

2013 Cool Season Forage Planting Guide

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Cool season forages have long been the very highest quality feed that can be grown on the ranch for winter livestock supplementation in the Southeast. Land preparation, seed, and fertilizer costs have risen to the point that ranchers should be very selective to ensure the type of cool season forages used fit their management system, and that the varieties of seed purchased have been tested in the region, for performance and disease resistance.



Forage Species

There are a number of choices as to the type of annual cool season forages to grow. There is no single best choice, but blends can be used to provide longer seasons of grazing, and also some protection against variable climate and weather conditions. Within each forage species, there are even specific varieties that offer a range of production outside the averages provided in the charts to follow. Cool season forages are most productive when planted on tilled land set aside for annual forage crops, or following warm season row crops, immediately after harvest. While the majority of cool season forages are grown for grazing, they can also be used to make excellent quality hay and silage, which may be an alternative for crop land without fencing, or not convenient for animal grazing.

Small Grains

Small grains, such as oats, rye, triticale, and wheat offer rapid growth, vigorous growth and early grazing after planting. Most small grain varieties have been developed for grain production; however, there are forage types that are recommended in the guide that follows. Because they are a large seeded crop, small grains should be planted 1-2" deep, and are most productive when planted on a prepared seedbed with a drill. Small grains grown for hay or silage have greater risk of disease, and should be scouted and treated as needed using labeled pesticides.

Forage Type	Pros	Cons	Peak Growth
Oats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very palatable • Can plant early (Sept. 15) for earlier grazing • Hessian fly resistant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptible to freeze damage • No varieties with adequate resistance to fungal rusts or barley yellow dwarf virus 	February-April
Rye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest yielding small grain • Cold tolerant • Drought tolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High seed cost • Seedling diseases in warm weather 	February-March
Triticale (rye x wheat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage quality of wheat • Disease resistance of rye • Can plant late in December 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not tolerate close grazing (best to use in blends) • Seed availability • Limited commercial varieties 	February-March
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold tolerant • Less expensive seed • Can be managed for both grazing and grain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungal disease resistance • Must use hessian fly resistant varieties • No varieties developed specifically for forage production 	February-March

Ryegrass & Brassicas

Ryegrass and the brassicas are small seeded cool season annual forages with wide adaptability to Florida soils. Ryegrass provides high quality forage and is excellent for grazing, hay, or silage. The brassicas: turnips, kale, and rape are actually winter vegetables that provide rapid growth for quick, but limited grazing. Ryegrass and turnips can be planted with a drill, cultipacker seeder, or broadcast and lightly covered, and can even be planted with a no-till drill or aerator in dormant sod.

Forage Type	Pros	Cons	Peak Growth
Ryegrass (Annual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapted to wide range of soil types: tolerates lower pH and wetter soils than small grains • Can be overseeded on dormant perennial pastures • Small seed allows use of a variety of planting methods • Can be managed to reseed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late season of growth (can be positive in a blend) • Can delay early growth of overseeded summer perennial grasses 	March-April
Turnips, Rape, Kale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid growth after planting • Small seed allows use of a variety of planting methods • Inexpensive seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short growing season • Does not persist with heavy grazing • Lower total yield • Limited development for forage production • Does not tolerate drought • Low disease resistance 	February-March

Legumes

Cool season legumes are small seeded plants that do not require nitrogen fertilizer, and will provide some residual nitrogen for warm season crops that follow. Legumes generally require

higher soil pH than perennial grasses. Legumes do require specific inoculants or bacteria that produce nitrogen on their roots. Most commercial legume seed comes coated or pre-inoculated, but some need the inoculant mixed with seed just prior to planting. Legumes can be overseeded into dormant perennial grass pastures, or planted in blends with small grains or ryegrass to improve forage quality and extend the grazing season. If allowed to mature and produce seed, there are several legume varieties that will reseed. (be managed to come back from seed in future years) Legumes are sensitive to many of the broadleaf herbicides used in pastures, so you may be forced to decide which is more valuable, a weed free pasture or the legumes.

