



USDA

Ona Long-Term Agroecosystem Research (LTAR) Highlight


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USDA, Long-Term Agroecosystem Research Network (LTAR)

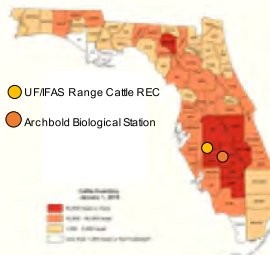


Research network focused on finding solutions that **increase** agricultural production while also improving the quality of the environment and the well-being of America's farming communities.




<https://ltar.ars.usda.gov/>

Archbold Biological Station & University of Florida LTAR Site



How does management affect cow-calf production and multiple ecosystem services across a land use intensity gradient?



1. Cultivated pastures – 16 x 20 acres (UF RCREC)
2. Cultivated pastures – 8 x 40 acres (Archbold BIR)
3. Semi-native pastures – 8 x 40 acres (Archbold BIR)
4. Native rangeland – 16 x 40-70 acres (UF RCREC)

<https://ltar.ars.usda.gov/sites/abs-uf>

Source: Florida Department of Agriculture, 2018


UF/RCREC LIAR team






- Maria Silveira
- Abmael Cardoso
- Priscila Cruz
- Rosvel Bracho
- João Vendramini
- Philippe Moriel
- Brent Sellers
- Hanna Baker

Students:



- Ana Silveira
- Julian Bernal
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UF Common Experiment




Native Rangelands	Bahiagrass Pasture
<p>Control</p>  <p>Burned (2 or 4 yr)</p>  <p>Burned + chopped</p> 	<p>Stocking rates</p>  

UF Common Experiment - Rangelands





- > Prescribed fire in 2019, 2021, and 2023
- > 16 experimental units (~40-70 acres each)
- > 5 transects (150ft) in each experimental unit
- > Winter grazing (90 d, Nov to Jan, ~13 acres/animal)

June 6-8 2023



UF Common Experiment - Pastures



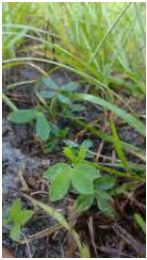


2 stocking rates: a) 0.66 AU/ha; and b) 20% increase in stocking rate (0.8 AU/ha). 1.6 or 2 acres/cow-calf pair

Optimum utilization of forage resources and animal performance with minimum impact on soil and GHG responses

- Forage mass and nutritive value, tissue mineral comp.
- Soil health, soil carbon (up 3 ft)
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Animal responses

"Ancillary" Projects

- Climate-smart practices
 - Annual and perennial legumes and native grasses overseeded into grass pastures) and nutrient management (fertilized vs. organic or inorganic amendments) impacts on pasture productivity, soil health, soil C, and GHG emissions


"Ancillary" Projects

- Nutrient Management
 - Biosolids field study
 - Rainfall simulation project
 - Refining fertilizer recommendations for forage crops







Measurements in the Common Experiment



- **Fire characteristics:** peak temperature, heating duration, % combusted biomass, ash deposition
- **Vegetation:** composition, herbage mass, nutritive value, tissue mineral composition
- **Soils:** soil chemical, physical and biological properties, nutrient cycling, soil carbon (quantity and quality, spatial distribution of nutrients/soil properties)
- **Environmental:** greenhouse gas measurements (2 eddy covariance towers (CO₂,CH₄) and chamber-based)
- **Animals:** body condition score, body weight, blood metabolites (cortisol, plasma urea N, glucose, IGF1), animal behavior, calf birth and weaning wt.





