S

uccessful pasture management practices are based on knowledge of *physiological* and *morphological* reactions of plants. Every plant growth response is caused by a series of physiological reactions (internal chemical changes) inside the plant. Both physiological and morphological (external structural) changes affect forage quantity, quality and/or survival of the plant. If producers are familiar with the physiological and morphological responses, they will understand how a plant reacts to grazing, drought stress, high and low temperature, light, etc.

## EXAMPLES OF COOL- AND WARM-SEASON PLANTS

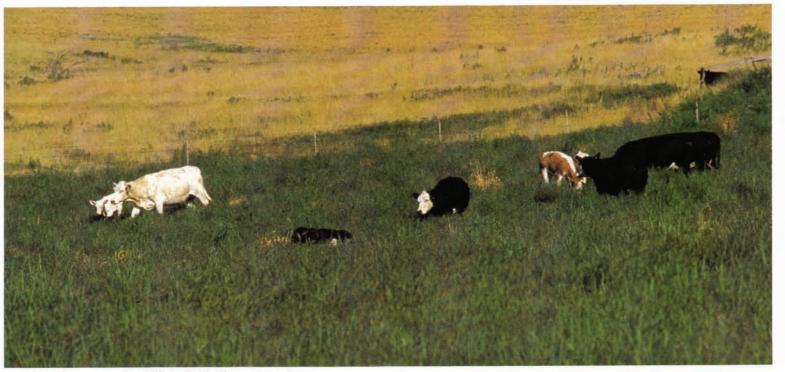
C<sub>3</sub> (COOL-SEASON) ANNUAL — Wheat, Rye and Oats

PERENNIAL — Tall Fescue Smooth Brome Kentucky Bluegrass Orchardgrass

Ryegrasses Wheatgrasses Reed Canarygrass Legumes C<sub>4</sub> (WARM-SEASON) ANNUAL — Corn, Sudangrass, Pearlmillet

PERENNIAL — Big Bluestem Indiangrass Bermudagrass

Switchgrass Old World Bluestems



Cattle grazing warm-season grass (big bluestem) in July with over-mature, cool-season grass (tall fescue) in background.