HAKARI

ALASKA BROME

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Hakari Alaska brome (*Bromus sitchensis*) is a unique grass. Hakari is an impressive, late-maturing bromegrass that produces extremely high yields of quality forage. It is adapted to the severe winter climates. Hakari is a tall, broad-leaved, sparsely tillering bromegrass with an erect rather than creeping growth pattern. Hakari has good spring re-growth and also produces leafy summer growth. Hakari exhibits drought tolerance and is resistant to rust.

▶ Quick establishment

▶ Impressive forage yields

▶ Highly palatable and high in energy

▶ Winter-hardy and disease resistant

▶ Suited for hay production and grazing

▶ Ideal for interplanting with legumes
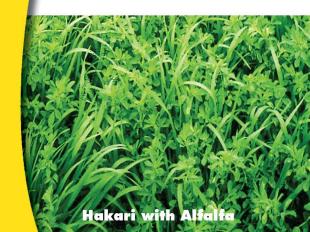
ADAPTATION - CLIMATE
Hakari is adapted to regions of the Midwestern and Northeastern United States. In the Western U.S., it is suited to dryland or irrigated conditions.

ADAPTATION - SOIL
Hakari is adapted to a range of soils; it performs in heavy, water-logged and light, well-drained soils. Hakari requires adequate soil fertility.

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Hakari with Alfalfa

HAKARI

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USES

Hakari is ideal for hay production because it dries rapidly. It performs well as a monoculture, as a component of a grass mixture, or as a component in a mixed seeding with legumes. As a companion with a legume, Hakari increases the energy value of the forage. Hakari performs well with a premium red clover such as Freedom! or a high quality alfalfa adapted to your region. Optimal harvest intervals are similar for Hakari and alfalfa with 3-5 dormancy ratings. Hakari is an ideal grass for interplanting into an existing alfalfa stand to extend stand life – improving yield and quality. It is also suited to grazing and haylage/baleage production. It maintains palatability at seedhead stage of growth. Hakari is suitable for stockpiling.

ESTABLISHMENT

Hakari is recognized for its rapid establishment. It can be planted in spring or early fall. Hakari performs best if planted on well-drained soils. To ensure good establishment, Hakari seed is de-awned. Hakari may be planted into a cultivated seedbed or via no-till drill method. Independent of the method, planting depth is critical: seed should be planted no deeper than ¼ inch. For no-till plantings, suppression of existing forage promotes establishment.

SEEDING RATE

Seeding rate:	35 lbs/acre
No-till seeding:	35 lbs/acre
Planting with alfalfa:	10 - 15 lbs/acre

MANAGEMENT

In a pure stand, Hakari requires adequate rest periods to promote stand life. Rotational grazing systems should be implemented with a 3-4 week rest period. Cut to a 4 to 5 inch height. Excessive growth prior to winter can increase winter damage, graze or harvest prior to the onset of winter. Hakari is recognized for rapid re-growth. Given ideal conditions, Hakari provides impressive yields of high quality forage for 3 - 4 seasons. It responds well to nitrogen fertilization.

HAKARI - HIGH YIELDS

VARIETY	3-YR TOTAL*
LATE MATURITY	
MANSKA PUBESCENT WHEATGRASS	21.43
OAHE INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS	20.69
CLIMAX TIMOTHY	14.86
MEDIUM TO LATE MATURITY	
NEWHY HYBRID WHEATGRASS	21.63
HAKARI ALASKA BROME	**19.37**
MEDIUM MATURITY	
KENTUCKY-31 TALL FESCUE	23.10
PEAK SMOOTH BROME	19.45
LINCOLN SMOOTH BROME5	17.95
EARLY MATURITY	
MONTANA MEADOW BROME	18.55
GARRISON CREEPING FOXTAIL	17.19
REGAR MEADOW BROME	16.68

*tons dry matter/acre; Univ. of NE, North Platte - Irrigated '02-'04

VARIETY	3-YR TOTAL**
BROMAR MOUNTAIN BROME	25.80
HAKARI ALASKA BROME	**25.59**
GARNET MOUNTAIN BROME	22.62
PEAK SMOOTH BROME	22.08
FLEET MEADOW BROME	22.02
MACBETH MEADOW BROME	21.27
YORK SMOOTH BROME	21.22
REBOUND SMOOTH BROME	21.18
MANCHAR SMOOTH BROME	21.04
MONTANA MEADOW BROME	20.91
MAGNA SMOOTH BROME	20.57
PADDOCK MEADOW BROME	20.19
CARLTON SMOOTH BROME	20.02
ALPHA SMOOTH BROME	19.92
REGAR MEADOW BROME	19.76
LINCOLN SMOOTH BROME	19.16

**tons dry matter/acre; Oregon State Univ., Powell Butte - '04-'06

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