Lakota PRAIRIE BROMEGRASS

A Northern Adapted Prairie Brome

Lakota prairie bromegrass 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, high yielding forage
- Improved disease resistance
- More winter hardy then Matua
- Quicker stand establishment than Matua
- More drought tolerant than many other cool-season grasses

University of Illinois, Freeport
April, 2000 Planting
1st Year data – 2 cuttings

Variety	DM tons/ac.
Lakota prairie brome	**2.28**
Jessup Max Q TF	2.27
Dixon prairie brome	2.23
KY-31 TF	2.19
Lincoln smooth brome	1.93
Plot average	**1.87**
LSD	0.34

Application:

- Beef, dairy, and other livestock forages 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 per year.

Seeding Rate:

In well-prepared seedbeds drill 25-30#/acre and for broadcasting sow 40-50#/acre. No-till rates should be sown at 35-40#/acre.

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

Method of Seeding:
Seeding depth must not exceed ¼" 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. Lakota must be allowed to re-seed in the autumn for a persistent stand to remain. Longer pasture life can be attained if grown on well-drained, medium-high fertility soils with a pH 6.0-7.0. Generally, soils that support alfalfa stands are good for prairie bromegrass. Prairie Bromegrass 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 easily fits with both organic and non-organic farming practices. **Note prairie bromes are not known to survive harsh open winters. Stand loss will occur 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" before entering winter.*