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## Integrated Grain and Forage Rotations

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# Integrated Grain and Forage Rotations

## Abstract

Producers are interested in growing forages in rotation with grain crops. Many producers are interested in diversifying their operations to include livestock or grow feed for the livestock industry. By integrating forages into the cropping system producers can take advantage of more markets and reduce market risk. Forages require less water to make a crop than grain crops, so the potential may exist to reduce fallow by including forages in the crop rotation. Reducing fallow through intensified grain/forage rotations may increase the profitability and sustainability compared to existing crop rotations.

This study was started in 2013, with crops grown in-phase beginning in 2014. Grain crops were more sensitive to moisture stress than forage crops. Growing a double-crop forage sorghum after wheat reduced grain sorghum yield the second year, but never reduced second-year forage sorghum yield in the years of this study. If double-crop forage sorghum is profitable, it appears the cropping system can be intensified by growing second-year forage sorghum. Caution should be used when planting double-crop forage sorghum by evaluating soil moisture condition and precipitation outlook, since other research has found cropping intensity should be reduced in dry years. The “flex-fallow” concept could be used to make a decision on whether to plant double-crop forage sorghum to increase the chance of success. Importantly, this research showed forages are more tolerant to moisture stress than grain crops and the potential exists to increase cropping intensity by integrating forages into the rotation.

## Keywords

Grain, Forage, Crop rotations, soil water

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## Integrated Grain and Forage Rotations

*J. Holman, A. Obour, T. Roberts, and S. Maxwell*

### Summary

Producers are interested in growing forages in rotation with grain crops. Many producers are interested in diversifying their operations to include livestock or grow feed for the livestock industry. By integrating forages into the cropping system producers can take advantage of more markets and reduce market risk. Forages require less water to make a crop than grain crops, so the potential may exist to reduce fallow by including forages in the crop rotation. Reducing fallow through intensified grain/forage rotations may increase the profitability and sustainability compared to existing crop rotations.

This study was started in 2013, with crops grown in-phase beginning in 2014. Grain crops were more sensitive to moisture stress than forage crops. Growing a double-crop forage sorghum after wheat reduced grain sorghum yield the second year, but never reduced second-year forage sorghum yield in the years of this study. If double-crop forage sorghum is profitable, it appears the cropping system can be intensified by growing second-year forage sorghum. Caution should be used when planting double-crop forage sorghum by evaluating soil moisture condition and precipitation outlook, since other research has found cropping intensity should be reduced in dry years. The “flex-fallow” concept could be used to make a decision on whether to plant double-crop forage sorghum to increase the chance of success. Importantly, this research showed forages are more tolerant to moisture stress than grain crops and the potential exists to increase cropping intensity by integrating forages into the rotation.

### Introduction

Interest in growing forages and reducing fallow has necessitated research on soil, water, and crop yields in intensified grain/forage rotations. Fallow stores moisture, which helps stabilize crop yields and reduces the risk of crop failure; however, only 25 to 30% of the precipitation received during the fallow period of a no-tillage wheat-sorghum-fallow rotation is stored. The remaining 75 to 70% precipitation is lost, primarily due to evaporation. Moisture storage in fallow is more efficient earlier in the fallow period, when the soil is dry, and during the winter months, when the evaporation rate is lower. It may be possible to increase cropping intensity without reducing crop yields by using forage crops in the rotation. This study evaluated integrated grain/forage rotations compared to traditional grain-only crop rotations.

### Experimental Procedures

A study beginning in 2013 evaluated various integrated grain and forage rotations compared to a no-tillage wheat-grain sorghum-fallow rotation. All phases of the rota-

tion were present every year and in-phase by 2014. A total of 11 crop rotations were evaluated. Beginning in 2013, the wheat/forage sorghum-grain sorghum-oat rotation was replaced with a wheat/forage sorghum-grain sorghum-fallow rotation since the no-fallow rotation tended to be too intensively cropped during dry years. The study design was a split-plot randomized complete block design with four replications; crop phase (wheat-sorghum-fallow) was the main plot and alternative crop choices were the split-plot. Each split-plot was 30 ft wide and 120-ft long.

