L70 Lucerne Winter Active

*Medicago sativa*

L70 is available to the Australian domestic market having been a successful export replacement for Aurora. With significant Australian production of L70 now coming on stream this allows us to position this exciting new Aurora replacement with Australian farmers. The ability of L70 to achieve consistent seed yield returns now allows us to position the new L70 Lucerne at a very competitive price. L70 exhibits excellent forage traits and good disease profile.

**L70 vs. Aurora**

- L70 offers higher disease and pest package compared to Aurora.
- Superior forage genetics – higher leaf to stem ratio.
- Minimum 90% germination standards (current minimum certified standard for Aurora-60%)
- L70 seed production is derived from dryland seed production stands only. This is to ensure the dryland integrity and performance of L70, when utilised in standard cereal undersowing practices and marginal dryland grazing enterprises.
- These attributes combined with superior plant genetics, makes L70 an excellent new Lucerne option over Aurora. This gives Australian farmers higher returns and extra confidence with the Establishment Guarantee program that commons based lucerne cannot
offer or compete against

**Seed agronomy table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winter Activity</th>
<th>Min Rainfall (mm)</th>
<th>Seeding Rate Kg/Ha</th>
<th>Dryland</th>
<th>High Rainfall / Irrigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enterprises this seed is being used for**

Sheep  
Beef Cattle  
Diary Cattle  
Horse  
Hay & Silage

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**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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>Winter Activity</th>
<th>Spotted Alfalfa Aphid</th>
<th>Blue Green Aphid</th>
<th>Pea Aphid</th>
<th>Phytophthora Root Rot</th>
<th>Anthracnose</th>
<th>Bacterial wilt</th>
<th>Fusarium wilt</th>
<th>Stem Nematode</th>
<th>Root Knot Nematode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*HR = High Resistance, R = Resistance, MR = Moderate Resistance, LR = Low Resistance, S = Susceptible, ND = No Data.

**Strengths**

- Perennial, year round production.
- Deep rooting, extracts water and nutrients from depth, restricts water table recharge.
- Moderate tolerance of soil salinity and sodicity.
- Responds quickly to spring and summer rainfall (or irrigation).
- Dual purpose (grazing and hay).
- Highly productive.
- High nutritive value.
Limitations

- Short-term persistence in some regions (mainly due to disease susceptibility).
- Susceptible to waterlogging.
- Needs rotational grazing.
- Can cause bloat in cattle.

Plant Description

**Plant:** Deep rooted, upright, perennial legume.
**Stems:** Erect from 40 - 80 cm high at 10% flower.
**Leaves:** Comprise three smooth, slightly toothed, oval, wedge shaped to pointed leaflets, sometimes with white crescent shaped markings. Leaf veins strong, straight with little branching. Broadly triangular stipules with one or more small teeth occur at the point of leaf attachment to the stem.
**Flowers:** Pea flowers, mostly purple in colour, and about 8 mm across, borne in clusters up to 4 cm long at the tops of branches.
**Pods:** 4 - 5 coils in a spiral, spineless with a hard outer surface; produced in clusters; 1 - 5 seeds/pod.
**Seeds:** Small, green to yellow to light brown in colour; kidney shaped; 440,000 - 500,000 seeds/kg.

Pasture type and use

Medium term perennial (3 - 5 years); year-round production, predominantly in the spring/summer but with varying levels of winter production (winter activity). Used for conservation, particularly hay production; as a 'ley' legume in cropping rotations (often called a 'phase' legume in such systems in southern and Western Australia); and as a medium-term legume in long term grass pastures in the subtropics.

Where it grows

**Rainfall:** In rain grown stands, 500 - 1200 mm/annually (subtropics); 250 - 800 mm/annually (southern and Western Australia).
**Soils:** Lucerne requires deep, well-drained soils (sands to moderately heavy clays) with a slightly acid to alkaline pH. It is intolerant of high levels of exchangeable aluminium and even short periods of waterlogging.
**Temperature:** Optimum temperatures for dry matter production range from 15 - 25_C in the day and 10 - 20_C during the night. However, this will vary with the winter activity level of the cultivar.
Establishment

**Companion species:** Lucerne is often sown as a pure sward. It is very competitive but if sown at a low rate it will grow with species such as earlyflowering sub clover/annual medics, phalaris and Mediterranean types of tall fescue to boost winter production. It can be grown with chicory and a range of tropical grasses.

**Sowing/planting rates as single species:** 2 - 12 kg/ha for dryland hay or grazing, depending on annual rainfall. 8 - 20 kg/ha for irrigated hay production. Sow into a finely worked, moist, weed-free seedbed at 1-2 cm; cover with light harrows/weldmesh. On light soils rolling is desirable to improve seedmoisture contact. Direct-drilling can work but failures occur and caution is warranted. Ensure seed is Gold Strike treated.

**Sowing/planting rates in mixtures:** 0.25 - 1.0 kg/ha in a grass pasture, depending on the makeup of the legume component of the stand. Ensure seed is Gold Strike treated.

**Sowing time:** Early autumn to early winter; late April is ideal. In southern Australia districts with an 8 month or more growing season, lucerne is best sown between late August & October, ideally on a winter fallow. Late Spring sowings are dictated by wet years.

**Inoculation:** Treated. The use of XLR8 seed treatment is recommended to reduce damage from insects at seedling stages.

