

Livestock Forage Conditioning Among Six Northern Great Basin Grasses

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Abstract

Studies of Anderson and Scherzinger's forage conditioning hypothesis have generated varied results. Our objectives were: 1) to evaluate late summer/early fall forage quality of crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron desertorum* [Fisch. ex Link] J. A. Schultes), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata* [Pursh] A. Löve), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis* Elmer), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides* [Raf.] Swezey), Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum* [Piper] Barkworth), and basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus* [Scribn. & Merr.] A. Löve) from ungrazed paddocks and paddocks grazed at vegetative, boot, and anthesis; and 2) test hypotheses that postgrazing regrowth yields were correlated with soil moisture content when grazing occurred. Crop-year precipitation for 1997 and 1998 was 134% and 205% of average. Crude protein (CP) and in vitro dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) of ungrazed grasses displayed expected declines in quality. Among ungrazed grasses, late summer/early fall CP was 5.7% in 1997 and 3.6% in 1998; IVDMD was 47% and 41%, respectively. Late summer/early fall forage quality was elevated by vegetative, boot stage, or anthesis grazing. The phenologically youngest regrowth always ranked highest in CP and IVDMD. Among grasses, respective 1997 CP and IVDMD means were 9.0% and 55% for regrowth following anthesis grazing. No regrowth followed anthesis grazing in 1998, but CP and IVDMD means from boot stage treatments were 5.5% and 47%, respectively. With CP measures, a species by treatment interaction occurred in 1997, but species reacted similarly in 1998. Vegetative, boot stage, and anthesis grazing in 1997 caused respective late summer/early fall standing crop reductions of 34%, 42%, and 58%; and 34%, 54%, and 100% reductions in 1998. Forage conditioning responses were lower for bluebunch wheatgrass and crested wheatgrass than other grasses. Soil moisture content was a poor predictor of regrowth yields. Managed cattle grazing can successfully enhance late season forage quality.

Resumen

Los estudios sobre la hipótesis de acondicionamiento del forraje de Anderson y Scherzinger de 1975 han generado resultados variables. Nuestros objetivos fueron: 1) evaluar la calidad del forraje a fines de verano/inicios de otoño de los zacates "Crested wheatgrass" (*Agropyron desertorum* [Fischer ex Link] Schultes), "Bluebunch wheatgrass" (*Pseudoroegneria spicata* [Pursh] Scribn. & Smith), "Idaho fescue" (*Festuca idahoensis* Elmer), "Bottlebrush squirreltail" *Elymus elymoides* [Raf.] Swezey, Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum* [Piper] Barkworth), y "Basin wildrye" (*Leymus cinereus* [Scribn. & Merr.] A. Löve) en potreros sin apacentar y apacentados en las etapas fenológicas de crecimiento vegetativo, embuche, y antesis; y 2) probar la hipótesis de que los rendimientos del rebrote posterior al apacentamiento estaban correlacionados con el contenido de humedad del suelo cuando ocurrió el apacentamiento. La precipitación del año de cosecha en 1997 y 1998 fue 134% y 205% del promedio. La proteína cruda (CP) y la digestibilidad in vitro de la materia seca (IVDMD) de los zacates sin apacentar mostraron la disminución de calidad esperada. Entre los zacates sin apacentar, el contenido de CP a fines de verano/inicios de otoño fue de 5.7% en 1997 y 3.6% en 1998; la IVDMD fue de 47% y 41%, respectivamente. La calidad del forraje a fines de verano/inicios de otoño fue mejorada por el apacentamiento en las etapas vegetativa, embuche, y antesis, y el rebrote de la etapa fenológica más temprana siempre tuvo el mayor contenido de CP y la mayor IVDMD. Entre los zacates, las medias respectivas de CP y IVDMD de 1997 fueron 9.0% y 55% para el rebrote del apacentamiento después de antesis. En 1998, no hubo rebrote después del apacentamiento en antesis, pero las medias de CP y IVDMD del tratamiento de apacentamiento en embuche fueron 5.5% y 47%, respectivamente. En 1997, hubo interacción entre especies y tratamientos para la variable CP, pero en 1998 las especies reaccionaron en forma similar. En 1997, el apacentamiento en las etapas de crecimiento vegetativo, embuche, y antesis causaron una reducción de la biomasa a fines de verano/inicios de otoño de 34%, 42%, y 58% respectivamente y de 34%, 54%, y 100% en 1998. Las respuestas de acondicionamiento del forraje fueron menores para el "Bluebunch wheatgrass" y "Crested wheatgrass" que para las otras especies. El contenido de humedad del suelo fue pobre para

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predecir los rendimientos del rebrote. El manejo del apacentamiento del ganado puede mejorar exitosamente la calidad del forraje a fines de la estación.

