

The 2009 New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Test Report

L.M. Lauriault, I.M. Ray, C.A. Pierce, R.P. Flynn, M.K. O'Neill, and T. Place¹

Introduction

In 2009, 240,000 acres of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) were in production in New Mexico, down slightly from 250,000 acres in 2008. Hay yields were still estimated at 1.25 million tons. At a January through October 2009 average of \$174/ton (down from \$183 in 2008), estimated gross returns from 1.25 million tons of alfalfa hay produced in 2009 will total approximately \$218 million. While this is a decline from the estimated \$250 million received in 2008, it continues to ensure that alfalfa hay remains New Mexico's No. 1 cash crop (New Mexico Agricultural Statistics Service, www.nass.usda.gov/nm). Alfalfa also is the legume of choice in irrigated perennial pastures. Whether used as pasture or hay, the value of alfalfa to New Mexico is greatly magnified by its contribution to livestock production and receipts from the sale of meat, milk, and other products generated by livestock enterprises.

Choosing a good alfalfa variety is a key step in establishing a highly productive stand of alfalfa, whether for hay or pasture. Differences between the highest- and lowest-yielding varieties in irrigated tests included in this report ranged from 0.85 to 2.74 tons per acre in 2009. If sold as hay, this translates to a difference in returns of \$148 to \$477 per acre due to variety, or an increase of at least \$35.52 million for the industry in 2009 alone. Stand longevity, as affected by winter hardiness and pest resistance, also is partially determined by variety.

This report, which is a collaborative effort of New Mexico State University scientists at agricultural science centers throughout the state, provides yield data for alfalfa varieties included in yield trials in New Mexico and guidelines for variety selection.

Considerations in Selecting an Alfalfa Variety

Local adaptation and persistence. Consistently high yields compared to other varieties over a number of years and locations within a region are the best indication of varietal adaptation and persistence. Select varieties based on unbiased information collected from trials conducted by NMSU scientists such as those reported in this publication. Look at data collected from the agricultural science center(s) closest to you. Data from the centers are grouped by latitude and elevation, which affect winter hardiness and, thus, yield and persistence.

Persistence is the ability of individual plants to survive field conditions over time and is strongly influenced by winter hardiness, harvest frequency, and pest resistance. Higher persistence will permit a longer stand life in which to recover establishment costs. Alfalfa stands should be replaced when plant density drops to less than 5 plants (or 40 stems) per square foot. Make stand evaluations when temperatures cool after summer. Producers should rotate to another irrigated crop for at least one year, preferably two years, before reseeding alfalfa into the same field to avoid autotoxicity. If stand life expectancy is only 3 to 4 years, as is the

case in a crop rotation system, higher yields in those early years are more important than persistence.

Winter hardiness. Alfalfa's winter hardiness is determined by its ability to survive cold temperatures. In the past, winter hardiness was estimated by a fall dormancy (FD) rating, which indicates the variety's tendency to stop growing in the fall. Fall dormancy categories range from 1 (very dormant) to 9 (nondormant). The more dormant (FD 1 to 3) varieties will be slower to "green up" in the spring and quicker to stop growing in the fall, regardless of local climate. This will have an impact on yield in areas with warmer climates. Nondormant varieties (FD 7 to 9) tend to "green up" earlier in the spring and may have greater fall production, but might not survive severe winters. These varieties might be suitable for use in a short-term rotation system, where alfalfa is used for 4 years or less, but there is risk of early stand loss if a severe winter does occur. Otherwise, producers should select varieties with sufficient dormancy to survive winter conditions at their location, while optimizing forage production during the growing season.

The North American Alfalfa Improvement Council has developed another classification for winter hardiness, Winter Survival (WS), because some varieties are more capable of withstanding low temperatures than their fall dormancy category indicates. This system rates varieties from 1 to 6, where a rating of 1 indicates little or no winter injury and 6 indicates plant death. Ratings are made after the first winter for spring seedings. At least two location years are required for the standard test. Because these tests are conducted in areas that have severe winters, few varieties in fall dormancy categories 7 or higher currently are being rated for winter survival, but more and more are.

Differences in the initiation of spring growth and recovery after harvest offer producers an opportunity to stagger cutting schedules without sacrificing yield or quality of the alfalfa hay. Generally, there is a range of 3 to 4 FD categories that are well adapted to any given region without any significant yield effect. Producers are cautioned about using varieties from too broad a range of FD categories. Poor variety selection in that regard will result in yield loss; therefore, it is recommended that high yielding varieties within the optimum FD range be used to stagger cutting schedules.

Variety test reports, such as this one, also are valuable tools for determining the true winter survivability of any alfalfa variety, particularly in the northern half of New Mexico and the north-central mountains where several nondormant (FD 7-9) varieties have performed well. When using the winter survival data, keep in mind that these tests usually are conducted in the northern states, and varieties that will not survive their more severe winters might survive in New Mexico. This report also provides information about FD categories that will be best adapted to any given region.

Disease resistance. Resistance to diseases is rated based on the percentage of plants surviving standardized tests. Varieties are rated as being susceptible (S) or having low resistance (LR), moderate resistance

¹Forage agronomist, NMSU Agricultural Science Center at Tucumcari; Alfalfa breeder, NMSU, Las Cruces; Forage research specialist, NMSU, Las Cruces; Extension agronomist, NMSU Agricultural Science Center at Artesia; Superintendent, NMSU Agricultural Science Center at Farmington; and Farm/Ranch Superintendent, NMSU Agricultural Science Center at Los Lunas, respectively.

(MR), resistance (R), or high resistance (HR) to specific diseases. New Mexico alfalfa producers should select adapted varieties with the highest available disease resistance, preferably an "R" (resistant) or greater rating to bacterial wilt (Bw), Fusarium wilt (Fw), Phytophthora root rot (PRR), and anthracnose (An) (Alfalfa Analyst, Certified Alfalfa Seed Council).

Bacterial and Fusarium wilt are infections of water-conducting tissue in alfalfa's roots. These diseases prevent water flow to leaves, resulting in wilted shoots and, eventually, death of infected plants. Roots infected with bacterial wilt often will have a yellowish brown discoloration of the taproot's inner woody cylinder. Fusarium infection, on the other hand, is recognized by brown to red streaks in the taproot's inner woody cylinder.

Phytophthora root rot is a fungal disease associated with excessive soil moisture. This disease causes yellowish to brown areas on roots and crowns that eventually become black and rotten. Top growth of infected plants appears stunted and yellow.

Anthracnose, also caused by a fungus, attacks alfalfa stems, preventing water flow to the rest of the shoot and causing sudden wilting. These wilted shoots have a characteristic "shepherd's crook" appearance. Anthracnose also can cause a bluish black crown rot.

Many other alfalfa diseases also occur in New Mexico, the best protection against which is proper management. Seedling diseases can occur any time conditions are favorable and can effectively destroy an otherwise perfect new stand. Disease resistance in seedlings is often very low or not developed. Seed treated with fungicides, such as Apron®, should be used each time alfalfa is planted. Ask your seed salesperson about fungicidal seed treatment and read the associated label for more information.

Insect resistance. There are many insects that feed on alfalfa in New Mexico. Varietal resistance is available for spotted alfalfa aphid (SAA), pea aphid (PA), and blue alfalfa aphid (BAA). As with disease resistance, select varieties that have at least an "R" rating for each of the insects. Selecting varieties with resistance to insects that do not occur in your area is not preferred, due to a possible decrease in yield associated with breeding for the resistance.

Another insect, cowpea aphid, has been found in alfalfa fields in several areas of New Mexico in recent years. Adult cowpea aphids are smaller than other common aphids. They are black with white or yellow markings on legs and antennae. Nymphs are gray to purple and can be confused with blue alfalfa aphid. Critical infestations can occur in early spring when alfalfa breaks dormancy after a warm, moist winter. Plants are severely stunted, reducing first cutting yields and causing possible stand loss if not controlled.

Currently, no cowpea aphid-resistant varieties have been released, but they are being developed. Predatory insects can help control cowpea aphid populations. Unfortunately, the predators might not be active in early spring when the alfalfa greens up. Chemical control might be the only option in early spring. Scout several areas in each field for the presence of aphids (purple or black) and stunted plants. When infestations are found, immediate treatment is imperative to prevent further damage and stand loss. Contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office or a licensed pesticide applicator about what products can be used to control cowpea aphids. Even if infestation is found only in one field, it might be advisable to spray all fields to prevent migration or to control previously undetected infestations.

Varietal resistance to other insects, such as alfalfa weevil and potato leafhopper, also might be available in the near future. Currently, the best protection against these insect pests is proper harvest management and pesticide use.

Nematodes. Root-knot nematodes (southern, northern, and Columbia root-knot nematodes) probably have been an undetected cause of

yield and stand reduction on many farms in New Mexico in past years. Root-knot nematodes prefer sandy loam soils and rarely damage alfalfa in heavier textured soils. In addition to direct damage from these nematodes, a second concern is that they become an avenue for infection by other pathogens. The incidence and severity of Fusarium wilt and Phytophthora root rot are increased, causing wilting and reduced yield and stand life in alfalfa. While root-knot nematode populations may damage alfalfa, usually they cause more damage to other crops in the rotation that are more susceptible, like edible dry beans, green beans, peanuts (northern root-knot nematode only), potatoes, cotton, and chile peppers. High carry-over populations of southern root-knot nematodes from summer rotation crops, like corn, can cause serious damage to fall-planted alfalfa. Resistant alfalfa varieties are available for both southern and northern root-knot nematodes, but resistance to one species is not often available in the same variety and resistance to one type of nematode does not imply resistance to the other. Still, producers should select varieties that have at least an "R" rating to every species of nematode likely to be on their farm.

