Producers know creating and/or maintaining high-performing pastures and forage crops is key to producing the most pounds of beef per acre. It’s not only about deciding what to grow, but how to manage these crops to their optimum potential under a wide range of growing conditions.

Big questions and not always simple answers.

What crops to grow, what varieties within those crops, the proper agronomic choices, what management and crop protection measures needed to maximize seasonal production?

UFA’s Customer Account Managers (CAMs) are your team of knowledgeable pasture, forage and crop specialists. Working alongside producers from seeding to spraying, to baling, feeding and putting up silage, their local advice and practical experience can help producers in the decision making process.

They have the connections to leading agricultural resources as well as suppliers of the highest-yielding, most suitable varieties, latest technologies and most effective crop protection products.

Heading out to the field, rely on that local UFA knowledge and industry experience to be right there beside you.

Talk to your UFA Customer Account Manager (CAM) today.
UFA.com/Contact or 1-877-258-4500, Option 1
Pickseed Canada is a leader in the development, production and distribution of forage crop, hybrid corn and native seed. Our brands are backed by a trusted and proven reputation for quality, agronomic advice and a commitment to research and technology.

Pickseed Canada operates the most extensive private forage testing program in Canada, providing an unmatched ability to identify varieties with superior yield and persistence, faster regrowth, exceptional forage quality and superior disease resistance.

Hybrid seed corn varieties are selected for both grain and silage purposes and must demonstrate high yield capabilities. Silage varieties must also show improved digestibility, increased dry matter intake and increased milk production for dairy.

The dedicated team at Pickseed provides practical and effective solutions whether that be for forage crop, turfgrass, corn or native seed and reclamation purposes.

We have the right variety for you.

Legumes, Grasses and Standard Mixes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Maturity Matrix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa (FD3-5) BB</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover BB</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Clover BB BB</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birdsfoot Trefoil M</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy E M L</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromegrass E M L</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass E M L</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Canarygrass E L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue E M L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festulolium E M L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual (Italian) Ryegrass E M</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual (Westerwold) Ryegrass E M L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Ryegrass E M L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BB**: Beginning Bloom / **E**: Early / **M**: Medium / **L**: Late / 1: Earliest to 10: Latest

*Maturity range of available species*
Legumes
Alfalfa Varieties

INSTINCT ALFALFA
Key Observations:
• Excellent disease resistance
• High Resistant to Aphanomyces Race 1 & 2
• Excellent forage yield
• Improved forage quality
• Very high multifoliate leaf expression

VISION ALFALFA
Key Observations:
• Excellent forage yield
• Excellent disease resistance
• Improved forage quality
• Very high multifoliate leaf expression
• Very fast regrowth

PICKSEED 2065MF ALFALFA
Key Observations:
• Very fast regrowth
• Very good forage yield
• Excellent disease resistance
• Improved forage quality
• Very high multifoliate leaf expression

ASSALT ST
• Tolerant to low pH soils
• Adaptable to many different soil conditions
• Very good disease resistance
• Good forage yield
• Good forage quality

AC® GRAZELAND BR
• Bloat reduced variety
• Very good forage quality
• Good disease resistance
• Good regrowth
• Good forage yield

VISION ALFALFA
Key Observations:
• Excellent forage yield
• Excellent disease resistance
• Improved forage quality
• Very high multifoliate leaf expression
• Very fast regrowth

PICKSEED 3006
• Creeping rooted root system
• Multifoliate leaf expression
• Very good disease resistance
• Good forage yield
• Good forage quality

ABLE
• Partially creeping rooted root system
• Very good winter hardiness
• Adaptable to many different soil conditions
• Good forage yield
• Good forage quality

WESTSTAR BLEND
• High quality mix of alfalfa varieties
• Good forage quality
• Multifoliate expression
• Adaptable to many different soil conditions
• Good forage yield
Legumes
Clover and Trefoil

**RENEGADE**

**Red Clover**
- Multi-cut, diploid variety
- Excellent forage yield
- Improved disease & insect resistance
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Early flowering

**BELLE**

**Red Clover**
- Multi-cut, diploid variety
- Very good forage yield
- Improved disease & insect resistance
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Medium flowering

**ALTASWEDE**

**Red Clover**
- Single cut, diploid variety
- Rapid establishment
- Good forage yield
- Good winter hardiness
- Late flowering

**DAWN**

**Alsike Clover**
- Multi-cut, diploid variety
- Vigorous growth
- Good forage yield
- Good winter hardiness
- Erect growth

**CRESCEndo**

**Ladino White Clover**
- Vigorous, large leaved variety
- Good forage yield
- Grazing tolerant
- Good winter hardiness
- Erect growth

**Bull**

**Birdsfoot Trefoil**
- Good stress & grazing tolerance
- Good forage yield
- Non-bloating legume
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Excellent forage quality
"Safe" legume pastures are a reality

Non-bloat legume varieties provide Alberta producers the opportunity to graze cattle on high percentage or full legume pastures safely with greater peace of mind.

