PR-874

2025 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report

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Introduction

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is the fourth most widely sown cool-season perennial grass used in Kentucky for forage—after tall fescue, orchardgrass, and Kentucky bluegrass. It is a late-maturing bunchgrass that is primarily harvested as hay, particularly for horses. It also can be used for grazing or wildlife habitat.

Management is similar to that for other cool-season grasses. Harvesting at the mid- to late boot stage is needed to assure good yields and high forage quality. The quality of timothy declines more rapidly after heading than other cool-season grasses. In Kentucky, timothy behaves like a short-lived perennial, with stands usually lasting two to three years.

Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) is a high-quality, highly palatable, long-lived pasture plant with limited use for hay. It tolerates close, frequent grazing better than most grasses. It has low yields and low summer production and becomes dormant and brown during hot, dry summers. Kentucky bluegrass is slow to establish.

This report provides maturity and yield data on timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties included in yield trials in Kentucky. Tables 11 and 12 show summaries of all timothy and Kentucky bluegrass varieties tested in Kentucky for the last 15 years. The UK Forage Extension website (https://forages.mgcafe.uky.edu) contains forage variety testing reports from Kentucky and surrounding states and a large number of other forage publications.

Table 1. Temperature and rainfall at Lexington, Kentucky, in 2023, 2024, and 2025.

	2023				2024				2025[2]			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	°F	DEP[1]	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP	°F	DEP	IN	DEP
JAN	44	+13	6.28	+3.42	32	+1	5.50	+2.60	27	-4	2.80	-0.06
FEB	47	+12	3.73	+0.52	44	+9	3.90	+0.70	37	+2	6.10	+2.89
MAR	48	+4	4.45	+0.05	49	+5	3.50	-0.90	49	+5	3.90	-0.50
APR	58	+3	2.36	-1.52	58	+3	3.90	0.00	57	+7	10.80	+6.92
MAY	65	+1	2.53	-1.94	67	+3	4.60	+0.10	62	-2	7.30	+2.83
JUN	72	0	6.75	+3.09	74	+2	2.40	-1.30	75	+3	8.20	+4.54
JUL	78	+2	5.32	+0.32	77	+1	2.50	-2.50	79	+3	3.90	-1.10
AUG	76	+1	2.40	-1.53	75	0	3.30	-0.60	73	+2	1.80	-2.13
SEP	71	+3	0.99	-2.21	70	+2	6.20	+3.00	70	+2	2.70	-0.5
OCT	61	+4	2.30	-0.27	58	+1	0.30	-2.30	58	+1	8.10	+6.13
NOV	49	+4	1.7	-1.69	50	+5	3.80	-0.41				
DEC	44	+8	2.41	-1.57	40	+4	3.9	-0.08				
Total			41.22	-3.33			43.80	-0.75			55.60	+18.4

[1] DEP is departure from the long-term average.
[2] 2025 data is for ten months through October.

Considerations in Selection

Local adaptation and seasonal yield. Choose a variety that is adapted to Kentucky, as indicated by good performance across locations in replicated yield trials, such as those presented in this publication. Also, look for varieties that are productive in the desired season of use, whether for hay or grazing. Later-maturing varieties are desirable when timothy is grown in pure stands for hay; early maturing varieties provide a better fit when timothy is grown in mixtures with legumes.

Seed quality. Buy premium-quality seed that is high in germination and purity and free from weed seed. Buy certified seed or proprietary varieties of seed of an improved variety. An improved variety is one that has performed well in independent trials such as those reported in this publication.