Stem nematodes also can be a serious problem in alfalfa. These nematodes infect crown buds after cutting if the soil is moist and humidity is high. Infected stems are stunted and have swollen nodes. The bud and leaf nematode, another type usually found with stem nematodes, can cause leaves to become distorted and turn white during warm weather. Both of these nematodes mainly occur in heavy soils. Stem nematodes have been reported from northern New Mexico, but don't seem to cause the serious problems found elsewhere in the western U.S. Alfalfa varieties with good resistance to stem nematodes are available, and producers should again select varieties that have an "R" rating for stem nematodes if they have seen symptoms of this nematode on their farm (S.H. Thomas, NMSU Nematologist).

Weeds. The best protection against weeds in alfalfa is good management that promotes active growth. Well-managed alfalfa can compete against the most difficult weeds. For less than optimum situations, herbicides have been available to control most weeds in alfalfa, but no herbicide is without limitations. In 2005, alfalfa varieties with the Roundup Ready gene became available to a limited extent and have been tested in the New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Testing Program. More varieties were released in 2006. A court injunction in 2007 prevented further sale or planting of Roundup Ready varieties until an Environmental Impact Statement is completed by the USDA, which is expected to take two years. Until that process is completed, data for Roundup Ready varieties from established tests will continue to be published.

Grazing and traffic tolerance. Increasingly, more alfalfa varieties are being developed for tolerance to frequent defoliation and hoof damage. These varieties have a broad crown set below the soil surface, which gives protection from hoof damage and permits retention of greater root carbohydrate reserves for continued growth. The deep-set crown also helps prevent damage by other factors, such as equipment traffic. Grazing-tolerant alfalfa varieties also have the ability to produce and retain leaves below the grazing horizon, which allows photosynthesis to continue even under frequent defoliation of upper leaves. Older "grazing-tolerant" varieties actually persisted by grazing avoidance, producing leaves below the grazing horizon; however, little growth was available to the animal. Some of these varieties are still being sold in New Mexico, but few have been tested by the New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Testing Program. For pasture use in New Mexico, select varieties advertised as having grazing or traffic tolerance or as being hybrids based on pest resistance and yield. The development of true grazing tolerance was accomplished using continuous grazing during the growing season. In New Mexico, however, many alfalfa fields are used for overwintering pastures, and the effects of

this practice have not yet been fully measured. Information on performance of selected varieties under winter grazing can be found in the 2004 New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Test Report, which is available from County Cooperative Extension Service offices or online at <http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/research/agronomy/var04.pdf>

Seed quality. Selecting an alfalfa variety based on seed cost is a gamble producers often lose. Seed labeled "common," "variety not stated," or "variety unknown" is of unknown genetic background and may or may not be locally adapted or have the necessary disease or insect resistance. To be assured of achieving a long-lasting, highly productive stand, buy either certified or Plant Variety Protected (PVP) seed, which guarantees the genetics and performance. Look for a blue tag, which must be attached to all bags of certified seed, or Plant Variety Protection labeling, which is the proprietor's guarantee. Be sure to read the seed tag, which provides important information about the seed, including purity, amounts of other crop and weed seed (including any noxious weed seed), germination, and the test date (within the previous 9 months). Order seed well in advance of planting time to ensure that it will be available when needed.

Another essential seed treatment for alfalfa is inoculation with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The best choice of seed is one that was inoculated with a seed treatment before it was bagged (as with the fungicide). Untreated seed should be inoculated by the producer prior to planting. Follow the inoculant manufacturer's recommendations and use a product labeled for alfalfa. Planter box inoculation is not nearly as effective at treating each seed as is using a cement mixer or other similar equipment. Dry inoculants using static electricity to adhere to the seed are very effective and easy to use. If an inoculant, such as a peat-based product, is used, the seed must be wet with a sticker solution. Again, use the manufacturer's recommended sticker agent. Carbonated beverages and syrup are often used as stickers. Chemical qualities of these products will affect the viability of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Organic certification. Alfalfa varieties are generally not certified as being organic. The only varieties excluded from organic production are genetically modified varieties such as Roundup Ready alfalfa; otherwise, the only varietal recommendation is to select well-adapted varieties, which is the purpose of this publication.

While some companies are selling lines of organic seed, organic production is related to the crop that is being grown, particularly for perennials, like alfalfa. If organically produced seed or other planting material can be acquired and the field meets organic production standards, the new seeding can be certified as organic from the beginning. If the planting material is not certified as being organically produced, the new stand cannot be certified as organic for the first year of its life. Organic producers should verify that the seed actually purchased meets the standards for organic production because that is specific to the management practices of the seed grower. Alternatively, growers often can work with suppliers to special order untreated seed that meets organic standards.

Forage quality. High quality alfalfa hay possesses the following characteristics: greater than 19 percent crude protein, less than 31 percent acid detergent fiber, less than 40 percent neutral detergent fiber, leafiness, and free of foreign material. Varietal differences in quality are relatively small compared to other factors. Cultural and management practices, such as soil fertility, irrigation, weed and insect control, maturity at cutting, baling, and storage conditions, are major factors that affect alfalfa quality.

As an example, table 1 gives quality data for alfalfa varieties in a test sown in 2001 at Farmington. No differences existed among varieties across fall dormancy categories, but there are differences among fall dormancy categories. Standard Deviations (SD) of variety means are included

for each quality variable. The SD measures the variability between different samples of the same variety. For example, each variety in the 2001 Farmington test was sampled (replicated) four times. The crude protein (CP) of any of the four samples for any variety can vary from the average for that variety by as much as the associated SD. The lack of difference between varieties is demonstrated, in that, the largest SD given for any variable is nearly equal to the difference between the means of the highest and lowest varieties for each variable.

Differences in quality among fall dormancy categories likely are due to stage of maturity at harvest. Recovery after harvest is faster as fall dormancy category increases from 1 to 9 (from dormant to nondormant). Therefore, if varieties in different fall dormancy categories are always harvested on the same day, as is the case for most variety tests, those in lower fall dormancy categories usually will be at an earlier stage of maturity than those in higher categories. Harvesting earlier might give lower yields, but it also likely will give higher quality.

The optimum balance between forage yield, quality, and plant persistence occurs at 1-10 percent bloom. Harvesting at prebloom increases quality, but sacrifices yield. Continued harvesting at prebloom reduces stand life because the plant is not able to replenish root reserves for subsequent growth and overwintering. Since some hay buyers specify prebloom, producers should weigh price against decreased yields and shorter stand life. Prebloom harvests in middle cuttings are likely to be less detrimental to stand life than the first and last cuttings. Cutting at greater than 10 percent bloom increases yield, but quality rapidly declines as fiber increases and mineral content decreases (Alfalfa for Dairy Animals, Certified Alfalfa Seed Council). Insect feeding, maturity, and harvesting affect leaf retention and, therefore, forage quality because the digestibility and nutrient content in leaves are greater than in stems.

Description of Tests

Replicated alfalfa variety tests included in this report were conducted under research controls at NMSU's Agricultural Science Centers at Las Cruces (sown in 2008), Artesia (2006 standard and irrigation tests and a standard test sown in 2008), Los Lunas (2005 and 2007), and Farmington (2005 and 2007). Yield from tests at Tucumcari (2005 and 2007) were not measured in 2009 due to a lack of irrigation water and low growing season precipitation; however, data through 2008 are included in this report. Weather data for 2009 and the long-term averages from all locations are presented in table 2.

Yield data (on a dry matter basis) are presented in tables 3-12. Varieties are listed in order from highest to lowest average annual production. Yields are given by cutting for 2009 and by year for each production year. Statistical analyses were performed on all alfalfa yield data (including experimentals) to determine if the apparent differences are truly due to variety or just to chance. The variety with the highest numerical yield in each column is marked with two asterisks (**), and those varieties not significantly different from that variety are marked with one asterisk (*). To determine if two varieties are truly different, compare the difference between the two varieties to the Least Significant Difference (LSD) at the bottom of the column. If the difference is equal or greater than the LSD, the varieties are truly different in yield when grown under the conditions at a given location. There was no statistical difference between the highest and lowest yielding varieties if NS is given for the LSD. The Coefficient of Variation (CV), which is a measure of the variability of the data, is included for each column of means. Low variability (<20 percent) is desirable, and increased variability within a study results in higher CVs and larger LSDs. There might be a difference between previously published data and the data

given in this publication for the same tests because of differences in the programs used for statistical analysis.

Table 14 summarizes information about proprietors, winter survival (measured in the northern United States), fall dormancy, pest resistance, and yield performance across years and locations for all varieties currently included in NMSU's alfalfa variety testing program. Varieties are listed alphabetically by fall dormancy category. Many Roundup Ready varieties are recognizable because they have "RR" in their name, but some are not as recognizable. A new column has been added to table 13 to show which varieties are Roundup Ready.

