

A green tractor is shown in a field, with a large round hay bale in the foreground. The tractor's front wheel and part of its body are visible on the left. The hay bale is made of green and yellow grass, showing a spiral pattern. The background is a vast field of harvested crops under a clear sky.

BrettYoung™
DISTINCT BY DESIGN

2025

Forage Guide

BLEND | ALFALFA & LEGUMES | GRASSES | ANNUALS | CORN | SEED PRODUCTION

Regional Account Manager (RAM) Territory Map

BrettYoung RAMs are spread out across the Prairies to work directly with you in your community and offer product and agronomic support. Reach out to yours with any questions.

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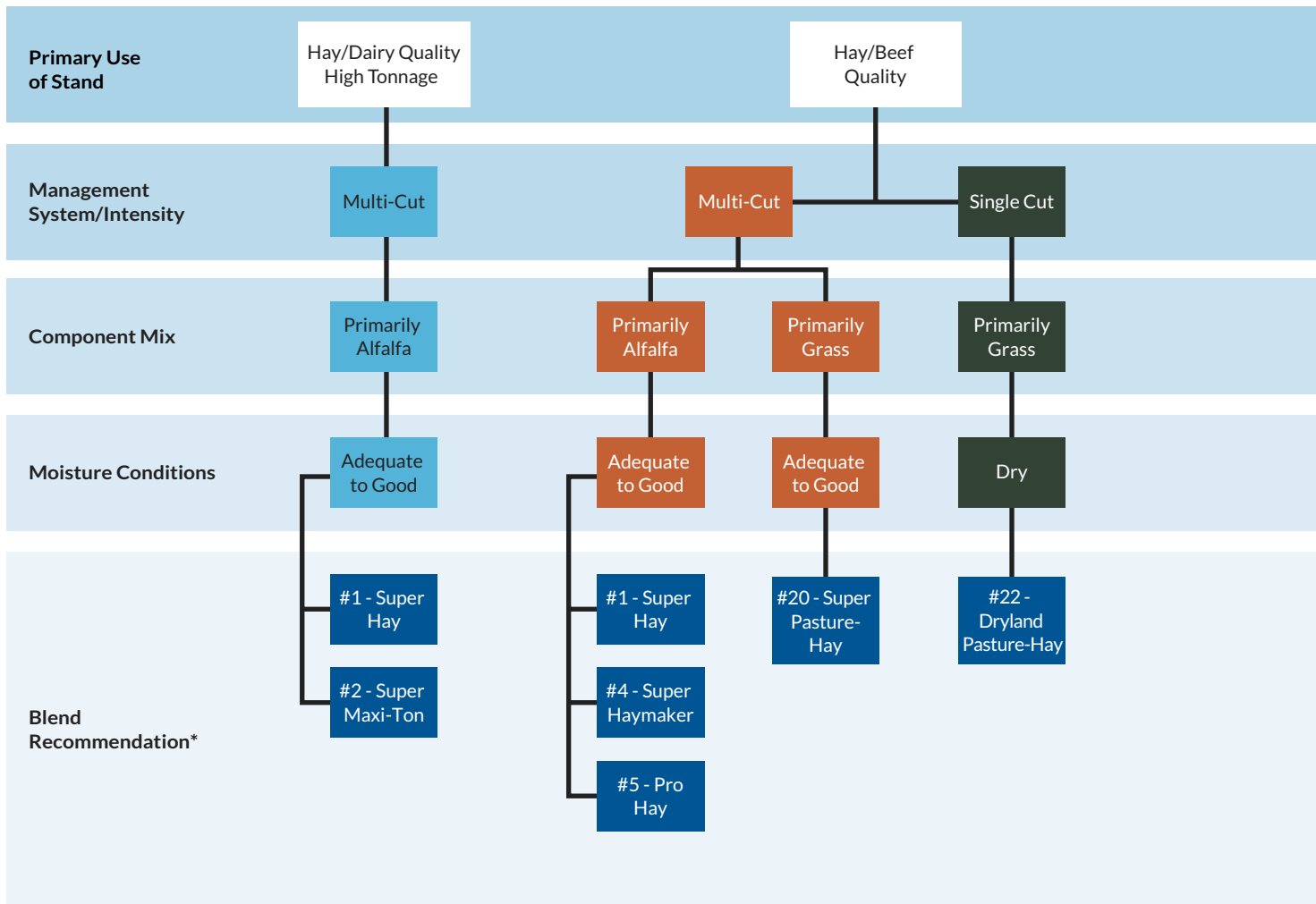
Use our retailer locator tool to find a BrettYoung dealer near you.

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Stock Blend Selector

BrettYoung has carefully crafted our stock blends to give you a high level of productivity over a wide range of environments and uses in Western Canada. Our stock blend selector can help you find the blend best suited to your operation. And though we've put thoughtful agronomics into each stock blend, we know sometimes you need a custom blend to suit your distinct needs. Our RAMs can help create a custom blend perfectly tailored to your requirements.



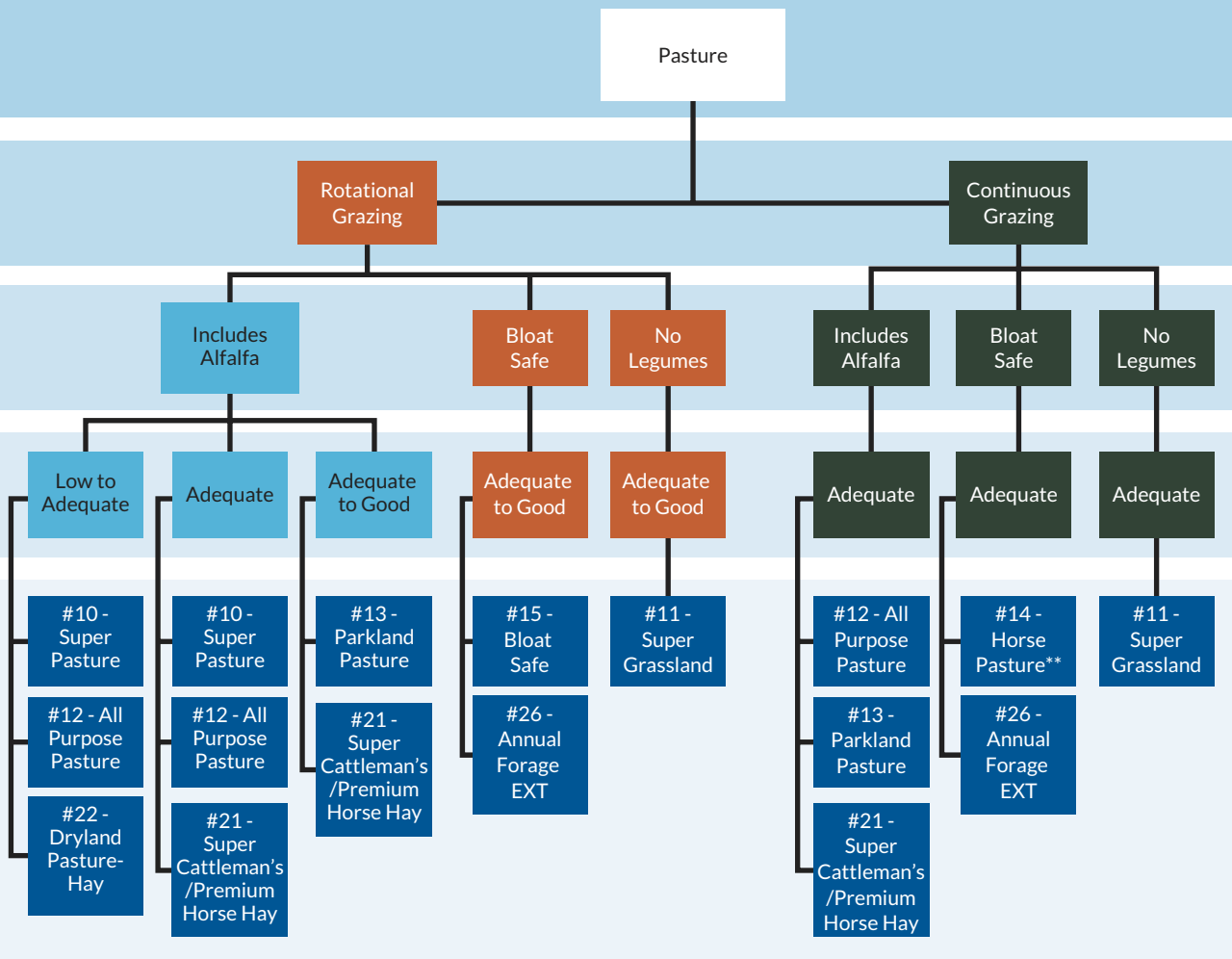
Stock Blend Seeding Rates by Soil Zone

Recommended forage blend seeding rates. Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

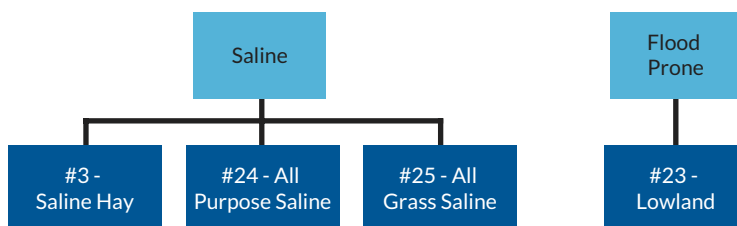
- All rates assume Canada #1 Grade for purity and germination
- When broadcasting, seeding rate should increase by approximately 30%

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



* See pages 4-7 for more information on the stock blends and their compositions.
 ** White clover can cause bloat in cattle.

