

# MacBeth

## MEADOW BROME

- ✓ Very Winter Hardy
- ✓ Shorter Rhizomes (doesn't become sodbound)
- ✓ Rapid Recovery & Regrowth
- ✓ Good Summer Growth
- ✓ High Yielding

### Characteristics:

Meadow brome is native to southwestern Asia. It is a long-lived, rapid developing, leafy, introduced cool season grass that spreads by short rhizomes. The presence of awns, hairy leaves and stems, and lack of aggressive rhizomes can distinguish meadow brome from smooth brome.

### Applications:

Grazing/Hayland: The primary use of meadow brome is for forage production. It is used for pasture, hay and haylage. It is highly palatable to all classes of livestock and wildlife. Meadow brome is one of the best forage grasses for use in the Northern states under intensive rotational grazing systems. Meadow brome can also be used for wildlife food plots and erosion control.

### Adaptation

Meadow brome can be grown under dryland conditions in 14+ annual precipitation regions of the foothills, mountains and irrigated areas. Meadow brome is one of the earliest species to initiate growth in the spring and makes tremendous growth during cool conditions. Due to deep roots and tiller base, it is capable of strong summer growth and regrowth following grazing or haying. It makes rapid recovery following mowing or grazing even during the hot periods of the year. Meadow brome is very winter hardy and produces well in areas with spring frost.

### Seeding Rates:

A clean, firm, weed-free seedbed is recommended. Meadow brome does not flow uniformly through a drill unless it is diluted with rice hulls or other diluent. A seeding rate of 10 pounds per acre is recommended, if broadcasting, seed at 20 pounds per acre. Seeding depth should be 1/4 to 1/2 inches. Meadow brome is compatible with legumes and other grass species.

### General Management Tips:

Meadow brome establishes roots very slowly and plants may be severely damaged by grazing too soon. The plants may be severely damaged or pulled out by overgrazing especially in the seedling year due to poorly rooted seedlings. Harvesting for hay during the establishment year will be most beneficial to eliminate grazing damage. Do not graze in the spring until forage is 8 to 12 inches high and remove animals from pasture when 3 to 4 inch stubble height remains. A 3 to 4 week rest period between grazing is recommended. This plant responds well to rotational grazing systems. To maintain long-lived stands, the grass should be allowed to periodically mature and produce seed for continuation of the stand. Apply fertilizer based on soil tests.



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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.

**Winter Survival Trial at  
North Dakota State University  
Fargo, ND (after 1 winter, 6/12/09)**

**MacBeth meadow brome 88.3%**  
**AC Success hybrid brome 77.5%**  
**Fawn tall fescue 16.3%**  
**Carlton smooth brome 85.7%**

Arlington Agricultural Research Station, Arlington, WISCONSIN, USA											
2007 seeding of Cool Season Grasses Yield Trial		2009 harvested yield(tons/acre)						2009 Total <sup>^</sup> ton/a	2008 Total <sup>^</sup> ton/a	2007 Total <sup>^</sup> ton/a	3 year Total <sup>^</sup> ton/a
Specie	Variety	18-May	10-Jun	2-Jul	6-Aug	27-Aug	5-Oct				
Tall fescue	TUSCANY II	1.14	1.84	1.32	1.14	1.44	1.06	7.62	7.90	7.63	23.15
Orchardgrass	ICON	1.66	0.78	2.03	0.92	1.44	0.55	7.41	8.67	5.64	21.72
Tall fescue	ARIDO	0.99	1.85	1.26	1.16	1.26	0.99	7.42	7.02	7.18	21.62
Tall fescue	SAVORY	0.78	1.56	1.47	1.42	1.33	0.95	7.48	7.51	6.57	21.57
<b>Meadow bromegrass</b>	<b>MACBETH</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>20.88</b>
Orchardgrass	COMMAND	1.23	0.99	1.76	0.87	1.28	0.55	6.89	7.49	5.49	19.87
Orchardgrass	OG0203G	1.31	0.86	1.86	0.69	1.19	0.61	6.19	7.64	5.11	18.93
Timothy	TALON	1.89	0.92	1.58	0.48	1.04	0.24	6.31	6.89	3.01	16.21
Timothy	DERBY	2.09	1.03	1.55	0.48	1.02	0.24	6.41	6.59	2.89	15.89
Timothy	EXPRESS	1.66	1.58	0.83	0.55	0.90	0.17	5.64	5.87	2.63	14.15
Timothy	SUMMIT	1.76	0.91	1.28	0.45	0.93	0.21	5.64	5.89	2.51	14.04
Timothy	CREST	1.78	1.63	0.78	0.73	1.02	0.22	6.01	5.61	2.41	14.03
Orchardgrass	CRISTOSS	winterkilled							6.84	5.46	.
Orchardgrass	VAILLANT	winterkilled							6.92	6.00	.
<b>Mean</b>		1.55	1.22	1.45	0.83	1.19	0.51	6.71	7.03	4.88	18.51
<b>LSD 5%</b>								0.62	1.14	0.39	1.95
<b>CV %</b>								4.7	9.7	4.7	6.2

<sup>^</sup>Variety means are LSMEANS derived from nearest neighbor statistical analysis. Therefore, season or multiple-year totals will not be the arithmetic sum of individual cuts or years, respectively.