date: May 18, 1993
TO:
Ralph L. Phillips
title: Farm Advisor
mon: Ladle,
Walter L. Graves
title: Range Plot on Grisedale Ranch,
re: $\quad$ Pine Mountain Road, Evaluation of April 30, 1993
and Twisselman's Ranch Evaluations
Dear Ralph:
I was most encouraged to find "remnants" of sub clovers and even some occasional plants of rose clover at the Grisedale Ranch range legume trial that you established in 1980. This is the end of the 13th growing season and considering that no phosphate fertilizer was used, I believe it would be worthwhile doing some further screening and testing of varieties and maybe some fertilizer fine-tuning trials.

We found a reasonable stand of Yarloop sub clover in all three replications, and a reasonable stand of Geraldton and Nungarin sub clover in one of the three reps, and some occasional plants of Hykon and Kondinin rose clovers.

Oddly enough, the pods that I dug up in the Yarloop sub clover plots, dried out as "black" seed. The Yarloop variety is a cream-colored seed type, so the plants that have persisted are a sub clover type that was an "off-type" or another variety impurity/contamination in the original seed lot. This is common in the seeds we get from Australia since their certification program allows up to 5 percent non-certified types in the certified variety field to be harvested. The big question is "what is the off type?"

Since we cannot easily determine this, maybe we could reestablish another range legume trial this fall 1993 in this location, or some similar location where livestock will be using the area during establishment.

I think that we could go with three persistent varieties that we found: Yarloop, Geralton, and Nungarin and add a few other early varieties that were not tried in your 1980 trial. We could superimpose a fertilizer trial to look at $P$ and $S$ and try to establish minimum levels that would be needed to successfully establish range legumes and have them persist, with the objective of providing more range feed of quality in the poor or less-than-average range forage years. Rollie Meyer has been doing some good work on looking at the minimum $P$ and $S$ levels needed to accomplish this objective, so you may want to get him to help us with the layout and interpretation.

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-2- Ralph Phillips, Kern Co
    May 18, }199
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[^1]cc: Craig Thomsen

## May 19-1983

Range Plot on Grisedale Ranch
Pine Mountain Rd.


Rated on a scale of 1-5 as to number of plants, vigor of plants 1 being only 1 or 2 plants, 5 - good vigorous stand.

S - spreading M - Mature G - Green

## General observation:

1. The subclovers were more aggressive and had spread out of original plot.
2. Double normal rainfall from September through April.
3. The crimson and rose clovers did not appear to reseed very well last year; very few plants, hard to find plot.

Evaluated by Win Engvall and Ralph L. Phillips

xt L sown plots are $4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}$. There is $8^{\prime}$ between each lot: in rows ( $E$ to $W$ ) the borders are tilled, in columns (-5) the borders are the grass pasture already existing.

Evaluation of legumes seeded in tilled rangeland. (R-1-81) Glennville, California
Plot size: $4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}$ with $4^{\prime}$ tilled borders on two sides. Elevation: About 2000' Winter annual rainfall:

Last rainfall: 4-16-81,about $1^{\prime \prime}$
Sequence of experiment: On 12-11-80, approximately one week after a first winter annual rain, established annual rangeland was tilled with a garden mulcher to prepare a seedbed for the legumes. One oz. aliquots of seeds of 22 different legumes, previously innoculated with rhizobia and stored in a refrigerator, were seeded in three $4 \mathrm{ft} . \times 4 \mathrm{ft}$. tilled plots. The seeds were lightly raked in.