Special Soil Considerations



Stock Blends

BrettYoung offers a wide variety of stock blends built for Western Canadian conditions.

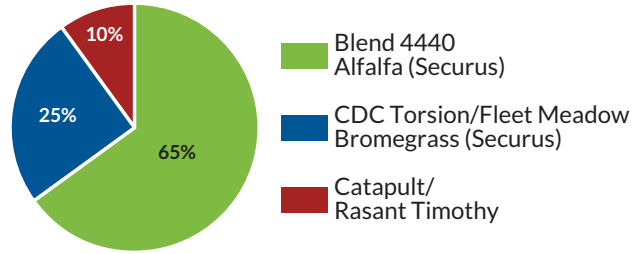


BrettYoung's SUPER forage blends are our proven performers. With thoughtful agronomics and years of infield experience, you can count on high yields, outstanding quality, and persistence that can handle whatever conditions you throw at them.

Hay Blends

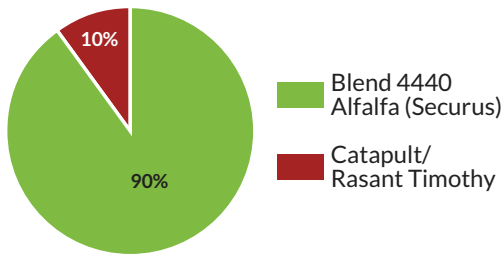
#1 - Super Hay

Excellent two-cut alfalfa/grass mix



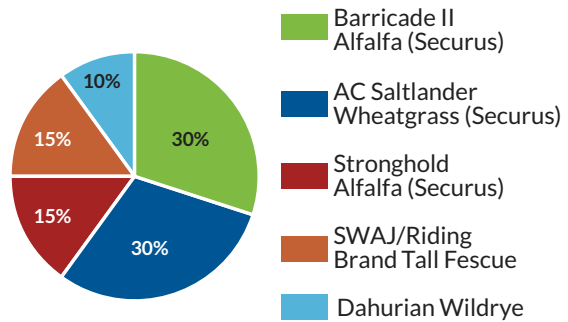
#2 - Super Maxi-Ton

Maximum tonnage and protein



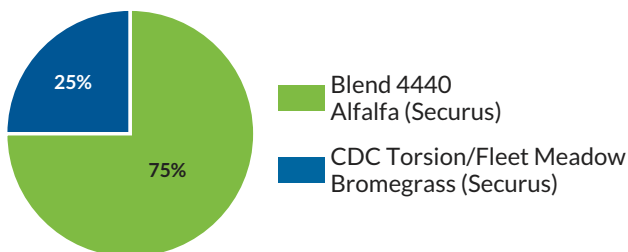
#3 - Saline Hay

Top tonnage in saline soils



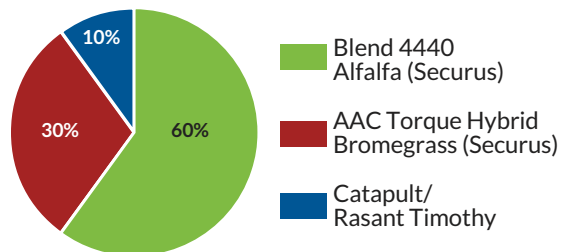
#4 - Super Haymaker

Ideal for one or two-cut systems across most production areas



#5 - Pro Hay

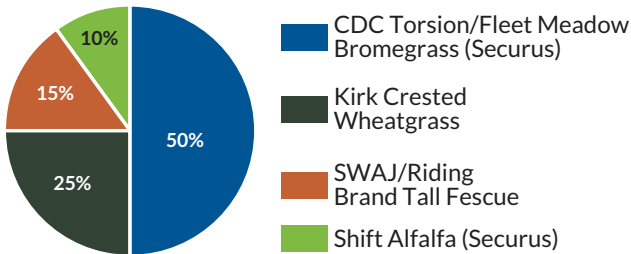
High-yielding alfalfa/grass mix



Pasture Blends

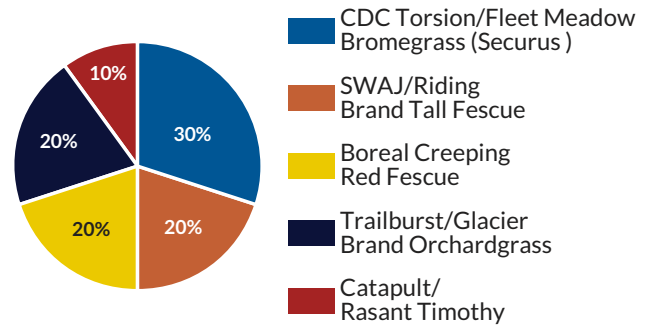
★ #10 - Super Pasture

Excellent early spring pasture, produces well under stress



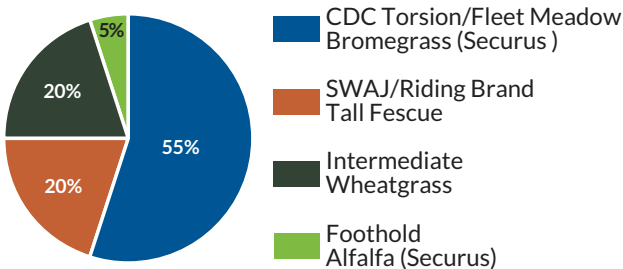
★ #11 - Super Grassland

Maximize regrowth and quality with no risk of bloat, suitable for variable topographies



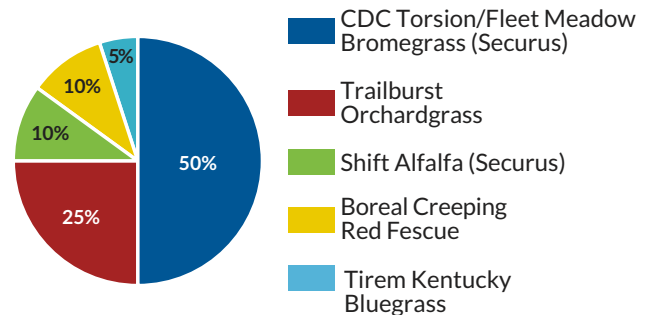
#12 - All Purpose Pasture

Widely adapted for most pasture needs with easy establishment and quality regrowth



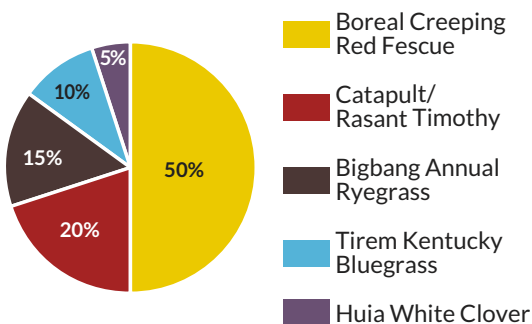
#13 - Parkland Pasture

High-yielding pasture that works well in high traffic areas and aggressive grazing systems



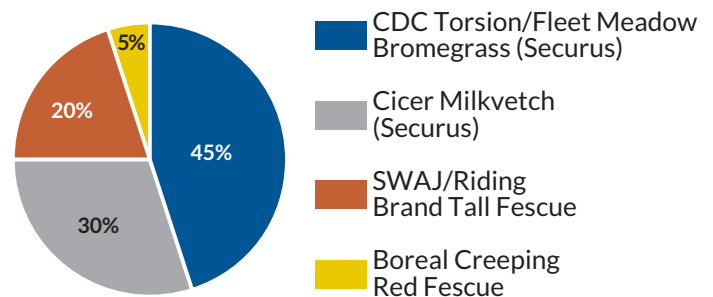
#14 - Horse Pasture

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

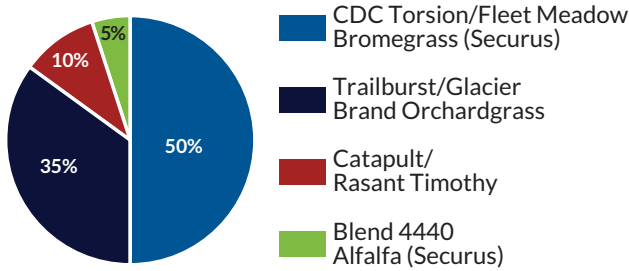


Go to page 22 of this guide to learn more about Securus, our proprietary seed enhancement.

