

# Gosse Sub clover

## Pasture legumes



500mm–800mm+



4.5–7.0



Wide range of medium to heavy soils



Group C, Rhizobium or Agrotika

### Suggested sowing rates

Pure 5–10kg/ha

Irrigated 10–15kg/ha

Mixes 2–6kg/ha

Gosse is a large white seeded sub-clover variety that belongs to the *Trifolium subterraneum* esp. *varanicum* family and was developed as part of the National Subterranean Clover Improvement Program. Gosse demonstrates a prostrate to semi erect growth habit and is particularly well suited to moderate to heavy soils and is able to tolerate short periods of waterlogging. It has mid season maturity which makes Gosse suitable for medium to high rainfall zones. Gosse was developed as a replacement for Trifida and as an alternative to Larisee. It is suited to regions with a 7 month growth period. It was selected for improved seedling vigour, increased hard seed, disease resistance, and winter and spring herbage production. The superior hard seed levels of Gosse makes it well suited to either permanent pasture or medium term cropping rotations. Gosse will provide the benefits of soil nitrogen along with an effective disease break.

### Key features

- Maturity 126 days to flowering (Part)
- *Varanicum* sub species of sub-clover
- Good tolerance to waterlogging
- Low oestrogen levels
- Good levels of hard seed (25%)

### Key benefits

- The superior seedling vigour of Gosse allows it to establish better plant numbers than Trifida while producing later into the season due to its maturity
- This produces better quality feed by maintaining a good legume component raising the nutritional status of the pasture.
- Gosse contains very low oestrogen levels and is unlikely to cause any fertility problems to grazing stock

# Agronomy and management

## Regeneration

Gosse has a higher level of hard seed (20–25%) compared to that of Trikkala (5–10%) and Larissa (10–15%). Gosse and Trikkala produce similar levels of seed production, however, due to a high hard seed level it is able to build up a greater reserve of seed in the soil over time, thus enhancing persistence and productivity for many years.

## Grazing

Gosse produces excellent forage for grazing, hay and silage. Care must be taken with new sown pastures so as not to overgraze too early as plants can be pulled from the ground. Light grazing during the establishment period will help control weeds and encourage dense prostrate growth. Once established, heavy grazing of Gosse up to flowering will improve seed set. When flowering begins, stocking rates should be reduced to optimise seed set and prolong the life of the stand.

## Disease resistance/tolerance

Gosse is resistant to clover scorch (*Kabatiella caulivora*) and has demonstrated high resistance to phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora clandestina*) strains 0 and 2 and is resistant to strain 1. Gosse is resistant to root rots caused by pythium (*Pythium spp.*), leaf diseases such as leaf rust (*Uromyces trifolii-repentis*) and cercospora leafspot (*Cercospora zebrina*).

## Pest resistance

Gosse, as with all sub-clovers, is susceptible to red legged earth mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), blue-green aphid (*Acyrtosiphon kondoi*), blue oat mite (*Penthaleus major*) and spotted alfalfa aphid (*Therioaphis trifolii*). Therefore, control is essential at the early seedling stage and appropriate pest management must be implemented as required.

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