Key Words: diet quality, forage quality, grazing management, nutrition, wildlife habitat

INTRODUCTION

When studying effects of spring cattle grazing on crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron desertorum* [Fisch. ex Link] J. A. Schultes), Hyder and Sneva (1963) noted removal of elevated meristems stimulated growth of new tillers that cured before completing their reproductive phases of development. They speculated the resulting cured but leafy herbage provided palatable and more nutritious late-summer or fall forage than nutritionally deficient deferred stands of grass (Hyder and Sneva 1963). Wildlife are often attracted to high quality forages, and Anderson and Scherzinger (1975) speculated a more than 4-fold increase in wintering elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni* Bailey) in central Oregon was stimulated by managed spring cattle grazing that elevated fall and winter forage quality and palatability. Research in Washington, however, suggested spring grazing might not always stimulate additional use by wildlife (Skovlin et al. 1983). Although none of these studies quantified the nutritional character of herbage, their basic premise of forage conditioning became a widespread component of grazing management programs (Pitt 1986).

Several studies have further explored the forage conditioning hypothesis via clipping with mixed results. Some report nutritional gains as indexed by CP measures from spring defoliations of bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata* [Pursh] A. Löve ssp. *spicata*) (Pitt 1986; Clark et al. 1998), but others found no increase in fall nutritional value (Westenskow-Wall et al. 1994; Wambolt et al. 1997). Clark et al. (2000) applied boot-stage sheep grazing to bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis* Elmer) and elevated November CP levels by 1% and 1.3%, respectively. In vitro dry matter digestibility (IVDMD) of bluebunch wheatgrass was increased by 4.3% (Clark et al. 2000). Similarly, grazing by elk elevated live/dead ratios of spring forage and caused a slight but significant increase in nitrogen content and digestibility (Hobbs et al. 1996). Digestibility and fiber content of actual cattle diets, however, did not change with elk grazing (Hobbs et al. 1996). More recently, light and heavy spring grazing applications elevated fall and winter crude protein content and digestibility among bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides* [Raf.] Swezey spp. *elymoides*) (Ganskopp et al. 2004). Heavy grazing treatments were most successful at conditioning forages, but they reduced fall standing crop by up to 67% (Ganskopp et al. 2004).

Given these varied results and their limited array of species, we designed a study to investigate the forage conditioning hypothesis with cattle grazing among 6 of the northern Great Basin's most prominent rangeland grasses. Our objectives were: 1) to evaluate late summer and early fall nutritional characteristics of crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum* [Piper] Barkworth), and basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus* [Scribn. & Merr.] A. Löve) in un-

grazed paddocks and paddocks grazed by cattle at vegetative, boot, and anthesis stages of growth; and 2) explore hypotheses that postgrazing regrowth yields from these grasses were correlated with available soil moisture when paddocks were grazed by cattle.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area and Paddocks

Research was conducted on the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range (lat 43°28'48.3"N, long 119°42'32.2"W, elevation 1 403 m) near Burns, Oregon in 1997 and 1998. Mean annual precipitation at headquarters was 282 mm. Average annual temperature was 7.6°C with historic extremes of -31° and 42° C (referenced as the Squaw Butte Experiment Station in NOAA [2003] records). Vegetation of the region is characterized by a dispersed western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis* Hook.) overstory and a shrub layer dominated by either Wyoming big sagebrush (*A. tridentata* Nutt. ssp. *wyomingensis* Beetle and Young), little sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula* Nutt.), or mountain big sagebrush (*A. tridentata* Nutt. ssp. *vaseyana* [Rydb.] Beetle) listed in order of prominence. Major native grasses include: bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass (*Poa secunda* J. Presl), Thurber's needlegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail. Nomenclature follows USDA, NRCS PLANTS database (2006).

Twelve study paddocks, bounded by electric fencing, were established in a 0.4 ha transplant garden described by Cruz and Ganskopp (1998). Transplanted tussocks were extracted from surrounding pastures in 1989, and the entire garden supported 900 specimens of each grass. Row/column spacing was 0.61 m between plant centers. Tussocks were arranged in a completely randomized fashion to prevent stock from selectively harvesting one species or another by grazing either a row or column. Each of the 12 paddocks supported approximately 75 tussocks of each species. Underlying soils were a complex of loam and loamy fine sands (Milican coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Orthidic Durixerolls and Holtle coarse-loamy, mixed, frigid Aridic Duric Haploxerolls, respectively) (Lentz and Simonson 1986). Depth to bedrock or hardpan ranged from 90 to 150 cm.

