

Grass and Clover

Recommended List Varieties for Ireland 2008



THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FOOD
AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA, IASCAIGH & BIA

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Introduction

Perennial ryegrass, Italian ryegrass and White clover account for nearly all of the grass/clover seed sold for forage production in Ireland. Of these, perennial ryegrass is by far the most important. Other species of grass and clover are not commonly used.

Individual varieties differ in performance characteristics depending on maturity group and ploidy. These differences may be further exaggerated by factors such as climate, soil type and system of farming. Increased demands on grassland with regard to early spring grass, mid-season production, extended grazing in the autumn etc., mean that great care needs to be taken in the selection of suitable grass seed mixtures. All grass and clover varieties listed in this booklet have a proven record of performance over a period of years at a number of different locations, and are deemed most suitable for Irish conditions.

Variety Groupings

Perennial Ryegrass: - accounts for approximately 95% of forage grass seed sold in Ireland. Perennial ryegrass is grouped into three maturity classes (**early**, **intermediate** and **late**), on the basis of *heading date* (ear emergence).

Early varieties: - Head in the first half of May. The main role of early perennials is to provide early spring grazing in March and April, and to boost first cut silage yields taken by the third week of May. Early varieties perform best on light free draining soils. Stemmy re-growths in early summer can be a problem where long periods of uninterrupted growth are allowed to occur without grazing or cutting. Varieties from this group are most suited to inclusion in short or medium term leys where long-term persistence is not a priority.

Intermediate varieties: - Head in the second half of May and are ideal for producing high quality silage cuts in late May and mid-July. Although not bulking up as soon as early perennial varieties, overall silage yields are as good. Varieties from this group are suited to a broad range of management systems, and should be included in any seed mixture. Spring growth is not as good as for early perennials, but persistency is better.

Late varieties: - Head in the first half of June, and tend towards a prostrate growth habit. They are characterised by high tiller densities, exhibit good ground cover, and are well suited to long term grazing pastures. Late varieties produce good quality silage cuts in early June and late July, and are leafy in mid summer. Spring growth is slow. Under good grazing management, late perennials are extremely persistent and can survive indefinitely.

Italian ryegrass: - Are best suited to short-term leys of 2-3 years duration. They have the earliest spring growth of all Recommended List varieties, but can be difficult to manage in mid-season because regrowths rapidly become stemmy, particularly during prolonged periods of drought. Italian ryegrass varieties are compatible with intensive silage production and are also useful for early milk and lamb production on the drier soils in the southern part of the country. To maximise early spring growth, sowing in early autumn is essential. Italian ryegrass can also provide useful grazing in the late autumn period. All Italian ryegrass varieties tend to have low sward densities and are susceptible to poaching under adverse conditions.

Hybrid ryegrass: - These varieties represent the product of a cross between Italian and Perennial ryegrass. In appearance they generally reflect one or other parental type. The majority possess some of the out of season growth characteristics of Italian ryegrass combined with some of the sward density characteristics of perennial ryegrass. Compared to Italian ryegrass, hybrids tend to exhibit a greater sward density and are usually more persistent. They also display good winter hardiness and have better mid-summer digestibility than Italian ryegrass, but are poorer than perennial ryegrass.

White clovers: - Are included as a component in most grass seed mixtures for their nutritive value and their nitrogen fixing abilities. They are classified according to leaf size into large and medium leafed types. Large leafed varieties are relatively tolerant to nitrogen usage and compete well with companion grasses for silage production. Medium leafed varieties are more suited to grazing, but can also be used in silage mixes.

