

# **Nutrient Uptake by Warm Season Annual Grasses and Common Bermudagrass Fertilized with Swine Waste. (S08-mclaughlin182205-Poster)**

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## **Abstract:**

Haying bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) is a common nutrient management practice on swine lagoon effluent spray fields in the southeastern US. Alternative warm season annual forages were evaluated in an experiment measuring season total dry weight (DW) and phosphorus (P) yields. The experiment was conducted on a Brooksville silty clay soil irrigated with lagoon effluent on a swine (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) farm near Crawford, MS. Annuals were browntop millet (*Panicum ramosum* 'Common'), pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum* 'Tifleaf 3'), sudangrass (*Sorghum bicolor* 'Monarch V'), sorghum-sudan, (*Sorghum bicolor* 'Sweet Sunny Sue'), and crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*, 'Red River'). Bermudagrass was established from transplants in early May 1999. Annuals were drilled the third week of May 1999, 2000, and 2001. Plots were harvested according to species requirements. Harvest data were combined by year for ANOVA. Sorghum-sudan yielded the most DW (18.8 Mg/ha) and P (50.1 kg/ha) versus 12.9 Mg/ha DW and 34.2 kg/ha P for bermudagrass. Sudangrass and pearl millet yields were comparable to bermudagrass, but browntop millet and crabgrass yields were lower.

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