While alfalfa has long been regarded as a high-quality and high-yielding forage that can significantly increase weight gain in cattle, the risk of cattle bloating has been a major deterrent. The introduction in recent years of non-bloat legumes such as sainfoin, cicer milkvetch and birdsfoot trefoil are changing the grazing landscape.

Research at the Agriculture and AgriFood Canada (AAFC) centre at Lethbridge and by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry is showing the pasture blends that include alfalfa as well as non-bloat legumes, such as sainfoin in particular, can virtually eliminate the bloating risk.

Safe Grazing

“Our research has shown that on pastures with a blend of alfalfa and at least 25 per cent of new sainfoin lines, cattle can graze safely,” says Surya Acharya, researcher and forage breeder at AAFC Lethbridge. Acharya has developed two sainfoin varieties particularly well suited for Western Canada beef production. AAC Mountainview was released by Acharya in 2014, and he has just released his newest sainfoin line, AAC Glenview.

Sainfoin, along with several other non-bloat legumes, contain compounds known as compressed tannins – protein-binding substances – which reduce the gas build up in the rumen of the animal as forages are being digested. Alfalfa leaves do not contain tannin.

While there are several non-bloating legume varieties on the market, Acharya says sainfoin is a high quality forage that produces the highest yield (highest biomass) under Alberta growing conditions compared to species such as birdsfoot trefoil, cicer milkvetch and fenugreek. “Sainfoin grows at about the same rate and height of alfalfa so during grazing, cattle are consuming both types of legume,” says Andrea Hanson, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry beef extension specialist.

“As long as there is at least 25 to 30 per cent of sainfoin in the stand cattle are consuming, the risk of bloat is reduced by about 98 per cent or virtually eliminated.”

— Andrea Hanson, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry beef extension specialist.

There are multiple benefits of safely grazing these legume stands. Research shows rate of gain on yearlings grazing legumes range from ⅛ to ⅜ pounds more per day over a straight grass pasture. For cow-calf pairs the higher-quality forage helps cows maintain body condition while producing more milk, which in turn improves the weaning weight of calves.

The deep-rooted legumes are able to access more moisture and soil nutrients, particularly important under stressful growing conditions. The nitrogen-fixing legumes also add nitrogen to the soil and the deep root activity helps to reduce soil compaction.

There is even evidence showing forages containing tannins may help reduce methane production, helping to reduce the environmental footprint of animal agriculture.
Properties of Grasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Feeding Value</th>
<th>Spring Growth</th>
<th>Seasonal Growth</th>
<th>Persistency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Bromegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Bromegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Bromegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festulolium (Fescue type)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festulolium (Ryegrass type)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual (Italian) Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual (Westerwold) Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Canarygrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grasses
Timothy and Bromegrass

RICHMOND
Timothy
- Very good forage quality
- Early maturity
- Very good forage yield
- Very good spring vigour
- Very good winter hardiness

MBA
Meadow Bromegrass
- Excellent forage yield
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Early spring growth
- Good forage quality
- Good seasonal growth pattern

AC® SUCCESS
Hybrid Bromegrass
- Interspecies cross of Smooth & Meadow Bromegrass
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Very good forage quality
- Early spring growth
- Good seasonal growth pattern

RADISSON
Smooth Bromegrass
- Excellent forage quality
- Very good winter hardiness
- Early spring growth
- Good forage yield
- Good seasonal growth pattern

Grasses
Other Grasses

ENDURANCE
Orchardgrass
- Medium-Late maturity
- Very good forage yield
- Excellent winter hardiness
- Very good disease resistance
- Very good seasonal growth pattern

TOWER
Tall Fescue
- Late Maturity
- Soft leaf provides very good forage quality
- Endophyte free
- Excellent disease resistance
- Very good stress tolerance

