



Appin forage turnip was bred to provide multiple grazings and for fast, vigorous establishment with quick maturity (50 - 80 days). It is firmly anchored in the ground for minimum waste. Appin has a significantly higher proportion of leaf yield compared to other turnip varieties and is multi-crowned for improved re-growth potential. Its high leaf-to-bulb ratio results in a very leafy crop with high digestibility. The tops on Appin have tested as high as 30% CP with a RFV of over 340.

Many producers have grazed Appin 4-6 times per season by utilizing proper grazing and fertility management practices.

(Photo to right shows the multiple growing points and size of the Appin bulb 80-90 days after sowing date in central Illinois)

Applications:

- Supplement or extend grazing season Appin can be used to supplement or extend the grazing season when cool season pastures slow down.
- Sow with BMR Sorghum-Sudangrass/Pearl Millet Appin adds high quality forage to the summer diet. Appin re-grows along with the BMR Sorghum-Sudangrass and Pearl Millet for multiple grazings.
- Sow with cereal grains or annual ryegrass in the spring or late-summer- Appin provides excellent tonnage and high quality forage to this mix for multiple grazings. Appin works well following corn with rye, oats and annual ryegrass in late summer.
- Break Crop Appin can also be used as a break crop in order to convert older pastures to different species and newer varieties. An annual crop gives a bigger window to eliminate the old undesirable forage through the use of herbicides, tillage and competition of the brassica crop itself.

Seeding & Establishment:

- Summer to Fall Grazing: Plant in the spring as early as possible.
- Extended Grazing: Plant from mid August through late summer. (Including aerial application into corn.)



- Bred for Grazing
- High leaf yield
- Excellent re-growth potential
- Firmly anchored bulb for minimum wastage
- Club-root tolerant
- Good frost resistance

Best Uses

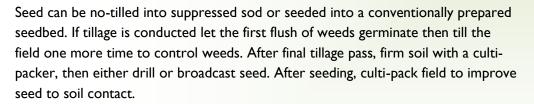
Grazing

Establishment

Seeding rate: 4-5 lbs/A

Depth: 1/4"





Fertility:

Follow soil test recommendations. Nitrogen: If not using manure, apply 50-60 lb/A nitrogen at seeding followed by an additional 20-50 lbs/A after each grazing.

Grazing Tips:

Turnip leaves have very high energy and low fiber. Protein content is determined mostly by nitrogen fertility. Nitrate testing is advised for high fertility scenarios.

- Do not graze below 3-4" if planning multiple grazings.
- Start by grazing only I to 2 hours per day. Slowly increase to a maximum intake over at least 7 to 10 days to allow rumen to adjust.
- Strip grazing utilizing back fencing is recommended for best results.
- Feed extra fiber during grazing and allow access to grass pasture.
- If planting after corn, sow in fields that had one pound or less of Atrazine applied in the spring.