Common Experiment - Results



Native Rangelands

Fire-induced vegetation responses



Day 0

Day 5

Day 18 (50 mm rainfall)



Fire-induced vegetation responses

Functional groups	Above-ground biomass (kg ha ⁻¹)				SE	Anova effects		
	Control	4-yr Fire	2-yr Fire	Fire + chopping		Fire	Year	Fire*Y
Undesirable grass	250b	480ab	380b	820a	120	0.0004	0.0766	0.0865
Desirable grass	70b	360ab	550a	310b	100	0.0059	0.2052	0.0631
Forbs	80b	260b	220b	390a	60	0.0027	<0.0001	0.0204
Shrubs	750	600	640	940	80	0.473	0.472	0.741
Palmetto	4460a	4290a	3390b	1520c	670	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.314
Total	5610	5930	5170	4020	420	0.0866	<0.0001	0.3643

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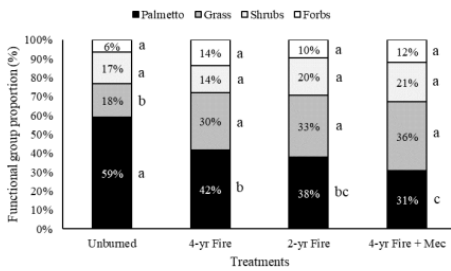
Fire-induced vegetation responses



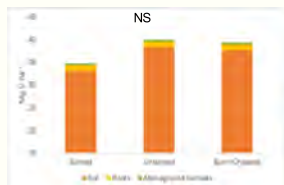
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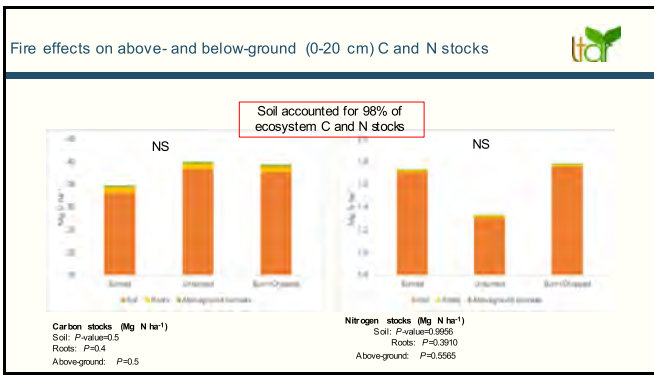
Ground cover

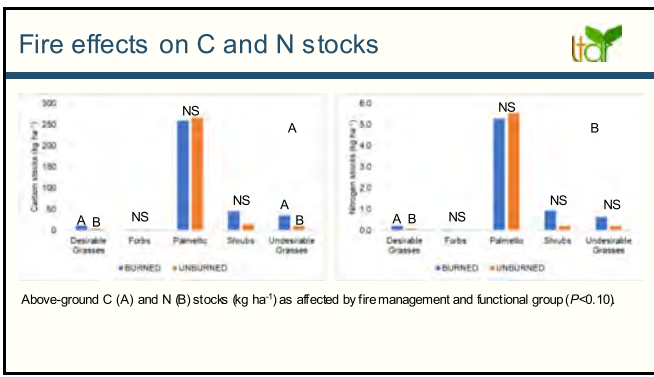


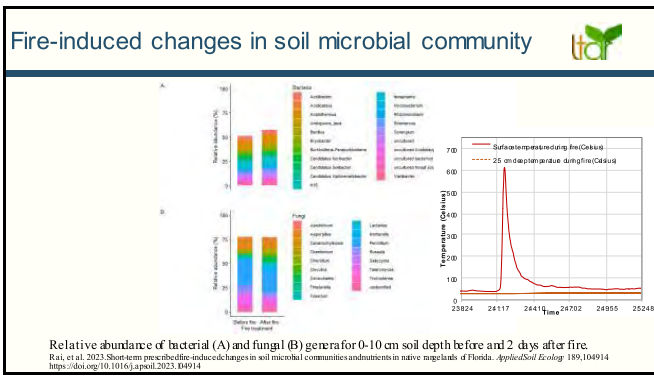
Fire effects on above- and below-ground (0-20 cm) C and N stocks





Carbon stocks (Mg N ha⁻¹)
 Soil: P=0.0005
 Roots: P=0.4
 Aboveground: P=0.5








Results

- Fire effect was short-lived: 60 d after fire vegetation photosynthetic capacity
- Native rangeland acted as a C sink sequestering ~ -1148 g C m⁻² during the 4 yr study (2.9 M C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹)
- Florida's rangeland a very resilient ecosystem and a viable option for C mitigation under forecasted climate scenarios and management


