Pasture Lease Agreement
Foreword

This publication outlines some of the important considerations of leasing privately owned land. **It should not be considered as either an interpretation or complete coverage of all the laws affecting land rental arrangements, nor the implications of the Income Tax Act.** The Government of Saskatchewan assumes no responsibility towards persons using it as such.

All land rental arrangements should be discussed with an Extension Agrologist or Farm Management Agrologist, accountant, tax consultant and your lawyer before they are signed. Revenue Canada will also provide information on tax implications.

Warning: Landowners who rent land to anyone other than a spouse or child may not qualify for the capital gain rollover, under the Income Tax Act, when the land is transferred to a child at a future date. Consult a lawyer, accountant or Farm Management Agrologist for specific information.

For more information on this publication contact your Extension Agrologist or Farm Management Agrologist at your nearest Rural Service Centre

or

Joe Novak, Provincial Specialist
Economics and Farm Management Section
Sustainable Production Branch
Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food
Phone: 306-787-6613
Email: jnovak@agr.gov.sk.ca

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Introduction

Leasing private pasture land is a common arrangement in Saskatchewan. A lease agreement is a legal document that sets out the terms of an agreement between a landlord and tenant. There are many items and conditions that need to be included as terms of an agreement. The landlord and tenant must carefully examine the terms and conditions to ensure that they are acceptable to both parties. This publication provides sample clauses for a pasture lease agreement. Also included are samples of various forms which may be needed as part of a lease agreement.

In most pasture lease arrangements, the landlord supplies the pasture land and the tenant supplies the livestock. The most common agreement is cash rental, where the tenant pays the landlord a fixed sum each year, and the tenant in turn receives all the income produced from the pasture (income from weight gain or offspring). The major contributions to this arrangement are the land and the cattle, but there are usually other costs such as fencing and taxes, and there may be other revenues such as government payments. A proper lease will determine in advance how all costs and income are to be treated.

Carrying Capacity

This publication is not intended to provide recommendations on rating carrying capacity or stocking rates. The tables in Appendix I, II and III are to be used as a guideline only. For more in-depth information on correct stocking rates and pasture carrying capacity, please refer to Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food publications dedicated to range assessment or contact your local Extension Agrologist or Rangeland Agrologist.

The standard of measurement for carrying capacity is the animal unit month. An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of feed consumed by one animal unit in one month. One animal is considered to be one mature cow which consumes about 27 pounds of forage per day. One animal unit is equal to one of the following:

- 1 mature cow (1000 lb.) with or without unweaned calf at side
- 2 weaned calves
- 1.25 yearling heifers or steers
- 0.75 bulls over 2 years old
- 0.7 horses (1000 lb.)
- 0.45 horses (1500 lb.)
- 8 weaned lambs, kids under 1 year old
- 5 ewes or does
- 4 rams or bucks
- 4 white-tail deer (160 lb.)
- 5 antelope (120 lb.)

Source: Managing Saskatchewan Rangeland, 1995 (Appendix I)

Two terms used with pasture leases are carrying capacity and stocking rate. Carrying capacity is the average number of grazing animals that can graze the forage year after year without damaging the vegetation or soil. Stocking rate is the actual number of animals or animal units on a specific range area or field for a specific period of time, usually a grazing season. Carrying capacity does not fluctuate yearly while stocking rate does fluctuate yearly in response to the amount of forage production based on climatic conditions.

Pasture productivity varies greatly depending upon range condition, type of vegetation, soil type and climatic conditions. Other important issues which directly relate to carrying capacity is herd distribution and what can be done to improve the distribution, water (both quality and distribution), fencing, salt and minerals. The landlord and tenant can also look at the option of fertilizing forages to increase productivity or improve herd distribution. The landlord and tenant also need to determine how they will deal with drought, if it arises.
Calculating Rental Rates

There are several methods which landlords and tenants can use to determine pasture rental rates. First, tenants and landlords need to determine the property’s carrying capacity. Complete Appendix II to determine the costs of both parties. Then rents can be based on one of the following:

1. per acre of pasture,
2. per head of livestock,
3. per AUM (per head per month of grazing),
4. income sharing based on predetermined shares,
   or
5. market approach.

