



VARIETY SUMMARY

Renovation White Clover is a new, long-lasting white clover that promises great performance for years to come. Renovation was bred for maximum stolon density, longer life, and greater animal performance. Renovation is ideal for livestock pastures, wildlife food plots, fescue toxicosis mitigation, slope stabilization, and perennial ground cover.

BREEDING HISTORY

Developed by Dr. Joe Bouton, and released by the University of Georgia and The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Renovation was bred using traditional non-GMO breeding methods, crossing naturally selected highly stoloniferous Southern Plain wild ecotypes with proven large-leafed ladino plants.

MORE STOLONS, LARGER LEAVES

Variety	Seedheads ---Number/plant---	Stolons	Leaflet		Petiole
			Length	Width	Length
			---in mm---		
Renovation	65	83	14	10	28
Durana	82	82	13	9	27
Patriot	43	77	14	10	29
Regal	24	62	16	12	42

Source; Breeders Report, Dr. Joe Bouton, UGA, Noble Foundation

RENOVATION FOR 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.

Mississippi State– Animal Performance Study¹

Response Variable	Renovation	N Only ²
Ave Daily Steer Gain (lbs/day)	1.67	1.29
Accumulated Herbage (lbs/a/day)	14.7	7.6
Clover % (basal area basis)	26	0
Clover % (dry matter basis)	31	0

¹ A 2-acre paddock grazed by Angus crossbred steers for 56 days from mid-April to mid-June. ² 60# N/a applied in spring

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

RENOVATION FOR WILDLIFE

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.

RENOVATION FOR EROSION CONTROL

Renovation's ability to aggressively spread makes it perfect for erosion control and slope stabilization.

PLANTING INFORMATION

Before you plant. 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 the recommended 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.

Seeding rate

Planting as a pure stand on prepared seedbed: 5 lbs/acre.

Planting as mixture with grasses on prepared seedbed: 1-2 lbs/acre

Planting into established grass pastures: 2-3 lbs/acre

Depth/Method - Plant at 1/8-1/4" 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 of Renovation - 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 warm-season 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 excite 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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