Ploidy

In recent times **diploid** varieties have tended to dominate mixtures in Ireland, but **tetraploid** varieties remain an important component of grass seed mixtures. Compared to diploids they have higher water-soluble carbohydrate content, are more palatable to livestock (higher intake), and are more tolerant to drought. However, they tend to have lower tiller densities resulting in more open swards. Dry matter content also tends to be lower compared with diploids. On heavy soils subject to poaching, persistence may also suffer. Seeding rates for tetraploid grasses will need to be higher because of their larger seed size. **In this publication, (T) denotes tetraploid varieties, all other varieties being diploid.**

<p>IMPORTANT NOTICE: - The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF) has taken all due care in evaluating the performance in Ireland of the listed varieties, for yield, heading date, ground cover and other agronomic characters (for a minimum period of 3 years) over a range of locations, soils and environmental conditions. DAFF cannot, however accept responsibility for any loss or inconvenience arising from any future variation in absolute or relative varietal performance.</p>
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Protocol for Recommended List

Varieties are evaluated from a minimum of two separate sowings and four harvest years. Trials are conducted at Backweston Farm, Leixlip, Co. Kildare (Headquarters); Fermoy, Co Cork; Raphoe, Co Donegal; Athenry, Co Galway, and Piltown, Co Kilkenny. All new perennial and Italian ryegrass varieties are assessed against control varieties within their own maturity groups.

Perennial ryegrasses are sown in autumn and assessed over the following two-year period under a 6 cut system with 350 N kg/ha applied per annum. The harvesting regime comprises two silage cuts and four grazing cuts.

Italian ryegrasses are sown in autumn and assessed over the following two-year period under a 6 cut system with 350 N kg/ha applied per annum.

Hybrid ryegrasses are sown in autumn and assessed over the following two-year period under a 6 cut system with 350 N kg/ha applied per annum.

White clover varieties are sown in a mixture with an intermediate perennial ryegrass in autumn, and following an establishment year are assessed over the subsequent two years under an 8 cut system. White clovers are tested under a low nitrogen input regime of 50 N kg/ha per annum applied in the spring.

Heading date is based on the first heading date in spring, determined by examination over a number of years at different sites. Heading date indicates the earliness or lateness of a variety in reaching maturity in spring. Dates listed should be used as a guide only as actual heading date will vary with location, climate and date of last grazing.

Total yield for each variety is given as a percentage of six control varieties (3 diploids and 3 tetraploids). NB. In the tables, the mean relative yield for these control varieties does not always equate to 100, as historically not all control varieties were sown in each year from which data has been abstracted.

Ground Cover Score indicates the degree of ground cover or *sward density* at the end of the second harvest year, and is based on a visual assessment. A low figure indicates a very open sward, which may be prone to poaching or trafficability problems. However, since most varieties are sown as a mixture, the degree that this will influence the longevity of the sward can be minimised by including varieties with high ground cover scores.

Spring growth production figures are given for all ryegrass varieties. These figures are important indicators of early grass production and are expressed as a percentage of the control yields over the same period. Spring growth data is based on the yield of the first cut, which is taken in early April.

Autumn growth figures indicate production differences between varieties in autumn. They are expressed as a percentage of the control yields over the same period. Autumn growth data is based on the combined yield of the last two cuts, which measure growth from mid-August to late October.

Grass quality

Two measures of grass quality are presented: relative Dry Matter Digestibility (DMD), and relative Water Soluble Carbohydrate content (WSC). DMD is an indicator of animal production potential, whilst WSC content is a measure of grass 'sugar content' – an important energy source for animals. Values are presented for spring growth, silage (average of two cuts taken in late May and early July) and 'rest of year' (ROY – average of cuts taken from August to October).

As the presentation of quality data is a new dimension to the Irish Recommended List of grass and clover, quality parameters are not yet available for all varieties. This will be rectified in due course when additional data becomes available.

All the varieties listed have been tested and have performed well under Irish conditions. Growers should give preference to these varieties unless there is strong evidence that some other variety is more suited to their conditions. This Recommended List is reviewed and published annually.