1. Per Acre

This type of lease is based on landlord costs. It takes into consideration the landlord’s investment and costs. Landlords want to ensure that the pasture is not over-grazed while a tenant wants to get the maximum use from the available grass. These trade-offs are complicated by the fact that pasture capacities and the length of season vary greatly from year to year. It is suggested that leases of this type stipulate the maximum number of head of livestock and the dates when the stock are to be added or removed from the pasture. A longer term lease provides greater incentive for the tenant to practice responsible range management

The downside with this type of lease is that if drought affects production, the rent remains the same and forces the tenant to make a tough decision.

Example 1.1 - Per Acre

(Land cost + fence cost + water cost) x interest rate divided by acres = owner’s cost = rent
(See Appendix I on how to calculate landlord’s cost)

\[ \frac{1,731.00}{160ac} = 10.82/acre \]

2. Per Head

This type of lease has the advantage of compensating the pasture owner, based on the number of livestock brought to the pasture. The lease should stipulate the dates under which the livestock should be added or removed from the pasture. As a benefit over the per acre based rental, if drought reduces forage production, the rent can be adjusted because fewer animals grazed the land. This type of lease can be made to be more flexible from year to year. As such, it can provide a direct incentive to manage the resource properly.

Example 2.1 - Per Head

landlord’s cost divided by carrying capacity = rent per head

\[ \frac{10.82}{160ac} = 69.25/25 \text{ head/quarter} \]

3. Per AUM (per Head per Month)

This lease bases rents on the amount of grazing which is available annually, and because of this is very similar to a per head calculation. The advantage is that the AUM is a common measuring tool in stocking rates and easily converts between bulls, or 1500 lb cows or 1000 lb cows with calves. A per head calculation is not as flexible in that way. The number of AUMs is stipulated in the lease and the date of stocking and removal can be set by the
landlord each year. This can have the advantage to the owner of protecting the pasture condition by controlling the length of season. The rent can be based on the actual length and thus actual AUM utilized or can be pre-determined and fixed at five or six months. This means the rent can vary from year to year or can be fixed.

Example 3.1 - Per AUM

\[
\text{owner's cost/ac} = \frac{\text{rent/AUM}}{\text{AUMs/ac}}
\]

\[
\frac{10.82}{0.94 \text{ AUM/ac}} = \frac{11.51}{\text{AUM}}
\]

4. Income Sharing Based on Contributions

This methodology looks at the potential production that is generated off the land with the rent, then based on the value of the meat (pounds of gain) or animals produced (calf-share or steer-share). This type of lease is more complex to calculate, but is often viewed as a fair approach. There may also be situations where the pasture owner is interested in income-sharing for tax management reasons or wants to build up his own herd. It is also an arrangement where the landlord accepts some of the production risk.

In the following example, the annual pasture rent would be 13.6% of the value of the calves or animals produced. Rents can be based on forecasted projections of price and pounds of gain or can be based on actual production figures. In this case, rents would vary according to the pasture conditions and market returns which has distinct advantages for a tenant over some other options.

Example 4.1 – Based on estimated production

See the contributions worksheet in Appendix I. The number of calves is estimated, growth in pounds is estimated and valued (price per pound). The rent is paid as a percentage of the production (the percentage contributed by the landlord. In this case the landlord receives 13.6% of the production or:

24 calves x 375 lb. x $1.10 x 13.6% = $1,346.40

Example 4.2 – Based on actual production

(Value of livestock at the end of the season – value of livestock at the start of the season) x per cent share = rent (can be cash or share of live animals)

Sept. 15: 24 feeders x 900 lb. x $0.95 = $20,520

May 1: Minus 25 feeders x 600 lb. x $1.00 = $15,000

Rent = \((20,520 - 15,000) \times 13.6\%\) = $750.72

5. Market Approach

The market approach is based on what other pasture rental agreements are in the local community. Talking to neighbours and others who rent land, can provide valuable information to determine what is happening locally. Both parties need to work through the calculations to determine if the community standards are acceptable.

Another way to find out about the local market is to advertise and ‘call for tenders’ where the interested people, in writing, tell what they would offer. This ‘call for tenders’ method is more common among landlords who no longer live in the area and do not have a good sense of what local rents are.
Completing a Lease Agreement

1. Read this publication and study the sample clauses carefully to determine the impacts of each clause. Consult with your Extension Agrologist or Farm Management Agrologist, and your lawyer.

2. Calculate what you think is an equitable rent arrangement. Examples and worksheets are included to serve as guidelines in calculating the contributions of each party to the arrangement. Working through these worksheets with the tenant or landlord will help to ensure that an equitable rent arrangement is established.

