# Fertilizing Pasture: Is it Worth it in Today's Economic Conditions?

#### **Daren Redfearn**

Nebraska Extension Forage Systems Specialist Department of Agronomy & Horticulture

#### **Mary Drewnoski**

Nebraska Extension Beef Systems Specialist
Department of Animal Science

#### **Jay Parsons**

Nebraska Extension Farm Management Specialist Department of Agricultural Economics



Center for Ag Profitability Webinar April 27, 2023



#### Smooth Bromegrass Management

- Sod-forming grass ... can become sod-bound
- Responsive to N fertilization
- 75% of growth by mid-June for non-irrigated pastures
- Harvest at early heading for hay in mid- to late May
- Minimum cutting/grazing height is 3 to 4 inches
- 3 to 4 animal unit months per acre



#### **Current Situation**

Hay prices are high (\$200/ton).

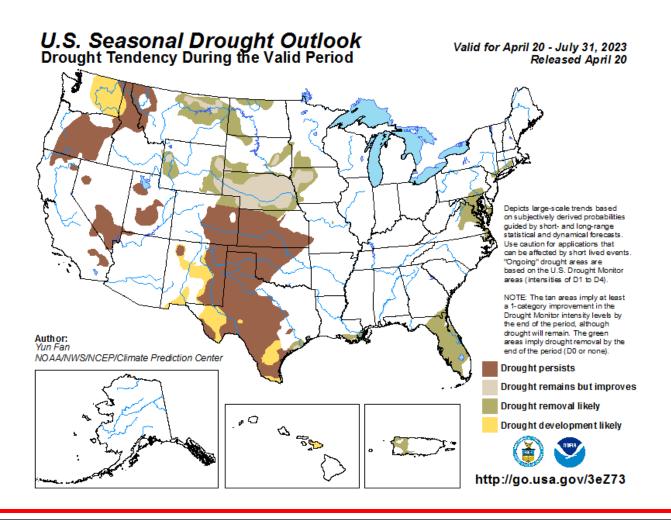
• Nitrogen fertilization costs are high (\$0.80/lb. N).

Forage supplies have dwindled.

What's your next move?



### Drought Outlook for May, June, July



- Drought conditions remain, but improvement likely.
- Full production requires 16 inches of soil stored moisture and growing season rainfall.
- N fertilizer rates might need to be adjusted downward if drier weather persists.

#### Fertilizing Smooth Bromegrass

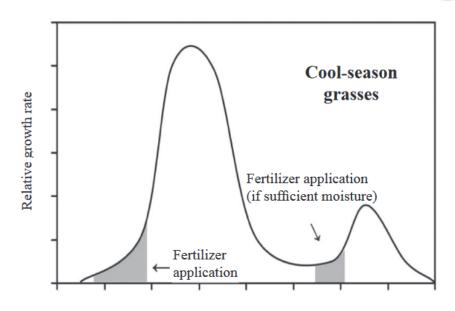


Figure 1. Apply fertilizer just prior to periods of rapid growth.

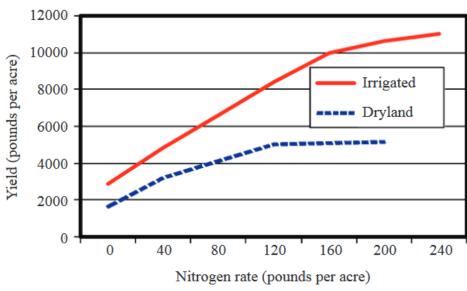
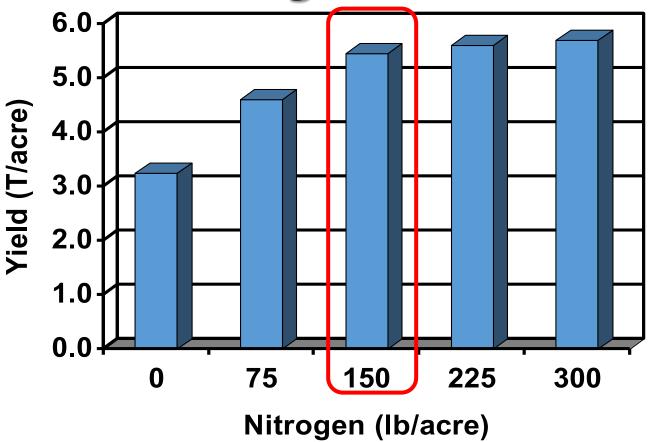


Figure 2. Typical grass yield response to nitrogen fertilizer (irrigated is statewide; dryland is for eastern Nebraska).

- 60 to 80 lbs. of actual N per acre is optimum for spring production
- Pay attention to soil test results soil pH, soil P, soil K



### Effect of nitrogen fertilization on irrigated smooth bromegrass and orchardgrass yield.1

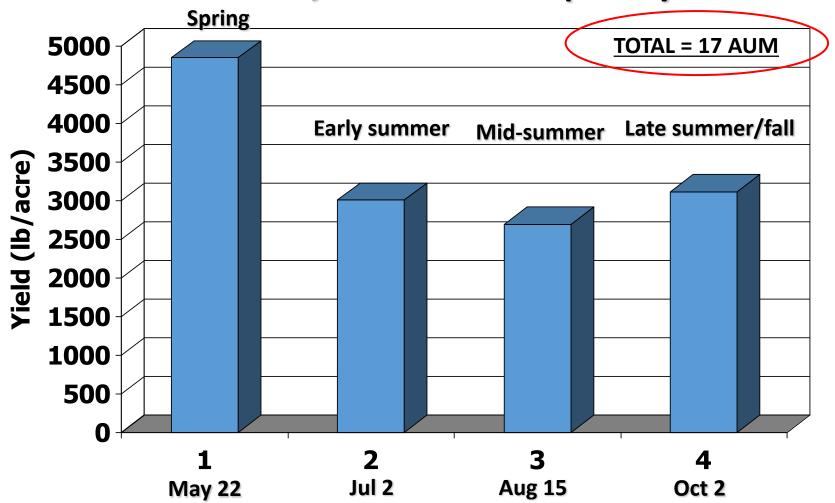






<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Three-year mean (1970-72) from 4 harvests each year, Holt County.

