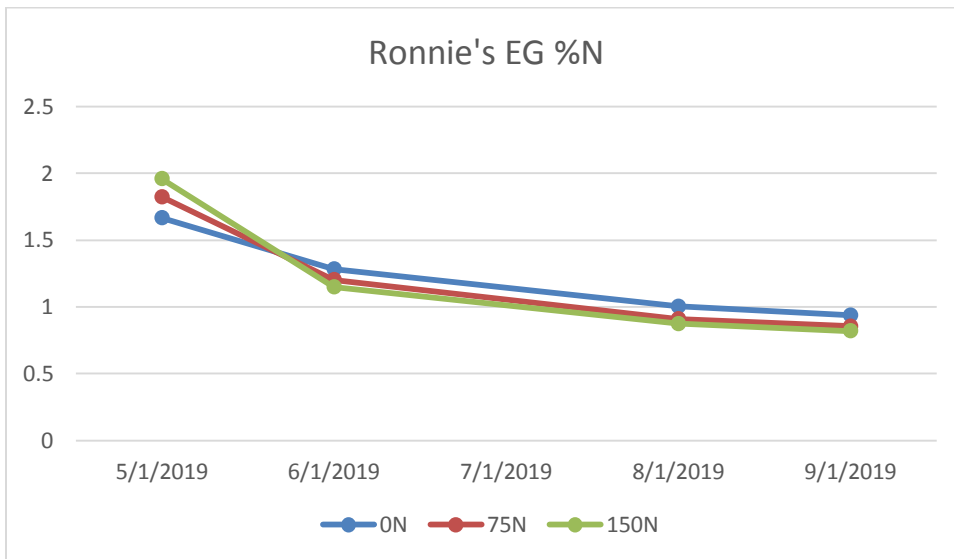
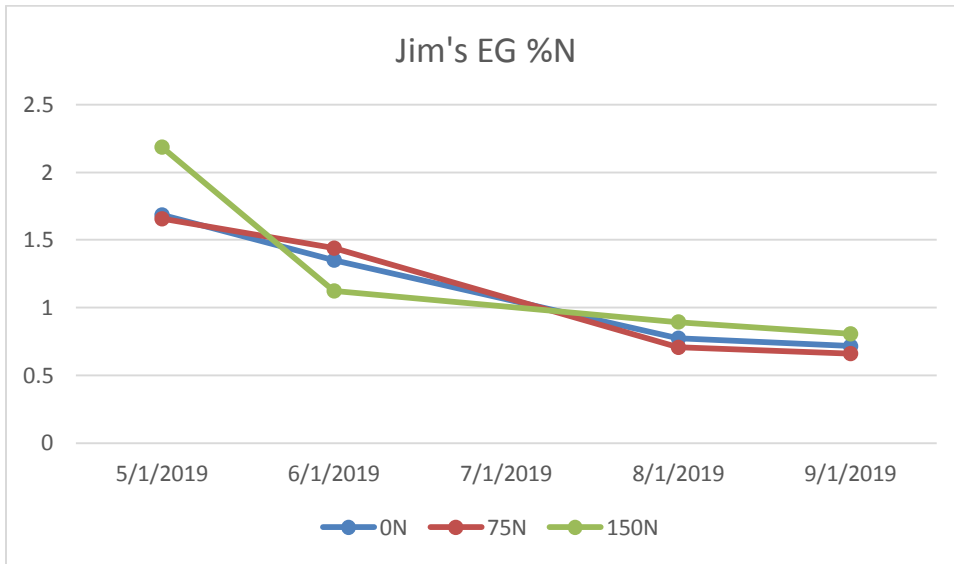
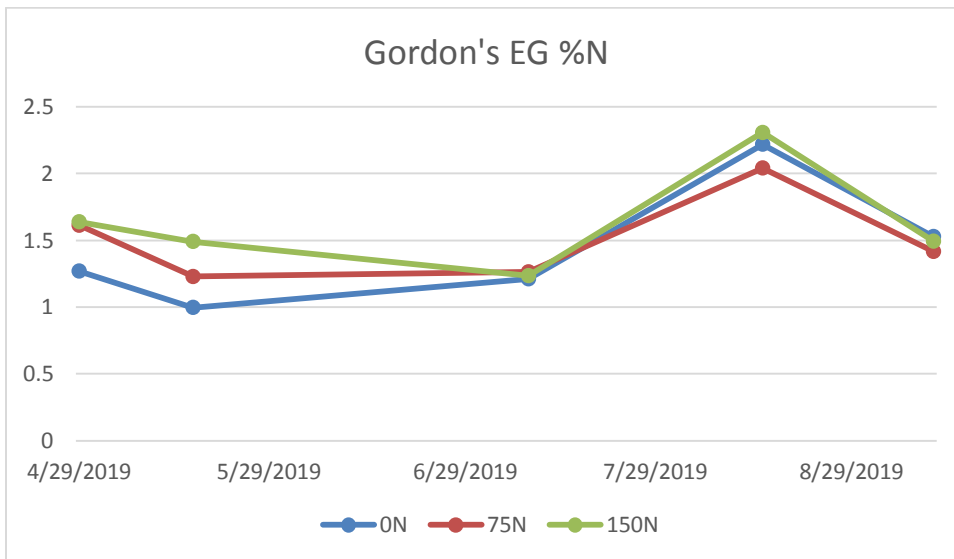
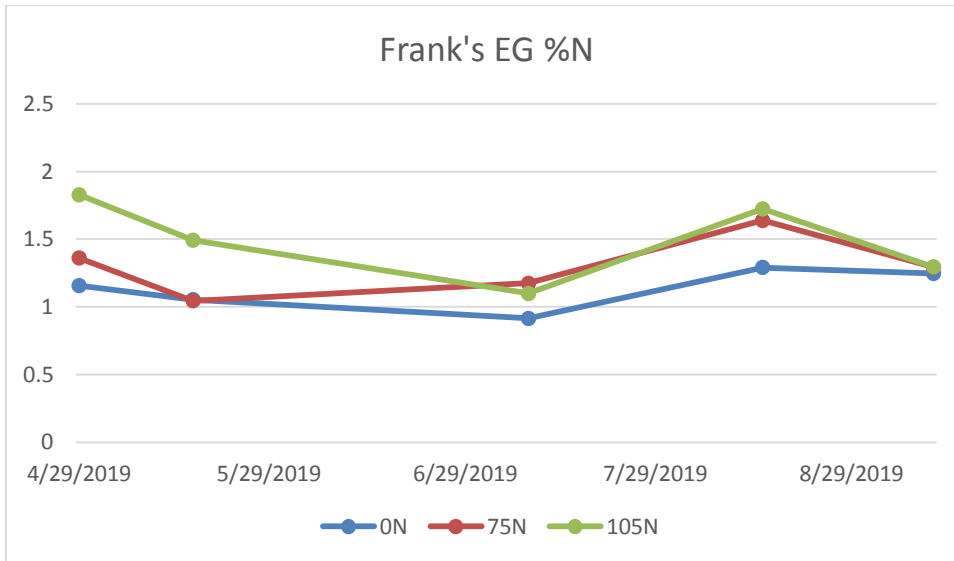