3. The landlord or tenant should meet, if possible, to discuss the terms of a prospective lease, deciding which clauses are needed and deleting the ones which are not needed. Make changes where desired and have one party draft the prospective agreement.

4. Each party should then consult their own lawyer to determine final wording to meet the needs of both parties. Both parties sign the final copy in duplicate.

5. The landlord and lawyer should ensure that the requirements of The Homesteads Act are fulfilled. This Act requires that the landlord's non-owning spouse give written consent. A sample form, Consent of Non-Owning Spouse is provided. A homestead is any land(s) upon which the spouses have lived since their marriage in which the owning spouse has an equity interest. A person may have several homesteads.

The Act also requires that the non-owning spouse appear before a solicitor, notary public, Justice of the Peace, Registrar of Land Titles, local registrar of the Court of Queen's Bench or district court judge to have the Certificate of Acknowledgement completed. This is to ensure that the non-owning spouse understands his/her rights in the homestead and that he/she signs the lease agreement and Consent of Non-Owning Spouse of his/her own free will and consent and without any compulsion on the part of the owning spouse.

Complete the Affidavit of Landlord form if the landlord has no spouse, or if the land in the agreement has never been part of a homestead, or if the homestead rights of the landlord’s spouse were relinquished by an interspousal agreement or Court Order pursuant to The Matrimonial Property Act.

6. It is good practice to have the witness complete an Affidavit of Execution that confirms both parties completed the agreement.

7. If required now, or when needed in the future, the tenant and landlord can complete a Consent to Make Major Improvements form prior to making any major improvements. It should be clearly outlined what buildings or improvements are to be made, who will pay the cost of materials and how the tenant will be compensated for his labour or any costs which he may incur. Attach one copy of the form to each copy of the lease agreement.

8. A tenant may wish to ensure the agreement remains in effect if the land is sold to another party. To do this, the tenant can file a caveat with the appropriate Registrar of Land Titles. Land Titles offices are located at Battleford, Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current and Yorkton. The Land Titles Office can help with submitting the correct documentation to file the caveat.

9. If the lease contains a renewal clause, the landlord and tenant can utilize the Lease Renewal form, the Consent of Non-Owning Spouse form or Affidavit of Landlord form, and the Affidavit of Execution form to renew the lease agreement. All clauses in the lease
agreement should be reviewed and adjusted as required. A caveat would have to be re-filed for the new lease.

10. The Withdrawal and Discharge of Caveat form is used to remove a caveat from the certificate of title.

**Other Issues**

Liability protection for both the landlord and tenant is becoming an important issue. Failure by a tenant to adhere to some environmental law could impact both parties. A landlord should address these issues in the lease. An example of this is the issue of manure management. In the agreement, a clause dealing with manure management should refer to soil test recommendations as the measuring tool as well as protecting against nutrient loading. In all cases, the amount of manure, fertilizer or soil amendments should be restricted so that overloading does not occur.

Another issue is smoke from burning of grass or forages. If this smoke causes an accident on a roadway, those responsible for the fire may be held liable, including a landlord. The issue is to try to take steps to protect against legal actions caused by one of the parties. As stated many times in this publication, consultation with a lawyer is recommended.

Coping with drought and/or overgrazing is another area that a landlord may wish to have the flexibility to exercise some control. Overgrazing can result in permanent damage to the forage stand and in turn reduce future rentals or sale value.
Sample Pasture Lease Agreement

This lease made in duplicate the _____________________ day of __________________ AD 19_____

Between

________________________________________ of ________________________________________

(Landlord’s Name)                                                                    (Address)

in the Province of Saskatchewan hereinafter called the "landlord" being the registered owner or the

purchaser under an Agreement for Sale of Land described below.

- and -

________________________________________ of ________________________________________

(Tenant’s Name)                                                                         (Address)

in the Province of Saskatchewan hereinafter called the “tenant.”

1. **Witness that in consideration of the rents**, covenants, promises and agreements contained in this

lease on the part of the tenant to be paid, observed and performed, the landlord does hereby lease to the

tenant the following farm lands and premises situated in the Province of Saskatchewan, that is to say:

Land (legal description):

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

hereinafter called “the land.”

