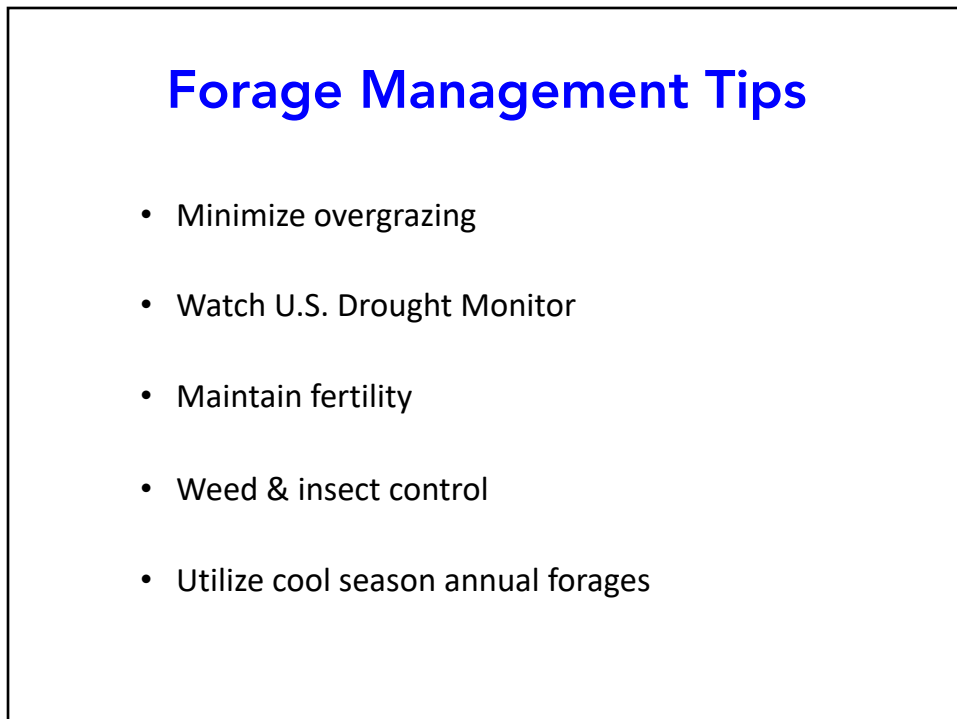




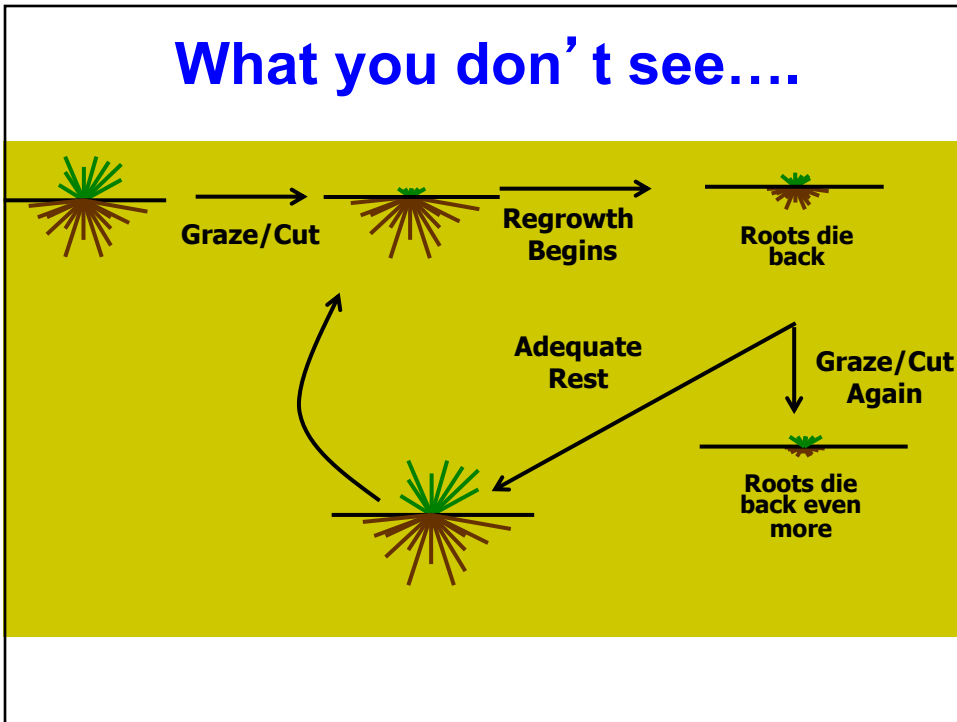
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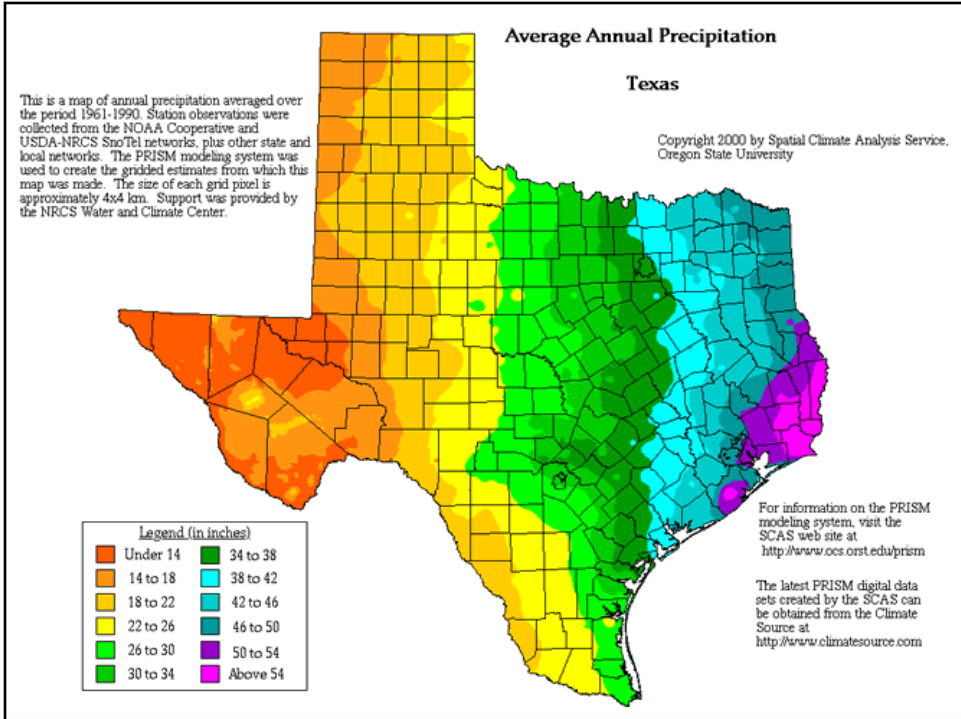


