Origin: Oregon tall fescue seed delivers improved yield and palatability for your prized grazing animals.

It's all in the seed! All of the advanced research, quality production practices, careful cleaning, purity and germination testing, plus timely delivery are part of each and every one.

Tall fescue is the most widely used grass for cultivated pastures. Once established, it is the most durable of forage grasses. Tall fescue has a long growing season and establishes a dense sod which resists erosion and trampling by grazing animals. Once established, roots reach a depth of three to six feet, drawing moisture even during long, dry spells. Tall fescue persists perennially over a long period, and thrives in a variety of soil types and conditions. Tall fescue pastures give a good return for a minimal management investment.

Oregon grown tall fescue is produced by full-time growers in the grass seed capital of the world — where ideal growing conditions contribute to the inherent quality of our product.

Today's new tall fescues have considerable improvements over older types. They mix well with other species and legumes in the same pasture. Using legumes will help increase weaning weights of calves and improve conception rate in cows. Legumes also reduce the need for additional nitrogen in a tall fescue pasture.

Every bag or container of tall fescue seed bears an analysis tag which states the seed's origin. Insisting on **Origin: Oregon** assures you that the value added is included in every seed.



Oregon Tall Fescue Commission

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"When you say



you've said a mouthful."



Tall Festure



PERFECT FOR YOUR PASTURE

ORIGIN: Cattle crave it! Llamas love it! Sheep shear it! Horses gotta have it! OREGON Advantages of tall for

Tall Fescue

Festuca *arundinacea* Schreb.

An ideal pasturegrass:

- Widely adapted to various soil types
- Shade and drought tolerant
- A bunch-type which establishes a deeprooted, dense pasture
- Grows well with legumes
- Resists trampling

Advantages of tall fescue

- Easy to establish, low maintenance pasture
- Grows well over a long period of the year
- Stands persist for a long time
- Dense sod resists breakthrough of animal hooves, especially in winter and early spring when pastures are subject to severe damage from animal traffic
- Drought tolerant because of its deep root system
- Tolerant of wet soils, submersion, soil acidity and alkalinity
- Tolerant of poor grazing management
- Resistant to most pests

Adaptation

The normal limit of dependable tall fescue production extends from northern Missouri and southern parts of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia to the Atlantic Coast. The southern limit of major adaptation in the USA extends from eastern Oklahoma and across Arkansas, central Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. High summer temperatures, drought, nematodes and competition from aggressive warm season perennial grasses limit its use on Coastal Plain soils of the Gulf Coast region.

Tall fescue is also grown in the mild climate West Coast region from Northern California to Oregon and Washington. It is also grown in the Intermountain region from Idaho to Colorado.

Soil selection

For best growth, tall fescue requires moist loam or clay soils. Tall fescue tolerates poor drainage. Deep sandy soil should be avoided. Tall fescue is also tolerant of a wide soil pH range, but optimum growth occurs from 5.0 to 8.0 pH.

Seedbed preparation

Although satisfactory tall fescue stands can be obtained with little seedbed preparation, dependable stands require tillage. Soil should be well-tilled to destroy all existing vegetation, leveled and firmed before planting. A cultipack seeder or drill will ensure better, more even seed germination and overall pasture success.

Seeding rate and fertilization

Seed tall fescue at 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Fertilization rates vary by locale. Contact your university extension agent for specifics to your area.

Endophyte tag

Tall fescue varieties are tested for endophyte toxicity by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Seed containing less than 5% is awarded the green *Endophyte Fungus Tested* taq.

Low or no-endophyte seed encourages animal



