

Alfalfa has started growing extraordinarily early this year. The amount spring growth is unusual when we are still having some freezing nights and has caused many management questions among farmers.

Alfalfa is tolerant of cold temperatures. To make the best management decision we must understand the growth and biology of alfalfa. A few alfalfa growth principles in mind:

- 1) Temperatures in the 25 to 30° F range may cause some leaf deformation for those leaves in early development stages but earlier and later leaves will not be affected.
- 2) Night time temperatures must fall to **24°F or lower for four or more hours** to freeze alfalfa topgrowth. This means that temperatures at freezing or just below (28 to 32° F) will not damage the alfalfa. In fact, we can actually have snow with no damage to growing alfalfa.
- 3) The only way to tell if alfalfa is damaged from a cold night is to **wait 2 to 4 days to determine if the leaves are wilted or blackened**. Unless this damage is present there is no frost injury. Damage will occur mainly to the top of the growth since that is most exposed to the cold temperatures.
 - a. If leaf edges only are blackened or show signs of 'burn', damage is minimal with little to no yield loss and nothing should be done.
 - b. If only a few entire leaves are damaged but not the bud, yield loss will be minimal and nothing should be done.
 - c. If the entire stem top (some leaves and bud) is wilted and turns brown, then the growing point (bud) has been killed by frost and that stem will not grow any further except from axillary shoots that develop may develop at leaf junctures on the stem. The plant has not been killed and new growth will occur from developing crown buds. When entire tops are frosted significant yield loss will occur.
 - i. **If the growth of frozen stems is too short to justify harvest, do nothing** and new shoots will develop from crown and axillary buds. Yield will be reduced and harvest will be delayed while the new shoots develop.
 - ii. **If the growth of frozen stems is sufficiently tall to be economic to harvest (14 inches or more), do so.** There is no toxin in the frozen topgrowth and it will provide good high quality forage. Mow immediately and harvest as normal. Regrowth will be slow and some total season yield loss will occur. After harvest ensure that soil fertility is adequate for good growth. Letting the next cutting grow to first flower will improve stand condition.

The early spring has allowed extraordinarily early alfalfa growth and, in the absence of frost damage, most farmers should be prepared to harvest dairy quality haylage before the end of April. The recommendation is to cut by height using a forage quality stick for high quality forage.