Description of the Test

Data from six studies are reported. Timothy varieties and Kentucky bluegrass varieties were sown at Lexington in 2022, 2023, and 2024 as part of the forage variety testing program. The soil at Lexington (Maury) is a well-drained silt loam and is well-suited for timothy and bluegrass production. Seedings were made at the rate of 8 pounds per acre for timothy and 15 pounds per acre for Kentucky bluegrass into a prepared seedbed with a disk drill. Plots were 5 feet by 20 feet in a randomized complete block design with four replications with a harvested plot area of 5 feet by 15 feet. Nitrogen was applied at 60 pounds per acre of actual nitrogen in March, May, and August, for a total of 180 pounds/acre/year. The test was harvested using a sickle-type forage plot harvester leaving a 3-inch stubble to simulate a hay management system. The first cutting was harvested when spring growth of most varieties had reached the mid- to late boot stage. Subsequent harvests were taken when forage growth was adequate for harvest. Fresh weight samples were taken at each harvest to calculate dry matter production. Establishment, fertility (P, K, and lime based on regular soil tests), weed control, and harvest were managed according to University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service recommendations.

Results and Discussion

Weather data for Lexington are presented in Table 1. Maturity ratings (see Table 2 for maturity scale) and dry matter yields are reported in tables 3 through 8. Yields are given by harvest date for 2025 and as total annual production. Stated yields are adjusted for percent weeds; therefore, value listed is for crop only. Varieties are listed by descending total production. Experimental varieties, listed separately at the bottom of the tables, are not available commercially.

Statistical analyses were performed on all data to determine if the apparent differences are truly due to varietal differences. Varieties not significantly different from the top variety in the

total yield column are marked with one asterisk (*). To determine if two varieties are significantly different, compare the difference between them to the least significant difference (LSD) at the bottom of that column. If the difference is equal to or greater than the LSD, the varieties are significantly different when grown under those conditions. The coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the variability of the data and is included for each column of means. Low variability is desirable, and increased variability within a study results in higher CVs and larger LSDs.

Tables 9 and 10 show information about proprietors/distributors for Kentucky bluegrass and timothy varieties included in tests in this report. Varieties are listed in alphabetical order, with the experimental varieties at the bottom. Remember that experimental varieties are not available for farm use.

How to Interpret the Summary Tables

Tables 11 and 12 are summaries of yield data of commercial varieties for Kentucky bluegrass (1996-2025) and timothy (2000-2025) that have been entered in the Kentucky trials. The data are listed as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties entered in each specific trial. In other words, the mean for each trial is 100 percent—varieties with percentages over 100 yielded higher than average, and varieties with percentages less than 100 yielded lower than average. Direct statistical comparisons of varieties cannot be made using the summary tables 11 and 12, but these comparisons do help to identify varieties for further consideration. Varieties that have performed better than average over many years and at several locations have stable performance; others may have performed well in wet years or on particular soil types. These details may influence variety choice, and the information can be found in the yearly reports. See footnotes in tables 11 and 12 to determine to which yearly report should be referenced.

Summary

Selecting a good timothy or Kentucky bluegrass variety is an important first step in establishing a productive stand of grass. Proper management, beginning with seedbed preparation and continuing throughout the life of the stand, is necessary for even the highest yielding variety to produce to its genetic potential.

The following is a list of University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension publications related to timothy and Kentucky blue-grass management. They are available from your county Extension office and are listed in the "Publications" section of the UK Forage website, www.forages.mgcafe.uky.edu.

- Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations (AGR-1)
- Grain, Forage, and Cover Crop Guide for Kentucky (AGR-18) Establishing Forage Crops (AGR-64)
- Timothy (AGR-84)
- Kentucky Bluegrass as a Forage Crop (AGR-134)
- Forage Identification and Use Guide (AGR-175)
- Establishing Horse Pastures (ID-147)

About the Authors

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Table 2. Descriptive scheme for the stages of development in perennial forage grasses.

