

2009 Alfalfa Report

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Introduction

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) has historically been the highest yielding, highest quality forage legume grown in Kentucky. It forms the basis of Kentucky's cash hay enterprise and is an important component in dairy, horse, beef, and sheep diets. Choosing a good variety is a key step in establishing a stand of alfalfa. The choice of variety can impact yield, thickness of stand, and persistence.

This report provides yield data on alfalfa varieties included in current yield trials in Kentucky, as well as guidelines for selecting alfalfa varieties. Table 12 shows a summary of all alfalfa varieties tested in Kentucky during the past 10-plus years. The UK Forage Extension website at www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage contains electronic versions of all forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states as well as a large number of other forage publications.

Considerations in Selecting an Alfalfa Variety

Local Adaptation and Persistence. High yields in variety tests over a range of years and locations are the best indication that a variety is locally adapted and persistent. Several varieties are adapted for use in Kentucky as determined from results in this report.

Winter-Hardiness. Each variety has a fall dormancy (FD) rating that ranges from 1 (very dormant) to 9 (nondormant). In general, varieties with lower dormancy ratings are more winter-hardy but are slower to initiate growth in the spring and show reduced fall growth. Therefore, fall dormancy can lead to reduced annual yields compared to less dormant varieties. Generally, alfalfa varieties with FD ratings of 2 to 5 will show good winter survival in Kentucky. Varieties with ratings of 6 and above are usually not winter-

hardy under Kentucky conditions. Many Kentucky producers have found that FD 4 varieties provide the best combination of yield and winter survival. In recent years some companies have also begun to report a winter survival index (WS). It ranges from 1 to 6; varieties with a WS of 1 show superior winter survival and varieties with a WS of 6 are not winter hardy.

Disease and Pest Resistance. In Kentucky, producers should use varieties that have at least a moderate resistance (MR) rating to phytophthora root rot (PRR), anthracnose (An), bacterial wilt (Bw), and fusarium wilt (Fw), as well as a resistance (R) rating to aphanomyces root rot (APH). Kentucky research indicates that aphanomyces root rot is a widespread problem in the state during stand establishment and that resistance is beneficial, particularly in soils also infested with phytophthora root rot.

Phytophthora root rot is a fungal disease associated with poorly drained soils or excessive rainfall. This disease causes yellowish- to reddish-brown areas on roots and crowns that eventually become black and rotten. The top growth of infected plants appears stunted and yellow.

Anthracnose, also caused by a fungus, attacks the stems of alfalfa, preventing water flow to the rest of the shoot and causing sudden wilting. These wilted shoots have a characteristic "shepherd's crook" appearance. Anthracnose can also cause a bluish-black crown rot. Bacterial wilt and fusarium wilt are infections of the water-conducting tissues of alfalfa roots and do not cause any noticeable root rot. These diseases prevent water flow to leaves, resulting in wilting of shoots and the eventual death of infected plants. Roots infected with bacterial wilt often have a yellowish-brown discoloration of the inner woody cylinder of the taproot. Fusarium infection can be recognized by brown-to-red streaks in

the inner woody cylinder of the taproot.

Aphanomyces root rot is another fungal disease associated with poorly drained soils or excessive rainfall. Affected seedlings will be stunted but remain upright, unlike those with symptoms of damping off. In established plants, root symptoms are not as well defined as those for phytophthora root rot, but brown lesions on the taproot indicate where lateral roots were destroyed. This disease can be associated with phytophthora root rot, and together they may form a root disease complex. Aphanomyces root rot is known to affect new seedlings in Kentucky, but it is still unclear how it affects established alfalfa. In years with overly cool and wet spring weather, alfalfa stands have suffered great damage due to aphanomyces when planted with varieties that are susceptible to this disease.

Although certain alfalfa varieties are reported to have resistance to sclerotinia crown and stem rot, research at the University of Kentucky has shown that most of these varieties only have limited resistance when conditions are ideal for disease development. Therefore, the best prevention against sclerotinia is to plant by mid-August if fall seeding, or to plant in the spring. If seeding in the fall, sclerotinia resistant varieties can provide additional insurance.

