

# FORAGE GRASSES

## LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM

# CEBIOS

### MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Ploidy: TETRAPLOID (4n) - ANNUAL
- Height: medium high (120cm)
- Leafiness: leafy plant, broad leaves
- Maturity: medium early
- Regrowth after cutting: very fast



### AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- Winter resistance: good
- Resistance to disease: high
- Yield: high (11-12 t / ha)
- Utilization: silage, hay, grazing

### Agronomic technique

Sowing period: September / October - February / March

Sowing rate: 30-50 Kg / Ha

Sowing depth: 0.5 to 2.5 cm

Fertilization (Kg / Ha):

	Installation	Spring vegetative regrowth	After the 1st cut
N	50	70-100	50
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	80-100	-	-
K <sub>2</sub> O	80-100	-	-

**CEBIOS** is a variety of annual ryegrass that can be used both green and for silage. Thanks to the high dry matter content it is particularly suitable for the production of hay with high yields. CEBIOS is a medium early variety with an excellent fiber quality and high resistance to fungal diseases, a good tolerance to frost, thus also allowing late sowing.

It is extremely suitable for intercropping with other grass and legumes.

**BREEDER INSTITUTION: NATURA SRL (MEDITERRANEA SEMENTI GROUP)**

(via G.D'Annunzio 207-64025-Pineto (TE))

**MEDITERRANEA SEMENTI Srl**

Sede: Zona Industriale S.Atto- 64100 Teramo (TE) ITALY P.IVA 00832210678

Tel. +39 0861 232007

[www.mediterraneasementi.it](http://www.mediterraneasementi.it)

e-mail: [f.cozzi@mediterraneasementi.it](mailto:f.cozzi@mediterraneasementi.it)



# FORAGE GRASSES

## *LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM*

# CEBIOS



## RYEGRASS GRAZING AND HAY PRODUCTION:

**Grazing:** in general, the autumn ryegrass can be grazed after about 50-60 days depending on the sowing date and the weather. Grazing techniques may vary over the course of the year. The ryegrass can initially be used in a rationed way (a few hours a day) during the late autumn season, when it represents the best quality food, but quantitatively limited for feeding late pregnancy / lactating sheep. In winter, grazing could be continuous or rotated, dividing the field into sectors to be used in succession, with moderate loads (4 - 6 head per ha) starting from entry heights of 15-20 cm. Grazing with very humid soil should be avoided. Subsequently, in the passage from winter to spring, a rotation grazing scheme can be adopted with cycles of decreasing duration and an increase in the grazing pressure obtainable (with spring loads of 10-15 head / ha), for example, allocating part of the surface to the production of stocks. Finally, in the summer period, when only any "standing stocks" are present, the choice of continuous grazing could be the most valid.

**Hay production:** For hay production, grazing must be stopped in early March or mid-March (depending on climatic areas). The best time to cut hay is when the plants are in the beginning of heading phase.

**FORAGE GRASSES**

*LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM*

**CEBIOS**

