## **Bariane and Barolex**



#### **Establishment and Management**

In order to maximize the benefits of these soft-leafed fescues, they should be managed well. The recommended seeding rate is <u>30 pounds per acre</u> in a well-prepared seedbed. Brillion seeders or broadcasting the seed followed by a cultipacker works best. If a regular drill is used, we suggest planting bi-directional. This means crossing the field twice, at an angle.

Soft-leafed tall fescues are very well suited for intensive grazing, as well as cutting for hay or grass-silage. When planted for grazing, planting together with white clover is recommended (2-3 pounds per acre). White clover produces nitrogen, increases dm-production and increases forage quality.

With compliments,

## BARENBRUG

Barenbrug USA Tangent, OR 800.547.4101 phone 541.926.9435 fax info@barusa.com www.barusa.com



### Soft-leafed tall fescues





- Late maturing Softer leaves
- More palatable
- Better rust
- resistance
- Winter-hardy



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#### Soft-leafed tall fescues

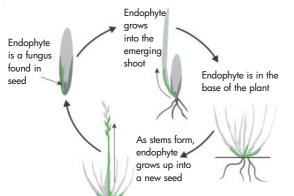
Tall fescue is a widely adapted cool season grass. In the transition zone, tall fescue is used extensively due to its superior summer production. Now there is a new generation of tall fescue available. They are soft-leafed tall fescues. The picture below clearly shows the difference between a soft-leafed tall fescue and Kentucky-31. The Kentucky-31 leaves are wide, open, rough and upright. The Barolex is fine-leafed, soft and very dense. This picture was taken 5 months after planting side by side.



The clear difference between a soft-leafed tall fescue (Barolex, left) compared to Kentucky-31 (right).

#### Tall fescue and endophytes

Barenbrug forage tall fescues are guaranteed endophyte free. Endophytes are fungi that are seed born and can affect animal health. Once planted, fescue plants cannot become infected by this fungus as its lifecycle is entirely inside plants (see illustration). Be careful not to introduce endophyte-infected seeds and plants by overseeding, or allowing neighboring fescue plants to shatter seed.



#### Improved rust resistance

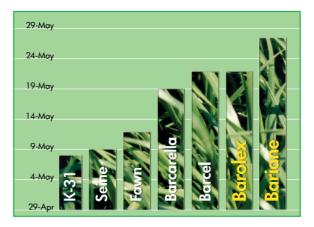
Rust is another fungus that can attack fescue and other species. Rust is completely harmless to livestock, yet it affects palatability of the plants. Through plant breeding, the newer soft-leafed tall fescues are more rust resistant. The picture shows clearly the difference between Barolex (right) and Fawn tall fescue (left). Besides palatability, rust also affects dry matter production.



#### The differences **Barolex & Bariane** Kentucky-31 Soft-leafed tall fescue Tall fescue dense open stand fine leaves wide leaves soft leaves rough leaves prostrate type erect type early maturing Iate maturing endophyte free endophyte infected high quality Iower quality persistent invasive not palatable palatable rust resistant susceptible to rust

#### Later heading date

Varieties with later heading dates are much easier to manage. They will produce less and later seed heads in the spring, allowing for a longer grazing / harvest window. Later maturing varieties also show less re-heading in the season. Barcel and Barolex are considered late maturing varieties, while Bariane is the latest maturing tall fescue available on the market today. Bariane produces seed heads more than 10 days later than most other varieties.



#### **Palatability**

Palatability is hard to measure, but we do know a few things. In a sheep grazing trial conducted in France, Bariane and Barolex were the only two varieties the animals preferred. Sheep would eat the Bariane and Barolex into the ground and waited for hours before starting to graze 'rough-leafed' varieties like Kentucky-31.

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	20-Mar	17-Apr	15-May	16-Jun	14-Jul	18-Aug	27-Sep	Total
Barolex	807	2,446	2,825	2,316	1,603	1,234	901	12,132 lbs dm/acre
Barcarella	605	2,424	2,696	2,413	1,528	1,275	959	11,900 lbs dm/acre
Fuego	777	2,245	2,572	2,715	1,692	1,168	816	11,985 lbs dm/acre
AU Triumph	934	2,496	2,253	2,274	1,814	1,430	711	11,912 lbs dm/acre
Seine	714	2,729	2,260	1,810	1,789	1,438	888	11,628 lbs dm/acre

Tillamook 2001, Oregon State University Extension Service