Treatment Applications, Forage, and Soil Moisture Sampling

Experimental design was a randomized complete block with 4 treatments dispersed among 4 paddocks within each of 3 blocks. The 4 treatments included 3 grazing applications and an ungrazed control across 6 species of grasses. For each grazing treatment, 2 steers were left in each paddock for up to 24 hours to reduce herbage to a 2.5-cm stubble. Mean weight of the 6 Hereford × Angus steers was 287 kg ± 13 (mean ± SE) at the beginning of the 1997 trials and 281 kg ± 17 SE at the start of the 1998 trials. Grazing treatments occurred during vegetative (30 April 1997 and 5 May 1998), boot (14 May 1997 and 18

May 1998), and anthesis (13 June 1997 and 29 June 1998) stages of phenology as indexed by bluebunch wheatgrass. Treatment assignments were rerandomized among paddocks the second year.

Before applying grazing treatments, samples of herbage were harvested to a 2.5-cm stubble from a minimum of 3 randomly drawn individual tussocks of each species per paddock to quantify standing crop and seasonal forage quality. Clipped materials were placed in paper bags, oven dried at 60°C, weighed on an analytical scale, ground to pass a 1-mm mesh, and stored in plastic bags for later analyses. Physical measures of tussocks at all sampling periods included each plant's widest basal diameter and a second largest diameter perpendicular to the first. We solved for elliptical crown area and expressed herbage yields on a $\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ basal area basis.

Soil moisture was sampled weekly in each paddock beginning on 15 April and ending on 15 September. Sample columns reached 30 cm with the top 5 cm discarded to reduce micro-environmental effects. Three other soil samples were sent to the Soil Physics Laboratory, Department of Crop and Soil Science, Oregon State University for development of moisture release curves. Moisture release curves were used to convert gravimetric measures of percent soil moisture to megapascal units (Mpa).

Counts of reproductive culms per tussock across all treatments and species were conducted on 31 July. These data were expected to index treatment effects on reproductive efforts of the grasses.

Lastly, regrowth from grazed treatments and standing crop from ungrazed controls were sampled to a 2.5-cm stubble on 31 July and again on 15 September. Herbage samples were handled as above. Yield data described grazing treatment effects on standing crop at mid-summer and early fall. Nutritional analyses of materials were used to describe the relative success of the forage conditioning treatments and to quantify an expected further decline in forage quality between mid-summer and early fall.

Forage Quality Assays

Forage quality indices of pretreatment growth and regrowth were crude protein (CP) and in vitro dry matter digestibility (IVDMD). Crude protein was defined as percent Kjeldahl nitrogen $\times 6.25$ (AOAC 1990), and IVDMD determinations followed Tilley and Terry (1963) modified for an ANKOM Daisy II Incubator.

Statistical Analyses

Pretreatment seasonal forage quality and yield dynamics (CP and IVDMD) were analyzed with a split-plot analysis of variance to assess species ($n = 6$), harvest date ($n = 5$), and species \times harvest date effects. Species (5 df) were whole plots, with the block \times species interaction (10 df) serving as error term 1. Harvest dates (4 df) were subplots, with harvest date and the species \times harvest date interaction (20 df) tested with the residual error term (48 df). This approach was used because sequences in time can not be randomized, generating an inadvertent split plot (Peterson 1985; Cody and Smith 1997). Experiments from the 2 years were analyzed separately. Mean separations between adjacent harvest dates within a species

were accomplished with Fisher's protected LSD procedures (Fisher 1966).

Herbage yields and forage quality samples of regrowth from the 4 grazing treatments (3 grazing periods and ungrazed controls) were sampled among all 6 grasses on 2 dates (31 July and 15 September). Analyses of these data employed a split-split-plot analysis of variance with species ($n = 6$) as whole-plots, grazing treatment or grazing date ($n = 4$) as subplots, and harvest date ($n = 2$) as sub-subplots. Species effects (5 df) were tested with the block \times species interaction (error 1, 10 df). Treatment (3 df) and species \times treatment effects (15 df) were tested with the block \times species \times treatment interaction (error 2, 36 df). Harvest date (1 df) and the species \times harvest date (5 df), treatment \times harvest date (3 df), and species \times treatment \times harvest date (15 df) effects were tested with the residual error term (error 3, 48 df). Individual years were analyzed separately. Again, a split-plot approach was employed because time series (grazing dates and harvest dates) can not be randomized, generating inadvertent split plots (Peterson 1985; Cody and Smith 1997). Mean separations employed Fisher's protected LSDs (Fisher 1966) with Satterthwaite's approximation for estimating degrees of freedom (Satterthwaite 1946).

Forward stepwise regression analyses were used to test hypotheses that end of growing season (15 July) regrowth yield of grasses was a product of soil moisture content when tussocks were initially grazed. Independent variables included soil moisture content (Mpa) in raw and several exponential forms, and counts of days elapsed between treatment application and plant dormancy. In all but the wettest of years, herbage in the northern Great Basin has typically exploited available soil moisture by early to mid-July, whereupon aboveground portions of grasses wither and cure. The dependent variable was regrowth yield, expressed on a $\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ basal area basis. Statistical significance in all analyses was accepted at $P \leq 0.05$, and all values following " \pm " symbols are SE.

