

Valley

DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Lolium perenne



Seeding Rate kg/ha Dryland 8 - 14 High Rainfall/Irrigation 20 - 25

Seed Treatment None/ XLR8™ optional

Description

A very early flowering (-17 days) perennial ryegrass of Kangaroo Valley germplasm, selected for excellent winter growth

Market Segment/Target

Beef, sheep and perennial pasture

Features

Winter active Summer dormant Very early heading

Benefits

Suited to dry environments Seeds down freely Low maintenance Heading date -17 days

Range

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

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE

Maturity Early Hard Seed Level (description) 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

Easily established Highly productive and nutritious under grazing Moderate winter and summer growth Rapid regrowth

Requires moderate to high soil fertility Does not withstand heavy grazing pressure through drought Susceptible to cockchafer and cricket damage Standard endophyte can cause stock health issues

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Grazing and fodder conservation. Most widely sown pasture grass in temperate regions.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Greater than 550 millimetres+.

Soils: Medium-heavy, moderate-high fertility (eg. Olsen P is greater than 12, 0 to 10 centimetres). Tolerates

Temperature: Cold and frost tolerant, growth constrained by high temperature.



PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: Densely tufted, multi-tillered perennial with fibrous root system.

Stems: 30 to 90 centimetres.

Leaves: Fine (approximately equal to 7 millimetres), dark green, hairless, under surface shiny, blade folded about mid-rib in young shoot, leaf-base usually dark red.

Seeds: Fawn, flat, awnless, approximately equal to 6 millimetres long. Approximately

equal to 520,000 per kilogram (diploid cvv).

ESTABLISHMENT

Grasses and/or Cereal: Perennial ryegrass. **Legumes:** White clover, medics and sub clover.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 5 to 10 kilograms per hectare. **Sowing/Planting rates as single species:** 10 to 25 kilograms per hectare.

Sowing time: Autumn and Spring. **Inoculation:** P and possible N at sowing.

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Requires fertile soil to persist. Approximately equal to 10 kilograms P per hectare. Monitor S, K, Cu especially. Supply N by clover/fertiliser. Maintain Colwell P approximately equal to 30 (WA), Olsen P is greater than 12.

Grazing/Cutting: Tolerates close, continuous grazing except if drought stressed. Graze at 2.5 to 3 leaf stage to optimise yield under rotational grazing. Well suited to hay/ silage.

Ability to Spread: Will spread if allowed to seed.

Weed Potential: Widely naturalised on fertile soils in temperate Australia. **Major Pests:** Red and black-headed cockchafer, black field cricket, white-fringed weevil, African black beetle, corbies, underground grass caterpillar.

Major Diseases: Crown rust, stem rust, barley yellow dwarf virus, ryegrass mosaic

Herbicide Susceptibility: In considering selective herbicides consider the stage of growth of the ryegrass and what non-target companion species are present.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: High nutritive value.

Production Potential: High yields; highly responsive to fertiliser and irrigation. **Livestock Disorders/Toxicity:** Cultivars with wild endophyte can cause perennial ryegrass toxicosis and ill-thrift. Bacterial infection of seedhead can occasionally occur and result in ergot poisoning

