

Bouncer

HYBRID FORAGE BRASSICA

Brassica napus



Seeding Rate

Dryland 5

High Rainfall/Irrigation

None/ XLR8™ optional **Seed Treatment**

Description

Early maturing hybrid forage brassica

Market Segment/Target

Short term annual grazing forage

Features

Leafy turnip Very quick to graze, 8 weeks from emergence Quick to recover from grazing Hybrid turnip x Chinese cabbage

Benefits

Quick feed gap fill Sown all year round No ripening of forage required before grazing

Range

Low Bloat™ N Super N Fixer™ N XtraLeaf® N

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE

Maturity N Hard Seed Level (description) N Waterlogging Tolerance N

ESTABLISHMENT GUARANTEE™

At S&W Seed Company Australia we're so confident about our seed genetics and seed quality, we will replace seed at half the original purchase price if it fails to establish satisfactorily in the first thirty days*

STRENGTHS

kg/ha

Vigorous summer growing fodder crop with excellent feeding value, high leaf stem

LIMITATIONS

Sensitive to several common insect pests

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Sown in spring adjacent to a run-off pasture to provide summer grazing in Approximately equal to 3 months time. Often used to provide weed control and soil preparation prior to renovating with perennial pasture. Also useful as a break crop after cereal.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Greater than 600 millimetres or irrigation.

Soils: Tolerates a broad pH range. Rape is more tolerant of low soil fertility than other Brassica fodder species. Ensure MO and B not deficient.

Temperature: Some varieties are well able to withstand heavy frost and retain leaf.



PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: Leafy, plant 0.6 to 1.2 metres tall; deepntap root, no bulb. Some varieties regrow to allow 1 to 3 repeat grazings.

Leaves: Large, flat leaves, 30 to 50 centimetres long and 20 to 40 centimetres) wide; yellow, cross-shaped flowers with four petals; and all produce sickle shaped pods containing tiny round seeds.

Seeds: Pods contain tiny round seeds.

ESTABLISHMENT

Legumes: White clover, red clover.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 1 to 2 kilograms per hectare.

Sowing/Planting rates as single species: 3 to 4 kilograms per hectare. Sow shallow (5 to 10 millimetres) in a finely worked firm, moist seedbed, cover with roller/ mesh. Suitable for direct-drilling.

Sowing time: From August through spring.

Fertiliser: Sow with approximately equal to 20 kilograms per hectare as triple super or MAP/DAP. Ensure molybdenum and boron adequate. Molybdenum coated seed is available.

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Nitrogen (50 kilograms N per hectare) may be applied at 4

Grazing/Cutting: Graze when mature at 10 to 13 weeks-depending on cultivar; repeat grazings after a month's recovery. Where yield is high it is usually strip-grazed by dairy cattle along a long front - to minimise trampling losses. A back fence may maximise regrowth. Use a maximum 33 per cent of rape in the diet of dairy cows - 100 per cent OK for lambs. Beef cattle OK up to 70 per cent. Crops thin after each grazing. Allow access to pasture/stubble, hay/ silage for fibre.

Major Pests: Red-legged earth mite, slugs, Aphids, cabbage moth, cabbage white butterfly, diamond black moth, cutworms, lucerne flea, wingless grasshoppers and leafminers. Insecticide coated seed is available to aid establishment.

Major Diseases: Rarely a problem Varieties tolerant of clubroot and dry rot are available. Fungicide treated seed is available to protect damping off of seedlings. Susceptible to some viruses.

Herbicide Susceptibility: Glyphosate.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: Excellent - low fibre is associated with a high rate of digestion which facilitates a high intake. ME approximately 12 megajoules per kilogram dry matter.

Palatability: Highly palatable.

Production Potential: Up to 10 tonne dry matter per hectare where moisture is available and soil fertility is good.

Livestock Disorders/Toxicity: Vaccinate and drench before grazing stock on Brassica. Monitor stock frequently. Scouring, nitrate poisoning (especially if molybdenum is deficient and/or if overcast conditions prevail), red water and photosensitisation/rape scald may occur if grazed while immature.