RESULTS

Precipitation Patterns and Treatment Applications

Sneva (1982) found crop-year forage accumulations in the region most closely correlated with September-June precipitation accumulations. Crop-year precipitation sums for 1997 and 1998 were 134% and 205%, respectively, of the long term mean (259 mm; NOAA 2003). A severe hailstorm on 11 June 1997 heavily damaged reproductive stems of grasses just as anthesis approached. Given the destructive effects of this storm, no statistical analyses were conducted on reproductive tiller counts.

Cattle successfully reduced stubble height to 2.5 cm or less in all grazing applications. Subsequently harvested forage, therefore, contained no pretreatment herbage and should reflect the grasses' full potential to generate high quality regrowth.

Pretreatment Standing Crop and Forage Quality

Analyses of pretreatment yields for both years showed harvest date was the only significant ($P \pm 0.03$) effect. In 1997, herbage accumulations progressed from $0.08_a \pm 0.01 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ basal area for vegetative growth to $0.18_{ab} \pm 0.02 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ at the boot

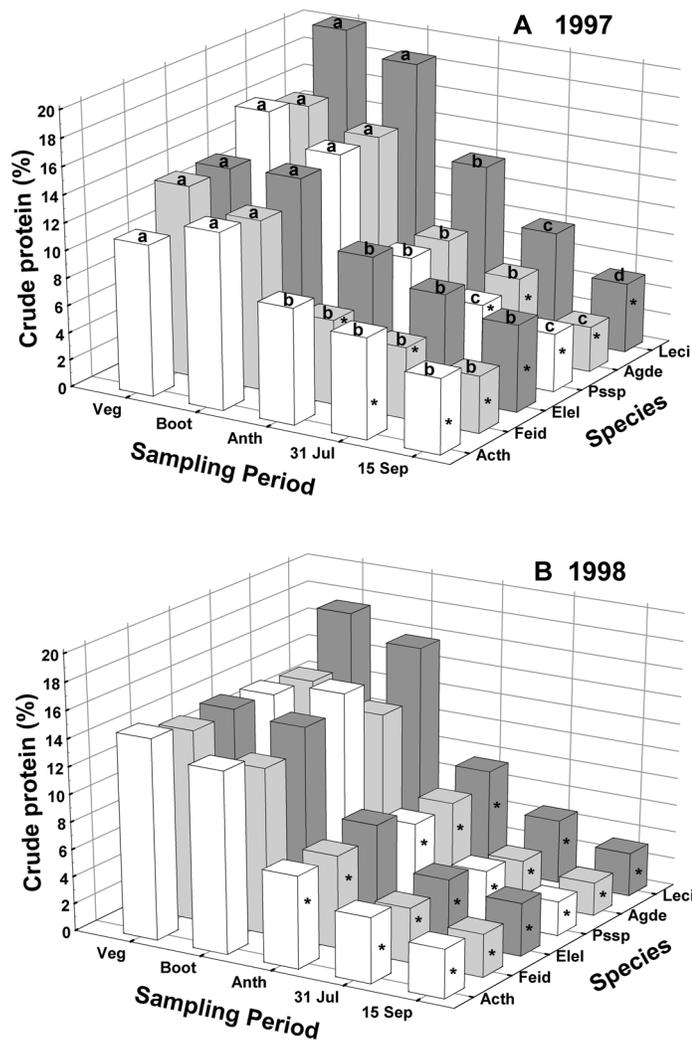


Figure 1. Seasonal crude protein of 6 grasses sampled at 3 stages of phenology (Veg = vegetative, Boot, Anth = anthesis) and 2 subsequent dates on the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range near Burns, OR, in 1997 (A) and 1998 (B). Species designations are: Acth = Thurber's needlegrass, Feid = Idaho fescue, Elel = bottlebrush squirreltail, Pssp = bluebunch wheatgrass, Agde = crested wheatgrass, and Leci = giant wildrye. Adjacent means within a species (row) sharing a common letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Values of bars bearing an asterisk (*) are $< 7.5\%$ crude protein. Mean separations were not conducted within species for the 1998 (B) data because species and harvest date effects were the only significant components in analyses of variance ($P \leq 0.05$).

stage, $0.29_{bc} \pm 0.03 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ at anthesis, and $0.36_c \pm 0.11 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ when herbage was dormant on 15 July. As indicated by the subscripted lower case letters, values did not differ between adjacent sampling periods ($P > 0.05$) but separations occurred ($P < 0.05$) if a comparison spanned adjacent sampling periods. In 1998, vegetative, boot, anthesis, and 15 July herbage yields were $0.23_a \pm 0.04$, $0.36_{ab} \pm 0.05$, $0.44_b \pm 0.08$, and $0.47_b \pm 0.08 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, respectively. Again, values sharing a common subscript are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$).