Code	Description	Remarks
	Leaf development	
11	First leaf unfolded	Applicable to regrowth of established (plants) and to primary growth of seedlings.
12	2 leaves unfolded	Further subdivision by means of leaf development index (see text).
13	3 leaves unfolded	
.	. . . . .	
19	9 or more leaves unfolded	
	Sheath elongation	
20	No elongated sheath	Denotes first phase of new spring growth after overwintering. This character is used instead of tillering which is difficult to record in established stands.
21	1 elongated sheath	
22	2 elongated sheaths	
23	3 elongated sheaths	
.	. . . . .	
29	9 or more elongated sheaths	
	Tillering (alternative to sheath elongation)	
21	Main shoot only	Applicable to primary growth of seedlings or to single tiller transplants.
22	Main shoot and 1 tiller	
23	Main shoot and 2 tillers	
24	Main shoot and 3 tillers	
.	. . . . .	
29	Main shoot and 9 or more tillers	
	Stem elongation	
31	First node palpable	More precisely an accumulation of nodes. Fertile and sterile tillers distinguishable.
32	Second node palpable	
33	Third node palpable	
34	Fourth node palpable	
35	Fifth node palpable	
37	Flag leaf just visible	
39	Flag leaf ligule/collar just visible	
	Booting	
45	Boot swollen	
	Inflorescence emergence	
50	Upper 1 to 2 cm of inflorescence visible	
52	1/4 of inflorescence emerged	
54	1/2 of inflorescence emerged	
56	3/4 of inflorescence emerged	
58	Base of inflorescence just visible	
	Anthesis	
60	Preanthesis	Inflorescence-bearing internode is visible. No anthers are visible.
62	Beginning of anthesis	First anthers appear.
64	Maximum anthesis	Maximum pollen shedding.
66	End of anthesis	No more pollen shedding.
	Seed ripening	
75	Endosperm milky	Inflorescence green.
85	Endosperm soft doughy	No seeds loosening when inflorescence is hit on palm.
87	Endosperm hard doughy	Inflorescence losing chlorophyll; a few seeds loosening when inflorescence hit on palm
91	Endosperm hard	Inflorescence-bearing internode losing chlorophyll; seeds loosening in quantity when inflorescence hit on palm.
93	Endosperm hard and dry	Final stage of seed development; most seeds shed.

Smith, J. Allan, and Virgil W. Hayes. 1981. p. 416-418. 14th International Grasslands Conference Proc. 1981. June 14-24, 1981, Lexington, Kentucky.

Table 3. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, plant height, and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 9, 2022, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Oct 25, 2022	Maturity[2]				Plant Height(in) May 13, 2024	Percent Stand							Yield (tons/acre)						
		2023		2024	2025		2022	2023		2024		2025		2023	2024	2025				3-year Total
		May 17	Jun 28	May 13	May 13		Oct 25	Mar 20	Oct 17	Mar 21	Oct 18	Mar 18	Nov 5	Total	Total	May 14	Jun 25	Aug-Oct[3]	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use																				
Sahara DT	3.5	55.0	53.5	53.5	53.0	29	98	97	97	97	98	97	92	4.36	2.61	1.73	0.39	–	2.12	9.09*
Zenyatta	4.0	58.0	55.0	56.0	55.0	32	99	99	99	98	99	99	94	4.33	2.43	1.79	0.27	–	2.07	8.83*
KY Early	3.5	58.0	55.5	56.5	56.0	35	95	94	94	96	97	98	91	3.90	2.73	1.84	0.33	–	2.16	8.79*
Carson	3.4	56.0	55.5	54.0	52.5	24	99	97	97	96	96	97	88	3.80	2.52	1.77	0.32	–	2.09	8.41*
Clair	3.0	55.5	54.5	54.5	52.0	27	97	93	95	97	98	98	89	3.71	2.10	1.54	0.30	–	1.85	7.65*
Express II	2.3	46.3	46.3	47.5	50.0	22	85	93	93	96	96	95	76	3.22	2.37	1.56	0.34	–	1.90	7.49*
Valor	2.5	56.0	52.0	56.0	51.0	26	94	94	94	96	96	96	92	3.75	1.99	1.38	0.24	–	1.61	7.35*
Barfleo	3.1	48.5	29.0	46.3	47.5	19	99	95	97	96	98	98	89	3.40	1.69	1.24	0.39	–	1.63	6.73
Barpenta	2.5	46.3	54.0	46.3	47.5	13	96	93	94	95	97	97	90	2.76	1.65	1.35	0.61	–	1.96	6.37
Climax	3.4	45.0	57.0	45.0	45.0	14	98	92	95	96	96	96	90	2.61	1.45	1.13	0.53	–	1.66	5.72
Mean	3.1	52.5	51.2	51.6	51.0	24	96	94	95	96	97	97	85	3.58	2.15	1.53	0.37		1.91	7.64
CV,%	21.9	3.7	8.6	3.7	3.1	14	6	4	3	2	2	2	10	11.50	25.86	28.37	24.56		25.31	17.12
LSD,0.05	1.0	2.8	6.4	2.7	2.3	5	8	6	4	2	2	2	12	0.60	0.81	0.63	0.13		0.70	1.90

