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Greenfeast - 'Maize Fodder'

Product background

Greenfeast was developed following inquiries for a quick growing grazeable fodder, with the benefits of large maize type fodder yields, but without the need for specialised planting and harvesting equipment. Designed to be strip grazed or direct fed. It has been developed with simplicity in mind, making use of existing machinery and is designed to be highly flexible in respect to ground preparation and sowing techniques.

Greenfeast characteristics

A special seed blend with cold tolerant, quick growing, quality fodder characteristics; Greenfeast is designed to compete with other forage crops but has several unique advantages. Greenfeast is easily digestible, can be sown much earlier than forage sorghum or hybrid millet, it does not have the insect pest problems of brassica crops, such as diamond back moth. Greenfeast can also be sown using a variety of methods using existing equipment.

Greenfeast has an extended 'ideal' harvest time to specifically suit strip grazing, while the crop is quick from planting to maturity. Greenfeast will fit into a fodder production program by providing fodder to fill the feed gap before other summer crops are ready. Greenfeast will not compete with maize, which has other unique fodder characteristics.

Customers

Greenfeast is targeted at farmers who typically grow various fodder crops including sorghum, rape, turnips, and oats for dairy and beef stock. Greenfeast is designed to allow a farmer to calculate when a feed gap will occur, and plant Greenfeast 8-11 weeks before, to fill the gaps.

Advantages of growing Greenfeast include:

- Early planting – a minimum 12°C (soil)
- Easy sowing
- No specialised equipment required
- Quick emergence and quick growing
- Irrigation is not essential
- Ideal to fill summer feed gaps
- No known prussic poisoning problems
- No known nitrate poisoning problems
- Easy harvest by strip grazing
- Ideal as part of a pasture renovation program
- Very high yield potential
- Higher yields than oats, turnips
- Few pest and insect problems (compared to turnips and other forages)
- Low labour
- Can be sown with existing equipment
- Large, vigorous seed
- Seed too large for ants to remove
- High vigour seed out-competes most weeds

Greenfeast - Easy plant. Easy graze!

The information contained herein is intended as a guide only. Varietal performance is influenced by many variables, including soil and climatic conditions, cultural and management practices. No liability will be accepted by HSR Seeds or its representatives for the accuracy of this information.



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Planting

Spray knockdown herbicide prior to working or direct drilling. Greenfeast is recommended to sow at 200,000 to 300,000 plants per hectare (3-4 bags/ha @ 25 kg/bag). Seed needs soil contact in reasonable soil moisture levels. This can be done with traditional soil cultivation or can be done by drilling or broadcasting and discing in. Due to the large cold tolerant seed, it can be sown up to 6 cm deep into reserved soil moisture. This can also reduce possible bird attack. Optimum results are achieved using precision planter.

Due to the very rapid growth of the crop and high sowing rates, it’s unusual to require post- sowing herbicide. After sowing the crop can be left until ready to graze or cut

Fertilizer

Greenfeast will use up to;

- 40 kg of P/ha.
- 200 kg of N/ha and
- 100 kg of K/ha.

An initial soil test prior to planting allows the user to adjust fertiliser applications. Up to 60%-100% can be applied and incorporated prior to or at sowing. Ideally 40% is broadcast at the last time you enter the crop.

Harvest

Greenfeast is targeted at farmers who typically grow various fodder crops including sorghum, rape, turnips, and oats for dairy and beef stock. Greenfeast is designed to allow a farmer to calculate when a feed gap will occur, and plant Greenfeast 8-11 weeks before, to fill that gap.

Greenfeast can be grazed at any stage, however re-growth is poor, so it is best to delay harvest as long as possible to maximise yield. The longer you leave the crop the higher the yield and the better the quality. Greenfeast also has the option of being ensiled. Ideally when grazing, graze off when plants are 5-7 feet high, this gives the consumer access to increased protein levels, elevated ME values, high digestible fodder with sufficient effective fibre.

Greenfeast Quality x Maturity (average expected results)

Maturity	6 Leaf Stage	Flowering	Maturity
Approximate Time	35 days	80 days	115 days
Dry Matter Yield MT/Ha	3	11	18
ME	8	9	11
Protein	6	7	8

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