

TALL FESCUE

THE NEW CHOICE



- Endophyte Free
- Persistent
- High Forage Yields
- Heat & Drought Tolerant
- Oregon Grown
- Highest Seed Purity
- Highest Genetic Purity

Endophyte Free

There are many varieties of forage and turf type tall fescue that contain the endophyte fungus, which produces toxic alkaloids that are detrimental to livestock. Kentucky 32 is endophyte free. Tested by the Oregon Department of Agriculture for endophyte infection, Kentucky 32 comes with an official "Green Tag".

Endophyte free Kentucky 32 will solve the problems associated with grazing highly infected K-31 tall fescue pastures, such as lower foal weights, lower live births, longer gestation periods, more retained placentas, and low or no milk production from your equine mares. Toxic endophytes causes fescue foot, bovine fat necrosis, and fescue toxicity in cattle. Established pastures and hay fields with endophyte free Kentucky 32 will alleviate those problems. Grazing times will increase, and milk production will increase, resulting in greater profitability for your livestock operation.

Persistent

With horses, pawing, pugging, and high traffic in areas such as fence lines, corners, gates, and stall doorways will always thin grass stands. It is always recommended to overseed Kentucky 32 into these areas on an annual basis to keep a dense grass sward to help eliminate broadleaf and grassy weed infestations. Rotational grazing will keep fresh, palatable pasture available throughout the grazing season.

Planting

It is highly recommended that when establishing a Kentucky 32 pasture, care is given to completely eradicate the old stand of grass, as this may contain fescue varieties that are infected with endophytes. Consult your local chemical company for recommendations on taking out the old stands. This may include a non-selective herbicide like glyphosate, a summer fallow program, or some combination of methods. All grass must be killed and remnant seed in the soil should be sprouted and killed to ensure a clean seedbed.

A seeding rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre will be adequate. A clean, fine, firm seedbed will be optimum for success in establishing a new pasture. Seed should be drilled no deeper than one half inch. Seed can also be broadcasted, then harrowed in. Always roll to compact and guarantee a good seed/soil contact. A good starter fertilizer, and possibly lime to correct acidity, should be applied before planting. Consult your extension agent or local fertilizer company for specific recommendations and soil testing.

Kentucky 32 can be either fall or spring planted when weather is mild and moist. If available, irrigation will help guarantee success. Cattle or horses should not graze pastures in wet, snowy, or frozen conditions as this will reduce stand life.