



ERAGROSTIS TEFF

IVORY

Taller growing, multi-purpose

Ivory is also a white-seeded teff with a compact, red-tinged inflorescence. The variety has a broad leaf and stem width and is also medium flowering. It is taller growing than SA Brown. IVORY is also a multi-purpose type, but for hay production, silage and grazing the sowing rate will have to be increased to effect a dense sward resulting in reduced leaf and stem width.

Ivory is noted as being a self-pollinating variety with some out-crossing occurring, depending on conditions. It has an upright growth habit and can grow to a height of 120cm.

Depending on conditions Ivory will reach heading in approximately 70-85 days and maturity in approximately 110-130 days.

Sowing rate: 15kg/ha optimum drilled
20kg/ha broadcast

Fertilization: Raise to minimum of P 15mg/ha and K 100mg/kg. 50kg/ha should suffice if the pasture is planted for seed only, but will depend on the residual N status of the soil.

Teff grows best in a fine, firm seedbed and must be well rolled.

- White seeded teff with a compact, red-tinged inflorescence
- Self-pollinating
- Upright growth habit
- Days to maturity: 110-130
- Days to heading: 70-85



General information on teff seed production

- The fields should be as free of weeds as possible since many weed seeds, especially nutsedge are the same size as teff and can thus not be cleaned out easily.
- The teff pasture can be cut as a means of weed control when the pasture is 20 to 30cm tall. The pasture should still be vegetative, remembering that the growth point may be as high as 5 cm above ground and thus the mowing height should be adjusted accordingly. It is not advisable to cut later as this can compromise the seed yield.
- The time period between seed being green or immature and being ripe can be very short especially if temperatures are high i.e. a few days only in some cases. Hence it is very important to inspect the seed crop regularly as the plants reach maturity.
- Harvesting should commence when the general appearance has changed from green to brown.
- It is often advisable to harvest earlier i.e. when the majority of seeds are ripe (hard) and accepting some unripe seeds in the sample. Seed shatter can often cause greater losses by waiting for all seeds to ripen.
- Seed dormancy exists in freshly harvested seed. The dormancy decreases and germination increases over a period of six months.