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Benefits & Features of Chisholm:
- A perennial cool-season grass
- Endophyte free; **No fescue toxicosis**
- Breed in and adapted to Oklahoma and Texas
- Strong dormancy in dry, hot summers
- Extremely drought tolerant and persistent
- **Better survival** than Kentucky 31 tall fescue
- High forage growth in autumn and spring
- Soft leaves and palatable forage
- Resistant to leaf rust disease
- Graze with cattle, horses, and sheep
- **No bloat** in grazing cattle and sheep
- **More pounds of beef** per acre
- **Lower costs** per pound of beef produced
- **Reduces annual planting** of forage cereals
- **Reduces erosion.** Improves soil properties

Rotational or Controlled Grazing will:
- Increase consumption of grass by livestock
- Reduce spoiling and waste of forage
- Increase forage growth and quality
- Extend the life of the Chisholm pasture.

Seasonal Growth and Grazing:
Grazing Chisholm fills the gaps before and after annual winter forage crops, especially dual-use (forage and grain) wheat and oats:
- Planting annuals can be delayed by late rains
- Graze Chisholm in Oct - Nov, and Mar - May
- Graze wheat, oat, rye pastures in Nov - Feb
- Harvest grains from dual-use crops

Chisholm is Adapted to Drought:
When soils go dry and reach high temperatures:
- Chisholm plants go dormant (in late-spring)
- Leaves and stems dry out in July
- Plants appear to have died. **They haven’t.**
- Dormancy continues during drought and heat, and in spite of summer rains
- In early autumn (late August) after rains and cooler soils, Chisholm plants start growing.
Chisholm will not go dormant in cooler, moist summers, and where soils stay moist.