



A NORTHERN ADAPTED PRAIRIE BROME

Lakota prairie brome grass was selected in Oregon and Pennsylvania from top-performing prairie brome plants. Lakota was selected by researchers from New Zealand and the US to provide better winter tolerance and resistance to powdery mildew. Trial results from Wisconsin and Illinois show Lakota's impressive performance when planted in the spring. Research shows top performance in states including Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Notable Characteristics:

- Very Palatable
- Improved Disease Resistance
- More winter hardy than Matua
- Quicker stand establishment than Matua
- More drought tolerant than many other cool-season grasses

Applications:

- Beef, dairy, and other livestock forage systems to be utilized as pasture MIG (managed intensive grazing), green chop, haylage, silage, or dry hay.
- Facilities needing to dispose of excess nitrogen including confinement dairies, hog and chicken farms, fruit processing plants, sewage/water treatment facilities, and factories. Prairie bromes can uptake as much as 600 units of nitrogen per acre.

Seeding Rates:

In well-prepared seed beds drill 25-30#/acre and for broadcasting, sow 40-50#/acre. No-till rates at 35-40#/acre.

Method of Seeding:

Seeding depth must not exceed 1/4" deep. Spring plantings should be completed by early-mid-May. Summer plantings should be completed by early September in Northern areas to assure better winter survivability. For the South, the fall seems to be the best time to plant Lakota.

Management:

For maximum persistence Lakota must be allowed to reseed itself in late summer. Like all bromes, Lakota has limited tolerance to set stocking. It is best suited to controlled grazing systems as well as hay and silage production. If grazing, it is best to leave at least 4 inches of stubble.

Longer pasture life can be attained if grown on well-drained, medium-high fertility soils with pH of 6.0-7.0. Generally soils that support alfalfa stands are good for prairie brome grass. Prairie brome grass requires high levels of Nitrogen fertilizer for top production. Applications of 30-50# N/acre after each harvest will help provide for maximum production. Use of ladino clover is an excellent source for free nitrogen and fits with organic and non-organic farming practices.

Note: Prairie bromes are not known to survive harsh open winters. The possibility of stand loss due to winterkill is greater for regions that typically have long periods of below freezing temperatures without snow cover. Better survival seems to be possible if stubble is cut or grazed down to less than 2 inches before entering winter.

University of Illinois, Freeport April 2000 Planting 1st Year data - 2 cuttings	
Variety	DM tons/ac.
Lakota prairie brome	2.28
MaxQ Jessup t. fescue	2.27
Dixon prairie brome	2.23
KY-31 tall fescue	2.19
Lincoln smooth brome	1.93
Plot average	1.87
LSD	0.34

University of Wisconsin, Lancaster April 2000 Planting 1st Year data - 3 cuttings	
Variety	DM tons/ac.
Kokanee TF	3.84
Lakota prairie brome	3.75
Dixon prairie brome	3.55
Bronc Orchardgrass	3.26
Plot average	2.92
LSD	0.76

PO Box 318
32727 Hwy. 99E
Tangent, OR 97389
Telephone: 541/928-1651
Toll Free: 800/547-3230
Fax: 541/928-2430
www.ampacseed.com