Dual Purpose Blends

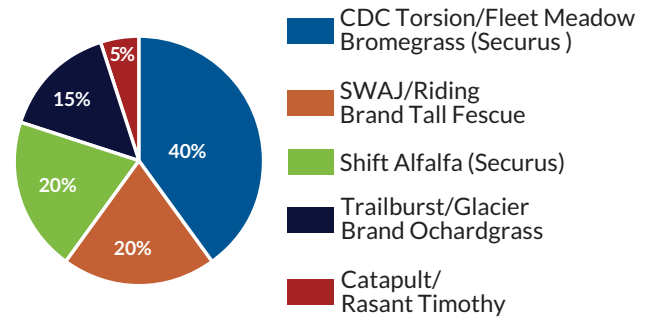
★ #20 - Super Pasture-Hay

Quick drydown time in a swath



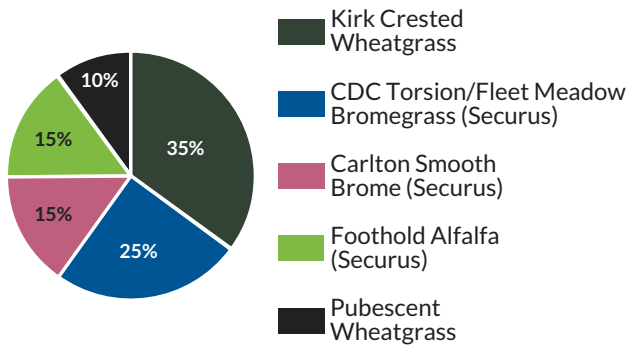
★ #21 - Super Cattleman's / Premium Horse Hay

High-protein pasture with superb regrowth, quick to establish, and ideal for horses



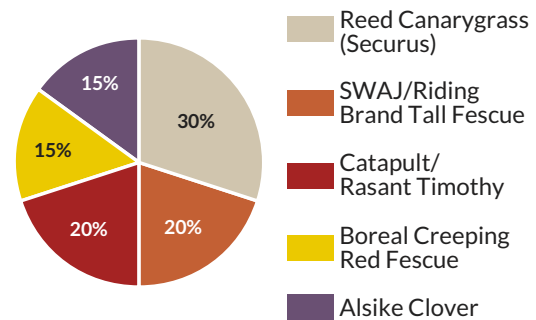
#22 - Dryland Pasture-Hay

Long-lived productive pasture/hay blend for very dry regions



#23 - Lowland

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



Try our Stock Blend Selector

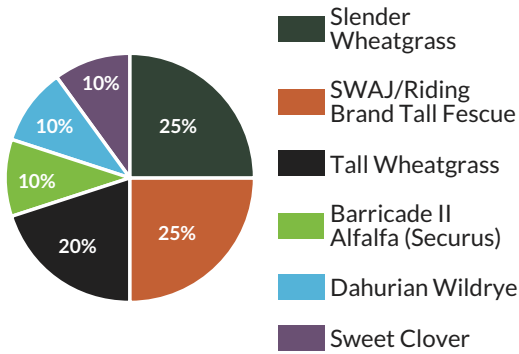
BrettYoung's online tool helps you narrow down your stock blend options based on your intended use and soil type.

For more information, go to brettyoung.ca/stock-blend-selector or scan the QR code.



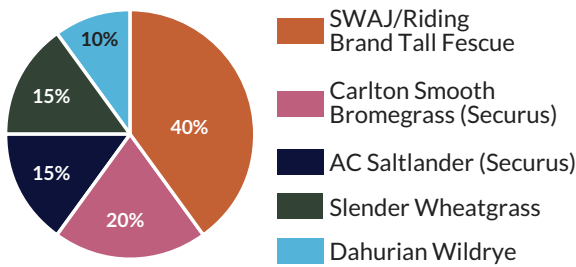
#24 - All Purpose Saline

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



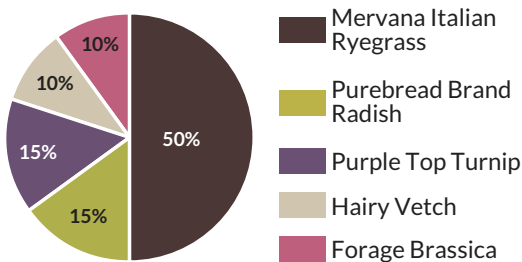
#25 - All Grass Saline

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



Go to page 22 of this guide to learn more about Securus, our proprietary seed enhancement.

Understanding Nutrient Removal in Forages

Nutrient requirements are carefully managed for annual crops like wheat and canola, but many hay and pasture stands are often overlooked. As a result, nutrient deficiency is a major limiting factor for Western Canadian forage yields.

Only a small percentage of hay and pasture stands in Western Canada receive a fertilizer treatment annually – 25 per cent of all pasturelands and just 15 per cent of alfalfa acres. Nutrient removal is larger in forage stands than annual crops because of the amount of biomass removed from the field each year.

Nutrient removal is talking about the nutrients removed from your field in the harvested material. In Western Canada, most forage stands are a mixture of grass and a legume, predominantly alfalfa. Legumes are able to fix their own Nitrogen (N), so, when looking at nutrient removal in a forage field, we are primarily looking at Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K).

“A lot of research has been done looking at available nutrients to forage stands,” said Al VanCaesele, BrettYoung Sales Manager for Saskatchewan.

On average, a Western Canadian forage stand will see 13.5 lb of P and 54 lb of K removed per ton of harvested hay. When P levels drop below 12 ppm, and when K levels drop below 120 ppm, growers will start to see alfalfa yields drop drastically.

VanCaesele noted in Western Canada, most soil types are naturally low in P. K, however, is less of a concern in the region, but it’s important to remember black and grey soil areas will frequently test lower for K levels than other soil types.

Not sure where to start? A soil test is a great way to understand what’s going on in your forage stand to help you build a fertility plan to maximize your forage yields.

Selecting Your Bromegrass Species

Bromegrasses are commonly found in Western Canadian forage blends, their three distinct types offering growers the versatility you need – smooth, meadow, and hybrid bromegrass. But how do you know which bromegrass is best for you?

“It all depends on your management style”, said Thomas Thiessen, Forage and Turf Product Manager at BrettYoung.

- Meadow bromegrass has the quickest regrowth, making it well suited to pasture and multi-cut hay systems.
- Smooth bromegrass offers high first-cut yields with slower regrowth, making it better suited to single-cut hay management.
- Hybrid bromegrass is a combination of smooth and meadow brome, which makes it a good dual-purpose option.

Blend 4440: 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 tolerance
- Traffic tolerance
- Multifoliolate expression
- Unique rooting habits

The combination of these unique characteristics makes Blend 4440 suitable for a wide range of growing conditions. Demand the best varietal alfalfa blend in the prairies. Choose Blend 4440.

