

■ **HYKOR FESTULOLIUM**

Hykor is a Tall fescue type festulolium with high yield potential, good persistence, and tolerance to high level of subsoil water. Festulolium is a newer species that exhibit hybrid vigor from crossing ryegrass with fescue. Mix the quick establishment and soft leaf characteristics of ryegrass with the heat tolerance, extensive root system and better persistence of fescue and you have **Hykor**. **Hykor** was the top producing grass in the 2002-2004 Irrigated Cool Season Grass Variety Test at the WCR&EC South of North Platte with a three year Dry Matter yield total of 24.15 tons/acre. **Hykor** can be used as a higher yielding substitute for Meadow fescue and more palatable substitute for Tall fescue.

- Exhibits hybrid vigor from ryegrass x tall fescue cross
- Good leaf retention for stockpile winter grazing
- Top rated yield performance
- Good forage quality

Cool Season Grass Variety Test

University of Nebraska - WCERC North Platte, NE

Variety	3 year total - Dry matter tons/Acre
Hykor Festalolium	24.50
Tuscany II Tall Fescue	22.46
Manska Pubescent Wheatgrass	21.43
Peak Smooth Brome	19.45
Calibra Perennial Ryegrass	16.66

■ **BEEFMAKER INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS**

Beefmaker is adapted to productive irrigated or dryland pasture and can fit well in a combination of hay and/or graze use plans.

- Highest IVDMD and protein concentration of tested intermediate and pubescent wheatgrass cultivars.
- Broadly adapted for use in pastures and reseeded rangeland in the Central Great and Northern Great Plains for growing beef cattle.
- Excellent survival in the severe droughts of the early 2000's.
- Stable forage yields in all trials.
- Released in January 2003 by the USDA, ARS, and the Agricultural Research Division IANR-University of Nebraska.

■ **EXTEND ORCHARDGRASS**

Extend Orchardgrass is a high yielding, late maturing orchardgrass that can be used for either haying or grazing. It had very strong performance in the Nebraska yield trials at both Mead, Ne under droughty dryland conditions and at North Platte, Ne with optimal irrigated conditions. **Extend** mixes well with other species adapted to intensive grazing.

- Superior yield
- Perfect for alfalfa mixes
- Late maturity
- Increased stand persistence
- Stem Rust resistance
- Great palatability
- Responds to irrigation



Hay Cutting Schedule

First cutting in Spring should be done before head emergence (Boot Stage). Later cuttings can be made at 4 to 6 week intervals, depending on conditions.

Grazing

Rotational grazing is preferred for best production, persistence and quality. Fields should be grazed heavily and frequently (every 10 to 12 days) during the rapid Spring growth period, but overgrazing should be avoided. Leave a 3 to 4 inch stubble for quickest recovery.