

Pasture Renovation

Traverse State SARE Workshop – Sustainable Livestock Production Practices
Feb 10, 2020

Pasture Renovation

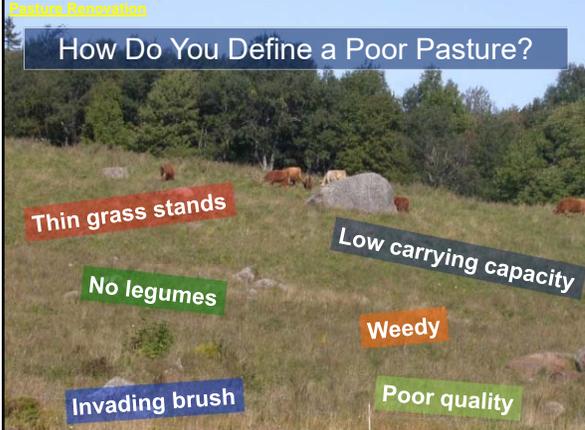
Decisions and Practices

Sid Bosworth
Extension Forage Agronomist
University of Vermont Extension



Pasture Renovation

How Do You Define a Poor Pasture?



Thin grass stands

No legumes

Invading brush

Low carrying capacity

Weedy

Poor quality

Pasture Renovation

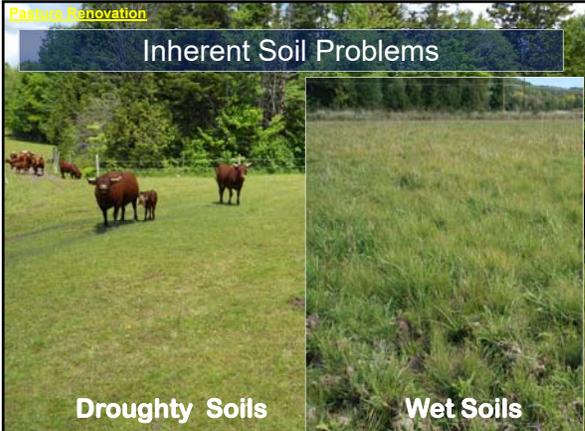
What Causes a Poor Pasture?



- Inherent Factors
- Management Factors

Pasture Renovation

Inherent Soil Problems



Droughty Soils

Wet Soils

Pasture Renovation

What Causes a Poor Pasture?



Management Factors

- Mismanagement
- Neglect

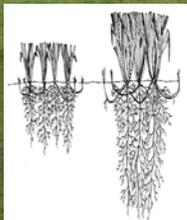


Overgrazing

Pasture Renovation

Grazing management has a profound affect on pasture root growth and stand sustainability

- Adequate shoot growth important energy source for root growth
- Overgrazing results in poor, shallow roots



Continual over grazing results in:

- Decreased energy reserves
- Decreased root and lateral stem growth
- Reduced grass tillering
- Increased leaf succulence
- Increase in risk of disease
- Increased weed pressures

Pasture Renovation

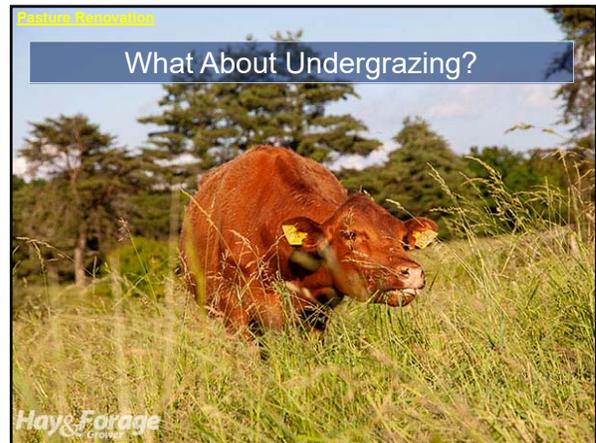
Pasture Renovation

Overgrazed Pasture

Well managed Pasture
Verses
Overgrazed Pasture

Overgrazed pasture became infested with biennial thistles which were rejected the cattle

