



## Spring Green *Festulolium*

### Spring Green

#### Adaptation:

Spring Green is well adapted throughout regions where climatic conditions get humid and cool at points in the year; However, due to Spring Green's deep and robust root system it can tolerate a wide range of climatic stresses after establishment such as heat, drought and cold. Spring Green also contains excellent disease resistance.

#### Growth Habitat:

Spring Green is a tetraploid festulolium with fast germination that allows for it to establish very quickly. Spring Green has a deep robust root system that is strong and once established helps to produce a healthier plant that tolerates environmental stresses. Spring Green is a prolific forage variety that produces excellent and plentiful foliage.

#### Plant Characteristics:

Spring Green is a tetraploid festulolium, which is a cross between fescue and tetraploid ryegrass. It is a long-lived perennial with a strong and deep root system. It is a prolific forage producer with very high total digestible nutrients. Crude protein depends on the conditions in which it is grown. Spring Green takes the best traits of fescue and ryegrass—it is highly palatable, high yielding, and has great nutritional levels, while being susceptible to the stresses that fescues can tolerate.

#### Uses

##### Silage/Hay/Grazing

Spring Green is a very versatile forage grass and can be used for grazing, silage, or hay. It is excellent for planting alone or blended with other forages. It works extremely well with legumes.

It can be mixes with a white clover or Cicer milkvetch for grazing, or with a red clover, such as Emarwan, for excellent silage, green chop, or hay production. If planted alone, the recommended seeding rate in North America is 25-30 pounds to the acre. For maximum production and quality harvest at early boot stage for hay production.

##### Fertility:

Total fertility needs are dependent on the intended use of the crop and the environment. Generally the crop could use 300 units of nitrogen annually. Mixing with clover reduces your fertilizing needs. (plus balancing the nutrients).

### Technical Summary

**Crude Protein:** 10+%

**Total Digestible Nutrients:** **AVG 67%**

**Forage Yields (dry matter):** **5-9 tons per acre**

**Palatability:** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Usage:**    
Cutting      Grazing