



# PRADEL

## HIGH YIELDING MEADOW FESCUE

BARENBRUG

MEADOW FESCUE



Pradel is an impressive, high-yielding meadow fescue. It is late-maturing and exhibits excellent winter-hardiness. Pradel produces a taller, denser sward than traditional meadow fescue. Pradel excels under cool, moist conditions, and tolerates wet soils. Pradel will also tolerate the hot, dry conditions of mid-summer. Pradel is highly palatable and highly nutritious. It is ideal for grazing or cutting and with its rapid establishment is a great selection for overseeding.

- ▶ Interplant with legume
- ▶ Strong disease resistance
- ▶ Excellent winter-hardiness
- ▶ Excellent choice for cooler climates
- ▶ Fine leaves are highly palatable and digestible
- ▶ Rapid establishment with increased production
- ▶ Also available with Yellow Jacket® enhanced seed coating



### ADAPTATION - CLIMATE

Pradel performs well under cool and moist conditions. In the climates of the Northeast, Pradel is a well-utilized variety. Once established, it will tolerate summer heat. With the right soil conditions, it surpasses perennial ryegrass in summer forage production.

### ADAPTATION - SOIL

Pradel thrives on higher fertility soils with a moderate pH above 6.0. Pradel tolerates wet soils. Once established, Pradel will perform well even under drier conditions.



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# PRADEL

## HIGH YIELDING MEADOW FESCUE

### USES

In regions with extreme winters, Pradel makes an excellent component for grazing pastures. Pradel can also be utilized for hay and silage production. Pradel works well when interplanted with legumes. For grazing, seed with a large-leaved white clover such as Alice or Barblanca. For silage, seed with a premium red clover such as Freedom! or a high quality alfalfa. For hay, seed alone or in a mixture. Dry down is faster than ryegrass but slower than orchardgrass.

### ESTABLISHMENT

In moderate climates or in hot, dry areas with irrigation, Pradel can be planted in the spring or fall. In regions prone to summer drought, fall seeding is recommended. To ensure adequate establishment, a well-balanced fertilizer such as 100 lbs / acre of 20-20-20 (N-P-K) should be applied at planting. Pradel can be established via full tillage, no-till, or broadcast seeding. Its seedling vigor and rapid establishment make it ideal for no-till seedings. Plant no deeper than 1/8 inch below the surface.

### SEEDING RATE

Seeds per lb: 250,000  
Precision drilled rate: 25 lbs / acre  
No-till rate: 30 lbs / acre  
Broadcast seeding rate: 35 lbs / acre

### MANAGEMENT

In the seeding year, harvest the first crop early to minimize competition to new seedlings. If establishing as a pasture, graze at 6 inches to a residual of 3 to 2 inches. When cutting for hay, to promote re-growth, adjust cutting height so leaves remain on the plant after harvest. Pradel responds well to nitrogen. Ammonium sulfate is an excellent source of nitrogen for grass forages. A monoculture of Pradel requires 100 - 150 units of nitrogen per season; add 30 units per application. When utilized in a mixed stand with a legume, nitrogen fertilization rates may be reduced by 50%. Pradel does contain endophytes. However, these endophytes are animal friendly and do not cause issues with palatability or animal performance.

### PRADEL IS VERY DIGESTIBLE COMPARED TO OTHER FORAGE SPECIES

VARIETY	SPECIES	%IVDDM*
<b>PRADEL</b>	<b>MEADOW FESCUE</b>	<b>90.9</b>
RETU	TALL FESCUE	85.9
POTOMAC	ORCHARD GRASS	84.2
CLIMAX	TIMOTHY	83.9

\*IVDDM = in vitro dry matter (48hr digestion)

Cornell University 2007



## BARENBRUG



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