



Siberian Millet

Echinochola frumentaceae

FACT SHEET

Summary of advantages

- ✓ Highly suitable for grazing or silage
- ✓ Produces many tillers and recovers well from cutting or grazing
- ✓ First grazing 6 - 7 weeks with subsequent multiple grazing's
- ✓ Can be sown when soil temperatures are 14° C and above
- ✓ No hydrocyanic acid (HCN) poisoning risk

Siberian Millet can be sown on lighter soils than some other summer forages, however the crop requires good soil nutrition to optimise yield.

Starter fertiliser is required to ensure good production through to the first grazing.

It can be sown earlier than Sorghum crops and is a good early feed option and can be utilised before other crop options are available.

Siberian Millet has less tendency to run to head when under stress or in high summer temperatures compared to Shirohie.

It is suitable for direct feeding to sheep and cattle or for silage.

Soil temperature at sowing

14°C and above

Sowing rates

Light sandy loams	5 - 10 kgs per ha
Medium sandy loams	10 - 15 kgs per ha
Sandy clay loams/irrigation	Min 20 kgs per ha

if optimum production required

Sowing depth

3 - 4 cm and light roll after sowing

Fertilizer required (Kgs per ha for a 2.5t/ha crop)

N 30; P 8; K 30; plus trace elements

Time to grazing

5 - 6 weeks, then 3 - 4 weeks for subsequent grazing's depending on growth rates

Grazing height

30 – 50 cm to get optimum feed quality.

Graze down to 15cm to get better regrowth

To get improved regrowth graze in smaller blocks and back fence if practical.