Handbook

# Recommended Grass and Clover Lists for England and Wales

2024/25

NIAB BGS bspb AHDB HYBU CIG CYMRU

# Contents

# Recommended Grass and Clover Lists – who are they for?

**Knowing the performance characteristics of grass and clover is immensely useful for grassland producers. It allows appropriate selection of varieties that will perform well under a particular system.**

The Recommended Grass and Clover Lists for England and Wales are drawn up after rigorous testing for attributes such as yield, persistency, quality and disease resistance. The data come from trials carried out by the NIAB, Barenbrug, IBERS, DLF Seeds, DSV, AFBI and SRUC, and are evaluated by a panel of experts.

The scheme has changed – it is no longer partially funded by merchants, which means the data are available to all. The testing is funded by plant breeders through the British Society of Plant Breeders and the ruminant levy boards Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board and Hybu Cig Cymru. Herbage trials are organised and coordinated by the NIAB on behalf of BSPB.

There are three steps to making the best use of this booklet:

**1. Is it on the list?** – when looking at mixtures check that the varieties are listed in this booklet.

**2. Is it right for the job?** – make sure the type of grasses or clovers listed in a mixture are fit for the purpose.

**3. Which varieties fit the job?** – refinements can be made to mixtures in consultation with your merchant.

This booklet is produced for use in England and Wales. Farmers in Scotland should consult the Scottish recommended grass and clover varieties list.

# Why are grass and clover important?

**The cost of production per litre of milk or kg of liveweight gain is a major consideration for all livestock producers. One of the best ways to reduce costs is to produce more forage on the farm rather than buying feed in.**

There is huge potential on grassland farms in England and Wales to increase the amount and quality of the grass and clover that is grown and eaten.

Few farmers these days would want to use bull or ram genetics from the 1950s in their livestock breeding, yet they continue to use outdated varieties in their grassland.

By relying on old varieties, farmers are missing out on millions of pounds worth of investment made by plant breeders to produce new grasses that are far superior in important aspects such as yield, digestibility and spring growth.

As few as 1 in 20 varieties of ryegrasses tested will actually make it to full recommendation on the list.

# Is it time to reseed?

**The percentage of ryegrass (or other sown species) in a sward is a better indicator of a need for reseeding than the age of the ley.**

Pulling up a handful of grass plants allows farmers to assess how much Perennial Ryegrass (PRG) there is by looking for a red base to their stem.

Weed grasses, such as annual meadow grass, take every opportunity to invade sown pastures and do not have red stem bases. Weed grass species yield poorly, are of poor feed quality and do not respond well to nitrogen.

The ideal grass/clover balance across the grass growing season is 30% white clover to 70% grass – but clover content can vary widely across the growing season, as well as between and within fields.

Reseeding or over-seeding allows farmers to increase the performance of their swards by sowing improved grass and clover varieties that match individual field objectives – i.e. long term grazing or shorter term cutting.

Consider reseeding if there is less than 50% sown species in the ley.

# Which type of grass?

### Mixtures

In GB farmers tend to reseed with a mixture of different grasses and clover, rather than sowing a single variety.

Mixtures can produce yield benefits when compared to the same varieties sown individually. They also allow farmers to capitalise on the strengths of different species. For instance the digestibility of Perennial Ryegrass (PRG) can be combined with the yield of a Hybrid Ryegrass (HRG) and the superior nutrient value of white clover in one field.

### Heading dates

Grasses are classified according to heading date – which is the date on which 50% of the ears in fertile tillers have emerged.

Early varieties of ryegrass reach their heading date in the first two weeks of May; intermediate varieties head during the second half of May and late varieties reach this stage during the first two weeks of June.

In general, early heading varieties grow earlier in the spring, are more erect, tiller less freely and are easier to cut for conservation than later heading varieties, which tend to be more prostrate and persistent and give good mid-season growth.

### Perennial, Italian and Hybrid ryegrasses

Ryegrass is the most important sown grass grown in GB due to its productivity and suitability to the climate and farming systems.

Perennial Ryegrasses (PRG) produce persistently good yields of high quality forage. Italian Ryegrass (IRG) yields higher than PRG but has poor persistence.

Hybrid Ryegrass (HRG) is a cross between perennial and Italian varieties, combining the strengths of the two parent species, e.g. the sward density of PRG and the out-of-season growth of IRG.

For 2 year leys – use tetraploid and diploid Italian ryegrasses.

For 3–4 year leys – use hybrid ryegrass and early perennial ryegrasses.

For long term leys – use intermediate and late perennial ryegrasses.

# Choosing the right type of grass: Ryegrass

**Each type of grass has different growth and quality characteristics. When reseeding it is important to select the most appropriate grasses and clovers for the situation and to meet the objectives set for each field.**

### Perennial Ryegrass

- Most effort by plant breeders has been concentrated on PRG
- Establishes rapidly, even from autumn sowing
- High yields in first harvest year
- High sugar content makes it good for silage-making
- Produces dense and persistent swards so useful for long term leys and establishing permanent pasture

Good for all types of management e.g. silage or hay production, extensive or intensive grazing.

### Italian Ryegrass

- Produces heavy crops of silage or hay
- Useful for short term leys of one to three years
- Long growing season gives opportunity for 'early-bite' grazing followed by leafy hay or silage cut

Good for cutting, but can also be used for intensive spring grazing.

### Hybrid Ryegrass

- Better ground cover and longer lived than IRG
- Good winter hardiness and disease resistance
- Mid-season digestibility better than IRG, but poorer than PRG
- First year yields lower than IRG, but yield improves in second and third year
- More drought resistant than IRG

Good for silage production and cattle rotational grazing.