4

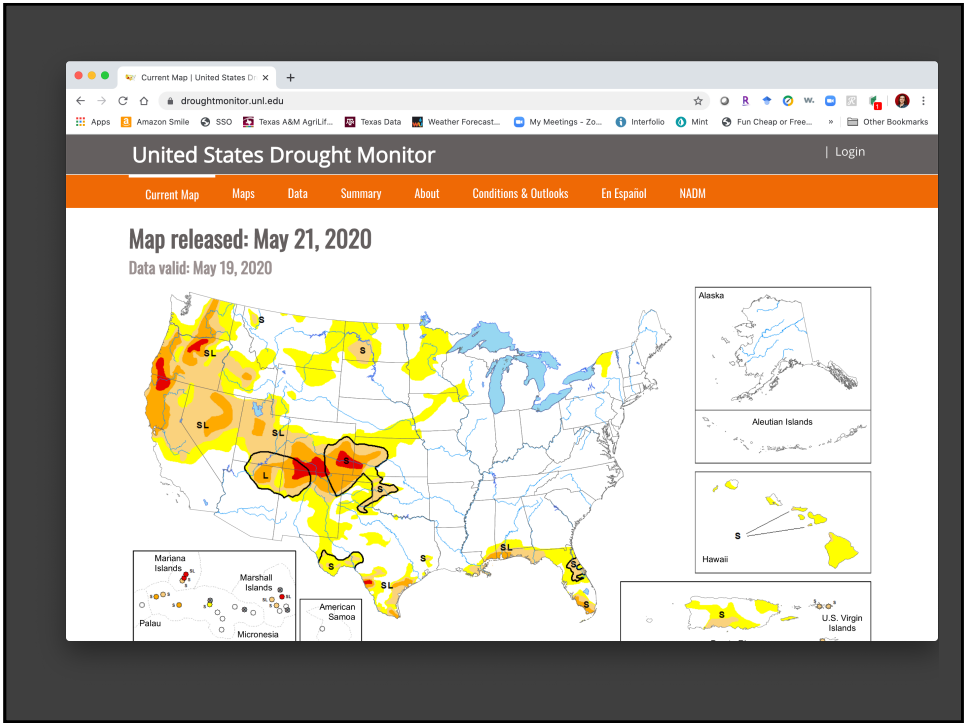
Management Tips

- Minimize overgrazing
- Watch U.S. Drought Monitor

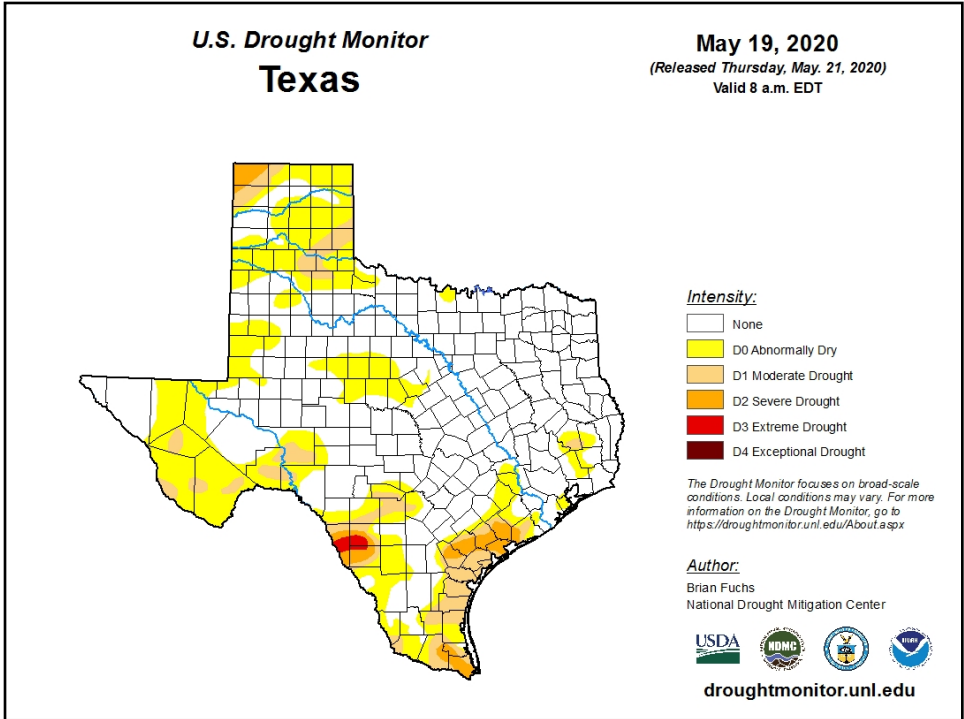
