



Revegetation of Winter Feeding Areas

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Permanent winter feeding areas

Environmental risk of permanent winter feeding areas (N, P, K, erosion)

Extended grazing minimizes use of winter feeding areas

Rotated winter feeding areas

Economic value of rotating winter feeding areas

Manure nutrients need to get back to where the hay is grown

Forage species and seeding rates (lbs/a alone/in mix, total 20-30 lbs/a)

Permanent winter feeding areas

Annual ryegrass (25/12)

Kentucky bluegrass (6/2)

Crabgrass (5/3)

[Timothy (10), smooth brome grass (14), reed canarygrass (14)]

Rotated winter feeding areas

Orchardgrass (12/8)

Kentucky bluegrass (6/2)

Endophyte free tall fescue (14/12)

Red clover (8/4)

Ladino clover (3/1)

Seeding methods

No-till

Broadcast and chain harrow

Disk, broadcast, and culta-pack

Economic value of plant nutrients cycled through an animal unit (1000 lb live animal) does not include hay wasted during feeding (February 2008 prices).

Feed	Nutrient pounds/ton Dry Matter			Portion of the year AUM	Feed required Tons DMI / AU	N,P&K Value	P&K Value
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O				
Pasture, mm grass	70	18	66	9	3.4	\$276	\$129
Hay, mm grass	39	10	44	3	1.1	\$53	\$27
Total annual economic value of plant nutrients cycled by an AU						\$329	\$156