed and enrol in the program to be eligible for 100% coverage.

### April 30, 2023

Deadline to enrol in the program to be eligible for 50% coverage.

### June 30, 2023

Seeding deadline on all qualifying forage stands.

### Within 60 days of seeding or July 30, 2023

Deadline to notify BrettYoung Regional Account Manager of stand establishment concerns.

**BrettYoung**  
DISTINCT BY DESIGN



Contact your local ag-retailer or  
BrettYoung for more information.

**HEAD OFFICE**

BrettYoung  
Box 99 St. Norbert Postal Stn  
Winnipeg, MB  
Canada R3V 1L5

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800-665-5015



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**brettyoung.ca**

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