**Fertiliser:** On marginal fertility soils, responses to magnesium, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, boron and copper can occur. Establishment on acid soils is often made possible following the spreading/incorporating 1-5 t lime/ha. Aluminium toxicity can occur on soils with pH of lower than 5.5 (water) or 4.7 (calcium chloride). Based on soil test, potassium (K), phosphorus (P) and sulphur (S) levels need to be maintained at the following levels: K: 0.3 m. equiv/100g; P: 25 mg/kg; S: 10 mg/kg.

Management

**Maintenance fertiliser:** Maintenance fertiliser needs to be applied regularly in irrigated lucerne where large quantities of nutrient are removed in hay. Based on soil test, potassium, phosphorus and sulphur levels need to be maintained at the levels indicated above.

**Grazing/cutting:** Timing of grazing or cutting should be matched to the build up of carbohydrate reserves in the plant's roots. Levels in the roots are lowest about 2 weeks after grazing or cutting and reach their maximum at full bloom, somewhere between 4 _ 8 weeks after the previous defoliation (dependent on time of year and winter activity level of the cultivar used). Cutting for hay is best done at 10% flower or when the basal shoots are 3 - 5 cm in length. It should be rotationally grazed for long term persistence, whether grown as a pure stand or in mixed swards. It should be grazed off in 1-2 weeks followed by spelling for 4-8 weeks, depending on time of year and winter activity level of the cultivar used.

**Ability to spread:** Low. Lucerne is usually cut or grazed before seed matures. If lucerne seed is dropped or spread by livestock, it rarely establishes effectively owing to soil and soil water constraints. In lucerne producing environments, it may be found on road verges but
not in adjacent paddocks subject to grazing.

**Weed potential:** Low, in keeping with its inability to spread.

**Major pests:** Red legged earth mite, spotted alfalfa aphid, blue green aphid, pea aphid, lucerne flea, jassids or leafhopper, vegetable jassid, white fringed weevil, sitona weevil, small lucerne weevil, lucerne crown borers, lucerne leaf roller, weed web moth or cotton webspinner, cutworms, wingless grasshoppers, thrips, lucerne seed web moth, native budworm, lucerne seed wasp, mirids, mites, snails.

**Major diseases:** Seedling disease: Damping off.

**Leaf and stem diseases:** alfalfa mosaic virus, lucerne yellows, bacterial leaf and stem spot, witches broom, common leaf spot, Stemphylium leaf spot, Leptosphaerulina leaf spot or pepper spot, rust, downy mildew, Cercospora leaf spot, Phoma black stem, powdery mildew.

**Root and crown diseases:** Phytophthora root rot, Colletotrichum crown rot, Rhizoctonia canker (most significant,) violet root rot, Acrocalymma crown and root rot, Stagonospora crown and root rot, Fusarium wilt, bacterial wilt, Sclerotium blight and Sclerotinia rot.

**Herbicide susceptibility:** Herbicides can be used to take out grasses or broadleaved weeds selectively, or can be used pre-planting or post-planting to tackle weeds at different stages of crop development. Mature lucerne is difficult to remove with herbicide. Follow agronomist recommendations and check labels for the herbicides that are registered for use in lucerne or to remove lucerne.

### Animal production

**Feeding value:** Lucerne is highly digestible (60 - 75 %), is a good source of crude protein (15 - 25 %), and has high levels of metabolisable (8 - 11 MJ/ kg DM).

**Palatability:** Very palatable.

**Production potential:** Daily live weight gains for beef cattle range between 0.7 kg/head/day from stemmy lucerne to 1.5 kg/head/day from young, leafy regrowth. Live weight gains of 300 - 400 g/head/day are achievable with lambs.

**Livestock disorders/toxicity:** There are few problems. To avoid cattle bloat, nitrate poisoning and red gut, do not graze immature/lush lucerne, especially with hungry stock (pre-feed with dry roughage).
## Pre-Sowing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Tritonlin</th>
<th>Fusilade®, Venclovar®</th>
<th>Select®</th>
<th>Broadsafe®</th>
<th>Spinnaker®</th>
<th>Raptor®</th>
<th>Bromoxynil</th>
<th>Jaguar®</th>
<th>2,4D-B</th>
<th>Tritolamine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A (Oats)</td>
<td>A (Oats)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C &amp; E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>I</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Grass Weeds
- Ryegrass
- Barley Grass
- Bromegrass
- Wild Oats
- Silver Grass

### Broadleaf Weeds
- Capseweed
- Wild Radish
- Wireweed
- Wild Mustard
- Wild Turnip
- Doublegese

## Post-Emergent, Seedling & Established Lucerne

### 2,4D-B and Tritolamine

### Crop Stage
- PS: 1 Leaf
- PE: 2-6 Leaf

#### Establish Lucerne Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Broadsafe®</th>
<th>Diuron - Diuron®</th>
<th>Simazine - Gesabine®</th>
<th>Spray Seed®</th>
<th>Paraquat - Gramoxone®</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
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### Grass Weeds
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### Broadleaf Weeds
- Capseweed
- Wild Radish
- Wireweed
- Wild Mustard
- Wild Turnip
- Doublegese

**Crop Stage:** At Least One Year Old

**Notes:**
- Broadstrike® herbicide will control Capseweed, Wild radish, Wireweed and Doublegese/Spiny amex when used in conjunction with a mixing partner.
- **Before using any herbicide consult your agronomist and the product label regarding safe and effective use**

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Disclaimer: Pasture Genetics has taken all reasonable care in the preparation of this publication. The information contained is thought to be correct at the time of publication. Always seek professional advice from your local agronomist or Pasture Genetics representative prior to purchasing any products. Combined information provided courtesy of Pastures Australia and Pasture Genetics.