Seed Quality. Buy premium-quality seed that is high in germination and purity and free from weed seed. Buy certified seed or proprietary seed of an improved variety. An improved variety is one that has performed well in independent trials, such as those that are reported in this publication or others like it. Other information on the label will include the test date, which must be within the previous nine months, the level of germination, and the amount of other crop and weed seed. Order seed well in advance of planting time to assure that it will be available when needed.

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	2006				2007				2008				2009 ²			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP ¹	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	42	+11	4.77	+1.91	37	+6	2.93	+0.07	32	+2	3.91	+1.05	29	-2	4.32	+1.46
FEB	36	+1	2.13	-1.08	27	-8	1.83	-1.38	36	+1	6.11	+2.90	38	+3	2.53	-0.68
MAR	44	0	3.05	-1.35	52	+8	1.97	-2.43	44	+1	6.51	+1.91	48	+4	2.39	-2.01
APR	59	+4	3.52	-0.36	53	-2	3.87	-0.01	55	0	5.89	+2.01	56	+1	4.79	+0.91
MAY	62	-2	2.99	-1.48	68	+4	1.45	-3.02	62	-2	4.33	+0.14	65	+1	6.04	+1.57
JUN	70	-2	1.82	-1.84	74	+2	1.77	-1.89	74	+2	3.59	-0.07	74	+2	5.19	+1.53
JUL	76	0	5.13	+0.13	74	-2	6.90	+1.90	76	0	3.41	-1.59	72	-4	7.57	+2.57
AUG	76	+1	3.23	-0.70	80	+5	2.56	-1.37	75	0	2.18	-1.75	73	-2	4.53	+0.60
SEP	64	-4	9.27	+6.07	72	+4	1.15	-2.05	72	+4	1.42	-1.78	69	+1	5.90	+2.70
OCT	54	-3	4.88	+2.31	63	+6	5.28	+2.71	57	0	1.53	-1.04	53	-4	5.77	+3.20
NOV	47	+2	1.78	-1.61	46	+1	2.86	-0.53	43	-2	2.53	-0.86				
DEC	42	+6	2.45	-1.53	40	+4	5.29	+1.31	35	-1	6.03	+2.05				
Total			45.02	+0.47			37.86	-6.69			47.24	+2.69			49.03	+11.85

¹ DEP is departure from the long-term average.

² 2009 data is for ten months through October.

Description of the Tests

Alfalfa variety tests were established at Lexington (2006 and 2008), Princeton (2005, 2008 and 2009) and Bowling Green (2006) as part of the forage variety testing program. Trials were planted in Lexington and Bowling Green in spring 2006 but failed due to poor establishment conditions. These were replanted in August 2006. The soils at most locations are well suited to alfalfa because they are generally well-drained silt loam soils (Maury, Crider, and Pembroke at Lexington, Princeton, and Bowling Green, respectively).

Plots were 5 by 20 feet in a randomized complete block design with four replications with a harvested plot area

of 5 by 15 feet. In each test, 20 pounds of seed per acre were planted into a prepared seedbed using a disk drill. Plots were harvested with a sickle-type forage plot harvester. First cuttings in the seeding year were delayed to allow alfalfa to reach maturity, indicated by full bloom. Otherwise, harvests were taken when the alfalfa was in the bud-to-early flower stage. Fresh weight samples were taken at each harvest to calculate percentage of dry matter production. Management of all tests for establishment, fertility, pest control, and harvest management was according to Kentucky Cooperative Extension recommendations. Pests (weeds and insects) were controlled so that they would not limit yield or persistence.

Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington, Princeton, and Bowling Green are presented in Tables 1 through 4.

Yield data (on a dry matter basis) for all tests are reported in Tables 5 through 10. Stated yields are adjusted for percentage of weeds, therefore the value listed is for the crop only. Varieties are listed in order from highest to lowest total production (for the life of the test). Experimental varieties are listed separately at the bottom of the tables and are not available commercially. Yields are given by cutting for 2009 and by year for each prior year of production.

