

CULTIVARS



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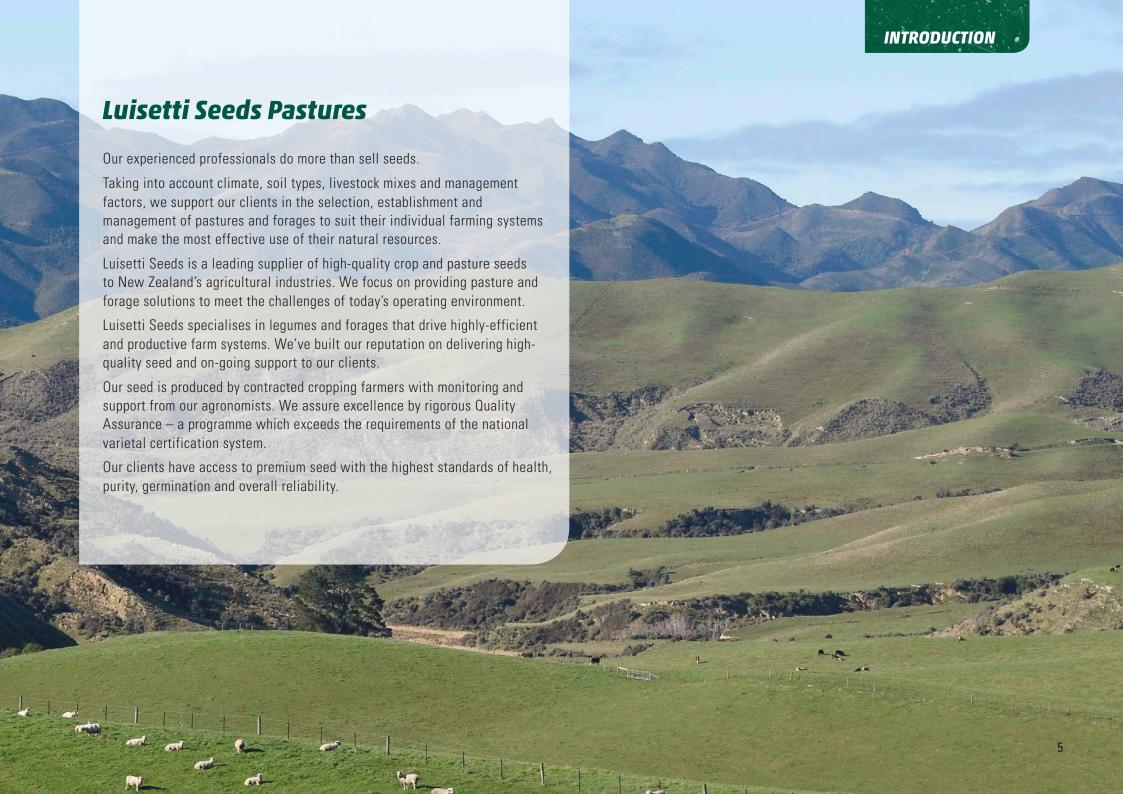
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How do you select the pasture cultivar most suitable to your requirements?

This booklet has been produced by Luisetti Seeds to assist you in making that decision. If you want to take advantage of improved pasture genetics, grow Luisetti Seeds cultivars.



HIGH PERFORMANCE



HIGH YIELD



BRED IN NEW ZEALAND



OVER 90 YEARS
EXPERIENCE



QUALITY PRODUCT



WIDE VARIETY



SUPERIOR DISEASE RESISTANCE



SUPERIOR GENETICS

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a Intimidator[™]





CATCH NITRATE LOSSES FOLLOWING WINTER GRAZING OF BRASSICA & FODDER BEET CROPS



Buy

Plant Intimidator oats to catch excess nitrate (June to September)

Sow for early to late winter (June to August) grazing

Sow for green silage in early spring (September to November)

Sow for hay, green-chop silage or whole-crop silage in spring or summer









MATURITY

Medium.

YIELD

High yield. Recent trials showed that Intimidator Oats produced an average of 17.8 tonnes of dry matter per hectare.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Leading cultivar in recent trials.

Intimidator™ oats catch nitrate losses following winter fodder grazing.

A valuable catch-crop, IntimidatorTM oats have the ability to regrow after grazing, are frost tolerant and have higher protein levels than many other cereals.

Intimidator™ yielded significantly more than Milton and Coronet forage oats (22% and 17% respectively) in a spring-sown replicated field trial in Canterbury.

Intimidator $^{\!\mathsf{TM}}$ oats maintain quality and yield.





SUPERIOR PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY MULTI-GRAZE FORAGE IN WINTER











YIELD

High yield. Produces at least 10% higher total forage yield than Rahu.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Withstands cold conditions very well. Ideally suited for multi-grazing during winter in pastoral systems in New Zealand's cool regions - especially in the south, inland and at high altitudes.

