

# 2011 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 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 current maturity and yield data on timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky. Tables 10 and 11 show summaries of all timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties tested in Kentucky for the last 10-plus years. The UK Forage Extension web site at [www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage) contains forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states and a large number of other forage publications.

**Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky in 2009, 2010 and 2011.**

	2009				2010				2011 <sup>2</sup>			
	Temp.		Rainfall		Temp.		Rainfall		Temp.		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP <sup>1</sup>	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	28	-3	2.45	-0.41	29	-2	2.40	-0.46	29	-2	2.10	-0.76
FEB	38	+3	2.86	-0.35	29	-6	1.38	-1.83	39	+4	6.34	+3.13
MAR	48	+4	2.19	-2.21	47	+3	1.05	-3.35	47	+3	4.76	+0.36
APR	55	0	4.48	+0.60	59	+4	2.74	-1.14	58	+3	12.36	+8.48
MAY	64	0	5.05	+0.58	67	+3	7.84	+3.37	64	0	6.72	+2.25
JUN	74	+2	5.41	-1.75	76	+4	4.61	+0.95	74	+2	2.61	-1.05
JUL	71	-5	5.89	+0.89	78	+2	5.49	+0.49	80	+4	6.29	1.29
AUG	73	-2	5.38	+1.45	78	+3	1.54	-2.39	75	0	2.89	-1.04
SEP	68	0	5.37	+2.17	71	+3	1.14	-2.06	66	-2	5.52	+2.32
OCT	54	-3	4.83	+2.26	59	+2	1.22	-1.35	55	-2	4.10	+1.53
NOV	49	+4	0.94	-2.45	47	+2	4.58	+1.19				
DEC	36	0	3.86	-0.12	28	-8	2.15	-1.93				
Total			48.71	+4.16			36.14	-8.41			53.69	+16.51

<sup>1</sup> DEP is departure from the long-term average.

<sup>2</sup> 2011 data is for the ten months through October

## 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 five studies are reported. Timothy varieties were sown at Lexington in 2008 and 2009, and Kentucky bluegrass varieties were sown at Lexington in 2008, 2009 and 2010 as part of the University of Kentucky Forage Variety Testing Program. The soil at Lexington (Maury) is a well-drained silt loam and is well suited for timothy and bluegrass production. Seedlings were made at the rate of 6 lb/A for timothy and 15 lb/A for Kentucky bluegrass into a prepared seedbed with a disk drill. 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. Nitrogen was applied 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 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, 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 7. Yields are given by harvest date for 2011 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 8 and 9 summarize information about distributors and yield performance for Kentucky bluegrass and timothy varieties currently 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. In Table 8 and 9, an open block indicates that the variety was not in that particular test (labeled at the top of the column); an (x) in the block means that the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top-yielding variety. A single asterisk (\*) means that the variety was not significantly different from the highest yielding variety, based on the 0.05 LSD. It is best to choose a variety that has performed well over several years and locations.

Tables 10 and 11 are summaries of yield data of commercial varieties for Kentucky bluegrass (1996-2011) and timothy (2000-2011) 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 better than average and varieties with percentages less than 100 yielded lower than average. Direct, statistical comparisons of varieties cannot

Code	Description	Remarks
<b>Leaf development</b>		
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	
<b>Sheath elongation</b>		
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	
<b>Tillering (alternative to sheath elongation)</b>		
21	Main shoot only	Applicable to primary growth of seedlings or 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	
<b>Stem elongation</b>		
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	
<b>Booting</b>		
45	Boot swollen	
<b>Inflorescence emergence</b>		
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	
<b>Anthesis</b>		
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.
<b>Seed ripening</b>		
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.

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

be made using the summary Tables 10 and 11, 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 footnotes in Tables 10 and 11 to determine which yearly report to refer to.

## 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 web site, [www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage).

