



Viscount ^{NEA4} Perennial ryegrass

Pasture grasses



650mm+



4.8–8.0_{CaCl}



Most soil types



PBR

Viscount NEA4 is a new and improved late-flowering tetraploid perennial ryegrass for high-input pasture systems. Viscount offers superior total yield and also gets growing faster out of winter for valuable feed in early spring.

Key features

- Tetraploid perennial ryegrass
- Late flowering (+19 days)
- Rapid establishment with very-high total pasture yield
- Superior early spring production
- NEA4 endophyte for insect resistance and better pasture longevity

Key benefits

- Exceptional total pasture production with the combination of total yield and NEA4 endophyte for improved persistence
- Fast-forward out of winter and into spring faster with superior early spring-production compared with its peers
- Highly palatable tetraploid ryegrass, with ruminant-friendly NEA4 endophyte for both animal performance and improved insect resistance

Agronomy and management

Sowing rate

For best results sow Viscount at 20 – 30 kg/ha into a clean, weed-free seed-bed with adequate soil fertility.

Sowing depth

Ryegrass can be sown at 5– 20 mm, however if sowing in a mix with clover, try to keep the sowing depth from 5–10mm.

Fertiliser

For best performance, soil fertility and acidity problems should be addressed prior to sowing. It is usually best to plant ryegrass with 60 – 100 kg/ha of MAP or DAP at sowing to provide some starter phosphorus and nitrogen.

Weeds

Ideally, reducing the weed burden of a paddock should commence in the season prior to sowing by reducing the seed-set of annual weeds with either a herbicide control or silage. Additionally a knock-down herbicide (such as Glyphosate) is best applied prior to sowing if weeds are present.

Grazing

Ensure the first grazing doesn't take place until the plants are sufficiently anchored. Use your hand to pull on the plants at grazing height, if the plants remain in the ground, then grazing can commence. Ideally, ryegrass should be rotationally grazed for optimal growth. To do this, graze at the 2.5 – 3 leaf stage, then let the plants rest again to the 2.5 – 3 leaf stage to re-charge the carbohydrates levels to enable better growth rates.

Performance

Figure 1: EARLY SPRING 2014–2018 Perennial ryegrass forage yield trial expressed as % of trial mean. Lardner (VIC) and Howlong (NSW) combined.

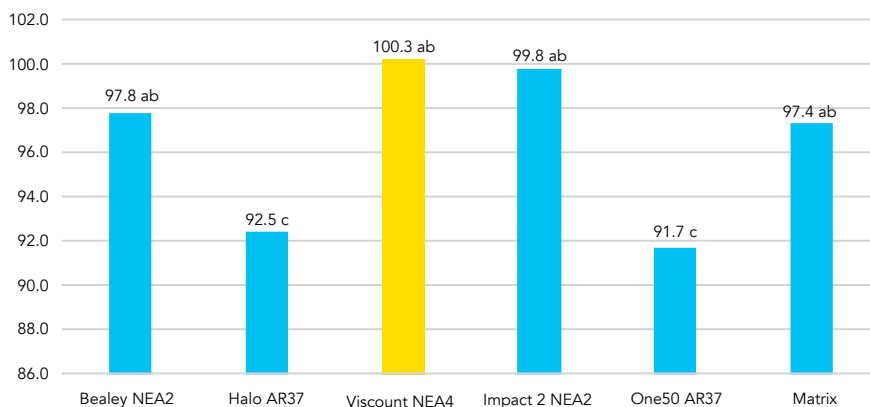
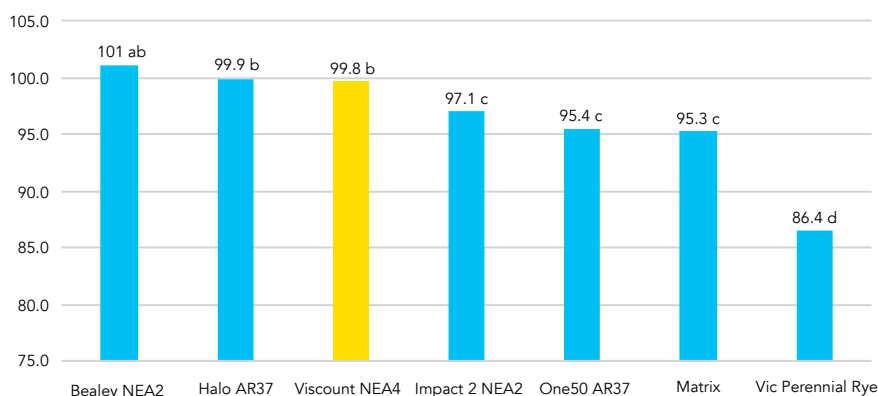


Figure 2: TOTAL YIELD 2014–2018 Perennial ryegrass forage yield trial expressed as % of trial mean. Lardner (VIC) and Howlong (NSW) combined.



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