Together with the following portable buildings, namely:

Portable Buildings:

__________________________________________________________________________________

Excepting and reserving unto the landlord the following lands and buildings, namely:

Lands Reserved:

__________________________________________________________________________________

Buildings Reserved:
2. **Term**

This lease shall continue in force on the said land and premises for and during the term of __________ years from the __________ day of __________ AD 19___ to the __________ day of __________ AD 19_____.

Any overholding by the tenant shall be considered a trespass.

3. **Rental**

Cash rental of $__________________ for use of the said land during the term of this lease, to be paid on or before ________________________________ each year.

(Date)

- or -

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

4. **Saskatchewan Laws Apply**

The contents of this agreement shall for all purposes be construed according to the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan and any cause of action arising hereunder shall be entered and tried in the judicial centre serving the area of Saskatchewan in which the land of this agreement is located.

5. **Landlord and Tenant Definitions**

The terms "landlord" and "tenant" shall include their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns in the singular or plural number and feminine or masculine gender when the context or the parties so require and all the covenants shall be construed as being joint and several.

6. **Resource Protection**

The tenant shall:

a) raise livestock and control weeds and insects on the land in a sustainable manner;

b) use pesticides in accordance with labelled directions.

The tenant shall not:

a) allow overgrazing of any of the land that is in grass or forages;

b) overload nutrient levels on the land or adjacent water bodies;

c) allow pesticide to drift on to non target lands, including adjacent lands and waterways;

d) accumulate, permit or allow the accumulation of any waste material, debris, refuse or garbage; and allow any site contamination such as, but not limited to, chemicals, oil spills, hydro carbons or any other waste materials on the land or adjacent water bodies.
7. **Use of the Land**

The tenant will use the lands and premises for the purpose of pasturing of livestock or forage production, and the tenant shall not, without the written consent of the landlord:

a) sublet, or assign this lease, or any part thereof, or any interest therein without obtaining the written consent of the landlord to the sublease or assignment;

b) change the natural course of any waterways on the said land;

c) cut down trees growing upon the land, nor will he permit any other person to do so;

d) allow the entry of any persons for the purpose of outfitting, eco-tourism, picking of berries or flowers or any such plant materials;

e) remove any sand, gravel, clay, stone or other such substances existing on, or under the surface of said land.

f) bring into cultivation any new lands.

8. **Insurance**

Insurance on all leased buildings in this agreement shall be the responsibility of the landlord.

9. **Compensation for Oil and Gas, Utilities, Roads, and Rights-of-Way**

Compensation for reasons such as, but not limited to, property damage and inconvenience from oil and gas exploration, pipeline development, power and telephone line installations, or road construction, shall accrue to the party that has suffered the loss. The landlord will have the final say on who has suffered the loss except as follows:

a) where the compensation is for damage to the forage production, where the carrying capacity is reduced, compensation will be paid to the tenant.

b) where the compensation is for work completed by the tenant such as, but not limited to, fence re-construction, grass reseeding or top soil levelling, the compensation will be paid to the tenant.

c) where the compensation is for the creation of a nuisance situation such as, but not limited to, gates being left open, dust or noise, the compensation will be paid to the tenant.

d) where the compensation is for a decrease in the land’s value such as, but not limited to, loss of acres from the development, severing a parcel of land or top soil disturbance, the payment shall be made to the landlord.

- or -

Compensation for reasons such as, but not limited to, property damage and inconvenience from oil and gas exploration, pipeline development, power and telephone line installations, or road construction, shall accrue to the landlord.

- or -

Compensation for reasons such as, but not limited to, property damage and inconvenience from oil and gas exploration, pipeline development, power and telephone line installations or road construction, the landlord and tenant shall, by mutual agreement, determine which party is to receive the compensation. If mutual agreement cannot be reached, it shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with *The Arbitration Act*. 


10. **Taxes**

The cost of all municipal and school taxes on the land included in this lease shall be paid by the landlord.

11. **Improvements**

The tenant shall not make major improvements, other than what is considered normal repair and maintenance, to the leased land or any other assets identified in this agreement without written permission of the landlord. Major improvements, which without restricting the generality of the term, shall include water development, erosion control, fencing and building construction, clearing, breaking, and seeding to pasture and hayland. Such consent shall be attached to and form part of the lease agreement. The amount of compensation shall be an amount agreed upon by the landlord and tenant.