Statistical analyses were performed on all alfalfa yield data (including ex-

Table 2. Temperature and rainfall at Princeton, Kentucky in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009 ²			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP ¹	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	41	+7	5.30	+1.50	46	+12	5.38	+1.58	40	+6	4.89	+1.09	37	+3	2.40	-1.40	33	-1	0.94	-2.86
FEB	43	+5	2.30	-2.13	38	0	2.66	-1.77	34	-4	2.99	-1.44	39	+1	6.76	+2.33	42	+4	3.28	-1.15
MAR	47	0	4.11	-0.83	51	+4	4.22	-0.72	58	+11	1.85	-3.09	48	+1	7.55	+2.61	53	+6	2.89	-2.05
APR	60	+1	4.61	-0.19	63	+4	4.02	-0.78	58	-1	3.95	-0.85	58	-1	6.56	+1.76	58	-1	5.35	+0.55
MAY	65	-2	1.54	-3.42	66	-1	5.42	+0.46	71	+4	2.29	-2.67	65	-2	6.19	+1.23	67	0	6.14	+1.18
JUN	76	+1	3.09	-0.76	75	0	3.39	-0.46	76	1	4.32	0.47	78	+3	1.24	-2.61	77	+2	7.97	+4.12
JUL	79	+1	2.39	-1.90	79	+1	3.79	-0.50	77	-1	1.77	-2.52	79	+1	5.12	+0.83	74	-4	7.45	+3.16
AUG	80	+3	11.54	+7.53	80	+3	2.58	-1.43	85	8	0.87	-3.14	77	0	0.69	-3.32	75	-2	2.44	-1.60
SEP	74	+2	2.17	-1.16	67	-4	9.80	+6.47	75	4	3.52	0.19	74	+3	0.61	-2.72	71	0	4.61	+1.28
OCT	60	+1	0.19	-2.86	57	-2	4.5	+1.45	65	+6	8.33	+5.28	60	+1	2.21	-0.84	55	-4	9.08	+6.03
NOV	50	+3	2.48	-2.15	49	+2	4.31	-0.32	49	+2	2.31	-2.73	46	-1	2.59	-2.04				
DEC	35	-4	1.92	-3.12	44	+5	4.76	-0.28	42	+3	10.83	+5.79	39	0	6.49	+1.95				
Total			42.55	-8.58			54.82	+3.69			47.92	-3.21			48.95	-2.18			50.12	+8.66

¹ DEP is departure from the long-term average.

² 2009 data is for ten months through October.

Table 3. Temperature and rainfall at Bowling Green, Kentucky (airport location) in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	2006				2007				2008				2009 ²			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP ¹	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	45	+11	4.89	+1.07	39	+5	4.04	+0.22	35	+1	3.56	-0.26	34	0	2.93	-0.89
FEB	38	0	2.28	-1.85	34	-4	2.00	-2.13	40	+2	4.05	-0.08	43	5	3.33	-0.80
MAR	49	+3	2.75	-2.35	56	+10	1.34	-3.76	48	+2	5.86	+0.76	51	5	3.08	-2.02
APR	63	+6	4.51	+0.19	56	-1	3.65	-0.67	57	0	5.41	+1.09	58	1	4.44	+0.12
MAY	65	-1	3.63	-1.31	70	+4	3.57	-1.37	66	0	5.38	+0.44	68	2	6.66	+1.72
JUN	74	-1	2.66	-1.51	76	+1	2.65	-1.52	78	+3	1.20	-2.97	71	2	7.31	+3.14
JUL	79	+1	3.30	-1.44	78	0	2.02	-2.72	79	+1	5.52	+0.78	75	-3	9.08	+4.34
AUG	80	+3	5.97	+2.46	85	+8	0.94	-2.57	77	0	0.74	-2.77	76	-1	1.77	-1.74
SEP	67	-3	6.78	+3.06	75	+5	1.89	-1.83	73	+3	1.58	-2.14	72	2	5.73	+2.01
OCT	56	-2	4.01	+0.99	64	+6	8.38	+5.36	59	+1	3.75	+0.73	57	-1	7.60	+4.58
NOV	49	+3	3.07	-1.36	48	+2	3.95	-0.48	46	0	1.71	-2.72				
DEC	43	+5	3.54	-1.49	43	+5	7.1	+2.07	39	+1	6.12	+1.09				
Total			47.39	-3.54			41.53	-9.40			44.58	-6.05			51.93	+10.46

¹ DEP is departure from the long-term average.

