Bahiagrass Management

Dr. Leanne Dillard Animal Science and Forage Webinar Series April 10, 2019





Bahiagrass

- Long-lived, warm-season perennial
- Commonly used for pasture, but can be used for hay, erosion control, and wildlife habitat
- Successful use in a 'sodbased' rotations with peanuts and cotton



Figure 1. Bahiagrass is well-adapted in the dark green area and can be successfully grown in the light green area.





Hancock et al., 2017

Bahiagrass- Characteristics

- Grazing tolerant
- Few disease/insect problems
- Drought tolerant
- Moderate forage quality
- Low moderate fertility needs
- Tolerant of soil acidity
 - Struggles in some very basic Black Belt Soils





Bahiagrass- Seasonality

Forage Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bahiagrass												
Improved Bermudagrass												
Common Bermudagrass												
Dallisgrass												
Johnsongrass												
	1			Mu	llenix a	nd Dilla	rd, 201	17				

Varieties

- Pensacola- best used on less fertile soils and in pastures that will not be well managed
- Argentine- not cold tolerant and very susceptible to ergot
- **Tifton-9** Pensacola selection with greater seedling vigor and more upright growth habit and 25% greater yield than Pensacola



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Dennis Hancock

- AU Sand Mtn- Most cold tolerant, limited seed availability
- **TifQuik-** variant of Tifton-9 superior seedling vigor, otherwise essentially Tifton-9
- UF-Riata- later fall growth and earlier in spring. Only studied in Lower Coastal Plain



Varieties

Bahiagrass Comparison Plots April 5, 2007 Wiregrass Research Station Headland Alabama







Establishment

- Prepared Seedbed:
 - Plant scarified seed at 10-15 lb/acre in March or April
 - ¼ ½" deep
- Broadcast:
 - 18-20 lb/acre
- Tifton-9 and TifQuik have better seedling vigor than Pensacola-type varieties
 - 8-10 lb/acre drilled
 - 12-15 lb/acre broadcast







Fertility

- General Recommendations:
 - Nitrogen 75-175 lb/acre
 - P₂O₅: 40 lb/acre
 - K₂O: 40 lb/acre
 - Annual lime: 0.3-0.5 tons/acre

Always soil test and follow soil test recommendations!



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Kim Mullenix





Forage Quality and Grazing Management

Typical Forage Quality

- 85-90 RFQ
 - Bermudagrass- 90-100
 - Novel Tall fescue- 100-120
- Close grazing is necessary to obtain good utilization
- All varieties similar in quality



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Marcelo Wallau





Forage Yield

Average yield (2-yr) of Pensacola at different N and clipping

frequencies

NF	Rate
/lbc	ΝΙ/Λ

Improved varieties (i.e., Tifton-9, TifQuik, and UF-Riata) 10-15% more yield

Fr	equency	Forage Yield							
	(week)	(lbs of dry matter/A)							
1		960	1580	2020	3500				
2		1220	1220 1940		4260				
3		1340	2080	3080	5520				
4		1320	2160	3120	5600				
6		1400	2460	3580	6420				
	Avg.	1240	2040	2860	5060				

Source: Beaty et al., 1963.

Hancock et al., 2017

Forage Yield

Forage availability form Pensacola at various heights

affected by N rate

		N Applica (Ibs			
Cutting	0	75	150	3	Only 40-50% of total
Height	Percer	nt of Forage	forage yield		
(inches)		(%			
5+	9.4	10.3	14.7	16	6.3
4-52	8.1	7.6	8.4	9	9.1
3-4	9.8	8.5	8.9	9	9.1
2-3	11.9	10.6	12.2	9	9.4
1-2	18.0	18.2	17.2	16	6.3
0-1	42.7	44.8	38.6	39	9.7

Source: Beaty et al., 1963.

