

Impact

DIPLOID LONG ROTATION RYEGRASS *Lolium perenne*



Seeding Rate	kg/ha
Dryland	10 - 15
High Rainfall/Irrigation	20 - 25

Seed Treatment	None/XLR8™ optional
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Description

A highly reliable diploid perennial ryegrass that has proven to have excellent persistence and total feed production

Market Segment/Target

Dairy, beef and sheep. Long-term feed production. Temperate, high rainfall zones.

Features

High total production
Fast regrowth in all seasons
Very late heading date

Benefits

Excellent persistence
Good winter production
Maintains good pasture density for several years
Heading date +21 days

Range

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

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE

Maturity	Late
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

Developed to combine strengths of perennial and italian ryegrasses, particularly increased cool season growth and increased nutritive value (eg. water soluble carbohydrates)
Note-long lived hybrid ryegrass: classed technically as hybrid ryegrass (awned lemma) some cultivars of hybrid ryegrass are dominantly perennial ryegrass re parental origin and quite persistent in good environments where they may be considered as perennial ryegrass options (such as Jeta Hybrid Tetraploid Long Rotation Ryegrass)

LIMITATIONS

Requires moderate to high soil fertility
Does not withstand heavy grazing pressure through drought
Susceptible to cockchafer and cricket damage

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Grazing and fodder conservation. Ryegrass is the most widely sown pasture grass in temperate regions.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Greater than 700 millimetres+.

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

Temperature: Cold and frost tolerant, mild summer desirable.

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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: Intermediate between perennial and Italian ryegrass species. Characteristics between cultivars depend on perennial : Italian parentage percentage.

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 300,000 per kilogram (tetraploid cvv). Tetraploid cvv: these have double the number of chromosomes, larger cells, leaves and seed.

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: 15 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.

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

Ability to Spread: Will spread if allowed to seed.

Weed Potential: Low unless allowed to set seed.

Major Pests: Red and black-headed cockchafer, black field cricket, whitefringed weevil, African black beetle, corbies, underground grass caterpillar.

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

Herbicide Susceptibility: In choosing 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.

Palatability: Palatable.

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.



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