² 2009 data is for ten months through October.

perimentals) to determine if the apparent differences are truly due to variety. Varieties not significantly different from the highest numerical value in a column are marked with an asterisk (*). To determine if two varieties are truly different, compare the difference between the two varieties to the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at the bottom of the column. If the difference is equal to or greater than the LSD, the varieties are truly different when grown under the conditions at a given location. The Coefficient of Variation (CV), which is a measure of the variability of the data, 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 11 summarizes information about fall dormancy, disease resistance, and yield performance across years and locations for all the varieties currently included in the 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; commercial varieties can be purchased through dealerships. In Table 11, open blocks indicate that the variety was not in that particular test (labeled at the top of the column); an X means that the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top-yielding variety. A single asterisk (*) means that the variety

Table 4. Temperature and rainfall at the Western Kentucky University Farm at Bowling Green, Kentucky in 2008 and 2009.¹

	2008				2009 ²			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	34		4.11		32		5.86	
FEB	39		3.83		41		4.25	
MAR	47		6.45		50		3.20	
APR	56		5.05		56		4.45	
MAY	64		5.36		66		4.77	
JUN	76		1.73		75		5.12	
JUL	76		5.73		73		7.58	
AUG	75		0.64		74		1.99	
SEP	72		1.97		70		7.29	
OCT	58		4.24		55		6.11	
NOV	44		1.65					
DEC	38		6.74					
Total			47.50				50.62	

¹ Weather Station established in 2007 so no long term average data exists. Check Table 3 for comparison.

² 2009 data is for ten months through October.

was not significantly different from the top-yielding variety based on the 0.05 LSD. It is best to choose a variety that has performed well over several years and locations as indicated by the asterisks.

Table 12 is a summary of yield data from 1995 to 2009 of commercial varieties that have been entered in the Kentucky trials. The data is 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 better than average, and varieties with percentages less than 100 yielded lower than average.

Direct statistical comparisons of varieties cannot be made using the summary Table 12, 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 very stable performance; others may have performed very 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 footnote in Table 12 to determine which yearly report to refer to.

Summary

Consistent production of high yields of alfalfa is the result of good variety selection along with the implementation of good management techniques. For further information about alfalfa management, refer to the following College of Agriculture publications, available at the local county Extension office or at the UK Forage website, www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage:

- AGR-76—Alfalfa: The Queen of the Forage Crops
- AGR-64—Establishing Forage Crops
- AGR-90—Inoculation of Forage Legumes
- AGR-18—Grain and Forage Crop Guide for Kentucky
- AGR-1—Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations
- AGR-148—Weed Control Strategies for Alfalfa and Other Forage Legume Crops
- ENT-17—Insect Management Recommendations for Field Crops and Livestock
- PPA-10D—Kentucky Plant Disease Management Guide for Forage Legumes
- AGR-137—Alfalfa Hay: Quality Makes the Difference
- PPFS-AG-F-04—“Emergency” Inoculation for Poorly Nodulated Legumes