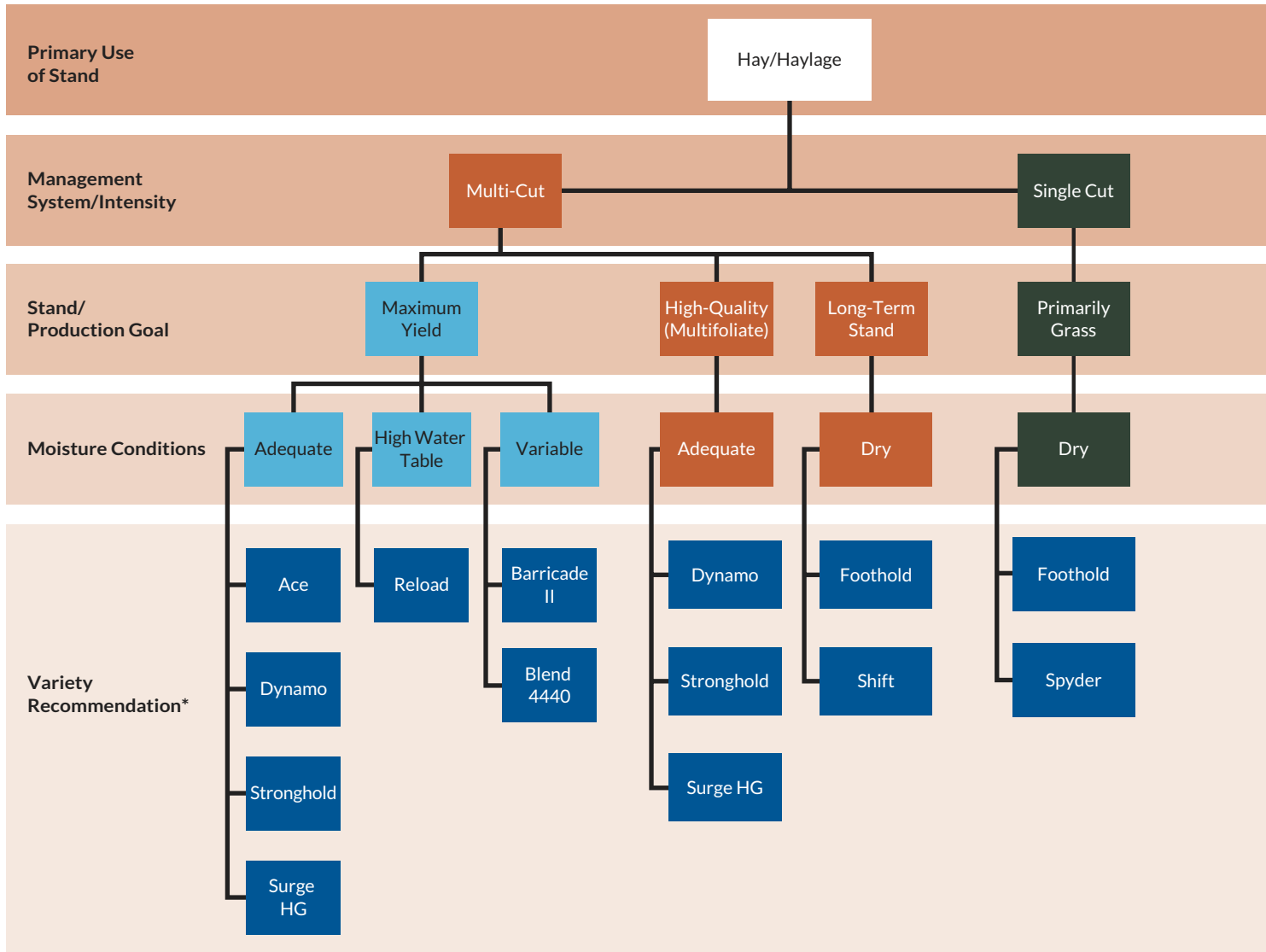
Blend Composition	Description
Ace (Tap Root)	Exceptional yield and quality
Barricade II Alfalfa (Salt Tolerant Tap Root)	Salt tolerance with outstanding disease resistance and yield
Dynamo (Multifoliolate)	High multifoliolate expression
Foothold Alfalfa (creeping root)	Spreading root type with exceptional winterhardiness and improved disease resistance
Reload (Branch Root)	Branch root for optimum performance in poorly drained soils
Shift (Sunken Crown)	Deep set crown for excellent persistence and traffic tolerance

Species	Variety	Rhizomes	Rate of Regrowth	Recovery Between Use
Meadow	CDC Torsion	Slowly Spreading	Fast	30-45 days
Hybrid	AAC Torque	Slowly Spreading	Intermediate	45-60 days
Smooth	Carlton	Aggressively Spreading	Slow	60-80 days

BrettYoung offers a leading lineup of bromegrasses, including CDC Torsion meadow bromegrass and AAC Torque hybrid bromegrass. Both products were developed in Western Canada for Western Canada and deliver excellent performance across a range of conditions and soil types in the region.

Alfalfa Variety Selector

BrettYoung's complete portfolio of high-performance alfalfa will meet your every need.



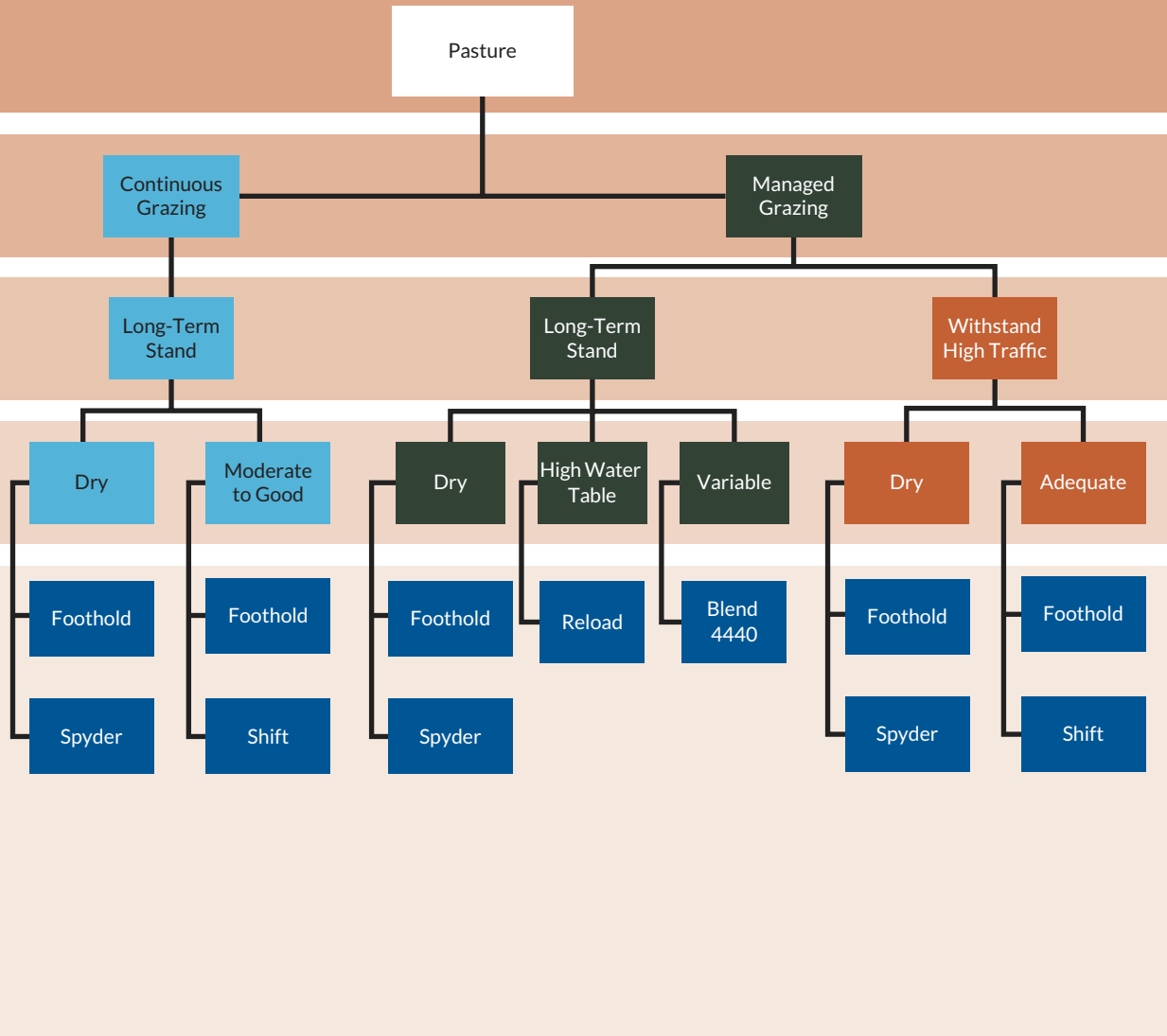
Pure Stand Alfalfa Seeding Rates by Soil Zone

Generally, plant populations and consequently, seeding rates, should increase with increasing soil quality and availability of moisture.

Considerations:

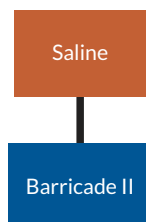
- All rates assume Canada #1 Grade for purity and germination
- When broadcasting, seeding rate should increase by approximately 30%

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



*For detailed descriptions and features of all alfalfa varieties, see pages 14-15.