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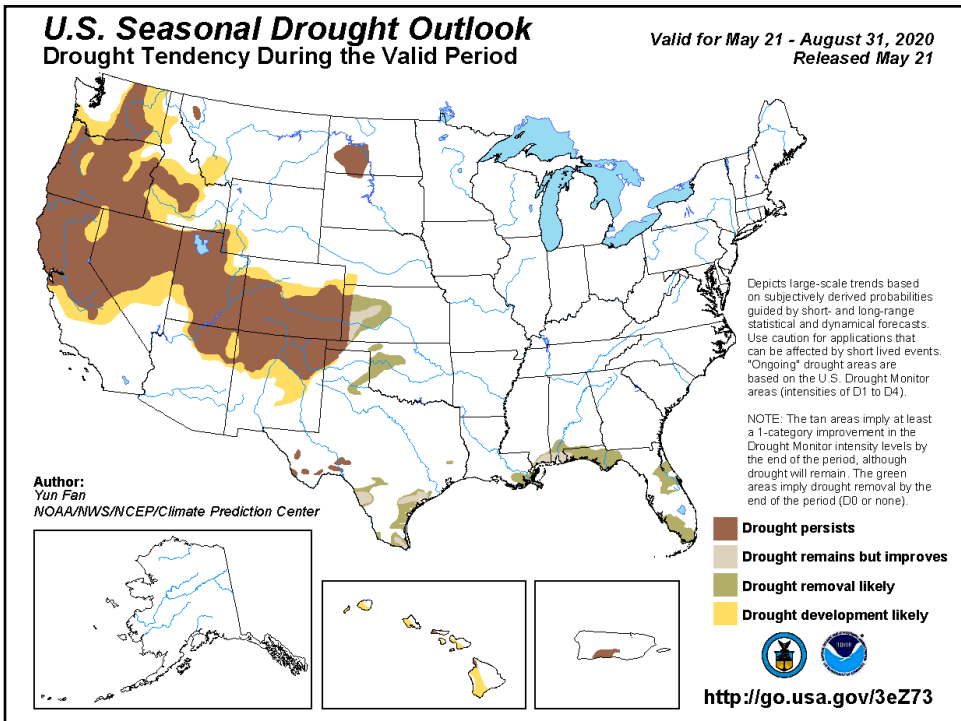
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8



