

SARDI

ROSE CLOVER *Trifolium hirtum*



Seeding Rate	kg/ha
Dryland	5 - 8
High Rainfall/Irrigation	10 - 15

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

Description
High persistent rose clover with improved hard seeds

Market Segment/Target
Regenerating annual pastures

Features
Highest hard seed levels of any rose clover
Pioneering species
Tolerant to mildly acidic soils

Benefits
Persists and regenerates in soils with low fertility
Perfect species to introduce legumes in troubled pastures
High levels of digestible dry matter

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

SEED AGRONOMY TABLE	
Maturity	Early-Mid
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

Very well adapted to mildly acid and alkaline sandy-loam and loam soils
Productive annual forage and tolerant to heavy grazing in medium-low rainfall areas
Suited to self regenerating ley systems or short-term phase farming
Protection against false breaks
Medium-low level of hard seed
Ideal companion plant in mixtures with other legumes such as subterranean clover or serradella

LIMITATIONS

Not adapted to waterlogged soils
Low level of hard seeds
Lack of persistence under intensive crop rotation

PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Rose clover is an aerial seeding, winter growing self-regenerating annual pasture legume. It is typically grown in areas that support either subterranean clover or annual medics and is often sown in mixture with subterranean clover, serradella and biserrula.

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Suited to regions with 400 to 700 millimetres annual rainfall.

Soils: Adapted to soils of mildly acid to alkaline reaction (pH 5 to 8 CaCl₂) and to a range of textures.

Temperature: Tolerant to frosts.

SARDI

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Plant: The inflorescence is a globular terminal head, which varies from light to dark pink in colour.

Seeds: Seeds are smooth, slightly compressed, cream coloured, approximately 2 millimetres long and weigh 3 to 4 milligrams, with about 250,000 seeds per kilogram.

ESTABLISHMENT

Grasses: Italian ryegrass, consol lovegrass and Premier digit grass).

Legumes: Subterranean clover, biserrula, serradella, crimson clover, bladder clover, annual medics and gland clover.

Sowing/Planting rates in mixtures: Sow at 5 to 15 kilograms per hectare in mixtures with other pasture legumes. * ensure seed is Goldstrike® treated.

Sowing/Planting rates as single species: Sowing rate for pure pasture swards should be 5 to 15 kilograms per hectare. Sow shallow at 0.5 centimetres. Rolling after sowing is an advantage. * ensure seed is Goldstrike® treated.

Sowing time: Sow Rose clover in autumn as close to the break of season as possible.

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

Fertiliser: Sow with 100 to 150 kilograms per hectare of superphosphate, or super/potash if on sandy soils.

MANAGEMENT

Grazing/Cutting: Rose clover can be heavily grazed in winter. However, because of its erect growth habit, care needs to be taken in spring to prevent overgrazing and reduced seed set.

Ability to Spread: Many seeds of rose clover survive ingestion by sheep and are readily spread around paddocks.

Weed Potential: There have not been reported cases of rose clover growing within native vegetation.

Major Pests: Rose clover is moderately tolerant to blue green aphid, lucerne flea and red legged earth mite.

Major Diseases: It has little or no susceptibility to clover scorch disease (Kabatiella caulivora).

Herbicide Susceptibility: Tolerant to most of the broad-leaf herbicides used on pastures. Grass weeds can be safely controlled with common grass-selective herbicides.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: Rose clover has palatability similar to subterranean clover. Organic matter digestibility of rose clover in spring is usually around 70 per cent with 20-25 per cent crude protein, but these values decrease with senescence.

Palatability: Readily consumed by livestock, either as green or dry feed, including mature seed pods.

Production Potential: The quantity of forage produced by rose clover is generally equivalent and sometimes better than subterranean clover. Peak dry matter yields in ungrazed swards can range between 4 and 7 tonne per hectare.

Livestock Disorders/Toxicity: No livestock disorders have been reported but, as with most legumes, could cause bloat in cattle in very pure rose clover swards. Rose clover has very low to undetectable levels of the isoflavones associated with infertility in sheep.



14-16 Hakkinen Road
Wingfield SA AUSTRALIA 5013

T +61 (0) 8 8445 1111

F +61 (0) 8 8445 7777

info@swseedco.com.au

Disclaimer: S&W Seed Company has taken all reasonable care in the preparation of this publication. The information contained is thought to be correct at the time of publication. Always seek professional advice from your local agronomist or S&W representative prior to purchasing any products. Combined information provided courtesy of S&W.