



CROP	SPECIES	VARIETY	PLANTING TIME	SEEDING RATE (KG/HA)	GENERAL COMMENTS
Perennial Temperate Grasses	Perennial Ryegrass	Governor (D)	Feb-Apr	25 (uc)	High year round yields especially during early Spring and Autumn. This is an excellent all-rounder with a good persistence.
		Tyson (D)	Feb-Apr	25 (uc)	Arrow replacement, high yields and very persistent. Early spring quality feed to help overcome deficits associated with this period.
		Viscount (T)	Feb-Apr	25-30 (uc)	Maximum performance – Bealey replacement. Increased palatability so animals love it.
	Tall Fescue	Royal Q	Feb-Apr	25-30 (uc)	Cross between mediterranean and continental genetics, showing higher winter and more even production through the year than other varieties.
	Soft Leaf Tall Fescue	Apalona <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Apr	25-30 (uc)	Very soft leaves leading to a highly palatable pasture. Widely adapted to soil types and adapted to most pasture systems.
	Cocksfoot	Archibaldi <b>NEW</b> , Adremo	Feb-Apr	15 (uc)	Very persistent, deep root systems with a good drought tolerance, suited for alkaline soils and wetlands.
	Phalaris	Holdfast	Feb-Apr	6 (uc)	Primarily for beef and sheep, hardy and persistent perennial temperate grass.
	Bromus	Bareno	Feb-Apr	20-25 (uc)	Excellent seasonal dry matter production, slower to establish than ryegrass, very palatable until it starts to set seed, legume friendly.
	Hybrid Ryegrass	Forge (T) <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Apr / Aug-Oct	25-30 (uc)	Breakthrough in genetic gain, a phenomenal pasture bred to deliver stock performance your neighbours will envy, with environmental benefits too.
Annual Temperate Grasses		Shogun (T)	Feb-Apr / Aug-Oct	25-30 (uc)	Italian x Perennial Ryegrass Hybrid, fast establishment, rapid growth, very high dry matter production.
		Barhill (D) <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Apr / Aug-Oct	25 (uc)	Winter active growth habit, highly productive. Aggressiveness of an Italian with the persistence of a perennial.
	Italian Ryegrass	Barmultra II (D)	Mar-May	25-30 (uc)	Fast germination and establishment. Quick soil coverage leading to less weed problems.
		Tabu Plus (D)	Mar-May	25-30 (uc)	Nutritious, explosive establishment speed and has exceptional winter and early spring growth
	Westerwold Ryegrass	Bartimum (T) <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	25-30 (uc)	It excels in consistently high production, sod density and disease resistance, yielding healthier forage and silage.
Tropical Grasses		Ribeye (D)	Mar-May	25 (uc)	Quick establishment, excellent winter production, dense tillering, high dry matter production, good cold tolerance.
		Maximus (T)	Mar-May	25-30 (uc)	Good winter production, excellent quality, long broad leaf tiller, ideal in rotation with maize, grows well in mixtures with clover & oats
	Brachiaria Hybrid	Sabia <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	10-15 (c)	Its robustness and low canopy height for grazing management are valuable functional benefits, which provide adaptability and reliability.
		Cayana <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	10-15 (c)	This hybrid is the right choice for those looking for greater productivity, profitability, and success. It has an excellent response to high fertility
	Brachiara Brizantha Guinea	Marandu	Oct-Nov	5-10 (uc)   10-15 (c)	Best suited for tropical areas, can be very perennial with good management, tall type, well suited to cutting.
Subtropical Grasses		Mombaca	Oct-Nov	6-10 (c)	Subtropical - tropical areas, very leafy grass for high quality feed, moderate tolerance to cold, prefer fertile soils.
		Agrosavia Sabanera <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	5-10 (c)	Ideal for grazing with cattle, beef or dairy under a rotational paddock system for medium to good fertility soils that are well drained.
	Rhodes	Katambora	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-10 (uc)   12-20 (c)	Utilized more for grazing than for hay, easy to establish, creeping growth habit, good seed production, grows well with Smutsfinger.
		Endura <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	12-20 (c)	Selected from the market leading variety, Tolgar, taking the greatest characteristics and significantly improving forage quality.
	Smutsfinger	Irene	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	3-7 (uc)   12-20 (c)	Sweet grass, very palatable, excellent for making hay, predominantly used for grazing, widely adapted to most soils.
		Tip-Top	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	12-20 (c)	Selected by the ARC out of the Irene variety for seed quality and to be more homogeneous.
