Native Warm-season Grasses





Big bluestem

- Establishes slow
- Very palatable
- Good yield and quality
- Competitive if grazed correctly



Indiangrass

- Establishes slow
- Good yield, quality, and palatability
- Late maturing
- Don't overgraze



Switchgrass

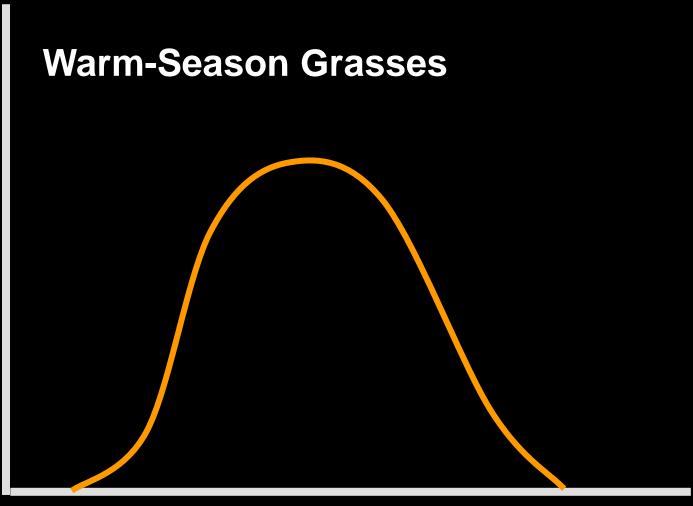
- Establishes slow
- Early heading
- Big palatability change
- Graze early



Seasonal steer gains

Grass	Period	ADG (lbs)
Cool-season	Spring	1.3
Cool-season	Summer	0.4
Cool-season	Fall	1.8
	TOTAL	1.0
Cool-season	Spring	1.3
Warm-season	Summer	1.3
Cool-season	Fall	1.7
	TOTAL	1.4

Forage Supply

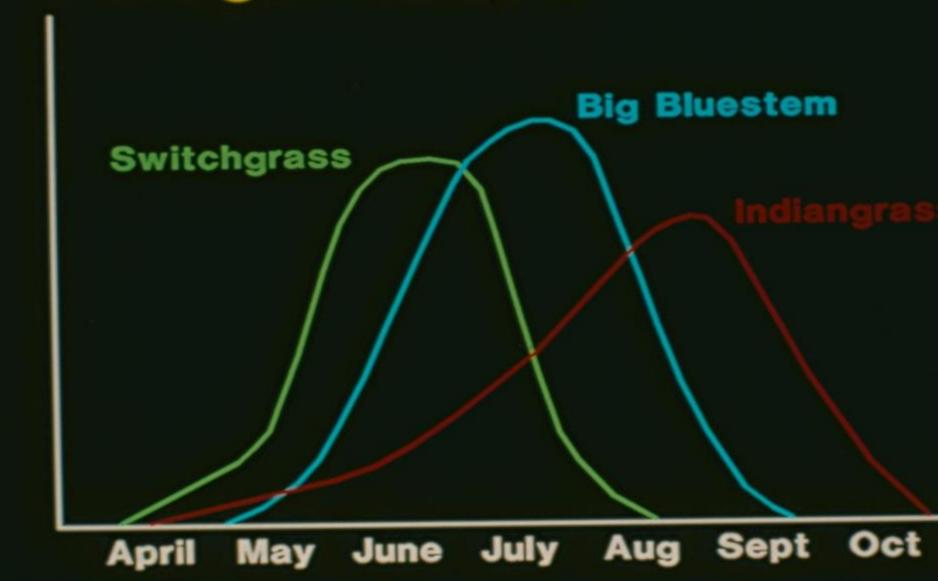


April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov

Characteristics

- deeply rooted
- resource efficient
- invasion prone
- poor spreaders
- management sensitive