### Diploids vs Tetraploids

Tetraploids have twice the number of chromosomes of diploid varieties, which makes all their cells bigger. This means they have larger seeds and leaves and tend to establish quickly. They are more able to compete when used for over-seeding.

Tetraploids have a more upright growth habit and are suited to drier growing conditions. In some cases they have better digestibility and palatability than diploids.

Diploids tend to be more persistent and tiller more freely and are generally better suited to wetter growing conditions. Well-managed diploid leys will usually produce denser swards.

# Choosing the right type of Timothy and clover

### Timothy

- Grows at lower temperatures than ryegrass so can be good for early season grazing, especially in cold, late springs
- Good mid-season growth can fill the gap when ryegrass growth falters
- Good winter hardiness and ground cover
- Can be slow to establish and yields are likely to be lower than PRG
- Best utilised in cooler, wetter areas

Good for extensive grazing and hay production.

### White Clover

- High nutritional value, particularly protein and mineral content
- High palatability
- Good animal performance
- Can provide 150kg/ha (120 units/acre) of nitrogen for grass growth
- Match leaf size to stock (small for continuous, hard sheep grazing; medium for frequent cutting and rotational grazing; and large for cutting and cattle grazing)

Good for grazing and cutting.

### Red Clover

- High protein content up to 19% in silage depending on percentage in sward
- High yields, even with no or low N fertiliser
- Early red clovers produce two main cuts and a small autumn cut
- Generally only lasts for three years

Good for cutting and finishing stock in autumn.

**Cautionary note:** There is some evidence to suggest that red clover may be detrimental to the fertility of breeding ewes. More work is being carried out in this area to investigate the risks, but if in doubt please consult your vet.

Key information on each of the different Timothy and clover species is contained in the tables on pages 21–23.

The data provided has been extracted from the full Recommended Grass and Clover Lists. The full lists are available to all and can be found on the British Grassland Society website britishgrassland.com and ahdb.org.uk

# Tips for reseeding

## Once the decision to reseed has been made, it is important to follow some key steps:

### Preparation

- Spring or autumn reseeding are equally advantageous and the choice will depend on the farming system plus when the field is available and conditions are good
- Take a soil sample at a depth of 15cm – deeper than soil sampling in established swards as cultivation will disturb the soil
- Check for any soil structure issues – a plough may sort some of them out, but if the issue is deeper a sub-soiler may be needed
- Aim to deal with major weed problems in the old sward
- Correct any nutrient deficiencies

Remember that any mixture containing red clover needs to be in by August and white clover needs to be in by September.

## Guidelines for lime application

Apply before ploughing so it can be mixed in during cultivations and remember that it can take nine to twelve months for pH to increase so planning ahead is important.

These guidelines are based on material with neutralising value of 50. This is a simplified version as it has combined recommendations for different soil types. Look at Table 1.2 on page 13 of the Nutrient management guide (RB209) Section 1 – Principles of nutrient management and fertiliser use. See ahdb.org.uk/RB209 for more information. Seek advice from a FACTS-qualified adviser.

| pH | Tonnes per ha | Tonnes per acre |
|---|---|---|
| 6.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.5 | 3–4 | 1.2–1.6 |
| 5.0 | 5–7 | 2.0–2.8 |

To calculate from tonnes/ha to tonnes/acre multiply by 0.4046

Apply no more than 7.5 t/ha at one time.

Acidity level increases the lower the pH.

**The Nutrient Management Guide (RB209) provides recommendations for grass establishment:**

- For spring sown reseeds the recommendation is 60kgN/ha
- Depending on sowing date, 50kg/ha nitrogen is recommended for moderate soil nitrogen supply situations
- Grass and clover reseeds have no requirement for nitrogen at establishment

Remember to deduct any nutrients applied in the seedbed from the first season's grazing or silage/hay requirements.

## Guidelines for phosphate and potash application

| P or K index | Phosphate ($P_2O_5$) kg/ha | Potash ($K_2O$) kg/ha |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 120 | 120 |
| 1 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 | 50 | 60 (2–)<br>40 (2+) |
| 3 | 30 | 0 |
| >3 | 0 | 0 |

### Full reseed

- For a full reseed, spray the old sward using a product containing glyphosate

Ensure there is enough leaf area remaining to take up the product and manufacturer's instructions are followed.

Consider how pests like leather jackets can be controlled – without chemicals.

- For a full reseed, plough, press and work down to a firm and reasonably fine seedbed
- Drill or broadcast the seed on to the rolled seedbed, to place it no deeper than 1cm
- Ring roll or light harrow to ensure maximum contact between seed and soil, but avoid burying the seed below 1cm, especially small seeded species such as clovers and Timothy

### Over-sowing

- Over-sowing or stitching-in can be a way to rejuvenate old or damaged grass without the cost of a full reseed
- As existing grass or weeds can out-compete the new seedlings, good soil structure and nutrients are still important
- The best time is summer as the existing grass is less vigorous and soil temperatures will be high, although soil moisture may be a limiting factor
- The seedlings need light so 40% of bare ground should be seen before over-sowing is considered – harrowing in two directions may help
- The seed can be broadcasted or direct drilled and the existing sward can be sprayed off beforehand or 'checked' by hard grazing or cutting

- Seed to soil contact is still important, so roll after sowing or allow sheep to graze the field for 7–10 days to tread the seed into the soil
- Seed rate will change depending on sward conditions – a minimum of 8kg per acre and up to 15kg for badly damaged swards
- Do not apply nitrogen as it will only boost the growth of the existing sward (if it has not been sprayed off)

### Post-establishment

- Once the grass is established (after five to six weeks), graze lightly with sheep or young stock when the grass reaches 8–10cm to firm in roots and encourage tillering. Do not graze it down lower than 4cm
- Weed control in a new ley is usually necessary to ensure good establishment and to avoid variable ground cover
- If significant weed problems are expected, consider establishing the ley without clover and introduce it once the weed problems have been solved

All grass and clover species can be successfully established by following the above guidelines, however, tetraploid ryegrasses are likely to establish quicker and easier than diploids as they have larger seeds and are more competitive against the existing grasses.

