

## Fast feeding solutions with versatile Appin

**Appin** is a leafy grazing turnip bred for fast, vigorous establishment and quick maturity (60-90 days). Appin has a very high leaf yield compared to other turnips and is multi-crowned with excellent regrowth potential. The high leaf to bulb ratio provides a leafy crop with high digestibility, that is firmly anchored to the ground, thereby minimising wastage.

Appin can be sown any time from spring through to autumn at a sowing rate of 2.0kg/acre. Vigorous establishment allows Appin to be drilled or broadcast into cereal stubble; ensure the field is rolled to get a good soil to seed contact. Apply fertiliser as per specific soil test recommendation.

Due to the rapid maturity of Appin, it is able to be grazed 8-10 weeks after sowing.

Appin is a very versatile crop suitable for all management systems. Ensure care is taken not to damage crowns if multiple grazing is required. Ensure fields have correct fertility prior to sowing, thus ensuring optimum production is achieved.

- Fast maturity (60-90 days).
- Excellent regrowth potential.
- High leaf yields from multi-crowned bulbs.
- Clubroot tolerant.
- Excellent for autumn sowing.



# Successful Brassica Production and Utilisation

## Field Selection

- Select fields where production is falling.
- Soil test 7-8 weeks prior to sowing.
- Apply fertiliser and lime as per specific soil test recommendation.
- Weed control – control weeds prior to sowing.
- Choose appropriate brassica crop to meet your feed requirements (contact British Seed Houses Ltd).

## Sowing

The majority of brassicas are sown into a cultivated seedbed, however it is possible to direct drill these crops. Seeds should be sown at a maximum depth of 10mm to ensure uniform germination. A fine, firm seedbed is important to get good soil to seed contact, rolling the field is recommended.

Ultrastrike treated seed is recommended for both cultivated and direct drilled fields to protect against insect attack and to enhance establishment and crop performance.

Once the crop is sown, it is important to monitor the crop and apply the appropriate insecticides and herbicides to remove any problems that will be detrimental to crop performance.

## Fertilisers

The soil pH is very important and should be at least 5.6, with an optimum of between 5.8-6.5. Brassicas respond very well to high levels of fertility and are particularly responsive to Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P). Brassica crops should have between 30-50kgN/ha and 40-60kgP/ha available to them at sowing.

## Feeding recommendations

There are a couple of ways to utilise brassica crops effectively, and the most common is strip grazing. Strip grazing will increase utilisation, nutrition and prevent wastage. When strip grazing, breaks should be long and narrow to allow animals access to the crop. Allowing the animals unrestricted access (set stocking) is ideally suited to summer lamb fattening.

Allow stock onto the brassica crop for 1-2 hours (20% of dietary intake) a day building up to unrestricted access in 7-10 days. Do not allow sudden unrestricted access as it can upset the balance of rumen microbes, thus resulting in poor animal performance.

Forage crops are highly digestible and are low in the essential fibre that promotes effective rumination (cudding).

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