University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Agricultural Experiment Station

2019 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report

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Introduction

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is the fourth most widely sown cool-season perennial grass used in Kentucky for forage—after tall fescue, orchardgrass, and Kentucky bluegrass. It is a late-maturing bunchgrass that is primarily harvested as hay, particularly for horses. It also can be used for grazing or wildlife habitat.

Management is similar to that for other cool-season grasses. Harvesting at the mid- to late boot stage is needed to assure good yields and high forage quality. The quality of timothy declines more rapidly after heading than other cool-season grasses. In Kentucky, timothy behaves like a short-lived perennial, with stands usually lasting two to three years.

Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) is a high-quality, highly palatable, long-lived pasture plant with limited use for hay. It tolerates close, frequent grazing better than most grasses. It has low yields and low summer production and becomes dormant and brown during hot, dry summers. Kentucky bluegrass is slow to establish.

This report provides maturity and yield data on timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky. Tables 9 and 10 show summaries of all timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties tested in Kentucky for the last 15 years. The UK Forage Extension website, at forages.ca.uky.edu, contains forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states and a large number of other forage publications.

Considerations in Selection

Local adaptation and seasonal yield. Choose a variety that is adapted to Kentucky, as indicated by good performance across locations in replicated yield trials, such as those presented in this publication. Also, look for varieties that are productive in the desired season of use, whether for hay or grazing. Later-maturing varieties are desirable when timothy is grown in pure stands for hay; early maturing varieties provide a better fit when timothy is grown in mixtures with legumes.

Seed quality. Buy premium-quality seed that is high in germination and purity and free from weed seed. Buy certified seed or proprietary varieties of seed of an improved variety. An improved variety is one that has performed well in independent trials such as those reported in this publication.

Description of the Test

Data from four studies are reported. Timothy varieties and Kentucky bluegrass varieties were sown at Lexington in 2016 and 2017 as part of the University of KentucUK Forage Variety Testing Program. The soil at Lexington (Maury) is a well-drained silt loam and is well-suited for timothy and bluegrass production. Seedings were made at the rate of 8 pounds per acre for timothy and 15 pounds per acre for Kentucky bluegrass into a prepared seedbed with a disk drill. Plots were 5 feet by 20 feet in a randomized complete block design with four replications with a harvested plot area of 5 feet by 15 feet. Nitrogen was applied at 60 pounds per acre of actual nitrogen in March, May, and August for a total of 180 pounds/acre/year. The test was harvested using a sickle-type forage plot harvester leaving a 3-inch stubble to simulate a hay management system. The first cutting was harvested when spring growth of most varieties had reached the mid- to late-boot stage. Subsequent harvests were taken when forage growth was adequate for harvest. Fresh weight samples were taken at each harvest to calculate dry-matter production. Establishment, fertility (P, K, and lime based

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky, in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

	2017				2018				2019[2]			
	Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP[1]	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	40	+9	6.81	+3.95	31	0	2.01	-0.85	33	+2	4.11	+1.25
FEB	47	+12	4.46	+1.25	45	+10	9.77	+6.56	42	+7	7.64	+4.43
MAR	48	+4	3.34	-1.06	42	-2.	5.16	+0.76	43	-1	3.44	-0.91
APR	62	+7	4.17	+0.29	50	-5	5.52	+1.64	54	+4	4.76	+0.88
MAY	66	+2	7.74	+3.27	73	+9	8.39	+3.92	69	+5	4.49	+0.02
JUN	73	+1	7.68	+4.02	76	+4	6.42	+2.76	73	+1	6.13	+2.47
JUL	76	0	4.49	-0.51	77	+1	6.15	+1.15	79	+3	3.30	-1.70
AUG	74	-1	6.66	+2.73	77	+2	6.45	+2.52	77	+2	2.42	-1.51
SEP	69	+1	4.72	+1.52	74	+6	12.88	+9.68	77	+9	0.18	-3.02
OCT	60	+3	6.06	+3.49	59	+2	6.54	+3.97	61	+4	8.15	+5.58
NOV	47	+2	3.09	-0.30	42	-3	5.64	+2.25				
DEC	35	-1	2.66	-1.32	40	+4	7.35	+3.37				
Total			61.88	+17.33			82.28	+37.73			44.67	+7.49

[1] DEP is departure from the long-term average.
[2] 2019 data is for ten months through October.

on regular soil tests), weed control, and harvest were managed according to University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service recommendations.

Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington are presented in Table 1.

Maturity ratings (see Table 2 for maturity scale) and dry matter yields are reported in tables 3 through 6. Yields are given by harvest date for 2019 and as total annual production. Stated yields are adjusted for percent weeds; therefore, value listed is for crop only. Varieties are listed by descending total production. Experimental varieties, listed separately at the bottom of the tables, are not available commercially.

Statistical analyses were performed on all data to determine if the apparent differences are truly due to varietal differences. Varieties not significantly different from the top variety in the column are marked with one asterisk (*). To determine if two varieties are significantly different, compare the difference between them to the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at the bottom of that column. If the difference is equal to or greater than the LSD, the varieties are significantly different when grown under those conditions. The Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a measure of the variability of the data and is included for each column of means. Low variability is desirable, and increased variability within a study results in higher CVs and larger LSDs.

Tables 7 and 8 show information about proprietors/distributors for Kentucky bluegrass and timothy varieties included in tests in this report. Varieties are listed in alphabetical order, with the experimental varieties at the bottom. Remember that experimental varieties are not available for farm use.

Tables 9 and 10 are summaries of yield data of commercial varieties for Kentucky bluegrass (1996-2019) and timothy (2000-2019) that have been entered in the Kentucky trials. The data are listed as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties entered in each specific trial. In other words, the mean for each trial is 100 percent—varieties with percentages over 100 yielded higher than average and varieties with percentages less than 100 yielded lower than average. Direct, statistical comparisons of varieties cannot be made using the summary tables 9 and 10, but these comparisons do help to identify varieties for further consideration. Varieties that have performed better than average over many years and at several locations have stable performance; others may have performed well in wet years or on particular soil types. These details may influence variety choice, and the information can be found in the yearly reports. See footnotes in tables 9 and 10 to determine to which yearly report that should be referenced.

Table 2. Descriptive scheme for the stages of development in perennial forage grasses.

Code	Description	Remarks
	Leaf development	
11	First leaf unfolded	Applicable to regrowth of established (plants) and to primary growth of seedlings.
12	2 leaves unfolded	Further subdivision by means of leaf development index (see text).
13	3 leaves unfolded	
.	.....	
19	9 or more leaves unfolded	
	Sheath elongation	
20	No elongated sheath	Denotes first phase of new spring growth after overwintering. This character is used instead of tillering which is difficult to record in established stands.
21	1 elongated sheath	
22	2 elongated sheaths	
23	3 elongated sheaths	
.	.....	
29	9 or more elongated sheaths	
	Tillering (alternative to sheath elongation)	
21	Main shoot only	Applicable to primary growth of seedlingsor to single tiller transplants.
22	Main shoot and 1 tiller	
23	Main shoot and 2 tillers	
24	Main shoot and 3 tillers	
.	.....	
29	Main shoot and 9 or more tillers	
	Stem elongation	
31	First node palpable	More precisely an accumulation of nodes. Fertile and sterile tillers distinguishable.
32	Second node palpable	
33	Third node palpable	
34	Fourth node palpable	
35	Fifth node palpable	
37	Flag leaf just visible	
39	Flag leaf ligule/collar just visible	
	Booting	
45	Boot swollen	
	Inflorescence emergence	
50	Upper 1 to 2 cm of inflorescence visible	
52	¼ of inflorescence emerged	
54	½ of inflorescence emerged	
56	¾ of inflorescence emerged	
58	Base of inflorescence just visible	
	Anthesis	
60	Preanthesis	Inflorescence-bearing internode is visible. No anthers are visible.
62	Beginning of anthesis	First anthers appear.
64	Maximum anthesis	Maximum pollen shedding.
66	End of anthesis	No more pollen shedding.
	Seed ripening	
75	Endosperm milky	Inflorescence green.
85	Endosperm soft doughy	No seeds loosening when inflorescence is hit on palm.
87	Endosperm hard doughy	Inflorescence losing chlorophyll; a few seeds loosening when inflorescence hit on palm.
91	Endosperm hard	Inflorescence-bearing internode losing chlorophyll; seeds loosening in quantity when inflorescence hit on palm.
93	Endosperm hard and dry	Final stage of seed development; most seeds shed.

