



Technical Data Sheet

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ARROW IRRIGATED GRASS BLEND

- INCREASE CARRYING CAPACITY
- IMPROVE LIVESTOCK PERFORMANCE
- BEST RESULT WHEN PASTURES DIVIDED FOR ROTATION

Irrigated Pasture Seeding Recommendations:

<u>Seed</u>	<u>Lbs Per Acre</u>
Regar or Fleet Meadow Brome	7.0
Smooth Brome	4.0
Extend or Pennlate Orchardgrass	5.0
Garrison Creeping Foxtail	1.0
Optional: Grazing Tolerant Alfalfa	2 to 4

Seed mixture is designed to provide season long production. Meadow brome and Orchardgrass are more heat tolerant than Smooth brome and Garrison creeping foxtail and help capacity during warm summer months. Selection of a winter hardy, late maturing Orchardgrass variety is important.

Keys To Successful Irrigated Pastures Are:

1. Using productive, palatable grasses that will respond to fertilizer.
2. Careful management of rotation grazing, making sure enough is harvested to get the best benefit without over-grazing.
3. A continuous program of water and fertilizer that assures the grass will have water when it needs it. In other words watering the irrigated pastures at the right time must be a primary concern rather than on a "if I don't need it on the corn" basis.
4. Irrigated pastures should have a "rest" for about 3 weeks to 6 weeks preferably between August 15 and September 30th. Supplemental grass pastures such as Sudan or Sorghum-Sudan Hybrids can provide this rest.
5. Adapted to soils ranging from sandy to heavy. Can be used for grazing from late April to September 30, or late October depending on management. Will support up to 3 animal units per acre depending on management.

Species description and information for irrigated pasture mixtures:

Extend, Pennlate, Latar, and other later maturing Orchardgrass varieties exhibit delayed maturity, have superior stand establishment and produce lush, quality forage. Recovery after cutting or grazing gives good regrowth ability. Orchardgrass is more heat tolerant than Smooth Brome and helps carrying capacity in warmest months.

Meadow Brome has rapid seed germination and seedling establishment. It has numerous leaves with some vegetative spreading, good drought tolerance, excellent winter hardiness, and tolerance to trampling. Heat tolerance in warmest months helps carrying capacity. Varieties include Regar, Fleet, Paddock.

Smooth Brome shows good leafiness and would contribute to better sod formation. It produces an abundance of high quality forage and is very winter hardy. Primary forage contribution is spring and fall.

Garrison Creeping Foxtail has vigorous rhizomes and broader leaves. It is well adapted for wetland use such as irrigated pastures and produces good yields of high-quality forage under these conditions. Outstanding early season production and palatability.

Intermediate Wheatgrass and Pubescent Wheatgrass seeded alone and with alfalfa can provide productive irrigated pasture and can fit well in combination hay and graze use plans. Recovery between rotations in intensive grazing is not as quick as Orchardgrass or Meadow Brome. Works best when limited irrigation is available and pasture is rested in July and August.

Legumes – New grazing tolerant alfalfa varieties are more persistent in a mixture. Alfalfa will help hold production in warmer months or give option for better hay cutting if pasture is rested in warmest period. Other legumes to consider are Pinnacle Ladino clover, Medium red clover, and Cicer milkvetch, which is non-bloating but slower to establish.

Festulolium - A newer species that combines the quick establishment and soft leaf characteristics of Ryegrass with the heat tolerance, extensive root system, and better persistence of fescues. This new hybrid species has shown promise in the WCR&EC Cool Season Grass Variety Trials at North Platte.

Tall Fescue – Tall Fescue maintains nutritive value better than other cool season grasses, which allows growth to be “stockpiled” in the field for winter grazing. Select an “endophyte-free” variety such as Enhance to eliminate concerns about fescue foot. Recommended for irrigated production only in Central and Western Nebraska.

Establishing the right grasses and/or legumes in a good stand is essential for the highest production. Whether or not to use alfalfa as part of the mixture rests with the producer and his ability to minimize the bloat problem. Commercially available bloat preventatives can suppress bloat if consumed by the grazing animal at least every 12 hours. Timely irrigation and fertilization of recommended grass mixtures has shown that good production can be realized without a legume.

If you have questions about these recommendations or suggestions please contact Arrow Seed Co., Inc. We would like to help make your seeding successful.