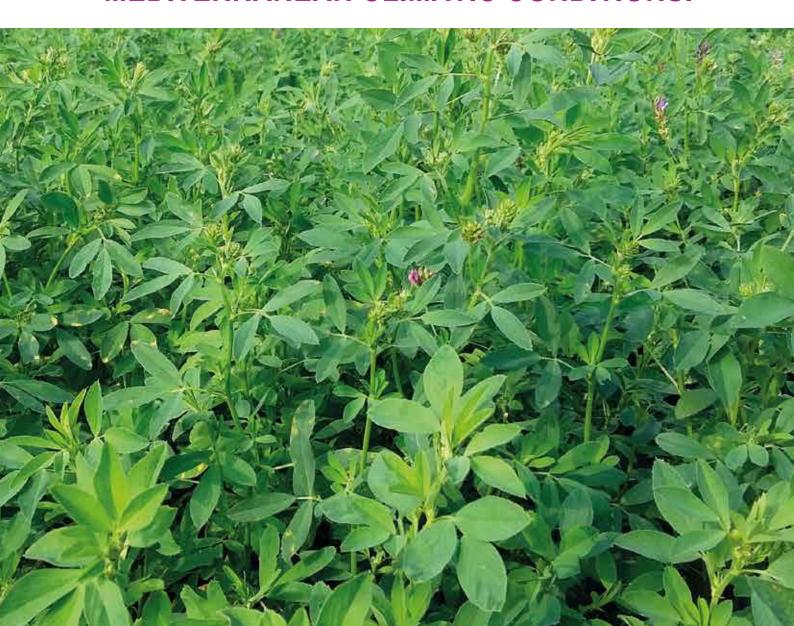


SANDY

ALFALFA

SANDY IS A SUITABLE VARIETY FOR ALFALFA GROWING UNDER MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.





SANDY

Type: Highly winter active (dormancy fall index: 9)

Persistency: 4 years and more

Protein content (% on D.M): 22-23%

(Cérience results)

Sowing rate:

- 20 to 25 kg/ha (8 to 10 kg/ac) straight
- 2 Précidose®/ha

Pest and disease resistance:

- Stem nematodes: MR

- Anthracnose: R - Phytophtora: R

- Fusarium wilt: R

- Alfalfa spotted aphid: R

- Pea aphid: R

- Alfalfa blue aphid: R

Trials performed in the United States, 5 resistance classes are considered: S = Susceptible; LR = Low Resistance; MR = Moderate Resistance; R = Resistance and HR = High resistance.

• SANDY has been selected for its adaptation to the Mediterranean climate:

- With its very low dormancy (index 9), SANDY produces fodder all year long.
- Therefore SANDY is well adapted for a frequent cutting management in Mediterranean climate.

SANDY is a variety with a high-yielding potential:

- During our trials, SANDY distinguishes itself through its very high yielding (71 t D.M/ha (29 t D.M/ac) on 3 years).
- This performance can especially be explained by SANDY's excellent vigour of the regrowth.

SANDY also shows a good resistance to most of the diseases and pests:

SANDY is resistant to various aphids that may attack the alfalfa.

ADIVSES YOU

is also available with different coating technologies:

PREMIUM : mycorrhizae + rhizobium + nutrients cocktail : a technology which optimizes the water and nutrients absorption and improves stress resistance.

GOLD SAS PREMIUM: rhizobium + nutrients cocktail: a ready-to-use product that maximizes the potential of alfalfa.

energy nutrients cocktail: a coating which secures crop establishment and yields while preventing from trace-elements deficiencies.

READY rhizobium: pre-inoculated seeds fo a secured crop development.

Our S.A.S range for alfalfa contains 84% seeds and 16% coating solution, except the S.A.S READY grade with 70% seeds and 30% coating solution. Some S.A.S grades are available in Precidose®, an efficient packing which ensures an accurate number of seeds per bag.

Using 2 Precidose®/ha ensures an optimal sowing density of 900 seeds/m².





S.A.S READY, S.A.S GOLD, S.A.S PREMIUM: pre-inoculated seeds, coated with the strain Sinorhizobium meliloti - 2.5/3.10 E8 CFU/q NITRAGIN GOLD - MA n°1150014 - No classification - Proprietary NOVOZYMES A/S Krogshoejvej 36 2880 BAGSVAERD DENMARK.
RHIZOSEED - MA n°1190518 - No classification - Proprietary CYBELE AGROCARE SAS 7 rue Aristide Briand 92 300 LEVALLOIS-PERRET FRANCE.

S.A.S LIFE, S.A.S PREMIUM+: pre-inoculated seeds, coated with the strains Sinorhizobium meliloti - 2.5/3.10 E8 CFU/g and Glomus intraradices 500 propagules/g
NITRAGIN GOLD - MA n°1150014 - No classification - Proprietary NOVOZYMES A/S Krogshoejvej 36 2880 BAGSVAERD DENMARK.

RHIZOSEED - MA n° 1190518 - No classification - Proprietary CYBELE AGROCARE 5AS 7 rue Aristide Briand 92 300 LEVALLOIS-PERRET FRANCE.
OZOR* - MA n°1301002 - No classification - Proprietary IF TECH Centre Floriloire 3 rue des Magnolias 49130 LES PONTS DE CE FRANCE. OZOR* is a registered trademark of IF TECH.

cérience

FOR WHAT USE?

Grazing Mowing



Sowing:

- Choose suitable fields for cultivating alfalfa : well drained soils and pH above 6.5, consider liming if necessary;
- Ideally sow in spring for a better establishment;
- In summer, drill as soon as the previous crop has been harvested.
- Prepare a thin seed bed to ensure optimal soil-seed contact;
- Sow at a depth of 0.5 to 1 cm maximum. If bare or S.A.S ENERGY coated seeds are used, it is advised to inoculate the seeds with a Rhizobium meliloti strain prior to sowing, particularly if no alfalfa has been cultivated for the past years, but also in case the organic matter content of the soil is low.
- Roll right after sowing.

Protection:

- Monitor slugs during the establishment and take action if necessary.
- Control weeds at 3-4 trifoliate leaves stage if needed.

Fertilisation:

- Perform soil analysis regularly in order to know the pH and the nutrients contents with accuracy. Adjust fertilization accordingly;
- Make sure you compensate the nutrients that are exported and increase your inputs in case of poor soils.
- Alfalfa is very demanding in potassium ($\rm K_20$) and, to a lower extend, in phosphorus ($\rm P_2O_5$).

