TALL FESCUE AND WILDRYE

Tall fescue, a perennial grass with short rhizomes, is primarily grown in the northern part of the state. It does well on poorly drained soils, making it popular in lowland areas. Tall fescue should be established from September to October at a seeding rate of 15–20 pounds per acre. During the establishment year, avoid grazing below 4 inches to minimize stand failure. Tall fescue tolerates soil pH of 5.8–7.5 and responds well to nitrogen. Tall fescue requires 60–70 pounds per acre per year of P_2O_5 and K_2O. Endophyte toxicity can be a problem, but grazing management, the inclusion of clovers, and the use of novel-endophyte and endophyte-free varieties can be used to mitigate the harmful effects of the toxin.

Table 8. Dry matter yields of tall fescue and wildrye varieties and ecotypes in Starkville, 2016.[1]

Variety/Ecotype	3/24/16	5/3/16	6/13/16	Total
	lb/A	*lb/A*	*lb/A*	*lb/A*
Tall Fescue				
Cajun II	2362	3539	2206	8107
DLFPS-FTF 54 Happe	1801	2477	1745	6022
DLFPS-FTF 82	1865	2625	1843	6333
DLFPS-FTF 93	1004	1729	1860	4592
DLFPS-FTF 96	1714	1907	1913	5533
DLFPS-FTF73	1046	2193	1951	5189
Dominate	1646	2458	1779	5883
K31	1274	2280	1944	5498
Marin 2 Protek	890	2100	1636	4626
MSU Exp RL	1902	2682	1724	6308
Texoma MaxQ	1457	2185	1705	5346
Tower Protek	688	5590	1774	8051
Mean[2]	1471	2647	1840	5958
$LSD_{0.05}$[2]	NS	1348	NS	2176
CV %[2]	46	35	16	25
Wildrye				
Canada	282	925	893	2100
River Bank	975	1706	1405	4086
Southeastern	930	1460	1058	3447
Virginia	447	2410	933	3790
Mean[3]	659	1625	1072	3356
$LSD_{0.05}$[3]	NS	868	350	NS
CV%[3]	56	33	20	34
Overall Mean[4]	1268	2391	1648	5307
Overall $LSD_{0.05}$[4]	NS	1207	404	2011
Overall CV%[4]	41	35	17	26

[1]Planted: October 1, 2015 Soil: Marietta fine sandy loam
Fertilized: 100 lb/A of 13-13-13 at planting and 50 lb/A of N using urea ammonium sulfate after harvest
Herbicide: GrazonNext (aminopyralid + 2,4-D) at 1 pt/A
[2]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers tall fescue values only. NS: Not Significant.
[3]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye values only.
[4]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye and tall fescue values.

Table 9. Dry matter yields of tall fescue and wildrye varieties and ecotypes in Newton, 2016.[1]

Variety/Ecotypes	3/16/16	4/10/16	5/24/16	Total
	lb/A	*lb/A*	*lb/A*	*lb/A*
Tall Fescue				
Cajun II	1646	600	1492	4251
DLFPS-FTF 54 Happe	1135	560	1806	4052
DLFPS-FTF 82	1028	592	1605	3300
DLFPS-FTF 93	1520	794	2715	5214
DLFPS-FTF 96	1710	790	1815	4128
DLFPS-FTF73	1218	588	1758	3564
Dominate	2180	579	1392	3011
K31	937	442	2116	4195
Marin 2 Protek	1787	829	1902	4518
MSU Exp RL	1285	804	1600	3087
Texoma MaxQ	923	564	1702	3081
Tower Protek	1420	659	2298	4387
Mean[2]	1399	650	1850	3899
$LSD_{0.05}$[2]	634	NS	513	1241
CV %[2]	31	32	19	22
Wildrye				
Canada	177	188	1155	1519
River Bank	282	187	2146	2615
Southeastern	607	320	1838	2471
Virginia	328	305	2340	3267
Mean[3]	348	250	1870	2468
$LSD_{0.05}$[3]	240	NS	581	625
CV%[3]	43	45	19	15
Overall Mean[4]	1136	550	1855	3541
Overall $LSD_{0.05}$[4]	555	270	496	1101
Overall CV%[4]	34	34	18	21