9

Management Tips

- Minimize overgrazing
- Watch U.S. Drought Monitor
- Maintain fertility

10

Soil Testing

- **Annual Testing most effective/recommended**
 - Credits natural and carryover nutrients
 - Determines proper annual fertilizer rates
 - Best economic return

- **Sampling depth**
 - 0 to 6 inches (standard): best for N,P,K, micros
 - 6 to 12 inches or 6 to 18 inches?

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Soil Sampling: The Most Important Step



Soil Analysis Report
 Soil Water and Fertilizer Laboratory
 205 Haver College Lane, D206, Duquesne
 University, Duquesne, PA 15122-1024
 412.261.2100
 412.261.2101
 412.261.2102
 412.261.2103
 412.261.2104
 412.261.2105
 412.261.2106
 412.261.2107
 412.261.2108
 412.261.2109
 412.261.2110
 412.261.2111
 412.261.2112
 412.261.2113
 412.261.2114
 412.261.2115
 412.261.2116
 412.261.2117
 412.261.2118
 412.261.2119
 412.261.2120

| Parameter | Result | Units | Reference Range |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Moisture | 15.0 | % | 10-20 |
| pH | 6.5 | | 5.5-7.5 |
| Electrical Conductivity | 0.2 | dS/m | 0.1-0.5 |
| Calcium | 150 | mg/kg | 100-200 |
| Magnesium | 50 | mg/kg | 30-100 |
| Potassium | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Phosphorus | 10 | mg/kg | 5-20 |
| Sulfur | 50 | mg/kg | 30-100 |
| Zinc | 5 | mg/kg | 3-10 |
| Copper | 1 | mg/kg | 0.5-2 |
| Manganese | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Nickel | 0.5 | mg/kg | 0.2-1.0 |
| Iron | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Lead | 0.1 | mg/kg | 0.05-0.2 |
| Cadmium | 0.01 | mg/kg | 0.005-0.02 |
| Chromium | 10 | mg/kg | 5-20 |
| Mercury | 0.01 | mg/kg | 0.005-0.02 |
| Barium | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Selenium | 0.1 | mg/kg | 0.05-0.2 |
| Vanadium | 10 | mg/kg | 5-20 |
| Molybdenum | 0.1 | mg/kg | 0.05-0.2 |
| Cobalt | 0.1 | mg/kg | 0.05-0.2 |
| Strontium | 10 | mg/kg | 5-20 |
| Boron | 0.1 | mg/kg | 0.05-0.2 |
| Silica | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Alumina | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Iron Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Calcium Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Magnesium Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Phosphorus Pentoxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Sulfur Dioxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Potassium Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Sodium Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Chlorine | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Fluorine | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Bromine | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Iodine | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Zinc Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Copper Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Manganese Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Nickel Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Iron Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Lead Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
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| Cobalt Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Strontium Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |
| Boron Oxide | 100 | mg/kg | 50-200 |

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Essential Elements

- **Primary Nutrients:**
 - Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium

- **Secondary Nutrients:**
 - Calcium, Magnesium, Sulfur

- **Micronutrients:**
 - Copper, Iron, Manganese, Zinc

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Nutrient Uptake of Coastal Bermudagrass

| | Nutrient | lbs/ton | lbs/2 tons |
|------------------|------------|---------|------------|
| Primary | Nitrogen | 50 | 100 |
| | Phosphorus | 14 | 28 |
| | Potassium | 42 | 84 |
| Secondary | Calcium | 8 | 15 |
| | Magnesium | 3 | 6 |
| | Sulfur | 4 | 8 |
| Micro | Copper | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| | Manganese | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| | Zinc | 0.05 | 0.10 |


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**Effect of Nitrogen Rate on Bermudagrass
Yield and Quality**

| Annual N (lbs/acre) | Yield (tons/acre) | Crude Protein (%) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | 2.7 | 7.0 |
| 100 | 4.4 | 9.1 |
| 200 | 5.9 | 10.5 |
| 400 | 8.6 | 12.7 |

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SPLIT YOUR NITROGEN APPLICATIONS!



