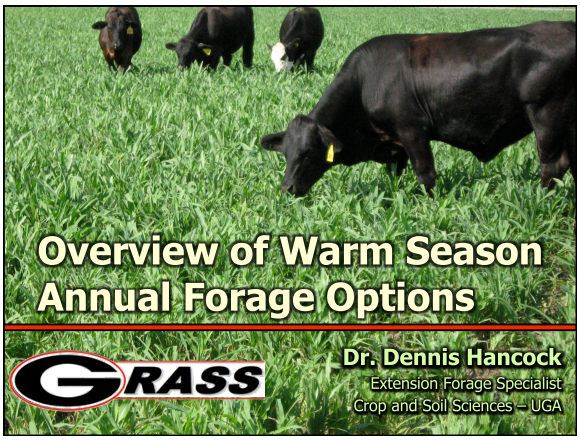
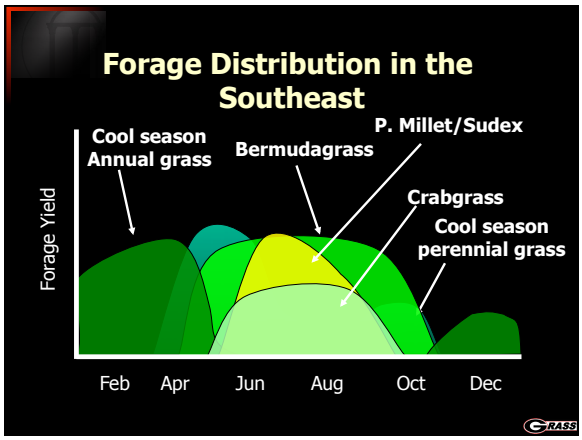
Forage Conference at GCA Convention
Overview of Warm Season Annual Forage Options





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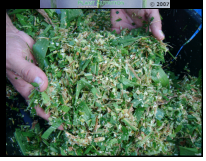
Forage Sorghum

Adaptation	Warm climates of the southeastern U.S. Best on well drained, sandy soils. Drought tolerant.
Qualities	High yielding, fast growing. Thick stems are difficult for haying but makes excellent quality silage. Not ideal for grazing.
Establishment	Seed should be drilled 1 - 1 1/2 in. deep at 6 - 8 lb/acre or broadcast at 10 - 12 lb/acre in April - June (whenever soil temps at 2 in. reach 65° F.
Varieties	4Ever Green, Grabow 86S, AF7401



Sudangrass

Adaptation	Warm climates of the southeastern U.S. Best on well drained, sandy soils. Moderate drought tolerance.
Qualities	Medium yielding, fast growing. Thinner stems but still difficult for haying.
Establishment	Seed should be drilled 1 - 1 1/2 in. deep at 10 - 15 lb/acre or broadcast at 20 - 25 lb/acre in April - June (whenever soil temps at 2 in. reach 65° F).
Varieties	AS9301, Sudan Headless, Trudan Headless

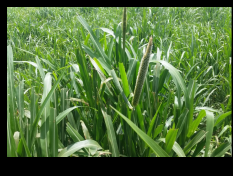
Sorghum x Sudangrass Hybrids

Adaptation	Warm climates of the southeastern U.S. Best on well drained soils. Drought tolerant.
Qualities	High yielding, fast growing. Thick stems make it difficult for hay.
Establishment	Seed should be drilled 1 - 1 1/2 in. deep at 15 - 20 lb/acre or broadcast at 25 - 30 lb/acre in April - June (whenever soil temps at 2 in. reach 65° F).
Varieties	AS5201, AS6401, Extra Graze bmr, SS220BMR, Super Sugar, Sweet Six BMR Dry Stalk

Sorghum x sudan

Pearl Millet

Adaptation	Warm climates of the southeastern U.S. Best on sandy soils. Drought tolerant.
Qualities	Medium to high yielding, slightly slower growing than the sorghums. Thinner stems, prolific tillering, tolerates low soil pH.
Establishment	Seed should be drilled 3/4 - 1 in. deep at 12 - 15 lb/acre or broadcast at 25 - 30 lb/acre in April - June (whenever soil temps at 2 in. reach 65° F).
Varieties	Tifleaf 3, SS635



