



- Heavy dry matter producer with outstanding quality
- Suitable for grazing or silage in fall (&/or spring in areas where it overwinters)
- Great for extending legume stands or emergency forage
- Widely adapted for forage production in Upper Midwest through Transition Zone

ColdSnap™ annual ryegrass is a winter-hardy variety bred for root mass and biomass production. Although it is used across the Midwest in cover crop plantings, ColdSnap™ is a good fit in hay and grazing systems across the majority of the Corn Belt.

FORAGE FIRST® FACTOR: Integrating annual ryegrass in the forage system requires the understanding that spring management will be paramount, depending on forage utilization. Dozens of annual ryegrass varieties exist, so make 100% sure the selection matches the goal and management style of the producer. Improved varieties offer greater winter tolerance and improved forage yields with added pest resistance.

SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)		SEED INFORMATION	
MONOCULTURE	20 - 40	SEEDS/LB	227,000
MIX COMPONENT	5 - 10	DEPTH (IN)	1/4 - 1/2
		EMERGENCE (DAYS)	5 - 14
CHARACTERISTICS			
ESTABLISHMENT	FAST	PALATABILITY	HIGH
PERSISTENCE	LOW	YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	LOW	GRAZING TOLERANCE	HIGH
WINTER HARDINESS	HIGH		
PLANTING TIMES			
SPRING PLANTING	MAR - MAY	LIFE CYCLE	ANNUAL
FALL PLANTING	AUG - SEP		

## **ADAPTATION**

These grasses have a wide range of adaptability to soils, but thrive best on fertile soils with pH between 5.5 to 6.5. They produce well in regions having mild climates and do not withstand hot, dry weather or severe winters. They will stand fairly wet soils with reasonably good surface drainage.

## **ESTABLISHMENT**

Plant seed 1/4 to 1/2 inches deep in a well prepared seedbed. In general, the annual ryegrass component of a mix should be 20% or less since it is very competitive, due to rapid germination and good seedling vigor.

## **ROTATIONAL GRAZING**

8 - 12 AVFRAGE DAYS REST 7 - 15 BEGIN (IN)

STOP (IN) 3 - 6

## **HARVEST MANAGEMENT**

Cut boot to mid-bloom.

Allowing 7 to 10 inches of regrowth between grazings benefit yields and persistence. On new seedings, harvest or grazing should be delayed until plants are 10 to 12 inches tall. Ryegrass responds well to good management, such as intensive rotational grazing and fertilizer applications.

