

ABUNDANCE

Abundance is our newest high yielding, persistent alfalfa which possesses a very aggressive and vigorous growth habit. Exceptionally high yielding, Abundance was first or statistically equal to the first place entry in 14 out of the 15 university forage trials entered. Abundance has a strong disease and insect resistance package that provides exceptional performance in adverse conditions. It exhibits extremely uniform plant growth habits, which allows precise cutting schedules.

- * Exceptionally high forage quality. Milk pounds per acre and forage quality capabilities are among the best in the industry.
- * Well-adapted to Northern and Midwestern climates.
- * Resistant to stem and northern root-knot nematodes.
- * 27/30 WDRI score.
- * Best forage production in a Nebraska wheel traffic study.

Agronomic Traits			
Bacterial Wilt	HR	Pea Aphid	R
Fusarium Wilt	HR	Blue Alfalfa Aphid	MR
Phytophthora Root Rot	HR	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	R
Anthraxnose (Race 1)	R	Stem Nematode	R
Aphanomyces Root Rot (Race 1)	R	Fall Dormancy	4
Verticillium Wilt	R	Maturity	Med.
Northern root-knot Nematode	HR	Root type	Tap
Winter Survival	2.24	DRI	27

ENHANCER

15-20 lbs./ acre

ENHANCER is a high forage yielding alfalfa with forage quality as good or better than most alfalfas on the market. **ENHANCER** is a very persistent alfalfa with a solid disease resistance base which provides solid protection in adverse environments. It's a fall dormancy 4 alfalfa that will persist well into 4-5 productive years. **ENHANCER** is coded DS906 in university forage yield trials.

Agronomic Traits			
Bacterial Wilt	HR	Pea Aphid	R
Fusarium Wilt	HR	Blue Alfalfa Aphid	MR
Phytophthora Root Rot	HR	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	R
Anthraxnose (Race 1)	R	Stem Nematode	MR
Aphanomyces Root Rot (Race 1)	MR	Root-knot Nematode	MR
Verticillium Wilt	R	Winter Survival	2.3
Fall Dormancy	4	Disease Resistance Index	26

JOURNEY 204

Hybrid Alfalfa

STRENGTHS

- ◆ A hybrid alfalfa variety to be released to alfalfa growers across the greater hardy alfalfa production area of the United States.
- ◆ Slightly earlier than present varieties and expresses it's greatest forage yield advantage in more aggressive harvest regimes.
- ◆ Its aggressive forage yield capabilities, high forage quality, distinctive rapid regrowth after harvest with excellent winter survival abilities and solid persistence. This hybrid was developed using the msSunstra™ Hybrid Alfalfa Technology.

HYBRID ALFALFA TECHNOLOGY

FEATURE

- * Increased spring vigor.
- * Faster regrowth with more vigorous plants.
- * Stronger plants.
- * Heterosis

BENEFIT

- * Allows for earlier cutting for increased quality with less risk of stress and stand loss
- * Photosynthesis starts sooner which increases yield.
- * Provide greater forage yield production in years 3-4.
- * Increase in forage yield capabilities.

AGRONOMIC INFORMATION

INSECT RESISTANCE		DISEASE RESISTANCE	
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	R	Anthraxnose (Race 1)	HR
Blue alfalfa Aphid	MR	Aphanomyces Root Rot (Race 1)	R
Pea Aphid	R	Bacterial Wilt	HR
NEMATODE RESISTANCE		Fusarium Wilt	HR
Stem Nematodes	R	Phytophthora Root-Rot	HR
Northern Root Knot Nematode	HR	Verticillium Wilt	R
		DRI	28
SOIL ADAPTABILITY			
Well-drained soils	Excellent	Maturity	Early to Med.
Moderately-drained soils V.	Good/Exc.	Heterosis of the male parent	108%
Poorly-drained soils	Good	Quality	Excellent
Grazing	Good	Persistence	Excellent
Irrigated soils	Excellent	Winter Injury Index	2.4
		Fall Dormancy Rating	4
		Crown Structure	Average

HYTONS BLEND

15-20 lbs./ acre
A Premium Blend

- * Fall dormancy rating: 3-4
- * Disease and pest resistant varieties
- * Handles a wide variety of soil types due to multiple varieties used
- * Contains only premium type varieties-no common or Ranger types
- * Blended alfalfa is a sure way to take advantage of each variety's strengths - making Hytons a multi-purpose blend

