

2015 Alfalfa Grazing Tolerance Report

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Introduction

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) is the highest-yielding, highest-quality forage legume grown in Kentucky. It forms the basis of Kentucky's cash hay enterprise and is an important component in dairy, horse, beef, and sheep diets. Recent emphasis on its use as a grazing crop and the release of grazing-tolerant varieties have raised the following question: Do varieties differ in tolerance to grazing? We have chosen to use the standard tolerance test recommended by the North American Alfalfa Improvement Conference. This test uses continuous heavy grazing to sort out differences in grazing tolerance in a relatively short period of time.

This report summarizes research on the grazing tolerance of alfalfa varieties when subjected to continuous heavy grazing pressure during the grazing season. Table 7 shows a summary of all alfalfa varieties tested in Kentucky during the last 17 years. The UK Forage Extension website, at www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage, contains electronic versions of all forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states and from a large number of other forage publications.

Important Selection Considerations

Local Adaptation and Seasonal Yield. The variety should be adapted to Kentucky as indicated by good winter survival and good performance across years and locations in replicated yield and grazing trials, such as those presented in this publication. Choose high-yielding, persistent va-

rieties and varieties that are productive during the desired season of use. Refer to the 2015 Alfalfa Report (PR-694) (or previous years if needed) for yield data on specific varieties of interest.

Seed Quality. Buy premium-quality seed that is high in germination, high in purity, and free from weed seed. Buy certified seed or proprietary seed of an improved variety. An improved variety is one that has performed well in independent trials. Other information on the label will include the test date (which must be within the previous nine months), the level of germination, and percentage of other crop and weed seed. Order seed well in advance of planting time to assure that it will be available when needed.

Description of the Tests

Alfalfa variety tests for grazing tolerance were established in Lexington in the fall of 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. The soils at this location are well-drained silt loams and are well-suited to alfalfa. Plots were 5 feet by 20 feet in a randomized complete block design, with each variety replicated six times. In each test,

20 pounds per acre of seed were planted into a prepared seedbed using a disk drill. All seed lots were treated with metalaxyl fungicide and inoculated if not supplied with these treatments. Plots were grazed continuously beginning the first spring after seeding. Grazing pressure was maintained to keep plant height to less than 3 inches. In general, plots were grazed from April until mid-September. Supplemental hay was fed during periods of slowest growth. Visual ratings of percent stand were made in the fall several weeks after the cattle were removed to check stand survival after the grazing season. Ratings were made in the spring prior to grazing to check on winter survival and spring growth. Since trials were seeded in rows, persistence ratings were based on density within a row and not total ground cover. Pests (weeds and insects) were controlled so they would not limit yield or persistence. Fertilizers (lime, P, K, and boron) were applied based on soil test recommendations. In each trial, Alfagraze was the grazing-tolerant check variety, and either Apollo or 5432 was the grazing-intolerant check variety.

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky, in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015.

	2012				2013				2014				2015 ²			
	Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP ¹	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	38	+7	4.80	+1.94	38	+7	4.50	+1.64	25	-6	2.28	-.58	32	+1	2.17	-0.69
FEB	40	+5	5.39	+2.18	36	+1	1.78	-1.43	30	-5	5.47	+2.26	26	14	3.08	-0.13
MAR	56	+12	5.64	+1.24	39	-5	5.47	+1.07	39	-5	3.08	-1.32	45	+1	7.34	+2.94
APR	56	+1	3.26	-0.62	55	0	4.46	+0.58	58	+3	5.27	-1.89	57	+2	13.19	+9.31
MAY	69	+5	4.02	-0.45	65	+1	5.23	+0.76	66	+2	5.72	+1.25	69	+5	3.02	-1.45
JUN	73	+1	2.42	-1.24	72	0	7.32	+3.66	75	+3	2.93	-0.73	75	+3	8.20	+4.54
JUL	81	+5	2.50	-2.50	72	-4	9.33	+4.33	74	-2	3.18	-1.82	77	+1	10.22	+5.22
AUG	75	0	1.68	-2.25	72	-3	3.68	-0.25	76	+1	6.53	+2.60	74	-1	3.49	-0.44
SEP	67	-1	6.40	+3.20	67	-1	2.21	-0.99	69	+1	3.63	+4.43	72	+4	3.49	+0.29
OCT	55	-2	2.00	-0.57	55	-2	7.02	+4.45	57	0	5.55	+2.98	59	+2	2.78	+0.21
NOV	43	-2	1.81	-0.65	41	-4	3.06	-0.33	41	-4	2.79	-0.60				
DEC	42	+6	9.57	+4.94	36	0	4.19	+0.21	40	+4	2.47	-1.51				
Total			49.49	+4.94			58.25	+13.70			49.4	+4.85			56.98	+19.80