“Flex-fallow” is a spring planting decision based on current soil moisture condition and seasonal outlook. Spring oats were planted when 14 inches or more plant available water (PAW) was determined available by using a Paul Brown moisture probe, and seasonal precipitation forecasted outlook was neutral or favorable; otherwise the treatment was left fallow. The flex-fallow treatment was intended to take advantage of growing a crop during the fallow period in wet years and fallowing in dry years. A flex-fallow crop was planted in 2013 and 2016, but not in 2014 or 2015.

Each year, winter triticale was planted approximately October 1. Spring crops were planted as early as soil conditions allowed, ranging from the end of February through the middle of March. Spring forage crops were harvested approximately June 1. Forage sorghum was either planted around June 1 for full-season or following wheat harvest around July 1 for double-crop. Forage biomass yields were determined from a 3- × 120-ft area cut 3 in. high using a small plot Carter forage harvester. Winter wheat and grain sorghum were harvested with a small plot Wintersteiger combine from a 6.5- × 120-ft area at grain maturity.

Volumetric soil moisture content was measured at planting and harvest of winter wheat, grain sorghum, forage sorghum, spring oat, or fallow using a Giddings Soil Probe by 1-ft increments to a 6-ft soil depth. In addition, volumetric soil content was measured in the 0-3-in. soil depth at wheat planting to quantify moisture in the seed planting depth. Grain yield was corrected for moisture content, and test weight was measured using a grain analysis computer (GAC 2100, Dickey-John). Seed weight was determined from a 1,000-seed count using a seed counter computer (801, Seedburo). Grain samples were analyzed for nitrogen content.

## Results and Discussion

### *Winter Wheat*

Winter wheat yield, plant available moisture at planting, water use efficiency, and precipitation storage efficiency prior to planting were not affected by whether forage sorghum or grain were grown in place of one another in the rotation (Table 2). Wheat yields were reduced when oat was grown in place of fallow. Previous research found growing oats in place of fallow reduced wheat yields when wheat yield potential was less than 50 bu/a. A flex-crop was grown in 2013, but not 2014 or 2015. Dry conditions developed soon after planting a flex-crop in 2013, and growing a flex-crop in place of fallow reduced 2014 wheat yield 67%. Dry fall conditions and rabbit feeding killed the wheat crop in 2016 and there was no yield that year.

### *Grain Sorghum*

Grain sorghum yield was highly correlated with plant available moisture at planting, which explained 44% of the variability in grain yield (Figure 1). Approximately 7.8 bushels were grown for every acre-inch of plant available water at planting. Plant available moisture was highest when forage sorghum was not double-cropped between wheat and grain sorghum (Table 3), and tended to be higher when nothing was grown in the fallow phase ahead of winter wheat. Growing double-crop forage sorghum ahead of grain sorghum reduced grain sorghum yield 61% in 2014, 38% in 2015, and 20% in 2016. Growing a forage sorghum crop after wheat reduced the water use efficiency of the subsequent grain sorghum crop each year but did not affect precipitation storage efficiency. Growing a forage sorghum crop reduced the test weight and seed weight of grain sorghum in 2015 only.

### *Forage Sorghum*

Forage sorghum yield was also correlated with plant available moisture at planting, but not as much as grain sorghum. Plant available moisture at planting explained approximately 36.5% of the variability in forage yield (Figure 2). Approximately 530 lb of forage was grown for every inch of plant available water (PAW) at planting.

