

Overland

FORAGE OATS
: *Avena sativa*



Quick Seed Facts



Sowing rate

- Dryland:
30–75kg/ha
- Rainfall/irrigation:
75–100kg/ha

Maturity

- Late

Suitability

- Hay
- Silage
- Grazing
- Multi-species blends

Seed treatment

- None/XLR8® optional

Overland is a high-yielding true forage oat, delivering quality feed from autumn through to spring. Its rapid establishment, excellent tillering and strong late-season growth maximise dry matter production, while its broad leaves and high leaf-to-stem ratio provide highly palatable forage. Suitable for grazing, hay and silage, Overland is ideal for medium to long-season environments.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- ⊕ **High yield potential**
Produces large volumes of quality forage, particularly in medium to long-season environments
- ⊕ **Rapid establishment**
Delivers quick ground cover and early grazing opportunities
- ⊕ **Excellent tillering ability and high leaf-to-stem ratio**
Creates dense, vigorous stands for improved feed production and persistence
Improves forage quality and feed value
- ⊕ **True forage type**
Specifically bred for fodder production rather than grain
- ⊕ **Strong late-season performance**
Extends feed availability well into spring
- ⊕ **Reliable autumn to spring production**
Helps fill critical feed gaps throughout the growing season

STRENGTHS

- ⊕ High forage yield potential
- ⊕ Rapid establishment and early feed production
- ⊕ Excellent tillering for dense plant stands
- ⊕ Broad leaves with a high leaf-to-stem ratio
- ⊕ Strong late-season growth and persistence

LIMITATIONS

- ▶ Reduced yield potential in short-season areas
- ▶ Less resistant to leaf/crown rust than Bronco or Jackaroo forage oats

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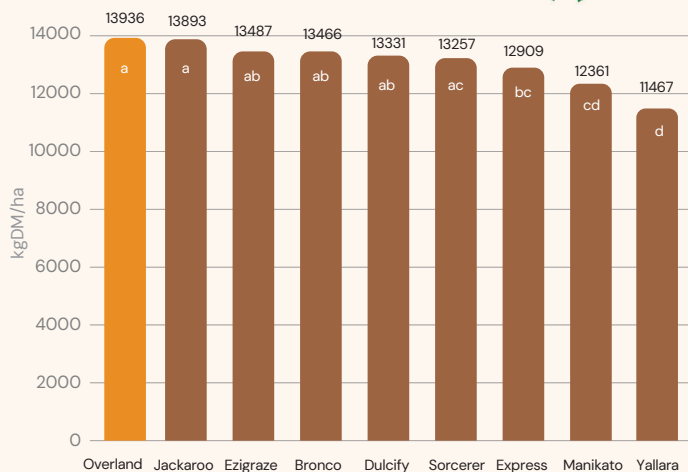
WHERE IT GROWS

Rainfall: Overland is best suited to regions receiving 450mm+ annual rainfall, where it can maximise its yield potential and deliver strong forage production from autumn through to late spring. It performs particularly well in medium to high rainfall environments across southern Australia.

Soils: Overland forage oats are well adapted to a wide range of soil types, performing best on fertile, well-drained loam and clay loam soils. It has good adaptability across mixed farming regions but achieves optimum production where soil fertility and moisture are maintained throughout the growing season.

DATA

FTA 2025 Meredith Oat Trial



Sown: 8th May 2025

Last cut: 7th December 2025

%CV 4.8

LSD (5%) 908

ESTABLISHMENT

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

Sowing time: Sow from early autumn through to late winter and even early spring, when soil moisture is adequate. Optimum establishment occurs when soil temperatures are between 10°C and 20°C, ensuring rapid germination and vigorous early growth.

Sowing depth: Sow at a depth of 20–40mm, depending on soil type and moisture conditions. Shallower sowing is recommended in heavier soils, while slightly deeper placement may be beneficial where moisture is limited.

COMPANION SPECIES

- ⊕ Winter legumes
- ⊕ Pasture grasses
- ⊕ Clover & pasture legumes
- ⊕ Forage herbs & brassica

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance fertiliser: Maintenance fertiliser needs to be applied, as a rule of thumb 35–70kg/ha of nitrogen is required to maximise yield and quality in forage oats. Based on a soil test, nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium and sulphur levels need to be maintained for optimum dry matter production. Performance optimisation or limitations for your soil type can be discussed with your local agronomist.

Grazing/cutting: Overland forage oats has a high carrying capacity potential through winter and spring. For most livestock enterprises, the best balance of feed quality and yield is obtained when oats are grazed from about 20–30cm plant height for first grazing. Subsequent grazing should occur at a similar height, and grazing pressure should be kept on early planted crops to ensure stems do not become reproductive.

If targeting hay production, booting to early head emergence stage is generally the best compromise between quality and yield. Earlier cutting gives higher protein and digestibility but lower hay yield. Later cutting increases yield but reduces feed quality as fibre rises and protein falls.

Major pests: Cereal cyst nematode, stem nematode, redlegged earth mite, snails, cereal aphids (BYDV transmission), cutworms, webworm, lucerne flea, armyworm, *Bryobia* mite, wingless grasshoppers and Australian plague locust.

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MANAGEMENT CONTINUED...

Major diseases: Overland forage oats may be susceptible to crown/leaf rust, stem rust, Septoria blotch, bacterial blight, Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV), halo blight, stripe blight and powdery mildew.

Herbicide susceptibility: Herbicides for post emergence and pre-emergence of broadleaf and grass control are available. Consult your local agronomist for herbicide options. Always check label before herbicide use. Best sown into weed-free paddocks.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Feeding value: During vegetative growth before stem elongation forage oats is readily digestible (65–85%), with a crude protein ranging between 12–18% and a metabolisable energy of 9–12/kg of dry matter. With maturity, fibre increases and protein and digestibility decline.

Palatability: Highly palatable.

Livestock disorders/toxicity: Nitrate poisoning is a risk in oats, especially after drought, frost, cloudy weather, heavy nitrogen fertiliser use, or rapid growth following rain. Lush fast-growing oats can also be high in potassium and low in magnesium, this can cause grass tetany. Less common in pure oats than in legume-heavy pastures, but cattle on lush, highly digestible oat feed can still experience bloat, especially when introduced hungry. Make sure all vaccinations are up to date as oats can also increase risk of pulpy kidney.

Always consult an animals health professional if you have any symptoms or concerns.



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