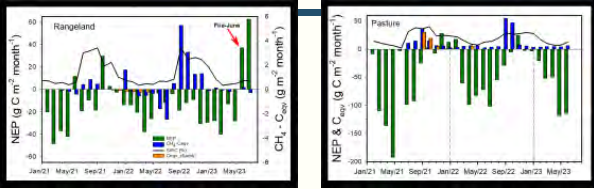
Year	NEP	GPP	R _{soil}	R _l	ET (mm)	Foraj (mm)	ET:Foraj
2016	-609	1864	1445	84	1502	1605	0.93
2017	-327	1750	1432	83	1101	1129	0.93
2018	-669	1864	1492	54	1576	1565	0.99
2019	-102	2053	1851	75	1147	1036	1.11

Common Experiment - Results



Bahiagrass

Net productivity (NEP, g C m⁻²) & Ceqv

Year/Annual	NEP (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	CH4-Ceqv (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	Total Ceqv (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)
2021	-180		
2022	-202	7.38	-194.62
2023 (Jan-June)	-101	-0.39	-101.39

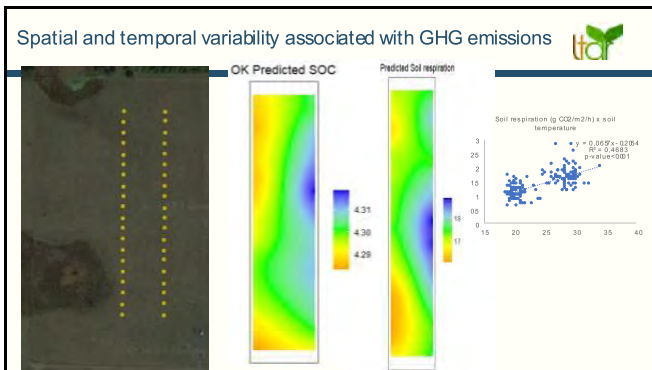
Year/Annual	NEP (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	CH4-Ceqv (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	Total Ceqv (g C m ⁻² yr ⁻¹)
2021	-699		
2022	-495	151	-344
2023 (Jan-June)	-358	28	-330

Forage and Animal Performance

Response	Period			
	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022
HM, kg/ha				
SR10	3478	5523	5026	5625
SR12	3552	5223	4656	5283
P-value	0.82	0.36	0.26	0.30
HA, kgDM/kg BW				
SR10	7.75	4.96	7.83	6.93
SR12	6.15	4.40	6.51	5.40
P-value	0.01	0.35	0.03	0.01
Crude protein, % of DM				
SR10	9.9	9.2	7.5	8.0
SR12	9.5	9.1	7.2	7.3
P-value	0.44	0.81	0.47	0.14
IVDOM, %				
SR10	41.8	35.8	38.0	31.5
SR12	41.5	35.2	34.0	29.5
P-value	0.84	0.64	0.42	0.11

Forage and Animal Performance

Response	Day of the study						Response				
	0	30	60	150	230	330	SR10	SR12	SE	P-value	
Cow BCS											
SR10	5.71	5.54	5.53	5.01	4.62	5.34	Weaned calf production lb/acre	5581 281	6199 313	179 12.8	0.02 0.10
SR12	5.69	5.57	5.32	4.80	4.59	5.33					
P-value	0.81	0.72	<0.01	<0.01	0.67	0.90					
Cow BW, lb											
SR10	1231	1260	1297	1091	1078	1187	Cows pregnant with a 2nd calf, % d total	93.8	85.1	3.47	0.06
SR12	1230	1260	1285	1071	1069	1171					
P-value	0.94	0.95	0.25	0.06	0.44	0.15					
Calf BW, lb											
			birth	100							
SR10			80	192	348	581					
SR12			74	180	326	543					
P-value			0.46	0.13	<0.01	<0.01					



Thank you!
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