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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>Mid / Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Rainfall</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Seededness</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterlogging Tolerance</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seeding Rate Dryland</td>
<td>Kg/ha 6-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Rainfall / Irrigation</td>
<td>10-15</td>
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</tbody>
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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.

Goldstrike® the premium seed treatment that assists with establishment vigour and plant development.

Establishment Guarantee® replacement of your crop if it fails to establish satisfactorily in the first thirty days.

Alexandria Berseem Clover | 2
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.

**Soils:** Best on neutral to alkaline soil, pH 6-8. Moderately tolerant of water-logging and saline soil. Well suited to deep alluvial soil.

**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.