The four sites where different nitrogen rates were applied once in the spring consisted of a Texas Sue variety planted north of Temple TX (Jim's), the same variety planted west of Temple (Ronnie's), and two sites in bottomland south of Beeville, TX with a variety that has been there for several decades (Frank's and Gordon's).

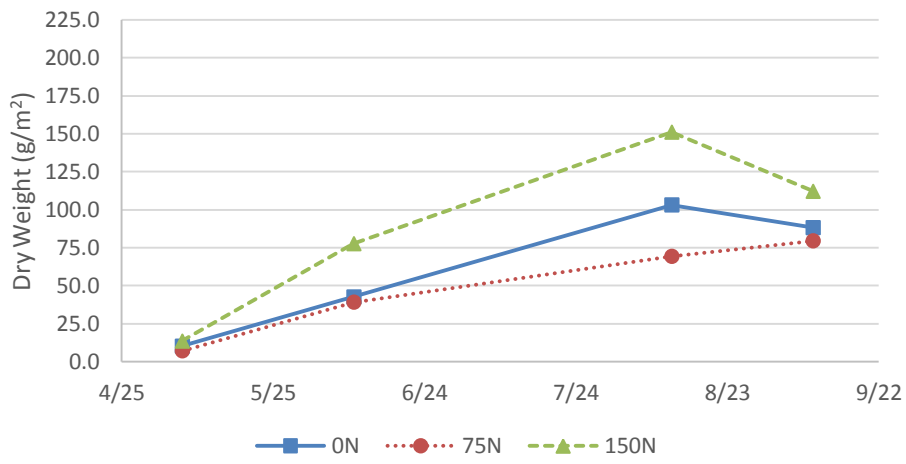
There was a zero rate control, a 75 kg N per ha rate, and a 150 rate. Results with percent N in the forage samples showed some small differences in the early harvest which quickly disappeared in subsequent samplings (see below).