Source: Wynnstay, Germinal GB Ltd, AHDB

# How to use the Recommended Grass and Clover Lists

**The tables on the following pages contain data extracted from the Recommended Grass and Clover Lists for 2024/25. They are provided to help producers to check and formulate seed mixtures in conjunction with their merchant.**

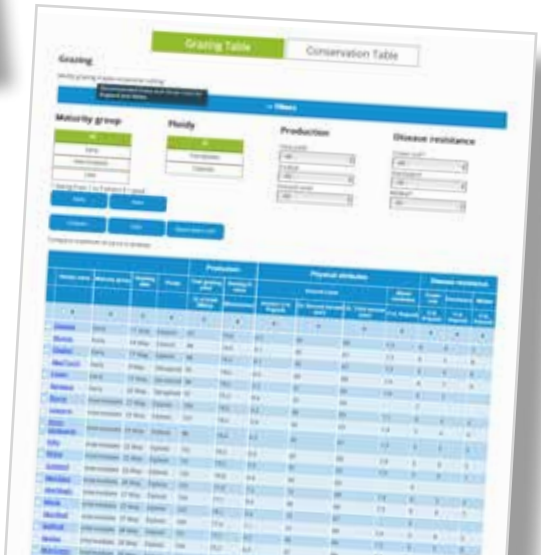
The data produced are based on cutting trials in North Yorkshire, Shropshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Devon and Ceredigion, plus additional information from Northern Ireland and Scotland. Each variety is sown for two or more seasons.

The cost of grass seed is a small proportion of the expense of reseeding – yet taking time to select the right varieties will reap productivity and lifespan benefits.


Your grass seed merchant will have a more in-depth booklet with more information about each variety on the Recommended Grass and Clover Lists. It can found at britishgrassland.com/publications

An online tool is available at ahdb.org.uk/recommended-grass-and-clover-lists

It can be used to compare perennial ryegrasses for various traits to help choose the correct varieties for the job.



# Early Perennial Ryegrass varieties

**OK for short term cutting and grazing leys. Can lose quality quickly as head early.**

| | | | Simulated grazing management | | | | Conservation management | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.16 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 113,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.14 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 119,000 MJ/ha) | Crown rust resistance | Drechslera resistance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| **Diploids** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genesis | G | 11/05 | 96 | 75.5 | 70 | 95 | 103 | 69.5 | 67 | 97 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Moyola | G | 14/05 | 97 | 75.4 | 67 | 96 | 100 | 69.0 | 64 | 93 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Glasker | G | 17/05 | 97 | 76.6 | 67 | 97 | 100 | 73.3 | 67 | 98 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| **Tetraploids** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AberTorch | G | 11/05 | 94 | 76.4 | 69 | 94 | 99 | 70.5 | 69 | 96 | 4.0 | 6.7 |
| Cooky | G | 17/05 | 95 | 77.4 | 69 | 96 | 99 | 72.0 | 68 | 95 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Barwave | PS | 20/05 | 96 | 75.9 | 56 | 95 | 106 | 69.6 | 54 | 105 | 7.4 | 6.3 |

### Yield

For yield figures, 100 equals the average yield for the varieties on the Recommended Lists. For example, if a variety has a yield of 105, it is above average. If it has a yield of 95, it is below average. It is measured in tonnes of dry matter per hectare.

### D-value

D-value is a measure of quality and refers to the percentage of the dry matter that can be digested by an animal. A higher number is better.

### Crown rust and Drechslera

Score relates to resistance. A higher number is better.

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

# Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass varieties

## Diploids – Good for grazing and low intensity cutting.

| | | | Simulated grazing management | | | | Conservation management | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.16 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 113,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.14 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 119,000 MJ/ha) | Crown rust resistance | Drechslera resistance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| **Diploids** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galgorm | G | 22/05 | 106 | 76.8 | 65 | 106 | 105 | 74.7 | 64 | 103 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Nifty | G | 22/05 | 101 | 76.8 | 69 | 101 | 102 | 71.8 | 69 | 103 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Moira | G | 23/05 | 99 | 75.7 | 67 | 97 | 103 | 74.1 | 62 | 99 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Goldwell | PG | 23/05 | 103 | 77.1 | 69 | 103 | 102 | 72.8 | 66 | 98 | 6.2 | - |
| AberZeus | G | 25/05 | 104 | 77.8 | 76 | 105 | 103 | 74.4 | 69 | 104 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| AberMagic | G | 27/05 | 102 | 77.3 | 68 | 102 | 101 | 71.6 | 67 | 102 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
| Alecto | PG | 27/05 | 101 | 76.2 | 70 | 100 | 101 | 71.7 | 68 | 103 | 6.4 | 4.6 |
| AberWolf | G | 27/05 | 98 | 77.5 | 74 | 99 | 100 | 72.1 | 70 | 101 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Gosford | G | 28/05 | 100 | 77.2 | 68 | 100 | 101 | 73.4 | 66 | 102 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Agaska | PS | 28/05 | 102 | 75.6 | 67 | 100 | 100 | 71.7 | 65 | 101 | 7.1 | 4.8 |
| AberTweed | PG | 29/05 | 107 | 79.9 | 70 | 111 | 104 | 74.7 | 69 | 104 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| AberGreen | G | 29/05 | 103 | 77.3 | 71 | 104 | 103 | 72.7 | 69 | 103 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Farmington | PG | 29/05 | 103 | 77.0 | 70 | 103 | 102 | 72.5 | 67 | 100 | 6.7 | 6.6 |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