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Variety	Seeding Vigor ¹ Jun 13, 2005	Percent Stand												Yield (tons/acre)												5-year Total
		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009						
		Oct 6	Apr 5	Oct 30	Apr 3	Oct 18	Apr 17	Oct 31	Apr 17	Oct 28	Apr 17	Oct 28	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use																										
WL357HQ	5.0	100	100	99	96	95	97	95	97	95	95	95	95	86	2.69	6.14	2.94	4.01	1.33	1.48	0.77	0.67	0.55	4.81	20.59*	
Phirst	4.8	100	99	97	98	96	97	96	97	96	96	93	90	65	2.58	6.49	2.92	3.92	1.30	1.49	0.73	0.61	0.41	4.54	20.44*	
Baralfa 53HR	5.0	100	99	97	89	91	93	90	89	89	95	97	95	65	2.62	6.50	2.75	3.94	1.18	1.44	0.74	0.64	0.46	4.46	20.27*	
LegenDaity 5.0	5.0	100	100	99	97	95	97	95	96	95	96	95	84	84	2.62	5.67	2.80	4.14	1.33	1.35	0.83	0.71	0.57	4.78	20.01*	
6415	5.0	100	100	99	95	92	95	96	91	85	2.56	6.01	2.78	4.00	1.22	1.42	0.77	0.59	1.22	1.42	0.77	0.59	0.58	4.58	19.93*	
Reward II	4.5	100	100	99	97	94	96	97	95	83	2.56	5.95	2.90	3.77	1.38	1.46	0.74	0.56	1.38	1.46	0.74	0.56	0.59	4.74	19.92*	
DynaGro Everlast	5.0	99	100	98	96	95	95	91	85	75	2.47	6.16	2.97	3.71	0.94	1.41	0.80	0.58	0.94	1.41	0.80	0.58	0.49	4.21	19.53*	
TripleTrust 450	4.8	100	100	100	95	95	95	94	90	70	2.52	5.76	2.80	3.84	1.12	1.40	0.78	0.62	1.12	1.40	0.78	0.62	0.59	4.51	19.43*	
Genoa	4.8	100	98	98	87	88	92	92	91	61	2.56	5.43	2.53	4.27	1.15	1.20	0.77	0.64	1.15	1.20	0.77	0.64	0.47	4.24	19.03	
Expedition	4.8	100	98	96	90	93	88	94	90	68	2.44	5.34	2.67	3.98	1.14	1.30	0.70	0.63	1.14	1.30	0.70	0.63	0.50	4.28	18.72	
Saranac AR (certified)	5.0	98	100	99	95	94	92	89	81	53	2.31	5.88	2.83	3.69	0.97	1.35	0.74	0.43	0.97	1.35	0.74	0.43	0.33	3.82	18.52	
Buffalo	5.0	99	100	99	88	94	94	90	84	35	2.47	5.89	2.81	3.69	0.99	1.17	0.73	0.42	0.99	1.17	0.73	0.42	0.33	3.64	18.51	
Vernal	4.8	98	100	96	89	90	90	88	78	63	2.30	6.12	2.88	3.38	0.91	1.23	0.68	0.54	0.91	1.23	0.68	0.54	0.37	3.72	18.40	
Arc	4.8	98	100	97	91	89	86	80	84	45	2.31	6.08	2.54	3.72	1.12	1.27	0.65	0.41	1.12	1.27	0.65	0.41	0.29	3.74	18.39	
Experimental Varieties																										
AA108E	5.0	99	100	99	95	96	95	94	93	78	2.50	5.86	2.95	3.82	1.05	1.40	0.84	0.58	1.05	1.40	0.84	0.58	0.51	4.39	19.52*	
A-4440	4.5	100	100	98	96	94	97	90	89	68	2.50	6.08	2.61	3.76	1.13	1.38	0.77	0.58	1.13	1.38	0.77	0.58	0.43	4.29	19.24*	
Mean	4.8	99.3	99.5	97.9	93.3	93.0	93.6	91.5	88.7	67.6	2.50	5.96	2.79	1.19	1.14	1.36	0.75	0.58	1.14	1.36	0.75	0.58	0.47	4.30	19.40	
CV%	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	5.0	5.1	7.0	6.0	8.5	29.9	8.12	9.47	15.58	8.56	13.33	11.34	11.45	14.78	13.33	11.34	11.45	14.78	26.79	10.11	5.53	
LSD/0.05	0.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	6.6	6.7	9.3	7.8	10.8	28.8	0.29	0.80	0.62	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.62	1.53	

