

2009-2010 Cool-season Pasture & Forage Varieties



Variety Selection

One of the most important decisions a forage producer must make is which variety or varieties to plant. Many varieties of forage crops are marketed in Louisiana. To help farmers make logical choices among crops and varieties, the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center conducts variety trials and makes suggestions each year. These suggestions are available in your county agent's office (Table 1).

Promising Varieties: Promising varieties are those that have been tested on a limited basis for two years and found to perform well enough to suggest trial plantings. These varieties are not yet fully suggested, and producers should avoid large plantings until further testing can be completed.

Grass Varieties

Fescue: Fescue is better adapted to heavier soils of northern Louisiana than to other soils or locations in the state. In recent years several new varieties of tall fescue have been released which are available as certified low endophyte or endophyte-free seed. These varieties yield well but appear to be less persistent than the older varieties. For maximum survival, these varieties should be well established before grazing begins and should not be grazed below a 2-inch height. No nitrogen should be applied from May 1 to September. Harvesting fescue for hay is not advised during the period from June 1 to September.

Oats: Oats can be successfully planted slightly earlier and produce earlier growth than ryegrass or wheat. They are often included in grazing mixtures for these reasons. Varieties of oats are tested and suggested primarily on the basis of dry forage yields. The yield ranking among suggested varieties has varied from location to location and year to year. In recent years LA 99016 has been among the leaders (Table 2).

Rye: Rye is a good producer of fall, winter and early spring growth.

It matures earlier than ryegrass or other small grains. Rye is sometimes planted to give early grazing. Varieties of rye are tested and suggested primarily on the basis of dry forage yields. In recent tests, yields of the Maton and Oklon have been the highest (Table 3).

Ryegrass: Ryegrass is important as a cool-season annual grass for grazing and harvested forage in Louisiana. Its high yielding ability, ease of establishment, high forage quality and tendency to form a denser sod than small

grains make it attractive. Its peak growth period is in the spring, but it has good fall growth if planted early and weather is suitable.

Varieties of ryegrass are tested annually at several locations.

In addition to yield determination and seasonal yield distribution at each location, rust ratings have been made at the Iberia Research Station at Jeanerette when conditions permitted. In those evaluations, Jackson has generally been least infected by rust. Marshall and Gulf have been most severely infected.

Yield rankings of ryegrass varieties have varied with year and location (Table 4). Gulf has exhibited poor cold tolerance, and its yield performance has been inconsistent. Marshall is susceptible to rust and may be damaged by it in some years. Several varieties produce similar yields but Prine, Marshall and Big Boss are usually near the top of the test.

Wheat: Wheat is a good producer of late fall and spring growth.

The LSU AgCenter only does a limited amount of testing of wheat varieties for forage. No specific variety suggestions are presented because of a lack of data.

Legume Varieties

Alfalfa: Alfalfa is an important hay and haylage crop in many states, but the amount produced in Louisiana is very limited.

It requires excellent drainage, highly fertile soils, a near neutral soil pH and a high level of management. Many varieties are marketed, but only a few are adapted in Louisiana.

Arrowleaf Clover: Arrowleaf clover is an annual with fair reseeding ability. It starts growth in the fall but produces most of its growth from March to late May or even to July, depending on moisture supply and variety. Varieties suggested in Louisiana include Amclo (early maturity), Yuchi (intermediate maturity) and Meechi (late maturity). The difference in maturity between Amclo and Meechi is about five weeks.

Berseem Clover: Berseem clover is an annual, upright-growing clover. The only variety suggested in Louisiana is Bigbee, which was first suggested in 1986. It is noted for excellent fall and winter growth and a long period of good growth in the spring.

Its reseeding ability in Louisiana has been disappointing, but it has produced reseeding stands in Mississippi.

Crimson Clover: Crimson clover is an upright-growing, annual clover. It produces some fall and winter

growth but produces most of its growth in early spring. All suggested varieties are reseeding varieties. Dixie and Tibbee are early maturing, and Chief is late maturing.

Red Clover: Red clover is an upright-growing clover that is a short-lived perennial. In Louisiana, it is managed as an annual or biennial. It has poor reseeding ability and depends on most of its growth in late spring or early summer. There are several new varieties available that appear to be promising.

Subterranean Clover: Subterranean clover is a low-growing annual clover that has prostrate creeping stems with erect leaves. Seeds are produced in a bur that develops at or below the soil surface. It has excellent reseeding ability under close grazing, but some reseeding failures have been reported after the initial stand had thrived for several years. It produces most of its growth in the spring slightly later than crimson clover.