Forage sorghum yields were not different across treatments in 2014, except double crop FS in winter wheat/forage sorghum-forage sorghum-spring oat (ww/FS-fs-o) yielded 2,200 lb/a less than full-season forage sorghum in the same rotation of winter wheat/forage sorghum-forage sorghum-spring oat (ww/fs-FS-o) (Table 4). This lower yield was most likely due to less plant available water at planting, 1.3 versus 2.1 inches. In 2014, plant available water averaged 1.0 inch ahead of double-crop forage sorghum and 4.1 inches ahead of full season forage sorghum. In 2014 most of the annual precipitation occurred later in the year (June – September), which likely helped improve the yield of double-crop forage sorghum relative to full-season forage sorghum. In 2014, double-crop forage sorghum yielded on average 17% less than full-season forage sorghum (3,300 versus 3,900 lb/a). In 2015, most of the precipitation occurred earlier in the year (May-August) than 2014, which helped increase wheat yields but also resulted in comparatively less moisture at planting time of double-crop forage sorghum, 1.6 versus 7.2 inches. As a result, in 2015 double-crop forage sorghum yields were reduced 70% compared to full-season forage sorghum (2,400 versus 8,000 lb/a). In 2016 moisture conditions were favorable during the growing season (June–August), resulting in good forage yields across all treatments. There were 0.8 inches more PAW at planting of the full-season compared to double-crop forage sorghum. Double crop yields were reduced on average 43% compared to full-season forage sorghum (3,900 vs. 6,900 lb/a).

Surprisingly, second-year forage sorghum yields following double-crop forage sorghum were similar to full-season forage sorghum following wheat with fallow between wheat harvest and sorghum planting (Table 4). Yet forage sorghum planted after double-crop forage sorghum had an average of 3 inches less soil moisture compared to forage sorghum planted after wheat with a fallow period between crops. In dry years this difference in plant available soil water may result in yield differences, but it did not affect yield in this study. The yield plateau of a forage crop is lower than a grain crop, which might explain why there was no yield penalty for second-year forage sorghum grown after either fallow or double-crop forage sorghum. These results suggest that as long

as the benefits of growing a double-crop forage sorghum crop exceeded costs, an extra forage sorghum crop could be grown in the rotation. A partial enterprise analysis of this phase of the rotation only indicated double-crop forage sorghum yield needs to be at least 30% of full-season forage sorghum, or at least 2,000 lb/a, for a double-crop forage sorghum crop that is grazed to be profitable. The additional variable expenses of growing double-crop forage sorghum would be around \$25.00/a.

### *Spring Oat*

Spring oat yield was not affected by rotation treatment and yielded 564 lb/a in 2014, 1,927 lb/a in 2015, and 1,877 lb/a in 2016.

### **Conclusions**

Wheat and spring oat yields were not affected whether grain or forage sorghum were grown in place of each other in the crop rotation. Oats were grown in place of fallow those years that indicated favorable moisture conditions. Wheat yields were reduced when oats were grown in place of fallow. Previous research found wheat yields needed to be greater than 50 bushels for wheat yields not to be reduced by growing oats in place of fallow. Wheat yield potential was only 6 bu/a in 2014, 15 bu/a in 2015, and failed to make grain in 2016.

Grain sorghum yield was more sensitive to moisture stress than forage sorghum. Growing a double-crop forage sorghum after wheat reduced grain yield 20 to 60% the second year but never reduced forage sorghum yield in the years of this study. However, in low precipitation years, full-season forage sorghum yields might be more negatively impacted than they were in this study. Moisture conditions affected double-crop forage sorghum yields more than full-season forage sorghum, and yields were reduced up to 70% compared to full-season yields. As long as double-crop forage sorghum is profitable, which we identified to be around 2,000 lb/a yield when grazed, it appears the cropping system can be intensified without negatively affecting second-year forage sorghum yield. Caution should be used when planting double-crop forage sorghum, by evaluating soil moisture condition and precipitation outlook, since other research has found cropping intensity should be reduced in dry years. The “flex-fallow” concept could be used to make a decision on whether or not to plant double-crop forage sorghum to increase the chance of success. Of important note, this research showed forages are more tolerant to moisture stress than grain crops, and the potential exists to increase cropping intensity by integrating forages into the rotation.