Silage can be made from Maimai® ryecorn if the crop is taken through the spring.

Bred specifically for winter forage production. Maimai[®] grows and develops faster than Rahu, and it has a taller, more erect growth habit with a more open canopy and larger leaves.

Larger seed size. Sow at a higher seeding rate. Establishes vigorously.





BRINGS UNIQUE FLEXIBILITY TO THE MARKET WITH MULTIPLE USES IN MIXES



Buy

Sow

Harvest







MATURITY

Very late maturity (12 days later to flower than Provider).

YIELD

Very high. Has significantly out yielded all other forage peas.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Resistant to powdery mildew, Fusarium wilt Race 1, PSBMV, and BYMV. Tolerant to BLRV.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Very tall, leafed, white flowered pea. Seeds are pale green and dimpled with irregular seed shape.

Rapid-establishing, palatable and digestible white flowering pea.

Cereal/Max mixes sown in cooler conditions (August) will favour cereal growth.
September sowings allow the peas to be more competitive.

In a spring forage blend with oats and triticale, Max Forage's late maturity improves compatability between maturities of the cereal and pea ensuring an optimal supplementary forage for livestock.

Early vigour which facilitates fast emergence.





HIGH-YIELDING, HIGH-QUALITY FORAGE PEA



MATURITY

Provider™ peas mature to fit with cereals reaching the flat pods stage at a similar time to booting in cereals and full pod at the milky dough stage.

YIELD

Provider[™] peas yield up to 16 tonnes of dry matter per hectare when grown on their own, and contribute 25-33% dry matter weight to a cereal forage mix.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Provider[™] has good levels of resistance to common diseases.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Semi-leafless pea that climbs the cereal and holds the crop upright for ease of harvesting. May be mixed with a variety of cereals to increase metabolisable energy, protein, digestibility and sugars.

High-quality forage ensures high stock growth, increased animal performance, body condition, fertility and milk quality.

August sowing in cooler conditions will favour cereal growth. September sowings allow the peas to be more competitive.











% Kakariki™



A BREAKTHROUGH HIGH-YIELDING, LARGE LEAF WHITE CLOVER WITH **HIGH STOLON DENSITY**



Sow

Graze









YIELD

High yielding, persistent clover. In a four-year trial conducted by AgResearch, Kakariki increased its DM/ha production year on year.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Large leaf white clover with high stolon density/leaf size ratio and improved overall performance and persistence.

High levels of Nitrogen fixation. Maintains high feed quality all year; particularly important in late spring and summer when grass becomes less palatable and nutritious.

Clover content of up to 70% in pasture provides significant improvements in animal performance.

Ideal for late spring, early summer lamb finishing.





PERSISTENT RED CLOVER IDEAL FOR MAXIMISING **MEAT AND MILK PRODUCTION**



Buy Sow Graze









YIELD

High yield.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Enhanced disease resistance

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Fine-stemmed red clover variety with excellent leaf/stem ratio. Performs well as a monoculture or in mixtures for pasture, silage and hay.

Produces high palatable forage with good protein and digestibility levels, driving animal growth rates. Ideal for lamb finishing.





EXCELLENT SEEDLING VIGOUR, WINTER GROWTH AND SUPERIOR SPRING PRODUCTION



Sow

Graze









FLOWERING DATE

Mid-late season.

YIELD

High yield. Highest yield potential of all Luisetti subterranean clover varieties.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Moderate resistance to Pythium and Fusarium Root Rots.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Sub clover with very large leaves. Its longer growing season makes it well-adapted to medium and high rainfall situations.

Grown as a monoculture or with complementary legumes, Antas drives ewe lactation and pre-weaning lamb growth rates.

Vigorous establishment, strong growth during autumn and winter, and high production through spring and early summer.

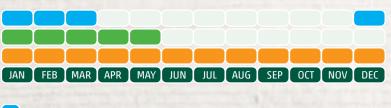
Good hard seed levels (26%) to protect against false breaks/failed springs.

Manage grazing in spring and over summer to allow good levels of seed-set in year one.

3 Denmark



IDEAL FOR COOLER, LATER ENVIRONMENTS



Buy

Sow

Graze





FLOWERING DATE

Late season.

YIELD

High yield.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Excellent disease resistance profile; resistance to Clover Scorch, high resistance to Phytophthora Root Rot, and moderate resistance to tolerance to Pythium and Fusarium Root Rots.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Latest flowering sub-clover. Adapted to high-rainfall situations and cooler environments. Prostrate growth habit.

Ideal for sowing in combination with Antas and Woogenullup to drive early season livestock performance.

Moderate hard seed levels (15%). Persists well on moderate to heavy soils.





