Growing Annual Forages

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Management Options

Needs

- Immediate
- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

Possibilities

- Nothing
- Hay/Supplemental feeding
- Wheat
- Soybean
- Alfalfa
- Perennial grass pastures
- Corn



Alfalfa

Stems (sq ft.)	Production potential
55	100
50	90
45	81
→ 40	72
35	62
30	53
25	44

Univ. Wisconsin Coop. Ext. (2011)



Forage Options

Cool-season species

- Small grains
 - -Oats
 - -Cereal rye
 - -Triticale
 - —Wheat
 - -Barley
- Brassicas
 - —Turnips
 - -Radishes
 - -Rapeseed
 - -Hybrids



Warm-season species

- Summer annuals
 - -Sudangrass
 - —Sorghum x sudangrass
 - —Forage sorghum



- -Pearl millet
- -German (foxtail) millet
- Others
 - -Sunflower
 - -Cowpea, Mungbean
 - -Sunn hemp



Annual Forage Systems

Figure 1. Cattle can potentially have grazing forage from mid-spring through the fall using a well-planned annual forage system.

Field	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
1 (Plant cool season			Graze		Plant cool season		Graze	
2		Plant warm season				Graze			

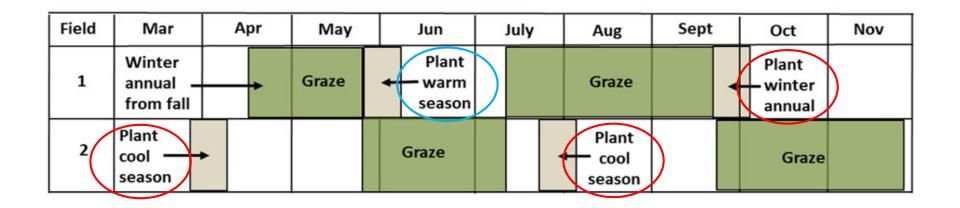
Field	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
1	Winter annual from fall		Graze	Plant ← warm season		Graze		Plant winter annual	
2	Plant cool	•		Graze		Plant cool season		Graze	



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2		Plant warm season				Graze			



Important planting dates

Before August 1

- Summer annuals are best choice.
- Cool-season annuals are risky (maybe oats, other spring species).
- August 1 to September 1
 - Cool-season annuals are best choice.

After September 1

- Cool-season annuals are best; some risk with spring species.
- Summer annuals not recommended.

After October 1

- Cool-season winter annuals are best choice.
- Summer annuals not recommended.
- Cool-season spring annuals are too risky.



Take-home Messages

• Planting date is most important.

- Delayed planting reduces fall growth potential.
- Effects of late fall planting carry over into the spring.

Data on mixtures is not clear.

- One or two dominate, three or four contribute.
- Grasses are the biomass producers.
- Legumes and other broadleaves do not compete well with the grasses.
- Yield and quality of annual forages can be high (and stay high).



Questions

Email dredfearn2@unl.edu

Websites Range Pasture Forages

agronomy.unl.edu/range-pasture-forages

Beef Forage Crop Systems

beef.unl.edu/beef-cattle-production/beef-forage-crop-systems

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