



Bouncer Hybrid Forage Brassica

Brassica napus

Bouncer is a hybrid brassica (tetraploid turnip x chinese cabbage) selected for early grazing and fast re-graze potential. A leafy high energy forage that should be first grazed at 8 weeks after sowing. Subsequent grazings should be undertaken at 3 to 4 week intervals. Bouncer does not require ripening, the crop can be grazed when required, palatability is affected if left ungrazed. Bouncer can be sown with complimentary species such as Moby Forage barley and Annual Italian ryegrass to increase production.

- Fast grazing, 8 weeks
- Fast recovery from grazing with excellent subsequent yields
- Greater leaf production
- More plants surviving after grazing
- Greater regrowth

Seed agronomy table

Lifespan	
Min Rainfall (mm)	500

Seeding Rate	kg/Ha
Dryland	3
High Rainfall / Irrigation	5

Blends using this Seed

Winter Gap Fill Blend
Spring Fast Feed Blend
Brassica Blend

Enterprises this seed is being used for

Sheep
Beef Cattle
Horse



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.*

Strengths

- Vigorous summer growing fodder crop with excellent feeding value; high leaf: stem.

Limitations

- Sensitive to several common insect pests.

Plant Description

Plant: Leafy, plant 0.6-1.2 m tall; deep tap root, no bulb. Some varieties regrow to allow 1-3 repeat grazings.

Leaves: Large, flat leaves, 30-50 cm long and 20-40 cm) wide; yellow, cross-shaped flowers with four petals; and all produce sickle shaped pods containing tiny round seeds.

Seedhead: Yellow, cross-shaped flowers with four petals; produce sickle shaped pods.

Seeds: Pods contain tiny round seeds.

Pasture type and use

Sown in spring adjacent to a run-off pasture to provide summer grazing in ~3 months time. Often used to provide weed control and soil preparation prior to renovating with perennial pasture. Also useful as a break crop after cereal.

Where it grows

Rainfall: >600 mm or irrigation

Soils: Tolerates a broad pH range. Rape is more tolerant of low soil fertility than other Brassica fodder species. Ensure MO and B not deficient.

Temperature: Some varieties are well able to withstand heavy frost and retain leaf.

Establishment

Companion species: Herbs: plantain, chicory.

Legumes: White clover, red clover.

Sowing/planting rates as single species: 3-4 kg/Ha. Sow shallow (5-10 mm) in a finely worked firm, moist seedbed, cover with roller/mesh. Suitable for direct-drilling.

Sowing/planting rates in mixtures: 1-2 kg/Ha.

Sowing time: From August through spring.

Fertiliser: Sow with ~20 kg P/ha as triple super or MAP/DAP. Ensure molybdenum and boron adequate. Molybdenum coated seed is available.

Management

Maintenance fertiliser: Nitrogen (50 kg/Ha) maybe applied at 4 weeks.

Grazing/cutting: Graze when mature at 10-13 weeks-depending on cultivar; repeat grazings after a month's recovery. Where yield is high it is usually strip-grazed by dairy cattle along a long front - to minimise trampling losses. A back fence may maximise regrowth. Use a maximum 33% of rape in the diet of dairy cows - 100% OK for lambs. Beef cattle OK up to 70%. Crops thin after each grazing. Allow access to pasture/stubble, hay/silage for fibre.

Major pests: Red-legged earth mite, slugs, aphids, cabbage moth, cabbage white butterfly, diamond black moth, cutworms, lucerne flea, wingless grasshoppers and leafminers. Insecticide coated seed is available to aid establishment.

Major diseases: Rarely a problem. Varieties tolerant of clubroot and dry rot are available. Fungicide treated seed is available to protect damping off of seedlings. Susceptible to some viruses.

Herbicide susceptibility: Glyphosate.

Animal production

Feeding value: Excellent - low fibre is associated with a high rate of digestion which facilitates a high intake. ME approx 12 MJ/kg DM.

Palatability: Readily acceptable

Production potential: Up to 10 t DM/Ha where moisture is available and soil fertility is good.

Livestock disorders/toxicity: Vaccinate and drench before grazing stock on Brassica. Monitor stock frequently. Scouring, nitrate poisoning (especially if molybdenum is deficient and/or if overcast conditions prevail), red water and photosensitisation/rape scald may occur if grazed while immature.



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

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