



Brome grass

Cultivars list

Products

(Pasture brome, Prairie grass, Grazing brome)

Brome grasses suit free draining soils of moderate fertility and low aluminium in lower rainfall areas. They do not persist well on poorly drained soils.

They are palatable, including their seed heads, and offer good quality feed. Bromes are slower than ryegrass to establish and should be sown in warm conditions (late summer/early autumn or spring), into a well consolidated seedbed.

Brome grasses are all different species (not just different cultivars). They range from the erect prairie grass (*Bromus willdenowii*) which is the least persistent and best suited to rotational grazing, through to the very persistent pasture brome (*Bromus valdivianus*).

Brome grasses do not contain endophyte.

Barenbrug pasture brome

Bareno

The standout persistent pasture for summer dry free-draining soils. In these situations it is more persistent than perennial ryegrass, very palatable, high yielding and legume-friendly. *Bareno* can be rotationally grazed or set stocked, and is 19 days later heading than *Gala*, with better summer growth.

Grazing brome

Grasslands Gala

Fine leaved, densely tillered species with reasonable winter production. *Gala* performs best under set stocking systems and is persistent in dryland conditions with light soils.

Prairie grass

Ceres Atom

Bred for a greater tiller density than *Matua*. It is most productive in fertile, free draining soils with PH above 5.5.

Grasslands Matua

Erect broad leaved cultivar with limited persistence under intensive grazing. It should only be used in rotational grazing or cutting systems. *Matua* has good winter production.

Better pasture together™

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