MAHULENA
Festulolium (Fescue Type)
- Tall Fescue x Perennial Ryegrass
- Late maturity & excellent forage yield
- Very good forage quality
- Endophyte free
- Very good stress tolerance & persistence

PERSEUS
Festulolium (Ryegrass Type)
- Meadow Fescue x Italian Ryegrass
- Excellent forage yield in the seeding year
- Excellent forage quality
- Excellent disease resistance
- Excellent seasonal growth pattern
Grasses
Other Grasses

FIRKIN
Annual (Italian) Ryegrass
• Excellent forage quality, tetraploid variety
• Excellent forage yield in the seeding year
• Will not set seed in seeding year
• Excellent disease resistance
• Excellent seasonal growth pattern

CHIEF
Intermediate Wheatgrass
• Suitable for hay and pasture grass
• Grows well with alfalfa
• Very good forage yield
• Good winter hardiness
• Good drought tolerance

MATHILDE
Perennial Ryegrass
• Excellent forage quality, tetraploid variety
• Improved winter hardiness
• Improved forage yield
• Very dense growth habit
• Late maturity

BELLEVUE
Reed Canarygrass
• Excellent stress tolerance
• Low alkaloid content improved forage quality
• Very good forage yield
• Excellent winter hardiness
• Very good seasonal growth pattern
## Standard Forage Mixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mixture Name</th>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pasture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattlemans</td>
<td>40% Fleet Meadow Brome grass 15% Kirk Crested Wheatgrass 15% Carnival Tall Fescue 15% Swift Russian Wild Ryegrass 15% AC Grazeland Br Alfalfa</td>
<td>Ideal grassland pasture. Quick regrowth, good drought tolerance and season long growth. Built for beef!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockmans</td>
<td>35% Fleet Meadow Brome grass 20% ORCA Orchardgrass 20% Oxley II Cicer Milkvetch 10% Carnival Tall Fescue 10% HiPro Perennial Ryegrass 5% Richmond Timothy</td>
<td>Widely adaptable. A well-balanced mixture. Non-bloating Cicer Milkvetch utilized to increase quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PasturePro</td>
<td>30% Fleet Meadow Brome grass 20% AC Grazeland Br Alfalfa 15% HiPro Orchardgrass 10% Carnival Tall Fescue 10% HiPro Perennial Ryegrass 5% Richmond Timothy 10% Perseus Festulolium</td>
<td>Widely adaptable. Highest yielding pasture blend. Season long performance. Designed for maximum growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RangePro</td>
<td>50% Fleet Meadow Brome grass 5% Russian Wildrye 10% Fairway Crested Wheatgrass 10% ORCA Orchardgrass 10% Carnival Tall Fescue 5% Richmond Timothy 10% Perseus Festulolium</td>
<td>Long term pasture with no legume. Adapted to the drier areas of the prairies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SaltPro</td>
<td>10% Assalt ST Alfalfa 20% Tall Wheatgrass 15% Dahurian Wildrye 10% Norgold Sweet Clover 10% Russian Wildrye 20% Carlton Smooth Bromegrass 15% Carnival Tall Fescue</td>
<td>Formulated for salinity prone pastures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hay</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DairyPro</td>
<td>90% Vision Alfalfa 10% Richmond Timothy</td>
<td>Highest quality hay. Custom designed for dairy production needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HayPro T5</td>
<td>80% Vision Alfalfa 15% ORCA Orchardgrass 5% Richmond Timothy</td>
<td>Rapid establishment with great persistence. Very adaptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HayPro T10</td>
<td>60% WestStar Alfalfa Blend 30% AC Success Hybrid Bromegrass 10% Richmond Timothy</td>
<td>Highest yielding for regular rotations. Extremely adaptable with multiple disease resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HayPro Dry</td>
<td>30% PICKSEED 3006 Alfalfa 40% Carlton Smooth Bromegrass 30% Kirk Crested Wheatgrass</td>
<td>Well suited for dry sandy soils. Great for single-cut hay systems that require fall grazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HayGrave</td>
<td>60% AC Grazeland Br Alfalfa 30% AC Success Hybrid Bromegrass 10% ORCA Orchardgrass</td>
<td>Rapid regrowth and great quality. Use as multi-cut hay and still have extra to graze in the fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HayGrave Dry</td>
<td>50% AC Grazeland Br Alfalfa 10% Kirk Crested Wheatgrass 40% Fleet Meadow Brome grass</td>
<td>Obtains superior yield and quality in drier conditions without sacrificing bloat safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsemans</td>
<td>35% Fleet Meadow Brome grass 15% Richmond Timothy 20% HiPro Orchardgrass 20% Forage type Kentucky Bluegrass 10% Perennial Ryegrass</td>
<td>Well balanced for proper nutrition. Stands up well under heavy grazing. Excellent spring, summer and fall growth. Adaptable and suitable for all acreage ruminants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Cover Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>WINTER HARDY</th>
<th>DROUGHT TOLERANT</th>
<th>FIGHTS COMPACTION</th>
<th>NITROGEN SOURCE</th>
<th>NUTRIENT SCAVENGER</th>
<th>EROSION CONTROL</th>
<th>ORGANIC MATTER</th>
<th>WEED SUPPRESSION</th>
<th>BIO FUMIGANT</th>
<th>BEST TIME TO PLANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LW, SP, EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSU, LW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berseem Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LW, SP, EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Vetch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESP, LS-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SP, EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SP, LSU-EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SP, ESU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapper Radish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSU-EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braco Mustard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SP, LSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSU-EF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSU-F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E:** Early  **L:** Late  **SP:** Spring  **SU:** Summer  **F:** Fall  **W:** Winter