- *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)

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Table 3. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 11, 2008 at Lexington, Kentucky.																					
Variety	Seedling Vigor <sup>1</sup> Oct 21, 2008	Maturity <sup>2</sup>					Percent Stand					Yield (tons/acre)									
		2009 Apr 27	2010 Apr 29	2010 May 5	2011 May 5	2011 Jun 21	2008 Oct 21	2009 Apr 10	2009 Oct 30	2010 Apr 13	2010 Oct 15	2011 Mar 29	2011 Oct 18	2009 Total	2010 Total	2011 May 5	2011 Jun 21	2011 Aug 12	2011 Oct 18	2011 Total	3-year Total
<b>Commercial Varieties- Available for Farm Use</b>																					
RAD-1039	3.3	31.0	56.0	57.0	29.0	80	76	93	95	98	98	99	1.50	2.10	0.60	0.74	0.43	0.64	2.41	6.01*	
Ginger	2.3	31.0	57.5	59.0	29.0	59	71	85	88	94	98	98	1.11	2.19	0.86	0.76	0.40	0.49	2.50	5.80*	
Common	3.0	29.5	29.0	29.0	60.0	75	93	99	99	99	99	99	0.94	1.26	0.02	0.58	0.18	0.46	1.25	3.44	
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>																					
RAD-C101110	5.0	58.0	55.5	57.5	29.0	96	98	100	100	100	100	100	1.56	1.98	0.87	0.80	0.33	0.37	2.37	5.90*	
Mean	3.4	37.4	49.5	50.6	36.8	77.5	84.6	94.1	95.3	97.6	98.7	98.8	1.28	1.88	0.59	0.72	0.34	0.49	2.13	5.29	
CV%	20.4	1.3	3.6	2.7	0.0	12.3	11.1	5.8	5.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	15.98	16.42	17.67	23.52	24.54	21.03	16.46	12.45	
LSD0.05	1.1	0.8	2.9	2.1	0.0	15.2	15.1	8.7	8.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	0.33	0.49	0.17	0.27	0.13	0.16	0.56	1.05	

<sup>1</sup> Vigor score based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 11, 2009 at Lexington, Kentucky.**

Variety	Seedling Vigor <sup>1</sup> Nov 16, 2009	Maturity <sup>2</sup>			Percent Stand						Yield (tons/acre)					
		2010 May 7	2011		2009 Nov 16	2010		2011		2010 Total	2011					2-year Total
			May 5	Jun 20		Apr 13	Oct 18	Mar 29	Oct 18		May 5	Jun 21	Aug 12	Oct 18	Total	
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>																
Ginger	3.0	57.0	60.0	29.0	93	96	99	100	100	1.78	1.12	1.31	0.34	0.63	3.40	5.17*
Barderby	4.0	58.0	57.5	29.0	96	97	100	100	100	1.59	1.15	1.14	0.33	0.54	3.16	4.75*
BigBlue	1.0	29.0	59.5	29.0	25	28	60	75	91	0.33	0.87	1.32	0.20	0.71	3.11	3.44
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>																
B-9.0931	4.3	54.5	54.5	29.0	96	99	100	100	100	1.60	0.76	1.12	0.33	0.66	2.87	4.48
B-9.0927	3.8	29.0	29.0	60.0	97	99	99	100	100	1.44	0.35	1.54	0.23	0.77	2.88	4.32
B-9.0928	2.3	29.0	55.5	29.0	56	92	96	99	100	1.15	0.64	0.90	0.24	0.77	2.55	3.70
Mean	3.0	42.8	52.7	34.2	77.1	85.0	92.3	95.6	98.4	1.31	0.82	1.22	0.28	0.68	2.99	4.31
CV,%	24.2	3.5	1.7	0.0	15.6	6.8	5.2	3.1	1.1	13.60	10.19	18.76	24.77	14.30	10.71	9.58
LSD,0.05	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.0	18.1	8.7	7.2	4.5	1.6	0.27	0.13	0.35	0.10	0.15	0.48	0.62

<sup>1</sup> Vigor score based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

<sup>2</sup> 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 5. Dry matter yields and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 6, 2010 at Lexington, Kentucky.**

Variety	Percent Stand		Yield (tons/acre)			
	2011		2011			
	Jul 12	Oct 18	Jul 12	Aug 12	Oct 18	Total
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>						
Kenblue	97	98	0.42	0.34	0.82	1.58*
Ginger	98	87	0.66	0.27	0.49	1.42*
Barderby	95	90	0.50	0.32	0.50	1.32*
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>						
B-9.0967	98	96	0.39	0.20	0.65	1.24*
RAD-KCC4L	85	65	0.26	0.23	0.31	0.81
Mean	94.2	87.0	0.43	0.27	0.56	1.26
CV,%	9.3	21.5	19.25	22.10	26.65	17.05
LSD,0.05	14.1	30.1	0.14	0.10	0.24	0.35

\*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 timothy varieties sown September 11, 2008 at Lexington, Kentucky**