## Tetraploids – Good for cutting, but can also be used for intensive spring grazing.

| | | | Simulated grazing management | | | | Conservation management | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.16 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 113,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.14 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 119,000 MJ/ha) | Crown rust resistance | Drechslera resistance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| **Tetraploids** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fintona | S | 20/05 | 100 | 76.6 | 60 | 100 | 106 | 73.8 | 60 | 106 | 1.7 | 6.7 |
| Seagoe | G | 22/05 | 98 | 76.9 | 65 | 97 | 106 | 72.9 | 62 | 110 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Erinvale | PG | 22/05 | 99 | 77.3 | 59 | 99 | 106 | 72.4 | 59 | 107 | 4.9 | 6.7 |
| Banbridge | PG | 22/05 | 100 | 76.8 | 65 | 99 | 108 | 71.9 | 63 | 111 | 5.4 | - |
| Nolwen | G | 22/05 | 98 | 76.3 | 66 | 97 | 102 | 73.1 | 65 | 104 | 8.0 | 5.2 |
| AberRoot # | PG | 23/05 | 99 | 78.6 | 59 | 101 | 103 | 73.2 | 59 | 107 | 3.5 | 6.3 |
| Tollymore | PG | 23/05 | 104 | 76.7 | 60 | 104 | 106 | 73.6 | 60 | 108 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| Ritchie | PG | 25/05 | 102 | 75.6 | 70 | 100 | 104 | 70.3 | 67 | 105 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| AstonVision | PS | 26/05 | 99 | 77.2 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 74.8 | 63 | 102 | 7.0 | 4.3 |
| Chatsworth | PG | 27/05 | 99 | 76.9 | 64 | 99 | 102 | 72.2 | 64 | 106 | 3.7 | 6.9 |
| AberSpey | G | 29/05 | 105 | 78.6 | 66 | 107 | 104 | 74.2 | 61 | 106 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| Convey | PG | 29/05 | 98 | 75.9 | 64 | 97 | 101 | 72.5 | 65 | 104 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Dunluce | S | 30/05 | 100 | 77.1 | 61 | 100 | 102 | 72.6 | 60 | 103 | 2.6 | 6.4 |
| Federer | PG | 30/05 | 96 | 76.7 | 66 | 95 | 101 | 73.2 | 62 | 104 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Pensel | S | 30/05 | 96 | 75.1 | 62 | 94 | 103 | 70.0 | 63 | 109 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| AstonEnergy | S | 31/05 | 95 | 77.8 | 63 | 96 | 97 | 74.5 | 58 | 105 | 6.7 | 6.8 |

# Festulolium type variety

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

# Late Perennial Ryegrass varieties

| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Simulated grazing management | | | | Conservation management | | | | Crown rust resistance | Drechslera resistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.16 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 113,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.14 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 119,000 MJ/ha) | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| **Diploids – Good for long term grazing and cutting leys. Good for ground cover** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wetherby | PG | 29/05 | 101 | 77.4 | 73 | 102 | 101 | 72.9 | 70 | 102 | 6.5 | 4.8 |
| Kendal | PG | 29/05 | 97 | 76.2 | 75 | 97 | 98 | 73.6 | 67 | 97 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| AberSevern | PG | 30/05 | 111 | 79.0 | 67 | 115 | 100 | 76.3 | 63 | 104 | 5.1 | - |
| Callan | G | 31/05 | 102 | 75.7 | 69 | 101 | 99 | 73.5 | 65 | 96 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| AberTest | PG | 31/05 | 102 | 78.8 | 71 | 105 | 98 | 76.0 | 66 | 99 | 6.4 | 4.1 |
| Harrenhal | PG | 31/05 | 101 | 76.1 | 71 | 99 | 97 | 73.4 | 68 | 96 | 7.2 | - |
| Graphic | PG | 31/05 | 97 | 76.4 | 77 | 97 | 97 | 72.8 | 70 | 97 | 6.5 | - |
| Bandon | PG | 31/05 | 106 | 76.6 | 64 | 107 | 103 | 75.8 | 62 | 106 | 4.9 | - |
| Toddington | G | 31/05 | 95 | 75.3 | 71 | 94 | 95 | 72.6 | 67 | 94 | 6.8 | 4.6 |
| Ballyvoy | PS | 01/06 | 99 | 77.0 | 72 | 100 | 100 | 74.8 | 69 | 101 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Dundrod | S | 01/06 | 102 | 74.8 | 64 | 100 | 102 | 72.0 | 63 | 101 | 6.8 | 4.3 |
| Bomium | PG | 01/06 | 104 | 75.7 | 71 | 103 | 103 | 74.1 | 67 | 103 | 6.3 | 4.9 |
| AstonKing | PS | 01/06 | 99 | 75.4 | 66 | 97 | 95 | 73.0 | 62 | 95 | 7 | 4.0 |
| Crossgar | PG | 01/06 | 99 | 76.1 | 70 | 97 | 99 | 73.4 | 66 | 99 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| Oakpark | G | 02/06 | 98 | 76.3 | 70 | 97 | 98 | 73.0 | 67 | 96 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| AberAvon | G | 02/06 | 99 | 77.5 | 74 | 101 | 95 | 73.9 | 72 | 94 | 5.8 | 3.7 |
| Drumbo | G | 02/06 | 96 | 76.8 | 69 | 96 | 92 | 74.8 | 62 | 90 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Glenarm | G | 02/06 | 98 | 76.4 | 71 | 98 | 99 | 73.9 | 65 | 101 | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Gleneagle | PG | 03/06 | 99 | 75.8 | 72 | 98 | 96 | 72.5 | 67 | 95 | 4.5 | 5.4 |