Lowest score of character  
Highest score of character  

---

20 | 2018/FORAGE GUIDE | 2018/FORAGE GUIDE | 21
Consider “cover crop” options

There are cover crops and then there are cover crops.

In establishing new forage stands for grazing cattle, producers have a couple of “cover crop” options to consider for the 2018 growing season.

Traditional oats or barley

Including either oats or barley in a seed mix to serve as a cover crop in the establishment year of a permanent grass or legume stand is perhaps the more traditional cover crop option.

“If looking to establish a permanent grass and/or legume pasture, oats or barley can be seeded at the same time providing some protection or “cover” for the perennial forages at a half rate so not overly competitive,” says Barry Yaremcio, beef specialist with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.

Along with providing protection for the new forage stand, the oats or barley can also be harvested as feed during the establishment year, generating an additional return on the investment.

“Cutting in early August gives the new stand about 45 days to recover and build root reserves before the end of the growing season,” says Yaremcio.

Mixes provide an option

However, in the last few years more producers are seeding a mix of anywhere from three to a dozen different species of grasses, brassicas and legumes in a blend to produce a diversified high-yielding annual forage stand that also enhances the soil profile. The blends are usually a combination of warm and cool season forages.

“Mixes can provide a high-yielding, high-quality annual forage for beef cattle,” says Karin Lindquist, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry forage specialist. “The forage stands can be used for pasture, silage and/or swathed in early fall to provide fall and winter grazing.

“One objective is to provide a diversified mix of forages and depending on growing season conditions, some will do well,” says Lindquist. “Some species will perform better under hot, dry conditions, while others grow well under cooler, higher-moisture conditions.”

The combination of fibrous and tap rooted species also has potential to enhance soil quality providing higher rates or organic matter and helping to loosen the soil profile, while legumes will fix nitrogen.
Quickroots

Benefits

- Improved availability of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium.
- Enhanced nutrient availability, which supports root and shoot growth.
- Increased yield potential.
- Performance in a variety of soil conditions and types.

How the technology works:

1. The biologicals Bacillus amyloliquefaciens and Trichoderma virens have the ability to release phosphate in the soil not readily available to the plant.
2. Improved phosphate availability can lead to expanded root volume, which enhances nitrogen and potassium uptake.
3. This ultimately can enable optimal plant growth and increased yield potential.

If you need more information or have questions about QuickRoots, contact your UFA Customer Account Manager (CAM)
DEKALB Hybrid Summaries

Gain an advantage from seed to feed. DEKALB® early season corn hybrids are bred for grain and tested for silage for consistent, strong performance. DEKALB brand corn is All Season Strong.

DKC23-21 Roundup Ready Corn 2®

- Heat Units: 2075
- Seedling Vigor: Very Good
- Root Strength: Very Good
- Stalk Strength: Very Good
- Plant Height: Medium
- Stay Green: Good
- Dry Down: Good
- Silage Yield: Very Good

Overall Comment: Has fast drydown and excellent test weight, making it a quality silage option in low heat unit areas. It is early maturing with very good harvest appearance and agronomics. Plant to target 30-32,000 plants per acre on rotated ground.