Source: Bill Curran, Penn State



Pasture Renovation

Entropy Prevails in the NE

What Happens When Fields Are Neglected

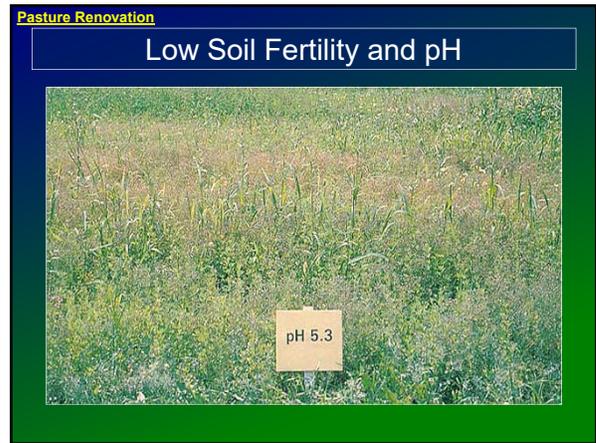
Perennial weeds appear.

Woody species invade.

Frost brings large rocks to the surface.

Fields become more acidic.

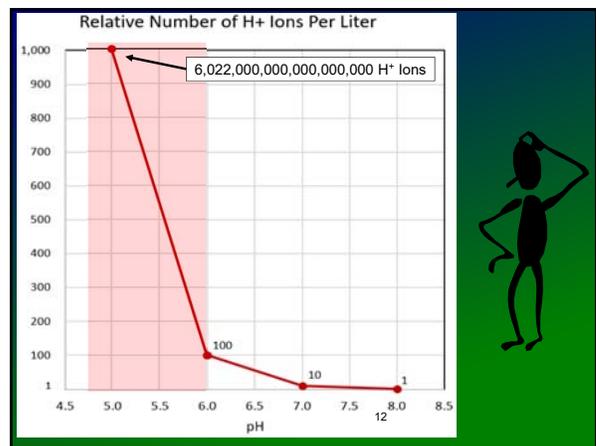
Source: Rick Kersbergen, Un. of Maine Extension



What is pH?

- H is the hydrogen ion (H^+) in solution
- "p" is a negative log of H^+ ion concentration

• For every unit of change in pH, there is a 10 X change in H^+ ions in the solution.



Pasture Renovation

Pasture Renovation

Low Soil Fertility and pH

Summary of UVM Soil Tests for Hay and Pasture in Vermont

- ~1/3 were significantly acidic
 - Reduced N fixation
 - Aluminum toxicity
- ~1/3 were low in potassium
 - Important for winter hardiness
 - Pest/disease resistance
- More than 1/4 were actually LOW in phosphorus
 - Reduced yield
- Some had all of the above!

Pasture Renovation

Low Soil Fertility and pH

Soil pH	Nitrogen efficiency	Phosphorous efficiency	Potassium efficiency
7.0	100%	100%	100%
6.0	89%	52%	100%
5.5	77%	48%	77%

Pastures need adequate soil fertility and a soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0 for optimum root growth

Richard Taylor, Un. of Delaware

A soil pH of 6.0 to 7.0 also promotes the growth and reproduction of beneficial soil microbes

Soil compaction greatly suppresses root growth

Soil Component	Undisturbed Soil	Compacted Soil
Mineral Matter	45%	74%
Soil Air	25%	6%
Soil Water	5%	18%
Organic Matter	25%	2%

- Physical barrier for root expansion
- Reduction in oxygen uptake
- Reduction in nutrient uptake
- Reduction in soil microbes

More disturbed soils → lower fungal populations → less glomalin produced → less macroaggregates → poorer soil structure → increased risk of compaction

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Renovation

The Pasture Renovation Spectrum

Partial → Complete

Pasture Renovation

How Much Renovation Is Needed?

Start by assessing your pastures

- What percentage of your pasture is affected?
- Is there enough good grass?
- Are there enough legumes?
- Are the pasture plants thrifty?