Special Soil Considerations



Alfalfa Varieties

Intended Use	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations	Production Period
Hay	Ace	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top forage yields • Premium quality • Aggressive regrowth delivering multiple cuts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Dynamo	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High multifoliate expression • Max tonnage and regrowth • Exceptional forage quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Reload	Branch root	Upright	Widely adapted; does well with higher water table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance to saturated soils • Improved root protection and durability • Long and persistent stand life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard 	Spring to Fall
	Blend 4440	Mixed	Upright	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blend of certified varieties • Widely adapted • High yield potential • Excellent winterhardiness • Disease resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Barricade II	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted; suitable for moderate saline conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next-generation salt tolerance • Improved establishment and vigour in saline conditions • Excellent winterhardiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Stronghold	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted; winterhardiness and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent yield and quality • Superior winterhardiness with low dormancy • Excellent disease resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Surge HG	Tap root	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi-Gest™ Alfalfa Technology • Improved fibre digestion and crude protein • More pounds of milk per cow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
Hay & Pasture	Shift	Tap Root and Deep Set Crown	Upright Multifoliate	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture or longlived hay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High traffic tolerance due to deep-set crown • High forage yield • Excellent disease resistance package • High level of multifoliate expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Foothold	Creeping Root and Deep Set Crown	Prostrate Multifoliate	Widely adapted; suitable to pasture or longlived hay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High traffic tolerance due to oversized crown • High leaf-to-stem ratio • Excellent winterhardiness and disease resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall
	Spyder	Creeping root	Upright	Drier regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent winterhardiness • Creeping-rooted type • Good regrowth for low dormancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloat hazard • Needs good drainage 	Spring to Fall

				Environmental Tolerances						
	Fall Dormancy Rating	Winter-hardiness	Disease Resistance Index	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb
	4.0	1.5	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	4.0	1.9	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	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
	3.5	1.8	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	4.0	1.9	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate	225,000
	3.0	1.3	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to High	225,000
	4.0	1.7	34/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	3.0	1.4	35/35	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	2.0	1.7	30/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000
	1.0	1.0	27/30	Good	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	225,000

Legume Varieties

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
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"> • Good winterhardiness • High flood tolerance • Bloat-free legume 	Difficult to establish
		Cicer Milkvetch		Creeping root	Upright	Widely adapted; creeps best in coarser, textured soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widely adapted • Moderately tolerant to salinity • Ideal pasture legume • Bloat-free legume 	Difficult to establish
		Sainfoin		Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted to well-drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good drought tolerance • Good to excellent winterhardiness • Good tolerance to alkaline soils • Bloat-free legume 	Limited regrowth
Clover	Hay & Pasture	Alsike Clover	Aurora	Branch root	Low-growing	Low-lying moist areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerant to poorly drained soils • Excellent winterhardiness • Flood tolerance • Fits shorter-term stands 	Bloat hazard; Risk for grazing horses
		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"> • Top-yielding red clover • Strong winterhardiness • High moisture tolerance 	Bloat hazard; Short-lived
		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"> • Excellent emergence • Tolerates acidic soils • Short-lived perennial 	Bloat hazard; Short-lived
		Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	Norgold	Tap root	Upright	Widely adapted; very productive on well-drained, fertile soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low coumarin for reduced risk of bleeding diseases in cattle • Commonly used as a soil builder • Good winterhardiness 	Biennial
	Pasture	White Clover	Huia	Rhizomatous	Low-growing	Prefers heavier, moist soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-growing • Tolerant to close mowing and grazing 	Bloat hazard

			Environmental Tolerances						Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity			
Spring to Fall	Moderate to Good	Moderate	High	6.2-6.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low	370,000	7	
Late Spring to Fall	Very High	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.8	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	120,000	10-12	
Spring to Summer	Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.8	Low	Moderate	Low	25,000	40	
Spring	Excellent	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	5.7-7.0	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low	680,000	5	
Spring	Strong	Low	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	240,000	6-8	
Spring	Good	Low to Moderate	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	275,000	6-8	
Spring of second year (biennial)	Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.5-7.5	Low	Moderate	Moderate	250,000	8-10	
Spring to Fall	Good	Low	Low to Moderate	5.5-7.0	Moderate	Low	Low	775,000	5	

Forage Grasses

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
Bromegrass	Hay & Pasture	Meadow Brome	CDC Torsion	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved yield Excellent pasture variety Widely adapted Excellent regrowth 	Poor tolerance to flooding
		Meadow Brome	Fleet	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent pasture variety Widely adapted Excellent regrowth 	Poor tolerance to flooding
		Smooth Brome	Carlton	Aggressive Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent winterhardiness Aggressive sod-forming roots Slow regrowth Widely adapted Exhibits disease resistance 	Considered an invasive species in many range areas
		Hybrid Brome	AAC Torque	Sod forming	Basal	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross of meadow and smooth brome grass Suited to hay and pasture 	Slower regrowth than Meadow Brome
Fescues		Creeping Red Fescue	Boreal	Sod forming	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in high rainfall areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does well with wide range of soil types Is most productive under high-moisture conditions Tolerates close grazing and survives drought 	Low production under drier conditions
		Meadow Fescue	Tored	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers soils with good moisture and good drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basal leaf growth suitable for grazing Tolerant to acidity 	Not always winterhardy
		Tall Fescue	SWAJ	Bunchgrass	Basal	Excellent tolerance to harsh winter conditions (frost, snow, and ice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft-leaved palatability Outstanding winterhardiness Crown rust resistance High yield Endophyte free 	Widely adapted; does best on moist, heavy textured soils
		Tall Fescue	Riding Brand	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in moist, heavy textured soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent heat and drought tolerance Endophyte free Good seedling vigour Adapted to a variety of soil types 	Not always winterhardy

		Environmental Tolerances							Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity			
Early spring to late summer	Very Good to Excellent	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	90,000	18-28	
Early Spring to Late Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	90,000	18-28	
Mid Spring to Mid Summer	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	142,000	12-16	
Early Spring to Late Summer	Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0 - 7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low to Moderate	120,000	15 - 22	
Spring to Fall	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	375,000	3-6	
Spring to Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	230,000	8-12	
Spring to Fall	Very Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8-12	
Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Moderate to High	5.5-6.5	High	Moderate	Moderate to High	205,000	8-12	

Forage Grasses

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
Miscellaneous	Pasture	Creeping Foxtail		Sod forming	Basal	Adapted to soils with continuous moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent flood tolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to handle seed
		Kentucky Bluegrass	Tirem	Sod forming	Basal	Does best on well drained, highly productive soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-lived • Highly palatable • Tolerance to flooding and close grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not tolerate drought
		Perennial Ryegrass	Tribal	Bunchgrass	Basal	Medium to high fertility soils with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very leafy bunchgrass • High quality forage • Susceptible to winterkill • Requires high fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very susceptible to winterkill
		Reed Canary-grass		Sod forming	Elongating	Grows well on poorly drained soils prone to flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low alkaloid variety • Can be subjected to temporary flooding up to eight weeks • Excellent winterhardiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not saline tolerant
Orchardgrass	Hay & Pasture	Orchard-grass	AC Killarney	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well-drained soils with good moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved winterhardiness • Late maturity • Dense leafy production 	—
		Orchard-grass	Trailburst	Bunchgrass	Basal	Prefers medium textured, well-drained soils with good moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected for vigour and plant health • High forage quality and palatability • Disease and stem rust resistance • High yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always winterhardy
Timothy	Hay & Pasture	Timothy	Catapult	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong seedling vigour • Excellent summer regrowth • Stand persistence • Exceptional yield • Tall plant height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not saline or drought tolerant • Not tolerant to continuous grazing
		Timothy	Impactor	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent standability • Dark green colour • Disease resistance • Great forage quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not saline or drought tolerant • Not tolerant to continuous grazing
		Timothy	Summergraze	Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to cool, moist areas; good tolerance to waterlogged soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium maturity • High yields • Very good to excellent winterhardiness • Excellent stand density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not saline or drought tolerant • Not tolerant to continuous grazing

			Environmental Tolerances							
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac	
Spring to Fall	Very Good	Low	High	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Low	Low to Moderate	785,000	3-6	
Spring to Fall	Excellent	Low to Moderate	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low	2,100,000	4-6	
Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Poor	Low	Moderate	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	240,000	8-12	
Spring to Fall	Excellent	Moderate	Excellent	5.5-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Low	535,000	4-8	
Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Low to Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3-7	
Spring to Fall	Fair to Good	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Low	Low to Moderate	425,000	3-7	
Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10	
Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10	
Spring to Summer	Very Good to Excellent	Low	High	5.6-7.3	High	Low	Low	1,200,000	3-10	

