

Transcript

0:00

[Music]

0:15

i'm jose dube i'm professor of forage

0:17

agronomy here at university of florida

0:20

in frec mariana

0:23

we are here today to talk about limpu

0:24

grass nimpo grass is a perennial warm

0:27

season grass and today by the way is may

0:30

18

0:31

2022 and look at this grass

0:35

so limbo grass uh is is a good fit to

0:39

bridge the forged gaps that you have

0:41

here in the panhandle it can bridge

0:43

right now in may where it's typically

0:46

dry and limp grass is already growing

0:48

really well and could bridge the forage

0:51

gap

0:52

also lymphograss is a very good grass

0:54

for stock piling in the fall

0:57

so if you have limp of grass in the fall

1:00

could bridge the gap from october until

1:02

january

1:03

where you could have some cuisine forage

1:05
growing
1:06
by then
1:07
so stockpile limbo grass with some
1:09
supplementation it is a good and cheap
1:12
option for your cattle during the fall
1:15
gap as well we are organizing a day to
1:18
provide you plenty material
1:21
that's going to be june 22nd
1:24
2022 in the morning from nine to noon
1:27
so our uh we are going to provide enough
1:30
planting material for you to plant one
1:32
acre of limpu grass in your farm
1:35
from one acre next year you can plant
1:37
ten acres
1:38
uh we are planning to have up to 30
1:42
farmers here to
1:44
to pick up planting material
1:46
the registration is already open so sign
1:49
up for that because the numbers are
1:51
limited my name is doug mayo i'm the
1:53
county extension director in jackson
1:55
county and i want to guide you through
1:57
some basic steps that are needed to

1:59

prepare your land to plant a one acre

2:02

nursery of limple grass for planting

2:05

material

2:06

the first step is to select a place

2:08

that's

2:09

somewhat out of the way and protected

2:11

from grazing or other operations

2:14

but also close enough that you can keep

2:16

a close eye on it

2:18

like this area i'm standing in near the

2:20

shop

2:21

at our research center

2:23

if you're not familiar with

2:25

sizing out an acre for planting

2:28

43

2:29

560 square feet is one acre

2:32

or if you want to just measure a square

2:35

209 feet by 209 feet

2:39

the next step is

2:41

the soil test

2:43

and we want to make sure our ph is where

2:45

it needs to be at 5.5

2:48

if it's not then we can line the

2:51
property
2:52
and we can incorporate it as we're
2:54
preparing our seedbed
2:56
if you select an area for your nursery
2:58
much like we're standing in that's
3:00
already in grass and has some weeds the
3:04
first
3:05
step of preparation
3:07
is to use glyphosate at two to three
3:10
quarts per acre
3:11
to kill the grass and weeds
3:14
but you want to wait at least 10 to 14
3:16
days before disking to give
3:20
the herbicide time to work
3:22
and kill the existing vegetation
3:25
as soon as you get your soil test
3:27
results back
3:29
you'll see if you need any lime applied
3:31
to your nursery area
3:32
you want to get it out as soon as
3:34
possible ahead of disking and we want to
3:37
disc those plots
3:39
at least two times but possibly three or

3:41
four times to get it thoroughly uh
3:44
prepared for planting
3:46
also remember we want that plot smooth
3:49
and level so you can add a a drag behind
3:52
the disc or use some kind of implement
3:54
that makes it nice and smooth and
3:57
prepared for
3:58
applying the materials
4:00
the goal is to have a nice smooth level
4:04
seed bed as free of vegetation as
4:06
possible
4:07
ready and waiting so when you come to
4:09
the research station on the 22nd and you
4:12
return with your planting material
4:14
you're ready to distribute the
4:17
tops and evenly cover your acre
4:20
then quickly as possible cover it with a
4:22
disc preferably have all the
4:24
planting done within the first six hours
4:27
after harvest
4:28
the ideal tool to use to plant tops
4:32
is a sprig spreader that connects to
4:34
your wagon with your fresh cut bails