Be cautious in using the winter survival data, because it might not accurately reflect a variety's winter survivability in New Mexico. Long-term performance in the northern half of the state should be a good indication of winter hardiness. In table 13, shaded areas indicate that the variety was not in that particular test (labeled at the top of the column), while clear blocks mean that the variety was in the test. A double asterisk (**) indicates that the variety had the highest yield in the test for that year, and a single asterisk (*) means that the variety was not significantly different from the highest-yielding variety based on the 5 percent LSD. It is best to choose a variety that has performed well over several years and locations.

Once varietal choices are made using table 13, look at cutting data (tables 3 to 12) to make sure the variety will be productive during the desired season. Varieties selected for grazing should produce over a longer season. Those used for hay should produce well in times that avoid potential problems. For instance, horse hay should be harvested early in the season to avoid blister beetle infestations that might occur in the later cuttings. Higher-value dairy hay might be produced later in the season to avoid spring weed problems.

"Common" varieties are generally not tested in the New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Testing Program. Usually, these varieties, particularly those from other states, might yield well in one area of New Mexico but not another. And those that do yield well might not do so consistently across years or will do so until a pest problem occurs, after which time the stand can be lost, requiring a waiting period before reseeding.

New Mexico Common and African Common seed used in all tests throughout the state has come from the same supplier and seed fields in

New Mexico. Seed purchased from other dealers may or may not be of the same quality and performance.

Summary

Consistent production of high alfalfa yields is the result of selecting good varieties and implementing good management techniques. Soil fertility should be maintained at recommended levels based on soil tests, irrigation should be properly applied, weeds and insects should be controlled using appropriate cultural and/or chemical methods, and harvest management should allow sufficient time to restock root energy prior to winter. For dormant (FD 1 to 3) and semidormant (FD 4 to 6) varieties, a 6-week rest period before a dormancy-inducing freeze (27°F) is recommended to allow plants to replenish root reserves for winter survival and initiate spring growth, after which harvesting might be done either mechanically or by grazing. Non-dormant (FD 7 to 9) varieties also might benefit from this rest period. Removing fall growth is beneficial to reducing weevil populations the following year as eggs are laid in and overwinter in stems. Harvesting established stands at early bloom would result in 3 to 5 cuttings per year before initiation of the rest period in most areas of New Mexico. More dormant varieties might not produce balable yields during the rest period; however, these can still be grazed. For further information about alfalfa management, refer to the other NMSU Cooperative Extension Service publications listed in table 14.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to express appreciation to the following for their significant contribution to The New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Testing Program by helping with planting, maintaining, harvesting, or other data collection, and data entry: Jason Box, Servando Bustillos, Lupe Carrasco, Patty Cooksey, Josh Foster, Carroll French, Calvin Henson, Jared Jennings, Shane Jennings, Leopoldo Hinojos, Ken Kohler, Curtis Owen, Ruben Pacheco, Lorraine Swannick, and the staff at University Communications who make publications such as this possible.

Table 1. Forage quality† of alfalfa varieties sown August 2001, at the NMSU Agricultural Science Center at Farmington, 2002‡.

Variety	Fall dormancy	CP, %		ADF, %		NDF, %		RFV		Fall dormancy means			
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	CP, %	ADF, %	NDF, %	RFV
Champ	3	22.03*	±0.52	29.30*	±0.99	34.45*	±1.02	179.08*	±6.43	22.03**	29.30*	34.45	179.08*
DKA42-15	4	21.57*	±0.72	27.83*	±0.98	33.32*	±1.52	188.73**	±10.27				
WL327	4	22.17**	±1.13	28.36*	±0.80	33.61*	±2.32	187.11*	±15.76				
Megaton 3.5	4	22.06*	±1.68	28.05*	±0.94	33.85*	±1.25	184.82*	±8.88				
Geneva	4	21.50*	±1.09	28.41*	±0.92	33.77*	±1.17	184.68*	±7.91				
Legend	4	21.38*	±0.97	28.31*	±1.46	34.09*	±1.30	183.27*	±9.70				
Delta526	4	21.58*	±1.12	29.10*	±1.85	33.86*	±1.36	182.80*	±10.00				
Focus HSN	4	21.31*	±0.61	29.20*	±1.16	34.23*	±1.88	181.04*	±12.30				
Magnum V	4	21.36*	±0.76	28.52*	±0.56	34.44*	±0.95	180.28*	±4.93				
Forecast 1001	4	21.16*	±0.85	29.48*	±1.31	34.51*	±0.95	177.95*	±7.51				
HybriGreen 41	4	21.12*	±1.53	29.21*	±0.62	34.88*	±0.85	176.63*	±4.09				
WL342	4	20.98*	±1.00	28.78*	±0.63	35.24*	±1.49	176.20*	±5.51				
54V54	4	20.89*	±0.46	29.41*	±0.91	35.66*	±0.81	172.27*	±5.25				
HybriForce-400	4	20.54*	±0.43	30.12*	±1.53	35.74*	±1.31	170.61*	±9.07	21.36*	28.83*	34.40	180.49**
5-Star	5	21.36*	±0.40	28.81*	±0.59	33.92*	±1.15	182.88*	±7.35				
Archer II	5	20.92*	±0.33	29.72*	±1.18	35.50*	±0.68	172.46*	±5.29	21.14*	29.26*	34.71	177.67*
Dona Ana	8	19.95*	±0.61	30.55**	±0.91	37.33*	±0.72	162.48*	±4.55	19.95	30.55**	37.33*	162.48
NM-9D11A-PAR	?	20.83*	±1.80	29.54*	±1.22	37.65**	±1.87	163.22*	±8.07	20.83	29.54*	37.65**	163.22
Mean		21.26		29.04		34.78		178.14					
LSD (0.05)		NS		NS		NS		NS		1.28	NS	1.79	11.85
CV, %		4.21		3.55		3.60		4.65					

†Appreciation is expressed to the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry Research and Testing Laboratory for conducting the analysis.

‡Data are the means of two harvests taken 18 July and 27 August 2002.

CP, ADF, NDF, RFV, SD, LSD, NS, and CV signify crude protein, acid detergent fiber, neutral detergent fiber, relative feed value, standard deviation, least significant difference, not significantly different based on a protected statistical analysis, and coefficient of variation, respectively. The SD gives an indication of the variability among replicates within a variety. Generally, individual observations (4 replicates for each variety for the data presented in this table) can be expected to vary from the mean by as much as the SD. If the difference between means within a column is equal to or greater than the LSD given at the bottom of that column, we are 95% certain that they are truly different. The CV gives an indication of the amount of variation accounted for in the statistical analysis of a variable. Sources of variation included in the statistical model for these data include replicate, fall dormancy, and variety.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 2. Temperature and precipitation data for 2009 and the long-term averages for the New Mexico Alfalfa Variety Test locations.

Location Elevation Latitude	Las Cruces ¹			Artesia			Tucumcari			Los Lunas			Farmington							
	09	Avg.	09	09	Avg.	09	09	Avg.	09	09	Avg.	09	09	Avg.	09	09	Avg.			
Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)	Temp. (°F)	Precip. (in.)			
Nov-08	49	50	0.23	0.53	50	49	0.05	0.55	50	47	0.09	0.70	44	43	0.14	0.52	44	41	0.61	0.67
Dec-08	44	42	0.13	0.68	41	41	0.00	0.50	41	40	0.22	0.61	38	34	0.15	0.48	31	32	0.96	0.45
Jan-09	45	42	0.00	0.56	38	41	0.00	0.37	38	38	0.00	0.38	38	35	0.00	0.39	32	31	0.38	0.50
Feb-09	49	46	0.00	0.37	49	45	0.00	0.42	49	42	0.68	0.49	43	40	0.00	0.42	38	36	0.44	0.48
Mar-09	56	52	0.05	0.22	52	52	0.46	0.44	52	49	0.91	0.79	49	47	0.30	0.56	45	43	0.21	0.68
Apr-09	62	59	0.00	0.21	57	61	0.00	0.65	57	57	0.66	1.13	55	54	0.14	0.46	49	51	0.28	0.61
May-09	72	68	0.35	0.29	67	69	0.73	1.09	67	66	1.08	2.11	68	63	0.96	0.48	64	60	0.78	0.52
Jun-09	76	77	0.16	0.72	76	77	1.16	1.43	76	75	0.63	2.01	73	72	0.98	0.57	68	70	0.47	0.25
Jul-09	81	80	0.12	1.36	80	80	4.89	1.71	80	79	2.30	2.65	80	77	1.92	1.33	77	76	0.15	0.84
Aug-09	78	78	0.36	2.29	79	78	0.08	1.72	79	77	2.81	2.93	75	75	0.98	1.59	73	74	0.27	1.07
Sep-09	70	72	1.17	1.38	68	71	0.33	1.74	68	70	0.25	1.64	68	67	2.20	1.17	67	66	0.09	1.09
Oct-09	60	61	0.60	0.91	55	61	1.16	1.18	55	59	1.71	1.39	55	56	1.31	1.11	50	54	0.68	0.99
Annual	62	61	3.17	9.52	59	60	8.86	11.80	59	58	11.34	16.83	57	55	9.08	9.08	53	53	5.32	8.15

¹Long-term averages for the Las Cruces test site are from NMSU's weather station, located approximately 5.5 miles to the north.