**Table 1. Grain and forage crop rotation treatments**

No.	Crop rotation	Abbreviation
1	Wheat-grain sorghum-flex-fallow	ww-gs-fx
2	Wheat-grain sorghum-fallow	ww-gs-fl
3	Wheat/forage sorghum-forage sorghum-oat	ww/fs-fs-o
4	Wheat-forage sorghum-oat	ww-fs-o
5 <sup>†</sup>	Wheat/forage sorghum-grain sorghum-oat	ww/fs-gs-o
6	Wheat-grain sorghum-oat	ww-gs-o
7	Wheat-forage sorghum-oat (tilled)	ww-fs-o(t)
8	Wheat-forage sorghum-fallow	ww-fs-fl
9	Wheat-forage sorghum-flex-fallow	ww-fs-fx
10	Wheat/forage sorghum-forage sorghum-flex-fallow	ww/fs-fs-fx
11	Wheat/forage sorghum-grain sorghum-flex-fallow	ww/fs-gs-fx
12 <sup>†</sup>	Wheat/forage sorghum-grain sorghum-fallow	ww/fs-gs-fl

<sup>†</sup> Beginning in 2013, treatment 12 replaced treatment 5.

**Table 2. Winter wheat yield, plant available water at planting, water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2016 and average across years. There was no grain yield in 2016.**

Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	2014							
		Yield		Plant available water		WUE		PSE	
		bu/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	bu/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
WW-gs-fx <sup>‡</sup>	WW	2.0	bc	2.4	ab	0.13	bc	0.27	ab
WW-gs-fl	WW	6.0	a	3.8	ab	0.38	a	0.19	b
WW/fs-fs-o	WW	1.0	c	3.0	ab	0.05	c	0.30	ab
WW-fs-o	WW	0.1	c	2.9	ab	0.01	c	0.27	ab
WW/fs-gs-o	WW	0.4	c	1.4	B	0.03	c	0.21	b
WW-gs-o	WW	0.2	c	2.5	ab	0.01	c	0.24	b
WW-fs-o(t)	WW	2.3	bc	4.1	a	0.13	bc	0.43	a
WW-fs-fl	WW	5.1	ab	3.7	ab	0.27	ab	0.22	b
WW-fs-fx	WW	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WW/fs-fs-fx	WW	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WW/fs-gs-fx	WW	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD		3.1		2.6		0.20		0.18	

*continued*

**Table 2. Winter wheat yield, plant available water at planting, water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2016 and average across years. There was no grain yield in 2016.**

		2015							
		Yield		Plant available water		WUE		PSE	
Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	bu/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	bu/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
WW-gs-fx <sup>‡</sup>	WW	16.1	a <sup>§</sup>	4.7	ab	1.11	a	*	*
WW-gs-fl	WW	14.6	ab	5.4	a	0.98	ab	0.20	a
WW/fs-fs-o	WW	6.4	de	1.9	d	0.45	c	0.12	a
WW-fs-sg	WW	6.8	cde	2.8	bcd	0.58	bc	0.17	a
WW/fs-gs-o	WW	8.1	cde	1.6	d	0.64	bc	0.16	a
WW-gs-o	WW	8.0	cde	2.3	cd	0.59	bc	0.10	a
WW-fs-o(t)	WW	7.7	cde	2.4	cd	0.57	bc	0.12	a
WW-fs-fl	WW	10.3	bcd	4.6	ab	0.67	bc	*	*
WW-fs-fx	WW	11.8	abc	4.1	abc	0.93	ab	0.88	a
WW/fs-fs-fx	WW	4.8	e	2.7	bcd	0.34	c	0.12	a
WW/fs-gs-fx	WW	8.1	cde	1.6	d	0.64	bc	0.16	a
LSD		5.4		2.1		0.44		0.15	
		Average							
		Yield		Plant available water		WUE		PSE	
		bu/a		Inches in 6 ft depth		bu/a		%	
WW-gs-fx	WW	9.1		3.6		0.62		0.27	
WW-gs-fl	WW	10.3		4.6		0.68		0.20	
WW/fs-fs-o	WW	3.7		2.5		0.25		0.21	
WW-fs-sg	WW	3.5		2.8		0.29		0.22	
WW/fs-gs-o	WW	4.2		1.5		0.33		0.18	
WW-gs-o	WW	4.1		2.4		0.30		0.17	
WW-fs-o(t)	WW	5.0		3.2		0.35		0.28	
WW-fs-fl	WW	7.7		4.2		0.47		0.22	
WW-fs-fx	WW	11.8		4.1		0.93		0.88	
WW/fs-fs-fx	WW	4.8		2.7		0.34		0.12	
WW/fs-gs-fx	WW	8.1		1.6		0.64		0.16	
LSD									

