Pasture Genetics
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FACT SHEET

– PASTURES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN FARMER –

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

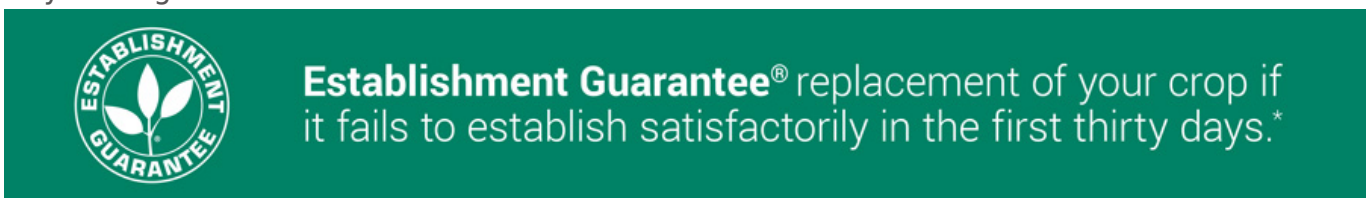
Heading date: 0 days = Tetila annual ryegrass.

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.

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Disclaimer: Pasture Genetics has taken all reasonable care in then 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

14 -16 Hakkinen Road, Wingfield, SA • **T** 08 8445 1111 • **F** 08 8445 7777 • seed@pasturegenetics.com • pasturegenetics.com