Grazing Management

Carrying Capacity

- 0.75-1.25 AU/acre/year
 - Bermudagrass- 1.00-1.50
 - Novel Tall Fescue- 0.50-1.00

Average Daily Gains- Stocker Cattle

- 0.7-1.0 lbs/hd/d
 - Bermudagrass- 1.5-1.8
 - Novel Tall Fescue- 1.8-2.5



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Kim Mullenix





Hay Management

- Moderate quality hay when cut < 5 wk intervals
 - 50-56% TDN
 - 9-11% CP



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Kim Mullenix

- Majority of forage biomass is below 1.5-2" mower cutting height
 - Typically not considered good species for hay production
- New/improved varieties provide much better hay yields than Pensacola
- Can become invasive in bermudagrass hay fields
 - No effect on nutritive quality, but dries darker making less visually appealing



Average forage yield from 2 bermudagrass and 3 bahiagrass varieties in Tifton, GA over 3-yrs.





Hancock et al., 2017

Seed Production

- Can be additional source of income on pastures and hayfields
- Newer varieties are Plant Variety Protected, so illegal unless certified field
- Fields of Pensacola and Argentine can be harvested to offset fertilizer and other production costs
- Seed yields range from 150-400 lb/acre
- Growth of tillers (later develop into seedheads) stimulated by grazing/mowing and 100 lb N/acre





Seed Production

- Determining seed harvest time:
 - Maturity rates will vary, so check multiple seedheads
 - Grab and strip seed head
 - Mature seed will easily release from the seedhead
 - Color is not a good indicator
- Dry seed as quickly as possible to avoid heat damage
- Timing is dependent on rainfall, fertility, and management
- Generally mid-to late June in Coastal Plain





Weed Management

- Best defense is management to promote dense, vigorous bahiagrass growth
 - Once established, bahiagrass is an excellent competitor
- Broadleaf weeds:
 - 2,4-D (not before bahiagrass is 8" tall)
- Grassy Weeds:
 - Vasseygrass and Smutgrass
 - Hexazinone (Velpar)
 - April through Late July
 - 0.67-1.12 lbs/ a.i. per acre
 - Only apply when soil moisture is sufficient, humidity is high, and air temperature > 80°F
 - Will injure bahiagrass (temporary burning and yellowing 2-4 weeks after application





Weed Management

WWW.ACES.EDU Search IPM Guides

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Pastures and Forage Crops





Insect and Weed Control Recommendations for 2018



Brunswickgrass

- Emerging weed problem in bahiagrass
- Moderate quality but not palatability to livestock
- Out competes bahiagrass, leading to field of bahiagrass look-a-likes



Photo Courtesy of Dr. Ann Blount





Brunswickgrass- Appearance

- Brunswickgrass is a perennial summer grass
- Similar growing season and appearance to that of bahiagrass
- Closely related to bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum* Flugge)
- Similar flowering to 'Pensacola' bahiagrass but it often has 3-4 racemes per head
- Bahiagrass has typically 2 to 3 racemes







Brunswickgrass- Root Structure





Photo Courtesy of Dr. Dennis Hancock



Seed Comparison

Brunswickgrass

Bahiagrass





Photo Courtesy of Dr. Marcelo Wallau



Brunswickgrass- How to Control

- Prevention is the key to control
- Brown-bag seed is not tested for contamination
- Certified seed is produced under strict guidelines and will include information on amount of weed seed





Insect Management

- Fall armyworms most serious problem
 - Severe outbreaks late summer/early fall after dry period
 - Will reduce yield, but usually won't kill stand in established fields
 - Late-season infestations may not causes enough loss to justify treatment



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Pastures and Forage Crops



IPM-0028

Extension

Insect and Weed Control Recommendations for 2018

CROPS



Management of Fall Armyworm in Pastures and Hayfields





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Registration: \$15

Call the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center (334-693-2010) to RSVP by April 30





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Contact To Register: Leanne Dillard alabamaforages@auburn.edu Joshua Elmore elmorjb@auburn.edu Space is limited, contact Leanne or Josh immediately.



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