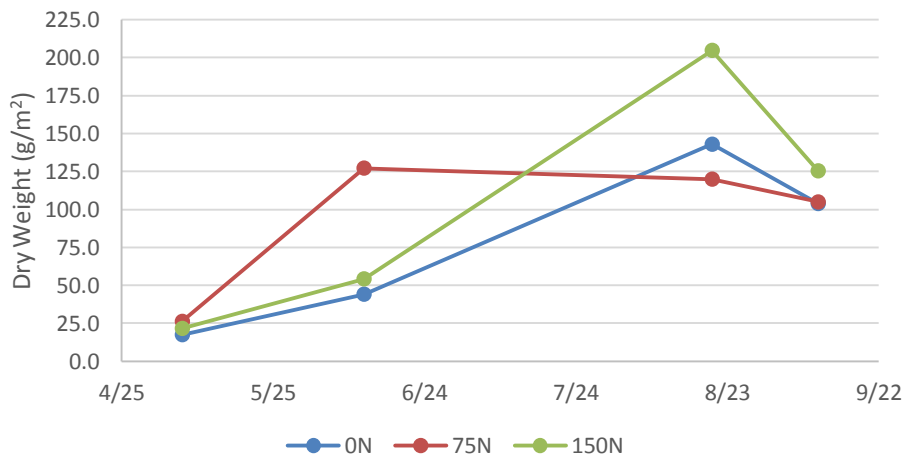


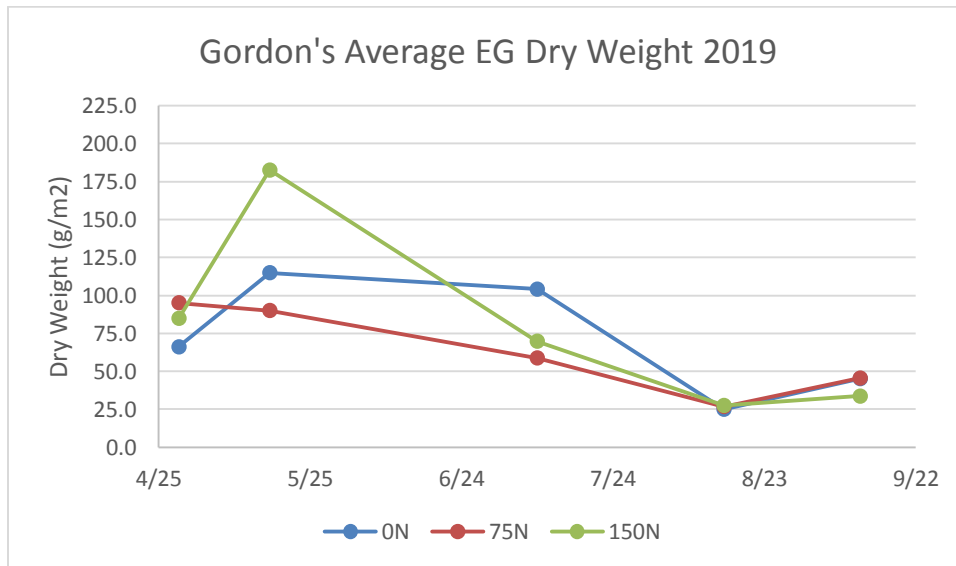
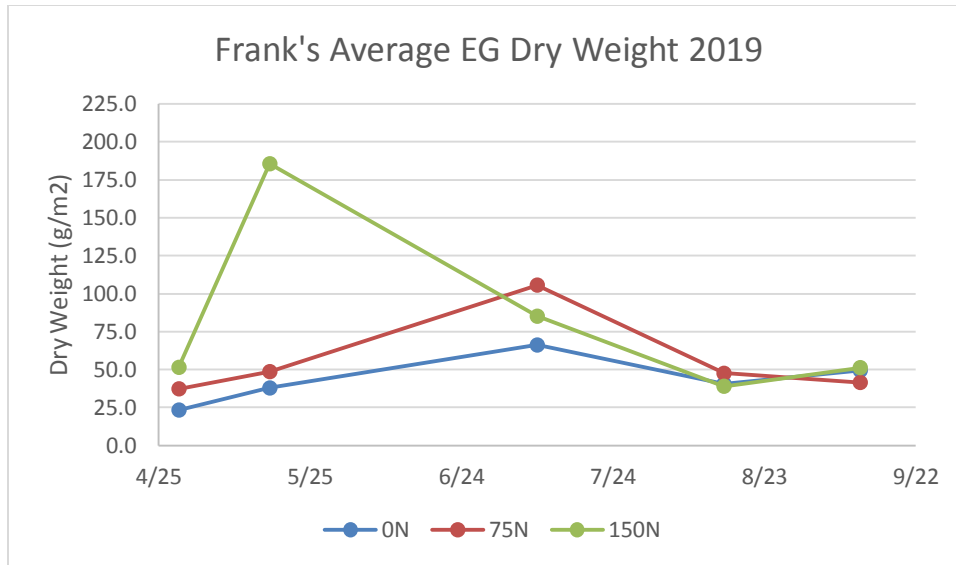
Likewise, the dry weight of the forage from the sequential samples showed a jump in response to the high N application on the first date, but this did not consistently cause greater forage dry weights in the four sites.

Jim's Average EG Dry Weight 2019



Ronnie's Average EG Dry Weight 2019





Thus our conclusion was that the high rate of N application done once early in the season was likely not worth the cost in the long run. More likely, and what we planned for 2020 but was not possible due to COVID, was that N applications split and applied at different times throughout the season will likely be much more effective. This is especially true for fields harvested repeated for hay at about 5 week intervals. We intend to test this in 2021.

