Renovation

White Clover

Increased Longevity:
Renovation was bred for increased stolon density utilizing a combination of long-living Southern Plain ecotypes and disease resistant ladino types. The result is increased persistence, even under grazing. Increased stolon density also makes it ideal for erosion control and long term conservation.

Wider Leaves:
Renovation has wider leaves, closer to ladino-type clovers. This means more forage and less weed pressure, even under grazing.

Pasture Improvement:
Renovation is an excellent choice to improve and maintain healthy productive pastures. Renovation is ideal for all livestock.

Wildlife Attractant:
Renovation is an ideal legume for wildlife food plots, as a three-fold contributor: providing a high-protein food source, acting as a seasonal attractant, and contributing nitrogen to surrounding plants.

Fescue Toxicosis Mitigation:
When planted into toxic endophyte pastures, Renovation can help lessen the effects of endophyte toxicity and contribute to overall herd health.

Forage:
Renovation is an excellent choice to improve and maintain healthy productive pastures. For optimal animal performance a good pasture should maintain 20% or more of legumes by dry matter measurements. Renovation makes this goal achievable! In 2009, Renovation was planted into a deteriorating tall fescue stand and compared to a nitrogen-only fertilized control plot. Not only did Renovation maintain clover coverage above 25%, it also provided an additional 0.40 lbs. ADG over the fertilized control.

Renovation is an ideal companion legume for orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, and other cool season grass, promising years of productivity. Renovation can also be planted into warm-season pastures, where it may act either as a short-lived perennial or a self-seeding annual, based on location and weather.

At A Glance:

Key Features:

- High Yields
- Good Persistence
- High Protein Content
- Disease Resistant
- Cold Tolerant
- Medium and fine-textured soils are preferably over sandy or gravely soils
- Many establishment windows including frost seeding, spring seeding, and interseeding in corn at last cultivation.

Best Uses:

Wet hay, Rotational Grazing & Cover Crop

Establishment:

Seeding rate: 4-8lbs/Acre
Depth: Surface—1/4”

King's AgriSeeds Inc.
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1828 Freedom Rd, Suite 101
Lancaster, PA 17601
(717) 687-6224
KingsAgriSeeds.com

Forage Tech Sheet

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Planting:
Renovation performs best in soils with a pH 6.0-6.5. It will also grow in semi-acidic soils as low as pH 5.0. Renovation will perform better on moist, well -drained, fertile soil. Seeding into deep sandy soils is not recommended. For optimal performance, conduct a soil test and follow lime and fertilizer recommendations. In established pastures, remove excess forage through grazing or late season haying. This will help ensure successful seedling emergence and establishment. Reduce weed population prior to planting. Be aware of herbicide carryover/ residual of chemicals applications prior to planting.

When to plant:
All cool-season clovers, including Renovation, need time to establish before harsh weather arrives. In the lower Southern USA, the best time to plant is late fall. In the upper South, plant mid-late fall or early spring. In the North, plant early fall or early spring. Frost seeding also works well. If planting during other times, reseeding may be necessary to achieve an optimal stand. Plant at Surface -1/4" into a prepared/firm seedbed by broadcast or drill. Planting too deep may lead to poor establishment or stand failure. Cultipacking or dragging before and after seeding helps create a firm seedbed.

Fertilizing:
At time of seeding, apply lime, potassium and phosphorus per soil test recommendation. No nitrogen is necessary.

Inoculation:
Renovation is ready to plant! All Renovation clover is Nitro-Coated® with a high level of the leguminosarum biovar trifolii rhizobium.

Management:
Once established and properly managed, Renovation should provide numerous years of free nitrogen and protein-rich feed. Longevity will depend on location and management. In hotter regions, with predominately warmseason species, it should last at least 1-2 years, while in cooler climates it should live 3-5 years, or longer. Broadcast 1 lb/acre of seed annually, or as needed. Researchers recommend 25-30% clover percentages in grass pastures. Bloat is a concern for pastures exceeding 35% white clover. The percentage of Renovation in a stand can be managed using these tools: grazing or mowing height, fertilization, and reseeding. To increase the amount of Renovation, graze or mow more frequently at lower heights. This allows Renovation plants to increase their photosynthesis activity, and stimulates more stolon growth. Regularly fertilize with nitrogen-free fertilizer based on soil test recommendation. Lastly, overseed thin areas with more Renovation. To decrease the amount of Renovation, increase grazing and mowing heights, fertilize with nitrogen, and introduce other desired plants.

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