Is there >50% bare ground?

At least two legume plants per square foot

Pasture Renovation

Bunch Grasses Can't Fill In

- Timothy
- Orchardgrass
- Tall and meadow fescue
- Ryegrasses
- Festulolium



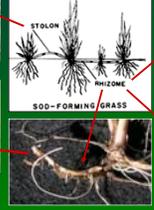


Orchardgrass

Tall fescue

Sod-Forming Grasses Can Fill In

- Kentucky bluegrass
- Smooth brome grass
- Reed canarygrass
- Quackgrass
- Bentgrasses







Pasture Plant ID



<http://www.uvm.edu/pss/vtcrops/?Page=forage.html#Species>

Soil Test – Your Best Tool

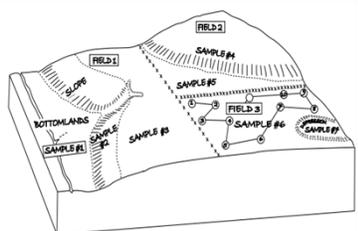
Each sample:

- 15 to 20 cores mixed in plastic bucket
- Follow soil test lab recommendations for depth
- Mix well to pull a smaller representative sample (cup) to send to the lab



Soil Test – Your Best Tool

- Uniform fields are sampled in a simple random pattern across the field.
- Significant landscape or other differences? Sample separately.
- Considerations
 - Slope
 - Soil texture
 - Past history

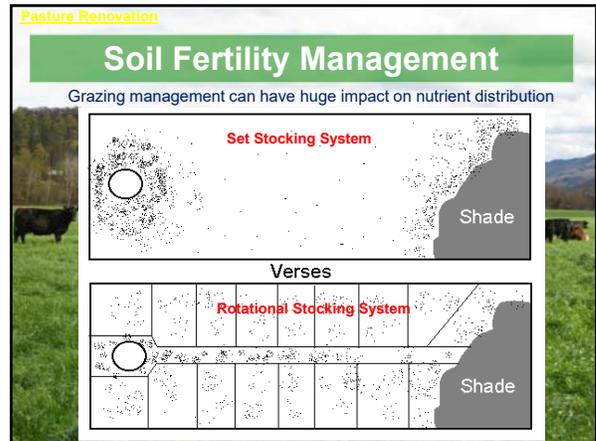
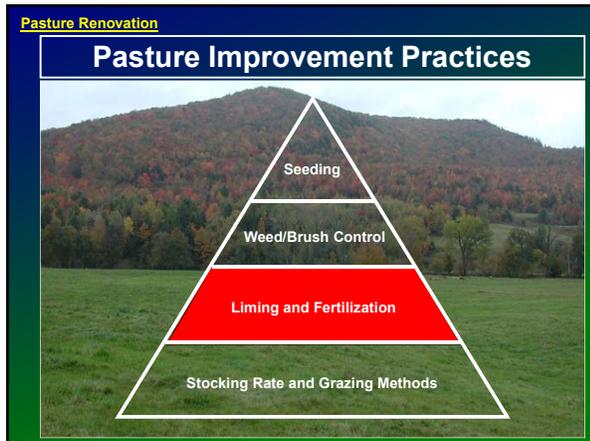
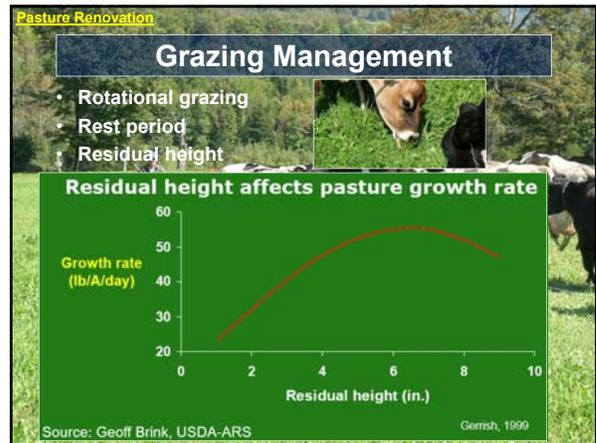
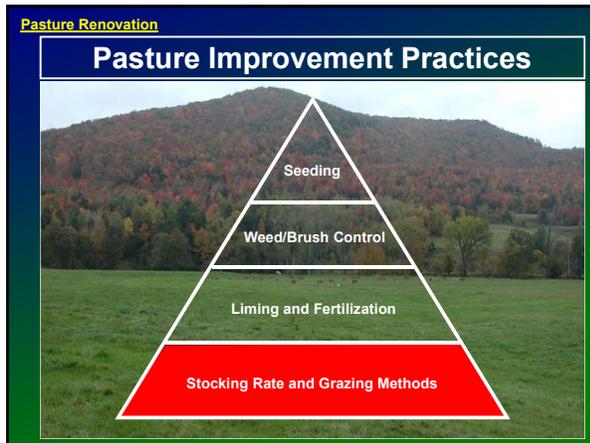