[1]Planted: October 7, 2015 Soil: Prentiss Sandy Loam
Fertilized: 100 lb/A of 13-13-13 at planting and 50 lb/A of N using urea ammonium sulfate after harvest
Herbicide: GrazonNext (aminopyralid + 2,4-D) at 1 pt/A
[2]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers tall fescue values only. NS: Not Significant.
[3]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye values only.
[4]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye and tall fescue values.

Table 10. Dry matter yields of tall fescue and wildrye varieties and ecotypes in Holly Springs, 2016.[1]

Variety/Ecotype	5/10/16	6/21/16	Total
	lb/A	*lb/A*	*lb/A*
Tall Fescue			
Cajun II	2254	2327	4581
DLFPS-FTF 54 Happe	2093	1986	4079
DLFPS-FTF 82	2321	2329	4650
DLFPS-FTF 93	2670	1984	4654
DLFPS-FTF 96	2810	2876	5686
DLFPS-FTF73	1888	2017	3905
Dominate	2910	2409	5319
K31	2094	2099	4193
Marin 2 Protek	2366	2263	4630
MSU Exp RL	1975	1451	3426
Texoma MaxQ	2521	2114	4635
Tower Protek	2623	2442	5065
Mean[2]	2377	2191	4569
$LSD_{0.05}$[2]	NS	NS	NS
CV %[2]	24	34	25
Wildrye			
Canada	1313	1696	3010
River Bank	1130	1180	2310
Southeastern	1850	1879	3728
Virginia	2117	1506	3623
Mean[3]	1603	1565	3168
$LSD_{0.05}$[3]	741	NS	NS
CV%[3]	29	26	25
Overall Mean[4]	2183	2035	4179
Overall $LSD_{0.05}$[4]	777	NS	1540
Overall CV%[4]	24	32	25

[1]Planted: October 2, 2015 Soil: Grenada Silt Loam
Fertilized: 100 lb/A of 13-13-13 at planting and 50 lb/A of N using urea ammonium sulfate after harvest
Herbicide: GrazonNext (aminopyralid + 2,4-D) at 1 pt/A
[2]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers tall fescue values only. NS: Not Significant.
[3]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye values only.
[4]Mean, $LSD_{0.05}$, CV%: Considers wildrye and tall fescue values.

Table 11. Total 2016 dry matter yields of tall fescue and wildrye from Starkville, Holly Springs, and Newton pooled from across varieties and ecotypes.

Species	Newton	Starkville	Holly Springs
	lb/A	*lb/A*	*lb/A*
Tall Fescue	3898	5920	4568
Wildrye	2467	3355	3167
Mean	3182	4637	3867
$LSD_{0.05}$	552	940	649
CV%	27	31	26

Table 12. Stand ratings of tall fescue and wildrye varieties and ecotypes in Holly Springs, Starkville, and Newton, 2016.[1]

Variety/Ecotype	Holly Springs	Starkville	Newton
Tall Fescue			
Cajun II	4	2	5
DLFPS-FTF 54 Happe	4	3	5
DLFPS-FTF 82	3	3	5
DLFPS-FTF 93	1	4	5
DLFPS-FTF 96	3	3	5
DLFPS-FTF73	2	2	5
Dominate	2	1	5
K31	3	4	5
Marin 2 Protek	2	3	5
MSU Exp RL	5	4	5
Texoma MaxQ	4	5	5
Tower Protek	2	3	5
Wildrye			
Canada	1	1	1
River Bank	1	1	1
Southeastern	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1

[1]Stands evaluated between December 15 and December 20, 2016.
Ground cover/plant survival rating: 1 = 0–20%, 2 = 21–40%, 3 = 41–60%, 4 = 61–80%, and 5 = 81–100%