	Blue Buffalo	Gayanda	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-10 (uc)   12-20 (c)	Fine, medium-short, tufted, non-rhizomatous type with a mid-season flowering period. Adapted to warm and low rainfall areas.
		Molopo	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-10 (uc)   12-20 (c)	Tall, rhizomatous grass that is cold tolerant, thus allowing it to grow longer into the cool season.
	Bottle Brush	Wollie	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	3-5 (uc)   12-20 (c)	Relatively easy to establish, very palatable, less sensitive to low soil fertility, tolerates heat.
	Weeping Lovegrass	Ermelo	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-8 (uc)   8-12(c)	Prefers sandy soils, fares best as a hay crop, quality depends on fertility of the soils, quality and quantity best early in season.
	Sabi	Sabi <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-10 (c)	Mostly used as a permanent pasture and makes good hay. It is effective for erosion control where rapid establishment and good ground cover is needed.
	Perennial Signal	Kupfer <b>NEW</b>	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	10-15 (c)	Important in veld rehabilitation, especially in drier areas. Very good quality, with quick regrowth and early recovery after winter.
	White Buffalo	Gatton	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	3-8 (uc)   10-15 (c)	Very palatable, shade tolerant grass with broad green leaves. It is well accepted by most livestock, with particularly high intakes of its young leafy growth.
	Small Buffalo	Klein Verdi	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	3-6 (uc)   6-10 (c)	Produces large amounts of forage for animals and is mostly grazed. Tufted grass that usually has rhizomes.
Annual Summer Grasses	Kikuyu	Whittet	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-10 (c)	Aggressive and very persistent, spreading via stolon's. Add ryegrass, oats or clover for improved quality and winter production.
	Paspalum notatum	Bahia	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	8-12 (uc)   20 (c)	Ideal for polo fields or as permanent cover crop, very tolerant to wet soils.
	Bermuda (Cynodon)	Common	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	8-12 (uc)   20 (c)	Hardy grass best suited for sandy soils, has a creeping growth habit and does well to stabilize slopes.
	Sweet Sorghum	Barsweet	Oct-Nov	15-25 (uc)	Sweet sorghum hybrid, leafy with excellent palatability and yield, excellent silage or stand over feed, late flowering.
	Forage Sorghum	Bargrazer	Oct-Nov	20-25 (uc)	Good quality grazing, do not graze when plants show signs of wilting, not for horses, quick and easy feed, positive reaction to N fertilizer.
	Hybrid Millet	Nutrifast <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	8-15 (uc)	It is bred to produce more than common babala. It has good regrowth and quality making it an excellent summer pasture.
Legumes	Pearl Millet	Common	Oct-Nov	15-25 (uc)	Easy to establish, grows fast, ideal to fill gaps in fodder flow, suitable for sandy and loamy soils, no prussic acid.
	Teff	Tiffany	Oct-Nov	15-25 (uc)	Outclasses SA Brown with higher yields and broader leaves making it easier to harvest.
		SA Brown	Oct-Nov	15-25 (uc)	Excellent for hay production, very affective as green manure and to suppress weeds, widely adapted to soil types.
	Burr Medics	Cavalier	Mar-Apr	12-15 (uc)	Mid-maturing, spineless polymorpha medic with a relatively high percentage of soft seed compared to Santiago.
	Barrel Medics	Caliph	Mar-Apr	12-15 (uc)	Early–mid maturing, spined truncatula medic. Hard seeded and adaptable variety with good early vigour, neutral to alkaline soils.
	Pink Serradella	Emena	Mar-Apr	15-25 (uc)	Annual soft seeded serradella, prefers well drained sandy soils with a low pH, dryland pasture for winter rainfall areas.
	Annual Clovers				
	Arrowleaf	Zulu II	Mar-Apr	8-10 (uc)	High producing annual clover with an erect growth habit which is suited to most soil types, slow to establish with little winter growth.
	Balansa	Paradana	Mar-Apr	5-6 (uc)	Annual Clover, grows well with medics and annual winter cereals, widely adapted to most soils.
	Persian	Lightning	Mar-Apr	6-10 (uc)	Ideal in mixtures with annual ryegrass and/or oats, more commonly used for grazing than for hay, rapid re-growth after grazing.
	Subterranean	Dalkeith	Mar-Apr	12-15 (uc)	Annual Clover, very drought tolerant, dry land pasture in winter rainfall areas, can be mixed with medics.
	Crimson	Kardinal	Mar-Apr	10-15 (uc)	Good early vigour & winter production. Provides large red flowers through spring.
	Perennial Clovers				
	Red	Barduro, Kenland	Mar-May / Sep-Oct	8-12 (uc)	Heat and drought tolerant red clover with large leaves and rapid establishment, good nematode resistance.