¹ DEP is departure from the long-term average.

² 2015 data is for the ten months through October.

Table 2. Seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown September 13, 2011, in a cattle grazing tolerance study at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 11, 2011	Percent Stand								
		2011		2012 ²		2013		2014		2015
		Oct 11	Mar 23	Oct 10	Mar 21	Oct 15	Apr 3	Oct 9	Apr 6	Oct 21
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use										
TS 4010/A4535	4.6	100	97	99	99	68	53	65	64	36*
Alfagraze 300 RR	4.0	100	97	99	99	73	68	65	63	33*
Alfagraze	3.8	100	99	100	100	71	55	52	53	30*
PGI 459	4.5	100	98	98	99	60	51	55	56	28*
Ameristand 403T Plus	3.8	100	100	100	100	66	55	62	64	27*
LegenDairy 5.0	4.6	100	96	99	99	63	53	58	61	26*
Archer III	4.8	100	98	99	99	65	58	63	58	25*
Ameristand 407TQ	4.4	100	97	99	98	55	45	53	48	24*
Apollo	4.0	100	96	85	99	56	32	37	37	21
Experimental Varieties										
TS 4013	4.3	100	98	100	100	73	66	63	65	32*
Mean	4.3	100	97	98	99	65	54	57	57	28
CV,%	11.2	0	4	12	1	13	19	18	18	43
LSD,0.05	0.6	0	5	14	1	10	12	12	12	14

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

² Due to sclerotinia outbreak after sowing this trial and new seedling growth in the spring of 2012, this trial was grazed rotationally during the summer of 2012 to allow establishment of the alfalfa.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington for 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 are presented in Table 1.

Data on percent stand are presented in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5. Statistical analyses were performed on all alfalfa yield data (including experimentals) to determine whether the apparent differences are truly due to variety or just due to chance. Varieties not significantly different from the highest numerical value in a column are marked with one asterisk (*). To determine whether two varieties are truly different, compare the difference between the two varieties to the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at the bottom of the column. If the difference is equal to or greater than the LSD, the varieties are truly different when grown under the conditions at a given location. The Coefficient of Variation (CV), which is a measure of the variability of the data, is included for each column of means. Low variability is desirable, and increased variability within a study results in higher CVs and larger LSDs.

Apollo and 5432 have been used widely in trials as the grazing-intolerant varieties. Therefore, the response of these varieties provides a useful measure of the severity of the grazing pressure applied to the plots. In general, types developed for tolerance to grazing tolerated heavy grazing pressure better than hay types. Table 6 summarizes information about distributors, fall dormancy ratings, disease resistance information and persistence across years for all varieties included in these tests.

Table 7 is a summary of stand persistence data from 1994 to 2014 of commercial varieties that have been entered in the Kentucky trials. The data for each specific trial are listed as a percentage of the grazing-tolerant variety Alfagraze. In

other words, in each trial Alfagraze is 100 percent—varieties with percentages over 100 persisted better than Alfagraze and varieties with percentages less than 100 persisted less than Alfagraze. Direct, statistical comparisons of varieties cannot be made using the summary Table 7, but these comparisons do help to identify varieties for further consideration. Varieties that have performed better than average over many years and at several locations have stable performance, while others may have performed well in wet years or on particular soil types. These details may influence variety choice, and the information can be found in the yearly reports. See footnote in Table 7 to identify specific yearly reports which contain more detailed persistence information.