| Legume name | Legume Response |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% Ground Cover ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Ratings 2 |  |  | Seed Prod. |
|  | 3-24-81 | 4-30-81 | 7-23-81 | 3-24-81 | 4-30-81 | 4-30-81 | 7-23-81 |
| A. Cicer milk vetch | 12\% | 5\% | ND | 1 | 1 | V | - |
| B. Daliak (sub)* | 23 | 33 | ND | 1.8 | 3 | LF | - |
| C. Howard (sub) | 30 | 50 | 4\% | 1.8 | 5 | LF | ND |
| D. Hannaford Barrel Medic | 10 | 40 | 4 | 1.3 | 6 | F | ND |
| E. Nungarin (sub) | 30 | 43 | ND | 1.8 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | LF | - |
| F. Mt. Barker (sub) | 20 | 50 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 3 | F | ND |
| G. Serriadella (grass) | 4 | 17 | ND | . 8 | - | - | - |
| H. Harbinger Barrel Medic | 27 | 57 | ND | 1.5 | 5 | S | - |
| J. Seaton Park (sub) | 33 | 66 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 5 | $F$ | ND |
| K. Kondinin (Rose) $\%$ : | 8 | 23 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 5 | EF | Yes |
| L. Trikkala (sub) | 30 | 70 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 7 | F | ND |
| M. Northam (sub) | 33 | 53 | ND | 2.0 | 4 | S | - |
| N. Yarloop (sub) | 18 | 50 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2 | F | Yes |
| P. Crimson clover | 33 | 57 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 4 | V | Yes |
| Q. Bur clover | 10 | 13 | ND | 1.2 | 3 | LF | - |
| R. Cyprus Barrel Medic | 8 |  | ND | . 8 |  |  | - |
| S. Geraldton (sub) | 37 | 43 | ND | 1.8 | 7 | S | $\bar{\square}$ |
| T. Woogenellup (sub) | 30 | 63 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 4 | F | Yes |
| U. Jemalong Barrel Medic | 40 | 57 | 5 | 1.8 | 5 | LF | ND |
| V. Wilton (Rose) | 0 | 13 | 2 | . 3 | 3 | $v$ | Yes |
| W. Hyken (Rose) | 43 | 47 | 13 | 2.3 | 6 | F | Yes |
| $X$. Dinninup (sub) | 30 | 63 | 18 | 2.3 | 7 | F | ND |
| Y. Black Medic | 18 | 30 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 3 | v | ND |
| * (sub) $=$ subclovers ** | Rose) = | Rose clover | vers |  |  |  |  |

1) \% ground cover estimated.
2) Ratings: 1. On 3-24-81, width of individual plants in each plot; 2. On 4-30-81 vertical height in inches; 3. On 4-30-81, stage of growth: V=vegetative; $E F=$ early flowering; $L F=$ late flowering; $S=s e e d$ stage; 4 . Seed production: $N D=n o t$ detected.

Comments: Germination of legumes planted after the first winter rain occurred after a mid-December rain (unusually late for this area), emerging about February I. The last rainfall before the Mediterranean summer was 4-16-81, about one inch. Therefore, ratings on 4-30-81 probably are indicative of which matured on soil moisture.

Legumes which did not grow tall were not readily visible at the 7-23-81 rating. Grasses (Bromus tectorum) were dominant in the plots, filaree (Erodium cicutarium) the second most conmon species. Other species included a chickweed species, ripgut brome, owls clover, tarweed, lupine and fiddleneck.


## KERN COUNTY RANGE TRIAL TWISSELMAN'S RANCH

## Cooperators: Twisselman's Ranch <br> Ralph Phillips <br> Walter Graves

Inoculated: 12.21 .92
Planted: $\quad 12.22 .92$

$\frac{\text { Reps I } I \text {-uppor coamsite }}{\text { Reps IT, } D \text {-cowir sAnDy site }}$
21. Mela GR 220
22. Mela GR 222
23. Mela GR 776
24. Mela \#19
25. Mela \#14
26. Mela \#13
27. Mela T 41041/me/a-3 3
28. Mela T $41039($ me/a-1)
29. Mela PI 498891
30. Mela PI 498847
31. Mela KRAKRA*
32. Mepo MP 8
33. Меро MP 9*
34. Mepo MP 5
35. Mepo SA 4230
36. Mepo SERENA
37. Meli HARBINGER
38. Metr SEPHI
39. Mesc SAVA
40. Mepo

## SANTI



Ratlag Date:
$0-10,0=N \circ$ PLANTS, $1=$ fow RlANTS,
$10=$ complets $\operatorname{CoUn}$ R - Ratod: $3 / 30 / 93$

Trhi = rose clover
Trch = cup clover
Mela $=$ cut-leaf medic
Mepo = bur clover/medic
Meli = strand medic
Metr = barrel medic
Mesc $=$ snail medic


[^0]:    Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics - U. S. Department of Agriculture, University of California, Country of San Bernardino Cooperating
    
    
     Inquiries regarding the University's equal opportunity
    Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 644-4270.

[^1]:    I can supply the seed and help you put in the test site, so let's talk about it some more if you are interested and can find a cooperator.

    Maybe we could get a soil sample of say, $0-3$, from the site and have it run through DANR analytical lab to help us define some of the baseline parameters.

    I have also included the analysis for the Twisselman's Ranch first-year establishment trial.