Table continues overleaf

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use

**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

| | | | Simulated grazing management | | | | Conservation management | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.16 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 113,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.14 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | Ground cover % | ME yield (% of 119,000 MJ/ha) | Crown rust resistance | Drechslera resistance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| Zorgue | PG | 03/06 | 97 | 76.4 | 76 | 97 | 94 | 74.1 | 72 | 97 | 6.7 | 5.1 |
| Timuco | PG | 04/06 | 104 | 75.5 | 65 | 101 | 99 | 73.3 | 64 | 97 | 6.1 | 4.4 |
| Timing | S | 04/06 | 98 | 74.9 | 74 | 96 | 95 | 72.7 | 68 | 96 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| AberBann | G | 04/06 | 105 | 77.3 | 69 | 106 | 98 | 72.5 | 63 | 99 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Charlfield | PG | 05/06 | 103 | 75.4 | 67 | 102 | 97 | 72.7 | 63 | 95 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| AberThames | PG | 05/06 | 109 | 76.2 | 66 | 108 | 100 | 72.1 | 62 | 96 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| Swan | PS | 05/06 | 99 | 74.7 | 74 | 96 | 94 | 72.8 | 69 | 91 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| AberLee | G | 05/06 | 97 | 78.7 | 76 | 99 | 90 | 74.0 | 72 | 92 | 6.4 | 4.6 |
| Delika | PG | 06/06 | 102 | 76.6 | 71 | 101 | 94 | 73.4 | 67 | 93 | 8.0 | 4.7 |
| AberChoice | S | 08/06 | 103 | 76.6 | 67 | 103 | 98 | 72.5 | 63 | 100 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Cancan | G | 09/06 | 101 | 75.3 | 70 | 100 | 93 | 73.0 | 67 | 92 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| AberDon | PG | 10/06 | 108 | 78.7 | 65 | 112 | 95 | 74.8 | 64 | 95 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| Bowie | PS | 15/06 | 101 | 75.1 | 74 | 99 | 92 | 71.7 | 68 | 89 | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Tetraploids – Good for medium term cutting leys and in grazing mixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballintoy | G | 30/05 | 104 | 77.0 | 65 | 105 | 106 | 72.8 | 60 | 109 | 3.0 | 6.5 |
| Bijou | S | 01/06 | 100 | 75.3 | 66 | 98 | 101 | 71.7 | 62 | 105 | 7.1 | 6.0 |
| AberForth | PS | 01/06 | 101 | 78.0 | 57 | 102 | 101 | 74.5 | 52 | 106 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Meiduno | S | 01/06 | 104 | 76.4 | 63 | 103 | 102 | 74.1 | 58 | 104 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Weldone | PG | 01/06 | 102 | 76.7 | 68 | 102 | 100 | 73.6 | 63 | 103 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| Richhill | PG | 01/06 | 102 | 76.7 | 64 | 102 | 108 | 74.4 | 59 | 113 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Gracehill | PG | 01/06 | 103 | 76.1 | 65 | 103 | 102 | 72.7 | 60 | 104 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Aspect | G | 03/06 | 100 | 76.8 | 67 | 100 | 100 | 73.3 | 63 | 104 | 4.4 | 6.6 |
| AberGain | G | 03/06 | 107 | 77.9 | 66 | 109 | 106 | 72.6 | 63 | 110 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Nashota | G | 03/06 | 103 | 77.2 | 68 | 103 | 103 | 74.3 | 63 | 109 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| AstonGlory | PS | 04/06 | 105 | 78.4 | 64 | 107 | 101 | 75.7 | 57 | 102 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Thegn | PG | 05/06 | 102 | 77.4 | 68 | 103 | 98 | 73.3 | 65 | 99 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Hopi | PG | 08/06 | 99 | 76.3 | 67 | 98 | 97 | 72.3 | 63 | 98 | 6.6 | 6.5 |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

# Italian Ryegrass varieties

## Diploids – Good for silage production and cattle rotational grazing.

| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 15.66 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | ME yield 1st & 2nd cut, 1st harvest yr (% of 112,000 MJ/ha) | Early spring growth 1st harvest year Average = 100 at 1.78 t DM/ha | 1st conservation cut Average = 100 at 6.18 t DM/ha | Ground cover % 2nd harvest year | Crown rust resistance 1 = poor 9 = good | Mildew resistance 1 = poor 9 = good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Diploids** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shakira | G | 21/05 | 101 | 63.8 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 45 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Syntilla | PG | 21/05 | 100 | 63.7 | 96 | 109 | 96 | 56 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Doluga | PG | 22/05 | 101 | 64.2 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 52 | 6.7 | [6.7] |
| Muriello | G | 22/05 | 100 | 64.6 | 97 | 99 | 95 | 54 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| Fox | G | 22/05 | 100 | 64.5 | 98 | 105 | 99 | 54 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| Bigdyl | PG | 22/05 | 103 | 63.3 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 61 | 8.0 | - |
| Alamo | G | 23/05 | 100 | 64.9 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 56 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Jaccar | PG | 23/05 | 101 | 64.3 | 99 | 107 | 101 | 54 | 6.4 | [7.0] |
| Pinaco | PG | 23/05 | 101 | 64.4 | 100 | 93 | 97 | 55 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Sendero | G | 23/05 | 102 | 64.7 | 101 | 109 | 97 | 55 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Abys | G | 23/05 | 101 | 64.2 | 99 | 105 | 97 | 57 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Exotyl | PG | 24/05 | 103 | 64.4 | 100 | 103 | 100 | 59 | 8.0 | - |
| Melprimo | PG | 25/05 | 99 | 64.0 | 95 | 104 | 93 | 52 | 7.6 | 7.2 |

[ ] = Only 2 trials worth of data.