	White	Haifa	Mar-May	6-10 (uc)	Widely adapted to soils, good persistence under high stocking rates, excellent heat tolerance and seeding ability.
		Dwarf Micro (S184) <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May / Sep-Oct	6-10 (uc)	Excellent permanent cover crop that works well in orchards due to its low growth and shade tolerance.
	Strawberry	Palestine	Mar-May	2-3 (uc)	A long lived, prostrate, perennial clover that tolerates poorly drained, moderately alkaline and saline soil. Very grazing-tolerant and persistent.
	Woolly Pod Vetch	Haymaker	Feb-May	15-25 (uc)	Also referred to as Grazing Vetch. Hard seeded variety that is suitable for grazing, hay & green manure.
	Common Vetch	Morava <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	20-30 (uc)	Soft seeded variety that is suitable for grazing, green manuring, making hay/silage and as a disease break in cereal farming rotations.
	Lucerne	BAR 7 (Dor. 7)	Mar-May / Sep-Oct	20-25 (uc)   32-35 (c)	High producing, winter active, multipurpose Lucerne with a good pest and disease resistance.
		BAR ST (Dor. 9) <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May / Sep-Oct	20-25 (uc)   32-35 (c)	Highly winter active. Improved salt tolerance for germinating seedlings, allowing better establishment with moderate salt levels.
		BARALFA 10 (Dor. 10) <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May / Sep-Oct	20-25 (uc)   32-35 (c)	Barenbrug's latest highly winter active Lucerne bred for high yields and quality. Best suited for making hay but can also be grazed.
	Poor man's lucerne	AU Lotan	Oct-Nov	15-25 (uc)	Drought tolerant, non-bloating perennial legume, does well on sandy and loam soils, economical forage crop.
	Faba Beans	Stella <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	130-150 (uc)	Primarily used as a cover crop, but also for silage and seed production, tolerates waterlogged conditions. Stella is known for its very high protein content.
	Bitter Lupines	Azuro	Mar-May	50-80 (uc)	Prefers sandy and well drained soils, more vegetative than Sweet Lupines. Ideal as a cover crop or green manure.
	Forage Peas	Arvika	Mar-May	100-120 (uc)	Leafy type, suitable for producing fresh fodder, hay and can be used as a cover crop. Quickest legume to first graze, but has poor regrowth.
	Grain Peas	Gambit <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	100-120 (uc)	Commonly used for grain production. Good lodging resistance. Early maturing – approximately 72 days to flowering (white flowers).
	Birdsfoot Trefoil	Soa Gabriel	Mar-May / Aug-Oct	6-10 (uc)	High quality, non-bloating perennial legume that is adapted to acid and waterlogged soils. Can be cut or grazed.
	Sainfoin	Common	Mar-May	65-90 (uc)	Non-bloating legume that can be cut as hay and used in a grass-legume pasture mixture or as a monoculture.
	Sweet Clover	Melilotus alba	Mar-May	9-12 (uc)	Perennial legume with a high nutritive value during vegetative stage. Good crop for honey production.
	Sunn Hemp	Black	Oct-Nov	40-50 (uc)	Annual summer cover crop that will increase organic matter, fix nitrogen and is a poor host for nematodes.
		Red	Oct-Nov	20-25 (uc)	Longer growing season, lower in fibre and faster decomposing green manure than Black Sunn Hemp.
	Cowpeas	Bets Wit, Dr. Saunders	Oct-Nov	25-30 (uc)	Annual summer legume that provides multiple grazing opportunities of high quality. Also used as a cover crop, for hay and silage.
	Dolichos	Highworth, Rongai	Oct-Nov	15-30 (uc)	Late maturing, vigorous, annual forage or fodder crop. Generally higher producing than cowpeas.
	Desmodium	Greenleaf	Oct-Nov	3-5 (c)	Perennial vining tropical legume that can be used for dryland and irrigated pastures, cut & carry, green manure, hay or silage.
	Burgundy Bean	Presto <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	8-10 (uc)	High yielding and very palatable non-bloating tropical legume suitable as a monoculture or in mixtures. Well adapted to both grazing and hay production.
Brassicas & Herbs	Chicory	Commander	Feb-May / Aug-Oct	6-8 (uc)	Perennial with excellent summer production, good quality and palatability in mixtures with red clover, drought tolerant.
	Plantain	Captain	Feb-May / Aug-Oct	8-10 (uc)	Narrow-leaved and erect growth habit making it a good component crop. High yielding and hardy pasture. Bred for improved winter production.
