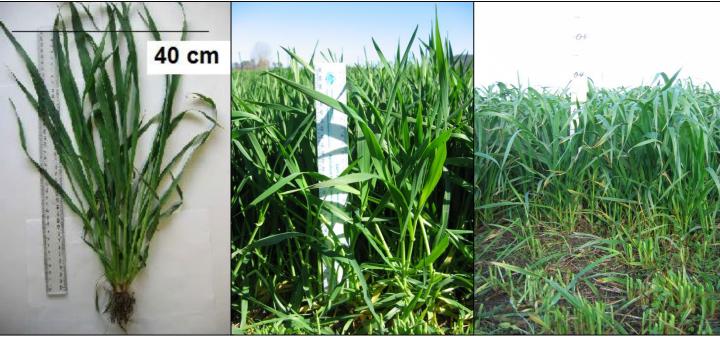


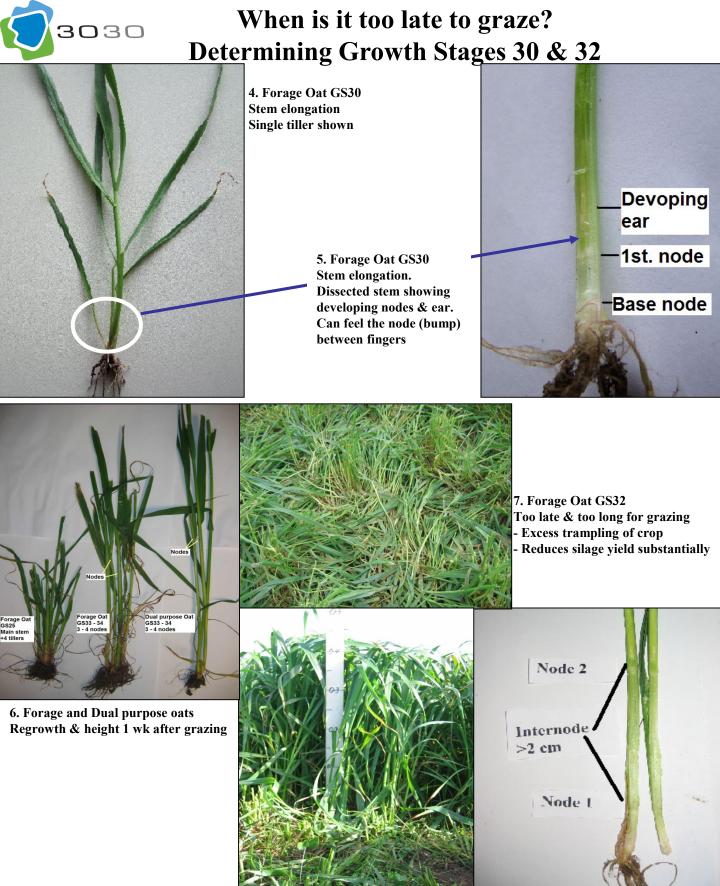
- •All cereals can be grazed at any time from early late tillering (GS22 GS28) (Figures 1, 2 & 3)
- •Grazing can start if plants pass the pinch test (twist & pull) & secondary roots have grown (~3 leaf stage)
- •DO NOT graze cereals while soil is very wet
- •Be wary of high nitrate levels. Do not graze with very hungry stock.
- •Graze down to 5 10 cm. Grazing lower is likely to reduce silage yields
- •Yields (utilisable) are about 1600 2300 kg DM/ha in normal growing seasons at mid late tillering
- •Sowing after early May can reduce grazing yields by $\sim 15 30\%$ less compared to Mar/April sowing
- •Nutritive value is equal to that of ryegrass (>11 ME, >20% CP, ~35 to 40% NDF)
- •Grazing once at/after stem elongation (GS30 32) will reduce silage yields by up to 50% (Figure 4 & 5)
- •To boost silage yield apply 50 70 kg nitrogen/ha after grazing, if needed
- •The longer that grazing is delayed, the higher the dry matter yield:-
 - BUT thicker the stems of older tillers and less palatable (Figure 6)
 - BUT greater the reduction in utilisation due to trampling during grazing (Figure 7)
 - AND later the crop maturity (\sim +10 14 days if grazed during late tillering)
- •Mowing + Wilting before Grazing to ensure an even crop after grazing is not necessary, unless too long
- •Graze cereal/ryegrass mixes at about mid-tillering (GS24 26) to avoid severe ryegrass shading
- •If cereal at or past stem elongation (GS30 GS32), mow/graze well above the top node (Figures 8 & 9)



1. Forage Oat GS26 1 main stem + 6 tillers Good height for grazing

2. Dual purpose Barley GS31 Good height for grazing (Approx. 25 – 30 cm) 3. Forage Oat GS25 Good height for grazing (Rear) Residual 8 – 10 cm (Front)

Further information: 1: DEPI Agnotes (Google Forage Cereals. 2: <u>www.project3030.com</u>.



8. Cereal plants GS32. Too long for grazing

9. Forage Oat GS32 2 nodes near bottom of stem

Further information: 1: DEPI Agnotes (Google Forage Cereals. 2: <u>www.project3030.com.au</u>