



Rushmore

ORCHARDGRASS



RUSHMORE ORCHARDGRASS

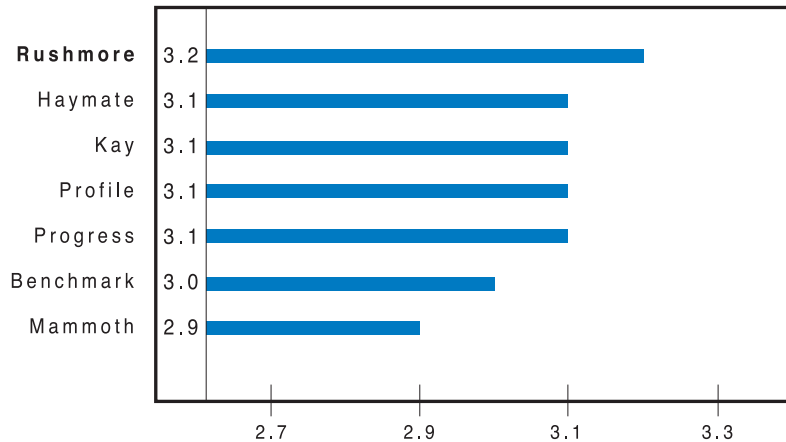
BETTER SEASON LONG PRODUCTION AND FEED VALUE

- EARLY-MEDIUM HEADING
- HIGH PALATABILITY
- INCREASED PROTEIN CONTENT
- HIGH YIELD POTENTIAL
- EXCELLENT DISEASE RESISTANCE

Rushmore is an early to early medium maturing Orchardgrass with good winter hardiness bred specifically to improve the desirability and nutritional quality for livestock forage. In extensive trials, Rushmore's palatability and percent protein content have outdistanced other varieties. Dry matter yields are very satisfactory, in part due to resistance to typical field diseases like leaf spots, rusts, and head blights.

Rushmore is an essential component for pasture and hay usage throughout the United States, Europe, British Columbia, and other regions similar to the US hardiness zones 5-9.

PALATABILITY



Wisconsin Grazing trial, 3 year ave. (ton Acre) 2002 data, 5 grazing periods.

RUSHMORE forms a dense stand with heavy tillering and long softer leaves. The result is increased uptake during grazing periods.

PRODUCTIVE/PERSISTENT

RUSHMORE'S lush dense foliage better withstands intensive grazing with a continued higher rate of forage output throughout the growing season.

Managed with normal planting and fertility inputs, it can withstand reasonable drought and persists through most winters. (US hardiness zones 5-9).

FEED VALUE

% Protein

Rushmore	11.8
Progress	11.8
Haymate	11.7
Pennlate	11.1
Amba	9.6

RUSHMORE increases grazing efficiency with an excellent % protein content.

% Protein, Pennsylvania trial, 2002 data, seeded 1999.

HIGH YIELD

	1	2	3	4
Rushmore	4.47	4.23	6.22	6.61
Haymate	4.45	-	-	6.81
Progress	4.05	-	-	6.33
Pennlate	4.12	-	-	-
Amba	3.84	-	-	-
Potomac	-	4.02	6.14	-
Benchmark	-	3.63	-	7.24

RUSHMORE is a high producer, exhibiting excellent dry matter weights across a broad geography.

- (1) PA trial, 3 yr ave, 2002 data, 2 cuttings/season.
- (2) OR trial, 2 yr ave, 2000 data, 5 cuttings/season.
- (3) Chiliwack, BC trial, 2000 data, 5 cuttings/season.
- (4) WI trial, 3 yr ave, 2002 data, 5 periods/season.

ESTABLISHMENT Seeding rate 15-20 lbs/ac. Proper seed bed preparation is essential. A soil sample will identify necessary inputs (Extension Service can advise). Use of a non-selective herbicide will reduce weed competition. No-till seeding is generally very effective. Avoid planting too deep. Irrigation to supplement seasonal moisture, if available, will insure best establishment and fill-in. Plants should be firmly established before grazing is allowed. Particularly in the first year, overgrazing can seriously reduce stand longevity.

AUTHORIZED DEALER

MAINTENANCE Generally, the better it looks, the better it performs. Spring and fall fertilization will be dictated by species type, stock rates, etc. Soil samples and the local Extension Service provide valuable information. Control weeds as necessary. Irrigation, particularly during dry periods, will maintain stand density. Periodic reseeding will thicken thinned and overgrazed areas keeping the pasture at peak productivity.



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