Summary of Recommended List varieties 2008

Perennial ryegrass	
AberCraigs (T)	Late
Aberstar	Intermediate
Anaconda (T)	Early
Cancan	Late
Cashel	Intermediate
Delphin (T)	Late
Denver	Late
Donard	Early
Dunluce (T)	Intermediate
Edda (T)	Intermediate
Gilford	Late
Glencar (T)	Late
Greengold (T)	Intermediate
January	Early
Lismore (T)	Intermediate
Magician (T)	Intermediate
Mezquita	Late
Millennium (T)	Late
Navan (T)	Late
Orion (T)	Late
Portstewart	Late
Premium	Intermediate
Shandon	Intermediate
Soriento	Late
Spelga	Intermediate
Trend (T)	Intermediate
Twymax (T)	Late
Twystar	Late
Tyrella	Late
Tyrone	Late

Italian ryegrass
AberEpic
Fabio (T)
Nabucco (T)

Hybrid ryegrass
AberEve
Redunca
Marmota

White clover
AberHerald
Alice
Aran
Avoca
Chieftain

In all subsequent tables, grass varieties are listed in order of heading date, with those heading earliest at the top of the list and those with the latest heading date at the bottom.

White clover varieties are shown in order of decreasing leaf size.

RECOMMENDED EARLY PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading Date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Autumn growth	Year first listed
January	April 29	101	6.0	124	99	2008
Anaconda (T)	May 11	100	6.0	97	98	1994
Donard	May 14	100	6.3	103	103	1997

Control varieties: Anaconda (T) and Donard.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**16.5 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by **April 11th** (approximately), expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.6 t DM/ha**).

Autumn growth is the yield obtained from mid-August onwards, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**3.4 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
January	93.9	94.9	102.0		99.6	99.1	99.7
Anaconda (T)	99.5	106.9	102.8		100.2	100.6	100.3
Donard	103.1	105.9	104.2		100.0	100.8	101.1

January: A very early maturing variety with good total yield and excellent spring growth.

TEAGASC (Irl)

Anaconda (T): An early maturing tetraploid with good total yield. Combines acceptable spring growth and silage yield with good autumn growth. Ground cover is reasonable for a tetraploid variety.

Advanta (NL)

Donard: A variety with good total yield. Spring and autumn growth is satisfactory. Ground cover is good. Good mildew resistance.

AFBI (N.Irl)

RECOMMENDED INTERMEDIATE DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Autumn growth	Year first listed
Spelga	May 24	100	6.6	99	104	1995
Shandon	May 25	98	7.1	104	98	2005
Cashel	May 26	98	7.1	89	98	2000
AberStar	May 30	100	7.0	90	108	2008
Premium	June 01	97	7.2	100	98	1997

Control varieties please see Appendix 1a.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**14.9 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by **April 11th** (approximately), expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.1 t DM/ha**).

Autumn growth is the yield obtained from mid-August onwards, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**3.2 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Spelga	91.7	86.9	93.6		99.4	98.6	99.3
Shandon							
Cashel	102.7	98.1	104.8		100.0	99.6	100.1
AberStar	109.3	120.7	106.2		101.1	102.0	100.7
Premium	96.4	94.3	95.3		99.4	99.8	99.9

RECOMMENDED INTERMEDIATE DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
(Ireland, 2008)

Spelga: Relatively early maturing variety. Total annual yield is good. Spring growth is moderate, but autumn growth is respectable. Ground cover score is lowest in this group. Mildew resistance is good.

AFBI (N.Irl)

Shandon: Similar annual yields to Cashel, but with significantly better spring growth (best in group). Autumn growth is average. Good ground cover score.

Teagasc (Irl)

Cashel: Respectable total yield figures with high ground cover score. Spring growth is poor.

Teagasc (Irl)

AberStar: A new variety with good annual yield figures. Spring growth is below average, but autumn growth is highest in the group. Good figures for WSC. Ground cover score is acceptable.

IGER (UK)

Premium: Latest maturing variety in this category. Acceptable total yield, spring and autumn growth. Ground cover is also good, best in the group.

