Impact Diploid Long Rotation Ryegrass

*Lolium perenne*

After an absence from Australian agriculture, Pasture Genetics have been asked by many key farmers and seed suppliers across Australia to bring back Impact. We are pleased to announce that the much loved and trusted Long Rotation Ryegrass is now available. Impact was a leap ahead of its time in regards to forage production and the extended flowering and growth period that it offers.

- Impact flowers +21 days later than Nui Ryegrass.
- Impact has good persistence similar to perennial ryegrass.
- Very fine and densely tillered.
- Excellent winter production with late season shoulder based on moisture availability, therefore delivering extended periods of high quality grass forage going later into the spring/summer period.
- Low level of aftermath heading therefore reducing the Impact of staggered ear emergence reducing feed quality.
- Low Endophyte type.
Seed agronomy table

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heading date</td>
<td>+21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifespan</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Rate</td>
<td>Kg/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryland</td>
<td>10-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Rainfall / Irrigation</td>
<td>20-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heading date: 0 days = Nui perennial ryegrass.</td>
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Blends using this Seed

Dairy Blend
Grazier Blend

Enterprises this seed is being used for

Sheep
Beef Cattle
Horse
Hay & Silage

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

Strengths

- Easily established, highly productive and nutritious under grazing, moderate winter and summer growth, rapid regrowth.

Limitations

- Requires moderate to high soil fertility. Does not withstand heavy grazing pressure through drought. Susceptible to cockchafer and cricket damage.

Plant Description

Plant: Densely tufted, multi-tillered perennial with fibrous root system.
Stems: 30-90 cm.
Leaves: fine (~7 mm), dark green, hairless, under surface shiny, blade folded about mid-rib in young shoot, leaf-base usually dark red.
**Seedhead:** spike ~20 cm, spikelet usually
**Seeds:** fawn, flat, awnless, ~6mm long. Approx. ~520,000/kg (diploid cvv).

**Pasture type and use**

Grazing and fodder conservation. Most widely sown pasture grass in temperate regions.

**Where it grows**

**Rainfall:** > 700mm+.

**Soils:** Medium-heavy, moderate-high fertility (eg Olsen P >12, 0-10 cm). Tolerates slight salinity.

**Temperature:** Cold and frost tolerant, growth constrained by high temperature.

**Establishment**

**Companion species:**
**Grasses:** Perennial ryegrass.
**Legumes:** white clover, medics and sub clover.

**Sowing/planting rates as single species:** 10-25 kg/ha.
**Sowing/planting rates in mixtures:** 5-10 kg/ha.
**Sowing time:** Autumn and spring.
**Fertiliser:** P & possibly N at sowing.

**Management**

**Maintenance fertiliser:** requires fertile soil to persist. ~10 kg P/ha. Monitor S, K, Cu especially. Supply N by clover/fertiliser. Maintain Colwell P ~30 (WA), Olsen P >12.

**Grazing/cutting:** Tolerates close, continuous grazing except if drought-stressed. Graze at 2.5-3 leaf stage to optimise yield under rotational grazing. Well suited to hay/silage.

**Ability to spread:** Will spread if allowed to seed.

**Weed potential:** Widely naturalised on fertile soils in temperate Australia.

**Major pests:** Red and black-headed cockchafer, black field cricket, white-fringed weevil, African black beetle, corbies, underground grass caterpillar.

**Major diseases:** Crown rust, stem rust, barley yellow dwarf virus, ryegrass mosaic virus.

**Herbicide susceptibility:** In considering selective herbicides consider the stage of growth of the ryegrass and what non-target companion species are present.

**Animal production**

**Feeding value:** High nutritive value.

**Palatability:** Palatable.

**Production potential:** High yields; highly responsive to fertiliser and irrigation.

**Livestock disorders/toxicity:** Cultivars with wild endophyte can cause perennial ryegrass
toxicosis and ill-thrift. Bacterial infection of seedhead can occasionally occur and result in ergot poisoning.