

# San Remo

DIPLOID PERENNIAL RYEGRASS  
: *Lolium perenne*



## Quick Seed Facts



### Lifespan

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

### Ploidy

- ⊕ Diploid

### Heading date

- ⊕ Very late (+24 days)

### Recommended sowing rate

- ⊕ 20–25kg/ha

### Suitability

- ⊕ Grazing
- ⊕ Hay
- ⊕ Silage

### Seed treatment

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

San Remo diploid perennial ryegrass resolves a longstanding issue by producing good winter production even with its late heading nature. San Remo, as a late-producing variety, extends the period of high-energy and protein-rich pasture into late spring by nearly one month. This extension results in significant boosts in animal production.

## FEATURES & BENEFITS

- ⊕ **Very late-maturing perennial ryegrass**  
Can take advantage of late seasonal rainfall conditions
- ⊕ **High tiller density**  
Provides stronger pasture persistence in adverse conditions and helps reduce pugging in wet soils
- ⊕ **Good winter production**  
Faster recovery from grazing and shorter grazing rotations

## STRENGTHS

- ⊕ High quality forage
- ⊕ Winter production
- ⊕ Good resilience to hard grazing

## LIMITATIONS

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

## WHERE IT GROWS

**Rainfall:** San Remo 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.

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## 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:** San Remo 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. San Remo can be cut for hay and silage once established but we recommend not cutting in the first 12 months of establishment. As San Remo is a late heading date, it offers more flexibility in spring cutting times without affecting feed quality.

**Major pests:** San Remo 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:** San Remo 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:** Delivers 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. It's very late heading date makes it easier to maintain feed quality throughout spring.

**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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