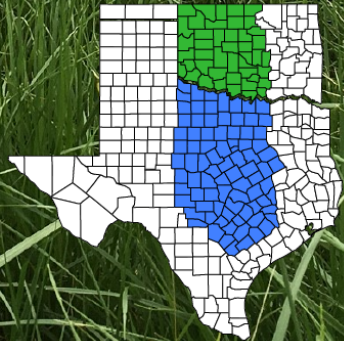


Chisholm

summer-dormant
endophyte-free tall fescue



“the chosen meadow”

Where to Plant:

- Areas with 24"+ annual rainfall
- Irrigate Chisholm in drier areas
- Works best in areas with wet winters and dry, hot summers.
- Choose ground that is moisture retentive, clay, black or loam soils; fertile and pH 5.5 to 7.5
- Do not plant in low fertility, sandy, or droughty soils or over shallow rocks.

When to Plant:

Before:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| • North Oklahoma | 15 September |
| • South Oklahoma | 30 September |
| • North Texas | 15 October |
| • Central Texas | 31 October |
| • South Texas | 15 November |

To establish Chisholm:

- Spray glyphosate in March - May to eliminate **ALL grass weeds** (goatgrass, rescuegrass, cheatgrass, and annual ryegrass) prior to drilling Chisholm seed in autumn.
- Spray glyphosate in September after rainfall to control emerged grass weeds prior to tall fescue emergence.

USER GUIDE

for OKLAHOMA and TEXAS

The Recipe for Success

Preparing Ground (prior to establishment)

SPRING

- Close graze or harvest other winter forage for hay
- Spray glyphosate in March – May depending on grass weed species (cheatgrass, goatgrass, rescuegrass, ryegrass, cereals) **before blooming stage.**
- Soil test.

SUMMER

- Incorporate P, K & S, and ag lime according to soil test, prior to planting.
- Order Chisholm seeds early, and store in a cool, dry place.

Establishing Chisholm

FALL

- Spray glyphosate in September (after rainfall) to kill emerged grass weeds.
- **Drill seed ¼-inch deep** into firm seedbed (cultipack clean-tilled soil).
- **Seeding rate: 15 lbs PLS/ac** in either tilled or no-tilled seed bed.
- Planting dates: See left text panel
- Plant after night air temps are below 60°F, and soil temps warmer than 55°F, and **6 weeks before first frost.**
- If 100% weed free ground, no-till drill Chisholm seed into dry soils **BEFORE first fall rain.**
- Companion Species: annual medics or clovers depending on location, soil type and pH.

WINTER

- Allow pasture to grow to 8" before flash grazing to 6" residual height.

EARLY SPRING

- After Chisholm seedlings reach **4-leaf stage** or true tillers:
- Spray Weedmaster at 24 oz/ac without surfactant to kill broadleaf weeds.
- Apply Nitrogen 60 lb N/ac.
- Keep pasture height 4"-8"
- **Flash graze** plants to 6" residual height.
- **Graze for short periods**, or make early hay (at early boot stage).

SUMMER

- Leave 4" of foliage to shade plants through summer heat.
- Defer grazing or flash graze summer annual grass weeds.
- Mow rank growth, seed heads, and low quality forage to allow annual legumes to re-seed.

Year 2 and Following: Managing Mature Pasture

FALL

- Soil test.
- Apply fertilizer according to soil test.
- Allow pasture to grow to 8" height before grazing.

WINTER

- Maintain pasture height 4" to 8" by rotational or continuous grazing.
- Remove animals when ground is wet.

SPRING

- Apply fertilizer as recommended (60 lb N/ac, and P, K & S according to soil test).
- Keep pasture leafy and short by heavy and continuous grazing leaving 4" cover.

Warner Brothers Seed Company

INVESTMENTS THAT GROW

Telephone: 1-580-536-8400
Call Toll Free: 1-800-467-7250

11602 SW 82nd St, Lawton, OK 73505
P.O. Box 101, Lawton, OK 73502

Website: www.wbseedco.com
Email: WBSEEDCO@aol.com

Benefits & Features of Chisholm:

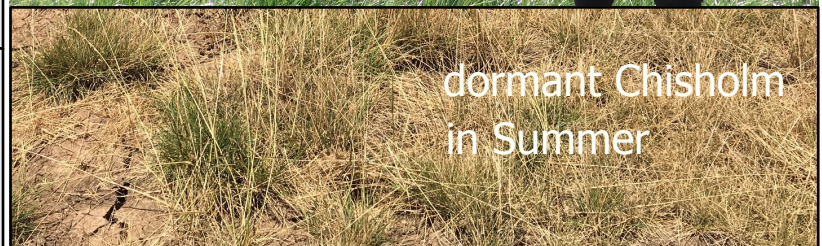
- A perennial cool-season grass
- Endophyte free; **No fescue toxicosis**
- Bred in and adapted to Oklahoma and Texas
- Strong dormancy in dry, hot summers
- Extremely drought tolerant and persistent
- **Better survival** than Kentucky 31 tall fescue
- High forage growth in autumn and spring
- Soft leaves 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



Chisholm
in Spring

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.



dormant Chisholm
in Summer

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.

Seasonal Growth of Forages