DKC23-17 VT2P RIB Complete

- Heat Units: 2075
- Seedling Vigor: Excellent
- Root Strength: Very Good
- Stalk Strength: Good
- Plant Height: Medium
- Stay Green: Good
- Dry Down: Good
- Silage Yield: Good

Overall Comment: An early flowering and early maturing hybrid that brings improved yield potential to its maturity zone. This VT Double Pro® RIB Complete® hybrid has excellent test weight and is a quality silage option in low heat unit areas.

DKC26-28 VT2P RIB Complete

- Heat Units: 2150
- Seedling Vigor: Good
- Root Strength: Good
- Stalk Strength: Good
- Plant Height: Medium-Tall
- Stay Green: Very Good
- Dry Down: Very Good
- Silage Yield: Very Good

Overall Comment: A medium-to-tall hybrid with a dual purpose fit in short season zones. This VT Double Pro® RIB Complete® hybrid has excellent emergence, early season vigour, and standability. It performs well across all soil types and in high yield environments.
## PRIDE Hybrid Summaries

### DKC27-54 Roundup Ready Corn 2®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling Vigor</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Medium-Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay Green</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Down</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Yield</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>A medium-to-tall hybrid with excellent early vigour and harvest appearance; it flowers late but will dry down to favour high test weight. It is an excellent dual purpose silage product in short season areas and performs very well at higher populations and across all soil types and yield environments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DKC27-55 VT2P RIB Complete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling Vigor</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Medium-Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay Green</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Down</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Yield</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>A medium-to-tall hybrid with excellent early vigour and harvest appearance; it flowers late but will dry down to favour high test weight. This VT Double Pro® RIB Complete® hybrid is an excellent dual purpose silage product in short season areas and performs very well at higher populations and across all soil types and yield environments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A4415G2 VT Double PRO® RIB Complete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Added Trait</td>
<td>RR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Vigour</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Yield</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>A high performance, multi-purpose grain, silage and grazing hybrid. Combines early maturity with good digestibility for high energy yield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hybrid Summaries

Pickseed recognizes that selecting the right hybrids with the right genetics and technology yields profitable results. That is why we offer many grain and silage hybrids that contain advanced corn traits that provide a broad spectrum of above and below ground insect and weed control while providing the grower with numerous herbicide spray options. We also offer conventional corn varieties as well as leafy varieties for growers requiring specific characteristics for smaller market segments. All these factors work to reduce a grower’s risk and increase the bottom line from the corn crop.

### A4705HM Roundup Ready Corn 2®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Vigor</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought Tolerance</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Crude Protein</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>Benchmark product for the silage, grazing and high moisture corn grower. Delivers unbeatable high energy, high quality sileage. Features slow drydown for a wide harvest window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A1047RR EDF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Vigor</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Very Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought Tolerance</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Crude Protein</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Yield</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>Premium choice for high moisture corn or silage, with big tall plants and girthy ears on a white cob. Features consistent heavy top-end tonnage. Effective digestible fibre hybrid with excellent yield and starch per acre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PS 2262 Roundup Ready Corn 2®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>2075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Vigour</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Medium-Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Medium-Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay Green</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Down</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Potential</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>VT DoublePro® RIB Complete™ technology version of PS 2262RR. Very good emergence and seedling vigour, best performance at higher populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 2263 VT Double PRO® RIB Complete</td>
<td>2420 Roundup Ready Corn 2® – NEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>Heat Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Vigour</td>
<td>Seeding Vigour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Root Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Tall</td>
<td>Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay Green</td>
<td>Stay Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Down</td>
<td>Dry Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Potential</td>
<td>Silage Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT DoublePro® RIB Complete™ technology version of PS 2262RR. Very good emergence and seedling vigour, best performance at higher populations.</td>
<td>Roundup Ready Corn 2® technology. Impressive dual purpose option. Flowers and black layers exceptionally early. Exhibits slow drydown due to flint kernal influence. Tall stature with staygreen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS 2320 Roundup Ready Corn 2®</th>
<th>PPS 2552 Roundup Ready Corn 2®</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat Units</td>
<td>Heat Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Vigour</td>
<td>Seeding Vigour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Strength</td>
<td>Root Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
<td>Stalk Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Height</td>
<td>Plant Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Medium Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay Green</td>
<td>Stay Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Down</td>
<td>Dry Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silage Potential</td>
<td>Silage Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
<td>Overall Comment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The Corn Heat Unit rating is a good guide to maturity,” says Schwarz. “But because of variability between different brands it is important for farmers to find out the numbers that apply to their region of Canada and for their planned end use.”

