



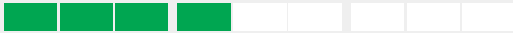
Perennial ryegrass

Late heading & persistent

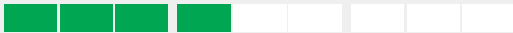
- Late heading
- Diploid (2n)
- Suitable for grazing
- Excellent in mixtures with white clover

Ratings

Persistency



Rust tolerance



Winter hardiness



Spring growth (early)



Ground cover



Late heading

The late heading is appreciated for grazing fields to avoid overwhelming spring production resulting in decreased forage quality. The late heading allows a large spring window where the growth is essentially vegetative (leaves and leaf sheaths).

Diploid

Diploid perennial ryegrasses are more dense than tetraploids, producing dense swards with little room for weed invasion.

Main uses

Late heading varieties are preferred for grazing but surplus growth can be conserved as hay or silage if necessary. For nitrogen economy feeding quality adding white clover to a ryegrass mixtures is recommended.

Relative yield of green/dry matter and protein

Source: Offizielle Sortenversuche Luxemburg 2006