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 6. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown August 14, 2006 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct. 17, 2006	Percent Stand												Yield (tons/acre)						3-year Total	
		2006		2007		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009					
		Oct 17	Mar 26	Oct 11	Mar 27	Oct 13	Mar 24	Oct 7	Total	Total	May 18	Jun 17	Jul 20	Aug 17	Sep 18	Total					
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use																					
Expedition	5.0	99	98	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.51	1.39	1.26	0.85	0.74	6.32	14.59*
L447HD	4.8	76	96	95	97	97	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	1.29	1.26	1.29	0.76	0.69	5.69	14.14*
PerForm	5.0	100	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	1.24	1.29	1.29	0.75	0.66	5.62	13.73*
WL 355RR	4.8	98	96	96	95	95	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.38	1.32	1.32	0.85	0.70	5.83	13.63*
DKA 41-18RR	4.3	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.82	0.68	5.62	13.63*
Phoenix	4.8	99	98	98	98	100	98	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.38	1.27	1.27	0.77	0.64	5.66	13.19
Withstand	4.8	100	97	98	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.42	1.30	1.30	0.79	0.57	5.87	13.09
LegenDairy 5.0	5.0	100	95	95	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	1.43	1.32	1.32	0.76	0.67	5.75	13.06
Ameristand 403T	5.0	100	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.29	1.22	1.22	0.80	0.64	5.57	13.01
Radiant-AM	5.0	100	97	96	97	98	98	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	1.36	1.28	1.28	0.74	0.63	5.48	12.99
WL 343HQ	4.3	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.22	1.22	1.22	0.85	0.67	5.34	12.95	
Buffalo	5.0	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.08	0.87	0.87	0.61	0.50	4.69	11.99
Saranac AR	4.8	100	96	96	95	94	92	93	3.46	3.48	1.65	1.13	1.04	0.62	0.51	4.95	11.90				
Experimental Varieties																					
DS617	5.0	99	97	97	96	98	98	99	3.82	4.03	1.81	1.37	1.30	0.73	0.63	5.84	13.70*				
Mean	4.8	97.6	97.3	97.2	96.9	97.8	97.5	97.6	3.79	3.87	1.62	1.32	1.25	0.77	0.64	5.59	13.26				
CV%	7.6	12.3	2.7	2.8	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.5	9.36	10.7	10.69	11.01	12.13	13.67	11.38	7.87	6.64				
LSD 0.05	0.5	17.2	3.8	3.9	5.7	4.1	4.3	3.5	0.51	0.59	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.10	0.63	1.26				

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 7. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown August 24, 2006 at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 30, 2006	Percent Stand												Yield (tons/acre)						3-year Total
		2006		2007		2008		2009		2008		2009		2008		2009				
		Oct 30	Mar 16	Oct 29	Apr 14	Oct 31	Nov 4	Oct 7	Total	Total	May 12	Jun 18	Jul 24	Aug 22	Sep 28	Total				
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use																				
Withstand	4.8	99	100	99	99	96	96	92	1.62	3.51	0.90	1.24	1.17	0.90	0.56	4.77	9.90*			
LegenDairy 5.0	4.8	100	100	98	98	96	96	95	1.03	3.33	0.89	1.39	1.11	0.98	0.66	5.04	9.39*			
Rebound 5.0	4.5	100	100	98	99	97	93	93	1.28	3.35	0.86	1.36	1.09	0.82	0.58	4.72	9.35*			
TripleTrust 450	5.0	100	99	99	99	100	100	97	1.19	3.26	0.77	1.35	1.11	0.89	0.53	4.66	9.10*			
CW 15030	5.0	100	99	98	96	98	93	93	1.17	3.25	0.79	1.21	1.05	0.91	0.69	4.65	9.07*			
Evermore	4.8	100	100	99	100	97	78	78	1.33	3.43	0.76	1.13	1.01	0.82	0.53	4.26	9.02*			
Phirst	4.8	100	99	98	97	97	95	95	0.98	3.34	0.93	1.33	0.90	0.95	0.56	4.67	8.99*			
Integrity	5.0	100	100	100	100	99	95	95	1.16	3.25	0.81	1.33	1.01	0.81	0.54	4.50	8.91*			
6415	5.0	100	100	100	97	99	94	94	1.05	3.23	0.80	1.27	1.05	0.85	0.56	4.54	8.82*			
DynaGro Everlast	5.0	100	100	99	98	98	90	90	1.10	3.19	0.79	1.21	1.06	0.75	0.57	4.39	8.67*			
WL 348AP	4.8	99	100	98	100	96	88	88	1.14	3.40	0.86	1.07	0.95	0.67	0.52	4.07	8.61			
Phoenix	4.8	99	99	98	96	94	81	81	1.06	3.19	0.86	1.05	1.08	0.74	0.57	4.14	8.40			
Saranac AR (certified)	4.5	100	100	98	97	95	76	76	0.89	2.98	0.77	1.09	1.00	0.69	0.48	4.04	7.92			
Buffalo	4.3	100	99	99	98	92	75	75	1.01	2.70	0.63	0.94	0.84	0.64	0.47	3.51	7.23			
Enforcer	4.0	97	96	97	92	83	68	68	0.98	2.76	0.56	0.93	0.84	0.67	0.46	3.45	7.19			
Experimental Varieties																				
MP04	4.8	100	100	100	100	99	94	94	1.23	3.41	1.08	1.23	1.13	0.79	0.59	4.82	9.46*			
AA109E	4.5	99	100	100	99	98	95	95	1.09	3.28	0.79	1.29	1.09	0.88	0.55	4.60	8.96*			
Mean	4.7	99.5	99.2	98.6	97.8	96.1	88.1	88.1	1.14	3.23	0.81	1.20	1.03	0.81	0.55	4.40	8.76			
CV%	9.4	1.6	1.0	1.8	3.7	5.3	13.2	13.2	26.19	8.48	18.00	15.22	14.61	14.13	17.89	12.50	10.11			
LSD 0.05	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.5	5.1	7.3	16.6	16.6	0.42	0.39	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.78	1.26			

¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Variety	Percent Stand			Yield (tons/acre)								2-year Total
	2008		2009	2008	2009					Total		
	Oct 21	Mar 24	Oct 7	Total	May 18	Jun 19	Jul 20	Aug 17	Sep 17			
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm use												
DKA 50-18	84	74	89	0.87	1.42	1.38	1.22	0.71	0.82	5.55	6.42*	
FSG 528SF	89	93	93	0.72	1.35	1.33	1.25	0.78	0.83	5.54	6.26*	
WL 343HQ	91	93	94	0.68	1.24	1.35	1.33	0.78	0.81	5.51	6.19*	
Rebound 5.0	84	84	88	0.73	1.44	1.30	1.16	0.70	0.75	5.34	6.07*	
Garst 6417	90	88	89	0.73	1.37	1.36	1.15	0.65	0.78	5.30	6.03*	
DKA 43-13	84	83	89	0.58	1.33	1.27	1.19	0.74	0.87	5.39	5.97*	
A5225	88	85	86	0.59	1.28	1.26	1.18	0.80	0.85	5.38	5.96*	
Garst 6552	85	84	84	0.77	1.31	1.19	1.14	0.67	0.86	5.17	5.94*	
Phoenix	91	89	90	0.57	1.34	1.29	1.16	0.74	0.82	5.36	5.93*	
Genoa	73	68	79	0.61	1.42	1.30	1.00	0.67	0.85	5.25	5.86*	
Anchormate	96	96	95	0.74	1.33	1.12	1.13	0.71	0.68	4.98	5.71*	
PGI 459	93	90	93	0.53	1.28	1.22	1.10	0.78	0.81	5.18	5.71*	
WL 363HQ	90	89	90	0.52	1.24	1.25	1.08	0.73	0.82	5.12	5.65*	
A4440	88	89	91	0.65	1.28	1.16	1.11	0.70	0.71	4.95	5.61*	
Buffalo	89	90	90	0.68	1.46	1.11	0.93	0.60	0.67	4.77	5.45	
Withstand	76	78	76	0.52	1.33	1.15	1.01	0.63	0.67	4.79	5.30	
Ameristand 403T	70	65	73	0.60	1.25	1.17	0.98	0.64	0.63	4.68	5.28	
Saranac AR	88	85	85	0.73	1.36	1.09	0.86	0.57	0.67	4.54	5.27	
Mean	85.9	84.4	87.3	0.66	1.34	1.24	1.11	0.70	0.77	5.16	5.81	
CV,%	9.9	10.5	6.8	35.01	10.74	12.16	14.67	13.23	9.22	8.80	10.01	
LSD,0.05	12.1	12.5	8.4	0.33	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.64	0.83	