Analyses of 1997 crude protein concentration revealed significant ($P < 0.01$) species, sampling date, and species \times sampling date effects. Given the significant interaction, means are

presented in Figure 1A. All grasses exhibited the seasonal decline in CP concentration typical of ungrazed herbage in the northern Great Basin. Crude protein concentration of Thurber's needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass was reduced to less than 7.5% by 31 July. Crude protein of bottlebrush squirreltail and basin wild rye (the exceptions) were 7.6% and 7.9% , respectively on 31 July. By 15 September, herbage from all 6 grasses contained less than 7.5% CP.

Analyses of 1997 IVDMD and 1998 CP and IVDMD generated consistent patterns with significant main effects (species and sampling dates ($P \leq 0.01$) but no interactions ($P > 0.05$). To maintain continuity with 1997 data, however, 1998 CP values are presented in 3-dimension form (Fig. 1B) but no mean separations were conducted within species. With the exception of bottlebrush squirreltail (CP = 7.6%), CP content of all grasses declined more rapidly in 1998 than in 1997, and CP was below 7.5% at anthesis for all grasses in 1998.

Regrowth Standing Crop

Regrowth yields for 1997 exhibited significant species, grazing treatment, and species \times grazing treatment effects. Species \times grazing treatment means are found in Table 1. Basin wildrye was the only grass with consistent successive declines in regrowth yield as we advanced from vegetative through the more phenologically advanced boot and anthesis grazing treatments in 1997. Potentially, the June 1997 hailstorm had a greater effect on the more delicate herbage of the remaining 5 grasses than the more robust basin wildrye and that event might have confounded our regrowth yields. If one ignores the species \times treatment interaction and sums regrowth yields across species, the vegetative, boot, and anthesis treatments each respectively generated 34% , 42% , and 58% reductions in pooled late summer/early fall standing crop when compared with ungrazed tussocks.

Analyses of regrowth yields for 1998 generated significant species and treatment main effects but no interactions. Among species, basin wild rye produced the greatest regrowth yield ($0.43 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ basal area) and Thurber's needlegrass, at $0.12 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ basal area, the least (Table 1). Yields among the remaining 4 grasses were intermediate with some statistical overlap among means. Among treatment effects, grazing at the vegetative stage of phenology caused a 34% reduction in pooled late summer/early fall standing crop, whereas boot stage grazing reduced standing crop by 54% . In 1998, none of the grasses grazed at anthesis generated measurable regrowth.

Regrowth Crude Protein

Regrowth CP content in 1997 displayed significant species, grazing treatment, and harvest date main effects, as well as significant species \times grazing treatment and grazing treatment \times harvest date interactions. Species \times grazing treatment means are found in Figure 2 with separations focused on comparisons between the 3 grazed treatments and ungrazed herbage. For 2 grasses, Thurber's needlegrass and Idaho fescue, the CP content of regrowth from all 3 grazing treatments was significantly greater than ungrazed herbage. Thurber's needlegrass regrowth from all 3 grazed treatments also equaled or exceeded 7.5% CP when harvested in late summer and early fall. No regrowth from Idaho fescue reached the 7.5% CP level.

Table 1. Species \times grazing treatment regrowth yields (\pm SE) of 6 grasses on the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range near Burns, OR, that were either ungrazed or exposed to 3 seasonal cattle grazing treatments and harvested on 31 July and 15 September in 1997 as well as species and treatment main effect means for the same study repeated in 1998. The 1997 means within a row sharing a common letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Among the 1998 species listings, values within a column sharing a common letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$).

Species	Vegetative	1997			1998
		Boot	Anthesis	Ungrazed	
g \cdot cm ⁻² basal area					
Basin wildrye	0.49 \pm 0.07b	0.38 \pm 0.08ab	0.24 \pm 0.04a	0.95 \pm 0.35c	0.43 \pm 0.09d
Crested wheatgrass	0.22 \pm 0.03a	0.15 \pm 0.02a	0.08 \pm 0.03a	0.26 \pm 0.01a	0.28 \pm 0.09c
Bluebunch wheatgrass	0.23 \pm 0.05a	0.33 \pm 0.03a	0.15 \pm 0.03a	0.30 \pm 0.05a	0.28 \pm 0.07c
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0.23 \pm 0.04a	0.17 \pm 0.03a	0.31 \pm 0.10a	0.27 \pm 0.06a	0.26 \pm 0.06bc
Idaho fescue	0.13 \pm 0.01ab	0.13 \pm 0.01a	0.11 \pm 0.02a	0.34 \pm 0.06b	0.21 \pm 0.09b
Thurber's needlegrass	0.25 \pm 0.10a	0.15 \pm 0.04a	0.12 \pm 0.04a	0.16 \pm 0.04a	0.12 \pm 0.03a
1998					
Treatment means	0.25 \pm 0.06b	0.17 \pm 0.03a	—	0.37 \pm 0.05c	

