

Overland

FORAGE OATS *Avena sativa*



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

Seed Treatment	None/XLR8™ optional
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Description
Mid-late maturing forage oat with improved tiller production

Market Segment/Target
Grazing and hay production

Features
Mid-late maturity
High yielding variety
High tiller density

Benefits
Excellent recovery from grazing
Suitable to grazing or hay production
Wide leaf, true forage oat

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

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE	
Maturity	Mid-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

Fast establishing autumn-spring growing fodder crop with high feeding value
High leaf to stem ratio
Opportunities for grazing/silage/hay production

LIMITATIONS

Susceptible to pugging; avoid grazing if waterlogged - regrowth will be compromised

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Sown in autumn for winter bulk. Some varieties suited to multi-uses - e.g. high quality hay export/grain production. Often used to provide weed control and soil preparation prior to renovating with perennial pasture. Robust so often used as a pioneer crop on new land.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Greater than 400 millimetres.

Soils: Well drained. Tolerates a broad pH range.

Temperature: Avoid sowing when soil temperature less than 12°C or greater than 25°C.

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PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: Tufted annual grows to nearly 2 metres tall.

Stems: Stout hollow culm with conspicuous nodes.

Leaves: Flat and wide and veined; taper to a fine point. Rolled in bud.

Seeds: Approximately equal to 50,000 per kilogram.

ESTABLISHMENT

Grasses: Annual ryegrass.

Legumes: Clovers, peas, vetch, medics.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: 14 to 20 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 late summer/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 prior to stem elongation. Leave 12 centimetre residues/lowest stem node. Repeat grazings after a month's recovery. 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, stem nematode, red legged earth mite, snails, cereal aphid (re BYDV transmission), cutworms, webworm, lucerne flea, army worm, Bruobia mite, wingless grasshoppers and Australian plague locust.

Major Diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, Septoria blotch, bacterial blight, barley yellow dwarf virus, halo blight, stripe blight, powdery mildew.

Herbicide Susceptibility: Glyphosate.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: Winter feed typically 70 per cent digestibility, 7 to 8 per cent crude protein.

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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