Pearl Millet

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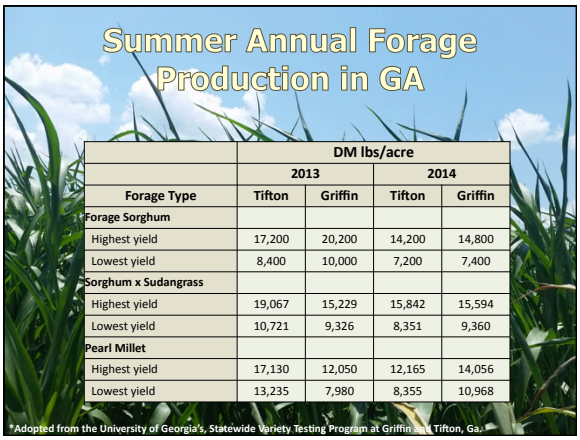
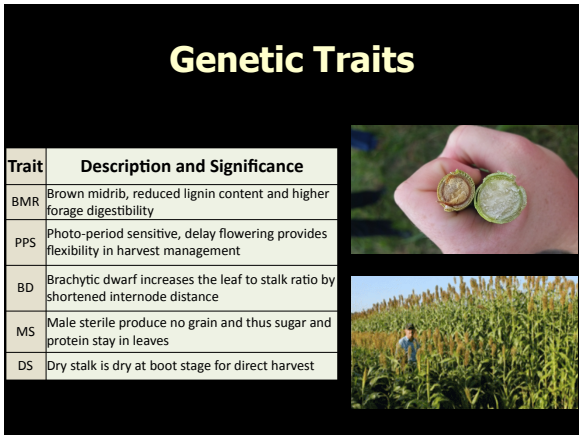
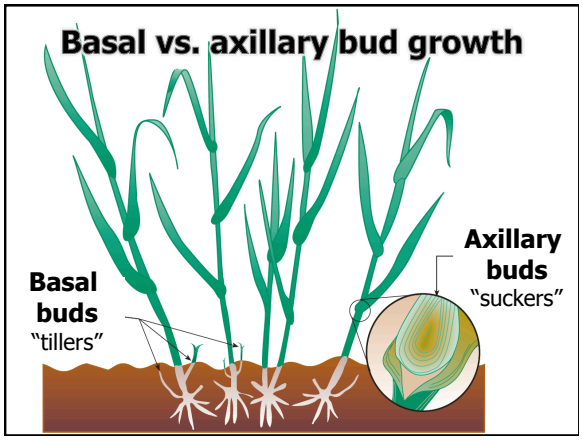


	DM lbs/acre			
	2013		2014	
Forage Type	Tifton	Griffin	Tifton	Griffin
Forage Sorghum				
Highest yield	17,200	20,200	14,200	14,800
Lowest yield	8,400	10,000	7,200	7,400
Sorghum x Sudangrass				
Highest yield	19,067	15,229	15,842	15,594
Lowest yield	10,721	9,326	8,351	9,360
Pearl Millet				
Highest yield	17,130	12,050	12,165	14,056
Lowest yield	13,235	7,980	8,355	10,968



Trait	Description and Significance
BMR	Brown midrib, reduced lignin content and higher forage digestibility
PPS	Photo-period sensitive, delay flowering provides flexibility in harvest management
BD	Brachytic dwarf increases the leaf to stalk ratio by shortened internode distance
MS	Male sterile produce no grain and thus sugar and protein stay in leaves
DS	Dry stalk is dry at boot stage for direct harvest



