Warm-Season Grass Pasture Improvements with Legume Mixtures

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Warm-Season Grass Pasture Improvements with Legume Mixtures

Abstract
Pastures in Iowa consist mostly of cool-season grasses. A combination of warm-season grass and cool-season grass would improve overall efficiency of forage growth available for livestock production. The addition of legumes can improve the overall efficiency of pastures because the legumes in the warm-season grass mixtures can help to improve forage quality and reduce the nitrogen fertilizer needed.

Keywords
Agronomy, Animal Science

Disciplines
Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Agronomy and Crop Sciences | Animal Sciences
Warm-Season Grass Pasture Improvements with Legume Mixtures

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Introduction
Pastures in Iowa consist mostly of cool-season grasses. A combination of warm-season grass and cool-season grass would improve overall efficiency of forage growth available for livestock production. The addition of legumes can improve the overall efficiency of pastures because the legumes in the warm-season grass mixtures can help to improve forage quality and reduce the nitrogen fertilizer needed.

Materials and Methods
A complex mixture of 15 legumes was interseeded into existing switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L., cv. Cave-in-Rock) and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* Vitman, cv. Rountree) pastures in late summer of 1998. Legumes in the mixture included various cultivars of alfalfa, berseem clover, birdsfoot trefoil, cicer milkvetch, crimson clover, crownvetch, hairy vetch, kura clover, red clover, sweet clover, and white clover. The legumes chosen represent species with varying life cycles and growth habits. Legume composition was identified using a dry-weight rank method. The experimental design is a split plot with half of each pasture consisting of a grass/legume combination and the other half of only grass. Grazing was delayed until summer of 1999 to allow the legumes to develop a seed bank. Animals were placed on the pastures mid-June and removed mid-August for 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002. Cattle weights were determined before and after each grazing season. Pasture samples were collected from paddocks to determine the quantity of available forage.

Preliminary Results and Discussion
Preliminary data for mean cattle gains are shown in Table 1. For 1999 and 2000, big bluestem/legume pastures showed the highest gain. Overall gains in 2001 were less than in the other years. Data for 2002 showed the highest gains from the grass/legume mixtures. In general, cattle gains over the summer months provided evidence of the improved pasture productivity.

Legume composition was estimated for the pastures. Of the pastures containing legumes (Figure 1), over 40% was legumes, which indicates persistence of legumes in the grass/legume pastures. Legumes identified by species composition showed that only a few persisted for the duration of the project. The legumes included alfalfa, crownvetch, red clover, cicer milkvetch, sweet clover, white clover, and hairy vetch. However, cool-season grass made up over 50% of the total species composition in grass/legume and grass only pastures. Due to the high percentage of cool-season grass invasion into warm-season pastures, cool-season grass samples will be analyzed to help understand the variation in cattle gains for warm-season grass pastures.

These findings should be considered preliminary. Additional research is being conducted on species composition, forage quality, and spatial relationships among legume recruitment and persistence, soil properties (detailed soil map shown in Figure 2), and landscape position, which may explain observed animal performance.
## Table 1. Means of cattle gains on various pasture treatments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Total gain (lb)</th>
<th>Average daily gain (lb/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>57.50</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big bluestem/legume</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>54.29</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass/legume</td>
<td>51.25</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>90.63</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big bluestem/legume</td>
<td>96.88</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>89.38</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass/legume</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>38.13</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big bluestem/legume</td>
<td>35.63</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>55.63</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass/legume</td>
<td>52.50</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Big bluestem</td>
<td>63.75</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big bluestem/legume</td>
<td>76.25</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td>63.13</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switchgrass/legume</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 1. Species composition (%) of various pasture treatments.](image)

![Figure 2. Detailed soil map of pastures (identified by Jim Gertsma).](image)

**Soil description**
- 1C2 Ida, 5-9% slopes
- 1D Ida, 9-14% slopes
- 1D3 Ida, 9-14% slopes
- 1E3 Ida, 14-18% slopes
- 1F2 Ida, 18-25% slopes
- 10D Monona, 9-14% slopes
- 12B Napier, 2-5% slopes
- 12C Napier, 5-9% slopes