Developmental stages of timothy and alfalfa

Florence Pomerleau-Lacasse¹, Philippe Seguin¹, Gaëtan Tremblay², and Danielle Mongrain²

¹ McGill University; 21111 Lakeshore, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC, H9X 3V9
² AAC, Quebec research and development center; 2560 Hochelaga Boulevard, Quebec, QC, G1V 2J3
Developmental stages of timothy and alfalfa

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, (2017)

Electronic version available at www.agr.gc.ca

Catalogue No. A72-135/2017E-PDF
AAFC No. 12606E

Paru également en français sous le titre Stades de développement de la fléole des prés et de la luzerne

For more information, reach us at www.agr.gc.ca or call us toll-free 1-855-773-0241.
# Table of contents

**Foreword** ................................................................. 3

**Timothy developmental stages** ........................................ 4

1. Vegetative ................................................................. 5
2. Stem elongation ......................................................... 8
3. Reproductive ............................................................. 11

**Alfalfa developmental stages** ........................................ 14

1. Vegetative ................................................................. 15
2. Flower bud development ............................................. 16
3. Flowering ................................................................. 17
4. Seed production .......................................................... 18

**Calculating the mean developmental stage of a sample of**
**timothy or alfalfa** ....................................................... 20

- Mean Stage by Count (MSC) .......................................... 20
- Mean Stage by Weight (MSW) ........................................ 21

**Acknowledgement** ...................................................... 22
Foreword

The developmental stage at which forage crops are harvested greatly affects their yield, nutritive value, and persistence. Throughout their growth, plants use energy from the sun, carbon dioxide from the air and water to synthesize carbohydrates via photosynthesis. The carbohydrates produced allow plants to grow, increasing their yield. Throughout the last weeks of each growth cycle as well as during the fall, perennial forage plants store nutrients, which allow them to regrow after each cut and in the spring. Harvesting forage plants at a more advanced developmental stage thus promotes the yield and persistence of perennial forage crops. Moreover, the developmental stage at harvest is a key factor in determining the nutritive value of the resulting forage. As a plant becomes older, the fiber content increases, the cell walls lignify, and the leaf to stem ratio decreases. These changes reduce the crude protein concentration as well as the digestibility of the dry matter and fibers of the forage, which becomes less palatable, less consumed and less efficiently used by ruminants.

It is therefore important to accurately evaluate the developmental stage of forage crops in order to precisely establish the appropriate harvest time and to optimize their yield, nutritive value and persistence. This guide illustrates and explains the developmental stages of timothy and alfalfa, the two main forage species cultivated in Quebec. It also describes two methods used to determine the mean stage of such forage: the Mean Stage by Count (MSC) and the Mean Stage by Weight (MSW).

Effects of the developmental stage of plants on their yield and nutritive value.

## Timothy developmental stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetative (foliar development)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V0 (VE)</td>
<td>Emergence of the first leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>First leaf with collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Second leaf with collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3</td>
<td>Third leaf with collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4</td>
<td>Fourth leaf with collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5</td>
<td>Fifth leaf with collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stem elongation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E0</td>
<td>Elongation between collars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>First palpable/visible node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>Second palpable/visible node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3</td>
<td>Third palpable/visible node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4</td>
<td>Fourth palpable/visible node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5</td>
<td>Fifth palpable/visible node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive (inflorescence development)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R0</td>
<td>Swelling at the apex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Inflorescence partially visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Inflorescence entirely emerged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Peduncle entirely emerged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Emergence of anthers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Fertilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Vegetative

VE or V0 (index 1.0)

- Emergence of the first leaf
- No leaf with collar

V1 (index 1.1)

- First leaf with collar
**V2 (index 1.3)**

- Second leaf with collar
- No elongation between collars

**V3 (index 1.5)**

- Third leaf with collar
- No elongation between collars
V4 (index 1.7)

- Fourth leaf with collar
- No elongation between collars

V5 (index 1.9)

- Fifth leaf with collar
- No elongation between collars
2. Stem elongation

E0 (index 2.0)

- Beginning of the elongation between collars
- Variable number of collars

E1 (index 2.1)

- First palpable or visible node
E2 (index 2.3)

- Second palpable or visible node

E3 (index 2.5)

- Third palpable or visible node
- No swelling at the apex
**E4 (index 2.7)**

- Fourth palpable or visible node
- No swelling at the apex

**E5 (index 2.9)**

- Fifth palpable or visible node
- No swelling at the apex
3. Reproductive

R0 (index 3.0)
- Swelling at the apex
- Inflorescence not visible

R1 (index 3.1)
- Emergence of the inflorescence
  - Partially visible
- Inflorescence partially emerged
R2 (index 3.3)

- Inflorescence entirely emerged
- Peduncle not visible

R3 (index 3.5)

- Inflorescence entirely emerged
- Peduncle entirely elongated
**R4 (index 3.7)**

- **Anthesis**
  - Emergence of the anthers

**R5 (index 3.9)**

- **Post-anthesis**
  - Fertilization
### Alfalfa developmental stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage Name</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetative</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early vegetative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Stem ≤ 15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid vegetative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 cm &lt; stem ≤ 30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late vegetative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stem &gt; 30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flower bud development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early bud</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-2 nodes with buds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late bud</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>≥ 3 nodes with buds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowering</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early flower</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1-2 nodes with open flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late flower</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>≥ 3 nodes with open flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seed production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early seed pods</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1-3 nodes with green seed pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late seed pods</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>≥ 4 nodes with green seed pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripe seed pods</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Brown seed pods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Vegetative