Table 3. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown March 18, 2008, at NMSU's Leyendecker Plant Science Research Center at Las Cruces and flood-irrigated every 14 days.

Variety Name	2008	2009 Harvests						2009	2-yr Average
	Total	5-May	2-Jun	8-Jul	11-Aug	29-Sep	5-Nov	Total	
59N59	6.30**	2.34	1.27*	1.64	1.70*	1.56*	1.01*	9.52*	7.91**
NM0307	5.85	2.68**	1.40**	1.85**	1.62*	1.53*	0.87*	9.94**	7.89*
AmeriStand 802	5.97*	2.32	1.22	1.80*	1.71**	1.63*	1.04**	9.70*	7.84*
Tres Padres	5.98*	2.47*	1.32*	1.64	1.60*	1.46*	0.78	9.26*	7.62*
Integra 8800	5.93*	2.38	1.31*	1.70*	1.56	1.46*	0.88*	9.29*	7.61*
58N57	6.13*	2.22	1.25	1.66	1.61*	1.51*	0.77	9.01	7.57*
Malone	5.83	2.29	1.20	1.62	1.59*	1.59*	0.83	9.11*	7.47*
NM0313	5.59	2.15	1.23	1.67	1.68*	1.64**	0.97*	9.34*	7.47*
Sal T96	5.76	2.33	1.21	1.61	1.68*	1.43*	0.90*	9.15*	7.45*
Arriba II	5.87	2.32	1.22	1.70*	1.53	1.41*	0.84	9.03	7.45*
Grandslam	5.93*	2.13	1.18	1.71*	1.60*	1.47*	0.86*	8.96	7.44*
Un Padre	5.88	2.24	1.23	1.59	1.59*	1.37	0.89*	8.90	7.39*
HybriForce-800	5.67	2.21	1.23	1.69	1.52	1.49*	0.88*	9.02	7.35*
CutMor	5.56	2.23	1.25	1.74*	1.63*	1.36	0.80	9.00	7.28
NM0306	5.86	2.12	1.15	1.59	1.49	1.49*	0.86*	8.70	7.28
WL 535HQ	5.46	2.08	1.24	1.83*	1.65*	1.39	0.88*	9.05	7.25
AmeriStand 813T	5.72	2.45*	1.12	1.57	1.50	1.34	0.80	8.77	7.24
NM MPR	5.84	2.20	1.13	1.57	1.51	1.43*	0.78	8.63	7.23
NM0601	5.59	2.11	1.06	1.60	1.37	1.40	0.74	8.27	6.93
NM0303	5.61	1.94	1.03	1.45	1.40	1.34	0.84	7.99	6.80
Chema 1	5.04	1.90	1.11	1.50	1.58*	1.43*	0.97*	8.49	6.77
HybriForce-620	5.58	2.00	0.95	1.40	1.38	1.26	0.72	7.69	6.63
Cimarron VL600	5.43	2.25	1.02	1.41	1.33	1.28	0.50	7.77	6.60
Wilson	5.21	2.17	0.97	1.43	1.39	1.25	0.70	7.90	6.55
Dona Ana	5.34	1.96	0.99	1.44	1.39	1.23	0.71	7.71	6.52
Dura 843	5.38	2.02	0.91	1.37	1.19	1.23	0.50	7.20	6.29
Mean	5.70	2.21	1.16	1.61	1.53	1.42	0.82	8.75	7.22
LSD (0.05)	0.40	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.19	0.84	0.61
CV%	4.95	7.90	9.43	7.26	6.56	11.81	16.13	6.82	11.80

2008 harvest dates: 9-Jun, 22-Jul, 26-Aug, 1-Oct, and 3-Nov.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

Table 4. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown September 26, 2006, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Artesia and flood-irrigated approximately once per month.

Variety Name	2007 Total	2008 Total	2009 Harvests						2009 Total	3-yr Average
			8-May	8-Jun	10-Jul	6-Aug	3-Sep	9-Oct		
R65BD280	10.62*	11.10*	1.01**	1.25*	1.48*	1.33	1.19	0.87*	7.21	9.62**
CW046081	10.46*	11.38**	0.79*	1.27*	1.59*	1.26	1.12	0.78	6.78	9.55*
Mountaineer 2.0	10.63*	11.14*	0.81*	1.25*	1.59*	1.20	0.94	0.65	6.44	9.46*
TS-7009	10.32*	10.96*	0.79*	1.34*	1.59*	1.33	1.17	0.75	7.00	9.38*
R65BD278	10.18*	11.33*	0.63	1.23*	1.53*	1.29	1.06	0.78	6.47	9.37*
58N57	9.69*	11.33*	0.87*	1.29*	1.58*	1.33	1.15	0.78	6.99	9.36*
WL 530HQ	10.26*	11.16*	0.74	1.29*	1.47*	1.16	1.17	0.73	6.54	9.35*
R65BD277	10.26*	10.96*	0.77*	1.17*	1.47*	1.23	1.08	0.68	6.47	9.20*
Wilson	9.19	10.95*	0.98*	1.23*	1.51*	1.40*	1.23	0.84*	7.14	9.19*
African Common	9.22	10.58*	0.95*	1.40**	1.62**	1.52**	1.50**	0.92**	7.95**	9.18*
Yosemite	10.43*	10.62*	0.86*	1.23*	1.42*	1.15	1.11	0.74	6.53	9.17*
CW17075	9.63	10.65*	0.75	1.26*	1.50*	1.38*	1.20	0.82	6.89	9.10*
TS-0002	9.97*	10.67*	0.84*	1.18*	1.51*	1.20	1.12	0.74	6.59	9.08*
WL 535HQ	9.24	10.50*	0.94*	1.30*	1.47*	1.38*	1.30	0.88*	7.29	8.97*
NM Common	9.23	10.31*	0.89*	1.29*	1.59*	1.39*	1.33	0.89*	7.38	8.97*
6R100	9.41	11.36*	0.54	1.15*	1.44*	1.26	0.94	0.65	5.92	8.96*
AL 798	10.00*	10.77*	0.76	1.23*	1.37*	1.19	1.04	0.68	6.28	8.96*
R65BD279	9.82*	10.61*	0.79*	1.20*	1.39*	1.19	1.12	0.75	6.44	8.94*
56S82	9.48	11.06*	0.77*	1.19*	1.46*	1.22	1.01	0.73	6.39	8.93*
AmeriLeaf 721	9.87*	10.08*	0.93*	1.23*	1.49*	1.19	1.03	0.71	6.56	8.89*
Dona Ana	9.77*	10.41*	0.81*	1.27*	1.44*	1.19	1.02	0.69	6.47	8.83*
AB 90	9.18	10.31*	0.88*	1.31*	1.53*	1.29	1.27	0.86*	7.24	8.82*
Dura 843	9.20	10.14*	0.99*	1.20*	1.48*	1.25	1.18	0.78	6.91	8.73
WL 550RR	9.52	10.52*	0.51	1.16*	1.36*	1.12	0.96	0.60	5.55	8.61
Mean	9.81	10.79	0.82	1.25	1.50	1.27	1.14	0.76	6.73	9.11
LSD (0.05)	0.97	NS	0.25	NS	NS	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.57	0.84
CV%	8.60	7.38	27.00	10.85	10.15	10.85	8.98	10.62	7.41	13.82

2007 harvest dates: 23-Apr, 31-May, 2-Jul, 7-Aug, and 18-Sep.

2008 harvest dates: 29-Apr, 12-Jun, 22-Jul, 20-Aug, 25-Sep, and 29-Oct.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 5. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) for 2009 only of alfalfa varieties sown September 26, 2006, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Artesia and normally irrigated by line-source sprinkler receiving 30.2 inches of water or under drought conditions receiving only 17.5 inches of irrigation in addition to 8.9 inches of precipitation.