Pasture Renovation



Start with the "low hanging fruit"?

Pasture Renovation



Pasture Renovation

Soil Fertility Management

Winter feeding management can be strategic in nutrient flows on the farm

Bale Grazing

Pasture Renovation

When is the best time to apply lime?

Anytime!

- Timing:
 - Fall
 - Spring
 - Summer
- Commercial Applicators

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Renovation

It takes time for change of pasture soil pH

Surface application of lime and fertilizer on old hay field in Durham, NH

Table 1. Soil pH and nutrient levels before (fall 1980) and after surface application of lime, P, and K. Sod seeding experiment.

Soil component	Date		
	Fall 1980	Fall 1981	Fall 1982
	pH		
0-5 cm (0-2 in)	5.3	6.2	6.8
5-10 cm (2-4 in)	5.4	5.9	6.2
Nutrients†(0-4 in)	µg B ⁻¹		
P	0.9(VL)	3.2(M)	4.1(M)
K	84(L)	157(M)	186(M)
Ca	414(L)	1017(H)	1212(H)
Mg	48(L)	165(VH)	177(VH)

† Soil sampled at 0- to 10-cm depth. VL, L, M, H, VH = very low, low, medium, high, and very high, respectively, and represent soil test interpretations of available nutrients, according to the modified Morgan method. D. W. Koch and J. R. Mitchell, *Agronomy J.* 80:471-474 (1988)

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement Practices

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement – Weed/Brush

http://pineplaintractor.com/index.php?main_page=popup_image&id=70

Image: John Deere

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement – Weed/Brush

Multi-Livestock Species Grazing

Cattle	Grasses
Sheep	Forbs
Goats	Browse

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement Practices

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement Practices - Seeding

“Plant only fence posts for the first three years after a change in grazing management.”