Forage Grasses

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
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"> Diploid type Finer-stemmed Tolerates more moisture 	Forage quality drops after heading
		Crested	Kirk	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted; does best in medium to coarse, well-drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetraploid type Tolerant to heavy grazing Aggressive vigour and high yields 	Forage quality drops after heading
		Intermediate		Slow Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deep-feeding root system Produces excellent pasture yields Short-lived under intensive use 	Shorter lived under intensive management
		Pubescent	Greenleaf	Slow Sod forming	Elongating	Widely adapted; prefers well-drained soils with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widely adapted Moderately tolerant to salinity Good in mixtures with alfalfa 	Shorter lived under intensive management
		Hybrid	AC Saltlander	Rhizomatous, creeping root	Elongating	Adapted to saline and alkaline soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dewaters saline areas and spread out Palatable and nutritious hay or pasture Competes with foxtail barley and downy brome 	Fair to good forage quality
		Slender		Bunchgrass	Elongating	Adapted to a wide range of soils; prefers well-drained loam soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saline tolerant Spring flood tolerant 	Short-lived perennial
		Tall		Bunchgrass	Basal	Adapted to poorly drained alkali soils; prefers a high water table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent winterhardiness Good flood tolerance Very tolerant to saline soil conditions 	Lower palatability
Wildrye		Dahurian Wildrye	Bunchgrass	Basal	Widely adapted but short-lived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very vigorous seedlings Used in hay and pasture mixes for establishment 	Short-lived perennial	

		Environmental Tolerances							Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity			
Early Spring	Excellent	Excellent	Low	6.6-8.4	Low	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	300,000	10-15	
Early Spring	Excellent	Excellent	Low	6.6-8.4	Low	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	195,000	10-15	
Late Spring to Mid Summer	Very Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	Low to Moderate	80,000	18-24	
Spring to Summer	Very Good	Moderate to High	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	Low to Moderate	80,000	16-22	
Early Spring to Late Summer	Excellent	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	6.6-8.4	Low	High	Very High	111,000	5-10	
Mid Spring to Summer	Good	Moderate	Moderate	6.6-8.4	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High	High	135,000	10-14	
Late Spring to Mid Summer	Excellent	High	Moderate to High	6.6-8.4	Low to Moderate	High	Very High	75,000	20-30	
Spring to Fall	Good	Moderate	Low	6.0-8.4	Low	Moderate	High	80,000	12-16	

Seed Enhancements



Securus™ is a proprietary seed enhancement used to improve the appearance, handling, and agronomics of our best seed varieties. Securus seed coatings deliver market-leading durability and improved seed flow with less dust-off. Securus is also bacteria friendly and pH neutral, ensuring optimum on-seed survival of rhizobia inoculants.

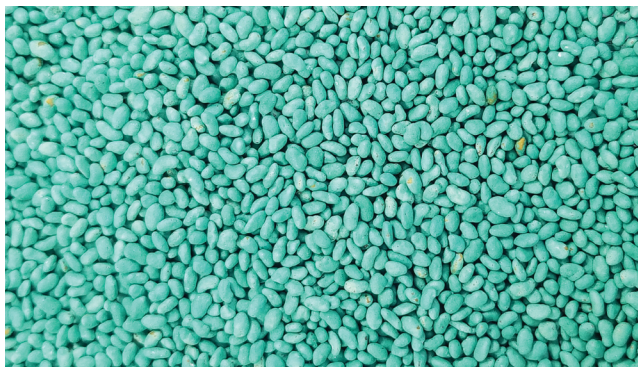
Securus is partnered with precise layering of Apron XL® fungicide to guard against diseases that can inhibit emergence, plant stand, plant health, and ultimately, yield potential. It also includes OMRI-certified Nitragin® Gold inoculant on alfalfa and other legumes to deliver high levels of nitrogen fixation through specially selected natural rhizobia strains.

Benefits of Securus

- Enhanced flowability and seed placement accuracy
- Improved visibility in the soil
- Includes Apron XL to aid in seedling health
- Alfalfa treated with Securus also includes Nitragin Gold to support nitrogen fixation



Securus bromegrass



Securus alfalfa

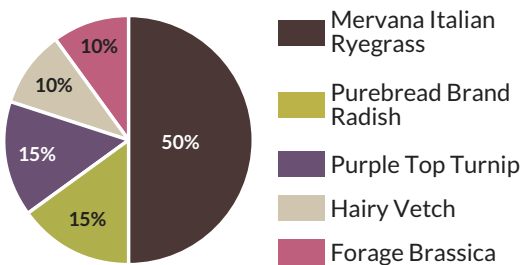
Annual Forage Stock Blends

Annual forages offer flexibility, quick establishment, and high yields when you need to increase feed availability quickly to supplement your perennial forage. Many species also help improve soils and can be used as a cover crop or an annual forage, depending on your farm’s specific needs.

BrettYoung offers several annual forage blends, including custom blends, to give your operation what it needs.

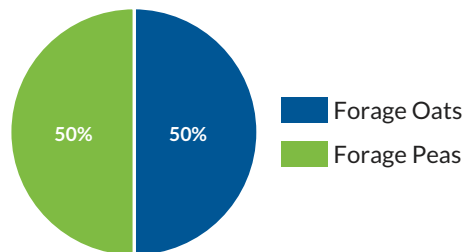
#26 - Annual Forage EXT

Long-season cocktail crop grazing applications with soil improvement



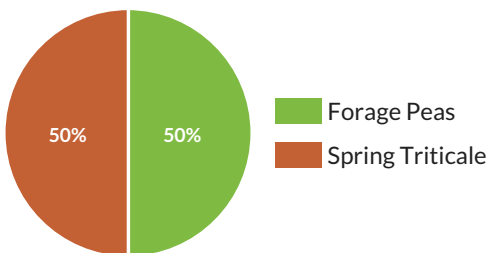
Sprint Maxx

A blend of specially selected forage oats and forage peas, giving you high yields in dairy and beef operations



Tripper Maxx

An elite forage blend of specially selected forage peas and spring triticale, delivering you the benefits of a forage legume and cereal in one product



Cover Crops

In a cover crop application, forages are planted primarily for soil improvement benefits like erosion control, soil health, and biodiversity. Most cover crop blends are comprised of multi-species annual forages including ryegrasses, brassicas, and legumes like vetch or clover to fix nitrogen.

Annual Forages & Cover Crops

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
Annual	Silage, Grazing, Greenfeed	Sorghum Sudangrass	Sorghum Sudangrass	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triazine tolerant • High yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrate risk
		Millet	Golden German	Fibrous	Warm-season grass	Prefers warm soil and growing conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good for swath grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrate risk
	Silage, Greenfeed	Oat/Pea	Sprint Maxx	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume mixture	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good cover crop • Good quality 	
		Triticale/Pea	Tripper Maxx	Mixture	Cool-season grass legume mixture	Widely adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good cover crop • Good quality 	
	Hay, Grazing, Intercropping	Forage Radish	Purebred Brand Radish	Tap	Brassica	Prefers well-drained soils and cool growing conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-season and late-season grazing • Soil improvement • Oilseed type 	
		Turnip	Purple Top Turnip	Tap	Brassica	Prefers well-drained soils and cool growing conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-season and late-season grazing • Soil improvement 	
Ryegrass	Hay, Grazing, Intercropping	Annual Ryegrass	Bigbang	Bunch-grass	Basal	Soil of medium to high fertility with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetraploid type • Very leafy bunchgrass • Suitable for annual hay production in high-moisture areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prone to drought stress
		Italian Ryegrass	Mervana	Bunch-grass	Basal	Soil of medium to high fertility with adequate moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetraploid type • Outstanding summer growth • Great disease resistance, including HR to rust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prone to drought stress

		Environmental Tolerances								
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac	
Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	25,000	25-30	
Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Moderate to High	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	200,000	15-30	
Summer	Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	12,000	120-150	
Summer	Annual	Moderate	Moderate	6.0-7.5	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	14,000	120-150	
Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low to Moderate	Low	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	150,000	8-10	
Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low to Moderate	Low	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Moderate	Low to Moderate	150,000	8-10	
Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low	High	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	20-30	
Mid to Late Summer, Fall	Annual	Low	High	5.5-7.5	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	220,000	12-20	

