

# SOFT LEAF TALL FESCUE

Better Genetics.  
Better Productivity.  
Better Profitability.



## PALATINE

## HIGH QUALITY SOFT LEAF TALL FESCUE

Palatine is a dense, soft, fine-leaved tall fescue with excellent forage quality. Palatine is free of toxic endophytes that cause animal health issues often associated with KY-31. The lack of toxic alkaloids, forage quality, and finer leaf makes it an ideal choice for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. Palatine's forage quality also makes it an excellent choice for grass-based dairy operations.

### GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Palatine is best-suited to high fertility and heavy soils, but can withstand acid, alkaline as well as poorly-drained soils. Best growth is achieved during spring and fall seasons, with moderate growth during the summer season. Most endophyte free and novel endophyte varieties should not be over-grazed or harvested (closer than 5 inches) during the summer.

First harvest of hay should be cut in the late boot stage for high quality. Subsequent harvests can be made as growth permits. Palatine can also be fall stockpiled for late feed.

Palatine is highly-palatable, unlike KY-31, so avoid over grazing. Graze at approximately 10-12 inches and remove animals when at 4-5 inches. As with any forage, management practices dictate the final yield and quality of the forage. With proper management practices, Palatine should provide high-yielding, high-quality forage that will result in improved producer profitability.

### ESTABLISHMENT

Plant at a rate of 20-250lbs./ac. Proper seed bed preparation is essential. A soil sample will identify necessary inputs to achieve proper pH, P, K and other macronutrient levels (extension service or agronomy supplier can advise). No-till seeding is generally very effective. Use of a non-selective herbicide will reduce weed competition; spray per label recommendation when crop is mature enough. Avoid planting too deep. Irrigation to supplement seasonal moisture, if available, will insure best establishment and fill-in. Plants should be firmly established before grazing is allowed. Particularly in the first year, overgrazing can seriously reduce stand longevity.

### MANAGEMENT

Proper management begins with correct fertilization. Soil sampling is a great tool to get baseline soil fertility inventory, especially on pH, organic matter, phosphorus, potassium and other macro and micro elements to best determine application rates based on soil maintenance and nutrient removal. Correct nitrogen application rates should consider organic matter, yield goals, stocking rate, etc. Your local agronomy input supplier or extension service can provide valuable regional information. Apply timely broadleaf herbicide if needed. Be careful not to overgraze, especially during dry periods.