All of the suggested varieties originated in Australia. In Australia, the maturity is considered to be early for Woogenellup, midseason for Mt. Barker, and late for Nangeela and Tallarook. Woogenellup has a low to moderate level of hard-seededness. The others have a low level of hard-seededness.

White Clover: White clover is a low-growing, perennial clover that has prostrate stems and erect leaves. A few varieties have good reseeding ability and act more like annuals than perennials in Louisiana. White clover produces most of its growth in the spring, early summer and late fall.

Louisiana S-1 is an intermediate variety which has intermediate size and good reseeding ability. It has some perennial tendencies, but summer survival is usually poor, especially on upland soils. It produces little fall growth.

Most of the ladino or large varieties flower less than the intermediate varieties and generally depend on their perennial nature for summer survival and production following the seeding year. Osceola is a variety of the ladino type that was developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. It flowers more than other ladinos tested in Florida but not as much as LA S-1. It reportedly produces sufficient seed to ensure reseeding in Florida. Its reseeding ability has not been evaluated in Louisiana. Summer survival has been good in south Louisiana tests of Osceola, and yields have generally been higher than for LA S-1. Regal is a ladino type that usually does not produce seed under Louisiana conditions and acts as an annual.

Ball Clover: Ball clover is a low-growing winter annual clover. It resembles intermediate white clover. It has excellent reseeding ability. There are currently no named varieties of ball clover available; only common ball clover is being marketed.

Seeding Rates

The seeding rates suggested (Table 5) are based on favorable planting conditions. If soil or climatic conditions are not favorable, the seeding rates should be adjusted upward slightly. Remember that simply planting more seed is not a good substitute for correcting unfavorable conditions

that can be corrected.

Many producers plant more than recommended amounts of seed to try to produce more forage or to get earlier grazing. Planting more than the recommended amounts of seed may give slightly earlier grazing in some cases, but the total production for the season is not likely to improve. In planting mixtures of crops, recommended seeding rates must be followed to minimize competition between crops.

Planting Depth

Clovers and other small-seeded legumes should generally be planted at depths of 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Do not cover them deeper than 3/4 inch, or poor stands will result.

Ryegrass and fescue should be planted about 1/2 inch deep but can tolerate coverage of up to 1 inch under favorable moisture and temperature conditions. They should not be covered deeper than 1 inch. Small grains need soil coverage of about 1 inch for good germination and emergence.

If seedbeds are soft and fluffy, rolling them before planting can help achieve the proper planting depth.

Seeding Dates

Planting pasture and forage crops at the proper date (Table 6) is important to allow good germination and emergence. Planting date can also affect the probability of seedling exposure to insect and disease problems. Planting should be early enough to allow good crop establishment before winter weather becomes severe. The amount of growth produced by plants and the amount of grazing available before winter freezes occur are affected by the planting date. Seed planted into prepared seedbeds can be planted earlier than if planted into undisturbed sod since summer grass sod remains competitive in the early fall planting season. Planting too early into growing sod may result in poor stands or stand failures.

Inoculate Legumes

Forage legumes, when they have the proper rhizobia in root nodules, can provide their own nitrogen and often furnish some additional nitrogen for use by associated grasses. The rhizobia needed are not the same for all legumes and are not even the same for all clovers. Application of the proper rhizobia to the seed before planting (inoculation) is necessary to ensure that they are present. Only packages of rhizobia with labels which specify the legume that is being planted, and for which the expiration date has not passed, should be used. Using an adhesive in applying the inoculant increases the effectiveness of inoculation. Either commercial adhesives or homemade adhesives with syrup or sugar can be used.

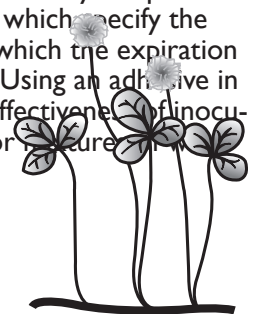


Table 1. Cool-season Pasture and Forage Crop Varieties Suggested for Consideration in 2009-2010.