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] There was no late summer or fall harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 4. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 6, 2023, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Oct 24, 2023	Maturity[2]		Plant Height(in) May 13, 2024	Percent Stand					Yield (tons/acre)					
		2024	2025		2023	2024		2025		2024	2025				2-year Total
		May 13	May 14		Oct 24	Mar 14	Oct 18	Mar 18	Nov 5	Total	May 14	Jun 26	Aug-Oct[3]	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use															
Conquest	4.9	56.5	56.0	35	100	100	100	100	99	3.96	2.30	0.44	–	2.74	6.70*
Carson	4.6	54.5	54.5	32	99	99	99	99	99	3.78	2.22	0.42	–	2.64	6.43*
Valor	4.8	56.0	54.0	33	100	100	100	100	98	3.82	2.13	0.37	–	2.50	6.32*
Clair	4.8	55.0	53.5	32	100	100	100	99	98	3.78	2.16	0.32	–	2.48	6.26*
Zenyatta	5.0	56.0	55.0	36	100	100	100	100	100	3.73	2.20	0.32	–	2.52	6.25*
KY Early	4.9	56.5	56.0	36	100	100	100	100	100	3.64	2.05	0.35	–	2.40	6.04
Sahara DT	4.6	53.5	50.0	31	99	98	99	99	99	3.49	1.98	0.42	–	2.41	5.90
Dawn	4.9	56.0	54.0	32	100	100	100	99	99	3.63	1.95	0.31	–	2.26	5.89
Express II	4.5	45.0	46.3	23	100	100	100	100	97	3.00	1.84	0.41	–	2.25	5.24
Barfleo	4.8	45.0	49.3	25	100	100	100	100	98	3.01	1.55	0.34	–	1.89	4.90
Climax	4.9	45.0	47.3	20	100	100	100	99	99	2.70	1.43	0.46	–	1.90	4.59
Barpenta	4.4	45.0	45.0	16	98	98	99	99	98	2.19	1.70	0.63	–	2.33	4.52
Mean	4.7	52.0	51.7	29	99	99	100	99	99	3.39	1.96	0.40		2.36	5.75
CV,%	6.0	1.3	3.6	6	1	1	1	1	2	9.87	12.99	21.54		10.94	6.63
LSD,0.05	0.4	0.9	2.7	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.48	0.37	0.12		0.37	0.55

