



Denver is a long-season, tetraploid Italian ryegrass selected for its seedling vigour and substantial winter growth.

Product Information

Soil Type

Denver is best suited to well-drained loam soil types but adapts to a wide range of fertility levels and soil profiles. Tetraploids will cope with some waterlogging for short periods of time provided the growing tip is above water. To maximise stand productivity, soil testing is advisable. Analyse soil and neutralise deficiencies with fertiliser and/or lime.

Fertility


Good base rates of phosphorus are necessary for maximum DM production especially during establishment phase. DM production is directly related to nitrogen availability. Consult your UMS agronomist or fertiliser advisor for nitrogen application rates.

Sowing


Sow at 25-30kg/ha alone or 5-15kg/ha when a component of a pasture blend. Sow seed no deeper than 1cm in a fine but firm seed bed. Sow into bared ground if direct drilling. Lightly harrow and roll to improve germination. Suitable for oversowing into an established stand. Pasture productivity is directly related to successful plant establishment.




Scientific Name

 *Lolium multiflorum*

Ploidy


 Tetraploid

Seed Size


 200,000-300,000 seeds per kg

Source: Pasture varieties used in NSW 2006-2007, Bev Zurbo, 2006

Sowing Rate

 25 – 30 kg/ha

Blend Rate

 5 – 15 kg/ha

Maturity

 Late

Days to flowering relative to Nui (0) = +16

Denver is a late-flowering plant designed to produce good quality feed late into the spring.

Key Features

- Establishes rapidly
- Excellent palatability
- Dynamic recovery from grazing and cutting
- Extremely disease resistant

Plant Characteristics

- Tetraploid Italian-type plant
- Designed to persist for 2-3 years under suitable conditions

Where can I grow it?

- High rainfall and irrigation areas
- A reliable spring is essential to maximise production potential due to Denver's late-flowering habit

Product Information

Disease and Pest Management

During emergence it is essential to monitor regularly for damage from insects such as RLEM and lucerne flea, and spray as required. Inspect during early stand life for populations of black-headed cockchafer and slugs. Contact your UMS agronomist for spray application rates.

Weed Control

Denver is very competitive as both a seedling and established plant. Always use a knockdown herbicide to ensure you are sowing into a clean seedbed. Monitor for post-emergent weeds and spray as required. Use options such as spray-grazing for broadleaf weeds.]

Grazing

Do not graze Denver until the plant is well anchored and root depth is established. Carry out a quick in-paddock 'grab test' by hand to ensure stock cannot pull plants out of the ground. Denver should be rotationally grazed to maintain 2-3 leaves per tiller. If the stand is allowed to grow beyond the three-leaf stage, it may run to head earlier and there will be a proportional reduction in quality and productivity.

Feed Quality

Short-term tetraploids such as Denver have 4 sets of chromosomes per cell resulting in bigger, darker leaves. This increased cell size has higher sugar and moisture content which is more palatable and digestible than diploid varieties.

Animal Health

To optimise livestock weight gain and health, ensure livestock are vaccinated and drenched. To prevent nutritional problems, make gradual diet changes when introducing hungry stock to lush pastures. Contact an UMS agronomist for more information.

