

Maxsyn ^{NEA4} Perennial ryegrass

Pasture grass



650mm+



4.8–8.0



Most soil types



PBR

Maxsyn is our new mid-late heading diploid perennial ryegrass. The combination of Maxsyn and NEA4 endophyte results in a superior cultivar, maximising forage production and seasonal growth, combined with a densely tillered and persistent variety. Maxsyn has shown unmatched performance across multiple sites and years, which has resulted in a reliable performer in all perennial ryegrass regions.

Key features

- Mid-late diploid perennial ryegrass
- Highest performing perennial ryegrass released by Barenbrug
- Excellent warm season growth and heat tolerance
- Densely tillered and persistent
- Adaptable and reliable over years of testing & development

Key benefits

- Unrivalled forage production means Maxsyn will deliver greater returns to your farming system through producing more low cost 'home grown feed'
- The season growth curve benefits fill critical feed gaps in both autumn and spring calving/lambing systems in southern Australia, reducing supplementary feed costs
- Greater persistence, through the combination of tiller density, genetic background and NEA4 endophyte means less renewal and renovation saving you money and time

Application

Maxsyn has been developed by Barenbrug 14 years and has demonstrated; excellent performance, reliability and adaptability across key temperate perennial ryegrass regions. It is particularly suited to 650mm–900mm/yr rainfall environments due to its maturity and persistence but will perform well under irrigation & other high rainfall systems. The high tiller density, while aiding persistence, also makes it suitable for areas prone to pugging, when compared with more open diploid or tetraploid cultivars. Maxsyn is an all-round performer making it suitable for beef, sheep and dairy systems due to its combination of persistence, seasonal growth, overall performance and maturity. Maxsyn's strong seasonal growth in winter, early spring, summer and autumn makes it ideal for farmers wanting to fill feed gaps at those critical periods. Maxsyn complements later maturing varieties, like Bealey NEA2, by complementing total farm growth curves.

Agronomy and management

Sow March – June or August/September (reliable areas)

	Cooler temperate regions	Warmer temperate regions
750mm+ irrigation	20 – 30 kg/ha*	20 – 30 kg/ha*
650–700mm/yr	18 – 25 kg/ha*	15 – 22 kg/ha*
550–650mm/yr	15 – 22 kg/ha*	Use alternative species
< 550mm/yr	Use alternative species	Use alternative species

* Higher sowing rates will increase establishment yield but have little benefits to yield post early spring in the first year. In most situations higher sowing rates lead to economic returns.

- Graze young plants lightly, once they resist pulling, usually 6–10 weeks after sowing (depending on sowing time and soil temperature). This causes plants to re-tiller and aids first year production.
- Re-graze on leaf stage, aiming at 2 ½ – 3.0 leaves per tiller.
- Ensure daughter tiller development in late spring/early summer to aid summer persistence and maintain critical ground covers and rotation length (c. >35–45 days in hot summer regions).
- Maintain critical soil nutrient concentrations for production and persistence.
- Consider sowing Maxsyn with Storm AgriCote white clover (3–5 kg/ha) to provide a nitrogen source & late season/summer quality in paddocks where N fertiliser use is < 200 kg N/ha/yr.

Performance

Maxsyn NEA4 demonstrates significantly better total yield than diploid competitors leading to greater economic returns for farmers

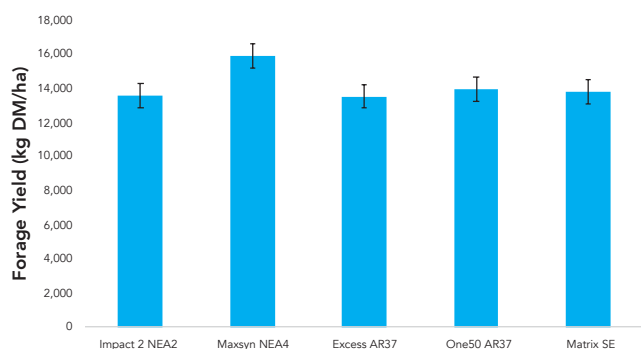


Figure: Total forage yield (kg DM/ha) of Maxsyn NEA4 perennial ryegrass against other diploid perennial ryegrass competitors. Data based on 2016–2018 sown perennial ryegrass trials at Warragul (VIC) and Howlong (NSW). Total of 6 trials. CV (3.5%); LSD (696 kg DM/ha)

