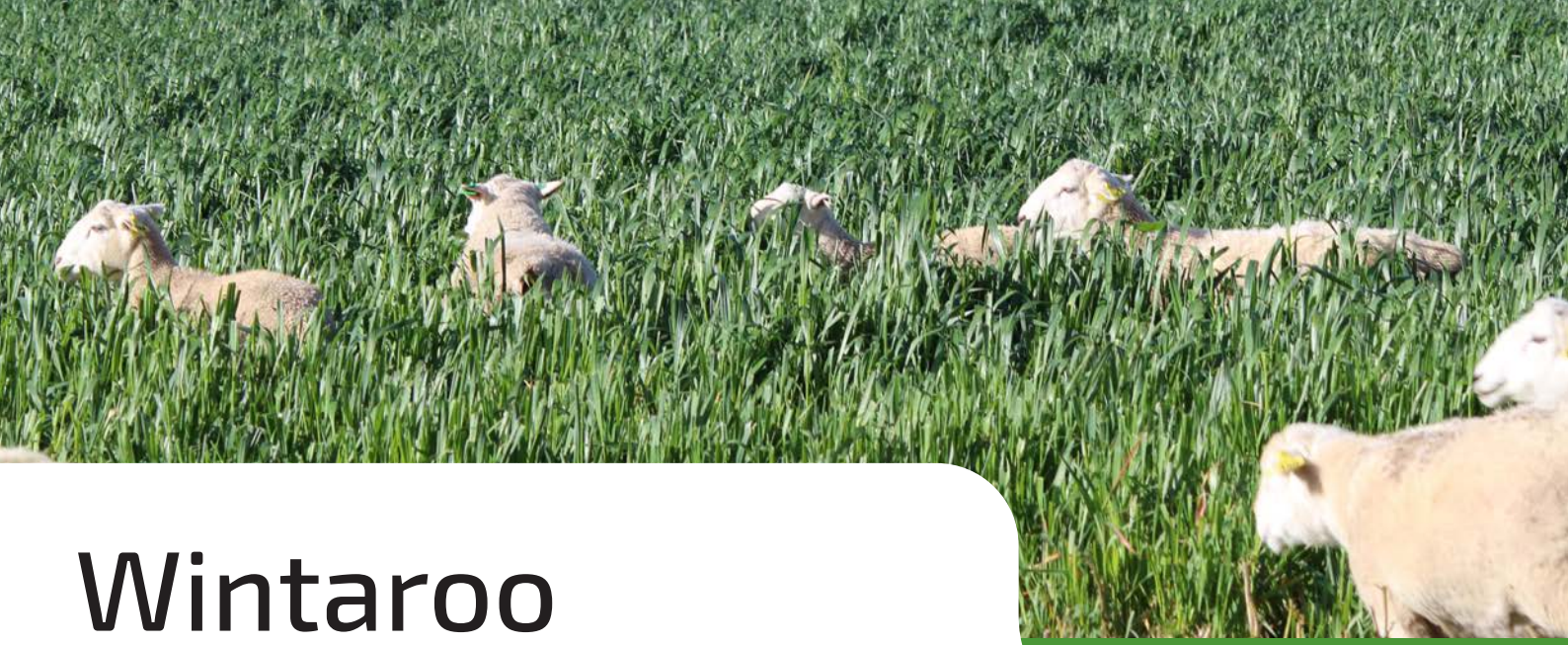

Wintaroo

Oats

Avena sativa

DOMESTIC

KEY FEATURES

- Tall mid-season forage/ hay type
- Good early vigour
- Strong multiple grazing and hay oat
- Wintaroo is tolerant of stem nematode and is resistant and tolerant of cereal cyst nematode
- Better lodging resistance than Marloo
- Strong performance with feed testing analysis
- Can be utilised as a feed grain option

WINTAROO is a hay variety developed by SARDI and commercialised by AEXCO in 2002. It was released as a replacement for Marloo.

WINTAROO is a tall, mid-season maturing hay oat with good early vigour. It resists brown leaf tipping by hot, northerly winds better than other varieties and is adapted to low, medium, and high rainfall locations. WINTAROO also has low grain hull lignin making it an option for feed grain. WINTAROO maintains good colour longer than most varieties, so care is needed to assess the crop for optimum cutting time to ensure good quality.

Growing Conditions

Soil Type:

Performs well in sandy loam to medium clay loams It will not tolerate excess waterlogging and will perform better with improved fertility

Sowing Rate:

Pure 60 - 80kg/ha Dryland
Pure 80 - 120kg High Rainfall/ Irrigation

Rainfall:

350mm+

pH:

5.2 - 8.0 ($CaCl_2$)

Disease Reactions For Oat Varieties Used For Hay Production.