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] There was no late summer or fall harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 5. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of timothy varieties sown September 5, 2024, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Oct 2, 2024	Maturity[2] 2025 May 15	Percent Stand			Yield (tons/acre)				
			2024	2025		2025				
			Oct 2	Mar 18	Oct 31	May 15	Jun 25	Sep 5	Oct[3]	Total
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use										
Sahara DT	4.8	54.5	100	100	100	2.58	0.57	0.87	–	4.02*
Clair	4.9	55.0	100	100	100	2.23	0.47	0.83	–	3.54*
KY Early	4.8	57.3	99	99	99	2.29	0.53	0.60	–	3.42
Carson	4.1	55.0	98	98	96	2.18	0.52	0.61	–	3.31
Zenyatta	4.6	57.5	100	99	98	2.01	0.52	0.57	–	3.10
Baronaise	4.8	45.0	100	100	100	1.78	0.56	0.72	–	3.07
Valor	4.6	56.5	100	99	99	1.87	0.53	0.61	–	3.01
Climax	4.6	45.0	100	100	100	1.83	0.53	0.61	–	2.97
Experimental Varieties										
Esp-01	4.8	56.0	99	99	99	2.38	0.48	0.63	–	3.49*
Esp-02	4.4	47.5	100	100	100	2.05	0.49	0.67	–	3.22
Mean	4.6	52.9	99	99	99	2.11	0.52	0.67		3.31
CV,%	7.3	2.7	1	2	2	19.24	29.95	29.36		11.97
LSD,0.05	0.5	2.1	2	2	3	0.59	0.23	0.29		0.58

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] There was no October harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 6. Dry matter yields, maturity, and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 9, 2022, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Maturity[1]			Percent Stand							Yield (tons/acre)							
	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023		2024		2025		2023	2024	2025					3-year Total
	Jun 13	Apr 30	May 6	Dec 7	Mar 20	Oct 17	Mar 21	Oct 18	Mar 18	Nov 5	Total	Total	May 6	Jun 23	Aug 28	Oct[2]	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use																		
Ginger	66.0	66.0	61.0	48	66	94	97	99	99	96	0.74	1.36	0.85	0.29	0.33	–	1.47	3.57*
Park	66.0	64.0	57.0	74	81	98	100	100	100	100	0.81	1.06	0.44	0.40	0.36	–	1.19	3.06
Tirem	66.0	64.0	56.5	18	40	88	82	85	92	80	0.53	0.78	0.31	0.35	0.38	–	1.04	2.35
Experimental Varieties																		
PST-K15-163A	66.0	66.0	60.5	34	63	92	96	98	99	97	0.84	1.04	0.62	0.27	0.39	–	1.28	3.15*
Mean	66.0	65.0	58.8	45	64	93	93	96	97	93	0.73	1.04	0.56	0.33	0.36		1.25	3.00
CV,%	0.0	0.0	1.7	25	7	8	14	12	4	11	26.17	19.94	24.73	19.79	16.71		13.59	8.92
LSD,0.05	0.0	0.0	1.6	19	8	13	21	19	6	16	0.31	0.35	0.22	0.10	0.10		0.27	0.45

[1] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[2] There was no October harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 7. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 6, 2023, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Oct 24, 2023	Maturity[2]		Percent Stand					Yield (tons/acre)					
		2024	2025	2023	2024		2025		2024	2025				2-year Total
		Apr 30	May 6	Oct 24	Mar 14	Oct 18	Mar 18	Nov 5	Total	May 6	Jun 20	Aug-Oct[3]	Total	
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use														
Ginger	4.0	64.5	60.0	100	100	100	100	99	1.19	1.00	0.62	–	1.62	2.81*
Park	5.0	63.5	59.5	100	100	100	100	100	1.19	0.58	0.54	–	1.13	2.32*
Fahrenheit 90	4.3	50.0	58.0	100	100	100	100	100	0.89	0.47	0.63	–	1.10	1.99
365ss	3.3	46.3	56.5	99	100	100	100	100	0.79	0.33	0.51	–	0.84	1.62
Tirem	3.3	47.5	57.5	96	100	97	97	96	0.63	0.45	0.50	–	0.96	1.58
Experimental Varieties														
PST-K15-163A	2.8	53.0	60.0	94	99	98	98	95	0.83	0.73	0.54	–	1.27	2.10
BARPPPM251	3.8	58.5	58.5	99	100	100	100	100	1.01	0.64	0.45	–	1.08	2.09
BARPPPM0211SSV	2.8	64.0	58.0	97	100	100	100	100	0.89	0.78	0.38	–	1.16	2.05
Mean	3.6	55.9	58.5	98	100	99	99	99	0.93	0.62	0.52		1.15	2.07
CV,%	11.0	6.1	1.8	2	1	2	2	2	17.09	33.42	28.04		25.16	18.81
LSD,0.05	0.6	5.0	1.5	2	1	2	2	3	0.23	0.31	0.21		0.42	0.57