Variety	Seedling Vigor <sup>1</sup> Oct 21, 2008	Maturity <sup>2</sup>				Percent Stand						Yield (tons/acre)						
		2009 May 21	2010 May 24	2011 May 12	2008 Oct 21	2009		2010		2011		2009 Total	2010 Total	2011			3-year Total	
						Apr 10	Oct 30	Apr 13	Oct 15	Mar 29	Oct 27			May 12	Aug 9	Oct 21		Total
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>																		
Clair	1.8	56.5	58.0	55.5	91	97	99	100	100	99	98	4.93	3.43	1.54	0.24	0.25	2.02	10.38*
Climax	4.3	56.0	58.0	53.5	98	100	100	100	99	99	97	4.83	3.45	1.30	0.27	0.25	1.82	10.11*
Joliette	4.0	48.5	51.5	37.5	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	3.93	2.86	0.93	0.41	0.24	1.58	8.37
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>																		
KYEarly	5.0	57.5	58.0	58.0	100	100	99	100	98	98	96	4.97	3.20	1.27	0.29	0.18	1.74	9.91*
APH1001	3.8	46.8	46.8	41.8	99	100	100	99	98	97	95	3.81	3.11	0.79	0.36	0.20	1.34	8.26
Mean	3.8	53.1	54.5	49.3	97.1	99.4	99.5	99.6	98.6	98.4	97.1	4.49	3.21	1.17	0.31	0.22	1.70	9.40
CV,%	14.8	4.2	2.9	7.7	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	3.9	11.78	8.40	17.22	23.88	25.16	13.48	7.04
LSD,0.05	0.9	3.4	2.5	5.8	3.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.5	5.8	0.82	0.42	0.31	0.11	0.12	0.35	1.02

<sup>1</sup> Vigor score based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

<sup>2</sup> 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 7. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 11, 2009 at Lexington, Kentucky.**

Variety	Seedling Vigor <sup>1</sup> Oct 13, 2009	Maturity <sup>2</sup>		Percent Stand					Yield (tons/acre)						
		2010 May 25	2011 May 12	2009 Oct 13	2010		2011		2010 Total	2011					2-year Total
					Apr 13	Oct 18	Mar 29	Oct 27		May 12	Jul 15	Aug 9	Oct 21	Total	
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>															
Derby	3.5	56.5	51.0	95	100	99	99	97	3.96	1.77	0.84	0.12	0.74	3.47	7.44*
Talon	2.8	56.0	50.5	91	98	98	98	97	3.96	1.78	0.78	0.12	0.74	3.41	7.37*
Treasure	4.3	57.0	43.5	98	100	99	99	99	4.09	1.64	0.77	0.17	0.65	3.23	7.33*
Clair	1.0	57.5	52.0	9	93	94	97	96	3.55	1.74	0.85	0.15	0.83	3.57	7.12*
Express	3.6	55.5	42.0	96	99	98	98	97	3.92	1.26	0.85	0.11	0.65	2.87	6.79*
Climax	2.9	58.0	45.3	96	99	96	94	93	3.79	1.48	0.77	0.08	0.66	2.99	6.77*
Barfleo	4.1	51.5	42.0	96	99	99	100	100	3.66	1.45	0.72	0.14	0.58	2.89	6.55*
Joilette	4.0	50.5	40.5	99	100	99	99	96	3.68	1.09	0.76	0.11	0.63	2.59	6.27
Mean	3.3	55.3	45.8	84.9	98.4	97.5	97.8	96.6	3.83	1.53	0.79	0.12	0.68	3.13	6.95
CV,%	21.4	2.1	5.4	5.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.9	10.40	13.62	22.48	28.63	15.96	10.84	9.40
LSD,0.05	1.0	1.7	3.6	6.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	4.1	0.59	0.31	0.26	0.05	0.16	0.50	0.96

<sup>1</sup> Vigor score based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<b>Table 8. Performance of Kentucky bluegrass varieties at Lexington.</b>							
Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009		2010
		09 <sup>2</sup>	10	11	10	11	11
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>							
Barderbly	Barenbrug USA				*	*	*
BigBlue	Rose-AgriSeed				x	*	
Common	Public	x <sup>3</sup>	x	x			
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing	x	*	*	*	*	*
Kenblue	Public						*
Lato	Allied Seed						
RAD-1039	Radix Research	*	*	*			
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>							
B-9.0927	Blue Moon Farms				x	x	
B-9.0928	Blue Moon Farms				x	x	
B-9.0931	Blue Moon Farms				*	x	
B-9.0967	Blue Moon Farms						*
RAD-C101110	Radix Research	*	*	*			
RAD-KCC4L	Radix Research						x

