

YELLOW SERRADELLA

charano



Charano Yellow Serradella (*Ornithopus compressus*) is a hard-seeded, Annual Legume with an erect growth habit selected as a superior replacement to Paros.

Charano is deep-rooted which will allow it to produce herbage long after traditional pastures have dried off. This will also enable the plants to recover more quickly after a long dry period compared to other shallow rooted legume species such as Sub-Clover. Charano is well suited to a wide range of light to medium acid soils. It demonstrates higher tolerance of free aluminium levels, commonly found in acid environments, compared to many other legume species.

Charano is well suited to low rainfall environments and demonstrates good aphid tolerance and lower susceptibility to Red Legged Earth Mite compared to Lucerne and Sub-Clover. It is well suited to rotational grazing or set stocking whilst providing the benefits of a disease break and nitrogen inputs into the soil profile.

Charano is very hard-seeded and therefore well suited to long-term pasture or cereal rotations. Pasture stands can be sown with either pure seed or in a pod form. It is suggested that when sowing Charano as a pasture stand for the first time, pure seed should be used, as germination from pods is poor.

CHECKLIST

- ✓ **Early maturing – 90 days to flower**
- ✓ **Suited to low rainfall environments**
- ✓ **High levels of hard seed**
- ✓ **Tolerant of Red Legged Earth Mite**

RAINFALL

Charano is suited to temperate areas receiving 300mm+ annual rainfall.

SOIL TYPE

Charano is best suited to deep, fertile, well-drained light to medium soils. Hard-setting soils should be avoided (eg Sodic soils). It can tolerate high levels of soil aluminium and prefers soils ranging from pH 4.0–7.0 (CaCl₂).

INOCULANT

Apply Group S Rhizobium to the seed prior to planting. Plant nodulation is extremely important for soils below pH 7.0 (CaCl₂). Inoculation is essential to ensure sufficient nodulation occurs and to maximise nitrogen fixation.

MATURITY

Charano demonstrates early season maturity, flowering approximately 90 days after sowing.

REGENERATION

Charano is very hard-seeded which protects against false breaks and makes it suited to long term cropping rotations. It is suggested that a cereal crop follows a first year stand of Charano, as plant regeneration will be low in the second year due to its high hard-seeded nature. It is important to graze down summer material by early autumn to encourage germination for the following season. This, along with appropriate grazing management, will ensure long term persistence.

GRAZING

Charano is well suited to moderate set stocking or rotational grazing practices once established. However, if over-grazed during the establishment period, a significant reduction in plant density can occur resulting in stand thinning or failure.

In the first year of establishment stock should be removed during the early stages of flowering to maximise levels of seed set for regeneration in the following year.



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DISEASE RESISTANCE

Few disease problems have been observed in dry land pasture environments. However, if sown in high rainfall areas or under irrigation, diseases caused by *Rhizoctonia* (*Rhizoctonia spp.*) and *Colletotrichum* (*Colletotrichum spp.*) can occur.

PEST RESISTANCE

Once Charano has developed its first true leaf it is generally not attacked by aphids. It can suffer damage from Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*) and Red Legged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*) in newly sown stands and heavy infestations will require control. However, once established, Charano tolerates these pests better than Lucerne or Sub-Clover.

Charano can suffer attacks from Native Budworm (*Heliothis punctigera*), Lucerne Flea (*Sminthurus viridis*), Vegetable Weevil (*Listroderes obliquus*) and Jassids (*Cicadellidae spp.*). Control measures need to take place as required.

SOWING RATE

When sowing alone to produce a dense sward, sow at a minimum of 5–10kg/ha. In pasture mixtures Charano should be sown at 3–5kg/ha.

If sowing Charano for seed production it is suggested that a rate of 7–10kg/ha be used.

Optimum time for sowing is early to late autumn after rainfall. Sow at a depth of 0.5–1.5cm into a moist seedbed free of broadleaf and grass weeds.

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Seedmark Exclusive Varieties

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CLOVER

Arrowleaf

Cefalu

Zulu II

Balansa

Bolta

Frontier

Berseem

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Morbulk

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Antas

Campeda

Denmark

Gosse

Losa

Napier

Rosedale

York

White

Quest

Waverley

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Capello

Haymaker

LUCERNE

Aquarius

Genesis

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Caliph

Jester

Burr

Scimitar

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Cocksfoot

Kasbah

Phalaris

Atlas PG

Australian II

Holdfast

Landmaster

Rhodes Grass

Nemkat

Tall Fescue

Fraydo

SERRADELLA

French

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Erica

Margurita

Yellow

Charano

Santorini

This seed is tested for quality by ISTA Accredited Laboratories. A seed testing analysis certificate is available upon request from your seed supplier.



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