

Strategies for improving winter survival of legume crops

- **Damage caused to legume crops during the winter can have serious financial consequences for dairy farms. The decrease in yield is sometimes so extensive that you have to overseed the area or destroy the pasture. How can you improve the odds of avoiding this kind of situation?**

During the winter, forage plants may be subject to many stresses, including subfreezing temperatures without a sufficient snow cover, excess soil moisture, the presence of ice, and diseases. Among the future effects of climate change, experts anticipate a decrease in plant hardiness, a reduction of snow cover, and increased winter rainfall and freeze-thaw cycles. With these changes, legume survival

is expected to become increasingly difficult in the future. To help legumes survive the winter, many strategies are available.

CAREFULLY SELECT SEEDS

The probability of winter survival varies greatly depending on the forage species. That's why it is always important to select species that have demonstrated hardiness in our climate. The

cultivars of any given species do not all have the same tolerance for cold. The improved persistence of cultivars is possible thanks to genetic selection. Choosing cultivars with a better winter survival score helps to improve the resilience of our pastures.

According to the researchers, the presence of one or more grasses also improves the persistence of the legume stand. Mixed forage crops also demonstrate benefits over single type crops!

THE SOIL, YOUR ALLY

Throughout the pasture's productive life, the soil plays a crucial role in winter survival. First of all, well-drained soil will improve the plants' resistance to cold, reduce the degree of frost in the soil and prevent ice crust formation. Excess water must be avoided at any cost.

Soil fertility also plays a key role. Several studies have shown that potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) have a positive effect on legume resistance to cold. However, before you even think of fertilizing your soil, it is important to ensure that you have adequate pH. Fertilizing soil with a poor pH is a waste of money, because a non-optimal pH makes certain fertilizing elements less accessible by the plant. For pastures, a pH_{water} between 6.5 and 7.0 is recommended. Consult your agri-environmental fertilization plan (AEFP) to verify the quantity of lime and fertilizer to apply in your fields.

IMPORTANCE OF CUTTING MANAGEMENT

Cutting management is the factor that has the greatest impact on winter survival of legume crops. Intensive management reduces the capacity of legumes to accumulate reserves, which reduces their persistence. In addition, fall harvesting has a negative effect on legume persistence. It hinders the plants' accumulation of reserves, as well as reduces the capacity of the fields to retain snow, a very efficient insulator!

According to a recent study conducted in Québec, fall harvesting only generates a short-term benefit for



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Select species that have proven their ability to survive our winters.**
- **Choose a cultivar with good winter survival.**
- **Sow one or more legumes in combination with one or more grasses.**
- **Verify/improve soil drainage.**
- **Fertilize and lime your fields adequately; consult the AEFP.**
- **Give priority to mowing during the first bloom of alfalfa.**
- **Avoid mowing in the fall. If there are no other choices:**
 - Wait at least 50 days after the previous harvest.
 - Leave at least 10 cm (4 inches) of stubble.
- **Consider planting windbreak hedges to increase snow accumulation.**

pasture yield. Although this practice results in additional yield in the year it is adopted, it has no effect on the overall yield of a pasture that has been in production for the past four years. This is due to a yield decrease in the years after fall harvesting. Therefore, crops should only be mowed in the fall as a last resort. If it is absolutely necessary, you should leave at least 10 cm (4 inches) of stubble in order to capture a minimum amount of snow. You must also allow a minimum period of 50 days between the last summer harvest and the fall harvest. This will allow the legumes time to accumulate a minimum reserve to survive the winter.

Also always remember that over the pasture's total lifecycle, harvesting at first bloom without harvesting in the fall can maximize winter survival of alfalfa. This strategy also maximizes milk production per hectare, based on nutritional value and yield. ■

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Centralized Quota Sales System (SCVQ)

MARCH 2021

Fixed Price: \$24,000.00

	Number	kg of BF/day
Offers to sell		
Total	14	231.15
Eligible for allocation	14	231.15
Successful	14	231.15
Reserve		
Quantity purchased (-) / sold (+)		-0.09
Offers to buy		
Total	1,992	20,833.06
Eligible for allocation	1,992	20,833.06
Successful	1,992	231.06

Participation on a prorata basis in any unprocessed purchase offers of 1.03 kg of BF/day or higher.
After the sale, the balance of quantities available for regional priorities is 52.14 kg of BF/day for Gaspésie-Les Îles and 0.00 kg of BF/day for Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

ALLOCATION OF OFFERS TO SELL AND TO PURCHASE PER PRICE STRATUM

SALES				PURCHASES		
Number	kg of BF/day	Cumulation	Price offered \$/kg of BF/day	Number	kg of BF/day	Cumulation
< 24,000.00						
14	231.15	231.15	24,000.00 ceiling price	1,992	20,833.06	20,833.06

ALLOCATION TO BUYERS AND SELLERS

	Number	kg of BF/day	%
Buyers			
Startup Assistance Program	0	0.00	0.0
PRIORITY Holding of less than 12 kg of BF/day	1	1.00	0.4
Reimbursement of startup loans	23	2.30	1.0
Regional priority	3	7.20	3.1
Iteration (0.06 kg of BF/day)	1,987	119.22	51.6
Prorata (0.49%)	1,907	101.34	43.9
1.11% of the offers have been processed	231.06	100.0	
Sellers			
Seller who stopped producing 1 or more month ago	0	0.00	0.0
Offers partially processed in the previous month	0	0.00	0.0
Offers in the current month	14	231.15	100.0
100.00% of the offers have been processed	14	231.15	100.0

Quota prices in Canadian provinces FEBRUARY 2021

	\$/kg of BF/day		\$/kg of BF/day		\$/kg of BF/day
Nova Scotia	24,000 ceiling	Quebec	24,000 ceiling	Alberta	45,485
Prince Edward Island	24,000 ceiling	Ontario	24,000 ceiling	Saskatchewan	-
New Brunswick	24,000 ceiling	Manitoba	-	British Columbia	36,500