



# Javelin

## LUCERNE (*MEDICAGO SATIVA*)

### KEY FEATURES

✓ Winter active dormancy 8	✓ Well suited to mixed farming zones
✓ Excellent seedling vigour for strong stand establishment	✓ Strong pest and disease resistance
✓ Strong leaf holding	✓ High yielding / multi-purpose variety
✓ Lower crown for excellent persistence	✓ Versatile / broadly adaptive

### VARIETY DESCRIPTION

Javelin is a highly winter active lucerne broadly adapted to mixed farming systems in non-dormant regions. This versatile cultivar offers exceptional forage yield and quality potential, quick regrowth from cutting/grazing and excellent stand persistence. Javelin is well suited to cropping rotations, grazing, pasture mixes and year-round hay production systems.

### PASTURE TYPE AND USE

Medium term perennial (3 – 5 years); year-round production, predominantly in the spring/summer but with varying levels of winter production (winter activity). In many cases good grazing/hay cutting management will lead to longer stand life 6+ years.

### AGRONOMIC AND BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Selected from elite USA breeding populations for persistence, vigour, and freedom from leaf disease.

<b>Winter Dormancy</b>	8.0
<b>Stand Persistence</b>	Excellent
<b>Early Seedling Vigour</b>	Excellent
<b>Growth Habit</b>	Lower from Crown
<b>Recovery After Cutting</b>	Fast
<b>Fineness of Stem - Spring</b>	Moderately Fine
<b>Fineness of Stem - Late Summer</b>	Fine
<b>Leaf Retention</b>	Excellent
<b>Cutting Window</b>	25 – 28 Days

**Your local agronomist will be happy to assist you with more information and advice.**

Information provided here is a guide only. Results can vary greatly depending on climate, soil and local circumstances. This information sheet should not be used as a replacement for expert advice or judgement. Conditions for Sale and Restrictions on Use are listed on the bag and should be referred to. All liability is excluded to the full extent permitted by law. *Information source: Pastures Australia.*

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## LUCERNE (*MEDICAGO SATIVA*)

Variety	Javelin
Dormancy	8
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	HR
Blue Green	HR
Pea Aphid	HR
Phytophthora Root Rot	HR
Anthracnose	HR
Bacterial Wilt	HR
Fusarium Wilt	HR
Stem Nematode	R
Root Knot Nematode	R



### SOIL TYPE

Suited to most soil types from sandy loams through to heavy clay soils



### SOWING RATE:

Dryland hay or grazing:

4 – 8kg/ha

High rainfall/ Irrigation:

9 – 20 kg/ha

Irrigated hay production:

25 – 35kg/ha



### RAINFALL

500mm+



### pH

(CaCl<sub>2</sub>)  
5.0 – 7.5



### INOCULANT

Group AL  
Rhizobium

## SOIL TYPES

Lucerne requires deep, well-drained soils (sands to moderately heavy clays) with a slightly acid to alkaline pH (CaCl<sub>2</sub>) 5.0 – 7.5. It is intolerant of high levels of exchangeable aluminium and even short periods of waterlogging.

## SOWING TIME (AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS)

Early autumn to early winter; late April is ideal.

In southern Australia, districts with an 8 month or more growing season, lucerne is best sown between late August and October, ideally on a winter fallow.

Late spring sowings in dryland areas are dictated by wet years.

Spring sown lucerne under irrigation is a highly successful option. It allows for pre-watering and chemical knockdown to occur and enables seedlings to establish in warm soils.

## RAINFALL

In rain grown stands, 250 – 800 mm/annual (Southern and Western Australia); 500 – 1200 mm/annual (subtropics).

## TEMPERATURE

Optimum temperatures for dry matter production range from 15 – 25°C in the day and 10 – 20°C during the night. However, this will vary with the winter activity level of the cultivar.

## INOCULATION

Javelin is inoculated with Group AL rhizobia with Apron XL fungicide applied for Damping off diseases and Poncho for insect pest control to allow successful establishment.

## NUTRITION

On marginal fertility soils, responses to magnesium, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, boron and copper. Establishment on acid soils is often made possible following the spreading/incorporating 1– 5 tonnes of lime / Ha. Aluminium toxicity can occur on acid soils with pH of lower than 5.5 (calcium chloride). Based on soil tests, potassium(K), phosphorus(P), and sulfur(S) need to be maintained at the following levels:

K: 0.3 m. equiv/100g P: 25 mg/kg S: 10 mg/kg

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