The CHU — a “variable” guide to maturity

Numbers don’t exactly tell the story when producers are comparing hybrid brands and selecting a corn variety based on labelled Corn Heat Unit (CHU) ratings.

As corn hybrid varieties are developed and registered, they are given a Relative Maturity (RM) rating and then assigned a CHU rating. But the CHU ratings can vary between companies — there are no industry standards.

Different seed companies handle things differently,” says Dieter Schwarz, market development manager for corn and soybeans at CANTERRA SEEDS. For example, a company may have a variety they give a 2350 CHU rating, while another company may have a variety with similar maturity and rate it at 2250 CHU.

It pays to ask questions.

Here are points to consider when looking at heat unit ratings:

• Some varieties may be equally suited for Eastern and Western Canadian growing conditions, although CHU ratings would vary between the two regions.
• Varieties might carry a CHU rating reflecting days to maturity to produce grain, but corn grown for silage or grazing ideally shouldn’t reach full maturity.
• Some hybrid varieties are most suitable for grain, others are dual purpose for grain and forage and still others are developed just for forage.
Seed the need!

Targeting a proper plant population is critical to optimizing yield in both silage and grazing corn.

While the recommendation varies depending on soil quality and fertility, producers should be aiming for between 28,000 and 38,000 plants per acre to achieve the greatest yield potential.

“About 60 per cent of yield comes from corn ears,” says Andrew Chisholm, agronomist with DEKALB. “So it’s important to target a plant population that is going to deliver the top yield.” With varied growing conditions across Alberta, silage yields, for example, can vary widely from seven up to 30 tonnes per acre.

Target Rates

Under drier conditions, or with poorer soils, or with lower fertility, producers might want to target a lower 28,000 to 32,000 plants per acre rate. However, with higher-quality soil and an expectation of optimum growing conditions, aim for the top end of 38,000 plants per acre.

“Seed as early as possible after risk of frost has passed, and along with uniform seed spacing, pay attention to uniform seeding depth,” says Chisholm. “Conventional air seeding equipment can be used, but you want that crop coming out of the ground as uniformly as possible,” he says. “Corn has its own psychology and all plants in a uniform stand will put the same resources into optimizing growth. However, with uneven germination, any plants that get more than three leaves behind neighbouring plants appear to slow down growth.”

A vacuum row planter is much more accurate in row spacing and seeding depth, providing the best chance to optimize yield.

Row spacing can vary, but for grazing corn and a wide 30 inch spacing, Chisholm cautioned against exceeding a 34,000 plants per acre seed rating. At that rate corn stalks will likely be thinner and with wider rows stalks will be more susceptible to being knocked over by cattle. With 12 to 20 inch row spacing, seeding rates can be on the higher side as the crop will stand better.
Protect yield – maintain vigour

Including a fungicide application in the crop protection package for silage and grazing corn can help to protect yield as well as the quality of the crop stand itself.

Alberta corn crops don't appear to be overwhelmed with common diseases yet, but with disease pressures mounting in other areas, and more corn acres seeded every year, the potential of yield losses is increasing.

Northern Corn Leaf Blight, for example, which has become an increasing concern in Eastern Canada, has also been identified in some of the north central and western tier states of the U.S. Leaf rust is a common concern, and corn can be a host of Fusarium pathogens which can pose a risk to a number of crops.

“In just the past three to four years in Eastern Canada we have seen a considerable increase in Northern Corn Leaf Blight which can have a significant impact on yield,” says Rob Miller, technical development manager with BASF. “Many of the hybrids have a natural tolerance but now we are seeing new strains of the disease which can affect high yielding varieties.”

Commonly in infected plants, yields are reduced by about five per cent. However, if crops are infected at vulnerable times, (e.g., at tasseling), yield losses can range as high as 15 to 20 per cent, says Miller.

A fungicide application at tassel can effectively control the disease. Silage crops treated with fungicide showed an average of one-half tonne increase in yield over untreated crops.

Fungicide applications have also been shown to improve overall crop health and vigour following hailstorms, he says. “Hail damage to leaves and stalks provides the entry point for disease. A fungicide treatment can prevent disease introduction and allow the crop to recover and keep growing.”