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

## Tetraploids – Good for medium term cutting leys and in grazing.

| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield<br>Average = 100 at 15.66 t DM/ha | D-value<br>2nd conservation cut | ME yield<br>1st & 2nd cut, 1st harvest yr<br>(% of 112,000 MJ/ha) | Early spring growth<br>1st harvest year<br>Average = 100 at 1.78 t DM/ha | 1st conservation cut<br>Average = 100 at 6.18 t DM/ha | Ground cover %<br>2nd harvest year | Crown rust resistance<br>1 = poor<br>9 = good | Mildew resistance<br>1 = poor<br>9 = good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tetraploids** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Udine | G | 20/05 | 99 | 64.9 | 98 | 98 | 102 | 52 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| Melsprinter | PS | 20/05 | 97 | 64.5 | 102 | 113 | 98 | 42 | 7.5 | [6.8] |
| Kigezi 1 | G | 20/05 | 100 | 64.3 | 98 | 100 | 101 | 52 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| Hunter | G | 20/05 | 99 | 63.9 | 103 | 98 | 103 | 48 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Melsitra | PS | 21/05 | 99 | 64.5 | 101 | 105 | 98 | 45 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Arman | S | 21/05 | 98 | 64.9 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 47 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Messina | G | 22/05 | 100 | 65.4 | 100 | 106 | 99 | 51 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| Barmultra II | G | 22/05 | 100 | 65.6 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 51 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| Barimax | G | 23/05 | 101 | 64.0 | 103 | 89 | 103 | 46 | 7.3 | 6.5 |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
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# Hybrid Ryegrass varieties

## Good for silage production and cattle rotational grazing.

| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 14.02 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | ME yield 1st & 2nd cut, 1st harvest yr (% of 114,000 MJ/ha) | Early spring growth 1st harvest year Average = 100 at 1.78 t DM/ha | Ground cover % 2nd harvest year | Crown rust resistance | Mildew resistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 1 = poor 9 = good | |
| **Diploids** | | | | | | | | | |
| Barlaunch | PG | 21/05 | 99 | 65.5 | 92 | 112 | 56 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| Pirol | G | 23/05 | 100 | 65.1 | 101 | 115 | 60 | 6.2 | 4.4 |
| Barsilo | S | 26/05 | 96 | 66.0 | 101 | 110 | 55 | 5.1 | 6.9 |
| Barclamp | S | 27/05 | 97 | 65.1 | 102 | 99 | 60 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| **Tetraploids** | | | | | | | | | |
| Kubicek | PS | 15/05 | 96 | 68.7 | 71 | 66 | 82 | 7.7 | - |
| AberSheen | PS | 18/05 | 105 | 68.6 | 100 | 92 | 55 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| AberEcho | G | 19/05 | 100 | 70.1 | 103 | 99 | 62 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| Aston Crusader | G | 21/05 | 101 | 68.8 | 100 | 110 | 62 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| Utopial | PG | 22/05 | 104 | 70.1 | 100 | 107 | 67 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| Enduro | G | 22/05 | 99 | 69.3 | 100 | 94 | 63 | 7.0 | 6.4 |
| Bannfoot | G | 22/05 | 99 | 72.1 | 98 | 83 | 65 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Tetragraze | S | 22/05 | 98 | 69.5 | 100 | 83 | 70 | 4.4 | 6.4 |
| Perkins | PG | 22/05 | 100 | 68.2 | 94 | 106 | 63 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| AberNiche # | S | 23/05 | 101 | 66.3 | 101 | 112 | 57 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| AberOpal | PG | 23/05 | 101 | 70.2 | 97 | 93 | 67 | 7.3 | 6.3 |
| RGT Cordial | PG | 23/05 | 103 | 70.6 | 107 | 86.6 | 61 | 5.1 | 6.8 |
| AberGarnet | PG | 24/05 | 102 | 69.5 | 98 | 93 | 60 | 3.8 | 7.2 |
| Kirial | G | 24/05 | 102 | 69.4 | 98 | 100 | 61 | 6.4 | 6.9 |
| Perseus # | S | 25/05 | 101 | 67.1 | 98 | 101 | 59 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| AberImage | PS | 28/05 | 101 | 67.7 | 99 | 97 | 58 | 2.4 | 6.6 |

# Festulolium type variety

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

# Timothy varieties

## Good for extensive grazing and hay production. Good for wetter soils.

| | | | Simulated grazing management | | | Conservation management | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Heading date | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 9.14 t DM/ha | D-value Midsummer | ME yield (% of 106,000 MJ/ha) | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 13.28 t DM/ha | D-value 2nd conservation cut | ME yield 1st & 2nd cut yr 1 (% of 98,000 MJ/ha) | Ground cover % | Drechslera resistance 1 = poor 9 = good |
| Presto | G | 07/06 | 100 | 72.2 | 101 | 101 | 64.8 | 101 | 74 | 7.0 |
| Comer | G | 07/06 | 100 | 71.4 | 99 | 100 | 64.8 | 99 | 73 | 6.9 |
| Dolina | G | 07/06 | 103 | 71.2 | 102 | 101 | 64.5 | 101 | 72 | 7.0 |
| Promesse | S | 08/06 | 96 | 72.5 | 97 | 96 | 66.0 | 97 | 76 | 6.8 |
| Comtal | G | 09/06 | 100 | 71.7 | 100 | 99 | 64.1 | 97 | 75 | 6.7 |
| Winnetou | G | 09/06 | 97 | 73.7 | 99 | 100 | 67.0 | 103 | 77 | 6.6 |
| Baronaise | PG | 12/06 | 101 | 73.7 | 104 | 98 | 68.3 | 99 | 73 | - |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
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# White Clover varieties