Forage Type	Pros	Cons	Peak Growth
Arrowleaf Clover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yield • Adapted to well drained sites • Good choice for blends with crimson clover to extend grazing season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease resistance (Apache is more resistant than Yuchi) • Not tolerant of low pH • Can delay early growth of overseeded perennial grasses • Limited seed availability • Limited Pre-inoculated seed 	April-May
Ball Clover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent reseeded even with close grazing • Adapted to a wide range of soil types: more tolerant of wet soils • Relatively inexpensive seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower yield than other clovers • Not tolerant of low pH • Limited seed availability 	March-April
Crimson Clover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most dependable clover • High yields • Good reseeded if managed to allow seed development • Adapted to well drained sites • Early season growth • Good choice for providing nitrogen to warm season pastures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can delay early growth of overseeded perennial grasses • Challenging to manage for reseeding when used in blends because it matures right at peak of ryegrass production 	February-March
Red Clover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yields • Late season of growth complimentary in blends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak reseeded • Easily damaged by overgrazing (longer rest period needed) 	April-May
White Clover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapted to wetter sites • Fair seed producer that flowers over an extended period • Late season of growth complimentary in blends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not drought tolerant • Can delay early growth of overseeded perennial grasses 	May-June
Medic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapted to a wide range of soil types: more tolerant of wet soils than crimson • Excellent reseeded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower productivity than clovers • Poor tolerance of low pH • Limited seed availability 	March-April
Vetch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High yield • Disease resistance • Works well in blends • Good reseeded if managed to allow seed development • Adapted to well drained sites • More tolerant of low pH soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily damaged by overgrazing • Limited commercial varieties • Limited seed availability • Requires specific inoculant • Seed is expensive 	March-April

2013 Cool Season Annual Forage Variety Planting Guide

Annual Crops from Seed ¹	Dr. Ann Blount's Recommended Varieties	Planting Dates ²	Target pH range	Seeding Rates (lb/A) B=broadcast D=drill	Seeding Depth (inches)	Grazing height (in.)		Rest Period
						Begin	End	
Cool Season Legumes (must add inoculant, or use pre-inoculated seed)								
Alfalfa	Bulldog 805, and Amerigraze 702	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	6.5 - 7.0	D: 18-25 B: 20-25	1/4 - 1/2	10-16	3-4	Hay 35-40 Graze 15-30
Arrowleaf Clover	Apache	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 7.0	8 - 10	0 - 1/2	8-10	3-5	10-20
Ball Clover	Grazer Select, Don	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 7.0	2 - 5	0 - 1/4	6-8	1-3	7-15
Crimson Clover	Dixie, AU-Robin	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 7.0	20 - 30	1/4 - 1/2	8-10	3-5	10-20
Red Clover	Barduro, Red Ace, Bulldog Red	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	6.0 - 8.0	D: 6-10 B: 12-15	1/4 - 1/2	8-10	3-5	15-20
White Clover	Ocoee, Osceola, Louisiana S-1, Regalgraze, Regal ladino, and Duranna	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	6.0 - 7.5	2 - 4	0 - 1/4	6-8	1-3	7-15
Medic	Armadillo burr, Devine little burr	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	6.5 - 7.5	10 - 15	0 - 1/4	6-8	1-3	7-15
Vetch	Hairy, Americus, AU-Early Cover, Cahaba White, Nova II	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 8.0	20 - 30	1/4 - 1/2	8-10	3-5	10-20
Small Grains								
Oat	Horizon 201, RAM LA 99016, SS76-40	Sept. 15 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 6.5	100-120	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Rye	FL 401, AGS 104, Wrens 96, Wrens Abruzzi, Bates RS4, and Oklon	Oct. 15 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 6.5	90-120	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Triticale	Trical 342, Monarch	Oct. 15 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 6.5	90 - 120	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Wheat	Cocker 9553, SS8641, AGS 2038, and Pioneer 26R61	Oct. 15 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 6.5	90 - 120	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Cool Season Grasses & Forbs								
Ryegrass (annual)	Attain, Big Boss, Bulldog Grazer, Diamond T, Earlyploid, Flying A, Nelson, Passerel Plus, Prine, Rio, TAMTBO, Verdure	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 6.5	20 - 30	0 - 1/2	6-12	3-4	7-15
Brassicas	Turnip, Kale, Rape	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5.8 - 8.0	D: 5-8 B: 8-10	1/4 - 1/2	6-8	2-3	7-15

Blends: To develop a blend, divide the high seeding rate listed above in half. Example Blend: **triticale -60 lbs.** + **ryegrass - 15 lbs.** + **crimson clover - 15 lbs.** + **vetch - 15lbs.** + **arrowleaf clover - 5 lbs.** + **ball clover - 2.5 lbs.**