USES
For an immediate 1:1 crop rotation, sow yellow serradella bare seed alone and crop in the second year. For header harvestability sow 7-9kg/Ha or 3-5kg/Ha to harvest with a suction harvester.

HARVESTING
It is not difficult to harvest yellow serradella with a conventional cereal header in well grown stands, or with a clover harvester in shorter stands.

Unprocessed pods have a very low germinability (<5%). Dehulled and scarified seed (up to 90%) is the only way to ensure high levels of germination and reliable establishment.

Seed can be dehulled from the pod for high germination seed at Ballard Seeds, Tincurrin or WR Hagboom & Co, Dowerin.

ORIGIN
All the cultivars of yellow serradella in this brochure were collected by CLIMA and Department of Agriculture WA researchers in the Mediterranean basin.


PRODUCTION & MARKETING
Santorini®, Charano® and Yelbeni® are protected under the Plant Breeders Rights Act (1994). Under the act there are no restrictions for the production of seed for personal use. Propagation of seed for sale can only be carried out by agreement with a licensee.

These varieties were developed by Department of Agriculture WA and CLIMA staff with the assistance from GRDC and Woolmark.

This brochure has been prepared by Neil Ballard with grateful assistance from Brad Nutt. (Department of Agriculture WA)

For further information contact
Ballard Seeds
Narrogin WA
Phone: 08 9881 5711
Fax: 08 9881 5722
Email: ballardseeds@westnet.com.au

or
WR Hagboom & Co.
Phone: 08 9634 1026 Fax: 08 9634 1005
Email: hagboom@bigpond.com

FEATURES
- Suited to poor deep sands through to sandy loams and gravels
- Acid and Aluminium tolerance
- Range of maturity
- Header harvestable
- Good tolerance to Red Legged Earth Mites and Aphids
- High forage yields
- False break protection
- Non bloating and free of phytoestrogens
DESCRIPTION

Yellow serradella is a hard seeded, deep rooted, high water use plant. It is tolerant of acidity, high levels of soluble aluminium and most pasture damaging insects.

All varieties are suited to a range of soil textures from sandy loams and gravels through to poor sands, provided the pH is below 7 and the soil is well drained. They grow best in deep soils, particularly where there is sub soil moisture in spring.

INSECT TOLERANCE

Yellow serradella has very good insect tolerance. With the exception of Avila, all varieties have good tolerance of red legged earth mite once past the cotyledon stage and all varieties are tolerant of aphids. Heliothis (native bud worm) can be damaging at pod set & application of suitable insecticide should be undertaken to avoid damage.

With newly established pastures, pre emergent insect control is recommended to ensure survival of seedlings.

HERBICIDES

There are a number of herbicides registered for use on yellow serradella. Seek advice from an agronomist for up to date recommendations.

Post emergent grass selectives give plenty of options for grass control.

Yellow serradella is not tolerant of Simazine, Diuron, Sufonyl Ureas, Phenoxy herbicides and non selective knockdowns.

FIELD PERFORMANCE

Yellow serradella is a high protein, palatable feed for stock in both the green and dry state and contains no phytoestrogenic substances. Serradella’s are non bloating and contain condensed tannins which protect protein in the rumen therefore increasing protein absorption and digestive efficiency in ruminants. There have been no known animal health problems associated with serradella.

VARIETIES

Each of the yellow serradella’s has different features as well as different maturities.

Avila
Late maturing. (125 days) Segmenting pod type and harder to dehull than Santorini, Charano and Yelbeni. Pod retention on plant not as good as other varieties, although still good enough to header harvest. Susceptible to damage by red legged earth mite.

Santorini
Mid Maturing. (110 days) Pod retention good and non segmenting. Easy to header harvest and dehull. Prolonged germination after opening rain, (from 14 to 48 days), enables cheap removal of weeds 10-12 days after the break, before Santorini emerges.

King
Mid Maturing. (100 days) Segmenting type, pod retention good but more prostrate in habit. Header harvesting only an option in dense stands. Higher soft seed content (30%) and more suitable for longer term pasture phase.

Charano
Early – Mid Maturing. (95 days) Non segmenting type, header harvestable. Quicker emergence (7 days after break) than Santorini but the germination is still spread over (7 – 30 days).

Yelbeni
Early Maturing. (85 days) Non segmenting type, header harvestable. Quicker germination than Santorini but more delayed than Charano.