Koga **TETRAPLOID ANNUAL RYEGRASS** : Lolium multiflorum/Westerwolds





Lifespan

Short-term pasture

Ploidy Tetraploid

Heading date Mid (+10 days)

Recommended sowing rate

Suitability

- Hay
- Silage

Seed treatment

recommended, also available as untreated seed

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Koga tetraploid annual ryegrass is a mid-maturing annual ryegrass with excellent seedling vigour. It is well suited to late autumn and winter grazing, and fodder production in medium to lower rainfall environments.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

Rapid establishment and growth

Quick to first grazing

⊕ High winter dry matter yields

Provides valuable feed in cooler periods of the year

Excellent option for silage/hay production

Mid-maturing type to provide bulk dry matter for silage in early spring

STRENGTHS

LIMITATIONS

Quick establishment

- ⊕ High winter dry matter production
- ⊕ Silage/hay production

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Requires a moderate amount of rainfall/irrigation from late autumn to spring.

Soils: The benefits of Koga annual ryegrass will be maximised in high fertility soils with good drainage.

Temperature: Grows well through winter and spring in most regions.

ESTABLISHMENT

Performance optimisation or limitations for your soil type can be discussed with your local agronomist.

Sowing time: Sow when soil temperatures are at least 10-12°C, in early to mid-autumn. Pastures may be slow to establish if soil temperatures drop below 8°C. Consult your local agronomist or Territory Manager for your ideal sowing time.

Sowing depth: 10-15m.

Seed treatment: XLR8® treatment is recommended for targeted insect protection and increased vigour at establishment.

- NA

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COMPANION SPECIES

- Winter legumes
- Pasture legumes
- ⊕ Lucerne
- Tropical grasses

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Koga annual ryegrass is very responsive to fertiliser applications, particularly nitrogen. Good nutrition is required to maximise production through optimising yield and forage quality. Consult your local agronomist for more information.

Grazing/cutting: Responds to a range of grazing methods, but rotational grazing will maximise utilisation and growth. In regions prone to wet winters, efforts should be made to avoid grazing when soils are very wet to preserve pasture production potential in early spring. Koga annual ryegrass can be cut for hay and silage and its earlier heading date leads to an early silage cut in most regions.

Major pests: Annual ryegrass is susceptible to several insects that affect ryegrass, including slugs, Argentine stem weevil, African black beetle, root aphid, porina caterpillar, red and black-headed cockchafer, black field cricket and corbies.

Major diseases: Koga annual ryegrass has been selected for improved tolerance to crown rust and stem rust, however, under adverse growing conditions and extreme pressure, rust could be visible. Consult your local agronomist for recommendations.

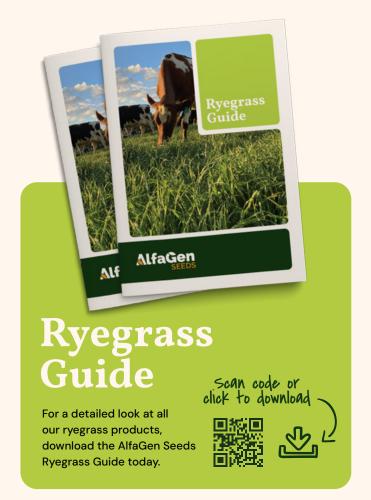
Herbicide susceptibility: Consult your local agronomist for herbicide options. Always check label before herbicide use. Best sown into weed-free paddocks.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feed value: Koga annual ryegrass has been bred for high levels of digestibility, protein and energy, making it the ideal grass for farmers focused on animal performance and total production, and can provide excellent conserved fodder.

Palatability: Good palatability.

Livestock safety & performance: Livestock disorders on annual ryegrass are rare. As with other fast-growing forages, nitrate toxicity can occur in certain conditions.





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