Maxsyn NEA4 provides significant benefit over competitor varieties in autumn, winter, early spring and summer – key times outside of standard growth curve

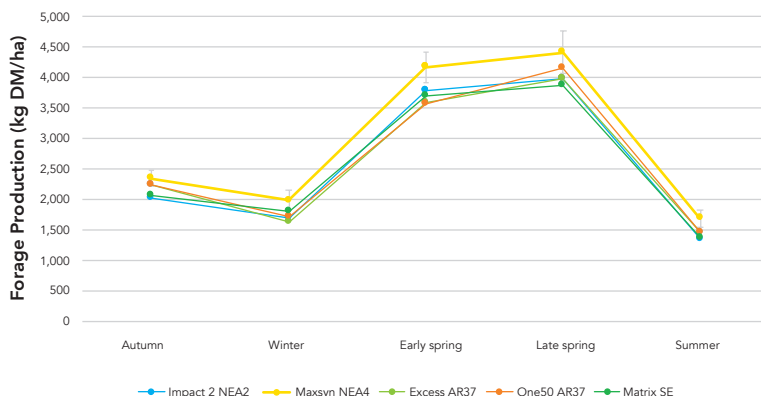
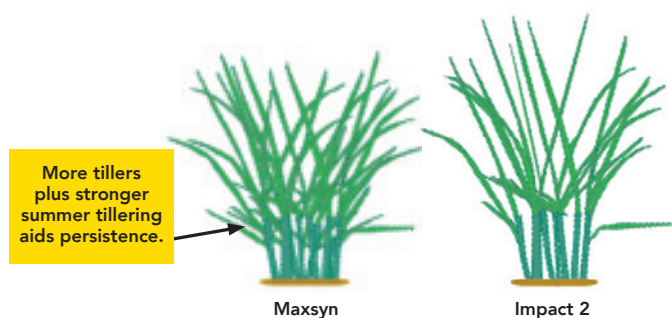


Figure: Seasonal forage yield (kg DM/ha) of Maxsyn NEA4 perennial ryegrass against other diploid perennial ryegrass competitors. Data based on 2016–2018 sown perennial ryegrass trials at Warragul (VIC) and Howlong (NSW). Total of 6 trials. LSD 0.05 (kg DM/ha): autumn (128), winter (168), early spring (251), late spring (343) and summer (140).

Maxsyn's high tiller density aids persistence



Maxsyn NEA4 provides leading Metabolisable Energy throughout spring, resulting in improved silage quality and animal performance

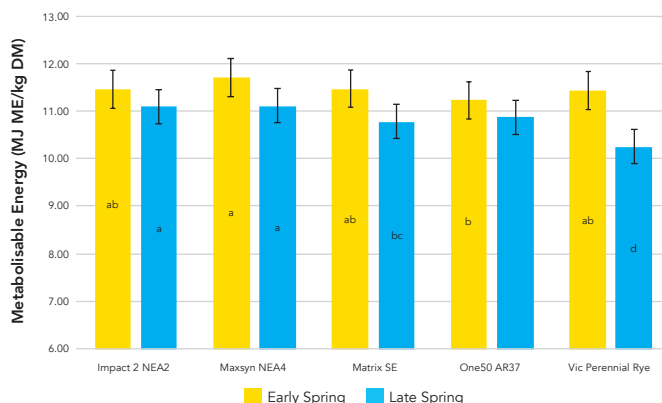


Figure: Maxsyn NEA4 demonstrates leading Metabolisable Energy (MJ ME/kg DM) in throughout spring. Data based on lab based NIR, taken from Warragul (VIC) during 2019 season. Data taken from replicated trials (3 reps/variety) and analysed as multiyear analysis based on 2017 & 2018 sown trials.

Grow with Confidence



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