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] There was no late summer or fall harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 8. Dry matter yields, seedling vigor, maturity, and stand persistence of Kentucky bluegrass varieties sown September 5, 2024, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Variety	Seedling Vigor[1] Oct 2, 2024	Maturity[2] May 6, 2025	Percent Stand			Yield (tons/acre)			
			2024	2025		2025			
			Oct 2	Mar 18	Oct 31	May 6	Jun 25	Aug-Oct[3]	Total
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use									
Sherman Big	4.0	60.0	100	73	4	0.18	0.45	–	0.65
Ginger	4.5	56.0	100	93	86	0.24	0.38	–	0.63
Tirem	3.9	41.5	95	60	58	0.11	0.26	–	0.37
Fahrenheit 90	4.5	56.5	100	93	93	0.08	0.26	–	0.34
Park	4.8	57.0	100	100	100	0.10	0.21	–	0.31
Experimental Varieties									
BARPPPM251	4.3	56.0	100	88	90	0.13	0.27	–	0.40
BARPPPM0211SSV	3.8	56.0	100	63	83	0.14	0.25	–	0.39
PST-K15-163A	4.3	57.0	100	65	64	0.14	0.23	–	0.38
Mean	1.2	55.0	99	79	72	0.14	0.29		0.43
CV,%	9.0	9.4	4	23	22	47.39	26.99		20.20
LSD,0.05	0.6	7.6	5	26	23	0.10	0.12		0.13

[1] Vigor score based on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most vigorous seedling growth.
[2] Maturity rating scale: 37=flag leaf emergence, 45=boot swollen, 50=beginning of inflorescence emergence, 58=complete emergence of inflorescence, 62=beginning of pollen shed. See Table 2 for complete scale.
[3] There was no late summer or fall harvest due to below normal precipitation in July, August, and early September, resulting in insufficient regrowth.
* Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column, based on the 0.05 LSD.

Table 9. Proprietors of timothy varieties in current trials.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use	
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA
Baronaise	Barenbrug USA
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA
Carson	Mountain View Seeds
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station
Conquest	Allied Seed
Dawn	Hood River Seed
Express II	Allied Seed
KY Early	Smith Seed Services
Sahara DT	DLF Pickseed
Valor	DLF Pickseed
Zenyatta	DLF Pickseed
Experimental Varieties[1]	
Esp-01	JHCROPCONSULT
Esp-02	JHCROPCONSULT

[1] Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

Table 10. Proprietors of Kentucky bluegrass varieties in current trials.

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor
Commercial Varieties-Available for Farm Use	
Fahrenheit 90	Mountain View Seeds
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing
Park (certified)	Public
Sherman Big	KY Agri Exp Station
Tirem	DLF Pickseed
365ss	Mountain View Seeds
Experimental Varieties[1]	
BARPPPM0211SSV	Barenbrug USA
BARPPPM251	Barenbrug USA
PST-K15-163A	Pure Seed Testing

[1] Experimental varieties are not available commercially, but provide an indication of the progress being made by forage breeding companies.