<sup>†</sup> WW is winter wheat, fs is forage sorghum, gs is grain sorghum, fl is fallow, fx is flex-fallow, fx(t) is flex-fallow with summer tillage, and o is spring oat.

<sup>‡</sup>Data are for the abbreviated crop phase in large caps.

<sup>§</sup> Means in columns followed by different letters are statistically different at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup> Flex-fallow was planted in 2012, 2013, and 2016.



**Table 3. Grain sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2016 and average across years. There was no grain yield in 2016.**

		2014											
Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	Yield		Test weight		Seed weight		PAW		WUE		PSE	
		bu/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/bu	<i>P</i> < 0.05	g/1,000 seed	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	bu/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww-GS-fx <sup>‡</sup>	GS	47.5	a <sup>§</sup>	58.0	a	21.3	a	4.5	a	2.96	a	0.22	a
ww-GS-fl	GS	49.5	a	59.1	a	22.6	a	4.4	a	2.99	a	0.18	a
ww/fs-GS-o <sup>†</sup>	GS	17.8	b	57.7	a	21.1	a	4.2	a	1.07	b	0.31	a
ww-GS-o	GS	39.4	ab	57.7	a	22.7	a	6.4	a	2.16	ab	0.36	a
ww/fs-GS-fx	GS	17.8	b	57.7	a	21.1	a	4.2	a	1.07	b	0.31	a
ww/fs-GS-fl	GS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LSD		23.2		2.2		2.0		3.4		1.26		0.28	
		2015											
Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	Yield		Test weight		Seed weight		PAW		WUE		PSE	
		lb/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/bu	<i>P</i> < 0.05	g/1,000 seed	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww-GS-fx <sup>‡</sup>	GS	96.4	ab	60.8	ab	26.3	a	7.3	ab	5.53	a	0.27	a
ww-GS-fl	GS	108.9	a	60.9	a	27.0	a	9.0	a	5.91	a	0.35	a
ww/fs-GS-o <sup>†</sup>	GS	59.4	c	59.8	b	21.6	b	6.0	b	3.68	b	0.25	a
ww-GS-o	GS	84.1	b	60.3	ab	25.8	a	7.9	ab	4.83	ab	0.34	a
ww/fs-GS-fx	GS	59.4	c	59.8	b	21.6	b	6.0	b	3.68	b	0.25	a
ww/fs-GS-fl	GS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LSD		19.2		1.0		3.5		2.4		1.20		0.10	

*continued*

**Table 3. Grain sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2016 and average across years. There was no grain yield in 2016.**