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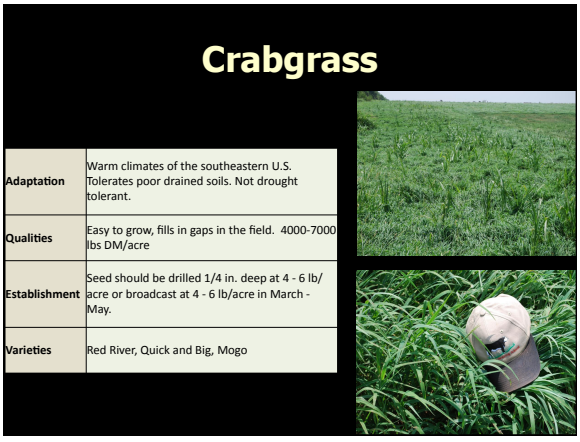

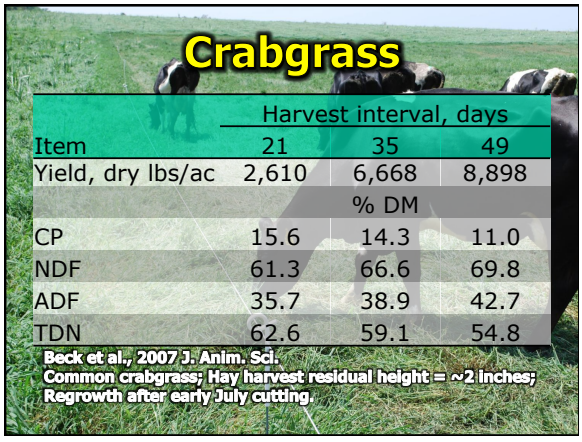

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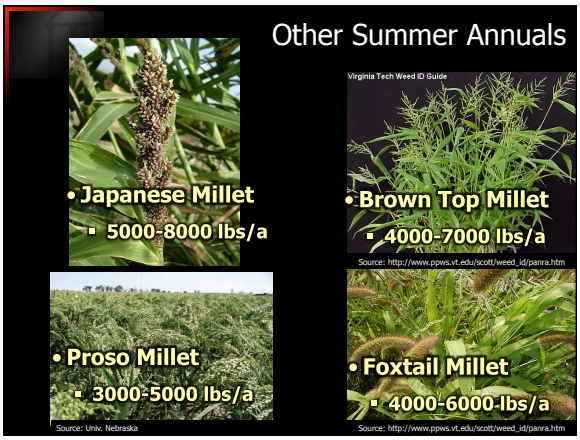

