



- Excellent dry matter production
- Improved persistence
- Very high tiller density
- Excellent for dairy and intensive sheep / beef systems
- Best suited to rotational grazing
- Superior year-round performance

Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass is available with AR37 endophyte and was selected from high yielding, densely tillered plants that survived two years of severe drought and hard sheep grazing. Improved persistence is also offered from AR37 endophyte with protection from five of New Zealand's major pasture pests. Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass pastures have low aftermath heading, maximising summer quality and animal production.

Heading Date

Early	Mid-Season	Late	Very Late
			Base: 22 days later than Nui

Dry Matter Production

The following trial information compares the dry matter production of Base AR37 with Bealey NEA2 (expressed as a percentage of Bealey).

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Total
Base AR37	113	107	107	117	110
Bealey NEA2	100	100	100	100	100

Data are a combination of 5 trials, including Waikato and Lincoln trials sown in 2008, and Kerikeri, Waikato, and Lincoln trials sown in 2009.

2008 trials ran for approx. 3¼ years and are complete; 2009 trials finish in May 2012 and include data up to September 2011.

Sowing and Establishment

Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass seed is heavier than diploid perennial ryegrass seed so ideally should be sown at a 40% higher rate than diploid cultivars. Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass should be sown at a minimum of 22kg/ha as a pure sward with Superstrike treated clover. Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass performs best on sites with reasonable soil moisture and medium to high fertility.

Mix Suitability

Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass combines well with other components of a pasture mix (e.g. tetraploid short rotation ryegrass, tetraploid Italian ryegrass and Grasslands Puna II chicory).

Grazing Management

Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass will produce and persist better under rotational grazing. Avoid hard set-stocking during periods of stress (e.g. low fertility).



Base tetraploid perennial ryegrass pasture.

Milking all year round, sharemilkers Derek and Catherine Hayward say Base AR37 tetraploid perennial ryegrass meets their need for a grass which can quickly slot into the grazing rotation. Milking 360 cows on 125 hectares, the couple are on track to produce 155,000kg milksolids this season. Their herd includes 80 purebred Ayrshire and 80 purebred Jersey cows bred under their Premier Cattle Company stud name, with the remainder crossbred cows.

"We winter milk, so we need our new grasses to establish quickly and grow aggressively and densely. Sown in autumn 2011, Base AR37 delivered this, establishing quickly and keeping up with established pastures through winter and into spring. Cows are grazing Base paddocks, just the same as the rest of the farm," says Derek.

Tetraploids suit their operation, with the Haywards carrying supplement and growing crops enabling them to manage pastures well and avoid overgrazing during summer.

"Our 125 hectares milking platform grows 13 hectares of maize silage as well as 30 to 40 hectares of grass silage and tetraploids like Base have performed well for us."



Derek Hayward
Cambridge, Waikato