



POWER Tetraploid Perennial Ryegrass is a medium maturing Tetraploid perennial ryegrass bred to produce large amounts of high energy forage. **POWER** is highly digestible, profuse tillering, and a quick-growing variety. **POWER** is less sensitive to drought and heat than many ryegrass varieties. Give your animals the energy they need... give them **POWER!**

Notable Characteristics:

- Medium maturity
- Excellent palatability/digestibility
- Excellent for rotational grazing
- Wide, succulent leaves
- High yielding
- Excellent rust resistance
- High energy/feed quality
- Improved winter hardiness
- Vigorous growth/re-growth
- High sugar content

Applications:

POWER, has been recognized for a number of applications, but is best identified as being the preferred ryegrass for rotational grazing, providing large volumes of easily digestible feed to production animals, such as beef, dairy, sheep and other meat-producing livestock. **POWER** can also be used in a maintenance diet for horse and other non-production livestock. It is an ideal component in mixtures with other ryegrasses or high palatable grasses and legumes. Use **Power** as pasture, intensive grazing, green chop, haylage, or dry hay. **POWER** is also beneficial for use with alfalfa as an establishment crop as well as a final 1-3 year support crop.

Seeding Rates:

New fields/pasture: 35-45 lbs./acre as pure stand; 10-15 lbs./acre with other grasses; 35-45 lbs./acre with legumes.

With new alfalfa seeding: 2-3lbs./acre

Renovation/Overseeding existing fields/pastures:

- Pastures: 30-40 lbs./acre
- Alfalfa Hay Field: 5-7 lbs./acre.

Method of Seeding:

Use of a Brillion seeder, a no-till drill or a culti-packer is ideal. Frost seeding and broadcast seeding in early fall timed with moist soil can work well, especially if the animals are allowed to "hoof" it into the existing pasture. Seed to soil contact is vital to having a successful stand. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. **POWER** establishes rapidly, but plants should be firmly rooted prior to first grazing.

Fertility:

POWER is a high-energy grass. Protein content is highly influence by nitrogen fertility. When available, legume-derived nitrogen is preferred – i.e. use of Kura, white, or red clover. If no legume-derived nitrogen is available, apply commercial fertilizer or manure at a rate of 50# N/a at planting time and approximately every other grazing. If machine harvesting, 50# N/a should be applied at green-up and after each cutting. Finally, follow soil test recommendations.

Grazing and Harvest Tips:

POWER is highly palatable; avoid over grazing. Rotational grazing is preferred and will increase yields and animal performance, as well as ensure stand longevity. Graze at approximately 8-10 inches and remove animals when at 3-4 inches. When grazing **POWER**, reduce grain levels and consider adding more fiber to the ration. For high quality hay, harvest at boot stage. All perennial ryegrass varieties should be grazed low (2") entering the winter season.



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. AMPAC Seed DOES NOT GUARANTEE growing success. Any technical advice by AMPAC Seed concerning the use of its seeds is given without charge. Therefore, AMPAC Seed disclaims any warranty and disclaims all liability for such advice.

**2008 Urbana Grass Variety
Trial**

Variety	Total Tons DM/A
Power	2.28
Linn	2.14
Boost	2.12
Calibra	1.51
KLp 507	1.2
LSD	0.65

seeded: April 23rd, 2008
harvested: May 27th, 2009

Table 6. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity and stand persistence of perennial ryegrass and festulolium (FL) varieties sown September 6, 2007 at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor ¹ Oct 25, 2007	Maturity ² 2008 May 13	Percent stand			Yield (tons/acre)		
			2007	2008		2008		
			Oct 25	Mar 26	Oct 21	May 13	Jul 1	Total
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use								
SpringGreen (FL)	2.8	51.0	98	100	97	4.13	0.72	4.85*
Boost	3.3	50.3	98	99	97	3.91	0.58	4.50
Power	1.8	46.3	98	100	98	3.69	0.41	4.10
Eurostar	1.8	37.8	97	99	98	3.46	0.44	3.90
Granddaddy	2.3	51.5	98	100	99	3.23	0.37	3.60
Linn	3.0	56.0	100	100	100	2.89	0.29	3.18
Feeder	1.8	36.3	100	100	97	2.84	0.33	3.17
Quartet	4.3	32.8	100	73	80	1.80	0.63	2.43
Experimental Varieties								
GO-ABV	3.3	46.3	97	100	96	4.08	1.10	5.18*
KYFA0236 (FL)	3.0	46.3	99	100	100	3.71	1.12	4.83*
KYFA9819 (FL)	1.8	49.8	93	99	97	4.12	0.64	4.76*
GO-ABS	3.5	51.0	100	100	100	3.10	0.46	3.55
GO-ABM	3.5	46.0	97	98	98	2.95	0.35	3.30
GO-ABZ	2.0	50.5	100	100	98	2.51	0.32	2.82
LP2006DA	4.0	43.3	100	31	56	1.71	0.89	2.60
Mean	2.8	46.3	98.4	93.0	93.9	3.21	0.58	3.78
CV,%	23.0	9.4	2.1	13.9	9.2	11.1	20.1	9.8
LSD,0.05	0.9	6.2	2.9	18.4	13.4	0.51	0.17	0.53

¹Vigor score based on scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.

²Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

**Table 7. 2007 East Lansing, MI Perennial Grass Variety Trial
Yield (DM tons/a)**

Cultivar	Sown May 2007, Non-irrigated			2007 Total
	Cut 1	Cut 2	Cut 3	
LP2006DA (4n)	0.32	1	1.19	2.51
Barsprinter (2n)	0.25	0.68	1.34	2.27
Power (4n)	0.25	0.69	1.23	2.17
Korok (4n)	0.21	0.79	1.02	2.02
BG34 (blend)	0.24	0.76	1.01	2.01
KLp401 (4n)	0.15	0.69	1.13	1.97
Remington (4n)	0.18	0.88	0.9	1.96
KLp507 (4n)	0.16	0.67	1.07	1.9
LP2005GA (4n)	0.12	0.8	0.86	1.78