

Rebound Forage Millet

Echinochloa esculenta



Seeding Rate	kg/ha
Dryland	10 - 15
High Rainfall/Irrigation	30 - 40

Seed Treatment	None/ XLR8™ optional
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Description
Fast growing summer forage millet

Market Segment/Target
Quick to graze, spring/summer forage grass

Features
Fast growing summer grass
Safe, good quality feed
Excellent regrowth after cutting

Benefits
Plant on 14 degrees Celsius soil temperatures and rising
Multiple cuts per season
Quick grazing rotation and excellent companion for other summer forage species

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

Annual Summer grass
Can be drilled into moist soil
Good emergence from depth to 50 millimetres
Relatively easy to establish on black cracking-clay soils
Vigorous seedlings
High growth rate
Salt tolerant
Suitable for silage or hay
Does not contain prussic acid (HCN)

LIMITATIONS

Needs moderate to high fertility
Sowing should occur once soil temps are less than 14°C and rising
Seedlings slow in early stage below 20°C
Intolerant of waterlogging
Does not tolerate frosts

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

It is used as an annual summer forage crop for cattle or sheep.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Rainfall greater than 500 millimetres per year and soil moisture stored during fallow are required for satisfactory forage crop production.

Soils: It is adapted to fertile loams to heavy cracking clays.

Temperature: It grows during the warm season and tops are killed by heavy frost.

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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: A robust, multi-stemmed annual grass.

Stems: Stems erect, 150 to 300 centimetres long, 10 to 20 millimetres diameter. Nodes are bearded and slightly swollen.

Leaves: Ligule is a fringe of hairs. Leaf blades are flat, 50 to 100 centimetres long and 8 to 70 millimetres wide.

Seeds: Wedge-shaped seeds are 3 to 4 millimetres long and colour depends on variety. About 187,000 seeds per kilogram.

ESTABLISHMENT

Legumes: Lablab, cowpea, red clover.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 3 to 7 kilograms per hectare.

Sowing/Planting rates as single species: 10 to 40 kilograms per hectare.

Sowing time: It is sown from spring to late summer.

Fertiliser: Fertiliser application of 15 to 20 kilograms per hectare P, 50 to 100 kilograms per hectare N and 50 to 100 kilograms per hectare K, if grown for hay, may be used to produce satisfactory forage crops.

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: 100 kilograms N per hectare after grazing will increase late season production.

Grazing/Cutting: Millet should not be grazed until plants are well anchored, 20 to 30 centimetres is the rule of thumb. Under ideal conditions this can be as quick as six weeks. Graze regularly to restrict plant from going to head. As plant matures feed quality reduces.

Ability to Spread: There is little chance of spread.

Weed Potential: It has negligible weed potential.

Major Pests: *Helicoverpa* spp. can damage developing heads and should be controlled in seed crops.

Major Diseases: Head mould and ergot can reduce seed yield.

Herbicide Susceptibility: It is killed by glyphosate.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: Forage quality depends on soil type and fertility, fertilisers applied, rainfall and age of the crop.

Palatability: High and usually higher for tetraploid cultivars.

Livestock Disorders/Toxicity: No known problems except unpalatability in some droughted crops.



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