With bottlebrush squirreltail, CP content of regrowth from the 2 latest grazing treatments (boot = 8.6% and anthesis = 11.3% CP) exceeded that of ungrazed herbage (7.0% CP). The CP content of regrowth, however, from all 3 grazed treatments equaled or exceeded 7.5% CP. Of the remaining 3 grasses (giant wildrye, bluebunch wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass), only the anthesis grazing treatment generated regrowth with a CP content exceeding ungrazed herbage. With basin wildrye, regrowth from both the boot stage and anthesis treatments equaled or exceeded 7.5% CP, whereas crested and bluebunch wheatgrass were similarly affected by only the latest (anthesis) grazing treatment. Grazing treatment \times harvest date means for 1997 are found in Table 2. Averaged across grazing treatments and species, herbage CP declined by about 2.6% between 31 July and 15 September. Crude protein of regrowth from boot stage and anthesis treatments declined by about 3% from late July to mid-September. The relatively lower quality ungrazed and vegetatively grazed treatments experienced about a 2% deterioration over the same period. All comparisons between harvest dates within a grazing treatment were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). All separations between grazing treatments within a harvest date were significant on 31 July, but vegetative and boot stage grazing treatments were similar by mid September.

For regrowth CP content in 1998, only species main effects were significant. Nevertheless, species by sampling period means can be found in Figure 1B to provide continuity with data presented for 1997. Ranked species CP means and standard errors were: crested wheatgrass 3.8_a \pm 0.2, bluebunch wheatgrass 4.1_{ab} \pm 0.3, giant wildrye 4.5_b \pm 0.3, bottlebrush squirreltail 5.0_c \pm 0.3, Idaho fescue 5.0_c \pm 0.4, and Thurber's needlegrass 5.2_c \pm 0.3. Values sharing a common subscript were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Among species and grazing treatments, no regrowth was harvested in 1998 that equaled or exceeded 7.5% CP. Similar to 1997 findings, grazing treatment and harvest date exhibited a significant interaction (Table 2). Across treatments, CP declined by about 1.4% between 31 July and 15 September. Lower quality ungrazed herbage displayed about a 1 percentage point decline, whereas regrowth from the boot stage grazing treatment declined by 2%. Intermediate-quality regrowth of the vegetatively grazed

treatment declined by about 1.3% between the first and second sampling dates. All mean separations among grazing treatments within a harvest date were significant ($P < 0.05$).

Regrowth In Vitro Dry Matter Digestibility (IVDMD)

With one exception, a grazing treatment \times harvest date interaction in 1998, patterns of significant effects were similar between years for digestibility of regrowth. In both years, species, grazing treatment, and harvest date main effects were

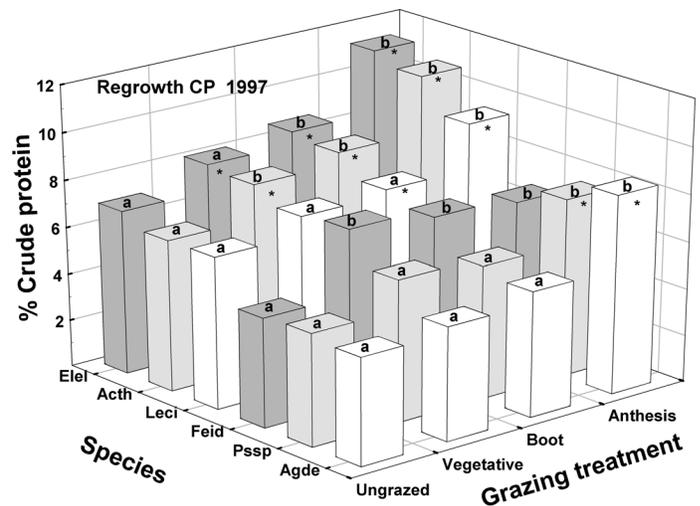


Figure 2. Pooled (late summer and early fall) mean crude protein content of herbage from 6 grasses that were either ungrazed or exposed to 1 of 3 possible growing season cattle grazing treatments on the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range near Burns, OR, in 1997. Species designations are: Acth = Thurber's needlegrass, Feid = Idaho fescue, Elel = bottlebrush squirreltail, Pssp = bluebunch wheatgrass, Agde = crested wheatgrass, and Leci = giant wildrye. Sampling period phenology abbreviations are: Veg = vegetative and Anth = anthesis. Lower case letters above each bar are for mean separation ($P \leq 0.05$) between ungrazed herbage (the leftmost row) and either of the 3 grazed treatments within a species. Values of means containing an asterisk (*) are $\geq 7.5\%$ crude protein.

Table 2. Crude protein content (\pm SE) of regrowth from 3 grazed treatments and ungrazed herbage averaged among 6 grasses sampled on 2 dates at the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range near Burns, OR, in 1997 and 1998. All comparisons between harvest dates within a grazing treatment and year are significantly ($P < 0.05$) different and mean separation indices are not shown. Treatment means within a year and sampling date (row) sharing a common letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$).