Forage Supply





How Grasses Grow

The basis for grazing management

G R N G

How Grasses Grow

LEAVES

Food Factories short tops mean short roots

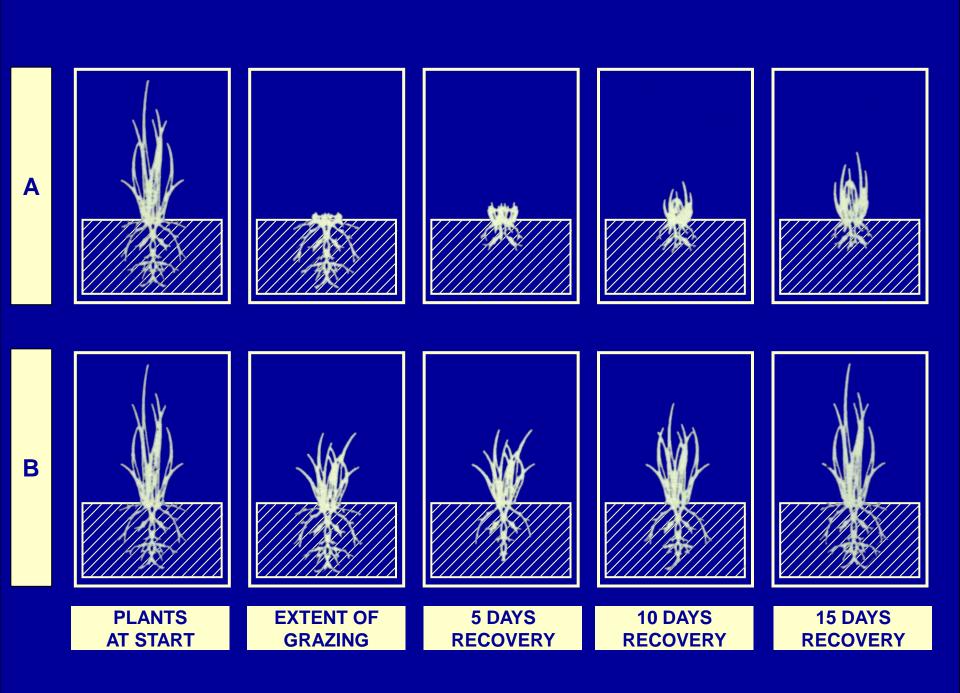


ROOTS

Gather & Store Food short roots mean short tops

Overgrazing Destroys both leaves and roots

M A G E Е



TIME CONTROL IS THE

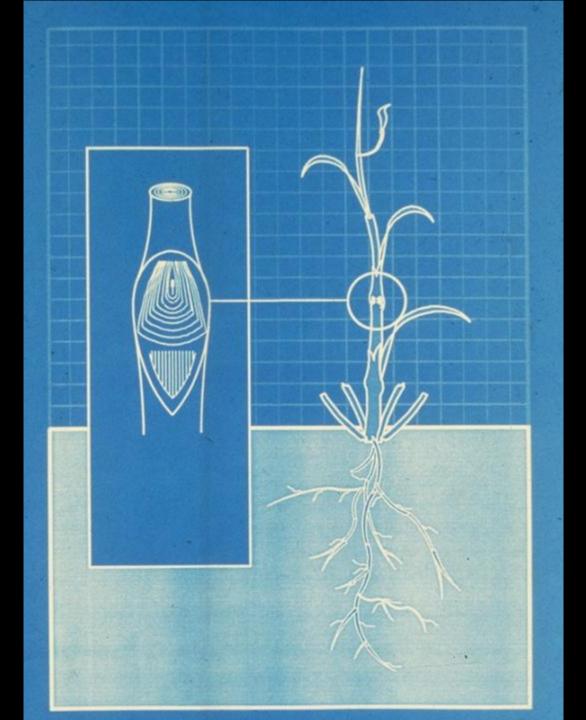
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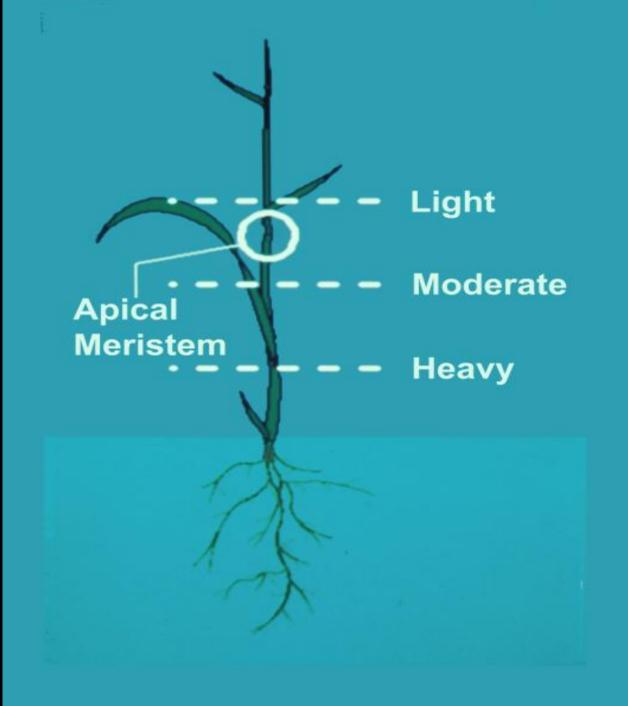
TO EFFECTIVE PASTURE MANAGEMENT