Innoseeds (NL)

RECOMMENDED INTERMEDIATE TETRAPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Autumn growth	Year first listed
Trend	May 22	104	6.1	102	104	2007
Magician	May 24	104	6.4	120	104	1999
Edda	May 29	102	6.0	103	101	2003
Lismore	May 29	101	6.7	96	101	2006
Dunluce	May 31	102	5.9	99	108	2007
Greengold	June 02	101	6.3	84	110	1997

Control varieties please see Appendix 1a.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**14.9 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by **April 11th** (approximately), expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.1 t DM/ha**).

Autumn growth is the yield obtained from mid-August onwards, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**3.2 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Trend	110.3	109.7	92.1		100.1	100.0	98.5
Magician	95.7	95.6	97.3		99.8	98.9	100.1
Edda							
Lismore							
Dunluce	93.0	92.0	107.3		100.5	101.1	101.9
Greengold	97.5	97.3	97.4		99.6	100.1	99.9

**RECOMMENDED INTERMEDIATE TETRAPLOID PERENNIAL
RYEGRASS**
(Ireland, 2008)

Trend: Earliest maturing tetraploid variety. A high yielding variety with above average spring and autumn growth. Acceptable ground cover.

NPZ (DE)

Magician: A high yielding variety with good seasonal distribution. Spring growth is best in the group. Ground cover is good.

Teagasc (Irl)

Edda: Good total yield, with acceptable spring and autumn growth. Ground cover score is low.

NPZ (DE)

Lismore: Good total yield and autumn growth. Spring growth is below average. Ground cover score is exceptional.

EuroGrass

(DE)

Dunluce: Good annual yield with excellent late season growth. Ground cover is lowest in group.

AFBI (N. Irl)

Greengold: Latest maturing variety in this group. Good total yield. Very poor spring growth, but late season production is excellent. Good second cut silage yields. Ground cover is good.

Teagasc (Irl)

RECOMMENDED LATE DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Autumn growth	Year first listed
Tyrella	June 01	98	7.0	134	96	2008
Gilford	June 05	94	7.0	87	95	1997
Mezquita	June 07	98	7.9	118	95	2008
Soriento	June 07	98	7.4	96	95	2005
Denver	June 08	98	7.5	103	96	2003
Tyrone	June 08	97	7.1	76	100	1989
Portstewart	June 09	99	6.9	101	98	1994
Cancan	June 14	99	7.5	89	106	2000
Twystar	June 16	98	7.1	93	97	1998

Control varieties please see Appendix 1b.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**14.8 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by **April 11th** (approximately), expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.0 t DM/ha**).

Autumn growth is the yield obtained from mid-August onwards, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**3.3 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Tyrella	108.3	106.8	103.0		101.1	100.3	100.4
Gilford	101.4	105.2	104.0		100.5	100.3	100.9
Mezquita	93.2	97.0	89.7		99.7	98.8	99.0
Soriento							
Denver							
Tyrone	99.0	98.2	105.8		99.9	100.6	100.6
Portstewart	101.7	98.5	98.3		100.1	100.2	99.9
Cancan	94.8	90.2	102.6		99.3	99.7	100.3
Twystar	101.5	104.0	96.6		99.5	100.2	98.9

RECOMMENDED LATE DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
(Ireland, 2008)

- Tyrella:** A new variety, earliest maturing in the group. Spring growth is outstanding. Produces a dense sward. Variety has good figures for WSC.
AFBI (N. Irl)
- Gilford:** Total yield and seasonal distribution are below average for the group. Ground cover score is acceptable. Resistant to mildew.
AFBI (N. Irl)
- Mezquita:** A new variety with average annual yield. Very good spring growth. Ground cover score is excellent, best in the group.
Eurograss (DE)
- Soriento:** Average total yield. Spring and autumn growth are satisfactory. First cut silage yield is good. Has a good score for ground cover.
Eurograss (DE)
- Denver:** Total yield is average. Spring growth is good. Produces dense swards.
Advanta (NL)
- Tyrone:** Oldest variety on the list. Total yield is below average, and spring growth is poor. Above average ground cover.
AFBI (N. Irl)
- Portstewart:** A reliable all round performer that has withstood the test of time. Total yield and spring growth are above average. Ground cover score is respectable.
AFBI (N. Irl)
- Cancan:** Excellent variety for late season grazing, with a high score for ground cover. Total yields are satisfactory, but spring growth is poor.
Limagrain (Fr)
- Twystar:** The latest maturing variety listed, with acceptable performance across the season. Ground cover is good.
CPB Twyford (UK)