Variety	CCN		Stem rust	Leaf rust	BYDV	Bacterial blight	Stem nematode	Septoria	Red leather leaf
	R	T							
Glider	MS	I	R	R	MS	R	T	MR	R
Graza 50	VS	MI	S	S	-	MR	I	MR	-
Kangaroo	R	MT	MR	MR	MR	MS	MT	MR	MR
Lampton	MR	I	MS	-	-	MR	-	R	-
Marloo	R	MT	S	S	MS	VS	MI	S	S
Riel	MR	I	R	R	-	-	I	-	-
Swan	MR	I	S	S	MR	MS	I	MS	S
Targa	MR	I	S	S	MS	-	MT	-	-
Vasse	VS	MI	S	MS	MR	MS	MI	MS	-
Wallaroo	R	MT	S	S	MS	MS	MI	S	S
Wandering	VS	I	S	S	MR	MR	MI	MR	-
Winjardie	S	I	S	VS	MS/MR	-	I	S	-
Wintaroo	**R**	**MT**	**S**	**MS**	**MR**	**MR**	**T**	**MR**	**MS**

Where data is not available for a disease, a dash is used. Disease reactions may be different depending on the region. Colours associated with varieties indicated the highest level of resistance available for the priority diseases in different regions.

– Source SARDI, National Oat Breeding Program.

Forage oats agronomic information

Scientific name(s) *Avena sativa*

Strengths

- Fast establishing autumn-winter growing fodder crop with high feeding value
- High leaf to stem ratio
- Opportunities for silage/hay/grain production

Limitations

- Susceptible to pugging; avoid grazing if waterlogged - regrowth will be compromised

Plant characteristics

Plant: tufted annual grows to nearly 2 m tall.

Stems: stout hollow culm with conspicuous nodes.

Leaves: flat & narrow and veined; taper to a fine point. Rolled in bud.

Seedhead: large pendulous spikelet, 15-30 mm long; 2-3 florets.

Seeds: ~50,000/kg.

Pasture type and use

Sown in autumn for winter bulk. Some varieties suited to multi-uses - e.g. high quality hay export/grain production. Often used to provide weed control and soil preparation prior to renovating with perennial pasture. Robust so often used as a pioneer crop on new land.

Where it grows

Rainfall

> 350 mm.

Soils

Well drained. Tolerates a broad pH range.

Temperature

Avoid sowing when soil temperature <12°C or >25°C.

Establishment

Companion species
Legumes: clovers, peas, vetch, medics.

Sowing/planting rates as single species
Sow into a cultivated seedbed to a depth of 35-70 mm at 25-120 kg/ha depending on soil type/region and expected rainfall.

Sowing/planting rates in mixtures
15-50 kg/ha.

Sowing time
Sow late summer/early autumn. Can be sown dry (sow >50 mm).

Fertiliser
Sow with 10 kg P/ha. If using MAP/DAP sow separately from the seed.

Management

Maintenance fertiliser
35-70 kg N/ha, ensure P, K, S, Zn are adequate.

Grazing/cutting
Graze prior to stem elongation. Leave 12 cm residues/ lowest stem node. Repeat grazings after a month's recovery. Where yield is high, it is usually strip-grazed by dairy cattle along a long front - to minimize trampling losses. A back fence may maximise regrowth.

Ability to spread
Regenerates from self-sown seed.

Weed potential
Dropped seed may see plants regenerate for a season or two.

Major pests
Cereal cyst nematode, stem nematode, red-legged earth mite, snails, cereal aphis (re BYDV transmission), cutworms, webworm, lucerne flea, army worm, bryobia mite, wingless grasshoppers and australian plague locust.

Major diseases
Leaf rust, stem rust, septoria blotch, bacterial blight, barley yellow dwarf virus, halo blight, stripe blight, powdery mildew.

Herbicide susceptibility
Glyphosate.

Animal production

Feeding value
Winter feed typically 70% digestibility, 7-8% crude protein.

Palatability
Readily acceptable.

Production potential
Up to 7 t DM/ha by spring where moisture is available and soil fertility is good.

Livestock disorders/toxicity
Young plants can accumulate a high level of nitrates and lead to nitrite poisoning, especially in cattle. Slow growth, hot dry conditions or frost/hail damage can elevate nitrate level.

Source : Pastures Australia

Australian Government
Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
RIRDC www.rirdc.gov.au

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