

FORAGE FIRST[®] Kentaur Tetraploid Perennial Ryegrass

- Excellent resistance to leaf spot & crown rust
- High sugar content
- Excellent forage quality & consistency
- Early spring growth with high dry matter yield
- Good recovery after cutting
- Cold & heat tolerant

Kentaur is a medium-late maturing tetraploid perennial ryegrass, delivering high dry matter yield when used for silage, hay, or pasture. Kentaur provides excellent forage quality and consistency. Being a tetraploid, Kentaur grows tall and tillers well, giving it the ability to recover after cutting. Kentaur's higher sugar content supports ensiling, increasing its overall flexibility and making this variety a top choice for the livestock and/or forage producer.

Healthy Throughout the Season - Cold & Heat Tolerant

With its resistance to leaf spot (spring) and rust (summer and fall), Kentaur stays healthy through the growing season. Kentaur has shown excellent winter hardiness and tolerance to cooler temperatures after spring green up. Kentaur's performance (and persistence) tops University of Kentucky trials, proving how well adapted this variety is to heat and humidity.

High Dry Matter & Quality

Kentaur is suited for both mechanical harvest (silage & dry hay) or grazing, making this variety a top choice when high yields and exceptional quality are expected.

Elite Variety symbols represent varieties in the Forage First® portfolio which demonstrate the highest industry standards in quality

FORAGE FIRST® FACTOR: Perennial ryegrass is best suited for milder climates, where drought and elevated temperatures aren't as common. Although improved varieties offer increased disease resistance, crown rust can easily overtake a population (even with varietals that offer some protection). Perennial ryegrass includes both diploid and tetraploid varieties. Tetraploid varieties are usually taller, with wider leaves and longer tillers – offering greater production consistently. Tetraploids are commonly less dense, which makes them a good option when mixed with legumes. They also tend to be more effective in grazing environments, however they typically don't persist as long as diploid options. While diploids often have deeper crowns, which make them more tolerant to stress and traffic, they also provide better sod coverage, which is valuable for quick establishment in multiple soil environments.

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)	SEED INFORMATION	
MONOCULTURE 30 - 40	SEEDS/LB	227,000
MIX COMPONENT 6 - 10	DEPTH (IN)	1/4 - 1/2
	EMERGENCE (DAYS)	5 - 14
CHARACTERISTICS		
ESTABLISHMENT FAST	PALATABILITY	HIGH
PERSISTENCE HIGH	YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE MED	GRAZING TOLERANCE	HIGH
WINTER HARDINESS MED-HIGH		
PLANTING TIMES	ADAPTATION	
SPRING PLANTINGFEB - MAYFALL PLANTINGAUG - SEPLIFE CYCLEPERENNIAL	These grasses have a wide range of adaptability to soils, but thrive best on fertile soils with a pH between 5.5 to 6.5. They produce well in regions having mild climates. They do not withstand hot, dry weather or severe winters. They will stand fairly wet soils with reasonably good surface drainage. Perennial ryegrass is distributed throughout the entire United States.	

ESTABLISHMENT

Seed should be planted in a well prepared seedbed. In general, the perennial ryegrass component of a mix should be 20% or less since it is very competitive, due to rapid germination and good seedling vigor.

ROTATIONAL GRAZING

BEGIN (IN)	8 - 12	AVERAGE DAYS REST	15 - 30
STOP (IN)	2 - 4		
HARVEST MANAGEMENT	-		

Cut boot to mid-bloom. Ryegrass is generally cut for hay when seed heads start to emerge. Pastures should be rotationally grazed when spring growth is 3 to 4 inches high. Allowing 7 to 10 inches of regrowth between grazings benefit yields and persistence. On new seedings, harvest or grazing should be delayed until plants are 10 to 12 inches tall. Ryegrass responds well to good management,

such as intensive rotational grazing and fertilizer applications.







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