		2016											
		Yield		Test weight		Seed weight		PAW		WUE		PSE	
Rotation <sup>†</sup> *	Crop	lb/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/bu	<i>P</i> < 0.05	g/1,000 seed	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww-GS-fx <sup>‡</sup>	GS	58.4	ab <sup>§</sup>	58.8	a	58.8	a	7.2	a	3.19	a	0.22	a
ww-GS-fl	GS	64.6	a	59.2	a	59.2	a	7.4	a	3.47	a	0.21	a
ww/fs-GS-o <sup>†</sup>	GS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww-GS-o	GS	55.7	ab	59.6	a	59.6	a	6.2	a	3.11	a	0.18	a
ww/fs-GS-fx	GS	51.0	ab	59.1	a	59.1	a	3.9	b	3.08	a	0.22	a
ww/fs-GS-fl	GS	43.7	b	58.6	a	58.6	a	3.2	b	2.64	a	0.19	a
LSD		17.7		2.4		2.4		1.5		1.05		0.13	
		Average											
		Yield		Test weight		Seed weight		PAW				PSE	
		lb/a		lb/bu		g/1,000 seed		Inches in 6 ft depth	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>			%	
ww-GS-fx <sup>‡</sup>	GS	67.4		59.2		35.48		6.3	3.89			0.24	
ww-GS-fl	GS	74.4		59.8		36.29		7.0	4.12			0.25	
ww/fs-GS-o <sup>†</sup>	GS	38.6		58.7		21.32		5.1	2.38			0.28	
ww-GS-o	GS	59.7		59.2		36.02		6.9	3.37			0.29	
ww/fs-GS-fx	GS	42.7		58.8		33.89		4.7	2.61			0.26	
ww/fs-GS-fl	GS	43.7		58.6		58.55		3.2	2.64			0.19	
LSD													

<sup>†</sup> WW is winter wheat, fs is forage sorghum, GS is grain sorghum, and o is spring oat.

<sup>‡</sup> Beginning in 2013, treatment 12 replaced treatment 5.

\* Data are for the abbreviated crop phase in large caps.

<sup>§</sup> Means in columns followed by different letters are statistically different at *P* ≤ 0.05.

<sup>¶</sup> Flex-fallow was planted in 2012, 2013, and 2016.

**Table 4. Forage sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2015 and average across years**

Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	2014							
		Yield		PAW		WUE		PSE	
		lb/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww/FS-fs-o	FS	4705	a <sup>s</sup>	1.3	c	565.85	a	0.60	ab
ww/fs-FS-o	FS	2490	b	2.1	bc	179.85	b	0.20	b
ww-FS-sg	FS	3305	ab	5.7	a	201.15	b	*	*
ww/FS-gs-o	FS	3964	ab	0.6	c	452.25	a	0.75	a
ww-FS-fx(t)	FS	3917	ab	4.3	ab	257.23	b	*	*
ww-FS-fx <sup>‡</sup>	FS	3531	ab	4.0	ab	225.11	b	0.45	ab
ww-FS-fl	FS	4093	ab	4.7	a	268.19	b	0.30	ab
ww/FS-fs-fx	FS	4705	a	1.3	c	565.85	a	0.60	ab
ww/fs-FS-fx	FS	2490	b	2.1	bc	179.85	b	0.20	b
ww/FS-gs-fx	FS	3964	ab	0.6	c	452.25	a	0.75	a
ww/FS-fs-fl	FS	4705	a	1.3	c	565.85	a	0.60	ab
ww/fs-FS-fl	FS	2490	b	2.1	bc	179.85	b	0.20	b
ww/FS-gs-fl	FS	3964	ab	0.6	c	452.25	a	0.75	a
LSD		2033		2.3		174.45		0.54	

*continued*

**Table 4. Forage sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2015 and average across years**

Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	2015							
		Yield		PAW		WUE		PSE	
		lb/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww/FS-fs-o	FS	2320	b	1.7	b	208.93	b	*	*
ww/fs-FS-o	FS	7750	a	5.6	a	567.53	a	0.18	b
ww-FS-sg	FS	7948	a	8.3	a	487.55	a	0.38	a
ww/FS-gs-o	FS	2497	b	1.6	b	223.25	b	*	*
ww-FS-fx(t)	FS	7103	a	7.8	a	443.35	a	0.35	ab
ww-FS-fx	FS	8697	a	7.4	a	533.00	a	0.20	ab
ww-FS-fl	FS	8333	a	6.9	a	537.00	a	0.28	ab
ww/FS-fs-fx	FS	2320	b	1.7	b	208.93	b	*	*
ww/fs-FS-fx	FS	7750	a	5.6	a	567.53	a	0.18	b
ww/FS-gs-fx	FS	2497	b	1.6	b	223.25	b	*	*
ww/FS-fs-fl	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww/fs-FS-fl	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww/FS-gs-fl	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LSD		2270		3.1		161.09		0.18	