Early vegetative (index 0)

- Stem ≤ 15 cm
- No bud

Mid vegetative (index 1)

- 15 cm < stem ≤ 30 cm
- No bud
**Late vegetative (index 2)**

- Stem > 30 cm
- No bud

**Early bud (index 3)**

- At least 1 visible or palpable bud at 1 node
- No open flower
**Late bud (index 4)**

- At least 1 visible or palpable bud at ≥ 3 nodes
- No open flower

**Early flower (index 5)**

- 1 node with at least 1 open flower
- No seed pod
**Late flower (index 6)**

- ≥ 2 nodes with at least 1 open flower
- No seed pods

**Early seed pod (index 7)**

- ≤ 3 nodes with at least 1 green seed pod
- Green seed pods at ≤ 3 nodes
**Late seed pod (index 8)**

- ≥ 4 nodes with at least 1 green seed pod

**Ripe seed pod (index 9)**

- At least 1 node with brown seed pods
Calculating the mean developmental stage of a sample of timothy or alfalfa

Based on the morphological characteristics previously described (Timothy: Moore et al., 1991; Alfalfa: Fick and Mueller, 1989), we can determine the mean developmental stage of a forage plot based on a sample of 3 or 4 handfuls of entire plants cut at the soil surface, thus of about 40 alfalfa stems or 30 timothy stems.

Mean Stage by Count (MSC)

1. Separate and count the stems belonging to each developmental stage, thus to each index from 0 to 9 in the case of alfalfa and from 1.0 to 3.9 in the case of timothy (see previous tables).

2. Calculate the Mean Stage by Count of the sample, being the average of the individual stages present in the sample weighted for the proportional number of stems belonging to each stage. We recommend rounding the result to two decimals after the point.

Ex. For a sample of 40 stems of alfalfa having 4 stems in stage 0, 5 stems in stage 1, 5 stems in stage 2, 9 stems in stage 3, 15 stems in stage 4, and 2 stems in stage 5:

\[
\text{MSC} = \left( \frac{4}{40} \times 0 \right) + \left( \frac{5}{40} \times 1 \right) + \left( \frac{5}{40} \times 2 \right) + \left( \frac{9}{40} \times 3 \right) + \left( \frac{15}{40} \times 4 \right) + \left( \frac{2}{40} \times 5 \right) = 2.80
\]

Ex. For a sample of 30 timothy stems having 2 stems in stage 1.1, 4 stems in stage 1.3, 6 stems in stage 1.5, 2 stems in stage 1.7, 12 stems in stage 2.0, and 4 stems in stage 2.1:

\[
\text{MSC} = \left( \frac{2}{30} \times 1.1 \right) + \left( \frac{4}{30} \times 1.3 \right) + \left( \frac{6}{30} \times 1.5 \right) + \left( \frac{2}{30} \times 1.7 \right) + \left( \frac{12}{30} \times 2.0 \right) + \left( \frac{4}{30} \times 2.1 \right) = 1.67
\]
Mean Stage by Weight (MSW)

1. Separate the stems belonging to each developmental stage, thus to each index from 0 to 9 in the case of alfalfa and from 1.0 to 3.9 in the case of timothy (see previous tables).

2. Dry the stems at about 55-65°C for at least 48 h, until they reach a constant weight, then record the weight of each sample (weight of the bag and its content minus the weight of the bag when empty).

3. Calculate the sample Mean Stage by Weight, being the average of the individual stages present in the sample weighed for the proportional weight of stems belonging to each stage.

The MSW is calculated the same way as the MSC, except that the dry weight of stems, instead of the number, in each stage is multiplied by the stage index. We recommend rounding the result to two decimals after the point.

Ex. For an alfalfa sample having 4 stems in stage 0 weighing 0.3 g, 5 stems in stage 1 weighing 0.7 g, 5 stems in stage 2 weighing 1.9 g, 9 stems in stage 3 weighing 7.0 g, 15 stems in stage 4 weighing 36.1 g, and 2 stems in stage five weighing 6.2 g:

$$MSW = \left( \frac{0.3}{52.2} \times 0 \right) + \left( \frac{0.7}{52.2} \times 1 \right) + \left( \frac{1.9}{52.2} \times 2 \right) + \left( \frac{7.0}{52.2} \times 3 \right) + \left( \frac{36.1}{52.2} \times 4 \right) + \left( \frac{6.2}{52.2} \times 5 \right) = 3.85$$

Ex. For a timothy sample having 2 stems in stage 1.1 weighing 0.1 g, 4 stems in stage 1.3 weighing 0.2 g, 6 stems in stage 1.5 weighing 0.3 g, 2 stems in stage 1.7 weighing 0.2 g, 12 stems in stage 2.0 weighing 1.8 g, and 4 stems in stage 2.1 weighing 1.6 g:

$$MSW = \left( \frac{0.1}{4.2} \times 1.1 \right) + \left( \frac{0.2}{4.2} \times 1.3 \right) + \left( \frac{0.3}{4.2} \times 1.5 \right) + \left( \frac{0.2}{4.2} \times 1.7 \right) + \left( \frac{1.8}{4.2} \times 2.0 \right) + \left( \frac{1.6}{4.2} \times 2.1 \right) = 1.93$$
Acknowledgement

This work was in part funded through grants from the Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies (FRQNT), from Novalait, and from the Ministère de l’Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l’Alimentation du Québec (MAPAQ).