



- Most suited to areas with dry summer conditions
- Excellent overall production – improved cool season production and good summer performance
- Good resistance to clover scorch, leaf rust, powdery mildew and phytophthora root rot
- Contains very low levels of formononetin (oestrogen) – does not cause fertility problems in livestock
- Resistant to stem nematode

Leura displays a very prostrate growth habit and produces a low, dense sward. Although relatively soft seeded, it sets sufficient seed to ensure the reliable regeneration of plant populations.

### **Sowing and Establishment**

Leura should be sown at 4-6 kg/ha in pasture mixes and should be PRILLCOTE® treated to ensure

### **Stock Suitability**



successful establishment. When sowing a specialist Leura stand for hay or grazing, a sowing rate of 8-12 kg/ha should be used. Leura is compatible with most perennial pasture grasses and performs well in a mixture with cocksfoot or tall fescue. After sowing, there should be only light grazing or none at all until seedlings are firmly established and cannot be pulled out or trampled by stock. This is usually about six weeks after germination.

### **Grazing Management**

During its early stages of development, Leura should not be heavily grazed, however once mature, the stocking rates can be increased. As with all sub clovers, grazing up to flowering will improve seed set. Once flowering begins stocking rates should be reduced to allow for maximum seed production.