Title to all improvements shall vest in the landlord and no improvements shall be sold, removed, disposed of or encumbered without the written consent of the landlord.

12. **Repair of Buildings, Fences and Improvements**

Responsibility for normal maintenance and repair to buildings, fences and improvements shall be as follows:

Tenant's Responsibility (list items):
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

Landlord's Responsibility (list items):
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

13. The tenant shall protect the said land and indemnify the landlord in regard to any and all liens and charges by reason of or in any way accruing from the construction of any building or the making of any improvements thereon done by or on behalf of the tenant.

14. The tenant shall indemnify and save harmless the landlord against all claims, liabilities, demands, damages or rights or causes of action whatever made or asserted by anyone arising out of or incidental to this indenture or use or occupancy of the said lands and premises.

15. That if the term hereby granted or any of the goods and chattels of the tenant or his assigns shall be at any time seized or taken in execution or in attachment by any creditors of the tenant or his assigns, or if the tenant or his assigns shall make any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or becoming bankrupt or insolvent, shall take the benefit of any Act that may be in force for bankrupt or insolvent debtors, or if any writ of execution shall issue against the goods and chattels of the tenant or his assigns, the then
current year’s rent shall immediately become due and payable, and the said term shall immediately become forfeited and void at the option of the landlord.

16. That if the rent reserved or any part thereof be in arrears whether such rent has been demanded or not, or if there be default, breach or non-observance by the tenant at any time or times of any covenant, proviso, condition or reservation herein contained, which on the part of the tenant ought to be observed or performed, whether such covenant be positive or negative, or if there by any seizure or forfeiture of the said term for any of the causes herein specified, then the landlord or his agents may enter upon the said lands and premises and thereafter have, possess and enjoy them as if his indenture had not been made, and no acceptance of rent subsequent to any breach or default other than non-payment of rent nor any condoning, excusing or overlooking by the landlord on previous occasions of breach or defaults similar to that for which re-entry is made shall be taken to operate as a waiver of this condition, nor in any way defeat or affect the rights of the landlord herein.

17. The tenant shall at the expiration of the said term or other sooner determination of this lease peaceably and quietly leave, surrender and yield up onto the landlord the said lands and premises in good and sufficient repair, reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire, lightning and tempest only excepted.

18. If the tenant fulfils the terms and conditions of this agreement, the tenant shall and may peaceably possess and enjoy the said land for the said term, without any interruption or disturbance from the landlord or any representative of the landlord.

19. The landlord or a representative of the landlord has the right at all reasonable times to attend and inspect the said property. The landlord reserves the right of entry and exit over and upon the land in this agreement to use any land and buildings expressly excluded from this agreement.

20. If either party shall fail in any respect to carry out any of the provisions of this lease agreement, the other may have the same done, and the costs shall be paid by the party failing to carry out the said provisions.

21. **Renewal**

The term of this lease may be extended by mutual agreement between the landlord and tenant for a further period upon the same terms and conditions as contained herein, except as otherwise agreed in writing by the parties executing a renewal statement.

22. **Arbitration**

The landlord and tenant may by mutual agreement submit any disagreement, which may arise with respect to the terms and conditions of this lease, to arbitration in accordance with *The Arbitration Act*. 
23. **Termination**

The landlord and tenant may mutually agree to terminate this lease at any time.

I, ___________________________________________ do hereby accept this lease of the above described land to be held by me as tenant, and subject to the conditions, restrictions and covenants above set forth.

In Witness whereof the parties have set their hands and seals this _________________________ day of _________________________ AD 19________. 

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF:  
_____________________________________  
As to the execution by landlord  
(Signature of Landlord)  
AND IN THE PRESENCE OF:  
_____________________________________  
As to the execution by tenant  
(Signature of Tenant)
Consent of Non-Owning Spouse

I, _______________________________, non-owning spouse of _______________________________.

(Landlord's Spouse) (Landlord's Name)

consent to the attached disposition. I declare that I have signed this consent for the purpose of
relinquishing all my homestead rights in the property described in the above/attached disposition in
favour of _____________________________ to the extent necessary to give effect to this lease.

(Tenant's Name)

______________________________
Signature of Non-Owning Spouse

Certificate of Acknowledgement

I, _________________________________________, ______________________________________,

(indicate capacity)

certify that I have examined ______________________________________, non-owning spouse of

(Landlord's Spouse)

______________________________________, the owning spouse, in the above/attached lease

(Landlord's Name)

separate and apart from the owning spouse. The non-owning spouse acknowledged to me that he or she:

(a) signed the consent to the disposition of his or her own free will and consent and without any

compulsion on the part of the owning spouse; and

(b) understands his or her rights in the homestead.

