

FSG 9601 Red Clover



- **High yield**
- **Unmatched forage quality**
- **Excellent disease resistance**
- **Superior persistence**
- **Highly resistant to northern and southern anthracnose and powdery mildew**

FSG 9601 is an elite new-generation medium red clover developed for high yields and the persistence to last three or more years under good management. FSG 9601 is at 50% bloom two days later than Arlington in the spring and performs extremely well over a wide geographic area and under variable growing conditions.

Whether it's for hay, pasture or silage, FSG 9601 is hard to beat when it comes to yield, persistence and disease resistance.

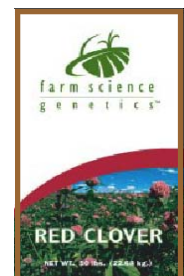
University WI Arlington WI	2003 Total [^]	2002 Total [^]	2001 Total [^]	3-yr Total [^]	FSG 9601 Yield/Adv
Variety	ton/acre	ton/acre	ton/acre	ton/acre	
FSG 9601	2.69	5.79	3.93	12.41	Even
Duration	2.61	5.50	4.02	12.13	0.28 ton/acre
Marathon	2.34	5.30	3.77	11.41	0.72 ton/acre
Arlington	1.85	5.19	3.65	10.69	1.44 ton/acre

Seeding Rate:
12-14 lbs. per acre/alone
6-8 lbs per acre/mixture



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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION



Red Clover (Trifolium pretense L.)

FSG 9601

- High yield.
- Unmatched forage quality.
- Excellent disease resistance with superior persistence
- Highly resistant to Northern and Southern Anthracnose & Powdery Mildew.

FSG 9601 is an elite new-generation red clover developed for high yields and persistence to last 3 years and beyond under good management. FSG 9601 is at 50% bloom 2 days later than Arlington in the spring and performs extremely well over a wide range of soil types and growing conditions.

Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor	Excellent
Growth Habit:	Upright from Crown
Recovery After Cutting:	Very Fast
Type of Stem:	Hollow, hairy stems & branches
Stem Length:	18 inch avg.
Branches per stem:	4
Leaf Description:	Slender stalk with 3 leaflets
Taproot:	Extensively branched
Flowers:	Compact Cluster
Flower Color:	rose-pink
Seed Pods:	small & short
Seed Shape:	Kidney
Seed color:	yellow to deep violet

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Perennial
Ease of Establishment:	Fair-Good
Shade Tolerance:	Good
Drought Stress:	Excellent
Wet Soil:	Fair-Good
Low pH Tolerance:	Poor
Minimum pH:	6.0

Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight:	60 lb
Seeds Per Pound: (Non-Coated)	272,000

Rate (Lbs):	<u>Pure</u>	<u>Coated</u>	<u>With Grass</u>
North:	12-14	12-14	6-8

Seeds/Sq Ft (Non-coated)	75-88	75-88	38-50
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Quality Data—FSG 9601 Clover:

Adaptation and Distribution

Red clover grows best on well-drained loamy soils, but it will also grow on soil that is not as well-drained. Medium and fine textured soils are preferred by the plant over sandy or gravelly soils. It is best adapted to a pH of 6.0 or higher. Red clover is distributed throughout the United States and Canada.

Establishment

Red clover may be seeded in pure stands, but it is often mixed with grain or grass. Spring or late summer seedings are satisfactory. It may be overseeded in the spring or fall. Red clover seed should be inoculated. Phosphorus and potash are the fertilizer elements needed mostly by red clover. Apply as recommended by soil tests. Seeding may be done with a drill or broadcast. A firm, weed-free seedbed is essential. Plant seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Seeding rates are 12 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast and 6 to 8 lbs. per acre when drilled. For renovating pastures, the recommended seeding rate is 8 lbs. per acre.

Management

Graze or cut for hay when the red clover is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in bloom. A second cutting or successive grazing should occur when red clover is $\frac{1}{4}$ in bloom. Leave at least 2 to 3 inches of growth after each harvest. Care should be taken to eliminate or appreciably reduce bloating of livestock when grazing. Keep lime and fertilizers (phosphorus and potash) at the proper level.