Orchardgrass

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AT-A-GLANCE

| Adaptation: | Short-lived grass that should only be planted north of Gainesville. Less tolerant of drought, poor drainage, and close grazing than tall fescue. |
| Establishment: | Seed should be planted at 12-15 lb/A or 15 to 20 lb/A broadcast in September. |
| Varieties: | Benchmark, Olympia, Persist |

Orchardgrass is adapted to the more fertile soils in the Limestone Valley/Mountains Regions and some upper Piedmont sites. However, orchardgrass is not recommended for the lower Piedmont or Coastal Plain regions.

Orchardgrass is a bunch grass that produces an open sod and produces excellent quality forage. It is not as persistent as tall fescue. Even under ideal conditions, stands usually thin after 2 – 3 years and will need to be renovated. Though it can be grazed, orchardgrass stands will generally thin more rapidly in pastures. Orchardgrass stands are easier to maintain if they are cut for hay.

Mixtures of tall fescue and orchardgrass are widely used in hayfields in the upper Piedmont and Mountain regions (Figure 1). Orchardgrass is also a great companion crop with a legume, such as red clover or alfalfa. A common use of orchardgrass is to seed it into alfalfa stands that have thinned.

Orchardgrass is best established on a prepared seedbed, though no-till establishment into an alfalfa or red clover stand will result in satisfactory results. Orchardgrass should be established in the fall. Plant 12 – 15 lbs of orchardgrass per acre when using a grain drill or sod seeding drill. When seed are broadcast and incorporated by diskng or dragging, increase the seeding rate to 15 – 20 lbs per acre.
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January 2009

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.