*continued*

**Table 4. Forage sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2015 and average across years**

Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	2016							
		Yield		PAW		WUE		PSE	
		lb/a	<i>P</i> < 0.05	Inches in 6 ft depth	<i>P</i> < 0.05	lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	<i>P</i> < 0.05	%	<i>P</i> < 0.05
ww/FS-fs-o	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww/fs-FS-o	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww-FS-sg	FS	6450	a	5.4	bc	422.34	ac	0.12	b
ww/FS-gs-o	FS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ww-FS-fx(t)	FS	6793	a	5.1	bc	431.63	ac	0.16	b
ww-FS-fx	FS	7223	a	8.2	a	469.17	a	0.21	ab
ww-FS-fl	FS	7018	a	6.8	ab	437.54	ab	0.23	ab
ww/FS-fs-fx	FS	3233	c	6.0	ac	207.93	e	*	*
ww/fs-FS-fx	FS	6726	a	4.4	bc	433.92	ac	0.35	a
ww/FS-gs-fx	FS	4090	bc	3.5	c	318.31	ce	*	*
ww/FS-fs-fl	FS	3563	bc	5.2	bc	255.72	de	*	*
ww/fs-FS-fl	FS	6905	a	3.4	c	492.03	a	0.25	ab
ww/FS-gs-fl	FS	4816	b	4.4	bc	349.45	bd	*	*
LSD		1512		2.9		119.22			

*continued*

**Table 4. Forage sorghum yield, plant available water at planting (PAW), water use efficiency (WUE), and precipitation storage efficiency (PSE) near Garden City, KS, from 2014 to 2015 and average across years**

Rotation <sup>†</sup>	Crop	Average			
		Yield lb/a	PAW Inches in 6 ft depth	WUE lb/a inch <sup>-1</sup>	PSE %
ww/FS-fs-o	FS	3513	1.5	387.39	0.60
ww/fs-FS-o	FS	5120	3.8	373.69	0.19
ww-FS-sg	FS	5901	6.4	370.35	0.25
ww/FS-gs-o	FS	3230	1.1	337.75	0.75
ww-FS-fx(t)	FS	5938	5.7	377.40	0.25
ww-FS-fx	FS	6484	6.5	409.09	0.29
ww-FS-fl	FS	6481	6.1	414.24	0.27
ww/FS-fs-fx	FS	3420	3.0	327.57	0.60
ww/fs-FS-fx	FS	5655	4.0	393.77	0.24
ww/FS-gs-fx	FS	3517	1.9	331.27	0.75
ww/FS-fs-fl	FS	4134	3.2	410.79	0.60
ww/fs-FS-fl	FS	4698	2.7	335.94	0.22
ww/FS-gs-fl	FS	4390	2.5	400.85	0.75
LSD					

<sup>†</sup> ww is winter wheat, FS is forage sorghum, gs is grain sorghum, and o is spring oat.

<sup>‡</sup> Beginning in 2013, treatment 12 replaced treatment 5.

<sup>§</sup> Means in columns followed by different letters are statistically different at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup> Flex-fallow was planted in 2012, 2013, and 2016.