	Forage Turnip	Barkant (Summer)	Sep-Nov	2-5 (uc)	Vigorous summer turnip, high energy feed, ideal grazing for sheep and beef/cows. Strip-grazing for best results.
		MPT (Winter)	Feb-May	2-5 (uc)	High yielding winter turnip for sheep and beef, widely adapted, both leaf and bulbs are utilised, regrowth is possible.
	Forage Radish	Cordoba <b>NEW</b>	Feb-May / Oct-Nov	5-7 (uc)	Ideal for green manure, cover crop, and Covergraze systems. Excellent nematode resistance, replacing the well known Tajuna.
	Japanese Radish	Nooitgedacht	Feb-May / Oct-Nov	5-7 (uc)	Suitable for sheep and beef, excellent autumn and winter grazing, highly digestible, good cold and frost tolerance.
	Drilling Radish	Daikon, Early Mino	Feb-May / Oct-Nov	5-7 (uc)	Has the ability to produce a large taproot that penetrates compacted soil layers to increase aeration and water infiltration.
	Forage Rape	Interval	Feb-May / Oct-Nov	4-5 (uc)	Tall type, high quality feed, two grazing's possible, summer or winter crop, good drought tolerance.
Annual Winter Cereals	Canola	Enforcer <b>CT NEW</b>	Mar-May	2-3 (uc)	Hyola Enforcer CT is the first in a new generation of Clearfield® & Triazine dual herbicide tolerant canola hybrids with a 'R' blackleg rating.
	Black Oats	BarSaia	Mar-May / Sep-Nov	50-60 (uc)	High dry matter production, high fibre content, excellent disease resistance, dense tillering and good weed suppression.
	Forage Barley	Moby	Mar-Jun	60 (uc)	6 Row, white seeded awnless barley with excellent winter growth and rapid establishment.
	Silage Barley	Barforce <b>NEW</b>	Mar-Jun	70 (uc)	Excellent silage option due to its high grain yield. Quick establishment and dense growth habit - excellent cover crop for weed suppression.
	Forage Oats	Wizard	Mar-May	50-60 (uc)	Fast establishing fodder crop with a high leaf to stem ratio. Long growing season with large biomass yields.
	Triticale (Korog)	US2019 <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	120-140 (uc)	Excellent seed yield and plant height, very good disease tolerance, great dry matter production.
Annual Pollinators	Forage Rye	Barpower	Mar-May	50-60 (uc)	Bred for high biomass production, this makes it perfect for grazing, hay, silage as well as a grain feed. Popular cover crop.
	Phacelia	Stala	Feb-Mar / Oct-Nov	5-8 (uc)	Rated among the top 20 honey producing flowers with a flowering period of 8 to 10 weeks. Excellent cover crop.
	White Mustard	Venice <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	8-10 (uc)	Cover crop for bio fumigation and/or to suppress natural weeds, also popular as a green manure.
	Brown Mustard	Scala	Mar-May	7-12 (uc)	Excellent for bio fumigation, mostly used as a cover crop. Works well in mixtures with White Mustard.
	Flax	Common	Mar-May	50-60 (uc)	Winter flowering plant commonly used as a cover-, seed- or fibre crop, also known as linseed. Attracts beneficial insects.
	Buckwheat	Common	Sep-Nov	50 (uc)	Rapid growing broadleaf cover crop used to suppress summer annual weeds and build soil in short windows. Attracts beneficial insects.
	Coriander	Common <b>NEW</b>	Mar-May	40-50 (uc)	Hardy short-lived annual herb with a preference for cool temperatures. Called coriander when harvested for seed. Attracts beneficial insects.
	Marigold	Common <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	2.5-3 (uc)	Annual warm season, bushy plant with various combinations of orange, red and yellow flowers. Attracts beneficial insects.
	Sunflower	Common <b>NEW</b>	Oct-Nov	5 (uc)	Summer annual with a large yellow flower that sits on top of a tall stem. Attracts beneficial insects.

(uc) - Uncoated

(c) - Coated with Barenbrug's new Yellow Jacket Coating technology that ensures faster establishment and better seedling survival in difficult conditions.

SCAN TO  
DOWNLOAD OUR  
SOWING GUIDE

**Disclaimer:** The information presented is offered in good faith, based on seed industry data and relevant advice. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and freedom from error. Barenbrug, its agents or advisors, accepts no responsibility for any loss or actions arising from viewing this content. Please contact your nearest Barenbrug representative for recommendations based on your specific requirements. Copyright Barenbrug © 2023. Barenbrug's varieties are protected under the PBR Act 1994.