I further certify that I have not, nor has my employer, partner or clerk, prepared the above/attached
lease and that I am not, nor is my employer, partner or clerk, otherwise interested in the transaction
involved.

__________________________________
Signature

(Lawyer, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Registrar of Land Titles Office,)
Local Registrar of the Court of Queen's Bench

Affidavit of Landlord

I, __________________________________ of ___________________________________________, in the Province of Saskatchewan, make oath and say that:

1. I am the landlord.

2. My spouse and I have not occupied the land described in this disposition as our homestead at any time during our marriage.

   - or -

2. I have no spouse.

   - or -

2. My spouse is a registered owner of the land that is the subject matter of this disposition and a co-signator of this disposition.

   - or -

2. My spouse and I have entered into an interspousal agreement pursuant to The Matrimonial Property Act in which my spouse has specifically released all his or her homestead rights in the land that is the subject matter of this disposition.

   - or -

2. An order has been made by Her Majesty’s Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan/Unified Family Court pursuant to The Matrimonial Property Act declaring that my spouse has no homestead rights in the land that is the subject matter of this disposition and (the order has not been appealed and the time for appealing has expired) or (all appeals from the order have been disposed of or discontinued).

   - or -

2. My spouse is the landlord named in this disposition.

Sworn before me at _________________________ )
in the Province of __________________________ )
this _________ day of ________________, 19____. )

) )

) )

) )

(A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Saskatchewan. My Commission )

(Signature of Landlord)
Affidavit of Execution

To Wit:

I, ____________________________________ of _________________________________________, in the Province of Saskatchewan, make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and did see ______________________________________ and _____________________________________ named in the within instrument who are personally known to me to be the persons named therein, duly sign and execute the same for the purposes named therein.

2. That the same was executed at the ________________________ of ____________________, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and I am the subscribing witness thereto.

3. That I know the said landlord and tenant and they are in my belief of the full age of eighteen years.

Sworn before me at _________________________ in the Province of __________________________ this __________ day of ______________, 19____.  

(A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Saskatchewan. My Commission expires ________________, 19__).
Consent to Make Major Improvements

Re: Land Lease Agreement between ___________________________ and ___________________________

(Landlord's Name)  (Tenant's Name)

on the following farm land and premises:

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

from _________ day of _____________ AD 19___ to _________ day of _____________ AD 19___.

I, _____________________________ do hereby authorize

(Landlord's Name)  (Tenant's Name)

___________________________ to make the following

major improvements on the said land which shall become part thereof and vest in the landlord at the expiry or termination of the lease:

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

In so doing, the landlord will pay the tenant the following compensation for the improvements made:

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

(Date)

(Witness)  (Signature of Landlord)

(Witness)  (Signature of Tenant)
Lease Renewal

We, __________________________________ of __________________________________ and
(Landlord's Name) (Address)
______________________________________ of __________________________________,
(Tenant's Name) (Address)

being parties to a land lease agreement for the term of _______ years from ________________ day of
_________________ AD 19______ to the ________________ day of ______________ AD 19______
on the following farm land and premises:
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
do hereby extend the term of the said agreement for the space of _________ years from ____________
day of _______________ AD 19______ to the ______________ day of _____________ AD 19_____
according to the terms and conditions outlined in the said agreement unless specified differently,
that is to say:
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

I, ____________________________________, of ________________________________________,
(Tenant's Name) (Address)
do hereby accept this lease of the above described land, to be held by me as tenant, and subject to the
conditions, restrictions and covenants set forth above.

In witness whereof the parties have set their hands and seals this _____ day of _________ AD 19___.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

_____________________________________ ) __________________________________
As to the execution by landlord ) (Signature of Landlord)

AND IN THE PRESENCE OF:

_____________________________________ ) _________________________ _________
As to the execution by tenant ) (Signature of Tenant)
Caveat

To the Registrar of the _____________________________ Land Registration District.

