

Inavale

Dactylis glomerata



DLF's latest generation of orchard grasses, has its genetic roots in selection for the harsher North American climate. Selections on the initial material for adaptation to harsh climates, disease resistance, persistence and yield were made at the DLF research stations in Kentucky and Southern France. The result is a maturity range of well adapted, high yielding orchard grass varieties; Inavale represents the medium maturity.



Key Features

- **Medium Maturity**
- **Excellent Persistence and Vigor**
- **Superior Leaf Disease Resistance**
- **High DM Production**
- **High Feed Quality**

Inavale is very suitable for hay production, silage and grazing. It is a broadly adapted variety, for inclusion in mixtures anywhere orchardgrass is used. It combines well with alfalfa in a 3-5 cut management system.

Maturity spread compared to other known varieties:

Orchardgrass Maturity Index

Traditional Classification	Early	Medium	Late	Later	Even Later
	Ambassador	Amba	Endurance	Niva	Athos
	Olathe	Orca	Inavale		Sparta
	Potomac	Paiute	Pennlate		Echelon
			Latar		

Inavale

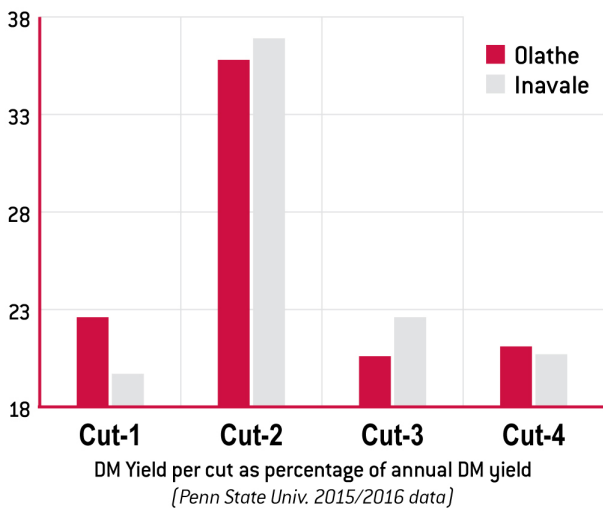
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WI State University		2014-2016 DM yield in t/a - 2013 seeding			
Variety	2016	2015	2014	3yr Total	% of Standard
Inavale	4.88	8.08	5.04	18.01	105%
IS-06 61	4.53	7.62	5.73	17.88	104%
Echelon	3.72	8.56	5.39	17.68	103%
Elsie	3.84	7.56	6.04	17.44	102%
IS-06 62	3.68	8.28	5.23	17.19	100%
Potomac	4.36	8.03	4.75	17.14	100%

Annual yield distribution

Inavale has a high β score ($\beta = 4.3$ in WI 2013-2015 trial, highest in the trial), which means that relatively more of the DM is produced later in the season. This is confirmed in Penn State trial (2015/2016 data). Inavale will give better summer production than any other orchard grass on the market.



Forage Quality

Penn State trials confirm the high forage quality of Inavale. The trial comprised of 10 varieties. Inavale has better scores compared to the trial average (which includes Inavale) for every forage quality indicator, resulting in a significantly higher RFV and RFQ.