**Large clover varieties are best for cutting and cattle grazing. Small clover varieties are best for sheep grazing.**

| | | | Total yield of clover | Total yield of grass + clover | Autumn ground cover % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Leaf area ($mm^2$) | 3rd harvest year Average = 100 at 4.14 t DM/ha | 3rd harvest year Average = 100 at 9.72 t DM/ha | After light defoliation | After hard defoliation |
| AberAce | G | 405 | 69 | 89 | 49 | 60 |
| Aberystwyth S.184 | G | 599 | 75 | 93 | 51 | 57 |
| Coolfin | G | 731 | 95 | 97 | 55 | 59 |
| AberHerald | G | 733 | 108 | 102 | 57 | 52 |
| Quartz | PG | 741 | 93 | 101 | 57 | 71 |
| Iona | G | 793 | 98 | 97 | 55 | 55 |
| AberSwan | G | 890 | 112 | 104 | 57 | 56 |
| Dublin | G | 913 | 111 | 105 | 54 | 54 |
| AberSirius | PS | 928 | 120 | 110 | 58 | 48 |
| Violin | G | 1012 | 108 | 102 | 58 | 56 |
| Barblanca | G | 1036 | 110 | 103 | 58 | 65 |
| Clodagh | PG | 1038 | 132 | 110 | 65 | 57 |
| Legacy | PG | 1080 | 108 | 107 | 53 | 57 |
| Kakariki | PG | 1250 | 114 | 103 | 53 | 57 |
| Aran | G | 1286 | 105 | 101 | 53 | 45 |
| Brianna | G | 1389 | 113 | 102 | 55 | 51 |

Varieties are listed from top to bottom in increasing clover size.

# Lucerne varieties

| | Conservation management | Seasonal growth 1st harvest year | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | Total yield Average = 100 at 12.29 t/ha | Yield of 1st cut in 1st harvest year Average = 100 at 3.89 t/ha | Crude protein % in 1st cut of 1st harvest year |
| Daisy | 100 | 100 | 18.0 |
| Cigale | 103 | 107 | 17.8 |
| Andantino | 98 | 103 | 18.5 |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
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# Red Clover varieties

**Good for cutting and finishing stock in the autumn.**

| | | Conservation management | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | RL status | Yield of 1st cut in 1st harvest year Average = 100 at 5.25 t DM/ha | Total annual yield Average = 100 at 12.06 t DM/ha | Crude protein % in 1st cut of 1st harvest year | Crude protein % in 2nd cut of 2nd harvest year | Crude protein % in 2nd cut of 3rd harvest year | Ground cover % 2nd harvest year |
| **Diploids** | | | | | | | |
| Merviot | S | 107 | 96 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 52 |
| Lemmon | G | 102 | 98 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 62 |
| AberClaret | G | 98 | 101 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 59 |
| Harmonie | G | 100 | 98 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 66 |
| Sinope | G | 105 | 100 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 61 |
| Fearga | G | 94 | 100 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 60 |
| Ganymed | PG | 104 | 104 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 63 |
| **Tetraploids** | | | | | | | |
| Amos | G | 101 | 98 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 60 |
| Atlantis | G | 105 | 101 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 61 |
| Magellan | G | 102 | 102 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 62 |

# Cocksfoot varieties

| | Conservation management | | Seasonal growth | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Variety | Total annual yield Average = 100 at14.34 t/ha | D-value 1st conservation cut | Yield of 1st cut in 1st harvest year Average = 100 at 5.32 t/ha | D-value Midsummer | Ground cover % | Winter hardiness 1 = poor 9 = good |
| Sparta | 95 | 63.8 | 97 | 66.5 | 69 | 6.1 |
| Lidacta | 100 | 63.1 | 101 | 67.0 | 72 | 5.4 |
| RGT Lovely | 106 | 63.8 | 102 | 67.9 | 70 | - |

**G** General Use **S** Recommended for Specific Use
**PG** Provisional General Use Recommendation **PS** Provisional Specific Use Recommendation

# Useful contacts

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BT61 8JA
02838 892344

**Barenbrug UK Ltd**
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Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP30 9ND
01359 272000

**Semences de France**
Activité fourragère et gazon
62 rue Léon Beauchamp
59930 La chapelle
d'Armentières
France
0033 320 48 41 41

**Goldcrop Ltd**
Carrigtwohill
Co. Cork
Ireland
T45 F685
00353 214882800

**Germinal**
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Lincolnshire
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01522 868714

**DLF Seeds Ltd**
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LS24 9NT

# What's different in this year's RGCL?

## New varieties

On the 2024/25 RGCL, 11 new varieties have been added.

The challenge with new varieties is that seed availability may not be high enough for them to be in many mixtures, but they are ones to watch.

| Name | Type | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Bigdyl | IRG Dip | 18 |
| Exotyl | IRG Dip | 18 |
| Kubicek | Festulolium Hexaploid (Hybrid table) | 20 |
| AberTweed | Inter PRG Dip | 14 |
| Farmington | Inter PRG Dip | 14 |
| Bomium | Late PRG Dip | 16 |
| AberForth | Late PRG Tet | 17 |
| AstonGlory | Late PRG Tet | 17 |
| Richhill | Late PRG Tet | 17 |
| Cigale | Lucerne | 22 |
| Andantino | Lucerne | 22 |

