

'Draylar' UPLAND BLUEGRASS

Scientific Name: *Poa glauca* spp. *glaucantha*

Common Name: Upland Bluegrass

Cultivar Name: 'Draylar'

Selected By: Pullman PMC, USDA-NRCS

Release Cooperators: USDA-SCS, Washington State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station

Release Date: 1951

ORIGIN: 'Draylar' was introduced as *Poa* spp. in 1935 by the Westover-Enlow expedition from Chorsum, Turkey.

DESCRIPTION: 'Draylar' has numerous compressed, fine, wiry culms; decumbent at base; with many flat, short, dark-green, well distributed leaves. Seedheads are numerous, lax and becoming brownish, compact and nodding at maturity. Seeds are small; lemmas lightly pubescent and sparsely webbed at base. Plants resemble Canada bluegrass, but become sodbound less readily, lodge less and produce more seed.

DISEASE AND INSECT PROBLEMS: No significant problems have been noted.

SEED PRODUCTION: Plant in rows 24 to 36 inches apart where cultivation is possible. Forty lbs of nitrogen per acre in the establishment year and 60 lbs annually thereafter is necessary for good growth. Draylar should produce 300 to 600 lbs of seed per acre.

SEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS: Draylar establishes readily from shallow drilling or broadcast seedings on a firm weed-free seedbed. Seed is usually of good quality with over 90% purity and 95% germination. A normal seeding rate is from 5 to 10 lbs per acre. 1 lb of seed per acre provides 60 seeds per sq ft. Seed in the early spring. The application of wood fiber or clean straw mulch facilitates establishment.

CONSERVATION USES: Draylar has been used for erosion control, recreation, livestock feed, wildlife forage and seed production

AVAILABILITY: For additional information contact: Wayne Crowder, Soil Conservationist, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Pullman Plant Materials Center (509) 335-7376 or email crowder@wsu.edu.