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# EFFECT OF SEEDING RATE OF COWPEAS AND LABLAB ON DRY MATTER PRODUCTION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE 

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Background. Rate of seeding often affects seasonal and total dry matter (DM) production of annual forages. The objectives of this experiment were to assess effects of three seeding rates, 25,50 , and $100 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$, on DM produced, and on nutritive value for leaf and stem components at each harvest. On May 7, 2004, 'Iron-and-Clay' cowpeas, 'Rongai' lablab, and two experimental lablab cultivars, TX 98-1 and TX 98-3, were hand-planted on prepared seedbed. Seeding rates of each legume were made in $10 \mathrm{ft} \times 20 \mathrm{ft}$ plots with four replicates. A 10 ft nonplanted buffer area existed on all sides of plots. Plots were mechanically harvested on July 7 and again on November 11. Leaf and stem separations were made to assess percent protein, NDF, and ADF for each legume at each harvest date.

Research Findings. At both harvest dates, total DM and percent cover were highest at $100 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ seed. Total seasonal DM production showed distinct advantages for increased seeding rates from 25 to $100 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ (Table 1). The DM from $100 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ seed was nearly double that from $25 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ seed. There were general trends for DM production to be lowest at the $25 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ rate compared to 50 or $100 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ seed (Table 2). On the first harvest, cowpea produced more DM than the other legumes at $25 \mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$. At the second harvest date, Nov. 11, Rongai seeded at 100 $\mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}$ had more than twice as much DM production as the other legumes. Rongai lablab usually does not flower nor set seed at TAMU-Overton nor in any other parts of the continental USA; whereas cowpeas and the experimental lablabs flowered, set seed, and had reduced vegetative growth. These flowering and seed setting characteristics for TX 98-1 and TX 98-3 lablab were the primary objectives in the TAMU-Overton plant breeding program to allow for state and regional seed production of lablab, and thereby reduce the dependency upon seed importation from Australia. Nutritive value analyses were generally similar among legumes with leaf components having significantly higher quality attributes compared to stems (Table 3). One of the most important aspects of nutritive value was the percent protein in leaves at both harvest dates which remained high and relatively constant at about 25 to $28 \%$.

Application. Stands were attained at all seeding rates. Specific seasonal vs. total DM production objectives for these legumes which may include hay, silage, grazing, green manure, or wildlife attractant, will determine the choice of seeding rate to be used. The nutritive value and drought tolerance of both cowpeas and lablab makes them a potentially high demand crop to offset fertilizer N expenses.

Table 1. Yield (DM) and percent cover for four tropical legumes planted at three seeding rates.

| Seeding Rate (lbs/ac) | Harvest 1 |  | Harvest 2 |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Total } \\ \text { DM } \\ \text { (lbs/ac) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{D M} \\ (\mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}) \end{gathered}$ | Cover <br> (\%) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{D M} \\ (\mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Cover (\%) |  |
| 25 | $854 \mathrm{a}^{1}$ | 37 a | 2426 a | 67 a | 3194 a |
| 50 | 1452 b | 57 a | 3324 ab | 78 ab | 4591 b |
| 100 | 1932 b | 83 c | 4223 b | 90 b | 6064 c |

Numbers in a column followed by a different letter are different ( $\mathrm{P}<.05$ ).
Table 2. Dry matter (DM) production from four tropical legumes planted at three seeding rates.

| Date | Seed Rate <br> $(\mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{ac})$ | Cowpea | Rongai <br> TX 98-1 | TX 98-3 | 25 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 / 7$ | 50 | 1554 a | 344 b | 607 b | 910 ab |
| $7 / 7$ | 100 | 2178 a | 991 a | 1155 a | 2013 a |
|  |  |  | 1971 a | 2054 a | 1527 a |
| $11 / 11$ | 25 | 2654 ab | 3933 a | 1863 ab | 1256 b |
| $11 / 11$ | 50 | 2157 b | 4030 a | 3504 a | 3605 a |
| $11 / 11$ | 100 | 2892 b | 7706 a | 2855 b | 3437 b |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 25 | 4174 a | 4255 a | 2196 b | 2150 b |
| Total | 50 | 3599 a | 4735 a | 4733 a | 5297 a |
| Total | 100 | 5015 b | 9503 a | 5036 b | 4702 b |

Numbers in a row, for a seeding rate followed by a different letter are different ( $\mathbf{P}<.05$ ).
Table 3. Nutritive value (NUTR) of leaf and stem components of four tropical legumes.

| Date | Plant Part | NUTR | Cowpea | Rongai | TX 98-1 | TX 98-3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | -----------------\%------------------1. |  |  |  |
| 7/7 | Leaf | Protein | 28.7 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 26.0 |
| 7/7 | Stem | Protein | 8.4 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 9.7 |
| 7/7 | Leaf | NDF | 47.0 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 48.6 |
| $7 / 7$ | Stem | NDF | 56.1 | 57.2 | 58.1 | 56.8 |
| 7/7 | Leaf | ADF | 22.0 | 29.2 | 28.1 | 27.9 |
| 7/7 | Stem | ADF | 43.4 | 42.6 | 43.2 | 41.4 |
| 11/11 | Leaf | Protein | 24.0 | 24.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 |
| 11/11 | Stem | Protein | 13.7 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 10.6 |
| 11/11 | Leaf | NDF | 49.6 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 37.5 |
| 11/11 | Stem | NDF | 43.6 | 49.9 | 55.5 | 51.8 |
| 11/11 | Leaf | ADF | 24.4 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 22.2 |
| 11/11 | Stem | ADF | 28.3 | 35.1 | 38.7 | 36.3 |