RECOMMENDED LATE TETRAPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Autumn growth	Year first listed
Orion	June 04	100	6.6	96	97	2002
Delphin	June 05	102	6.1	119	100	2002
AberCraigs	June 05	102	6.5	112	98	1999
Glencar	June 07	103	6.6	102	97	2005
Navan	June 08	102	6.5	87	107	1999
Twymax	June 08	102	6.8	91	98	2007
Millennium	June 13	99	6.6	96	103	1998

Control varieties please see Appendix 1b.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**14.8 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by **April 11th** (approximately), expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.0 t DM/ha**).

Autumn growth is the yield obtained from mid-August onwards, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**3.3 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Orion	101.8	96.2	96.4		100.6	99.6	100.0
Delphin	102.7	97.3	95.3		100.9	99.7	100.1
AberCraigs	103.3	103.7	103.7		100.4	99.6	100.0
Glencar							
Navan	100.3	97.3	102.5		99.5	99.6	99.9
Twymax	99.6	111.2	104.2		99.7	100.4	99.8
Millennium	95.0	94.2	92.5		99.4	100.4	99.7

RECOMMENDED LATE TETRAPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Orion: A relatively early maturing variety with average total yield and spring growth. Autumn growth is acceptable. Good ground cover score.

NPZ (DE)

Delphin: Exceptional early growth and total yield. Autumn growth is poorer. Ground cover score is the lowest in this group.

NPZ (DE)

AberCraigs: Good total yield, with very good spring growth. Autumn growth is acceptable. Good silage yields. Figures for WSC are best in this group. Good mildew resistance.

IGER (UK)

Glencar: Good annual yield figure, best in group. Spring growth is good, while autumn growth is acceptable. Ground cover score is good.

Teagasc (Irl)

Navan: A good all round variety with excellent autumn growth (highest in the group). Ground cover score is satisfactory. Spring growth is below average.

AFBI (N.Irl)

Twymax: The variety exhibits a dense sward with good total production. Spring growth is poor by the standards of the group. Autumn growth is satisfactory.

CPB Twyford (UK)

Millennium: Latest maturing variety in this category. Good all round performer. Total yield and spring growth is below average. Growth in the autumn is above average. Ground cover is good.

Teagasc (Irl)

RECOMMENDED ITALIAN RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Silage Yield (2 cuts)	Year first listed
Nabucco (T)	May 13	102	5.3	113	102	2007
Fabio (T)	May 18	101	4.9	107	102	1998
AberEpic	May 22	103	5.8	125	102	2007

Control varieties please see Appendix 1c.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**18.9 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by the end of March, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.7 t DM/ha**).

Silage yield is the yield obtained to late June (2 silage cuts, but excludes spring growth), and is expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**10.5 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Nabucco (T)	101.9	97.3	98.1		100.1	99.6	100.6
Fabio (T)	104.4	99.8	97.9		100.1	100.8	101.2
AberEpic	99.2	97.5	102.9		99.8	99.5	99.3

Nabucco (T): An early tetraploid variety with good overall yields and respectable ground cover. Excellent spring growth and good silage yield.

Eurograss (DE)

Fabio (T): A tetraploid variety with good overall yields and spring growth. Ground cover is acceptable. Good silage yields.

Eurograss (DE)

AberEpic: Highest yielding recommended variety with superior spring growth. Silage yield is good. Forms a relatively dense sward.

