

For Grazing

Forage brassicas: stubble turnips, forage rape and kale as well as radish provide high quality forage for fall grazing. Summer seeded on fertile, well-drained ground, they should be strip grazed to prevent large losses. Some type of hay or permanent pasture should always be available to ensure the livestock get enough fiber in their diets. When sowing brassicas, it is recommended that the seedbed be rolled after drilling to help retain moisture.

Brassicas

SPECIES	SEEDING RATE	USE SUGGESTIONS
Samson or Rondo Stubble Turnip	2-3 kg/acre	Seed from April to August. Plant 12-14 weeks before turnips are to be grazed. Livestock will graze leaves first, then the roots. Strip grazing in 6' increments will limit damage and ensure uptake of total plant. The stubble turnip crop is very flexible but not very winter hardy.
Keeper Forage Kale	2-2.5 kg/acre	The leaves and stems of kale are highly palatable and high in protein. The crop should be ready to mow or graze within 10-15 weeks of sowing, which should occur between mid April and mid July. The crop can be utilized from September to February and is traditionally strip-grazed. The Keeper variety is very winter hardy and has excellent lodging resistance.
Forage Rape	2.3-2.5 kg/acre	Forage rape produces a taproot that cannot be harvested by grazing animals. However, the foliage is succulent and highly erect. It can be grazed and allowed to regrow and grazed again. Rape yields generally peak 120 days after seeding. Seeding generally occurs between June and mid August. Very winter hardy.
Tapper Radish	2-3 kg/acre	Add Tapper to an existing pasture to provide a high protein diet into the early winter. Graze or cut the grass low before planting and have adequate moisture. Total winter-kill eliminates need for fall tillage. Plant mid August to early September.

If broadcast seeding, slightly increase above rates.