He says it is also important to protect the lower leaves of the corn plant from disease to improve standability. The top section of the plant from the ear to the tassel is responsible for 75 per cent of corn's yield potential. The leaves from the ear to the bottom of the corn plant contribute mostly to stalk strength. Protecting those lower leaves from disease helps to maintain stalk strength which is important in areas where winds can be strong to severe.”
Fueling Farmers

Delivering quality fuel, lubricants, tanks and filters to keep you on the road, in the fields and everywhere in between.

Maximizing Pastures

Means knowing your pasture
## Quick Reference Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Reclaim II</th>
<th>Restore II</th>
<th>Grazon XC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Packaging**

- **Reclaim II A**: 1.84kg, 2 x 6.8L
- **Reclaim II B**: A non-ionic surfactant such as Intake is required. Sold separately.
- **Restore II**: 2 x 9.71L jugs/case
- **Grazon XC**: 2x10L jugs/case

**Broadcast rate:**

- **Recommended minimum 20 gal/ ac total spray solution.**
  - **Reclaim A**: 93 g/ac
  - **Reclaim B**: 0.8L/ac
  - 0.2% v/v of surfactant = 200 ml/ac provided using 20 gal/ac water volume
  - **1 L/ac**
  - **Grazon XC**: Broadleaf weeds: 1.9L/ac, Trees: 2.5L/ac
  - **Grazon XC**: 1.8L/ac

**Acres/jug or case at broadcast rate**

- **Reclaim A**: 20 ac/case
- **Reclaim B**: 10 ac/jug or 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: Weed Rate: 5.2 ac/jug
- **Grazon XC**: Tree Rate: 4ac/jug
- **Grazon XC**: 5.6 ac/jug

**Backpack/Spot Application Rate**

- **Mixing in 10L water**: 2.3g of Reclaim II A; 17ml of Reclaim II B and 20 ml of surfactant.
- **Reclaim A**: 24ml
- **Restore II**: Weed rate: 67ml
- **Grazon XC**: Weed rate: 67ml

**Application Recommendation**

- **Reclaim A**: Thoroughly & uniformly wet the foliage, but not to the point of run-off.
- **Restore II**: Thoroughly & uniformly wet the foliage, but not to the point of run-off.
- **Grazon XC**: Apply to foliage until wet, up to the point of run-off.
- **Grazon XC**: Apply to foliage until wet, up to the point of run-off.

---

Always read and follow label instructions.

*™ Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company (“Dow”) or an affiliated company of Dow.*
Range & Pasture Products

The most effective control of the toughest weeds and shrubs in rangeland and permanent pasture, providing increased grass production and extended control. Recommended rate for extended weed and shrub control is 20 ac/case.

The cost effective choice for invasive weed control and increased grass production. Recommended rate for weed control is 20 ac/case.

Broad-spectrum control of undesirable pasture species. Recommended rate for weed control is 1.9 L/ac. For tree recommendations, please contact your local UFA Customer Account Manager (CAM).

Longest-lasting control of deep-rooted leafy spurge and toadflax. For rate recommendations, please contact your local UFA Customer Account Manager (CAM).

Broadcast & Spot Spraying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Broadcast Application</th>
<th>Spot Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 gal/ac water volume</td>
<td>Mixing in 10 L water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore II*</td>
<td>• 20 ac/case</td>
<td>• 24 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reclaim II*      | • 20 ac/case PLUS 0.2% v/v non-ionic surfactant | • 2.3g (1 tsp) Reclaim II A  
|                  |                       | • 17 ml Reclaim II B               |• 20 ml Surfactant |
| Grazon XC†       | • 1.9 L/ac for weed control | • 67 ml (i.e. 0.67% solution) |
| Tordon 2K†       | • 1.84 L/ac           | • 50 ml (i.e. 0.5% solution)          |

For Backpack/Spot Application:
* Thoroughly and uniformly wet the foliage, but not to the point of run-off.
† Apply to foliage until wet, up to the point of run-off. Maximum one application per year for all treatments.
Plant I.D. is key to pasture management

Know what’s out there and what should be out there.

That’s the starting point for producers managing tame or native pastures looking to control weeds and improve forage productivity. “It will take a bit of research,” says Kelly Cooley of CoolPro Solutions Environmental Consulting, based in Pincher Creek, “but knowing what plant species you want and don’t want growing in pastures is the first step in improved management.”

Do your research

Cooley says getting a handle on native range may be a bit more involved than a tame pasture, but notes there are plenty of resources to help producers.