Variety Name (No.) [†]	2009 Harvests												2009 Total										
	20-May			23-Jun			21-Jul			18-Aug			21-Sep			Normal	Drought						
	Normal	Drought		Normal	Drought		Normal	Drought		Normal	Drought		Normal	Drought	North			South	North	South			
6R100 (1)	0.96	0.63	0.17	0.02	1.43	1.21	0.45	0.31	1.43	0.49	0.20	1.16	1.12	0.88	0.34	0.91	0.74	0.14	0.00	5.90	5.04	2.12	0.87
AB 90 (2)	1.27	0.85	0.39	0.04	1.53	1.23	0.58	0.35	1.66	0.74	0.21	1.23	1.21	1.18	0.66	1.42	0.90	0.30	0.05	6.92	5.68	3.18	1.31
AL 798 (3)	1.25	0.69	0.34	0.08	1.50	1.34	0.47	0.28	1.61	0.63	0.24	1.33	1.09	1.05	0.57	1.10	0.59	0.23	0.11	6.66	5.00	2.71	1.27
AmeriLeaf 721 (4)	1.33	0.88	0.25	0.02	1.54	1.34	0.35	0.37	1.62	0.58	0.33	1.25	1.16	1.13	0.68	1.00	0.79	0.16	0.02	6.43	5.52	2.46	1.42
CW046081 (5)	1.17	0.81	0.31	0.01	1.55	1.19	0.65	0.59	1.76	0.79	0.31	1.18	1.16	1.19	0.70	1.29	0.85	0.38	0.04	6.59	5.53	3.33	1.64
CW17075 (6)	1.15	0.75	0.43	0.16	1.34	1.28	0.55	0.37	1.75	0.71	0.27	1.07	1.22	1.05	0.65	1.29	0.91	0.27	0.04	6.30	5.62	3.00	1.49
DS253 (7)	1.35	0.73	0.34	0.05	1.46	1.31	0.38	0.33	1.93	0.65	0.21	1.20	1.14	1.19	0.67	1.24	0.90	0.18	0.01	6.66	5.55	2.74	1.27
DS571 (8)	1.51	1.09	0.52	0.05	1.73	1.40	0.59	0.31	1.87	0.63	0.25	1.25	1.24	1.08	0.58	1.13	0.84	0.27	0.03	7.10	6.10	3.09	1.21
Dura843 (9)	1.38	0.81	0.41	0.00	1.59	1.31	0.48	0.36	1.74	0.74	0.23	1.34	1.05	0.95	0.44	1.24	0.79	0.26	0.02	7.11	5.45	2.84	1.04
Magna 788 (10)	1.34	0.96	0.27	0.02	1.72	1.37	0.56	0.37	1.81	0.70	0.39	1.23	1.19	0.92	0.70	1.28	0.70	0.24	0.05	7.07	5.68	2.70	1.52
R65BD277 (11)	1.10	0.81	0.51	0.07	1.33	1.24	0.49	0.32	1.64	0.62	0.26	1.23	1.16	0.97	0.47	0.94	0.82	0.11	0.04	6.05	5.46	2.70	1.16
R65BD278 (12)	1.06	0.79	0.22	0.03	1.50	1.15	0.55	0.31	1.32	0.68	0.28	1.19	1.08	1.03	0.66	0.75	0.73	0.26	0.04	5.67	5.11	2.73	1.31
TS8028 (13)	0.96	0.90	0.16	0.08	1.35	1.09	0.51	0.38	1.45	0.73	0.25	1.13	1.04	1.03	0.67	0.97	0.71	0.28	0.02	5.59	5.05	2.70	1.39
TS9011 (14)	1.67	0.75	0.28	0.00	1.59	1.12	0.50	0.38	1.51	0.68	0.35	1.27	1.11	1.04	0.77	1.31	0.52	0.25	0.05	7.38	4.85	2.75	1.55
Yosemite (15)	1.53	0.86	0.44	0.15	1.61	1.21	0.49	0.33	1.64	0.63	0.31	1.23	1.12	1.17	0.67	1.06	0.79	0.22	0.03	6.94	5.39	2.94	1.49
Mean	1.27	0.82	0.34	0.05	1.52	1.25	0.51	0.36	1.65	0.67	0.27	1.22	1.14	1.06	0.62	1.13	0.77	0.24	0.04	6.56	5.40	2.80	1.33
P-value†	0.30	0.33	0.66	0.25	0.78	0.85	0.47	0.13	0.92	0.75	0.86	0.82	0.96	0.92	0.15	0.10	0.37	0.79	0.51	0.68	0.48	0.56	0.12
Pairwise comparison†	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
CV (%)	29	23	63	162	16	16	27	29	19	29	43	12	13	25	32	24	24	65	136	16	13	22	26

† Analyzed using analysis of variance or general linear models. Holm-Sidak method used for pairwise multiple comparison procedures.

‡ Variety names are sorted alphabetically and not by yield ranking.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties in that column at the 5% level.

Table 6. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of sprinkler-irrigated alfalfa varieties sown September 18, 2008, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Artesia.

Variety Name	2009 Harvests					2009 Total
	26-May	25-Jun	28-Jul	25-Aug	24-Sep	
59N59	1.53*	1.77**	1.94*	1.49*	1.08**	7.80**
HybriForce-800	1.63**	1.71*	1.97**	1.47*	0.95	7.70*
African Common	1.41	1.59	1.77*	1.52**	0.98	7.32*
HybriForce-700	1.43*	1.67*	1.81*	1.46*	0.94	7.32*
Wilson	1.54*	1.48	1.85*	1.44*	0.92	7.26*
WL 530HQ	1.40	1.64*	1.87*	1.37	0.95	7.21
NM Common	1.37	1.49	1.85*	1.40*	0.96	7.08
ms.Sunstra.809	1.52*	1.73*	1.83*	1.29	0.73	7.05
Malone	1.22	1.48	1.83*	1.38	0.92	6.89
Magna 901	1.41	1.57	1.67	1.33	0.86	6.83
Dona Ana	1.33	1.44	1.72	1.39	0.90	6.74
AmeriStand 407TQ	1.24	1.62*	1.82*	1.23	0.84	6.72
ms.Sunstra.808	1.34	1.60	1.70	1.28	0.78	6.70
56S82	1.42*	1.52	1.55	1.26	0.86	6.60
WL 535HQ	1.30	1.41	1.56	1.34	0.93	6.59
PGI 459	1.30	1.48	1.79*	1.24	0.78	6.56
WL 440HQ	1.29	1.57	1.64	1.23	0.80	6.56
6552	1.20	1.52	1.72	1.24	0.84	6.54
FSG 639ST	1.29	1.49	1.79*	1.26	0.80	6.54
MagnaGraze	1.40	1.51	1.69	1.16	0.70	6.50
WL 711	1.13	1.33	1.62	1.34	1.00*	6.46
Dura 843	1.37	1.58	1.71	1.13	0.69	6.42
FSG 528SF	1.12	1.44	1.68	1.19	0.78	6.24
WL 319HQ	1.13	1.49	1.57	1.14	0.67	6.00
Mean	1.35	1.55	1.75	1.32	0.86	6.82
LSD (0.05)	0.22	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.10	0.58
CV%	14.15	9.36	10.07	8.61	10.45	7.43

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

Table 7. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa sown September 22, 2005, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Tucumcari and furrow irrigated once for each cutting from 2006 through 2008.

Variety Name	2006 Total	2007 Total	2008 Total	3-yr Average	2009 Total
56S82	2.89*	4.82*	6.47**	4.73**	
RSC751, Lot N536-5A	3.23*	4.88*	5.99*	4.70*	
Wilson	3.37**	4.67*	5.96*	4.67*	
Tango	2.89*	4.75*	6.02*	4.56*	
55H05	3.22*	4.57*	5.86*	4.55*	
Cimarron VL400	3.07*	4.56*	5.91*	4.51*	
FSG505	2.89*	4.59*	5.91*	4.47*	
NC+605	2.63	4.59*	6.14*	4.45*	
African Common	2.62	4.24*	6.23*	4.36*	
NM Common	2.85*	4.32*	5.90*	4.36*	
DS 204HYB	2.50	4.95**	5.51	4.32*	
Dona Ana	2.69	4.36*	5.86*	4.30*	
Rebound 5.0	2.43	4.68*	5.79*	4.30*	
msSunstra-507	2.44	4.59*	5.74*	4.26*	
Select	3.05*	4.06*	5.40	4.17*	
CW704	2.67	4.06*	5.76*	4.16*	
Mountaineer 2.0	2.84*	4.16*	5.41	4.14*	
HybriForce-600	2.43	4.16*	5.69	4.09*	
WL 335HQ	2.55	4.17*	5.43	4.05*	
WL 357HQ	2.60	4.21*	5.26	4.02	
Phoenix	2.50	4.19*	5.32	4.00	
RSC751, Lot N342-5A	2.66	4.01	5.20	3.96	
DKA50-18	2.42	4.13*	5.29	3.95	
Ruccus	2.46	3.85	5.41	3.90	
6530	2.32	3.86	5.30	3.83	
Escalade	2.42	3.89	5.18	3.83	
RSC751-II	2.52	3.61	5.29	3.81	
DKA41-18RR	2.40	3.98	4.91	3.76	
Cutmor	2.39	3.77	5.07	3.74	
6420	2.24	3.77	5.11	3.71	
BPR387	2.10	3.76	5.11	3.65	
Reward II	2.36	3.57	4.84	3.59	
Renograzer	2.01	3.68	4.69	3.46	
Mean	2.63	4.23	5.55	4.13	
LSD (0.05)	0.62	0.93	0.78	0.70	
CV%	16.84	15.73	9.98	12.02	

Sufficient irrigation water was not available in 2009 to produce adequate growth for harvest

2006 harvest dates: 13-Jun, 11-Jul, 10-Aug, 13-Sep, and 30-Oct.

2007 harvest dates: 29-May, 25-Jun, 24-Jul, 21-Aug, 18-Sep, and 29-Oct.

2008 harvest dates: 24-Jun, 24-Jul, 21-Aug, 16-Sep, and 28-Oct.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

Table 8. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) for 2008 of alfalfa varieties sown September 15, 2007, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Tucumcari and furrow-irrigated once for each cutting, except for the one taken on 20-Aug in 2008.