POPULAR VARIETY FOR HAYMAKING



Buy

Sov

Graz





FLOWERING DATE

Mid season.

YIELD

Good.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Soft-seeded variety with large leaves and long petioles. Very vigorous growth. Leaves are pale green, flattened, with paler green broad arms. Flower tubes are green, with some purple flecking in winter.

Upright growth habit and good spring production. Good, hardy all-round sub clover. Suitable for all environments and farming systems.





HIGH PERFORMING, PERSISTENT CULTIVAR



Sow Graze









MATURITY

Year-round.

YIELD

High yield.

Moa[™] produced over 25% more dry matter than Lightning in 2015/16 summer trials.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

A late flowering Persian Clover with high metabolisable energy, it is ideal for growing in high rainfall areas or under irrigation as this enables the plant to produce high-quality feed longer into the growing season.

It can be grown with Charger chicory or Kakariki white clover for early to late summer lamb finishing but its upright growth habit also makes Moa an excellent companion for Intimidator forage oats.

Demonstrates greater persistence than other Persian clovers.







SUPPORTS EXCELLENT ANIMAL PERFORMANCE



Sow









MATURITY

Late flowering date for extended forage quality. Maintains early cool season production.

YIELD

In wet seasons yields of 11 – 15t DM/ha are possible, but in dry seasons yields of 6 - 9t DM/ha are more realistic.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Selected for increased DM production with a broad, upright leafy habit for improved animal intake.

Fast-establishing species, productive and persistent over a broad range of soils and climatic conditions, particularly less fertile soils and dryland regions. Tolerates summer heat.

Can be mixed with Rustler and Kakariki red and white clovers or subterranean clover in autumn. Tuatara can be added to Charger chicory to finish lambs and bulls or combined with multiple graze brassicas and clovers for lamb finishing.







SUPERIOR FINISHING FEED



Buy

Sow

Graze





MATURITY

Spring/Summer.

YIELD

High.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Good insect tolerance.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Large upright leafy habit. Produces large quantities of high-quality feed through the spring and summer.

Specialist lamb and cattle finishing crop. Regrows well to deliver high total seasonal production.

We recommend rotational grazing with ewes and lambs when the crop is approximately 25cm high. Graze down to a residual of 5cm.

Does not cause bloat.

Sow in the spring with a mix of Moa™ Persian, Kakariki White or Rustler red clover.







SUPERIOR SHOOT DENSITY AND IMPROVED **LEAF/STEM RATIOS**



Sow

Graze









MATURITY

Early.

YIELD

Persistent and tolerant of hard grazing. Yields well in a variety of situations.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

The first NZ-bred lucerne variety to be commercially released for 15+ years. Ideally rotationally grazed at 4 to 6-week intervals. Recovers rapidly.

Dormancy rating of 4 (1 = fully winter dormant and 10 = winter-active). Moderate to low level of winter production but good spring, and excellent summer and autumn growth.

Grows well in diverse situations. Can be sown as a monoculture or as a component of dryland mixtures.







BRED FOR GRAZING IN DRYLAND SITUATIONS



Buy Sow Graze









MATURITY

Early.

YIELD

High.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Highly resistant to Spotted Alfalfa Aphid. Moderate resistance to Blue-Green Aphid and Phytophthora Root Rot.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Densely-branched cultivar with excellent persistence. Large spreading crowns provide excellent ground cover, particularly suited to grazing.

Dormancy rating of 5 (1=fully winter-dormant and 10=winter active).







MULTI-FOLIATE CULTIVAR



Sow

Graze









MATURITY

Early.

YIELD

Exceptional.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Resistant to Spotted Alfalfa Aphid. Moderate resistance to Blue-Green Aphid and Phytophthora Root Rot.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Multi-foliate leaf expression. Densely branched cultivar. Excellent persistence. Aggressive growth, recovers quickly after grazing. Excellent for making supplementary feed.

Dormancy rating of 6 (1=fully winter-dormant and 10=winter active). Extended autumn production.







BRED AND SELECTED FOR NEW ZEALAND CONDITIONS



Buy Sow Graze







YIELD

Consistent.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

Good insect tolerance.

KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

Fine-leaf, palatable pasture grass. Very persistent and drought tolerant, ideal when sown in combination with sub clovers. New Zealand-bred Mediterranean, winter-active cocksfoot.



A NEWLY RELEASED RYEGRASS, VERY SUITED **FOR WINTER FEED**



Sow

Graze









KEY AGRONOMIC POINTS

A tall, erect, winter-active diploid ryegrass with fantastic drymatter yield and rapid re-growth. Suitable for multiple-grazing or cut and carry, it is an early to medium flowering grass with a long, wide flag leaf. It has strong lodging resistance.