Table 3. Seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown August 30, 2012, in a cattle grazing tolerance study at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 8, 2012	Percent Stand						
		2012		2013		2014		2015
		Oct 8	Mar 21	Sep 19	Apr 3	Oct 9	Apr 6	Oct 22
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use								
Bulldog-505	5.0	100	100	41	38	50	44	18*
Ameristand 403T	4.0	99	99	44	44	44	42	15*
Alfagraze	3.9	98	99	57	58	56	53	13*
Apollo	4.7	99	99	47	47	44	36	9
Experimental Varieties								
GA-ALFG-1	4.7	100	100	44	43	42	49	20*
Mean	4.5	99	99	47	46	47	45	15
CV,%	13.7	1	1	36	33	31	35	49
LSD,0.05	0.7	2	1	20	18	18	19	9

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 4. Seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown September 6, 2013 in a cattle grazing tolerance study at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 14, 2013	Percent Stand				
		2013		2014		2015
		Oct 14	Apr 2	Oct 9	Apr 6	Oct 21
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use						
Ameristand 403T	3.9	99	98	98	98	98*
Bulldog-505	4.4	99	100	100	99	95*
Alfagraze	3.6	95	96	96	97	94
Apollo	4.1	98	98	98	98	92
Experimental Varieties						
DSD08-SC	4.7	99	99	99	98	98*
GA-ALFG-1	4.8	100	100	100	99	95*
Mean	4.2	98	98	99	98	95
CV,%	13.1	2	2	2	2	4
LSD,0.05	0.7	2	3	3	3	4

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 5. Seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown September 9, 2014, in a cattle grazing tolerance study at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 9, 2014	Percent Stand		
		2014		2015
		Oct 9	Apr 6	Oct 21
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use				
Ameristand 403T	3.6	98	77	76*
Bulldog 505	3.5	96	73	69*
Alfagraze	2.8	85	76	68*
Apollo	3.3	85	71	66*
Alfagraze 600 RR	5.0	99	53	47
Experimental Varieties				
NF11ALF0006	3.7	96	73	69*
Mean	3.6	93	70	66
CV,%	15.7	9	25	27
LSD,0.05	0.7	10	21	21

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Summary

Measurements taken after multiple years of grazing in these trials indicate that alfalfa varieties have been developed that exhibit improved tolerance to heavy continuous grazing pressure compared to standard hay-type varieties. The grazing management imposed in these trials included continuous stocking from the initiation of grazing in spring until mid-September, when grazing was terminated for the season to allow stands to acclimate to winter. Heavy grazing pressure was used purposely in these trials to better differentiate among varieties for relative grazing tolerance. Research has shown that abusive grazing tests are a good way to sort out differences in grazing tolerance between varieties in a relatively short period of time. Recom-

mended rotational grazing management would improve alfalfa forage productivity and stand persistence.

The information in this report should be used in conjunction with other yield, pest resistance, and adaptation information in selecting the best alfalfa varieties for use in each individual situation.

When grazing alfalfa, good management for maximum life includes:

- Allowing grazing alfalfa to become completely established before grazing
- Using rotational grazing where animals harvest available forage in seven days or less, followed by resting for 28 days before regrazing
- Adding any needed fertilizer and lime
- Removing grazing livestock from alfalfa fields from mid-September until November 1 to replenish root reserves for winter survival

- Follow recommended practices to reduce the potential for bloat.

For further information about grazing alfalfa management, refer to the following College of Agriculture publications, available at the local county extension office or in the Publications section of the UK Forage Web site at www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage.

- Grazing Alfalfa (ID-97)
- Managing Legume Induced Bloat in Cattle (ID-186)
- Extending Grazing and Reducing Stored Feed Needs (AGR-199)

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12-2015