Jivet Tetraploid Annual Italian Ryegrass

*Lolium multiflorum / westerwolds*

The flowering date of Jivet is +18 days longer than tetila and +4 over Winterstar which offers additional feed and higher dry matter production late into the season. A longer growth period allows for additional milkings and stock carrying capacity.

- Jivet is a late maturing Tetraploid Ryegrass
- It is an excellent option in good dryland or irrigation ground where the extension of spring summer growth is required
- Rapid establishment & winter activity
- Jivet has the ability to respond to late season rainfall where most ryegrasses will not continue
- Exceptional Feed quality making Jivet one of the highly sourced products for top end farming systems
- High Animal Performance
- Excellent rust and disease tolerance for areas where typical ryegrasses struggle under climatic pressures
Seed agronomy table

| Heading date | +18 days |
| Lifespan     | <1 year  |
| Min Rainfall (mm) | 600  |
| Seeding Rate | Kg/Ha  |
| Dryland     | 10-15  |
| High Rainfall / Irrigation | 25-30 |

Heading date: 0 days = Tetila annual ryegrass.

Blends using this Seed

Winter Express Blend
Winter Gap Fill Blend

Enterprises this seed is being used for

Sheep
Beef Cattle
Diary Cattle
Horse
Hay & Silage

Strengths

• Very strong cool season growth and good nutritive value.

Limitations

• Short-lived.

Plant Description

Plant: Annual.
Leaves: hairless; blades up to 400 x 12 mm; young leaves rolled in bud.
Seedhead: spike up to 30 cm long; spikelets edge-on to the rachis which is recessed opposite each spikelet; 10-20 florets/spikelet, laterally flattened up to 25 mm long. Straight, fine awn up to 10 mm.
Seeds: ~230,000-250,000 tetraploid.

Pasture type and use
Short term pasture and high-yielding silage/hay crop.

Where it grows

Rainfall: >600mm +
Soils: Medium-heavy texture; high fertility.
Temperature: Cold tolerant.

Establishment

Companion species:
Grasses & or cereals: Annual ryegrass & forage cereals.
Legumes: Medic, red and Persian clovers.
Other: Forage brassicas.
Sowing/planting rates as single species: 20-30 kg/ha.
Sowing/planting rates in mixtures: 10-15 kg/ha.
Sowing time: Autumn.
Fertiliser: P and N.

Management

Maintenance fertiliser: Especially P and N.
Grazing/cutting: Well suited to fodder conservation. Strip or rotational grazing facilitates efficient utilisation and maximum regrowth. Graze at 2_ -3 leaf stage.
Ability to spread: Will spread from seed; seed set will occur if ungrazed/not cut and this will be associated with a substantial trade off in nutritive value.
Weed potential: Low unless allowed to set seed.
Major pests: Red and black-headed cockchafer, black field cricket, white-fringed weevil, African black beetle, corbies, underground grass caterpillar.
Major diseases: Rust.
Herbicide susceptibility: Glyphosate.

Animal production

Feeding value: High.
Palatability: High and usually higher for tetraploid cultivars.
Production potential: High winter growth; rapid spring growth pre-flowering early summer.
Livestock disorders/toxicity: The ryegrass endophyte (Neotyphodium lolii) is not present in Italian ryegrass.