

Kraken

FORAGE BARLEY Hordeum vulgare



Seeding Rate	kg/ha
Dryland	30 - 50
High Rainfall/Irrigation	50 - 80

Seed Treatment

None/ XLR8™ optional

Description

2 row, awnless forage barley

Market Segment/Target

Winter forage production and hay

Features

White seeded, awnless Early vigour and excellent winter growth Better disease resistance and slightly later than Moby

Benefits

Extended season of production compared with Moby Sow late and graze early Fast to establish, very quick feed grown on farm and

excellent hay option

Range	
Low Bloat [™]	Ν
Super N Fixer™	Ν
XtraLeaf®	Y

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE	
Maturity	Early
Hard Seed Level (description)	Ň
Waterlogging Tolerance	Ν

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

Fast establishing autumn-winter growing fodder crop with high feeding value Exceptional production even in the middle of winter Targeted to fill traditional feed gap periods during winter

LIMITATIONS

Early planting susceptible to heat stress and leading to early grain development

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Sown from autumn to late winter for quick production. Offers quick recovery from grazing in most enterprises can offer up to 5 to 6 grazings over season. Multi use in forage grazing systems to export hay markets with awnless varieties such as Moby. Often used to provide weed control and soil preparation prior to renovating with perennial pasture.

WHERE IT GROWS

Ň Ν Rainfall: Greater than 350 millimetres.

Soils: Well drained. Tolerates a broad pH range.

Temperature: Avoid sowing when soil temperature greater than 22°C.

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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: Tufted annual grows to nearly 2 metres tall.

Stems: Up to 1500 millimetres, hollow except at the nodes. Hairless.

Leaves: Emerging leaf rolled in the bud.

Seeds: Approximately equal to 25,000 per kilogram.

ESTABLISHMENT

Legumes: Clovers, peas, vetch, medics.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 24 to 50 kilograms per hectare.

Sowing/Planting rates as single species: Sow into a cultivated seedbed to a depth of 35 to 70 millimetres at 60 to 120 kilograms per hectare depending on soil type/ region and expected rainfall.

Sowing time: Sow early Autumn. Can be sown dry (sow less than 50 millimetres).

Fertiliser: Sow with 10 kilograms P per hectare. If using MAP/DAP sow separately from the seed.

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: 35 to 70 kilograms N per hectare, ensure P, K, S, Zn are adequate.

Grazing/Cutting: Graze once they pass the twist and pull test. This usually occurs at the 3 leaf stage when plants are anchored and have grown secondary roots. Where yield is high it is usually strip-grazed by dairy cattle along a long front - to minimize trampling losses. A back fence may maximise regrowth.

Ability to Spread: Regenerates from self-sown seed.

Weed Potential: Dropped seed may see plants regenerate for a season or two.

Major Pests: Cereal cyst nematode, redlegged earth mite, snails, cutworms, webworm, lucerne flea, army worm, Bruobia mite, wingless grasshoppers and Australian plague locust.

Major Diseases: Powdery mildew, Leaf scald, Net blotch.

Herbicide Susceptibility: Glyphosate.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: Winter feed typically 75 per cent digestibility, 7 to 8 per cent crude protein.

Palatability: Readily acceptable.

Production Potential: Up to 7 tonne dry matter per hectare by spring where moisture is available and soil fertility is good.

Livestock Disorders/Toxicity: Young plants can accumulate a high level of nitrates and lead to nitrite poisoning, especially in cattle. Slow growth, hot, dry conditions or frost/hail damage can elevate nitrate level.



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