Source: J. Allan Smith and Virgil W. Hayes. 14th International Grasslands Conference Proc. p. 416-418. June 14-24, 1981, Lexington, Kentucky.

Table 3. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 7, 2016 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] 2016	Maturity[2] 2017	Maturity[2] 2018	Maturity[2] 2019	Percent Stand 2016	Percent Stand 2017		Percent Stand 2018		Percent Stand 2019		Yield (tons/acre) 2017	Yield (tons/acre) 2018	Yield (tons/acre) 2019			3-year Total
	Oct 5	May 15	May 17	May 14	Nov 29	Mar 14	Oct 31	Mar 15	Oct 19	Mar 22	Oct 25	Total	Total	May 14	Jul 10	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use																	
Zenyatta	3.3	57.5	56.5	52.5	87	84	90	93	91	91	64	5.61	3.72	1.56	0.47	2.03	11.36*
Derby	4.3	57.5	57.0	52.5	99	97	97	97	91	91	73	5.45	3.58	1.26	0.45	1.71	10.74*
Climax	5.0	56.0	55.0	50.5	100	98	98	98	91	90	81	5.05	2.97	1.17	0.61	1.79	9.81
Barfleo	2.8	46.3	41.8	45.0	97	93	94	96	91	91	66	5.09	2.94	0.89	0.38	1.27	9.29
Clair	3.0	45.0	40.5	45.0	99	94	94	96	88	88	63	4.42	2.62	0.97	0.47	1.43	8.47
Anjo	2.0	45.0	40.5	45.0	87	79	86	89	86	86	36	3.88	2.46	1.10	0.33	1.43	7.78
Experimental Varieties																	
TM0704DT	4.8	52.5	52.3	48.0	100	99	93	99	96	95	63	5.78	3.31	1.16	0.45	1.62	10.71*
KYPP0901	3.8	51.0	46.3	45.0	97	96	97	98	97	96	50	5.23	2.98	1.33	0.54	1.87	10.07*
Mean	3.7	51.3	48.7	47.9	96	92	94	96	91	91	62	5.07	3.07	1.18	0.46	1.64	9.78
CV,%	22.6	2.2	6.9	3.3	7	8	5	3	11	11	31	12.68	15.08	17.99	42.51	19.26	9.72
LSD,0.05	1.3	1.7	4.9	2.3	10	11	7	4	15	15	28	0.94	0.68	0.31	0.29	0.47	1.40

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale:37 = flag leaf emergence, 45 = boot swollen, 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence, 62 = beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 4. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 8, 2017, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] 2017	Plant Height (in) 2018	Maturity[2] 2018	Maturity[2] 2019	Percent Stand 2017	Percent Stand 2018		Percent Stand 2019		Yield (tons/acre) 2018	Yield (tons/acre) 2019			2-year Total
	Oct 12	May 9	May 9	May 14	Oct 12	Mar 14	Oct 19	Mar 22	Oct 25	Total	May 14	Jul 10	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use														
KYEarly	2.8	26.5	46.3	56.0	93	95	100	100	96	3.78	1.96	0.58	2.53	6.31*
Dawn	5.0	24.5	45.0	53.0	100	100	100	100	97	3.53	1.65	0.35	1.99	5.53*
Barpenta	4.0	13.5	33.8	45.0	100	100	100	100	75	3.61	1.36	0.41	1.77	5.38*
Barfleo	4.8	18.0	40.5	46.3	100	100	100	100	89	3.60	1.49	0.26	1.76	5.36*
Clair	4.5	14.5	33.8	46.3	100	100	100	100	81	3.52	1.25	0.36	1.61	5.13
Climax	4.8	16.5	40.3	50.5	100	100	100	100	94	3.34	1.43	0.35	1.78	5.12
Experimental Varieties														
TM9902	4.9	22.5	43.5	52.0	100	99	100	100	97	3.96	1.80	0.33	2.14	6.10*
NCNelson	4.8	20.5	45.0	50.5	100	100	100	100	97	3.69	1.76	0.46	2.22	5.91*

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale:37 = flag leaf emergence, 45 = boot swollen, 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence, 62 = beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Summary

Selecting a good timothy or Kentucky bluegrass variety is an important first step in establishing a productive stand of grass. Proper management, beginning with seedbed preparation and continuing throughout the life of the stand, is necessary for even the highest yielding variety to produce to its genetic potential.