HR: highly resistant

Annual Forages & Cover Crops

Group	Intended Use	Species	Variety	Rooting Habit	Plant Type	Preferred Growing Conditions	Variety Key Features	Species Limitations
Cover Crop	Hay, Grazing, Intercropping	Hairy Vetch		Shallow Tap Root	Upright	Well suited to sandy, well drained soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent nitrogen fixer • High protein content • Highest shade tolerance of legumes • Sprawling vine biomass production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		Crimson Clover		Tap Root	Upright	Thrives in well drained sand and clay soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen fixer • Biomass production • More resistant to disease and nematodes than other clovers • Strong tap root that will survive well in blends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot tolerate extreme heat or cold • Low tolerance to drought • Does not overwinter • Slight bloat risk
		Berseem Clover		Shallow Tap Root	Upright	Slightly alkaline loam and silty soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive warm season growth • Does not cause bloat • Nitrogen fixer • Big biomass production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

		Environmental Tolerances								
Production Period	Winter-hardiness	Drought	Flooding	Optimum pH	Acidity	Alkalinity	Salinity	Approx. Seeds/lb	Pure Stand Seeding Rate lb/ac	
Summer to Fall	Annual or Biennial	Low	Moderate	6.0-7.0	Moderate	Moderate	Low	20,000	20-25	
Summer to Fall	Annual	Moderate	Low - Moderate	6.0-7.0	Moderate - High	Moderate	Low	140,000	10-15	
Summer to Fall	Annual	Moderate	Moderate - High	6.0-7.0	Moderate	Moderate - High	Moderate	140,000	8-12	

Corn Hybrids

As Western Canada’s forage leader, we’ve specifically designed our corn lineup for silage and grazing on your farm. That’s why you can trust our corn hybrids to deliver the same consistently trusted performance the BrettYoung brand has stood for for generations.



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

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

BY GUERNSEY VT2P RIB **VT Double PRO**
RIB COMPLETE

BY BELMONT RR2 **Roundup Ready**
CORN 2

Great Performance with Insect Resistance

- High-yielding flint/dent ideal for silage and grazing
- Excellent late season stay-green and eye appeal with good stalks and roots
- Early flowering white cob hybrid with high grain quality and slow drydown
- Consistent ear development down the row

Genetic Trait:	VT Double PRO® Corn
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:	Very Good
Drydown:	Slow
Target Population:	30–34 K
Northern Corn Leaf Blight:	Good
Goss's Wilt:	Good

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

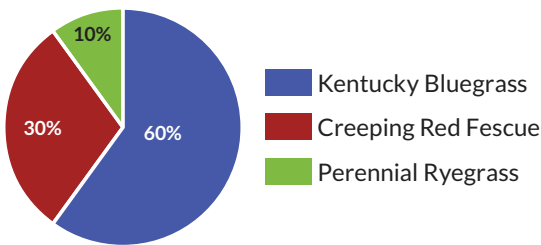
Genetic Trait:	Roundup Ready® Corn 2
Relative Maturity:	83
Grain CHU:	2450
Silage CHU:	2350
Spring Vigour:	Very Good
Plant Height:	Medium
Stalk Strength:	Excellent
Root Strength:	Very Good
Drought Tolerance:	Very Good
Silage Potential:	Very Good
Ear Type:	Semi-flex
Husk Cover:	Good
Test Weight:	Good
Drydown:	Average
Target Population:	30–34 K
Northern Corn Leaf Blight:	Very Good
Goss's Wilt:	Very Good

Turf Grass Blends

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 has the turf blends to meet your needs.

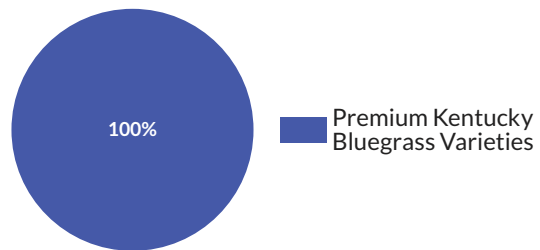
Deluxe Turf Blend (T12)

The benefits of Kentucky bluegrass meet the improved turf characteristics and shade tolerance of creeping red fescue



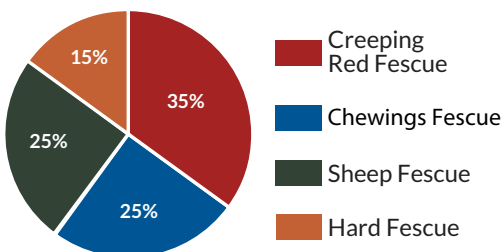
Executive Blend (T8)

A mixture of our best Kentucky bluegrass varieties that combines fine leaves, less vertical growth, persistence, heat tolerance, disease resistance, and excellent turf quality



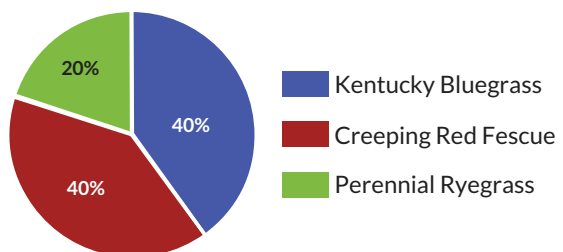
Drought Tolerant Turf Blend (T9)

Includes improved drought tolerant varieties of creeping red fescue, chewings fescue, and hard fescue for a dense, high-quality turf grass



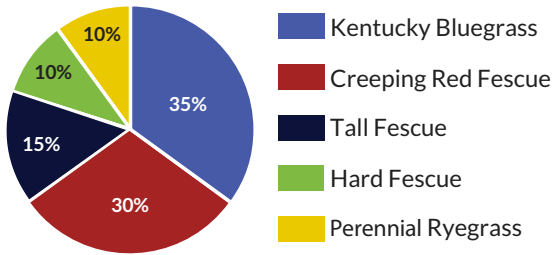
All Purpose Mix (T6)

Well suited to sun or shade, this mix reduces turf quality and provides an economical option for lawn establishment



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



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 ten 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

	Sports Field	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)						✓	✓	✓



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 runs the risk 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.

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 coated seed to improve seed flow.

Visit brettyoung.ca/forageseeding for more information.

Fertility

Soil test and fertilize accordingly. Remember 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. 15 lb per acre of P_2O_5 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_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Sulphur	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	Potassium (K_2O)	Sulphur
Grass	<20% Legume	40-90	10-30	10-30	60-100	10-30	50-60	10-15	60-200	30-50	40-60	0-15
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

Companion Crops

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

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 your 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's recommended that you use a companion crop. 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?

For information on variety and species characteristics with respect to environmental conditions and soil type, see the detailed tables on pages 14 to 23 and 26 to 29 of this guide.

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.

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	Moderate	Good	Excellent
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			W. CDN Productivity				
Tolerance to Grazing	Pasture Regrowth Rate	Bloat-Causing	May	June	July	August	September
Fair to Good	Fair to Excellent	Yes	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Good	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Fair	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Excellent	Yes	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fair	Poor	Yes	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Poor	Poor	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Excellent	Excellent	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Good	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Poor	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Excellent	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Good	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Excellent	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Excellent	Excellent	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Excellent	Excellent	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fair	Poor	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Excellent	Poor	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fair	Fair	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fair	Fair	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Fair	Poor	No	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair
Good	Fair	No	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

Producing Seed for BrettYoung

Forage and turf seed production is an excellent way to diversify your risk and add profitable cropping options to your rotation. When you partner with BrettYoung, we help you with every step, from planning and production to harvest and delivery.

