



# 2000 Timothy Report

*R.F. Spitaleri, J.C. Henning, T.D. Phillips, D.C. Ditsch, and G.A. Davis*

## Introduction

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is the fourth most widely sown cool-season perennial grass used in Kentucky for forage, behind tall fescue, orchardgrass, and Kentucky bluegrass. It is a late-maturing bunchgrass that can be used for grazing or wildlife habitat but is mainly harvested as hay, particularly for horses. 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. Quality of timothy declines more rapidly than other cool-season grasses after heading. In Kentucky, timothy behaves like a short-lived perennial with stands lasting 5 to 7 years.

This report provides current maturity and yield data on timothy varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky as well as guidelines for selecting timothy varieties.

## Considerations in Selecting a Timothy Variety

**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 maturity is desirable when timothy is to be grown for hay, while early maturity would help timothy grown in mixtures with alfalfa or clover.

**Seed Quality.** Buy high-quality seed which 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 are reported in this publication or others like it.

## Description of the Test

Data from two studies are reported. Timothy varieties were sown at Quicksand (1999) and Lexington (2000) as part of the University of Kentucky Forage Variety Testing Program. The soils at Quicksand (Pope) and Lexington (Maury) are well-drained silt loams and are well suited for timothy production.

Cultivars were sown at the rate of 6 lb/A into a prepared seedbed with a disk drill. Plots were 5 ft x 15 ft arranged in a randomized complete block design with four replications. Nitrogen was topdressed at 60 lb/A of actual N in March, May, and August. The test was harvested using a sickle-type forage plot harvester leaving a 2-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, weed control, and harvest were managed according to University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service recommendations.

## Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington and Quicksand are presented in Table 1. Temperature and rainfall in 2000 were closer to normal than in recent years.

Maturity ratings and dry matter yields are reported in Tables 2 and 3. Yields are given by harvest date and as total annual production. Varieties are listed by descending total production. Experimental varieties are listed separately at the bottom of the tables and are not available commercially. Statistical analyses were performed on all data to determine if the apparent differences are truly due to varietal differences. In the tables, 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 LSD (Least Significant Difference) 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.

Table 4 summarizes information about distributors and yield performance across locations for all varieties currently included in tests discussed 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, while commercial varieties can be purchased from agricultural distributors. In Table 4, shaded areas indicate that the variety was not in that particular test (labeled at the top of the column), while clear blocks mean that the variety was in the test. A single asterisk (\*) means that the variety was not significantly different from the highest-yielding variety. It is best to choose a variety that has performed well over several years and locations. Remember to consider the distribution of yield across the growing season when evaluating productivity of timothy varieties (Tables 2 and 3).

## Summary

Selecting a good timothy 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.

**Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Quicksand and Lexington in 2000.**

MON	Quicksand				Lexington			
	Temp		Rainfall		Temp		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	34	+3	2.25	-1.04	32	+1	3.48	+0.62
FEB	44	+11	3.12	-0.48	43	+8	4.97	+1.76
MAR	51	+10	2.16	-2.18	48	+4	3.47	-0.93
APR	55	+2	4.55	+0.45	53	-2	4.10	+0.22
MAY	68	+6	7.79	+3.31	67	+3	2.96	-1.51
JUN	73	+3	8.86	+5.04	73	+1	3.22	-0.44
JUL	73	-1	4.16	-1.09	74	-2	3.42	-1.58
AUG	73	0	6.24	+2.23	74	-2	3.38	-0.55
SEP	67	+1	3.84	+0.32	66	-2	5.47	+2.27
OCT	59	+5	0.43	-2.48	59	+2	0.92	-1.65
NOV	46	+4	1.11	-2.77	43	-2	1.59	-1.80

DEP is departure from the long-term average for that location.

