



Freedom!™

Red Clover



Quick Dry-Down



Fixes Nitrogen



Fast Establishment

Key features

- Low pubescence and reduced dustiness
- Faster drying with impressive yields
- High forage quality - palatable and nutritious
- Improved winter-hardiness and persistence
- Fixes nitrogen - reduces fertilizer costs

Seeding Rate

Seeding rate: 8-12 lbs/acre
Seeding with grass: 8-10 lbs/acre
Frost-seeding into grass: 10-12 lbs/acre

Freedom! was selected from the University of Kentucky for increased dry matter production paired with faster drying, Freedom! has finer stems and less pubescence (hairs) on the stem which gives it the unique characteristic and ability of faster water evaporation.

Due to this faster evaporation, Freedom! is ideal for hay production because it will dry down faster, reducing the loss of quality. The decreased amount of pubescence also reduces the amount of dust within the hay. Freedom! is also suited for grazing and silage.

Uses

Freedom! is generally utilized in mixed plantings with grass for hay, but can also be successfully applied to a wide range of applications. One popular application is silage. During ensiling, red clovers tend to maintain a high proportion of true protein, This greatly enhances the feed value of the silage. Freedom! also thrives in a grazing program and provides high quality forage with fast re-growth.

Establishment

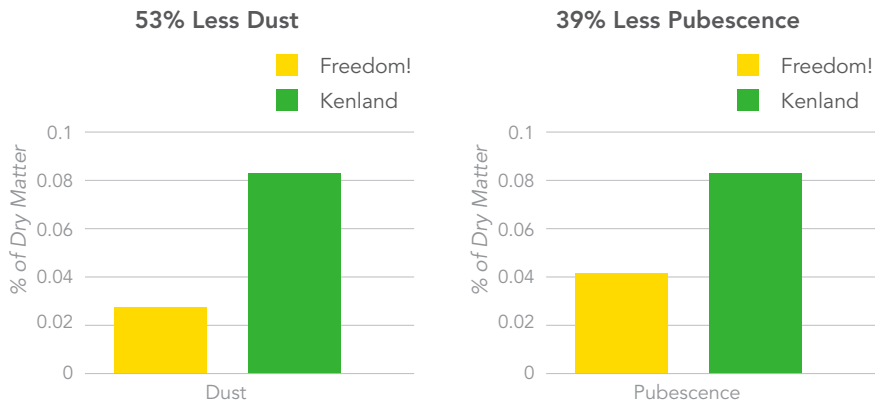
Freedom! is a rapidly-establishing legume. It should generally be fall planted at least 8 weeks before a killing frost. However, in the Northern regions a frost-seeding in the early spring is also a suitable option. Freedom! can be established via a full-cultivation, no-till seeding, or broadcast when frost-seeding. Freedom! is pre-inoculated and also coated with Yellow Jacket® is a proprietary coating containing a patented compound that is able to absorb a minimum of 600 times its weight in water and increases healthy plant establishment.

Management

Appropriate cutting regimes will improve forage yield and stand persistence. In the establishment year, harvest prior to full-bloom stage. For an established stand, first cut should occur at early-bloom stage and subsequent harvests at late-bud or early-bloom stage. Harvesting forage under hot, dry conditions or too close to the first freeze can reduce stand longevity.



Trial Data



Stand persistence of red clover varieties sown April 5, 2016

Red Clover	2016 June 14 th	2016 Sep 27 th	2017 Mar 27 th	2017 Sep 29 th	2018 Mar 20 th	2018 Jul 13 th
Freedom!	90	58	66	30	26	15
Kenland (Uncertified)	53	13	11	3	2	1

Dry matter yields of red clover varieties sown April 5, 2016

Red Clover	2016 Total	2017 Total	2018 May 20 th	2018 Jun 19 th	2018 Total	3-year Total
Freedom!	1.39	4.20	1.58	0.69	2.27	7.87
Kenland (Uncertified)	0.95	1.64	0.15	0.12	0.27	2.85

All Trial Data from: University of Kentucky