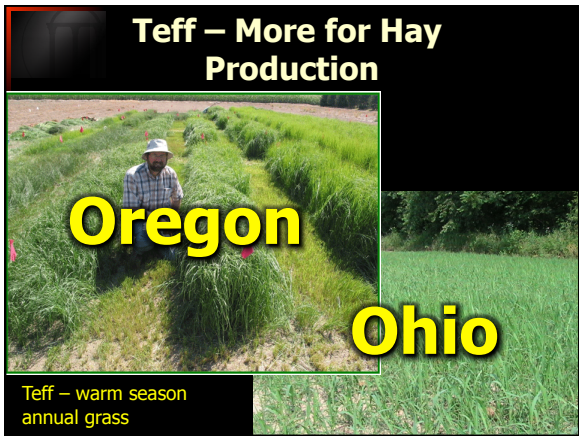

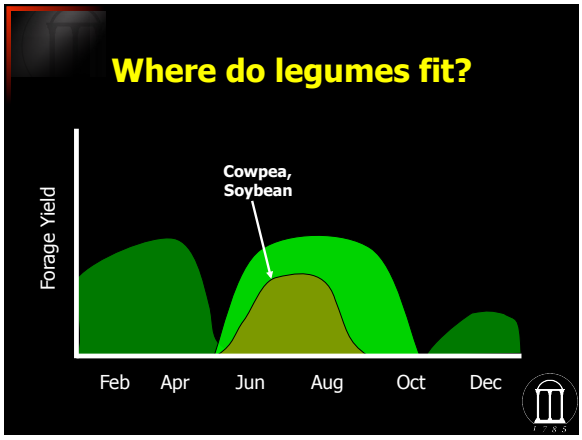

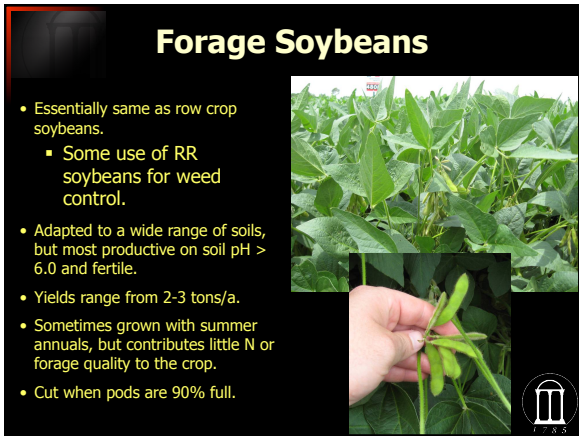

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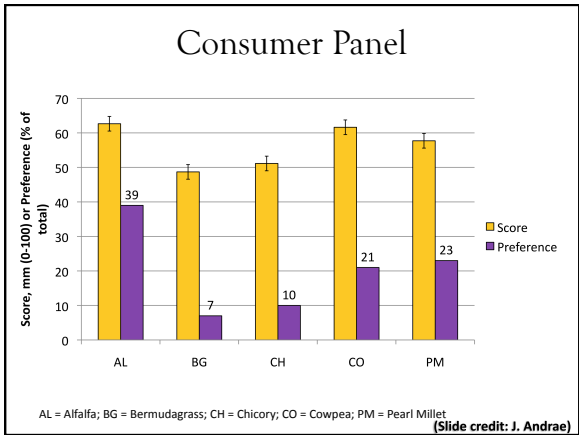
Cowpeas ("Iron & Clay Peas")

- Similar to soybeans, but lower yields
- Adapted to a wide range of soils, but most productive on soil pH > 6.0 and fertile.
- Yields range from 1-2 ½ tons/a.
- Sometimes grown with summer annuals, but contributes little N or forage quality to the crop.
- More commonly grown as a wildlife attractant.

Photo Credit: Dr. Twain Butler



Annual Lespedezas

- Striate, Korean, and common lespedeza
- Adapted to a wide range of soils and fertility levels
- Yields are relatively low and easily crowded out

Other Warm Season Annual Legumes

- Alyceclover
- Annual peanut
- Hairy indigo
- Kudzu
- Lablab (sweet hyacinth bean)
- Velvetbean

These species are:

- Relatively expensive to establish,
- Difficult to establish,
- Provide relatively low yields, and/or
- Are not very tolerant of grazing

Production generally relegated to specific niche situations.

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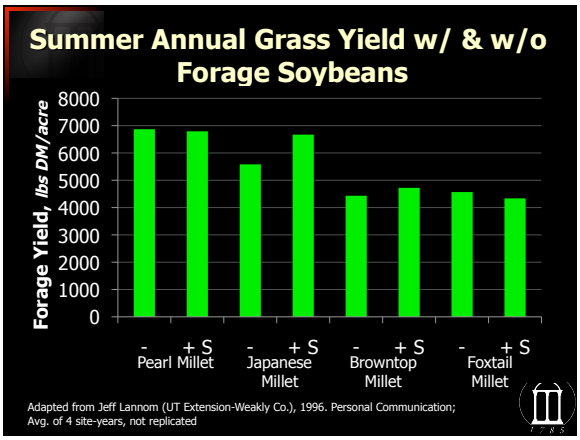