Agronomic Traits			
Bacterial Wilt	R	Pea Aphid	—
Fusarium Wilt	R	Blue Alfalfa Aphid	R
Phytophthora Root Rot	R	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	R
Anthraxnose (Race 1)	R	Stem Nematode	R
Aphanomyces Root Rot (Race 1)	R	Fall Dormancy	3-4
Verticillium Wilt	—		

AMERISTAND

403T

AmeriStand 403T has unique plant types that are a decade ahead of all other varieties for yield under wheel traffic. Over a decade ago we developed an exclusive selection process that helped us discover these unique genetics. After a decade of research, using our *Real World*™ selection process, we discovered plant types with:

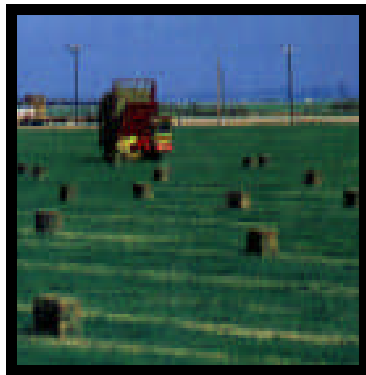
- * Larger deep-seated crowns with finer stems, greater leaf mass and more crown bud activity
- * 30% larger roots that store more energy promoting better yield and stress recovery
- * Advanced seedling resistance to get stands off to a strong start

Agronomic Traits			
Bacterial Wilt	HR	Phytophthora Root Rot	HR
Verticillium Wilt	HR	Phoma Crown Rot	HR
Fusarium Wilt	HR	Pea Aphid	R
Anthraxnose	HR	Leafhopper Yellowing	R
Aphanomyces Root Rot - Race 1	HR	Stem Nematode .	MR
Aphanomyces Root Rot - Race 2	R		

ARAPAHO

Arapaho was bred to express maximum production in soils with high forage yield potential. It has fast recovery after cutting and long-term persistence. **Arapaho** is expressing tolerance to the salty soils of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. **Arapaho** is productive across the greater Midwest. It also delivers a package of disease, insect and nematode resistance allowing it to be grown across a wide range of soil types and conditions.

Agronomic Traits			
Bacterial Wilt	HR	Aphanomyces Root Rot (Race 1)	R
Fusarium Wilt	HR	Stem Nematode	R
Phytophthora Root Rot	HR	Pea Aphid	MR
Northern Root knot Nematode	HR	Root Type	Tap
Verticillium Wilt	R	Maturity	Medium
Anthraco nose (Race 1)	R		



"In a Nutshell"

GROWING ALFALFA SUCCESSFULLY

Original text By Warren C. Thompson

Here are a few tips about making a new seeding of alfalfa.

- ◆ **Plant on well drained soils.** If you have it, brown to brownish red soils are good signs you are on the right track. Hard-pan (soggy) soils are no place for alfalfa!
- ◆ **The soil pH must be 6.2 or above at seeding.** A lower pH soil test just ahead of intended seeding needs to be treated for next year's seeding plans: (to amend a low pH takes 6-12 months).
- ◆ **Elevate P and K** according to current soil test recommendations.
- ◆ **Do not bury the seed.** Usually 1/4 to 1/2 inch depth is about right. Can be a little deeper in sandy soils.
- ◆ **A firm seedbed** helps to locate the seed at the right depth and holds moisture for uniform, early plant growth. (You can't beat a cultipacker.)
- ◆ **Seeding time:** Spring: As soon as the frost is out of the ground. Fall: At least 6 weeks ahead of historical freeze.
- ◆ **Seeding rate:** 15-20 pound range nationwide.
- ◆ **Variety selection:** Read through available brochure's). If you are seeding for both hay and grazing, select one of the varieties developed under intensive grazing conditions. If you are seeding for hay production only, select from high yielding disease-resistant varieties.
- ◆ **Seeding with companion (nurse) crop?** Only when erosion hazard is great without it and if you feel you are unable to control early weeds.
- ◆ **Seeding no-till?** Great way to get good stands, save time and soil when prescriptions are followed. Short cuts usually mean disappointing stands.
- ◆ **Harvest** first crop, first year at early mid-bloom. Mechanical harvests follow at about 30-35 day intervals (less intervals when grazing). Last harvest each year 4-5 weeks before historic freeze hate. Harvest frequency determines feed quality. Yet when alfalfa is harvested in the vegetative stage and not allowed any bloom stands are sure to fail prematurely.

The above schedule is about as simple and safe as it gets!



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