The following is a list of University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension publications related to timothy and Kentucky bluegrass management. They are available from your county Extension office and are listed in the "Publications" section of the UK Forage website, forages.ca.uky.edu.

- Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations (AGR-1)
- Grain and Forage Crop Guide for Kentucky (AGR-18)
- Establishing Forage Crops (AGR-64)
- Timothy (AGR-84)
- Kentucky Bluegrass as a Forage Crop (AGR-134)
- Forage Identification and Use Guide (AGR-175)
- Establishing Horse Pastures (ID-147)

About the Authors

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Table 5. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 7, 2016, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] 2016	Maturity[2] 2017	Maturity[2] 2018	Maturity[2] 2019		Percent Stand 2016	Percent Stand 2017		Percent Stand 2018		Percent Stand 2019		Yield (tons/acre) 2017	Yield (tons/acre) 2018	Yield (tons/acre) 2019			3-year Total
	Oct 5	Apr 20	May 8	May 2	Jun 10	Nov 29	Mar 14	Oct 31	Mar 15	Oct 19	Mar 22	Oct 21	Total	Total	May 2	Jun 10	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use																		
Park	5.0	53.5	55.5	60.0	29.0	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	2.20	3.03	0.32	0.53	0.85	6.09*
Barderby	4.0	56.5	58.0	57.0	29.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.82	2.42	0.70	0.42	1.12	5.36*
Ginger	3.0	58.0	62.0	59.0	29.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	1.61	2.51	0.70	0.41	1.11	5.23*
Tirem	1.0	46.3	55.5	54.0	66.0	95	95	99	100	100	100	75	1.49	1.92	0.26	0.45	0.72	4.12
Mean	3.3	53.6	57.8	57.5	38.3	99	99	100	100	100	100	93	1.78	2.47	0.50	0.45	0.95	5.20
CV,%	29.9	3.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	23.43	10.26	27.16	42.36	23.77	10.49
LSD,0.05	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.0	4	3	1	1	1	1	14	0.67	0.41	0.22	0.31	0.36	0.87

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale:37 = flag leaf emergence, 45 = boot swollen, 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence, 62 = beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 6. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 8, 2017, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] 2017	Maturity[2] 2018		Maturity[2] 2019		Percent Stand 2017	Percent Stand 2018		Percent Stand 2019		Yield (tons/acre) 2018	Yield (tons/acre) 2019			2-year Total
	Oct 12	May 8	Jun 15	May 2	Jun 10	Oct 12	Mar 14	Oct 19	Mar 22	Oct 21	Total	May 2	Jun 10	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use															
Barderby	4.8	56.5	29.0	57.5	29.0	99	98	100	99	100	2.57	0.65	0.54	1.19	3.77*
Ginger	4.3	58.0	29.0	58.0	29.0	99	99	85	91	91	2.25	0.70	0.62	1.32	3.58*
Balin	4.5	56.0	60.0	56.5	66.0	98	98	93	93	95	1.97	0.36	0.70	1.05	3.03
Park	5.0	55.5	29.0	55.0	66.0	100	100	99	99	99	1.72	0.34	0.52	0.86	2.58
Tirem	—[3]	29.0	60.0	53.5	66.0	—[3]	70	98	95	89	1.45	0.28	0.65	0.93	2.36
Experimental Varieties															
RAD-2018	3.0	43.5	29.0	57.0	29.0	70	74	98	98	93	2.23	0.83	0.63	1.47	3.69*
Mean	4.4	50.6	38.4	56.3	47.5	96	91	95	96	94	2.06	0.53	0.61	1.14	3.20
CV,%	14.0	13.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5	9	11	7	9	22.93	29.09	35.68	22.03	14.66
LSD,0.05	1.1	10.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	8	13	16	10	13	0.74	0.23	0.33	0.38	0.73

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale:37 = flag leaf emergence, 45 = boot swollen, 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence, 62 = beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] Extremely slow germination presented no stand assessment by Oct 12.
*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 7. Proprietors of timothy varieties in current trials.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use	
Anjo	Hood River Seed
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station
Dawn	Hood River Seed
Derby	Southern States
KYEarly	Smith Seed Services
Zenyatta	DLF Pickseed
Experimental Varieties[1]	
KYPP0901	Ky Agric. Exp. Station
NCNelson	Green Consulting Services
TM0704DT	DLF Pickseed
TM 0801	Allied Seed
TM9902	Mountain View Seeds

[1] Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

Table 8. Proprietors of Kentucky bluegrass varieties in current trials.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use	
Balin	Pure Seed
Barderby	Barenbrug USA
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing
Park (certified)	Public
Tirem	DLF Pickseed
Experimental Varieties[1]	
RAD-2018	Radix Research

[1] Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

Table 9. Summary of Kentucky Timothy Yield Trials 2000-2019 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).

