

Grazing Tillage Radish®

Many farmers with livestock have used Tillage Radish® as part of their grazing program. It is preferred that a companion forage crop, such as oats, be included to better balance the ration. It is important to understand the dynamics of the 2 main reasons for using Tillage Radish in a grazing situation: **forage for the cattle** and **for compaction alleviation**.

Careful management is needed to not allow the cattle to graze in very wet conditions as that will negate the compaction benefits Tillage Radish has to offer. Also, the cattle cannot be allowed to graze the Tillage Radish to the point where they can't express their genetic potential of deep rooting (if that aspect is desired).

Tillage Radish has been proven to bring up many nutrients from deep in the soil profile that can greatly benefit the cattle's diet.



PLANTING TIPS FOR GRAZING

- Always mix a grass species with Tillage Radish planted at 4 lbs/acre
- Provides a high protein diet into early winter
- Allow the cattle to only graze off the top one-third in order for adequate re-growth

PLANTING TIPS FOR ESTABLISHED PASTURES

Tillage Radish seed needs a chance to get started in pastures, it is ideal to have the grass grazed low or cut low with adequate moisture prior to planting. Have the soil (N) content at least between 40-60 lbs. Seeding rate is 4 lbs/acre drilled. Broadcasting will only work if there is adequate seed to soil contact - use 6 lbs/acre.

The radish is very digestible and provides many nutrients. Having other species established provides a balanced diet.

- Tillage Radish 4 lbs/acre when direct drilling into pastureland
- Tillage Radish 6 lbs/acre when broadcast seeding into pastureland
- Follow soil test recommendations
- Nitrogen available between 40-60 lbs
- Allow 3-4 weeks before grazing
- Re-graze approximately on a monthly interval
- Graze no lower than 4" if you desire multiple grazing
- For best palatability, graze before it flowers