



# FORAGE FIRST®

## Max 4N Tetraploid Perennial Ryegrass

- **Improved disease resistance**
- **Tetraploid variety with high quality & digestibility**
- **High vernalization requirement for no heading in seeding year**
- **Top yield performer: 108% of checks**

Max 4N has a high vernalization requirement, there is no heading in the year of seeding. Max 4N has excellent winter hardiness, providing a large forage crop in early spring following the sowing year. It is well adapted to the Upper Midwest and Northeast States and Northeast Canada. Proven by many satisfied farmers, for use as emergency forage and green manure crop.

 **Elite Variety** symbols represent varieties in the Forage First® portfolio which demonstrate the highest industry standards in quality

**FORAGE FIRST® FACTOR:** Perennial ryegrass is best suited for milder climates, where drought and elevated temperatures aren't as common. Although improved varieties offer increased disease resistance, crown rust can easily overtake a population (even with varieties that offer some protection). Perennial ryegrass includes both diploid and tetraploid varieties. Tetraploid varieties are usually taller, with wider leaves and longer tillers – offering greater production consistently. Tetraploids are commonly less dense, which makes them a good option when mixed with legumes. They also tend to be more effective in grazing environments, however they typically don't persist as long as diploid options. While diploids often have deeper crowns, which make them more tolerant to stress and traffic, they also provide better sod coverage, which is valuable for quick establishment in multiple soil environments.

### SEEDING RATES (LBS/ACRE)

MONOCULTURE  
MIX COMPONENT

**30 - 40**  
**6 - 10**

### SEED INFORMATION

SEEDS/LB

**227,000**

DEPTH (IN)

**1/4 - 1/2**

EMERGENCE (DAYS)

**5 - 14**

### CHARACTERISTICS

ESTABLISHMENT

**FAST**

PALATABILITY

**HIGH**

PERSISTENCE

**HIGH**

YIELD POTENTIAL

**HIGH**

DROUGHT TOLERANCE

**MED**

GRAZING TOLERANCE

**HIGH**

WINTER HARDINESS

**MED-HIGH**

### PLANTING TIMES

SPRING PLANTING

**FEB - MAY**

LIFE CYCLE

**PERENNIAL**

FALL PLANTING

**AUG - SEP**

### ADAPTATION

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

### ESTABLISHMENT

Seed should be planted in a well prepared seedbed. In general, the perennial 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

BEGIN (IN)

**8 - 12**

AVERAGE DAYS REST

**15 - 30**

STOP (IN)

**2 - 4**

### HARVEST MANAGEMENT

Cut boot to mid-bloom. Ryegrass is generally cut for hay when seed heads start to emerge. Pastures should be rotationally grazed when spring growth is 3 to 4 inches high. Allowing 7 to 10 inches of regrowth between grazings benefit yields and persistence. On new seedlings, 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.



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