		Lexington														Quicksand		Princeton		
Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	00[1,2] 2yr[4]	01 3yr	02 4yr	06 3yr	07 3yr	08 3yr	09 3yr	11 3yr	12 3yr	13 3yr	14 3yr	15 3yr	16 3yr	17 2yr	99 2yr	01 2yr	00 3yr	04 2yr	Mean[3] (#trials)
Alma	Newfield Seeds Co/ Caudill Seed Co.																		81	–
Anjo	Hood River Seed													81						–
Aurora	General Feed and Grain	100														98				99(2)
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA							95	91	101		108	80	97	98					96(7)
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA					74			82	82					98					84(4)
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station		104	113	107	95	107	104	112	99	97	111	107	88	94		106		122	104(15)
Classic	Cebeco International Seeds	100		86												86				91(3)
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station				79	102	104	98	102	100	82	96	90	102	94					95(11)
Colt	FS Growmark	105		100	90											112			99	101(5)
Common	Public		95																	–
Comtral	Caudill Seed									92	92									92(2)
Dawn	Hood River Seed														101					–
Derby	Southern States				112	111		106	112	108	112	119	123	112					124	113(10)
Dolina	DLF Pickseed	99		90																95(2)
Express	Seed Research of Oregon			95		91		97	95											95(4)
Hokuei	Snow Brand Seed	103																		–
Hokusei	Snow Brand Seed	96														99				98(2)
Joliette	Newfield Seeds Co/ Caudill Seed Co.						86	89											90	88(3)
Jonaton	Newfield Seeds Co/ Caudill Seed Co.																		84	–
KY Early	Smith Seed/Central Farm Supply	102	103	115			102				119				115	104	103			108(8)
Outlaw	Grassland West Company																	107		–
Richmond	Pickseed Canada Inc.	100														103				102(2)
Summergraze	Brett Young										96									–
Summit	Allied Seed, L.L.C.			112																–
Talon	Seed Research of Oregon				110	112		108	106	109										109(5)
Tenho	Barenbrug USA											84								–
Treasure	Seed Research of Oregon				103	115		103	101	108										106(5)
Tundra	DLF Pickseed	95																		–
Tuukka	Ampac Seed Company		94	88													91	93		92(4)
Varis	Mountain View Seeds											83								–
Zenyatta	DLF Pickseed										103			119						111(2)

[1] Year trial was established.
[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in 2012 was harvested three years, so the final report would be "2015 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report" archived in the UK Forage website at forages.ca.uky.edu.
[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.
[4] Number of years of data.

Table 10. Summary of Kentucky Bluegrass Yield Trials at Lexington 2004-2019 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	04[1,2] 3yr[4]	06 4yr	07 3yr	08 3yr	09 3yr	10 3yr	11 3yr	12 3yr	13 3yr	14 3yr	16 3yr	17 2yr	Mean[3] (#trials)
Balin	Pure Seed												99	–
Barderby	Barenbrug USA			94		101	91	98	87	103	101	103	123	100(9)
Big Blue	Rose-AgriSeed					82			95					89(2)
Common	Public		71	66	68									68(3)
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing		118	119	114	118	112	107	110	107	95	101	117	110(11)
Kenblue	Public	102	133				96	95	118	95	100			106(7)
Lato	Turf Seed Inc.			122										–
Park (certified)	Public								90	95	104	117	84	98(5)
RAD-5	Radix Research		103											–
RAD-339	Radix Research		101											–
RAD-643	Radix Research		94											–
RAD-731zx	Radix Research		87											–
RAD-762	Radix Research		94											–
RAD-1039	Radix Research				118									–
Tirem	DLF Pickseed											79	77	78(2)

[1] Year trial was established.
[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in 2012 was harvested three years, so the final report would be "2015 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report" archived in the UK Forage website at forages.ca.uky.edu.
[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.
[4] Number of years of data.

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