Seed Production Territory Map



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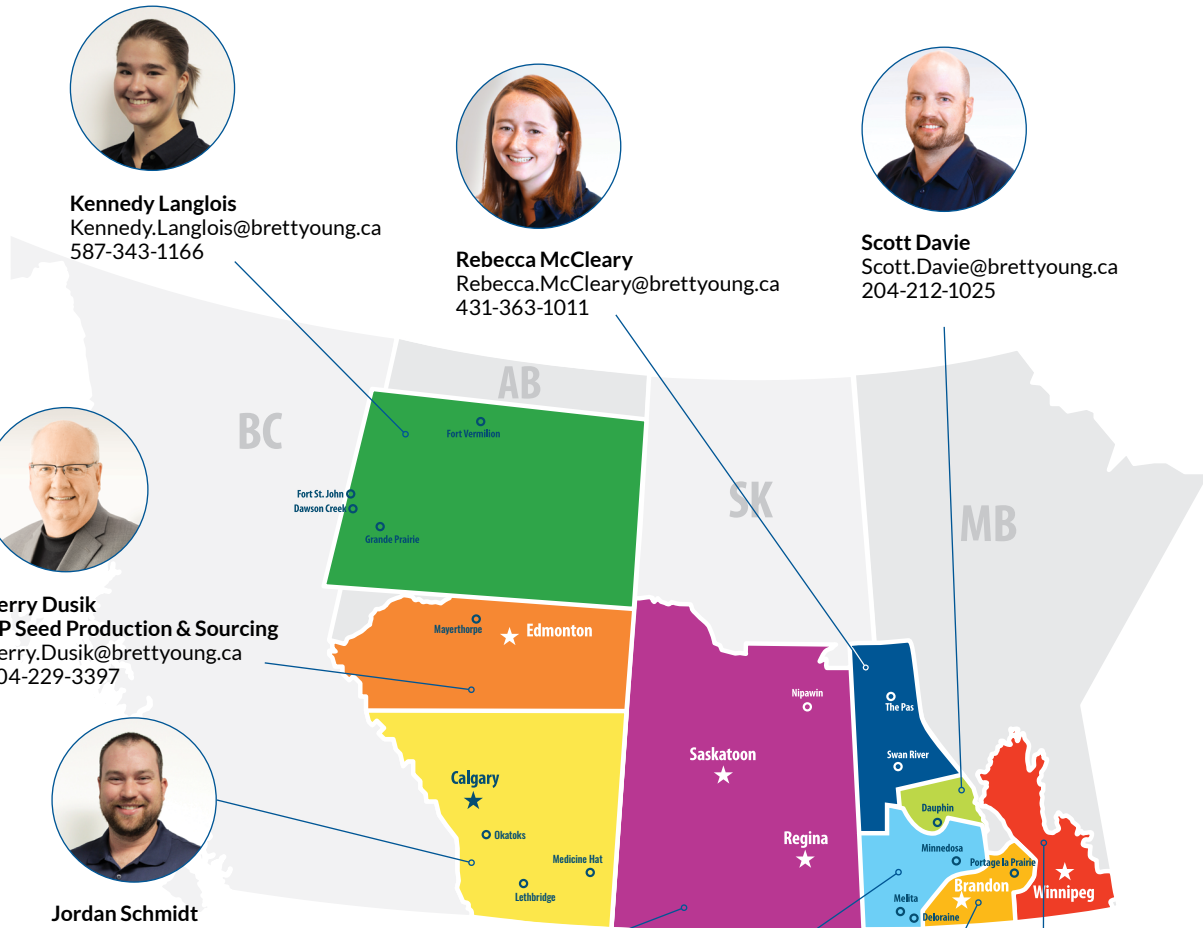
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Benefits of Forage and Turf Seed Production

Forage and turf seed production offers many advantages to your farm. BrettYoung works with a wide range of species and can provide unique seed production opportunities to fit your farm’s needs.

Grass Seed Production

Available species are Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue, Annual Ryegrass, Fine Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, and Bromegrass.

Benefits include:

- Early harvest splits up the fall workload
- Increases organic matter to improve soils
- Some species have tolerance to salinity, alkalinity, and acidity
- Perennial options with multiple crop years, reducing the planting season workload

Legume Seed Production

Available species are Alfalfa, Clover, and Trefoil.

Benefits include:

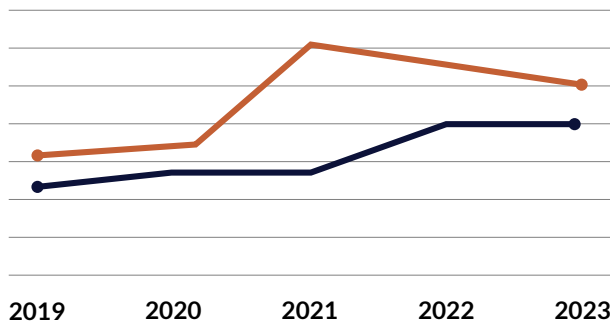
- Improves soil health
- Low inputs
- Nitrogen fixation
- Rotational benefits for following annual crops
- Multiple crop years reduce the planting season workload

Economic Benefits

Forage and turf seed production has an excellent profitability track record. BrettYoung’s seed production contracts allow growers to lock in a minimum price without limiting upside, helping add to your bottom line.

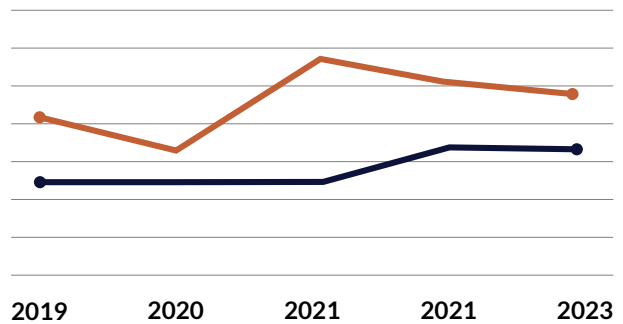
Perennial Ryegrass

• Min Price (\$) • Paid (\$)



Tall Fescue

• Min Price (\$) • Paid (\$)



BrettYoung's dedicated team of Seed Production Specialists is here to guide you with every aspect of forage and turf seed production to help you maximize your field's potential.

Planning	Production	Harvest	Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scouting and field selection • Species selection • Cover crop recommendations • Production planning • Contract terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of stock seed • Field scouting • Fertility recommendations • Herbicide, fungicide and growth regulator recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest timing recommendations • Equipment setting recommendations • Crop sample collection • Post-harvest recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of delivery schedule • Communication of quality analysis • Communication of grower payments



Seed Grower Partnership Program

The Seed Grower Partnership Program (SGPP) provides BrettYoung seed growers with tools to help manage risk and maximize the profitability of forage and turf seed production.

Ask a Seed Production Specialist about SGPP and how you can qualify.

BrettYoung Forage Establishment Guarantee

Though you've taken care to properly seed and establish your new forage stand, the weather doesn't always cooperate. Not to worry; in the unfortunate event of establishment failure, your replacement seed cost is covered by BrettYoung. Percent coverage depends on when you enroll in the program, place your seed order, and if you used a companion crop.

Program Eligibility Criteria

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

- Order seed and enroll in the program by April 1, 2025 and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 100% coverage on replacement seed
- If a companion crop is used during the April 1, 2025 enrollment period, replacement seed coverage is 50%
- Enroll in the program by April 30, 2025 and seed without a companion crop to qualify for 50% coverage on replacement seed
- If a companion crop is used during the April 30, 2025 enrollment period, replacement seed coverage is 25%
- Stand must be planted by June 30, 2025

- Products or blend components used must qualify for the program
- Must fulfill Agronomic Requirements as outlined on the next 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.
- Saline products not eligible for the Forage Establishment Guarantee.
- Seeding rates for cereal companion crops must not exceed 30 lb/acre.
- Good agronomic seeding preparations and stand establishment practices must be followed and documented as outlined on the opposite page.

Forage Guarantee Key Dates

April 1, 2025 : Deadline to order seed and enroll in the program to be eligible for 100% coverage.

April 30, 2025 : Deadline to enroll in the program to be eligible for 50% coverage.

June 30, 2025 : Seeding deadline on all qualifying forage stands.

Within 60 days of seeding or July 30, 2025 : Deadline to notify BrettYoung RAM of stand establishment concerns.

Online Registration

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

Download your registration form today at brettyoung.ca/establishment-guarantee



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, 2025. 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 lb 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 lb per acre for hay and pasture mixes.

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 lb of P_2O_5 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 RAM must be notified of establishment failure within 60 days of seeding or by July 30, 2025. By this date, with corrective management such as weed or insect control, the forage stand will establish to its full potential.


Companion Crop

If a companion crop is used, it must be seeded at one-third to one-half of the normal seeding rate. Seeding rates for cereal cover crops including wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticale should not exceed 30 lb/acre. Annual ryegrass can be used as a cover crop without reduction in coverage if the seeding rate does not exceed 2 lb per acre. 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.

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ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABEL DIRECTIONS. Roundup Ready® 2 Technology contains genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate. Glyphosate will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate. RIB Complete®, Roundup Ready 2 Technology and Design®, Roundup Ready®, Roundup® and VT Double PRO® are registered trademarks of Bayer Group. Used under license. Bayer CropScience Inc. is a member of CropLife Canada.



Before opening a bag of seed, be sure to read, understand and accept the stewardship requirements, **including applicable refuge requirements for insect resistance management**, for the biotechnology traits expressed in the seed as set forth in the Monsanto Technology/Stewardship Agreement that you sign. By opening and using a bag of seed, you are reaffirming your obligation to comply with the most recent stewardship requirements.



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