

Preval Meadow Fescue

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FEATURES

- Good forage yield with improved disease resistance
- Extremely winterhardy
- Well fit to rotational grazing
- Suitable for hay and grazing
- Long, wide leaves

Meadow fescue is a grass that was introduced to the United States and Canada in the early 1800's. Meadow fescue works well in managed intensive grazing situations and is a good choice for hay production where "winter kill" is an issue. Meadow fescue performs well under drier conditions for making hay or silage. Although meadow fescues do contain endophytes, they are at very low levels, and show no signs of having detrimental effects on livestock. Plant at a rate of two to three pounds per acre with alfalfa.

MEADOW FESCUE FEATURES

Plant type: Perennial Grass
Planting dates: March–May or Aug–Sept
Soil pH: 6.6–7.2
Soil adaption: Well drained, high fertility
Planting depth: 1/8"–1/4"
Approximate seeds/lb: 220,000
Seeding rate: 18–20 lbs/A ; 3–5 lbs/A mix
Days to germination: 7
Main usage: Pasture, hay, silage
Height at maturity: 15"–36"
Length of stand: 3–7 years
Reproduces by: Seed
Pounds per bushel: 22

Preval will produce long, wide leaves making it an excellent choice for haying or pasture.

APPLICATIONS:

Preval can be used in forage blends to improve summer productivity for grazing or hay production. Like most meadow fescue, Preval has an early spring growth, with a regrowth consisting mainly of leafy shoots. It is suitable for both cutting and grazing.

Varieties of meadow fescue tested by the University of Wisconsin have been consistently higher in neutral detergent fiber digestibility than certain tall fescue and orchardgrass varieties.

Although meadow fescues do contain endophytes they show no signs of having detrimental effects on livestock. Meadow fescue endophyte produces only the protective alkaloids that contribute to heat and drought tolerance, while tall fescue endophytes produce both protective and harmful alkaloids.