**Table 2. Dry matter yields (tons/acre), vigor, and maturity ratings of timothy varieties sown 13 September 1999 at Quicksand, Kentucky.**

Variety	Vigor <sup>1</sup> 26 October 1999	Maturity <sup>2</sup> 6 May 2000	2000 Harvests			2000 Total
			May 26	Jun 30	Aug 17	
<b>Commercial Varieties — Available for Farm Use</b>						
Colt	3.8 *	51.5	3.70 *	0.60	1.03 *	5.34 *
Richmond	2.0	58.8	3.37 *	0.59	1.18 *	5.14 *
Hokusei	3.3 *	51.8	3.52 *	0.37	1.20 *	5.08 *
Auroro	1.8	57.5	3.39 *	0.29	1.06 *	4.75 *
Classic	3.0 *	39.3	2.77	0.40	1.14 *	4.31
<b>Experimental Varieties — Not Available for Farm Use</b>						
KY-Early	3.5 *	62.00 *	3.13 *	0.83 *	1.17 *	5.13 *
KYPP 9301	3.8 *	63.25 *	2.98	0.81 *	1.03 *	4.83 *
Mean	3.0	54.9	3.27	0.56	1.12	4.94
CV, %	30.0	3.09	12.01	15.86	28.68	11.84
LSD, 0.05	1.34	2.52	0.58	0.13	0.48	0.87

\* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 0.05 LSD.  
<sup>1</sup> Vigor score is based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous.  
<sup>2</sup> Maturity rating scale: 37 = flag leaf visible 45 = boot swollen 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence 62 = beginning of pollen shedding.

Variety	Maturity <sup>1</sup> 8 June 2000	2000 Harvests			2000 Total
		Jun 8	Aug 11	Oct 18	
<b>Commercial Varieties — Available for Farm Use</b>					
Richmond	60.0	1.04	1.58 *	0.78	3.40 *
Colt	56.8	1.08	1.41 *	0.71	3.19 *
Auroro	58.3	0.99	1.61 *	0.57	3.16 *
Hokuei	44.0	0.95	1.53 *	0.55	3.03
Hokusei	47.5	0.88	1.41 *	0.69	2.97
Dolina	35.0	0.84	1.35	0.67	2.86
Classic	32.5	0.86	1.28	0.70	2.84
Tundra	31.0	0.61	1.34	0.56	2.51
<b>Experimental Varieties — Not Available for Farm Use</b>					
KYPP 9301	63.0 *	1.38 *	1.20	0.96 *	3.54 *
KY-Early	62.5 *	1.29 *	1.28	0.92 *	3.50 *
45-214	61.3 *	1.28 *	1.40 *	0.80	3.47 *
TM 9702	61.3 *	1.21 *	1.26	0.91 *	3.39 *
CAS-MPP 10	61.0 *	1.16	1.26	0.76	3.18 *
Mean	51.9	1.04	1.38	0.74	3.16
CV, %	3.31	13.40	13.02	12.53	9.46
LSD, 0.05	2.46	0.21	0.26	0.13	0.43
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 0.05 LSD. <sup>1</sup> Maturity rating scale: 37 = flag leaf visible 45 = boot swollen 50 = beginning of inflorescence emergence 58 = complete emergence of inflorescence 62 = beginning of pollen shedding.					

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	Quicksand	Lexington
		2000 <sup>1</sup>	2000
<b>Commercial Varieties — Available For Farm Use</b>			
Auroro	General Feed and Grain Inc.	*	*
Classic	International Seeds, Inc.		
Colt	FFR Cooperative	*	*
Dolina	DLF-Trifolium		
Hokuei	Snow Brand Seed Co.		
Hokusei	Snow Brand Seed Co.	*	
Richmond	Pickseed Canada Inc.	*	*
Tundra	DLF-Trifolium		
<b>Experimental Varieties — Not Available For Farm Use</b>			
45-214	Pickseed Canada Inc.		*
CAS-MPP 10	Grassland West		*
KYPP 9301	University of KY	*	*
KY-Early	University of KY	*	*
TM 9702	FFR Cooperative		*
<sup>1</sup> Establishment year. <sup>2</sup> Harvest year. * Not significantly different from the highest value in the test. Shaded boxes indicate that the variety was not in the test. Open boxes indicate that the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top-ranked variety in the test.			

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