Crop	Varieties
Grasses	
Tall Fescue	AU Triumph, Forager, Georgia 5, Penngrazer, Jessup, Kentucky-31
Oats	Plotspike LA 9339, LA 99016.
Cereal Rye	Maton, Maton II, Oklon, Wintergrazer 70
Annual Ryegrass	Big Boss, TAMTBO, Prine, Marshall, Maximus, Attain, Jumbo, Gainer, Diamond T, Jackson, Flying A, 4X, Verdure, Rio, Passerel Plus, Gulf, Ed, Dyna Gain, TAM 90. Varieties showing promise include Beefbuilder III and DH3.
Wheat	(No commercial varieties have been tested in recent years).
Legumes	
Alfalfa	Cimarron VR, AmeriGraze 702
Arrowleaf Clover	Amclo, Meechi, Yuchi, Apache
Berseem Clover	Bigbee
Crimson Clover	Chief, Dixie, Tibbee, AU Robin
Red Clover	Kenland, Kenstar, Renegade, Cherokee, Concorde, Acclaim, Cinnamon, Southern Belle
Subterranean Clover	Mt. Barker, Nangeela, Tallarook, Woogenellup
White Clover	LA S-I, Osceola, Regal, Canopy, California, Durana
Ball Clover	Common

Table 2. Performance of oat entries in forage production evaluation trials in Louisiana during three years (2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 growing seasons).

Variety/Brand	Trial Location		3-Year Mean
	Franklinton	Rosepine	
	----- Dry forage, lb/acre -----		
NF95418	9559	4772	7166
NF27	8882	4595	6738
PlotSpike LA 9339	9003	4060	6532
LA99016	8853	4083	6468
FL99212-D6	8122	3215	5669
Mean	8884	4145	6514
LSD (.05)	608	406	351
CV %	7	10	8

Table 3. Performance of cereal rye entries in forage production evaluation trials in Louisiana during three years (2006-07 through 2008-09 growing seasons).

Variety/Brand	Trial Locations		3-Year Mean
	Franklinton	Rosepine	
----- Dry forage, lb/acre -----			
Maton	8628	5882	7255
Oklon	8565	5288	6926
Bates RS4	8215	5125	6670
Maton II	8287	5030	6659
Wintergrazer 70	7992	5106	6549
NF95307A	7974	4971	6473
Mean	8277	5234	6755
LSD (.05)	NS	448	423
CV %	8	9	9



Table 4. Mean dry forage production from annual ryegrass entries at three locations in Louisiana during three growing seasons, 2006-2007 through 2008-2009.

Brand/Variety	Trial Locations			3-Year Mean
	Franklinton	Jeanerette	Winnsboro	
----- Dry forage, lb/acre -----				
Big Boss	13331	11551	7646	10914
TAMTBO	12584	11770	7778	10817
Prine	12459	11813	7724	10780
Marshall	12938	11184	8042	10768
Maximus	12390	11408	7883	10645
Attain	12681	11397	7580	10637
FL/NE X2006 (Misc. 2X) LRCT	12744	11277	7611	10618
ME4	12592	11144	7899	10605
Jumbo	11944	11652	7678	10547
Gainer	12368	11198	7844	10543
Diamond T	12544	11125	7638	10505
Jackson	12208	11247	7787	10497
Flying A	11801	11381	7835	10443
4X	12078	11067	7950	10435
Verdure	11780	11499	7639	10425
Rio	12487	10894	7676	10406
Passerel Plus	12037	11138	7573	10338
Gulf	11903	11308	7415	10319
Ed	11745	11357	7507	10318
ME 94	12254	11018	7383	10298
Dyna Gain	11651	11208	7632	10268
TAM 90	11981	10816	7547	10185
Mean	12295	11293	7694	10514
LSD (.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS
CV%	11	8	8	9

Table 5. Seeding Rates for Cool-season Pasture and Forage Crops

Crop	Seeding Rate (lb/A)	
	Planted Alone	Planted in Mixture
Grasses		
Tall Fescue	30	20
Oats	100	60
Cereal Rye	90	50
Annual Ryegrass	30	20
Wheat	90	60
Legume		
Alfalfa	20-30	---
Arrowleaf Clover	8	5
Berseem Clover	20	15
Crimson Clover	15	12
Red Clover	12	8
Subterranean Clover	15	12
White Clover	5	3
Ball Clover	5	3

**Table 6. Planting Dates for Cool-season Pasture and Forage Crops**

Crop	Planting Dates for	
	Prepared Seedbeds	Sod Planting
Grasses		
Tall Fescue	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	---
Oats	Sept. 1-Oct. 15 (N LA) Sept. 15-Oct. 15 (S LA)	Approx. Oct. 15 Approx. Oct. 15
Cereal Rye	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Approx. Oct. 15
Annual Ryegrass	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Approx. Oct. 15
Wheat	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Approx. Oct. 15
Legumes		
Alfalfa	Oct. 5-Oct. 20	---
Arrowleaf Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
Berseem Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
Crimson Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
Red Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
Subterranean Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
White Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15
Ball Clover	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 15-Nov. 15

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