4:37
you've got two men that stand on either
4:39
side and they shake the pads into this
4:41
it's ground driven makes the spinner
4:44
turn and it slings that hay out evenly
4:47
over the swath if you don't have access
4:49
to a sprig spreader you can also use a
4:52
traditional tedder
4:53
you simply want to unload the square
4:55
bales evenly around the one acre
4:58
break up the bales and scatter the pads
5:00
evenly and then run through a few times
5:03
with a tedder to evenly spread the
5:05
material and then quickly cover it over
5:07
with a disc
5:09
to keep it moist after you've evenly
5:11
distributed the materials
5:13
we want to come back with our disc and
5:15
lightly cover
5:17
all that material about two to three
5:18
inches
5:19
so to do that you're probably going to
5:21
have to adjust the angle of your gang to
5:23
be less aggressive because we just want

5:25
to lightly cover that material with soil
5:28
our final step for our
5:30
planting and our seedbed preparation
5:33
after we've covered the materials with a
5:35
disc
5:36
we want to go across them with a roller
5:39
or a cultipacker
5:41
make sure we firm up that soil
5:44
so those planted material those tops
5:47
stay moist and have an opportunity to
5:50
emerge
5:51
without drying out
5:52
a few weeks after planting you should
5:54
see good sprig emergence all over the
5:58
acre nursery and you you see that you
6:00
have a stand
6:02
when that
6:03
grass gets somewhere in the neighborhood
6:05
of three to five inches tall we want to
6:08
get out there and fertilize we don't
6:10
recommend fertilizing like we do with
6:12
the lime before planting because we
6:14
don't want to we don't want to waste

6:15
that fertilizer and we want to wait till
6:17
the plant's ready to use it so we put 30
6:20
pounds of nitrogen plus the p and k
6:22
recommended by the soil test
6:24
then about 30 days later after you
6:27
you've got
6:28
strong plants and it's starting to run
6:30
put another additional 50 pounds of
6:32
nitrogen but we really like to do a
6:34
split application
6:36
so that we're not putting fertilizer out
6:38
before the plant needs it
6:40
certainly you can use a spreader buggy
6:42
as i'm standing next to
6:44
but it may be simpler since we're only
6:46
doing an acre
6:48
just to use a typical spreader on the
6:50
back of a tractor
6:52
and
6:53
whether you use blended fertilizer or
6:55
bag fertilizer the idea is we we want to
6:58
get this grass up and started and
7:00
growing and spreading so that next

7:02
spring it's ready to fertilize
7:04
and grow planting materials another
7:06
thing that's important to mention
7:08
lipograss is sensitive
7:11
to products containing 240 especially
7:13
during the warm season of the year so as
7:16
your nursery is emerging and if you have
7:18
some weed issues make sure you visit
7:21
with your county agent about the weeds
7:23
that you have and the options we have
7:26
but you don't want to use things like
7:27
grazon next or
7:29
weedmaster or straight 24d on
7:32
lymphographs
7:34
during the hot months
7:35
if you follow these basic steps by the
7:38
end of the summer you should have a full
7:39
lush one acre nursery of limple grass
7:43
so we'll allow it to just grow and
7:45
mature and spread this growing season
7:49
after a hard freeze in the winter you
7:51
want to come back and burn off all the
7:53
dead material

7:55

add fertilizer and sometime between 8

7:57

and 12 weeks it'll be mature and able to

8:00

be harvested and for use for planting on

8:03

your farm you'd follow these same basic

8:06

steps as you did for your nursery

8:08

hopefully we can get

8:10

at least two and possibly three harvests

8:13

next year

8:14

uh and you should be able to get 10

8:16

acres of pasture planted

8:18

from each harvest of your one acre

8:21

nursery if you have questions about

8:23

lymphographs the steps we went through

8:25

today

8:27

and how it might be helpful for your

8:28

operation contact your local county

8:30

extension office