Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 5
Issue 2 *Southeast Research and Extension*
Center Agricultural Research

Article 2

2019

Including Legumes in Wheat-Bermudagrass Pastures

L. W. Lomas

Kansas State University, llomas@ksu.edu

J. L. Moyer

Kansas State University, jmoyer@ksu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>

Part of the [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#), and the [Beef Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Lomas, L. W. and Moyer, J. L. (2019) "Including Legumes in Wheat-Bermudagrass Pastures," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 5: Iss. 2. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.7728>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 2019 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Including Legumes in Wheat-Bermudagrass Pastures

L.W. Lomas and J.L. Moyer

Summary

Use of legumes in wheat-bermudagrass pastures did not affect cow gains in 2018.

Introduction

Bermudagrass is a productive forage species when intensively managed. However, it has periods of dormancy and requires proper management to maintain forage quality. Legumes in the bermudagrass sward could improve forage quality and reduce fertilizer usage; however, legumes are difficult to establish and maintain with the competitive grass. Clovers can maintain survival once established in bermudagrass sod, and may be productive enough to substitute for some N fertilization. This study was designed to compare dry cow performance on a bermudagrass pasture system that included ladino and crimson clovers (Legume) vs. bermudagrass alone (Nitrogen).

Experimental Procedures

Eight 5-acre 'Hardie' bermudagrass pastures at the Mound Valley Unit of the Southeast Research and Extension Center (Parsons silt-loam soil) were assigned to Legume or Nitrogen treatments in a completely randomized design with four replications. All pastures were interseeded with 90 lb/a of 'Everest' wheat on October 2, 2017. Legume pastures previously interseeded with 'Will' ladino clover were interseeded with 26 lb/a of crimson clover using a no-till drill at on October 3, 2017. Nitrogen pastures were fertilized with 50 lb/a N on January 31 and May 9, 2018, and all pastures received 50-30-30 of N-P₂O₅-K₂O on July 19, 2018.

Thirty-two pregnant fall-calving cows of predominantly Angus breeding were weighed on consecutive days and assigned randomly by weight to pastures on April 4, 2018. Final cow weights were taken on consecutive days before removal from the pastures on August 23 (141 days).

Results and Discussion

Cow performance data are presented in Table 1. Cow gains and gain/a for the Nitrogen and Legume treatments were similar ($P > 0.05$).

Table 1. Performance of cows grazing wheat-bermudagrass pastures interseeded with wheat and fertilized with nitrogen or interseeded with legumes, Mound Valley Unit, Southeast Research and Extension Center, 2018

Item	Management system	
	Nitrogen	Legumes
Number of cows	16	16
Number of days	141	141
Stocking rate, cows/a	0.8	0.8
Cow initial weight, lb	1356	1356
Cow final weight, lb	1682	1637
Cow gain, lb	325	281
Cow daily gain, lb	2.42	2.10
Cow gain, lb/a	260	225

Means within a row followed by the same letter do not differ ($P < 0.05$).