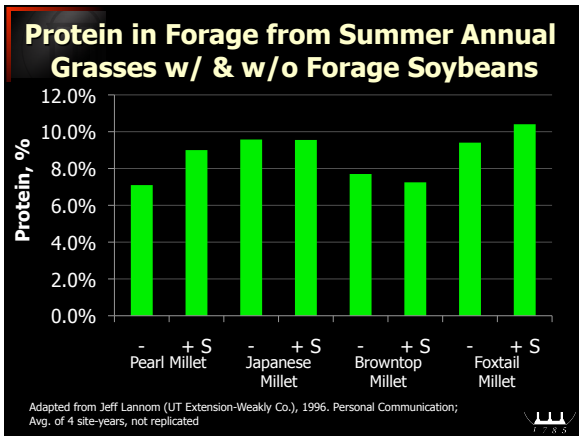

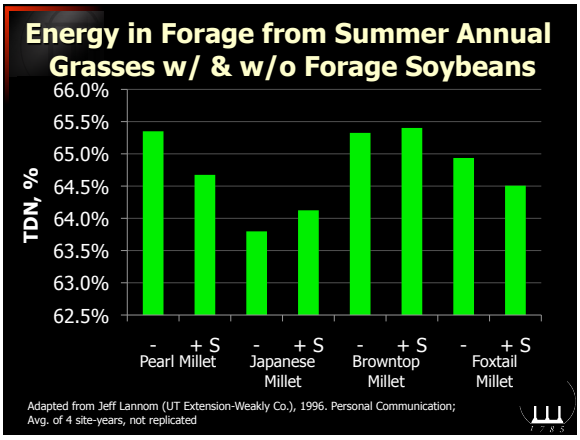

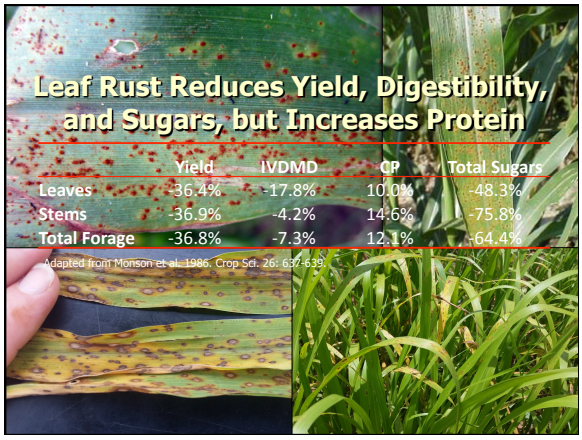

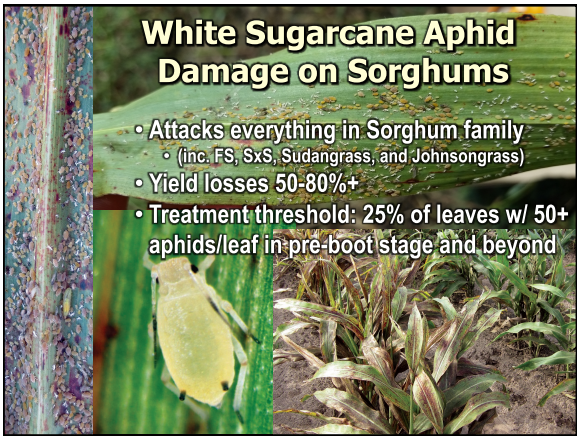

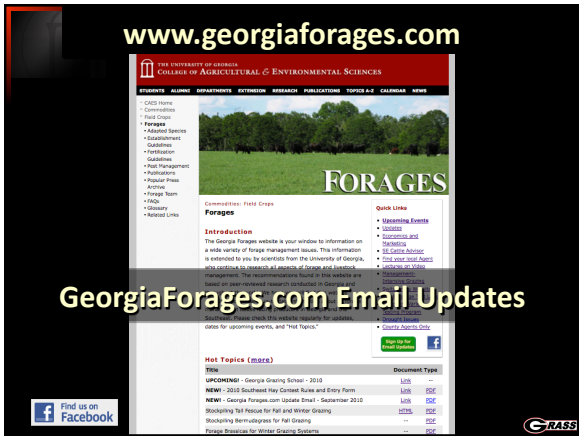

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