Harvest date	Ungrazed	Grazing treatment		
		Vegetative	Boot stage	Anthesis
		----- CP% -----		
31 July 1997	6.6 \pm 0.3a	8.0 \pm 0.3b	8.7 \pm 0.5c	10.8 \pm 0.5d
15 Sept. 1997	4.8 \pm 0.3a	5.9 \pm 0.3a	5.6 \pm 0.3a	7.3 \pm 0.5b
31 July 1998	4.1 \pm 0.2a	5.2 \pm 0.3b	6.5 \pm 0.2c	—
15 Sept. 1998	3.1 \pm 0.2a	3.9 \pm 0.1b	4.5 \pm 0.2c	—

significant. Among 4 of the grasses (Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber's needlegrass), the relative rankings of digestibility were also similar (Table 3). In both years, regrowth of Idaho fescue separated as the least digestible ($\bar{x} = 42\%$). Bluebunch wheatgrass was intermediate ($\bar{x} = 47\%$) in digestibility in 1997, and bottlebrush squirreltail, Thurber's needlegrass, crested wheatgrass, and basin wildrye were similar ($\bar{x} = 53\%$) with the highest digestibility values. Between July and September harvest dates, digestibility declined by only 2.3% in 1997. In 1998, regrowth of crested wheatgrass separated as the most digestible ($\bar{x} = 46\%$). Bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Thurber's needlegrass, and basin wildrye were similar and intermediate in digestibility ($\bar{x} = 43\%$). Although year effects were not analyzed, regrowth digestibility across all effects averaged about 51% in 1997 and 43% in 1998.

Among grazing treatments in 1997, ungrazed herbage and regrowth from vegetative stage grazing were similar and lowest in digestibility (Table 3). The phenologically youngest herbage, a product of anthesis grazing, was highest in digestibility. Regrowth of the boot stage treatment was intermediate in digestibility and statistically separate from the other 3 treatments. Although a significant grazing treatment \times harvest date interaction occurred in 1998, separations among treatments illustrated ungrazed herbage was lowest in digestibility; products of vegetative and boot stage grazing treatments were

similar (Table 3). Between July and September harvest dates in 1998, herbage digestibility declined by about 7%.

Soil Moisture: Regrowth Herbage Yield Relationships

We found no significant relationships between postgrazing herbage yields of our grasses and soil moisture content when grasses were grazed. The largest coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.18, P = 0.12$) was with crested wheatgrass. Coefficients of determination among the remaining grasses were all less than 0.10.

DISCUSSION

Ungrazed Grasses: Forage Quantity and Quality

Although cumulative crop year precipitation (347 mm) was 1.5 times greater in 1998 than in 1997, herbage yields among our ungrazed grasses increased only about 30% compared to 1997. A Great Basin herbage yield model, developed by Sneva and Britton (1983), predicted we would experience a 61% increase in standing crop in 1998 compared to 1997. Our crop year precipitation accumulation of 205% of average, however, was well outside of the data range (40%–169%) used to develop Sneva and Britton's (1983) herbage yield model.

Angell et al. (1990), while researching quality and quantity dynamics of crested wheatgrass, noted standing crop accumulations and crude protein content fell below expectations whenever series of wetter than average years occurred. They speculated soil nitrogen might become limiting when conditions over a series of years foster exceptionally high yields for the environment.

Two patterns persisted during this study which have been observed in other multi-year assessments of forage quality in the region. They were: 1) forage quality declines more rapidly during years of abundant soil moisture than during drier growing seasons, and 2) grasses more readily respond to mid-growing season precipitation with elevated forage quality in drier years than in years with abundant moisture (Hedrick et al. 1969; Ganskopp 1998; Clark et al. 2000; Ganskopp and Bohnert 2001, 2003; Ganskopp et al. 2004). Much of the rapid decline in forage quality during more favorable growing conditions has been attributed to dilution effects caused by a preponderance of low quality reproductive culms (Lamb et al. 2002; Ganskopp et al. 2004). Among ungrazed grasses in this

Table 3. Mean digestibility (percent IVDMD \pm SE) of significant species, grazing treatment, and grazing treatment \times harvest date effects of regrowth from 3 grazed treatments and ungrazed herbage from 6 grasses sampled on 2 dates on the Northern Great Basin Experimental Range near Burns, OR, in 1997 and 1998. Means within a row sharing a common letter are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$).