<sup>1</sup> Establishment year  
<sup>2</sup> Harvest year  
<sup>3</sup> x in the block indicates the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top yielding variety in the test. Open boxes indicate the variety was not in the test.  
\* Not significantly different from the highest yielding variety in the test.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009	
		09 <sup>2</sup>	10	11	10	11
<b>Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use</b>						
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA				*	x <sup>3</sup>
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA					
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station	*	*	*	*	*
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station	*	*	*	*	*
Derby	FFR Cooperative				*	*
Express	Seed Research of Oregon				*	x
Joliette	Caudill Seed	x	x	x	*	x
Talon	Seed Research of Oregon				*	*
Treasure	Seed Research of Oregon				*	*
<b>Experimental Varieties</b>						
APH1001	ProSeeds Marketing	x	*	x		
KY Early	Ky Agric. Exp. Station	*	*	*		
<sup>1</sup> Establishment year <sup>2</sup> Harvest year <sup>3</sup> x in the block indicates the variety was in the test but yielded significantly less than the top yielding variety in the test. Open boxes indicate the variety was not in the test. * Not significantly different from the highest yielding variety in the test.						

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	Lexington							Princeton	Mean <sup>3</sup> (#trials)
		96 <sup>1,2</sup>	03	04	06	07	08	09	02	
		3yr <sup>4</sup>	2yr	3yr	4yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	
Adam 1	Radix Research			98						-
Barderby	Barenbrug USA					94		107	114	104(2)
BigBlue	Rose-AgriSeed							77		-
Common	Public				71	66	68			68(3)
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing		89		118	119	114	116		111(5)
Kenblue	Public	90		102	133					110(3)
Lato	Turf Seed Inc.	110				122				116(2)
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			-
Slezanka	DLF International Seeds		111							-
<sup>1</sup> Year trial was established <sup>2</sup> 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 2004 was harvested 2 years, so the final report would be "2006 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report" archived in the KY Forage website at <www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage>. The 96 and 03 Lexington and 02 Princeton results are in the appropriate Tall Fescue Reports. <sup>3</sup> Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials <sup>4</sup> Number of years of data										

**Table 11. Summary of Kentucky Timothy Yield Trials 2000-2011 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).**

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	Lexington							Quicksand		Princeton		Mean <sup>3</sup> (#trials)
		00 <sup>1,2</sup> 2yr <sup>4</sup>	01 3yr	02 4yr	06 3yr	07 3yr	08 3yr	09 2yr	99 2yr	01 2yr	00 3yr	04 2yr	
Alma	Newfield Seeds Co/Caudill Seed Co.										81		-
Auroro	General Feed and Grain	100							98				99(2)
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA							94					-
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA					74							-
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station		109	115	107	95	108	102		108		122	108(8)
Classic	Cebeco International Seeds	100		88					87				92(3)
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station				79	102	105	97					96(4)
Colt	FFR Cooperative	105		101	90				112			99	101(5)
Common	Public		96										-
Derby	FFR Cooperative				112	111		107				124	114(4)
Dolina	DLF-Trifolium	100		91									96(2)
Express	Seed Research of Oregon			97		91		98					95(3)
Hokuei	Snow Brand Seed	103											-
Hokusei	Snow Brand Seed	97							99				98(2)
Joliette	Newfield Seeds Co/Caudill Seed Co.						87	90				90	89(3)
Jonaton	Newfield Seeds Co/Caudill Seed Co.											84	-
Outlaw	Grassland West Company									107			-
Richmond	Pickseed Canada Inc.	100							103				102(2)
Summit	Allied Seed, L.L.C.			114									-
Talon	Seed Research of Oregon				110	112		106					109(3)
Treasure	Seed Research of Oregon				103	115		105					108(3)
Tundra	DLF-Trifolium	95											-
Tuukka	Ampac Seed Company		95	90						92	93		93(4)

<sup>1</sup> Year trial was established.

<sup>2</sup> 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 2000 was harvested 2 years, so the final report would be "2002 Timothy Report" archived in the KY Forage website at <[www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage)>.

<sup>3</sup> Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.

<sup>4</sup> Number of years of data.



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