Nungarin – 6 to 20kg/ha
350mm +
400mm +
400mm +
350mm +

Izmir – 6 to 20kg/ha

Recommended sowing rates:

Monoculture:

or sprayed out to prevent seed set. Where this occurred, mean seedling density of Izmir was 34% higher and the advantage of its greater seed hardness was apparent following seasons where trial sites were either cropped or ploughed. New pink-flowered early maturing (114 days at Perth), hard seeded release. Izmir has an erect growth habit.

The main attributes of Izmir Sub Clover are:

1. Early flowering with increased autumn, winter and spring production compared to Nungarin
2. Relatively prostrate growth habit giving good tolerance to grazing
3. Low levels of formononetin
4. Increased production in the following years.

The variety Riverina has been superior to Nungarin. Limited testing suggests that Izmir has greater tolerance of acid soils than Nungarin. The overall field performance of Izmir has been superior to Nungarin.

The advantage of its greater seed hardness was apparent following seasons where trial sites were either cropped or ploughed. New pink-flowered early maturing (114 days at Perth), hard seeded release. Izmir has an erect growth habit.

Pasture Growers Guide 2014 (continued)

Nungarin – 6 to 20kg/ha
350mm – 77
Low Winter Production

Delves – 6 to 20kg/ha
350mm – 78
Increased Winter Production

Dekelth – 6 to 20kg/ha
450mm – 97
Older variety superseded by Urana

Urana – 6 to 20kg/ha
500mm – 103
High winter production than Dekelth. Dekelth is a very winter active sub clover that has excellent hard seed release.

Seaton Park – 6 to 20kg/ha
450mm – 110
Older variety

Trikkala – 6 to 20kg/ha
500mm – 115
White seeded type. Early mid-season tolerant to waterlogging. (Superseded by Riverina)

Costula – 6 to 20kg/ha
500mm – 112
High levels of hard seed excellent Spring Production

Izmir Sub Clover Leaf (Photo courtesy of DAFWA)

New early flowering sub clover for the low rainfall areas of WA

Izmir Sub Clover is seen as a direct replacement for Nungarin in areas receiving less than 375mm annual rainfall. It is as early flowering as Nungarin but has greater seed hardness, which should result in greater persistence in cropping rotations.

Seed softening also occurs later in the summer-autumn period than Nungarin, giving its slightly greater protection from losses due to false breaks. Izmir is well adapted to moderately acid soils across the north and eastern zones of the agricultural area.

The main attributes of Izmir Sub Clover are:

1. Early flowering with increased autumn, winter and spring production compared to Nungarin
2. Relatively prostrate growth habit giving good tolerance to grazing
3. Low levels of formononetin
4. Increased persistence compared to Nungarin
5. Some resistance to clover scorch

Limited testing suggests that Izmir has greater tolerance of acid soils than Nungarin. The overall field performance of Izmir has been superior to Nungarin.

The most versatile sub clover for medium to high rainfall areas of WA

Riverina belongs to the waterlogging tolerant subspecies Viminicium of sub clover; and is derived from the same cross as Gosse, (Metius/Trilka), and was bred by Dr J G Gladsome from the University of WA. Riverina has been trialled in Agriculture Department trials at Wokalup and Vasse in Western Australia; areas both suited to this variety and can be sown across a wide range of soil types in the 450mm plus rainfall zones with a pH of 4.5 and above.

The variety Riverina has some distinct advantages over Gosse and Trilka as detailed below.

Agronomic characteristics:

1. Comparative flowering dates at Perth are:
   - Riverina – 119 days; Trilka – 112 days; Gosse – 126 days
2. Has increased early mid-winter production compared to Gosse
3. Riverina is resistant to Race 1 and at least moderately resistant to Race 2 of clover scorch
4. Higher hard seed content than Trilka and Gosse
5. Higher levels of resistance to powdery Mildew than Gosse

In summary Riverina has a good fit across the South West area of Western Australia and has shown adaptability across a range of soil types and farming systems. The higher levels of seed hardness will increase the potential of increased production in the following years.

Recommended sowing rates: Monoculture: 10kg/ha; Mix: 5 to 8kg/ha

Coolamon Sub Clover – Potential for Seed Set

Replacement sub clover for mid-season maturity varieties in Western Australia

Coolamon has been bred as a replacement for Junee sub clover by the Department of Agriculture & Food WA as a potential replacement for Dalkeith and other varieties with similar maturing times. It has higher levels of hard seed than Dalkeith, two trace levels of formononetin, (<0.05% of Dry Matter), and slightly better seedling and adult plant resistance to Red-Legged Earth Mites than older cultivars. Urana is suited to the 400mm plus rainfall areas of WA. It is indeterminate in its flowering it can also be sown into the higher rainfall zones offering extended season growth with adequate moisture. Urana can be sown on a wide range of sub types, (the exception being deep sands), with an above average productive with well drained higher rainfall areas particularly in winter. It out yields Dalkeith in areas where there is adequate rainfall.

The main attributes of Urana sub clover are:

1. The must winter active sub clover we have seen providing increased returns per ha.
2. Flowers slightly later than Dalkeith but earlier than Seaton Park, (103 days at Perth)
3. Has the capacity to produce greater total amounts of hard seed than Dalkeith, two trace levels of formononetin, (<0.05% of Dry Matter), and slightly better seedling and adult plant resistance to Red-Legged Earth Mites than older cultivars.
4. Has higher levels of hard seed than Dalkeith which should enable it to persist well in cropping rotations
5. Suited to a pasture phase in between cropping rotations
6. To a pasture phase in between cropping rotations
7. Is susceptible to Race 1 clover scorch but is moderately resistant to Race 2
8. Improved persistence compared to other cultivars of similar maturity
9. Resistant to clover scorch races 1 & 2. (race 2 is widespread on the Esperance sandplain)
10. Has no trace levels of formononetin
11. Increased production will mean more dollars per hectare return and higher nitrogen inputs

Coolamon is susceptible to powdery mildew, but not so serious as Junee, and is not likely to cause production losses in grazed situations. Some losses may be possible under unfavourable conditions for the disease when stands are closed up for hay or seed production.

When averaged, Coolamon has 11% better regeneration density and produces 12% more heritage in autumn / winter, 14% more heritage in spring and 6% more production than Junee.

In summary Coolamon has a good fit into a wide range of soils in the 550mm plus rainfall zones and will provide increased winter and spring production compared to Junee and other older varieties.

Recommended sowing rates: 20kg/ha; Mix: 6 to 8kg/ha

This growers pasture variety chart provides a brief description on the listed varieties and public material as to their main production characteristics. To get more detailed information please visit www.irwinhunter.com.au. Most varieties listed on this chart are protected under the Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994 and amendments. Unauthorized commercial propagation or sale of these varieties is an infringement under the Plant Breeders Act.