

Maximus™

Tetraploid Annual Ryegrass

- Large Leafed
- Disease Resistant
- High Dry Matter

Key features

- Good resistance to rust
- Higher Yields
- Earlier Availability
- Palatable
- Increased Intake
- High Sugar Content
- Excellent Quality

Seeding Rate:

Seeding Rate:	25-35 lbs/acre
Sowing Depth:	1/8-1/4"
Grazing Height:	8-9"

A medium maturing tetraploid annual ryegrass, Maximus™ exhibits a vertical growth habit with large leaves making it ideally suited for mechanical harvesting.

Maximus™ has good rust resistance and is suitable for production in the Gulf Coast States, California and Mexico. It has exhibited superior performance in South Texas under intensive stocker grazing programs and may be grown as a monoculture or with clovers, forage turnips and small grains. Maximus™ delivers yields and maximum quality suitable for grazing or harvest.

Technical Information

Uses

Maximus™ has been tested in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas for forage yields over the past five years. The first 50,000 pounds of commercially available seed was put to the test under intensive Texas grazing by the Panther City Cattle Company of Batesville, Texas. Maximus™ has proven itself superior both in scientific experiments and practical applications.
In high rainfall areas of the Gulf Coast, high production can be expected throughout the winter from November to May. Farther north, most of the production is from late February through May.

Establishment

Annual ryegrass is normally planted from September through November. The recommended seeding rate is 25-35 lbs/acre in a well-prepared seedbed. The ideal sowing depth is ¼". Broadcasting and no-till are two of the most popular planting methods. Once established, grazing a Maximus™ pasture should commence at a height of 8-9". Rotational grazing will provide the best yield results, however, ryegrass will tolerate close and continuous grazing. Ryegrass responds to Nitrogen and is tolerant of moderate soil acidity.

Management

To increase winter forage availability, annual ryegrass can be planted with a companion, such as a small grain crop or forage turnip. When overseeding bermudagrass, remember that later maturing ryegrass varieties prolong the suppression of your existing pasture and increase the risk of decline. When mechanical harvesting is desired, later maturing varieties, free of disease, are more suitable due to higher quality prior to maturity.