Passerel Plus Annual Ryegrass

Lolium Multriflorum

WHERE TO PLANT: Risk of Winter Injury

TYPE: Cool season annual grass

ADAPTATION: Productive in areas where annual ryegrasses are grown. Tolerates poorly drained soils, but grows best on well drained soils with good water holding capacity.

USES: Use for high quality grazing, hay or silage. Highly productive in late spring. Can be sod-seeded into warm season perennial pastures for winter and spring forage production.

BENEFITS: Produces high quality forage for all classes of livestock. Excellent for growing cattle - can produce average daily gains of 2 lbs. or more. Good late fall growth and excellent spring growth. Highly palatable forage. Passerel Plus is a later maturing variety that provides grazing long after many other varieties mature and diminish. Excellent cold tolerance and rust resistance.

NUTRITION: Crude Protein – 15-22%

Total Digestible Nutrients – 60-70%

Nutritional quality is largely determined by environmental conditions and management practices.

PLANTING: Rate: 20-25 lbs. drilled; 30-35 lbs. per acre broadcast Date: Early September to mid October; October 1 – November 1 in the Deep South.

> Drill seed into a well-prepared firm seedbed or use a no-till drill to overseed it into closely clipped or grazed dormant or semi-dormant warm season perennial pastures. Seed may also be broadcast over a prepared seedbed and pressed in with a culti-packer. Plant 1/4" to 1/2" deep. Planting too deep can result in poor stand emergence. Lime soil to a pH between 6.0 and 7.0 and follow soil test recommendations for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

MANAGEMENT: Ryegrass responds well to high rates of nitrogen fertilizer. Highest yields are obtained with split applications over the growing season totaling 100-150 lbs nitrogen per acre. Begin grazing when forage growth reaches 6-8 inches in height and roots are fully anchored in the ground. Do not graze below a height of 3" in the fall and winter. Allow re-growth to reach a height of 6 to 10 inches before grazing again. Use light rotational grazing in the fall and winter with heavier rotational or continuous grazing in the spring and early summer. For hay or silage, harvest at the boot stage of maturity for highest quality.