Year	Species							
	Idaho fescue	Bluebunch wheatgrass	Bottlebrush squirreltail	Thurber's neelgrass	Crested wheatgrass	Basin wildrye		
1997	43.4 \pm 1.0a	47.4 \pm 1.1b	53.2 \pm 1.4c	53.2 \pm 1.3c	53.3 \pm 1.1c	53.6 \pm 1.6c		
1998	40.3 \pm 2.1a	42.4 \pm 1.8b	42.9 \pm 1.8b	43.3 \pm 1.9b	46.3 \pm 1.5c	42.5 \pm 1.9b		
		Grazing treatment						
		Harvest date	Ungrazed	Vegetative	Boot	Anthesis		
1997	July & Sept.		47.2 \pm 0.8a	47.6 \pm 1.0a	52.1 \pm 0.9b	55.2 \pm 1.4c		
1998	31 July		40.1 \pm 1.5a	49.8 \pm 1.2b	49.2 \pm 0.9b	—		
1998	15 Sept.		31.7 \pm 0.9a	42.2 \pm 1.2b	44.7 \pm 1.2b	—		

study, reproductive culm counts averaged 47 and 86 per plant, respectively, for 1997 and 1998 (data not shown). Readers are reminded, however, that a mid-season hailstorm damaged much of the reproductive effort in 1997.

Other studies show substantial differences in reproductive efforts of grasses among years. Zhang and Romo (1995) found tiller recruitment positively correlated with soil moisture in northern wheatgrass (*Agropyron dasystachyum* [Hook.] Scribn.), whereas Hyder and Sneva (1963) reported a greater proportion of crested wheatgrass tillers differentiating with favorable growing conditions, nitrogen additions, or reduced competition. Hyder and Sneva (1963) also noted that crested wheatgrass reproductive culms withered and cured immediately after anthesis, even when soil moisture was sustained via irrigation. We speculate that with more arid growing conditions, fewer culms differentiate. These vegetative culms might grow for several years (Zhang and Romo 1995) and possibly indefinitely under favorable conditions (Hyder and Sneva 1963). We suspect the vegetative culms are responsible for observed spikes in forage quantity and quality that accompany growing season precipitation during drier than average conditions. This hypothesis needs verification for most of our western rangeland grasses with multiyear studies or irrigation supplements to simulate a variety of conditions.

Efficacy of Grazing Treatments: Regrowth Forage Quality

The disparities in forage quality between years for ungrazed herbage were also reflected in our assessments of regrowth. In 1997, all 3 grazing applications produced regrowth exceeding 7.5% CP at our 31 July sampling (Table 2). By 15 September, however, CP concentration from all grazed treatments declined by 2.1%–3.5% to less than 7.5% CP. At the 15 September sampling, only the anthesis treatment sustained herbage higher in CP than ungrazed tussocks. In 1998, no treatments generated regrowth attaining 7.5% CP (Table 2). Despite this shortfall, both the vegetative and boot stage treatments did support herbage higher in CP content than ungrazed tussocks on both 31 July and 15 September.

Although CP and IVDMD are only two of several important forage attributes for ruminants, their levels are well correlated with many desirable plant attributes such as vitamin and mineral contents. All of these components typically deteriorate to deficient levels in herbage at about the same time (Sullivan 1962). Although specific requirements vary among ruminants (French et al. 1955; Thorne et al. 1976; Schwartz et al. 1977; Short 1981; Nelson and Leege 1982; NRC 1978, 1981, 1984) even small changes in forage quality that do not reach targeted thresholds, can benefit ungulates accustomed to periodic submaintenance diets (Albon and Langvatn 1992; Clark 1996; Clark et al. 1998). Lastly, most herbivores, through selective grazing, typically harvest diets of higher quality than assays of simulated rations or whole plant samples might suggest (Kiesling et al. 1969; McInnis and Vavra 1987; Cruz and Ganskopp 1998).

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

With CP and IVDMD as nutritional indices, ungrazed grasses in this study displayed progressive seasonal declines in forage

quality typical of cool season grasses in the region. One can elevate late season forage quality with vegetative, boot stage, or anthesis cattle grazing applications, and one should expect the phenologically youngest regrowth to be higher in CP and IVDMD at the end of July and mid-September than ungrazed herbage. Our forage conditioning endeavors were more successful in the drier of two growing seasons. We speculate that with wetter growing conditions, a preponderance of tillers differentiate and grazed plants are less likely to generate regrowth. Growing season grazing applications nearly always cause a reduction in end-of-season standing crop among cool-season grasses, and we found grazing treatments affecting late summer/early fall standing crop reductions from 34% to as much as 100%. Although historical thinking has suggested post grazing regrowth potentials are closely related to soil moisture content when plants were grazed, we found virtually no evidence supporting that hypothesis in this study. Species responses were variable, and bluebunch wheatgrass and crested wheatgrass were more difficult to condition with cattle grazing than other grasses.

Managers applying these grazing management techniques should remember the deleterious effects of boot stage grazing on bunchgrass health. Over the long run, one should consider pasture rotation or deferment programs to sustain plant vigor. Managed cattle grazing of cool season grasses during the growing season can enhance late season forage quality. Those forages can be subsequently used by stockmen to extend animal gain later into the grazing season or reserved for fall or winter use by big game.

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