



Keeping  
Up With  
Research

54

October 1981

## Seeding Rates of Wheat With Tall Fescue

J.L. Moyer

Producers often include winter wheat in tall fescue seedings to protect the soil from erosion and to get quicker returns from the land. The practice commonly provides a satisfactory stand of tall fescue, but undue competition from the wheat makes the fescue more vulnerable to drought and winter-kill. This experiment was to determine the effect of wheat seeding rates on the tall fescue stand, and to see if increasing the fescue seeding rate would offset effects of wheat competition.

### Procedure

September 30, 1980, foundation 'Trison' wheat was drilled in 7-inch rows at a depth of about 1½ inches at the Mound Valley field. Later the same day, 'Kentucky 31' tall fescue was seeded with the same drill, at a half-inch depth. That would be similar to seeding in one operation by dropping the fescue seed behind the disc opener, ahead of the drag chain.

Treatments, replicated three times, consisted of tall fescue seeded at 10, 20, or 30 lb/acre without wheat (control); or with 40, 80, or 120 lb/acre of wheat seed. All plots received 200 lb/acre of 6-24-24 fertilizer broadcast at planting; they were top-dressed with 60 lb/acre of N as ammonium nitrate (34-0-0) on January 23, 1981.

Agricultural Experiment Station  
Kansas State University  
Manhattan 66506



Keeping Up With Research 54      October 1981

Publications and public meetings by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are available and open to the public regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, or religion.      10-81-1.5M

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Kansas State University, Manhattan  
John O. Dunbar, director

Plots with wheat were harvested June 26, 1981, to determine wheat grain yield and moisture content. All plots were clipped 6 inches high June 29, and fescue stands were rated on a scale of 0-5 (where 5 was a solid fescue stand with no gaps of more than a few inches in a row and 0 was practically no fescue in the plot). A rating of 3 was a "fair" stand, averaging three or four fescue plants per foot of drill row.

## Results and Discussion

The fall of 1980 at Mound Valley did not provide moisture for early fescue or wheat germination. Wheat began the winter without much tillering, and tall fescue seedlings were small. The winter was relatively mild and dry, resulting in good survival of wheat and fescue seedlings; but the dry spring of 1981 caused drought stress by early April. Showers in late April enabled wheat to recover to produce a yield of nearly 50 bu/acre.

Tall fescue stands were affected dramatically by the wheat-seeding rate (Table 1). When wheat had been seeded at the 80-lb and 120-lb rates, fescue stands were poor; but when at the 40-lb rate, fescue stands were almost as good as when fescue was seeded alone. No differences were found in tall fescue stands among fescue seeding rates of 10, 20, and 30 lb/acre, nor were there interactions between seeding rates of wheat and fescue.

Table 1. Tall fescue stand ratings (0-5) and wheat grain production (bu/acre at 12.5% moisture, 60 lb/bu test weight) in June, 1981, as affected by several seeding rates of wheat the previous fall. (Averages of three fescue seeding rates and three replications are shown.)

Wheat seeding rate, lb/acre	Fescue stand rating*	Wheat production, bu/acre
0	5.0	-
40	4.1	42
80	1.2	49
120	0.9	47
LSD	1.1	NS

\*5 = solid fescue stand; 0 = practically no fescue in plot.

Wheat performance was little affected by seeding rate (Table 1). The 40-lb seeding rate appeared to yield less grain than did higher seeding rates, but differences were not statistically significant at the 5% level of probability.

These data suggest that wheat can be seeded with tall fescue with little effect on the tall fescue stand. They also show, however, that seeding rate of the wheat can be a critical factor in establishing fescue. The 40-lb wheat seeding rate is considered below optimum for wheat production, but studies have shown that a 60-lb rate is adequate for top yields under most conditions. Tall fescue seedlings might also be expected to tolerate competitive pressure from wheat better when moisture is more nearly normal, so seeding between 40 and 60 lb of wheat should give near-maximum wheat production while allowing the establishment of a good fescue stand. The seeding rate of fescue was less critical, so one should use the rate recommended for fescue alone, about 15 lb/acre, when seeding fescue with wheat.

## Conclusion

Wheat can be produced while establishing a tall fescue stand. We found that seeding wheat at 80 lb/acre reduced the fescue stand with little increase in wheat production, whereas seeding at the 40-lb rate permitted a good fescue stand. No difference in fescue stands was found among fescue seeding rates of 10, 20, or 30 lb/acre.