“It’s first knowing what forage species mix should be out there and also knowing what you actually have now,” says Cooley. “Native pastures can be very diversified. Often when dealing with native pastures there is also some mix of tame species in there too.” That’s not necessarily a bad thing, but he says it depends on management and production objectives. Over the diversified geography of Alberta both desirable and undesirable plant species can vary widely from region to region.

Do some research and ask questions, he says. “Know what you’ve got growing out there, how those species respond to grazing pressure, and then you can develop a management strategy.”

While part of the research is about determining the desirable plant species, it is also important to identify the weed species on pastures. What mix of weed species are present and do you know their growth characteristics? Are they annual, or perennial or biennial weeds? Are they creeping, rooted or tap rooted? Identify any invasive weed species – species that aren’t native to your region or to Canada. They have no natural control agents such as grazing animals, competitive plants, disease or beneficial insects to stop their spread.

Cooley says there is a long list of invasive weeds in Alberta, again that can vary by region – leafy spurge, toadflax, tall buttercup, ox eye daisy, knapweed, downy and Japanese brome, to name a few. “Knowing the species and knowing their life cycle is critical to effective control,” says Cooley.

Proper range and pasture management techniques are important to prevent or help correct weed problems and encourage desirable plant species.

Know the proper livestock-stocking rate for your pasture to prevent over grazing. “Manage your higher disturbance areas,” says Cooley. “These are the high-traffic livestock areas around water and salt blocks or at feeding sites, for example – areas where cattle congregate, or frequently travel along (fence lines and gates) where the soil gets disturbed and it becomes an ideal seed bed for weeds to establish.”

Chemical and mechanical weed control measures can be important tools in the integrated weed management toolbox as well.
Invasive Weeds And Shrubs

Invasive plants can thrive and spread aggressively and can have the ability to reduce the quality and quantity of forage available, by making them less accessible or attractive to grazing animals and by competing with desirable range plants. Here are the top weeds in the prairies who watch out for them:

**Rate Recommendations for Best Results**

**Best Practices for Control**

### WEED Absinth Wormwood
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: 1 L/ac
  - **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at 1.9 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply** in the juvenile stage, when actively growing. Best timing: early to mid-June.
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Tall buttercup
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: 1 L/ac
  - **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at (1.9 L/ac) for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply anytime from early spring when rosettes are first emerging up to the later stages of flowering. Typically late May to mid-July.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Tansy
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at 1.9 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply from rosette to bolt.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Canada Thistle
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Grazon XC**: 1.9 L/ac
- **Restore II**: 1 L/ac
  - **Spray once all thistles have emerged, typically in mid-June to late July. For infestations that have been established for >2 years, either broadcast or spot applications may be required in subsequent years to manage the problem and to remove heavy infestations.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Hawkweed
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: 1 L/ac
  - **Apply when actively growing, prior to flowering.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED White Cockle
- **Reclaim II**: Control has been observed when applied at 20 ac/case for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply when actively growing and prior to flowering.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Wild caraway
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: Control has been observed when applied at 1 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply when actively growing, prior to flowering.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### WEED Oxeye Daisy
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Restore II**: 1 L/ac
  - **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at 1.9 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply when actively growing, prior to flowering.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### SHRUB Wild Rose
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
  - **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at 1.9 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
  - **Apply from rosette to bolt.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Reclaim II.**

### DEEP-ROOTED PERENNIAL Leafy Spurge
- **Tordon 22K**: Broadcast - 1.8L/acre; Spot spray 3.6L/ac where no more than 50% of an acre is treated.
  - **Grazon XC**: 1.9L/ac
  - **Apply when actively growing when in full flower, prior to seed set.**
  - **Grazon XC** will provide seasonal control of leafy spurge. Subsequent treatments may be required.
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Grazon XC.**

### DEEP-ROOTED PERENNIAL Yellow toadflax
- **Tordon 22K**: Broadcast - 1.8L/acre; Spot spray 3.6L/ac where no more than 50% of an acre is treated.
  - **Grazon XC**: 1.9 L/acre
  - **Apply to actively growing plants, after full leaf expansion. Typically June to mid-July.**
  - **Add a non-ionic surfactant such as Intake at 0.25% v/v to Grazon XC.**

### WEED Tansy
- **Reclaim II**: 20 ac/case
- **Grazon XC**: Control has been observed when applied at 1.9 L/ac for a wide variety of susceptible species.
Flexible. Convenient. Online.

Manage your business with UFA’s online management tools.

myUFA  CARDLINK

UFA.com | Accounts