Variety	2008 Harvests					2008 Total	2009 Total
	24-Jun	23-Jul	20-Aug	16-Sep	27-Oct		
Chema 1	1.33*	1.78*	1.36*	1.03*	1.21**	6.69**	Sufficient irrigation water was not available in 2009 to produce adequate growth for harvest
NM0307	1.67**	1.85*	1.32*	0.85	0.96	6.64*	
NM Common	1.31*	1.90*	1.38*	1.03*	0.99*	6.61*	
NM0313	1.41*	1.90*	1.25*	0.93*	1.05*	6.54*	
HybriForce 620	1.56*	2.08*	1.36*	0.83	0.71	6.53*	
NM0601	1.57*	1.95*	1.30*	0.94*	0.74	6.50*	
56S82	1.49*	1.78*	1.45**	0.82	0.96	6.49*	
CW 500	1.43*	2.18**	1.28*	0.79	0.79	6.46*	
Wilson	1.67**	1.65*	1.34*	0.90*	0.87	6.42*	
NM0306	1.54*	1.75*	1.30*	0.91*	0.88	6.38*	
Dona Ana	1.62*	1.93*	1.19*	0.80	0.78	6.32*	
African Common	1.11*	1.93*	1.30*	1.04**	0.85	6.21*	
AmeriStand 407TQ	1.41*	1.98*	1.20*	0.91*	0.73	6.21*	
A5225	1.50*	1.88*	0.97*	0.95*	0.84	6.12*	
PGI 459	1.51*	1.80*	1.32*	0.79	0.65	6.06*	
FSG528SF	1.40*	1.78*	1.24*	0.78	0.66	5.85*	
Mean	1.47	1.88	1.28	0.89	0.85	6.38	
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS	0.17	0.25	NS	
CV%	16.08	22.59	15.80	13.12	20.89	9.47	

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 9. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown September 27, 2005, and interseeded March 21, 2006, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Los Lunas and flood-irrigated twice per cutting.

Variety Name	2006 Total	2007 Total	2008 Total	2009 Harvests			2009 Total	4-yr Average
				4-Jun	9-Jul	19-Aug		
AA 206W	3.48*	7.34**	6.92**	2.09*	1.38*	1.19*	4.66*	5.60**
WL 357HQ	3.48*	7.30*	6.69*	1.94*	1.54**	1.42**	4.90*	5.59*
Wilson	3.82**	6.85*	6.65*	2.22*	1.46*	1.37*	5.04*	5.59*
Mountaineer 2.0	3.26*	6.98*	6.80*	2.27**	1.54**	1.31*	5.12**	5.54*
Cimarron VL400	3.28*	7.08*	6.59*	2.16*	1.52*	1.23*	4.91*	5.46*
Cimarron VL500	3.32*	6.81*	6.79*	2.20*	1.29*	1.18*	4.67*	5.40*
AA 205W	3.53*	6.54	6.55*	1.78*	1.38*	1.35*	4.51*	5.28*
African Common	3.19*	6.47	6.26*	1.92*	1.50*	1.34*	4.76*	5.17*
AA 204W	3.51*	6.43	6.21*	1.86*	1.27*	1.35*	4.48*	5.16*
NM Common	3.54*	6.34	6.18*	1.64*	1.20*	1.18*	4.01*	5.02
Mean	3.77	6.81	6.56	2.01	1.41	1.29	4.71	5.38
LSD (0.05)	NS	0.66	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.56
CV%	13.58	6.71	7.83	19.01	13.70	14.39	12.51	14.46

2006 harvest dates: 9-Jun, 21-Jul, 7-Aug, and 18-Oct.

2007 harvest dates: 24-May, 9-Jul, 20-Aug, and 29-Sep.

2008 harvest dates: 30-May, 9-Jul, 14-Aug, and 29-Sep.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 10. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown September 19, 2007, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Los Lunas and flood-irrigated twice per cutting.

Variety Name	2008 Total	2009 Harvests				2009 Total	2-yr Average
		1-Jun	7-Jul	21-Aug	6-Oct		
PGI 424	8.43**	1.76*	1.88**	1.81*	1.19**	6.63**	7.53**
Cimarron VL600	8.18*	2.02**	1.70*	1.71*	1.18*	6.60*	7.39*
Tango	8.31*	1.90*	1.68*	1.60*	1.17*	6.36*	7.33*
AmeriLeaf 721	8.34*	1.68*	1.50	1.65*	1.09*	5.91*	7.13*
Rancher Special	8.15*	1.71*	1.60	1.71*	1.07*	6.09*	7.12*
Archer III	7.61	1.97*	1.76*	1.72*	1.06*	6.51*	7.06*
Dona Ana	7.68	1.90*	1.72*	1.65*	1.09*	6.36*	7.02*
WL 442	7.73*	1.57*	1.80*	1.83*	1.11*	6.30*	7.02*
GT 13R	7.71*	1.72*	1.60	1.79*	1.17*	6.28*	7.00*
African Common	7.43	1.77*	1.72*	1.82**	1.09*	6.40*	6.91*
SS120	7.60	1.62*	1.75*	1.58*	1.10*	6.04*	6.82
Wilson	7.31	1.79*	1.73*	1.58*	1.11*	6.21*	6.76
AmeriStand 407TQ	7.01	2.00*	1.69*	1.76*	1.02*	6.47*	6.74
NM Common	7.14	1.89*	1.53	1.75*	1.07*	6.23*	6.69
SW 6403	7.41	1.65*	1.58	1.62*	1.06*	5.91*	6.66
WL 343HQ	7.15	1.70*	1.39	1.67*	1.02*	5.78*	6.46
Mean	7.70	1.79	1.66	1.70	1.10	6.25	6.98
LSD (0.05)	0.74	NS	0.25	NS	NS	NS	0.63
CV%	6.72	21.66	10.69	14.09	9.84	11.00	9.00

2008 harvest dates: 2-Jun, 10-Jul, 15-Aug, and 1-Oct.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 11. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown August 24, 2005, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Farmington and sprinkler-irrigated three times per week.

Variety Name	2006 Total	2007 Total	2008 Total	2009 Harvests				2009 Total	4-yr Average
				3-Jun	14-Jul	19-Aug	6-Oct		
NM0307	6.02*	8.27*	10.39**	2.67*	2.48*	2.60**	1.78**	9.52**	8.55**
FSG505	6.64**	7.95*	10.03*	2.66*	2.73*	2.52*	1.61*	9.51*	8.53*
FSG351	5.99*	8.23*	9.79*	3.03**	2.68*	2.31*	1.51*	9.52**	8.38*
FSG408 DP	6.29*	8.25*	9.85*	2.91*	2.41*	2.35*	1.46*	9.13*	8.38*
Escalade	5.84	8.31*	9.89*	2.63*	2.63*	2.34*	1.59*	9.19*	8.31*
56S82	5.53	8.60**	9.88*	2.35	2.69*	2.21	1.71*	8.96*	8.24*
AA204W	6.12*	8.05*	9.21	2.73*	2.57*	2.31*	1.70*	9.31*	8.17*
Legend	5.91	8.22*	9.22	2.76*	2.54*	2.19	1.46*	8.95*	8.08*
AA205W	5.81	7.40	9.57*	2.56	2.58*	2.39*	1.60*	9.13*	7.98*
55H05	5.96	8.23*	8.80	2.63*	2.57*	2.23	1.44*	8.87*	7.97*
WL 357HQ	6.10*	7.38	9.15	2.60	2.37*	2.39*	1.66*	9.02*	7.91*
Archer II	6.33*	7.47*	8.87	2.59	2.42*	2.34*	1.53*	8.88*	7.89*
AA206W	6.24*	7.12	9.46*	2.65*	2.22	2.12	1.48*	8.46	7.82*
NM0314	5.64	7.42*	9.10	2.53	2.71*	2.36*	1.51*	9.11*	7.81*
NM Common	5.84	7.08	9.19	2.36	2.35*	2.36*	1.56*	8.63	7.68
FGI-41W206	5.34	7.30	8.76	2.74*	2.19	2.31*	1.52*	8.76*	7.54
FSG406	4.90	7.57*	8.80	2.63*	2.77**	2.17	1.32*	8.89*	7.54
Ranger	5.22	7.53*	8.32	2.55	2.65*	2.19	1.38*	8.77*	7.46
Genoa	5.35	6.88	8.34	2.64*	2.03	2.00	1.45*	8.12	7.17
Wilson	4.76	6.99	8.63	2.17	2.52*	2.16	1.44*	8.30	7.17
African Common	5.20	6.39	8.80	2.17	2.35*	2.11	1.47*	8.10	7.12
Dona Ana	5.61	6.18	7.45	2.20	2.10	2.10	1.43*	7.83	6.77
Mean	5.76	7.58	9.16	2.58	2.48	2.28	1.53	8.86	7.84
LSD (0.05)	0.67	1.20	1.07	0.43	0.44	0.30	NS	0.88	0.76
CV%	8.29	11.20	8.28	11.81	12.59	9.36	12.97	7.01	13.76

2006 harvest dates: 28-Jun, 8-Aug, and 19-Oct.

2007 harvest dates: 31-May, 10-Jul, 14-Aug, and 3-Oct.

2008 harvest dates: 10-May, 15-Jul, 20-Aug, and 2-Oct.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 12. Dry matter yields (tons/acre) of alfalfa varieties sown September 20, 2007, at NMSU's Agricultural Science Center at Farmington and sprinkler-irrigated three times per week.