IGER (UK)

RECOMMENDED HYBRID RYEGRASS

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Heading date	Total annual yield	Ground Cover Score (1 – 9)	Spring growth	Silage Yield (2 cuts)	Year first listed
Marmota (T)	19-May	101	5.1	111	99	2008
Redunca (T)	22-May	104	5.0	116	101	2008
AberEve (T)	23-May	100	5.7	93	102	2008

Control varieties: Pirol, Foyle (T), and Ligunda.

Total yield is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**16.4 t DM/ha**).

Spring growth is the yield obtained by the end of March, expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**1.3 t DM/ha**).

Silage yield is the yield obtained to late June (2 silage cuts, but excludes spring growth), and is expressed as a percentage of the control varieties mean (**9.7 t DM/ha**).

Relative WSC and DMD (see text p6)

Variety	WSC Spring	WSC Silage	WSC Rest of Year		DMD Spring	DMD Silage	DMD Rest of Year
Marmota (T)	111.3	94.9	102.8		99.6	100.7	102.0
Redunca (T)	98.7	108.8	95.3		99.9	98.7	98.1
AberEve (T)	101.3	104.6	109		100.8	100.6	101.0

Marmota (T): An early maturing tetraploid variety with good overall yield and respectable ground cover. Spring growth is very good and silage yield average.

Innoseeds (NL)

Redunca (T): A tetraploid variety with highest overall yield and excellent spring growth. Ground cover is acceptable. Good silage yields.

Innoseeds (NL)

AberEve: A high yielding variety for silage. Below average for spring growth. Exhibits a relatively dense sward. Has good figures for quality.

IGER (UK)

RECOMMENDED WHITE CLOVER VARIETIES

(Ireland, 2008)

Variety	Classification (leaflet size)	Total yield*	Avg. Clover Content July-Sept	Year first listed
Aran	Large	101	69	1983
Alice	Large	103	56	1995
Chieftain	Medium	102	*	2005
Avoca	Medium	100	49	1995
AberHerald	Medium	96	55	2003

*Insufficient data

Control varieties; Alice, Aran, Avoca, and Aberherald.

Total yield* (based on the combined yield of both clover and grass) is expressed as a percentage of the mean yield of the control varieties (**10.3 t DM/ha**).

Aran: The largest leafed variety on the list. Best suited to hay or silage production as it competes well with tall grass canopies. Not persistent under hard grazing.

Teagasc (Irl)

Alice: A high yielding variety capable of tolerating reasonable nitrogen dressings. Spring production is good. Considered to be relatively persistent under grazing for a large leaved variety.

IGER (UK)

Chieftain: Produces high yields for a medium leafed variety, with good early season growth. Suitable for grazing.

Teagasc (Irl)

Avoca: A good yielding variety, slightly smaller in leaf size than Chieftain. Suitable for close grazing and can tolerate reasonable levels of nitrogen. Good production right across the growing season.

Teagasc (Irl)

AberHerald: Leaf size is similar to that of Avoca. Average overall production and good persistence.

IGER (UK)

Appendix 1a: (Intermediate perennial ryegrass control varieties)

	Control Varieties
Trial sown 2004	Cashel, Premium, Shandon Edda (T), Greengold (T), Magician (T)
Trial sown 2005	Premium, Shandon, Spelga Dunluce (T), Lismore (T), Magician (T)

Appendix 1b: (Late perennial ryegrass control varieties)

	Control Varieties
Trial sown 2004	Denver, Portstewart, Soriento Delphin (T), Glencar (T), Navan (T)
Trial sown 2005	Denver, Portstewart, Soriento AberCRAigs (T), Delphin (T), Glencar (T)

Appendix 1c: (Italian ryegrass control varieties)

	Control Varieties
Trial sown 2003	Gemini (T), Tribune
Trial sown 2005	Fabio (T), Ligrande

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

RECOMMENDED LISTS

Cereal Varieties

Grass and Clover

Forage Maize

CROP SCHEMES AND SERVICES

Seed Certification

Seed Testing

The use of certified seed ensures a high level of varietal purity and germination.