

Forage Cereal Crops

CROP/SPECIE	CULTIVARS *PBR # EXCL	SEEDING KG/HA	RAINFALL MM/YEAR	SUITED REGIONS	PLANTING MONTHS	SOIL REQUIRED	REMARKS
Oats <i>Avena sativa</i>	Overberg SWK001 Saia *Pallinup *Nugene NEW *Magnifico *Maida NEW	Winter rainfall 80-100 Summer rainfall dryland winter production 50-75	Good moisture conservation or 300mm water over growing period	The whole of South Africa	Winter rainfall areas Apr-May Summer rainfall areas Feb-Apr	Widely adapted to most soil conditions	Forage cereal usually give good green bite in early winter and spring. Very palatable. They react well to irrigation or supplementary irrigation. Use rotational grazing with a rest period for re-growth. Cereals are suited to grazing, hay production and silage.
Barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	S.V.G. 13 SKG 9 NEW	70-110	300+	W Cape S Cape E Cape	Apr-May	Widely adapted to most soil conditions	An important forage cereal for grazing during the vegetative growth stage as well as providing good grain for stock feeding purposes. Barley is very palatable.
Barlewiet <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		70-100	300+	W Cape S Cape E Cape	Apr-May	Widely adapted to most soil conditions	An important forage cereal for grazing during the vegetative growth stage as well as providing good grain for stock feeding purposes. Barley wheat is very palatable.
Triticale <i>Triticosecale</i>	Rex AG Beacon NEW	Winter rainfall 120	300 over growing period	W Cape S Cape E Cape	Apr-May	Widely adapted to most soil conditions but does well on light sandy conditions	Wintergreen feed which offers quality. May to Oct. It remains palatable until end Sep. Early plantings are ready for grazing within 40 days. Rotational graze for best results. The grain is of great value to ruminants and has a crude protein of 10-13%. Triticale can be used for grazing, hay, silage as well as a grain feed.
Rye (Spring) <i>Secale cereale</i>	Henoeh Duiker	50-80	300 over growing period	W Cape S Cape E Cape	Apr-May	Widely adapted to most soil conditions but does well on light sandy conditions	These cultivars are referred to as SPRING types in that they need increase in day length and rising temperature to get them to go to seed. Normally have straight up growth habit. Early plantings are ready for grazing within 50 days. Rotational graze for best results. The grain is of great value to ruminants and has a crude protein of 10-13%. Rye can be used for grazing, hay, silage as well as a grain feed.
Rye Stooling (Winter) <i>Secale cereale</i>	# * Agri Blue # MacBlue * Echo	25-50	Good moisture conservation or 300 water over growing period	The whole of South Africa	Feb-Apr	Widely adapted to most soil conditions but does well on light sandy conditions	These cultivars are referred to as WINTER types as they need a long cold spell to get them to go to seed. You can therefore plant them much earlier in the year than the SPRING types. These cultivars also have a more prostrate growth habit. Suitable for grazing. Early plantings are ready for grazing within 60 days. Rotational graze for best results. The grain is of great value to ruminants and has a crude protein of 10-13%. Stooling Rye can be used for grazing, hay, silage as well as a grain feed.