

# PLANTING TIPS . . . Rangeland, Pastureland and Hayland

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**Duaine L. Dodds**  
Grassland Mgmt. Specialist

**Leonard Jurgens**  
Range Conservationist, SCS

## PLANNING

### PREPARE THE LAND

### INTENDED USE

- Control Weeds
- Fallow/Herbicides
- Plant Small Grains
- Plant Sudangrass

- Rangeland
- Permanent Pasture/Hay
- Rotation Pasture/Hay
- Erosion Control



DO NOT PROCEED IF FIELD NOT READY

### SELECT PROPER SPECIES AND VARIETIES FOR INTENDED USE AND SOIL CONDITIONS

### INTRODUCED GRASSES/LEGUMES

### NATIVE GRASSES

- Pasture Production
- Soil Improvement
- Hay Production
- Erosion Control

- Rangeland Seeding
- Stabilize Critical Areas
- Pasture/Hay Production
- Erosion Control

### PLANTING ALTERNATIVES

EARLY FALL		LATE FALL		SPRING
Stubble	Fallow	Fallow	Stubble	Fallow/Stubble

● Direct seed into clean, weed-free seedbed—no soil preparation. Remove straw from previous crop if difficult to seed through.

● Firm, weed-free seedbed—double pack in opposite directions using press drill, cultipacker or other suitable packing device.

● Plant 10 lbs small grain cover or use flax buffer strips for erosion control and snow catch.

● Direct seed—No seedbed preparation. Remove straw from previous crop if difficult to seed through.

● Direct seeding into clean stubble highly desirable.

● Where complete seedbed is prepared, double pack in opposite directions using press drill, cultipacker or other suitable packing device.

● Plant early.

- Potential for hay crop harvest the following year. Do not graze until June 15 or later.
- Plant from late summer to September 10 if soil moisture is adequate.
- Do not plant legumes. If desired, overseed in early spring.

- If well established next fall, moderate fall grazing permissible. Delay grazing on native grass until late fall or the following year.
- Plant just prior to freeze-up.
- Legumes may be planted.

- Reduce companion crop seeding rate. Use 10 lbs in western areas and 15 lbs in eastern areas on sandy or drouthy soils. Use an early maturing oat variety. Harvest for hay or silage to eliminate shading.
- Legumes may be planted.

- ● ● Plant shallow— $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, up to 1-inch on sandy soils.
- ● ● Use a grass drill with depth control bands on discs if available. Native grass seed is often chaffy and easier to seed with grass drill.
- ● ● Clip and remove weeds, if a problem, on direct seeded areas. Clip 4-inches or more high. If possible, clip broadleaved weeds below lowest leaf branch but not closer than 4-inches, to prevent regrowth.
- ● ● Use a recommended preplant soil incorporated herbicide on pure stands of alfalfa direct seeded in the spring.
- ● ● 2,4-D may be applied on straight grass plantings for broadleaf weed control when grass seedling has 3 or more leaves. Use 2,4-DB on grass-alfalfa mixture when weeds and legume are less than 3-inches tall. Follow label instructions.
- ● ● Fertilize in establishment year if soil nutrient status is very low and each production year according to recommendations.

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9  
790

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