Variety Name	2008 Total	2009 Harvests				2009 Total	2-yr Average
		4-Jun	15-Jul	20-Aug	9-Oct		
Masterpiece	8.26**	2.93*	2.85*	2.34*	2.26**	10.38*	9.32**
Mountaineer 2.0	8.18*	2.82*	2.96*	2.35*	2.19*	10.32*	9.25*
AmeriStand 444NT	8.24*	2.64*	3.02*	2.52*	1.87	10.05*	9.14*
54V09	7.82*	3.02**	2.81*	2.40*	1.90	10.13*	8.98*
FSG 528SF	7.22*	2.83*	2.83*	2.63**	2.11*	10.39**	8.81*
CW500	7.51*	2.56	2.88*	2.60*	1.93	9.97*	8.74*
NM0306	7.52*	2.36	2.95*	2.40*	2.01	9.71*	8.61*
PGI 459	7.61*	2.53	2.56	2.52*	1.90	9.51	8.56*
Integra 8400	7.41*	2.36	2.86*	2.37*	1.82	9.41	8.41
AmeriStand 407TQ	7.72*	2.71*	2.65	1.98	1.67	9.00	8.36
African Common	7.28*	2.46	3.13**	2.18	1.64	9.41	8.34
Archer III	7.33*	2.47	2.83*	2.22	1.76	9.27	8.30
A-5225	7.09*	2.37	2.92*	2.33	1.87	9.49	8.29
Archer II	6.97*	2.75*	2.80*	2.22	1.77	9.54	8.25
Dona Ana	7.19*	2.55	2.74	2.23	1.74	9.26	8.22
Ranger	7.19*	2.57	2.46	2.29	1.79	9.11	8.15
Grandstand	7.09*	2.67*	2.65	2.22	1.68	9.21	8.15
Medalist	7.01*	2.67*	2.35	2.32	1.80	9.13	8.07
NM0307	6.88*	2.19	2.61	2.39*	1.92	9.11	7.99
Wilson	6.97*	2.38	2.80*	2.11	1.64	8.93	7.95
Legend	6.48*	2.41	2.72	2.46*	1.81	9.40	7.94
NM0313	6.99*	2.09	2.84*	2.13	1.71	8.77	7.88
WL 343HQ	6.92*	2.44	2.63	1.79	1.61	8.46	7.69
NM Common	6.52*	2.16	2.55	2.05	1.46	8.21	7.36
Mean	7.31	2.54	2.77	2.29	1.83	9.42	8.36
LSD (0.05)	NS	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.23	0.78	0.82
CV%	12.61	12.20	9.57	9.83	8.86	5.90	9.80

2008 harvest dates: 12-Jun, 16-Jul, 21-Aug, and 3-Oct.

**Highest numerical value in the column.

*Not significantly different from the highest numerical value in the column based on the 5% LSD.

NS means that there were no significant differences between the varieties within that column at the 5% level.

Table 13. Characteristics and performance of alfalfa varieties across years and tests in New Mexico.		Varietal Characteristics ¹												Las Cruces		Artesia						Tucumcari				Los Lunas				Farmington										
																2006 ²						2008		2005				2007		2005		2007		2005		2007				
		Pest resistance												2008		Std		F ³		L		Std		2005				2007		2005		2007								
		Variety	Proprietor	RR	WS	FD	BW	PRR	FW	AN	SAA	PA	BAA	SN	RKN	08 ⁴	09	07	08	09	08	09	09	06	07	08	09	08	09	06	07	08	09	08	09	06	07	08	09	08
6420	Garst Seed Co.		2.6	4	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	R	n/r	R	n/r																											
6530	Garst Seed Co.		2.6	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	R	n/r																											
6552	Garst Seed Co.		2.0	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	R	n/r																											
54V09	Pioneer HiBred Int'l		n/r	4	HR	R	HR	HR	R	HR	n/r	HR	HR																								*	*		
55H05	Pioneer HiBred Int'l		n/r	5	R	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR								*	*	*														*	*		
56S82	Pioneer HiBred Int'l		5.0	6	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR			*						*	*	**										**	*	*				
58N57	Pioneer HiBred Int'l		6.0	8	LR	HR	R	HR	R	HR	HR	MR	HR	*		*	*																							
59N59	Pioneer HiBred Int'l		n/r	9	LR	HR	R	R	HR	HR	R	LR	HR	**	*							*																		
5-Star	Croplan Genetics		3.0	5	R	R	HR	R	R	R	n/r	n/r	n/r				*			*	*	*																		
6R100	Eureka Seeds	Y	n/r	6	R	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	MR	R	HR				*			*	*	*																	*	
A5225	Producer's Choice		n/r	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										*	
AA 204 W	America's Alfalfa		7.0	7	R	R	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	HR														*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
AA 205 W	America's Alfalfa		5.0	5	R	HR	R	R	R	R	R	HR	HR														*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
AA 206 W	America's Alfalfa		4.0	5	n/r	HR	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	R	HR														*	**	**	**			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
AmeriLeaf 721	America's Alfalfa		n/r	7	R	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	MR	MR	R			*	*		*	*	*	**					*	*												
AmeriStand 403T	America's Alfalfa		2.1	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	MR	R	n/r	MR	n/r																											
AmeriStand 407TQ	America's Alfalfa		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																									*	*	
AmeriStand 444NT	America's Alfalfa		n/r	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	MR	HR	HR																									*	*	
AmeriStand 802	America's Alfalfa		n/r	8	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	*	*																									
AmeriStand 813T	America's Alfalfa		n/r	8	MR	HR	R	R	R	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Archer II	America's Alfalfa		4.0	5	R	R	HR	HR	HR	MR	HR	HR	R														*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Archer III	America's Alfalfa		2.0	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	HR	HR														*	*									*	*		*
Arriba II	America's Alfalfa		n/r	6	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	HR	HR																											
AL798	Unknown		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*		*	*	**	*																		
AB90	Unknown		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*		*	*	*	*																		
BPR 387	Dairyland Seed Co.		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Chema 1	Claborn Hay		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Cimarron VL400	Great Plains Research		3.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r									*	*	*				*	*	*	*									
Cimarron VL500	Great Plains Research		n/r	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r															*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cimarron VL600	Great Plains Research		n/r	6	R	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	R	MR															*	*											
Common, African	New Mexico grown		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*	**			*		*	*	*													*	*	
Common, NM	Roswell Seed+C104		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*					*	*	*	*												*	*		
CutMor	Union Seed Co.		6.0	8	LR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	R	R																											
CW 046081	Cal/West Seeds		n/r	6	MR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	**		*	*	*	*																		
CW 17075	Cal/West Seeds		n/r	7	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*		*	*	*	*																		
CW 500	Producer's Choice		n/r	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	HR	n/r																								*	*		*
CW 704	Producer's Choice		n/r	7	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR									*	*	*																
DKA41-18RR	Monsanto	Y	1.8	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	R	n/r																											
DKA50-18	Monsanto		1.8	5	H	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	R	n/r									*																		
Dona Ana	New Mexico State University		n/r	7	MR	R	MR	LR	MR	R	n/r	n/r	n/r			*	*						*	*			*	*									*	*		*
DS 253	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r							*	*	*	*																	
DS 571	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r								**	**	*	*																
DS204HYB	Dairyland Seed Co.		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r									*	**																	
Dura 843	Croplan Genetics		n/r	8	n/r	HR	HR	n/r	HR	HR	HR	R	MR			*	*	*	*	*	*																			
Escalade	Allied Seed		2.0	5	HR	HR	R	R	MR	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Expedition	Syngenta		2.0	5	R	HR	HR	R	R	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
FGI 41W206	Forage Genetics Int'l		n/r	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	HR	HR																								*	*		*
FGI 4S42	Forage Genetics Int'l		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	HR	n/r																											

Irrigation water was not available to produce measurable yields

Irrigation water was not available to produce measurable yields

Table 13. Characteristics and performance of alfalfa varieties across years and tests in New Mexico.