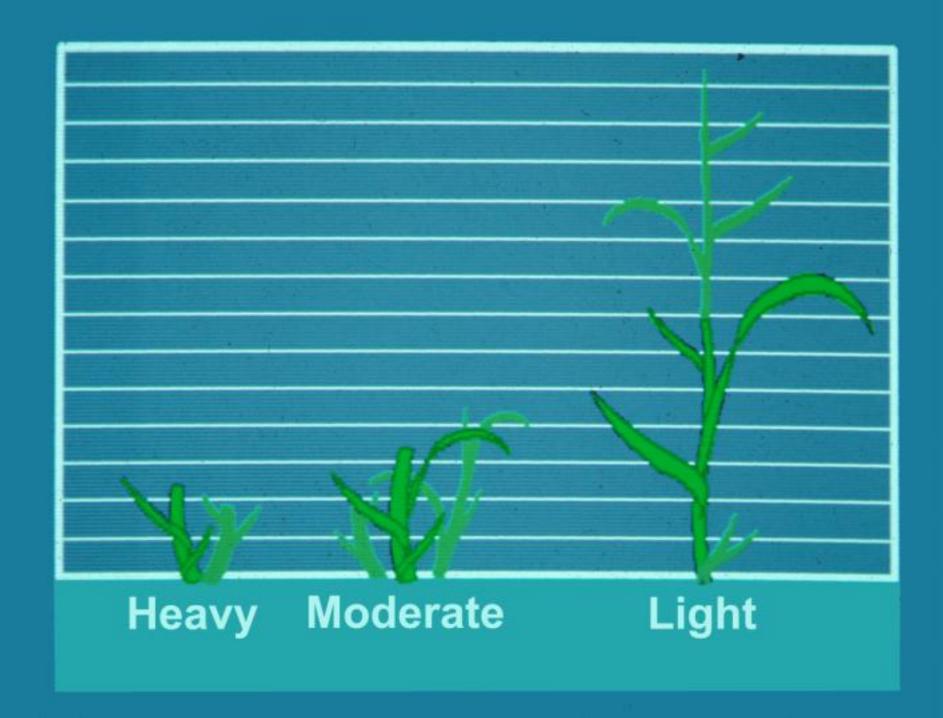
Leaves must first feed the plant before the plant feeds the animal

Warm-season vs Cool-season

- Apical meristem
- Sensitivity to severe grazing
- Length of recovery period









Encourage Leavesand

Discourage Stems

Warm-season vs Cool-season

- Apical meristem
- Sensitivity to severe grazing
- Length of recovery period

Carbohydrate reserves in switchgrass roots following harvests on June 19 (meristem remained) on June 26 (meristem removed).



'Taller stubble thickens stands'

Ground cover of big bluestem following two years of clipping to two stubble heights

Spring	Stubble height		
sample date	4 inches	8 inches	
	% ground cover		
1995	23	23	
1996	27	49	
1997	22	61	





Pasture types

- Pure switchgrass
- Mixed stands with switchgrass
- Mixed stands without switchgrass

Switchgrass must be grazed before seedheads develop!!



Switchgrass options

- Continuously stock
 - 10 inches tall
 - **Grazing** = growth
 - 6 to 8 weeks
 - Recover 35+ days





Switchgrass options

- Rotationally stock
 - 12 to 15 inches tall
 - 2 to 3 weeks
 - 4 inches stubble
 - Recover 40+ days

Lengthy Rest Periods

Switchgrass options

- Partial early graze
 - Before knee high
 - Remove meristem
 - Recover 35+ days

Mixed stands without switchgrass

Take half – leave half

Graze < 2 or 3 weeks

Recover > 30 to 40 days



Mixed stands without switchgrass

 Rapid rotation – partial graze gradually increase severity short stubble —→ long rest

Mixed stands with switchgrass

- Selective grazing
- If only one pasture, manage like pure switchgrass



Mixed stands with switchgrass

Top graze rapidly

SW joints – graze short

SW refused – manage based on other

grasses





TIME CONTROL IS THE

KEY

TO EFFECTIVE PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Warm-season vs Cool-season

- Apical meristem
- Sensitivity to severe grazing
- Length of recovery period

Lengthy Rest Periods

The relatively early heading of switchgrass dominates grazing management decisions