# Index of varieties

**A–Z of all varieties listed and which page you can find them.**

| Name | Type | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Dundrod | LPRG | 16 |
| Dunluce | IPRG | 15 |
| Enduro | HRG | 20 |
| Erinvale | IPRG | 15 |
| Exotyl | IRG | 18 |
| Farmington | IPRG | 14 |
| Fearga | RC | 23 |
| Federer | IPRG | 15 |
| Fintona | IPRG | 15 |
| Fox | IRG | 18 |
| Galgorm | IPRG | 14 |
| Ganymed | RC | 23 |
| Genesis | EPRG | 13 |
| Glasker | EPRG | 13 |
| Glenarm | LPRG | 16 |
| Gleneagle | LPRG | 16 |
| Goldwell | IPRG | 14 |
| Gosford | IPRG | 14 |
| Gracehill | LPRG | 17 |
| Graphic | LPRG | 16 |
| Harmonie | RC | 23 |
| Harrenhal | LPRG | 16 |
| Hopi | LPRG | 17 |
| Hunter | IRG | 19 |
| Iona | WC | 22 |
| Jaccar | IRG | 18 |
| Kakariki | WC | 22 |
| Kendal | LPRG | 16 |
| Kigezi 1 | IRG | 19 |
| Kirial | HRG | 20 |
| Kubicek | HRG | 20 |
| Legacy | WC | 22 |
| Lemmon | RC | 23 |
| Lidacta | CFT | 23 |
| Magellan | RC | 23 |
| Meiduno | LPRG | 17 |
| Melprimo | IRG | 18 |
| Melsitra | IRG | 19 |
| Melsprinter | IRG | 19 |
| Merviot | RC | 23 |
| Messina | IRG | 19 |
| Moira | IPRG | 14 |
| Moyola | EPRG | 13 |
| Muriello | IRG | 18 |
| Nashota | LPRG | 17 |
| Nifty | IPRG | 14 |
| Nolwen | IPRG | 15 |
| Oakpark | LPRG | 16 |
| Pensel | IPRG | 15 |
| Perkins | HRG | 20 |
| Perseus | HRG | 20 |
| Pinaco | IRG | 18 |
| Pirol | HRG | 20 |
| Presto | TIM | 21 |
| Promesse | TIM | 21 |
| Quartz | WC | 22 |
| RGT Cordial | HRG | 20 |
| RGT Lovely | CFT | 23 |
| Richhill | LPRG | 17 |
| Ritchie | IPRG | 15 |
| Seagoe | IPRG | 15 |
| Sendero | IRG | 18 |
| Shakira | IRG | 18 |
| Sinope | RC | 23 |
| Sparta | CFT | 23 |
| Swan | LPRG | 17 |
| Syntilla | IRG | 18 |
| Tetragraze | HRG | 20 |
| Thegn | LPRG | 17 |
| Timing | LPRG | 17 |
| Timuco | LPRG | 17 |
| Toddington | LPRG | 16 |
| Tollymore | IPRG | 15 |
| Udine | IRG | 19 |
| Utopial | HRG | 20 |
| Violin | WC | 22 |
| Weldone | LPRG | 17 |
| Wetherby | LPRG | 16 |
| Winnetou | TIM | 21 |
| Zorgue | LPRG | 17 |

**KEY**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CFT | Cocksfoot | LPRG | Late Perennial Ryegrass |
| EPRG | Early Perennial Ryegrass | LU | Lucerne |
| HRG | Hybrid Ryegrass | RC | Red Clover |
| IPRG | Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass | TIM | Timothy |
| IRG | Italian Ryegrass | WC | White Clover |

# What do I want?

**Field name:** _____

**For:** ☐ Beef ☐ Sheep ☐ Dairy ☐ Mixed grazing

**It is likely to be:**
☐ Grazed only ☐ Silaged once ☐ Silaged 2–3 times

**Needs to last:**
☐ 1 year ☐ 2 years ☐ 3–4 years ☐ 5 years
☐ 10 years ☐ is for overseeding only

**My soil pH is:** ☐ 5–5.5 ☐ 6–6.5 ☐ 6.5+

**P and K indexes are:** **P:** _____ **K:** _____

**Nitrogen use:** ☐ None ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High

**My priority is:** ☐ Yield ☐ Quality ☐ Balance of both

**I wish to include varieties for:**
☐ Early spring growth ☐ Mainly mid-season growth
☐ Late autumn grazing ☐ Extended spring and autumn grazing

**Crown rust resistance is:**
☐ Very important ☐ Moderately important ☐ Not important

**Other diseases I am concerned about include:** _____

**Species must include:**
☐ White Clover ☐ Red Clover ☐ High digestibility grasses
☐ Timothy ☐ Other _____

**Other requirements:** _____

_____

Recommended Grass and Clover Lists are funded by plant breeders through the British Society of Plant Breeders and the ruminant levy boards (AHDB and HCC).

The full Lists can be found at britishgrassland.com/product-category/recommended-grass-and-clover-lists/ and ahdb.org.uk

NIAB

BGS

AHDB

bspb
PROMOTING SEED INNOVATION

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## Complying with spray legislation at a glance

**These measures apply to grassland weedkillers**

- Demonstrate Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is followed on your farm
- The sprayer operator on your farm must hold a Recognised Certificate; Grandfather rights are no longer valid
- All pesticide application equipment (excluding handheld equipment) in use must have a valid National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS) Certificate.

These measures are a legal requirements for the UK and its farmers through the UK's Sustainable Use Regulations. Non-compliance could lead to prosecution and threaten your Single Farm Payment. They will also feature in Red Tractor standards.

## H2OK? Think Water – Keep it Clean

Many grassland weedkillers are detected in drinking water sources, take extra care to protect water when filling and washing the sprayer and avoid over-spraying ditches and streams.

For more advice visit **voluntaryinitiative.org.uk**