- Long-term, this can increase yields by **5-10%** and increase NUE by **25-30%**
 - Especially important under extremes
 - Leaching
 - Volatilization (in the case of urea-based products)
 - Late freeze
 - Drought

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Phosphorus:

Characteristics and Functions

- **Functions:**
 - Stimulate early growth and root formation
 - Improves moisture and nutrient uptake
 - Promotes optimum forage growth and quality

- **Soil Movement:**
 - Very immobile
 - Will not leak nor volatilize
 - Subject to stratification
(build-up in surface 2-3” of soil)



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Potassium:

Characteristics and Functions

- **Function in Plant:**
 - Controls stomates → water use efficiency
 - Increases disease resistance
 - Improves cold hardiness

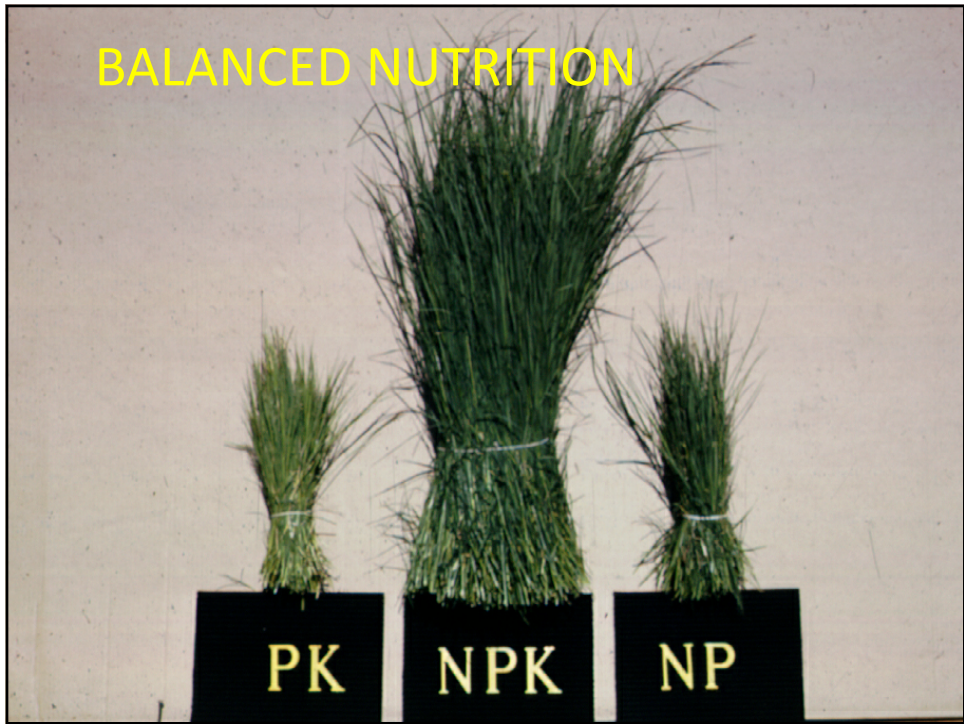
- **Movement in Soil:**
 - Does not leach (med./heavy soils)
 - Will not volatilize

- **Deficiency:**
 - Uncommon on heavy soils
 - More likely on medium/coarse textured soils

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Effect of Soil pH on Nutrient Recovery

| pH | Nitrogen | Phosphorus | Potash |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 7.0 | 70 | 30 | 60 |
| 6.0 | 63 | 20 | 60 |
| 5.5 | 52 | 15 | 45 |
| 5.0 | 38 | 10 | 30 |
| 4.5 | 21 | 8 | 21 |