Take notice that I, _____________________________ of __________________________ claiming a 
(Tenant's Name)
leasehold interest as tenant under a lease agreement between ________________________________ 
(Landlord's Name)
and _________________________________ on the following property (description):
(Tenant's Name)

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

from _______ day of ____________ AD 19___ to the _________day of ______________ AD 19___ 
forbid the registration of any transfer or other instrument affecting such land or the granting of a 
certificate of title hereto except subject to the claim herein set forth.

My address in Saskatchewan is:

_____________________________________________________________

Dated this ____ day of _____________ AD 19______.

_________________________________________ ) _______________________________
(Signature of Tenant)

I, the above named _____________________________ of ______________________________
(Tenant's Name) (Address)

make oath and say:

1. That the allegations in the above Caveat are true in substance and in fact, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

2. That the claim mentioned in the above Caveat is not, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief founded upon a writing or a written order, contract or agreement for the purpose of delivery of any chattel or chattels within the prohibition contained in Section 151 of The Land Titles Act.

Sworn before me at _____________________________ )
in the Province of _____________________________ )
this ________ day of ____________, 19___. )
) }
) }
) )
) )
) )
) )
) )
) )
) )
) )

_________________________________________ ) _______________________________
Withdrawal and Discharge of Caveat

To the Registrar of the ________________________________ Land Registration District.

I, _______________________________ of ________________________________________________,
(Tenant's Name)                                      (Address)
do acknowledge that __________________________________ have no further interest under
(Tenant’s Name)
the Caveat made by _________________________________________ claiming a leasehold interest as
tenant in (land description):
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
which Caveat bears the date of the ________________ day of _____________________ AD 19___
and was registered in the Land Titles Office for the ________________________________
Land Registration District on the ________________ day of _____________________ AD 19___.
Caveat Number ______________, and that such Caveat is hereby withdrawn and discharged. In
witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ________________ day of
_______________ AD 19__.

Signed by the above named in the presence of )

)                                          )

)                                          )

)                                          )

)                                          )

)                                          )

)                                          )

(Witness) )                                          (Signature of Tenant)
Appendix I: Contributions Worksheet

Tenant’s Costs per Animal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Benchmark Farm</th>
<th>Your Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For 25 Cows</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>$2851.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary &amp; Medicine</td>
<td>611.25</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding</td>
<td>703.50</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herd Replacement</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Loss</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>584.25</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, Lube &amp; Repairs</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure Removal</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility &amp; Fence</td>
<td>246.25</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Operating</strong></td>
<td>7821.25</td>
<td>312.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Interest</td>
<td>391.06</td>
<td>15.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Operating</strong></td>
<td>8212.31</td>
<td>328.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>392.25</td>
<td>15.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>359.25</td>
<td>14.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>274.50</td>
<td>10.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>177.75</td>
<td>7.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Herd</td>
<td>1575.00</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Costs</strong></td>
<td>2778.75</td>
<td>111.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Costs</strong></td>
<td>$10991.00</td>
<td>$439.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cow-calf Enterprise Financial Targets for Farm Managers, for information on how these numbers were derived, see this publication.

The above figures were developed for a 160 acre parcel, carrying capacity is assumed to be 25 head for six months (total 150 AUM or 0.94 AUM/ac.).
The above figures were developed for a 160 acre parcel, fenced on all four sides with one dugout. The land was valued at $20,000 with taxes set at $1.25/acre.

### Fence Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Benchmark Farm</th>
<th>Your Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cost</td>
<td>$2000/mile</td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvage value</td>
<td>500/mile</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of use</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$75/mile</td>
<td>$100/dugout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cost</td>
<td>$2000/mile</td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvage value</td>
<td>500/mile</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$88/mile</td>
<td>$105/dugout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total fence costs = 2 miles at $163/mile = $326**

### Water Development Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Benchmark Farm</th>
<th>Your Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvage value</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of use</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$100/dugout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvage value</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$105/dugout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total water costs = $205/dugout**

### Land Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Benchmark Farm</th>
<th>Your Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of land</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment rate</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment cost</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>1200.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the contributions approach, the final outcome of this example is that the tenant contributes $439.64/cow or 86.4%; the landlord contributes $69.24/cow or 13.6%.
APPENDIX II: Stocking Rate Guide for Native Pastures

