

- Italian ryegrass x meadow fescue
- Ideal in winter-damaged alfalfa or where emergency forage is needed
- Increased summer performance & drought tolerance
- Fast germination & establishment
- · High yielding & very palatable

Festuloliums are derived from a cross between either Italian or perennial ryegrass and meadow fescue or tall fescue. Festulolium has the nutritive, palatability, and digestive qualities of ryegrass, while maintaining the durability and drought resistance of meadow fescue. Festuloliums display strong persistence, disease resistance and winter hardiness and have season-long productivity and high forage quality.



The XL designation represents branded products that meet the Forage First® high-quality standard. XL brands contain one or more improved varieties.

**FORAGE FIRST® FACTOR:** Some festulolium varieties exhibit greater characteristics (both in appearance and agronomic performance) as fescue and some are more similar to ryegrass. Selecting the right festulolium is critical, depending on its use and environment.

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)		SEED INFORMATION	
MONOCULTURE	30 - 40	SEEDS/LB	227,000
MIX COMPONENT	10 - 15	DEPTH (IN)	1/4
		EMERGENCE (DAYS)	7 - 14
CHARACTERISTICS			
ESTABLISHMENT	FAST	PALATABILITY	HIGH
ESTABLISHMENT PERSISTENCE	FAST MED	PALATABILITY YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH HIGH
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PERSISTENCE	MED	YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH

SPRING PLANTING	MAR - MAY
FALL PLANTING	AUG - SEP
LIFE CYCLE	PERENNIAL

## **ADAPTATION**

Festulolium is adapted to cool humid climates as well as less humid climates with supplemental irrigation. Festulolium does well on fertile soils with a pH of 5.5 to 7.0 but is not recommended for poorly drained soils or soils with poor fertility.

## **ESTABLISHMENT**

Festulolium is easy to establish due to its rapid germination and seedling vigor.

## **ROTATIONAL GRAZING**

BEGIN (IN)	10 - 12 AVERAGE DAYS REST	25 - 35
STOP (IN)	4 - 6	

## **HARVEST MANAGEMENT**

Cut boot to mid-bloom.

In general, 150 lbs of nitrogen per acre per year will be adequate to maintain a good stand of festulolium. The rule of thumb is to apply 1/3 of the nitrogen in the spring with the balance evenly applied after each harvest or grazing period. Festulolium performs best under a rotational grazing system. For silage or green chop, festulolium needs to be cut before seed heads emerge for optimum forage quality.

