

Goulburn

Sub Clover



**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
SEED MARKETERS**

The Seed Professionals

Agronomic Features

Maturity

- 140 Days

Sub species

- Subterraneum

Rainfall

- 550mm+

pH

- 4.5-7.0 (CaCl₂)

Waterlogging Tolerance

- Low - Moderate

Hard Seed Levels

- Moderate

Sowing

- Sowing time is April - June (Autumn-early winter)
- Single Species 10 - 20kg/ha
- Pasture Mixes 5 - 10kg/ha
- Seeds must be sown at <20mm into a moist well prepared seed bed.



Variety Overview

- Late maturing variety – 140 days germination to flowering
- Very reliable seed setting and regeneration
- Suitable for all soil types
- Ideally suited to 550mm+ rainfall

Goulburn sub clover is a late seeded sub clover variety that shows increased persistence compared other late seasoned varieties due to it's higher hard seed levels. Goulburn is also a suitable hay making variety as it possesses a high resistance to phytophthora root rot and increased resistance to clover scorch and leaf rust.

Pasture Uses

Sub Clovers are the most widely used pasture legume in Australian grazing systems. They are a self regenerating annual pasture legume that provides high quality feed throughout winter spring and into summer. Sub clover buries its seed burrs on or into the ground allowing it to withstand heavy grazing pressure.

Due to sub clovers having a portion of hard seeds they are protected from false breaks. This means if a good seed bank is established in the first year and plants are allowed to set seed periodically the pasture may last indefinitely.

Companion species for sub clovers include; perennial and annual ryegrass, cocksfoot, phalaris, chicory, lucerne, medic or arrow leaf.

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Sub Clover sub species

Subterraneum (Sub)	Yannicum (Yanni)	Brachycalicynum (Brachy)
Suited to slightly acidic well drained soils. Typically exhibits good burr burial.	Suited to area's that are prone to waterlogging, can grow in a wide range of pH levels. They can be distinguished by their white seed.	Suited to higher pH area's and will handle some water logging. Is the least effective at burr burial.



Pests

Pests can ruin a stand of sub clover regular monitoring should be undertaken and controls implemented, particularly as plants are establishing early in the season. Some common pests include:

- Slugs and snails
- Red-legged earth mites
- Lucerne flea
- Blue green aphids



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Inoculation

As sub clovers are legumes they are required to be inoculated in Group C rhizobium bacteria. These bacteria give sub clover ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen.

- *1t of sub clover dry matter can produce around 30kg of nitrogen which can be utilized by other pasture species or future crops.*

Fertilizers

- Phosphorus is an important macro-nutrient for early plant development, and it is highly beneficial to sow seed down with a phosphorus based fertilizer.
- Potassium (K) is another macro-nutrient which is essential for sub clover growth. Low K levels in soils will result in plants that are more disease prone and less able to handle water stress.
- Regular soil testing and consultation with your agronomist will allow you to maximise your sub clover pastures productivity.

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