Table 1. Recommended Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for the Dry Areas in the Brown Soil Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Sites</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Range Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayey</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune Sand</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline Upland</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelly</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lowland</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Recommended Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for the Moist Areas in the Brown Soil Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Sites</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Range Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayey</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune Sand</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline Upland</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelly</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lowland</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Recommended Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for the Nonwooded Areas in the Dark Brown Soil Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Sites</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Range Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayey</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune Sand</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline Upland</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelly</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lowland</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Recommended Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for the Nonwooded Areas in the Black Soil Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Sites</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Range Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayey</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dune Sand</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline Upland</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelly</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lowland</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Recommended Stocking Rates* (AUM/acre) for Wooded Areas
Table 6. Suggested Reduction in Cattle Carrying Capacity
According to Percentage Slope

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Slope</th>
<th>% Reduction in Carrying Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10</td>
<td>No Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 60</td>
<td>100                            (Ungrazable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Suggested Reduction in Cattle Carrying Capacity
According to Distance From Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from Water (km)</th>
<th>% Reduction in Carrying Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 1,5</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,5 - 3</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 3</td>
<td>100                            (Ungrazable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rates are for stands in satisfactory conditions.
N/A: Not applicable, see the previous two tables.
---- No data or sites are not common

### APPENDIX III: Stocking Rate Guide for Seeded Pastures

#### SEEDED PASTURE CONDITION CLASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>STOCKING RATE</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Excellent | 133% of good pasture | 1. 95% of the production coming from desirable species.  
2. Less than 5% of the total production coming from weeds or undesirable plants.  
3. Less than 1% exposed soil and more than 95% litter cover. |
| Good      | 100% of good pasture | 1. 75-94% of the production coming from desirable species.  
2. Less than 10% of the production coming from weeds or undesirable plants.  
3. Less than 5% exposed soil and over 95% litter cover. |
| Fair      | 67% of good pasture | 1. 51-74% of the production coming from desirable species.  
2. 25% or more of the total production coming from weeds or undesirable plants.  
3. Less than 5% exposed soil and greater than 75% litter cover. |
| Poor      | 33% of good pasture | 1. Less than 50% of the production coming from desirable species.  
2. 50% or more of the total production coming from weeds or undesirable plants.  
3. Exposed soil and a lack of litter is a management concern.  
4. Should be cultivated and reseeded to desirable grasses and legumes. |

*Above table was adapted from G. Ehlert, Alberta Agriculture, 1990.*

#### Initial Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for Crested Wheat Grass in Good Condition

| Soil Zone           | Soil Texture     | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Stand Age in Years  |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 1–3                 |                  | 0.9   | 0.7              | 0.6   | 0.5              | 0.4   |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 4-6                 |                  | 1.4   | 1.1              | 1.2   | 0.9              | 0.6   |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 7+                  |                  | 1.8   | 1.4              | 0.9   | 1.6              | 1.2   | 0.8              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |

#### Initial Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for Alti Wildrye Grass in Good Condition

| Soil Zone           | Soil Texture     | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Stand Age in Years  |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 1–3                 |                  | 0.7   | 0.5              | 0.6   | 0.4              | 0.3   |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 4-6                 |                  | 1.4   | 1.1              | 1.2   | 0.9              | 0.6   |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 7+                  |                  | 1.0   | 0.8              | 1.2   | 1.0              | 0.8   | 0.7              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |

#### Initial Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for Smooth-Brome Grass in Good Condition

| Soil Zone           | Soil Texture     | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Stand Age in Years  |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 1–3                 |                  | 0.6   | 0.5              | 0.3   | 0.5              | 0.4   | 0.3              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 4-6                 |                  | 1.4   | 1.0              | 0.7   | 1.2              | 0.9   | 0.6              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 7+                  |                  | 1.6   | 1.2              | 0.8   | 1.5              | 1.1   | 0.7              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |

#### Initial Stocking Rates (AUM/acre) for Russion Wild Rye Grass in Good Condition

| Soil Zone           | Soil Texture     | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light | Medium and Heavy | Light |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|
| Stand Age in Years  |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 1–3                 |                  | 0.8   | 0.6              | 0.5   | 0.7              | 0.5   | 0.3              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 4-6                 |                  | 1.0   | 0.7              | 0.5   | 0.9              | 0.6   | 0.4              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |
| 7+                  |                  | 0.8   | 0.6              | 0.4   | 0.7              | 0.6   | 0.4              |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |       |                  |

*Above tables by Michel Tremblay, Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food and Brant Kirychuk, PFRA. For more information see Farmfact titled Initial Stocking Rate Recommendations for Seeded Forages in Saskatchewan*