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Variety	Percent stand				Yield (tons/acre)							2-year Total
	2008		2009		2008	2009						
	May 21	Oct 30	Apr 17	Oct 28	Total	May 11	Jun 22	Jul 23	Aug 22	Sep 29	Total	
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use												
Genoa	99	97	95	93	0.58	0.91	1.23	0.88	0.67	0.50	4.19	4.77*
USG 681HY	100	93	94	91	0.59	0.82	1.20	0.86	0.63	0.48	3.99	4.57*
A5225	100	95	96	96	0.57	0.85	1.14	0.84	0.62	0.45	3.90	4.47*
FSG 408DP	100	94	95	91	0.51	0.84	1.16	0.75	0.54	0.38	3.69	4.20*
Ameristand 403T	98	88	83	84	0.56	0.61	1.24	0.79	0.59	0.39	3.62	4.19*
Phoenix	96	91	85	85	0.49	0.79	1.07	0.79	0.56	0.43	3.64	4.13*
Mariner III	98	90	86	86	0.47	0.66	1.10	0.80	0.57	0.42	3.55	4.03
Withstand	96	89	84	88	0.45	0.74	1.04	0.77	0.56	0.42	3.52	3.97
Arc	98	86	89	78	0.46	0.81	1.08	0.65	0.44	0.37	3.34	3.80
WL 343HQ	99	90	89	96	0.41	0.63	1.02	0.75	0.58	0.40	3.39	3.80
Buffalo	100	91	89	66	0.54	0.68	0.99	0.70	0.46	0.33	3.16	3.70
Saranac AR (certified)	99	86	83	79	0.49	0.61	0.88	0.63	0.41	0.40	2.92	3.41
Experimental Varieties												
CW 24027	99	94	95	96	0.61	0.85	1.19	0.90	0.64	0.48	4.06	4.67*
TS 4027	99	88	83	83	0.64	0.68	1.14	0.83	0.55	0.46	3.66	4.30*
Mean	98.5	90.8	88.8	86.4	0.53	0.75	1.11	0.78	0.56	0.42	3.62	4.14
CV,%	1.1	5.7	8.7	9.4	20.82	17.42	19.62	11.16	13.69	11.85	13.10	11.70
LSD,0.05	1.5	7.4	11.0	11.7	0.16	0.19	0.31	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.68	0.69

* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 10. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor and stand persistence of alfalfa varieties sown April 17, 2009 at Princeton, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ May 12, 2009	Percent Stand		Yield (tons/acre)			
		2009		2009			
		May 12	Oct 28	Jul 14	Aug 22	Sep 28	Total
Commercial Varieties—Available for Farm Use							
Ameristand 403T	3.3	98	94	0.84	0.85	0.40	2.09*
WL 363HQ	3.5	96	96	0.69	0.77	0.39	1.84*
Adrenalin	2.8	98	91	0.63	0.75	0.35	1.74*
LS605	2.8	99	96	0.59	0.75	0.37	1.72*
Ameristand 407TQ	4.3	100	97	0.62	0.66	0.36	1.65*
45M322	3.3	95	97	0.54	0.70	0.38	1.63*
Buffalo	3.3	100	91	0.58	0.67	0.36	1.61*
Saranac AR (certified)	3.3	99	91	0.56	0.66	0.38	1.60*
Ameristand 403TPlus	3.5	100	95	0.56	0.73	0.28	1.57
Archer III	3.0	98	97	0.52	0.64	0.37	1.53
Rebound 5.0	2.8	95	96	0.55	0.59	0.33	1.48
KingFisher	1.3	94	93	0.53	0.62	0.30	1.44
Experimental Varieties							
BYEXP723	3.8	98	98	0.78	0.88	0.50	2.16*
GA505	2.8	99	95	0.60	0.75	0.37	1.72*
TS 4010/A4535	3.5	100	98	0.58	0.69	0.40	1.68*
GA-APGC	4.0	98	91	0.67	0.66	0.30	1.63*
CW 055023/PGI 557	3.8	100	97	0.49	0.64	0.31	1.43
GA-MPX	1.8	96	92	0.50	0.66	0.27	1.42
Mean	3.1	97.8	94.6	0.60	0.70	0.36	1.66
CV,%	37.6	4.3	4.8	36.50	21.04	25.69	24.87
LSD,0.05	1.7	5.9	6.5	0.30	0.21	0.13	0.59
¹ Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth. * Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.							



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