## Average forage yield of 8 <u>irrigated</u> cool-season grass species by harvest date, North Platte (2003)





#### To Fertilize or Not To Fertilize

	Fertilized			Non-fertilized
<b>Expected forage yield</b>	3.5 tons/acre <sup>1</sup>	2.5 tons/acre <sup>2</sup>	2 tons/acre <sup>3</sup>	1.5 tons/acre
Fertilizer costs	\$112.00	\$56.00	\$28.00	-
<b>Application costs</b>	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	-
Total cost per acre	\$122.00	\$66.00	\$38.00	-
Cost of additional forage per ton	\$61.00	\$66.00	\$76.00	<del>-</del>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 140 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 70 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 35 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

### **Marginal Analysis**

		Non-fertilized		
<b>Expected forage yield</b>	3.5 tons/acre <sup>1</sup>	2.5 tons/acre <sup>2</sup>	2 tons/acre <sup>3</sup>	1.5 tons/acre
Marginal cost per acre	\$56.00	\$28.00	\$38.00	-
Marginal cost per ton*	\$56.00	\$56.00	\$76.00	-
Marginal value per ton (i.e. Hay Price)	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	-

<sup>\*</sup>Dependent upon response to fertilizer. This assumes 0.5 tons of additional yield per 35 lbs. N added.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 140 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 70 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

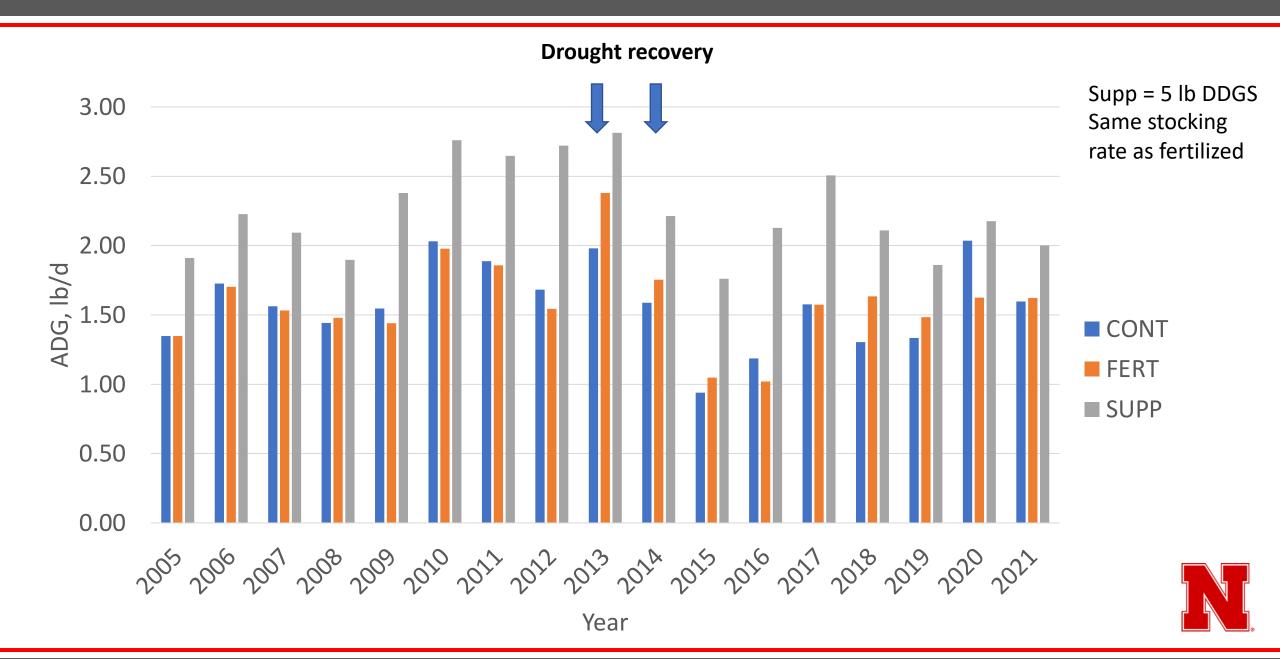
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 35 lbs. N per acre (32% @ \$515 per ton) \$515/640 lb. = \$0.80 per lb. of N

### Fertilizing smooth bromegrass pasture

#### 15-year data set with 80 lbs. N/acre

- 700 lb. initial BW
- 151-day grazing season on average
- Increased carrying capacity
  - ¾ calf per acre vs. 1 calf per acre
  - 3.1 AUM/acre vs. 4.2 AUM/acre
- No impact on ADG (1.57 lb./d)
  - Increase gain on acre basis 162 vs. 240 lb. gain/acre





#### Top Tips

- High hay prices make several options reasonable.
  - Inadequate soil moisture makes the 35 lbs. N rate a rationale option.

- Smooth bromegrass pastures may need some TLC.
  - Fertilize in advance of a rain.
  - Early-season weed control is important.
- Strategically fertilize more productive acres.
  - Better use of available moisture and N fertilization.
  - Application costs spread over fewer acres.