- Ron Morrow, NRCS State Grazing Lands Specialist, Arkansas

Pasture Renovation



Pasture Renovation

Enhancing Thinning Pastures or Hayfields

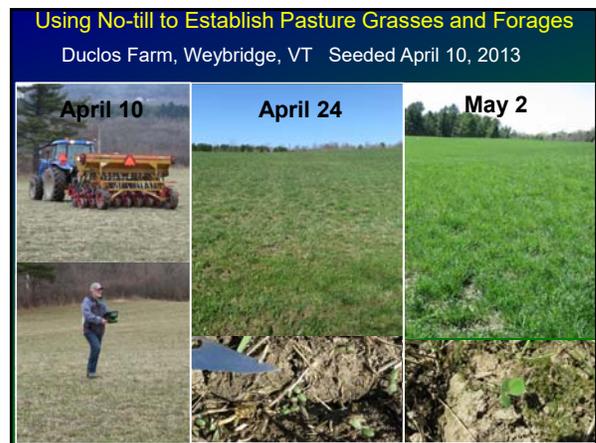
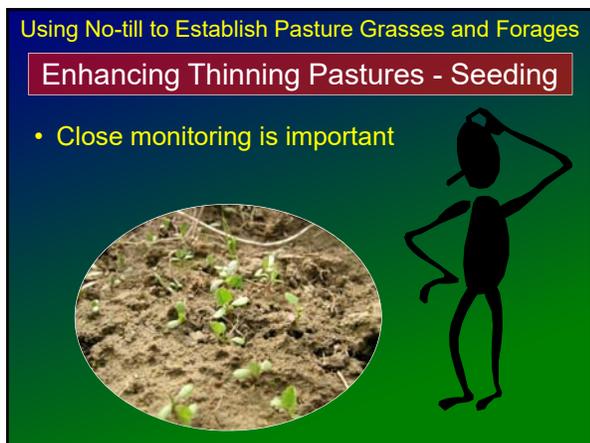
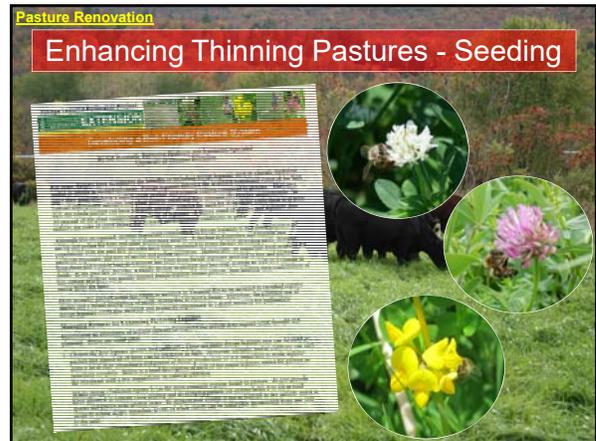
When interseeding with either grasses or legumes, it is best to select species which have some tolerance to shading*:

- Red clover
- Ladino clover/white clover
- Italian ryegrass/festulolium
- Orchardgrass
- Tall fescue/meadow fescue

* Other species can be successful but need heavier suppression of existing sod

Mixed Hay	
Plant Species and Mixtures	lb/acre
Orchardgrass	6-10
Red Clover	3-4
Tall Fescue or Meadow Fescue	5-10
Red Clover	6-8
Timothy	4-8
Red Clover	6-8
Alfalfa into Grass Sod	10-15
Red Clover into Grass Sod	6-10
Pasture	
Plant Species and Mixtures	lb/acre
Orchardgrass	6-10
Red Clover	4-6
Ladino Clover	1-2
Tall Fescue or Meadow Fescue	5-10
Red Clover	4-6
Ladino Clover	1-2
Alfalfa into Grass Sod	10-15
Red Clover into Grass Sod	6-10

VA Cooperative Ext. Publication 418-007



Pasture Renovation

Pasture Renovation

Complete Renovation



Conventional tillage with seedbed preparation

Sod suppression, complete kill (herbicide) with no till

Pasture Renovation

Complete Renovation

Annual Forages in a Crop Rotation Plan



This organic dairy in central Vermont rotates with Japanese millet and other annual crops.

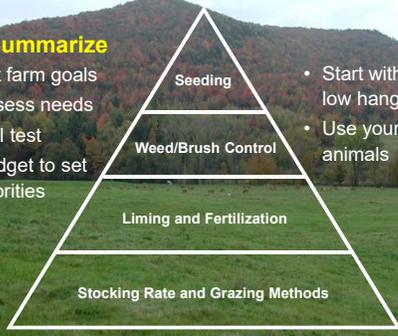
For arable land, periodically rotating pastures with annual forage crops may be a viable economic option.

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement Practices

To Summarize

- Set farm goals
- Assess needs
- Soil test
- Budget to set priorities



Seeding

Weed/Brush Control

Liming and Fertilization

Stocking Rate and Grazing Methods

- Start with the low hanging fruit
- Use your animals

Pasture Renovation

Pasture Renovation



“All this renovation stuff is just way too expensive!”



Is your pasture a resource?

Or an expense?



Pasture Renovation

Pasture Improvement Practices



Any questions?