Variety	Proprietor	Varietal Characteristics ¹											Las Cruces		Artesia					Tucumcari				Los Lunas				Farmington											
		RR	WS	FD	Pest resistance									2008		2006 ²					2008				2005				2007										
					BW	PRR	FW	AN	SAA	PA	BAA	SN	RKN	08 ⁴	09	07	08	09	08	09	08	09	06	07	08	09	06	07	08	09	06	07	08	09	08	09			
FSG 351	Allied Seed		2.0	3	HR	HR	HR	R	R	HR	R	R	HR																					*	*	*	***		
FSG 406	Allied Seed		1.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	R	R																						*	*	*		
FSG 408 DP	Allied Seed		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	R	HR																					*	*	*	*		
FSG 505	Allied Seed		3.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	R	R										*	*	*														
FSG 528SF	Allied Seed		n/r	5	HR	R	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																							*	**		
FSG 639ST	Allied Seed		3.0	6	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
Genoa	Syngenta		1.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	R	R																										
GrandSlam	Western Farm Service		n/r	8	R	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	*																									
GrandStand	Western Farm Service		n/r	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	n/r	MR	n/r																								*		
GT 13R	America's Alfalfa		n/r	8	MR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	R	R	n/r																*	*									
HybriForce 600	Dairyland Seed Co.		3.0	6	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	HR	n/r	R	n/r										*																
HybriForce-620	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	7	n/r	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																								*		
HybriForce-700	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	7	MR	HR	HR	n/r	HR	R	n/r	HR	R									*																	
HybriForce-800	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	8	MR	R	HR	HR	n/r	MR	n/r	HR	R									*																	
Integra 8400	Wilbur-Ellis		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	R	R																							*			
Integra 8800	Wilbur-Ellis		n/r	8	n/r	HR	HR	R	R	HR	n/r	HR	R	*	*																								
Legend	Arkansas Valley Seed Solutions		3.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	LR	R	n/r	MR	n/r																					*	*	*	*		
Magna 788	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	7	MR	HR	HR	R	HR	R	HR	R	HR							*	*	*	*																
Magna 901	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	9	MR	HR	HR	MR	HR	HR	R	R	R																										
MagnaGraze	Dairyland Seed Co.		2.0	3	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	MR	MR	LR																										
Malone	New Mexico State University		n/r	8	R	R	HR	R	R	HR	S	MR	n/r																										
Masterpiece	J.R. Simplot Co		3.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	R	HR	R																						**	*			
Medalist	IFA/Curtis and Curtis		3.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	HR	HR																						*				
Medallion	Seed Resource		n/r	7	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R																										
Mountaineer 2.0	Croplan Genetics		2.0	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	n/r	HR	R																							**	*		
msSunstra 507	Dairyland Seed Co.		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r												*	*	*												
msSunstra 808	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	6	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
msSunstra 809	Dairyland Seed Co.		n/r	6	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NC+ 605	NC+ Hybrids		3.0	6	R	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	R	R	R										*	*	*														
NM MPR	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NM0303	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NM0306	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																							*	*		
NM0307	New Mexico State University		n/r	7	MR	R	R	R	R	MR	MR	n/r	n/r	**																*	*	**	**	*	*				
NM0310	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NM0311	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NM0312	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
NM0313	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r												*												*		
NM0314	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																						*	*			
NM0601	New Mexico State University		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																										
PGI424	Producer's Choice		n/r	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	R	n/r	HR	R																						**	**			
PGI459	Producer's Choice		n/r	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	n/r	n/r																							*			
Phoenix	Allied Seed		4.0	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r										*	*															
R65BD277	Forage Genetics Int'l	Y	n/r	6	n/r	HR	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	HR	n/r				*	*		*	*	*	*																
R65BD278	Forage Genetics Int'l	Y	n/r	6	n/r	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	HR	n/r				*	*		*	*	*	*																
R65BD279	Forage Genetics Int'l	Y	n/r	6	n/r	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	HR	n/r				*	*		*	*	*	*																
R65BD280	Forage Genetics Int'l	Y	n/r	6	n/r	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	HR	n/r				*	*		*	*	*	*																
Rancher Special, blend	1st Select Seed, Inc.		n/r	4	R	R	R	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																					*	*				

Irrigation water was not available to produce measurable yields

Irrigation water was not available to produce measurable yields

Table 13. Characteristics and performance of alfalfa varieties across years and tests in New Mexico.		Varietal Characteristics ¹												Las Cruces		Artesia						Tucumcari				Los Lunas				Farmington										
																2006 ²						2008						2005				2007				2005				2007
		Pest resistance												2008		Std		F ³		L		Std		2005		2007		2005		2007		2005		2007						
Variety	Proprietor	RR	WS	FD	BW	PRR	FW	AN	SAA	PA	BAA	SN	RKN	08 ⁴	09	07	08	09	08	09	09	06	07	08	09	08	09	06	07	08	09	08	09	06	07	08	09	08	09	
Ranger	USDA, Univ. of Nebraska		n/r	3	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																								*	*	*	
Rebound 5.0	Croplan Genetics		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	n/r	R	R										*	*	*															
Renograzer	Curtis and Curtis Seed		n/r	3	HR	R	R	R	LR	R	n/r	MR	n/r																											
Reward II	Producer's Choice		2.4	4	HR	HR	HR	R	R	R	R	R	n/r																											
RSC 751 II	Roth Seed Co.		n/r	7	R	HR	HR	R	HR	R	HR	MR	MR																											
RSC 751, Lot N342-5A	Roth Seed Co.		n/r	7	MR	HR	HR	HR	MR	MR	MR	MR	R	LR								*																		
RSC 751, Lot N536-5A	Roth Seed Co.		n/r	7	MR	HR	HR	HR	MR	MR	MR	R	LR									*	*	*																
Ruccus	Target Seed/Producer's Chioce		4.1	5	R	HR	HR	MR	R	R	MR	R	HR																											
Sai T96	University of Arizona		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Select	IFA/Curtis and Curtis		2.7	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	MR	HR	R									*	*																	
SS120	Arkansas Valley Seed Solutions		3.0	3	HR	R	R	R	R	R	R	n/r	n/r																											
SW6330	S & W Seeds		n/r	6	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
SW6403	S & W Seeds		n/r	7	LR	MR	HR	MR	R	MR	HR	n/r	R																											
SW7410	S & W Seeds		2.4	7	R	HR	MR	R	HR	R	R	MR	R																											
SW8718	S & W Seeds		n/r	8	R	HR	n/r	MR	HR	R	R	MR	R																											
Tango	Eureka Seeds		4.0	6	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	R									*	*	*																
Tres Padres	University of Arizona		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	*	*																									
TS-0002	Target Seed/Producer's Chioce		n/r	10	n/r	HR	n/r	HR	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
TS-7009	Target Seed/Producer's Chioce		n/r	7	n/r	HR	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r				*	*																						
TS-8028	Target Seed/Producer's Chioce		n/r	8	n/r	R	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r				*	*	*	*																				
TS-9011	Target Seed/Producer's Chioce		n/r	9	n/r	HR	n/r	R	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r				*	*	*	*																				
Un Padre	University of Arizona		n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r																											
Wilson	New Mexico State University		n/r	6	R	n/r	R	n/r	MR	R	n/r	MR	n/r				*				*	**	*	*			*	**	*	*	*							*		
WL319HQ	WL Research		1.0	3	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	n/r	MR	n/r									*	*																	
WL335HQ	WL Research		2.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	R	R	R									*	*																	
WL343HQ	WL Research		1.0	4	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	MR	R	n/r																									*		
WL357HQ	WL Research		2.0	5	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	R	R	R	MR									*	*													*				
WL440HQ	WL Research		n/r	6	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR																											
WL442	WL Research		n/r	7	R	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	n/r																											
WL530HQ	WL Research		5.0	8	MR	HR	MR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r			*	*																							
WL535HQ	WL Research		6.0	8	R	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	R	R				*																							
WL550RR	WL Research	Y	6.0	8	R	HR	HR	HR	R	HR	HR	HR	R			*																								
WL711	WL Research		n/r	10	n/r	R	HR	n/r	HR	HR	n/r	HR	HR			*																								
Yosemite	Syngenta Seeds Inc.		n/r	8	R	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	R	n/r			*	*	*	*	*	*																			

¹RR=Rundup Ready if "Y"; WS=Winter Survival (1=No injury, 6=Dead plants), FD=Fall Dormancy (2=Vernal, 3=5246, 4=Legend, 5=Archer, 6=ABI 700, 7=Dona Ana, 8=Pierce, 9-CUF101), 10=UC1887, BW=Bacterial wilt, PRR=Phytophthora root rot, FW=Fusarium wilt, AN=Anthracnose, SAA=Spotted alfalfa aphid, PA=Pea aphid, BAA=Blue alfalfa aphid, SN=Stem nematode, RKN=Rootknot nematode (southern or northern); (S=Susceptible, LR=Low resistance, MR=Moderate resistance, R=Resistant, HR=High resistance).

n/r indicates either that the variety was not rated for that characteristic or no rating was available.

²Establishment year.

³F=full irrigation, 18 inches; L=limited irrigation, 10 inches, plus 10 inches of precipitation in each study. Due to irrigation problems in 2007, no data were collected from these studies.

⁴Harvest year.

Shaded boxes indicate that the variety was not in the test.

**Highest yielding variety in the test for that year.

*Not significantly different from the highest yielding variety in the test for that year.

L.M. Lauriault, I.M. Ray, C.A. Pierce, R.P. Flynn, M.K. O'Neill, and T. Place. New Mexico St. Univ. College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences. Agric. Exp. Stn and Coop. Ext. Ser.

Table 14. New Mexico State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service publications related to alfalfa management.

Number	Title
A-114	Test your soil
A-122	Soil test interpretations
A-123	Sampling for plant tissue analysis
A-129	Nitrogen fixation by legumes
A-130	Inoculation of legumes
A-133	Calculating fertilizer costs
A-134	Selecting synthetic fertilizers in New Mexico
A-325	Managing weeds in alfalfa
A-326	Downy mildew on alfalfa
BL-796	Perennial cool-season forage legume performance in diverse soil moisture treatments, Southern High Plains, USA
CR-585	Species selection and establishment for irrigated pastures in New Mexico
CR-586	Grazing systems and management for irrigated pastures in New Mexico
CR-641	Hay quality, sampling and testing
CR-644	Assessing alfalfa stands after winter injury, freeze damage, or any time renovation is considered in New Mexico
CR-646	Managing alfalfa during drought
RR-766	Furrow-irrigated alfalfa dry matter yield is not affected by different seeding rates in the Southern High Plains, USA

These publications, and alfalfa variety test reports from previous years, are available from your county office of the NMSU Cooperative Extension Service or online at aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/