

# New Dawn

*Lolium multiflorum westerwoldicum*



## Key Features

- Diploid
- High Yield
- Early season production, early transition
- Especially adapted to the Southern Gulf States
- Excellent plant health



New Dawn was developed for improved early spring forage yield, early maturity, no vernalization requirement and improved cold tolerance. New Dawn produces highest yield within the first two cuts in the early spring and transitions rapidly into the third and later cuts for full transition by early to midsummer depending on climate conditions. New Dawn, a diploid variety, has a maturity similar to the diploid varieties Florida 80, and the tetraploid variety Augusta.

### Making use of Yield Distribution

When looking for extended grazing periods and minimizing feeding hay, it serves well to spread forage production over varieties with different growth patterns. Early varieties like New Dawn, provide early forage. Yet it transitions out early, allowing the warm season perennial grass to develop as early as possible. A later variety will provide the needed forage late in the season, shortening or even eliminating the need for feeding hay before the warm season pastures are ready for grazing.





In total DM yield over the full season New Dawn ranks with the best, yet most of its production is in the first two cuts. Evidence to this affect is shown in the second graph, Yield Distribution. This graph displays DM yield relative to the trial mean of New Dawn and compares it to that of a typical late variety, Credence. For its first two cuts, New Dawn's DM yield is well above the trial mean and it slides off to below trial mean in the fourth cut. The late variety Credence show the opposite trend.