- Below 5.5 can begin to have problems with aluminum and manganese toxicity

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Average and Range in Nutrient Value for Animal Manures

| Source | Nitrogen | Phosphorus | Potassium |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | -----lbs/ton----- | | |
| Beef | 27 (23-39) | 24 (15-39) | 36 (18-56) |
| Dairy | 28 (4-44) | 11 (1-78) | 26 (1-48) |
| Broiler | 58 (34-89) | 51 (32-67) | 40 (16-48) |
| Layer | 30 (13-70) | 40 (2-85) | 20 (8-52) |
| Swine | 10 (9-11) | 9 (7-13) | 7 (6-9) |

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Comparison of traditional and nontraditional fertilizers for Bermudagrass yields

| Treatment | Dry Matter Yield (lbs/ac) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ammonium Nitrate | 3,299 |
| Urea + Monty's Plant Food | 2,919 |
| Urea + Sea 90 Mineral | 2,913 |
| UAN | 2,877 |
| Urea | 2,872 |
| Urea + Fish Emulsion | 2,619 |
| Fish Emulsion | 965 |
| Monty's Plant Food | 928 |
| Sea 90 Mineral | 847 |
| Untreated Check | 745 |

J.A. Jennings, K.J. Simon, J.W. Boyd, L. Espinoza and M.S.
Gadberry. University of Arkansas. Dairy Digest Vol 16:5

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Management Tips

- Minimize overgrazing
- Watch U.S. Drought Monitor
- Maintain fertility
- Weed & insect control

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Methods of Weed Control

- Manage pasture for maximum production (compete against weeds)
 - Soil pH and fertility maintained
- Grazing pressure
- Mowing (mechanical)
- Herbicide application
 - Pre-emergence
 - Post-emergence

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Economic Comparison: Mechanical vs. Chemical

| <u>Item</u> | 40-hp tractor w/ 6' Rotary Mower | 40-hp tractor w/ 30' boom sprayer |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Labor cost | \$15.00 | \$15.00 |
| Acres/hour | 2.98 | 14.88 |
| <u>Costs</u> | | |
| Fixed cost/acre | \$4.95 | \$1.00 |
| Operating cost/acre | \$6.18 | \$1.37 |
| Labor cost/acre | \$5.04 | \$1.01 |
| Herbicide cost/acre (1.5 pt GrazonNext HL/acre) | \$0 | \$9.00 |
| <u>Total Cost/Acre</u> | <u>\$16.17</u> | <u>\$12.38</u> |

Corriher-Olson and Cornforth, 2018

\$3.79/acre difference!!

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Effective Chemical Use

- **Follow label directions** for:
 - Application rate
 - Timing of application
 - Grazing restrictions
 - Cleanup and disposal
- **ID weed** correctly
 - Use appropriate herbicide
 - Timing
- **DO NOT APPLY** during drought

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Forage Management Tips

- Minimize overgrazing
- Watch U.S. Drought Monitor
- Maintain fertility
- Weed & insect control
- Utilize cool season annual forages

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Planting Options

| | Seeding Rate (lb/ac) | Planting Depth | Months of Use |
|------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Ryegrass Only | 25-30 | 0-0.5 in | Feb to May |
| Small Grain Only | 90-100 | 1-1.5 in | Dec to April |
| Ryegrass & Small Grain | 15-20 (ryegrass) | See above | Dec to May |
| | 90-100 (small grain) | | |
| Ryegrass & Legume | 15-20 (ryegrass) 2/3 of pure stand seeding rate (legume) | 0-0.5 in (ryegrass) 0-1.0 in depending on legume | Feb to May |

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NOTE:

- Well-managed forages recover **more rapidly** and **more completely** than those that are not well managed.
- Well-managed means:
 - **Fertilized** appropriately
 - **Stocked** appropriately
 - Not grazed/hayed **too short**.

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It's Time to Get a Soil Sample Analyzed
 Posted on *January 15, 2013* by *Iredmon*

 Soil Test! Soil Test! Soil Test! If you have not done so for this year, please consider obtaining a soil test now. There is not much that can be done regarding the high cost of fertilizer, but there is much we can do regarding how efficiently we use fertilizer. The soil test is the first step in efficient fertilizer use and improved forage production. Samples should be collected annually for hay meadows and every 2 to 3 years for grazing pastures. For soil forms and bags contact your...

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Drought Lingers in Texas
 Posted on *August 13, 2013* by *Iredmon*

Parts of Texas enjoyed a fairly good spring, but since late

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