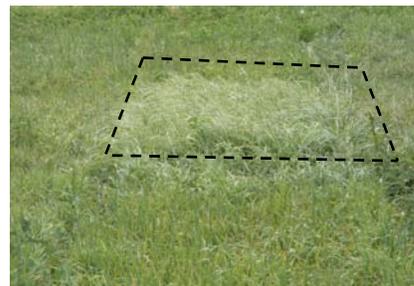


MacBeth

MEADOW BROME

- ✓ Very Winter Hardy
- ✓ Shorter Rhizomes (doesn't become sodbound)
- ✓ Rapid Recovery & Regrowth
- ✓ Good Summer Growth
- ✓ High Yielding



MacBeth at the University of Wisconsin

Characteristics:

MacBeth Meadow Brome is a long-lived, rapid developing, leafy short rhizomes. The presence of awns, hairy leaves and stems, distinguish meadow brome from smooth brome.

Applications:

MacBeth is used for pasture, hay and haylage. It is highly palatable to all classes of livestock and wildlife. MacBeth is one of the best forage grasses for use in the Northern states under intensive rotational grazing systems. MacBeth is excellent used as a companion for alfalfa. It is also used for wildlife food plots.

Adaptation

MacBeth is one of the earliest species to initiate growth in the spring and makes tremendous growth during cool conditions. Due to deep roots and tiller base, it is capable of strong summer growth and regrowth following grazing or haying. It makes rapid recovery following mowing or grazing even during the hot periods of the year. MacBeth is very winter hardy and produces well in areas with spring frost.

University of Wisconsin @ Arlington 3 year data DM Tons/acre

Average TF Yield (3 varieties)	22.11
MacBeth Meadow Brome	20.88
Average Orchardgrass* (3 varieties)	20.88
Average Timothy (5 varieties)	<u>14.86</u>
LSD	1.95
(*2 of the 5 Orchardgrass varieties winterkilled)	



MacBeth has soft leaves that are very disease resistant.

Seeding Rates:

A clean, firm, weed-free seedbed is recommended. Meadow brome does not flow uniformly through a drill unless it is diluted with rice hulls or other diluents. A seeding rate of 10 pounds per acre is recommended, if broadcasting, seed at 20 pounds per acre. Seeding depth should be ¼". Meadow brome is compatible with legumes and other grass species. Plant 3 to 4 pounds per acre with alfalfa.

General Management Tips:

Meadow brome establishes roots very slowly and plants may be severely damaged by grazing too soon. The plants may be severely damaged or pulled out by overgrazing especially in the seedling year due to poorly rooted seedlings. Harvesting for hay during the establishment year will be most beneficial to eliminate grazing damage. Do not graze in the spring until forage is 8 to 12 inches high and remove animals from pasture when 3 to 4 inch stubble height remains. A 3 to 4 week rest period between grazing is recommended. This plant responds well to rotational grazing systems. To maintain long-lived stands, the grass should be allowed to periodically mature and produce seed for continuation of the stand. Apply fertilizer based on soil tests.

Technical data herein is solely a compilation of observations from various geographical areas, conditions, and laboratory tests. Growing results, including varietal characteristics and performance, vary depending on region, climate, soil, seed enhancements, environmental conditions, local management practices and other factors. CISCO Seeds DOES NOT GUARANTEE growing success. Any technical advice by CISCO Seeds concerning the use of its seeds is given without charge. Therefore, CISCO Seeds disclaims any warranty and disclaims all liability for such advice.