

# SHARP BROS. SEED CO

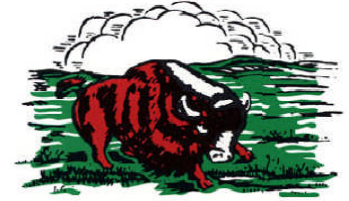
**BUFFALO  
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# WRANGLER

FORAGE BERMUDAGRASS

**A new seeded bermudagrass with improved cold tolerance and forage production.**

## APPLICATION

*Wrangler* is an excellent choice for pasture, hay, or soil conservation in temperate and subtropical regions. *Wrangler* is well adapted to the transition zone of the United States (OK, KS, MO, AR, TN, ect.) where winterkill of Arizona common and other bermudagrass is a problem. Winter injury, resulting in delaying spring green up, may occur, especially in the northern area of the transition zone.

## SEEDING

- \* Dates: Late spring when soil temperatures reach 65°F (20°C). Plantings through summer months are successful if moisture is available for germination and seedling establishment.
- \* Rates: 8 to 12 lb./acre (9 to 13 kg/ha).
- \* Depth: 1/8" (3 mm) or heavy soils to 1/4" (6 mm) on sandy soils.
- \* Method: Brillion seeder; broadcast (roll or harrow).
- \* Soil Preparation: Prepare firm seed bed free of weeds and clods to provide good seed to soil contact.
- \* pH: Test soil prior to planting. A range of 6.0 to 7.5 is sufficient.
- \* Fertility: Test soil prior to planting. A fertilizer low in nitrogen but high in phosphorous and potassium is recommended as a starter fertilizer to promote seedling vigor without promoting excessive weed growth. Increase nitrogen as seedling develop and a sod forms.
- \* Weed Control: Not recommended in the seedling stage except for very light application of 2,4D to control broadleaf weeds. Residual herbicides are not recommended in the first 60 days.
- \* Irrigation: If applicable, keep soil moist for germination, as seedlings develop reduce frequency of watering but increase the amount.

## CULTURAL PRACTICES

- \* Fertility: A total of 100 to 200 lb./ac./year (112 to 224 kg/ha/year) of actual Nitrogen is recommended based on expected precipitation and level of dry matter production or quality desired. The Nitrogen should be split into at least two applications, the first in early spring and the second in mid summer. Minimum soil levels of 65 lb./acre phosphorous and 200 lb./acre Potassium should be maintained for maximum production at the desired Nitrogen level.
- \* Harvesting Schedule: Every 30 to 60 days depending on fertility and soil moisture. As a rule, the more frequent cuttings provide higher quality forage with less total dry matter while less frequent cutting reduce quality but increase dry matter production.

## RESEARCH DATA

Table1. Forage yields (tons dry matter/acre) of commercial varieties in test 97-1, Panhandle Research Station, Goodwell, OK.\*

Variety	V/S	1998	1999 Harvest Date				99	2-Yr Mean
		4 harvests	6/7	7/8	8/6	9/30	Total	Yields
Hardie	V	13.00	1.58	1.01	2.17	3.28	8.04	10.51
Midland 99	V	10.16	0.37	1.06	2.53	3.65	7.60	8.88
Quickstand	V	9.86	0.72	0.93	1.30	2.84	5.78	7.82
Tifton 44	V	9.23	0.41	0.70	1.76	2.61	5.47	7.35
<b>Wrangler</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>7.30</b>
Guymon	S	9.65	0.60	0.57	1.11	2.22	4.49	7.07
Midland	V	8.64	0.54	0.74	1.57	2.48	5.32	6.98
Greenfield	V	8.92	0.41	0.59	1.36	1.82	4.18	6.55
CV(%)		16.3	48.1	45.3	19.1	20.4	9.7	13.8
5% LSD		2.33	0.57	NS	0.48	0.82	1.77	1.79

\* Statistical analysis includes 11 experimental lines not shown

V-Vegetative Type Established from Sprigs

S - Seeded Type

**Wrangler** has consistently outperformed Guymon, Midland, and Greenfield in the test. The overall performance of **Wrangler** is similar to Tifton 44 in the 2 years of forage trail at the Panhandle Research Station. The performance of **Wrangler** has been exceptional for a seeded variety when compared to the hybrid vegetative types.

Wrangler was developed by Johnston Seed Co. using breeding lines licensed by Oklahoma State University.