Alexandria Berseem Clover

*Trifolium alexandrinum*

Alexandria is an annual legume suitable as fodder in dryland and irrigated areas. Alexandria is a «multi-cut» type berseem clover. This type of clover is commonly known as «annual lucerne» for its ability to be cut and/or grazed under rotation and produce high protein quality fodder.

Alexandria is a selected derivative, bred from Egyptian Clover introduced by Professor Perkins of Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia. When mature it attains a height of 60 - 75 cm with slender, branched stems with abundant trifoliate, highly palatable «sweet» leaves.

- Excellent hay and fodder production.
- Vigorous winter growth with a flush of growth in spring
- Multiple grazings or hay cut
- Late maturing, large leaves of high nutritive value
- Superior spring-summer production under irrigation
- Adapted to heavy soil types
- Safety _ with limited bloat potential
Seed agronomy table

Maturity: Mid / Late
Min Rainfall: 600
Hard Seededness: Low
Waterlogging Tolerance: Very Good
Seeding Rate: Kg/Ha
Dryland: 6-10
High Rainfall / Irrigation: 10-15

Blends using this Seed

Winter Max Blend
Winter Express Blend

Enterprises this seed is being used for

Sheep
Beef Cattle
Diary Cattle
Horse
Hay & Silage
Viti & Horti

Strengths

• High nutritive value and productive throughout year.
• Some tolerance of salinity.
• Free of oestrogen risks.
Limitations

- Poor regeneration; intolerant of heavy frost.

Plant Description

Plant: Erect, annual with short tap root; grows to 750 mm.
Stems: Slender, hollow, branched.
Leaves: Plain, trifoliate, slightly hairy on both surfaces; oval leaflets with, near the tip, serrated margins.
Flowers: Oval/cone shaped, ~2cm diameter, numerous, cream.
Pods: Contain 1-2 seeds.
Seeds: Oval, yellow/red-brown; ~350,000/kg.

Pasture type and use

A winter-growing, annual capable of excellent early growth in autumn. Suited to seasonal irrigation.

Where it grows

Rainfall: > 600 mm in winter/spring rainfall zone for dryland use. Mainly used with irrigation. Tolerates water with up to 1000 ppm salt.
Temperature: Good heat tolerance; low cold tolerance. The least winter hardy of the cultivated clovers. It should not be grown in areas where winter temperatures commonly go as low as 6°C.

Establishment

Companion species:
Grasses: Italian ryegrass & festulolium.
Legumes: Persian, medics, balansa, arrowleaf clovers.
Sowing/planting rates as single species: 6-15 kg/ha. Sow at 15-20 mm into a clean, finely worked seed bed and roll.
*ensure seed is Goldstrike treated.
Sowing/planting rates in mixtures: 3-5 kg/ha. Sowing time: Early autumn.
*ensure seed is Goldstrike treated.
Inoculation: Goldstrike Treated.
The use of Goldstrike XLR8 seed treatment is recommended to reduce damage from insects at seedling stages.
Management

**Fertiliser:** Major nutrient requirements are phosphorous and potassium. Sulphur and molybdenum may be required in some areas.

**Grazing/cutting:** More suited to cutting/fodder conservation; quick regrowth and good aftermath - on suitable soils. Rotationally grazing in cool season when 15-20 cm tall; this stimulates tillering. If sown with grass must graze late winter/early spring to allow clover to contribute later. Set residues at 2-3 cm (winter) and 4-5 cm (spring) to avoid over grazing.

**Ability to spread:** Poor recruitment; no hard seed.

**Weed potential:** Low. Seed very susceptible to false breaks.

**Major pests:** Red legged earth mite, blue-green aphid, spotted alfalfa aphid, heliothis, blue oat mite.

**Major diseases:** Some cultivars susceptible to leaf and stem blight and clover scorch - Pythium, Phytophthora and Kabatialla caulivora.

**Herbicide susceptibility:** Glyphosate. Damaged by most broad-leaf herbicides.

Animal production

**Feeding value:** High; high protein content.

**Palatability:** Palatable.

**Production potential:** Good autumn, winter, spring.

**Livestock disorders/toxicity:** Low isoflavone content - no risk to breeding livestock. Low risk of bloat.