Table 11. Summary of Kentucky Timothy Yield Trials 2000-2025 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	Lexington																		Mean[3] (#trials)
		01[1,2]	02	06	07	08	09	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	
		3yr[4]	4yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	
Anjo	Columbia Seeds												81							–
Barfleo	Barenbrug USA						95	91	101		108	80	97	94	92	98		88	85	94(11)
Baronaise	Barenbrug USA															83				–
Barpenta	Barenbrug USA				74			82	82					94	92	90		83	79	85(8)
Carson	Mountain View Seeds													113	106	105	104	110	112	108(6)
Clair	Ky Agric. Exp. Station	104	113	107	95	107	104	112	99	97	111	107	88	88	85	96	110	100	109	109(18)
Classic	Cebeco International Seeds		86																	–
Climax	Canada Agr. Res. Station			79	102	104	98	102	100	82	96	90	102	92	98	94	81	75	80	92(16)
Colt	FS Growmark		100	90																95(2)
Common	Public	95																		–
Comtral	Caudill Seed								92	92										92(2)
Conquest	Allied Seed, L.L.C.																107		117	112(2)
Dawn	Columbia Seeds													103	107	110			102	106(4)
Derby	Southern States			112	111		106	112	108	112	119	123	112		112	104				112(11)
Dolina	DLF Pickseed		90																	–
Express	Seed Research of Oregon		95		91		97	95												95(4)
Express II	Allied Seed, L.L.C.																88	98	91	92(3)
Joliette	Newfield Seeds Co/Caudill Seed Co.					86	89													88(2)
KY Early	Smith Seed/Central Farm Supply	103	115			102				119				115	99	106	99	115	105	108(10)
Sahara DT	DLF Pickseed																	119	103	111(2)
Summergraze	Brett Young									96										–
Summit	Allied Seed, L.L.C.		112																	–
Talon	Seed Research of Oregon			110	112		108	106	109											109(5)
Tenho	Barenbrug USA										84									–
Treasure	Seed Research of Oregon			103	115		103	101	108											106(5)
Tuukka	Ampac Seed Company	94	88																	92(3)
Valor	DLF Pickseed																101	96	110	102(3)
Varis	Mountain View Seeds										83									–
Zenyatta	DLF Pickseed									103			119		109	114	110	116	109	111(7)

[1] Year trial was established.
[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in the fall of 2017 was harvested three years, so the final report would be "2020 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report" archived in the UK Forage website (https://forages.mgcafe.uky.edu).
[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.
[4] Number of years of data.

Table 12. Summary of Kentucky Bluegrass Yield Trials at Lexington 2004-2025 (yield shown as a percentage of the mean of the commercial varieties in the trial).

Variety	Proprietor/KY Distributor	04[1,2]	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean[3] (#trials)
		3yr[4]	4yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	3yr	2yr	
Adam 1	Radix Research	98																		–
Balin	Pure Seed												91	80						86(2)
Barderby	Barenbrug USA			94		101	91	98	87	103	101	103	128	120	109	125				105(12)
Big Blue	Rose-AgriSeed					82			95											89(2)
Common	Public		71	66	68															68(3)
Fahrenheit 90	Mountain View Seeds																		96	–
Ginger	ProSeeds Marketing		118	119	114	118	112	107	110	107	95	101	119	98	95	108	129	119	136	111(17)
Isabel	Smith Seed Services															64	65			65(2)
Kenblue	Public	102	133				96	95	118	95	100									106(7)
Lato	Turf Seed Inc.			122																–
Park (certified)	Public								90	95	104	117	88	102	96	102	106	102	112	101(11)
RAD-5	Radix Research		103																	–
RAD-339	Radix Research		101																	–
RAD-643	Radix Research		94																	–
RAD-731zx	Radix Research		87																	–
RAD-762	Radix Research		94																	–
RAD-1039	Radix Research				118															–
Tirem	DLF Pickseed											79	74					79	77	77(4)
365ss	Mountain View Seeds																		78	–

[1] Year trial was established.
[2] Use this summary table as a guide in making variety decisions, but refer to specific yearly reports to determine statistical differences in forage yield between varieties. To find actual yields, look in the yearly report for the final year of each specific trial. For example, the Lexington trial planted in the fall of 2017 was harvested three years, so the final report would be "2020 Timothy and Kentucky Bluegrass Report" archived in the UK Forage website (https://forages.mgcafe.uky.edu).
[3] Mean only presented when respective variety was included in two or more trials.
[4] Number of years of data.

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