

Zulumax

ARROWLEAF CLOVER *Trifolium vesiculosum*



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|--------------------------|--------------|
| Seeding Rate | kg/ha |
| Dryland | 6 - 10 |
| High Rainfall/Irrigation | 10 - 15 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Seed Treatment | Goldstrike® |
|-----------------------|-------------|

Description
Long season variety with high yield potential

Market Segment/Target
Grazing and hay production

Features
Late heading date
Adaptable to heavy and low pH soils
Low bloat potential

Benefits
Very high potential yield
Highly digestible fibre
Excellent recovery from grazing

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Range | |
| Low Bloat™ | Y |
| Super N Fixer™ | N |
| XtraLeaf® | N |

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Maturity | Early |
| Hard Seed Level (description) | High |
| Waterlogging Tolerance | Poor |

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

Long growing season, extending into summer
Excellent spring/summer dry matter production
Responds well to summer rain
Ability to suppress summer weed species
Deep taproot
Highly palatable, bloat safe legume

LIMITATIONS

Intolerant of poorly drained or saline soils
Poor winter dry matter production

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Arrowleaf clover is suitable for sheep/beef grazing or hay/silage production. It can be used in permanent pastures, short term pastures or in 1:1 pasture crop rotations. Provides valuable feed over late spring/summer for weaning lambs. Arrowleaf clover can extend the grazing phase beyond traditional sub clover pastures by 4 to 8 weeks.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Temperate regions receiving greater than 350 millimetres of annual rainfall. Requires adequate moisture from October to January to perform to its full potential.

Soils: Adapted to a range of soil types, moderate to high fertility, pH 5.0 to 7.5. Not suited to saline soils. Will not tolerate poorly drained, wet soils.

Temperature: Best adapted to a temperature range of 5 to 30°C. Tolerant of cold winter temperatures, but growth is suppressed.

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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: A self-regenerating temperate annual legume. Growth habit is erect to semi erect with a crown rosette of thick hollow stems reaching one metre in height.

Stems: Smooth, hairless.

Leaves: Trifoliate, with leaflets up to 6 centimetres long and 3 centimetres wide, pointed at the tip. Leaflets have a distinct white V shaped marking.

Flowers: Large up to 10 centimetres long and 3 centimetres across. White, developing a pink tinge as they mature.

Pods: Membranous, 2 to 3 seeded.

Seeds: Reddish brown, ovoid, 1 to 1.2 millimetres, approximately 800,000 seed per kilogram. Arrowleaf clover has a high level of hard seed less than 80 per cent.

ESTABLISHMENT

Grasses: Compatible with all temperate grasses such as perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, phalaris and tall fescue.

Legumes: Sub clover, medics and serradella. Grazing herbs: Compatible with both chicory and plantain.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 2 to 3 kilograms per hectare. Ensure seed is Goldstrike® treated.

Sowing/Planting rates as single species: 6 to 10 kilograms per hectare. Ensure seed is Goldstrike® treated

Sowing time:

Inoculation: Goldstrike® treated. The use of Goldstrike® XLR8™ seed treatment is recommended to reduce damage from insects at seedling stages.

Fertiliser: New sowings will require fertiliser to promote early root development and enhance seedling vigour. Major nutrient requirements are phosphorous and potassium. Sulphur and molybdenum may be required in some areas. Soil test results and local knowledge of soil type and fertiliser history should determine rates to be applied.

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Arrowleaf clover is highly responsive to fertiliser, which should be applied regularly. For best performance maintain Olsen soil P level above 25.

Grazing/Cutting: Commence grazing when the plants are securely anchored. For newly established pastures plants should not be grazed once flowering has commenced so maximum seed set can be achieved. Must be grazed heavily when seed is mature to remove any residual dry material to ensure optimal regeneration in autumn. Plants are tolerant to heavy grazing over winter. Ideally suited to silage and haymaking. Growth in spring and early summer should be sufficient for two cuts of hay or silage.

Ability to Spread: Will regenerate from seed. When grazed by animals, in particular cattle, up to 30 per cent of the seed eaten will pass through the digestive tract and still remain viable.

Weed Potential: Not regarded as an environmental weed. Can easily be controlled with selective herbicides in cropping areas

Major Pests: Susceptible to attack from red legged earth mites and lucerne flea particularly in the seedling stage. Bluegreen aphids have caused minor damage to crops in WA.

Major Diseases: Susceptible to Phytophthora root rot under waterlogged conditions. Several viruses can affect Arrowleaf clover, the most serious Bean Yellow Mosaic Virus. Resistant to clover scorch.

Herbicide Susceptibility: Susceptible to herbicides or mixtures containing bromoxynil, terbutryn, diflufenican and 2,4-D amine. Will tolerate MCPA amine.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: High quality forage with protein levels as high as 30 per cent measured. Feed nutritive value remains high through to maturity.

Palatability: Highly palatable.

Production Potential: Production yields of over 10 tonne dry matter per hectare have been recorded in Tasmania and 9 tonne dry matter per hectare on the southern slopes of NSW.

Livestock Disorders/Toxicity: No problems have been reported for stock eating Arrowleaf clover. Considered a "bloat safe" legume.



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