

## DESCRIPTIONS

<b>Standard Turf Type</b>	Heirloom varieties of turf type tall fescue with improved turf quality. These varieties have greater basal tiller density, shorter plant height and darker green color than forage type tall fescues such as KY-31. These varieties would be labeled as “forage type” by lawn care professionals today.
<b>Semi Dwarf Turf Type</b>	Improved turf type tall fescues with significant improvement in turf quality, turf color and disease and insect resistance. Various levels of endophyte content <i>Neotyphodium coenophialum</i> which provides natural resistance to leaf, crown feeding insects and nematodes and contributes to improved abiotic and biotic stress tolerance.
<b>Double Dwarf Turf Type</b>	This group of turf type tall fescue varieties have distinctly shorter early spring and late fall canopy height. Double dwarfs have been improperly sold as "reduced clipping varieties." University tests indicate that yearly grass clippings of double dwarf vs. semi dwarf tall fescue are statistically the same under similar management programs. Only recently have breeders developed double dwarf tall fescues that exhibit moderate to good resistance to brown patch the most limiting factor to tall fescue persistence in the Mid South of USA.
<b>Rhizomatous Type</b>	Turf type tall fescue spreads by means of basal tillers not rhizomes as found in Kentucky bluegrass. Breeders have identified and developed varieties with frequency distribution of plants that produce underground stems similar to Kentucky bluegrass. Falcon IV, Six Point have been identified as having the presence of rhizomes.
<b>Spreading Type - STF</b>	STF (Spreading Tall Fescue) - New from ProSeeds in 2007. In contrast to rhizomatous varieties this material spreads by aggressive horizontal basal tillering. STF material has crown circumference 2-3 times greater than improved semi-dwarf tall fescue varieties. Tiller density, turf quality and color is better than most improved turf type tall fescues.
<b>Forage Type European</b>	This germplasm originates in more northern regions of the European continent. These varieties have winter dormant growth habit and exhibit excellent summer stay-green for forage production systems in the Mid South of USA.
<b>Forage Type Mediterranean</b>	This germplasm originates in southern coastal regions of Europe along the Mediterranean where winters are mild and dry. Mediterranean varieties have a distinct flush of winter growth, respond positively to short day length and mild spring temperatures. This material has very poor summer stay-green potential in the Mid South USA.

