

Moana

DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
: *Lolium perenne*



Quick Seed Facts



Lifespan

- ⊕ Perennial
Long-term pasture in environments suitable for perennial ryegrass

Ploidy

- ⊕ Diploid

Heading date

- ⊕ Mid (+14 days)

Recommended sowing rate

- ⊕ 20–25kg/ha

Suitability

- ⊕ Grazing
- ⊕ Hay
- ⊕ Silage

Seed treatment

- ⊕ XLR8® (insecticide) recommended, also available as untreated seed

Moana perennial ryegrass is a mid-maturing diploid variety, bred for high production and tiller density, making it ideal for dairy, beef and sheep pastures in temperate, high rainfall zones. An economical option for high performance pasture.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- ⊕ **Mid-heading date with low aftermath heading**
Beneficial for managing grazing and fodder conservation as it does not continue to produce large amounts of seedhead after grazing/cutting
- ⊕ **Rapid regrowth and high feed production in all seasons**
Providing more economical home-grown feed
- ⊕ **Recovers quickly from grazing, particularly well in winter and early spring**
Enhancing pasture productivity in the cooler months

STRENGTHS

- ⊕ Rapid establishment
- ⊕ High productivity
- ⊕ Reliable seasonal production
- ⊕ High tiller density

LIMITATIONS

- ▶ Not recommended for horses
- ▶ Pest susceptibility
- ▶ May contain standard endophyte

WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Moana diploid perennial ryegrass is well suited to high rainfall zones, or irrigation.

Soils: High fertility soils with good drainage.

Temperature: Good tolerance to cold temperatures but not suited to climates with very high summer temperatures (e.g. QLD).

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Plant with
confidence

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, ideally in early to mid-autumn or early spring. 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: 10–15mm.

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

COMPANION SPECIES

- ⊕ Pasture grasses
- ⊕ Pasture legumes
- ⊕ Forage herbs & brassica

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Moana perennial ryegrass is very responsive to fertiliser applications. Good nutrition is required to maximise production through optimising yield and forage quality. Replacement fertiliser for nutrient removed should be calculated on liveweight produced or hay/silage removed. Consult your local agronomist for more information.

Grazing/cutting: Responds to a wide range of grazing methods. Moana perennial ryegrass can be cut for hay and silage once established but we recommend not cutting in the first 12 months of establishment. As Moana is a late heading date, it offers more flexibility in spring cutting times without affecting feed quality.

Major pests: Moana diploid perennial 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: Moana perennial ryegrass has been selected for improved tolerance to crown rust and stem rust, however, under adverse growing conditions and extreme pressure rust prevention measures may be required. 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: Moana perennial ryegrass has a good balance of digestibility, protein and energy for animal performance. It is well suited to farmers focused on animal performance, total feed production and pasture persistence.

Palatability: Very good palatability, suited to high-performance grazing operations.

Livestock safety & performance: Seed may contain low levels of standard endophyte. If the percentage of endophyte-infected plants increases over time, then pastures can be prone to causing endophyte toxicosis. Not recommended for horses.



Seed Guide

From ryegrass to
lucerne and everything
in between, it all starts
with a seed guide.

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