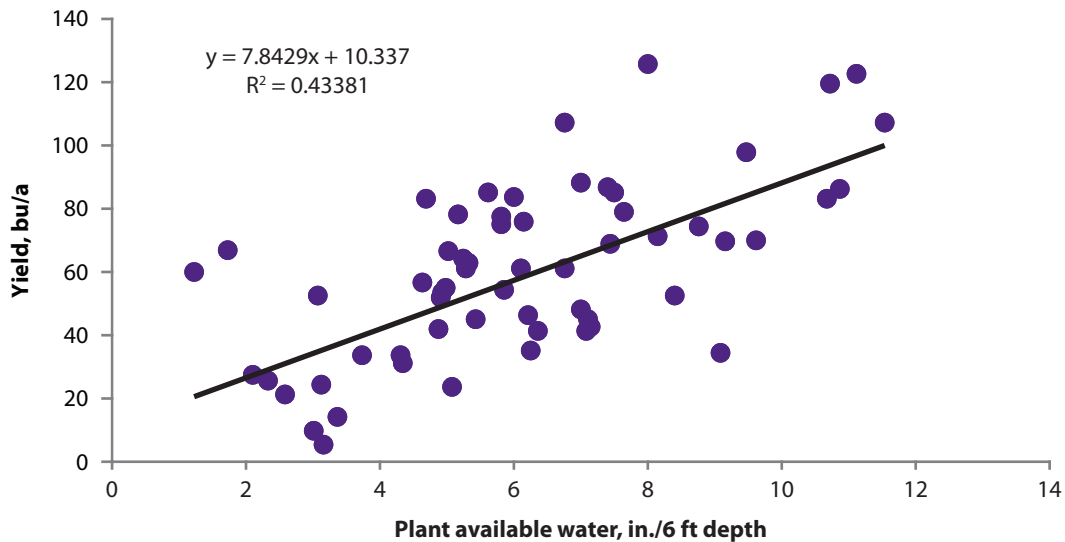


Figure 1. Grain sorghum yield response to plant available water at planting near Garden City, KS, between 2014 and 2016.

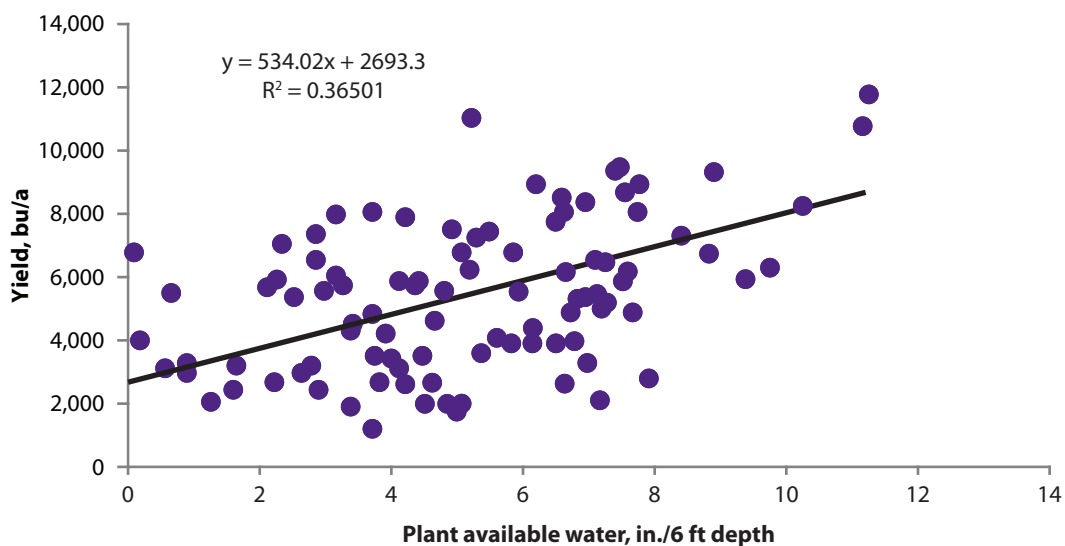


Figure 2. Forage sorghum yield response to plant available water at planting near Garden City, KS, between 2014 and 2016.