

Bareno is persistent, high yielding and very palatable. Paddocks of *Bareno* are assets in a dryland farm system as they can tolerate dry conditions and hard grazing.

Easy management

Bareno is quite different to other bromes, and is more flexible in its management. It is more persistent than prairie grass, and can tolerate both rotational grazing and set stocking.

Highly palatable

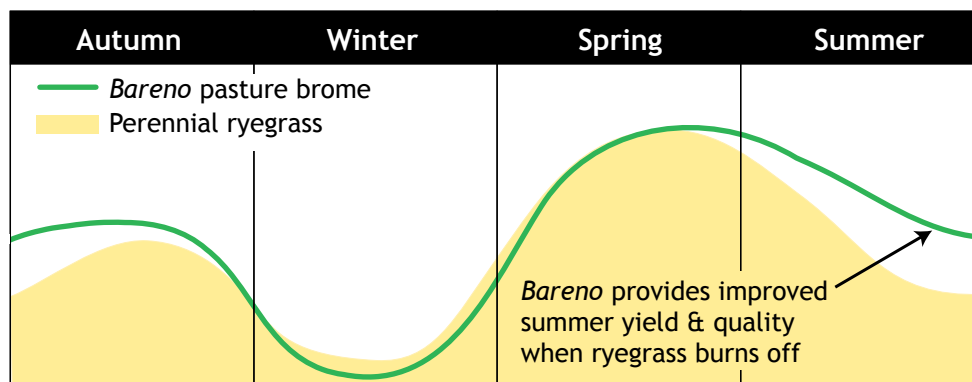
A strong feature of *Bareno* is its palatability through all seasons:

- It remains palatable, even when seed heads are present, and stays greener and leafier than ryegrass in summer.
- *Bareno* can support a high legume content (40% sub and white clover has been measured in spring).

High yield

On Lincoln University's Silverwood Farm, a dryland breeding property in inland Canterbury, *Bareno* has produced 12.5 t DM/ha/year, 9% more than the new sowings of perennial ryegrass (11.5 t DM/ha), with excellent spring, summer and autumn growth.

Seasonal growth



Sow early

Brome grasses are slower to establish than ryegrass, so make sure to:

- Sow when warm - soil temperature 12°C+.
- Prepare a good seedbed - cultivation is best. Direct drilling is not always suitable. Seedbed must be well consolidated.

Sowing *Bareno*

Sheep, Beef, Deer		kg/ha
Persistent dryland pasture	<i>Bareno</i> pasture brome*	25-30
	<i>Weka</i> white clover	2
	<i>Apex</i> white clover	2
	<i>Tuscan</i> red clover	4
	<i>Ella</i> cocksfoot	2-3
Total		35-41

**Bareno* sowing rate higher because brome grasses have larger seeds.