

Allseeds

High Quality

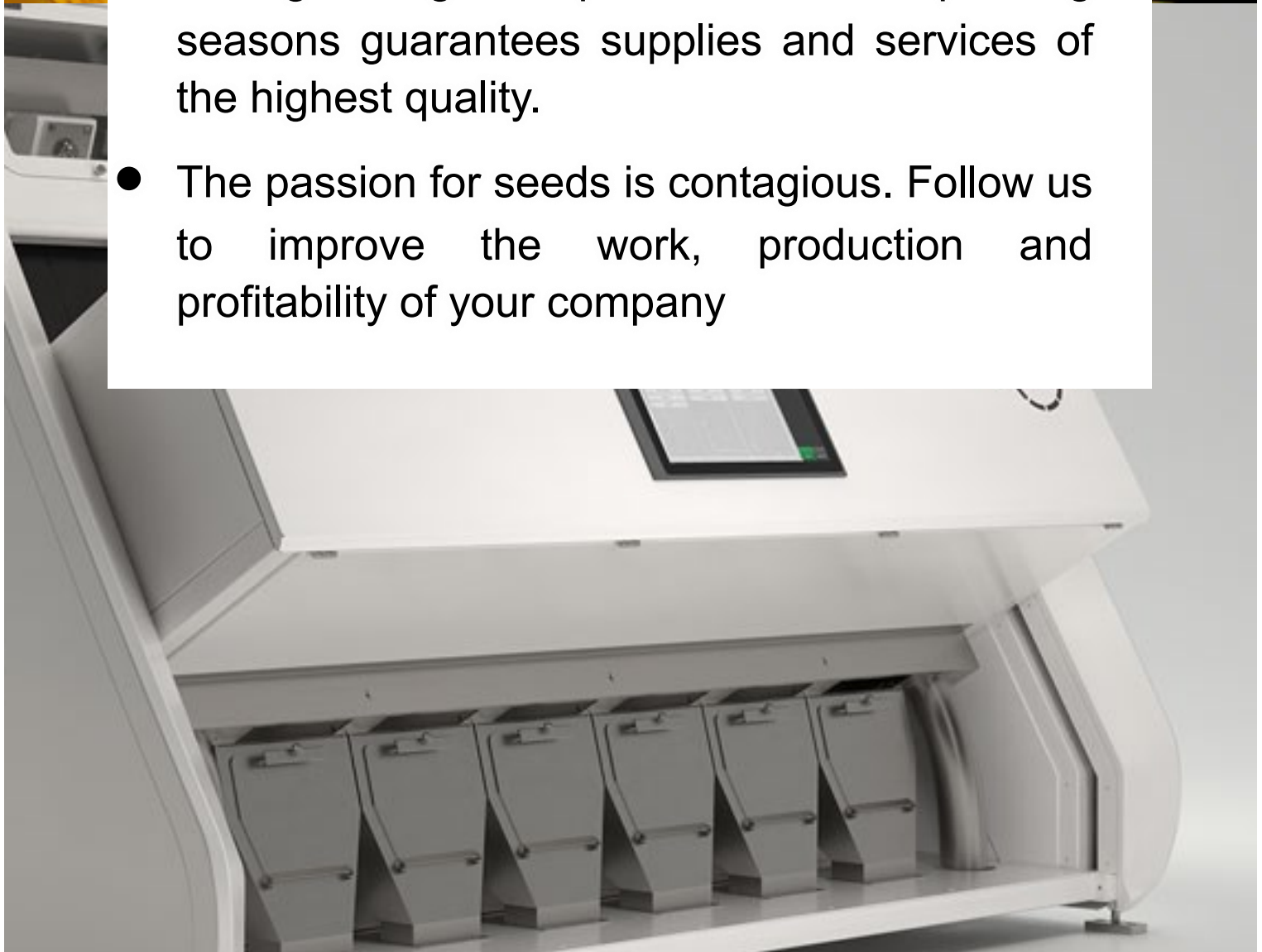
Sowing Autumn 2023



Allseeds

High Quality

- Leader in the distribution of seeds obtained with the use of innovative cultivation and processing technologies for the replacement seed market.
- A huge range of products for all planting seasons guarantees supplies and services of the highest quality.
- The passion for seeds is contagious. Follow us to improve the work, production and profitability of your company

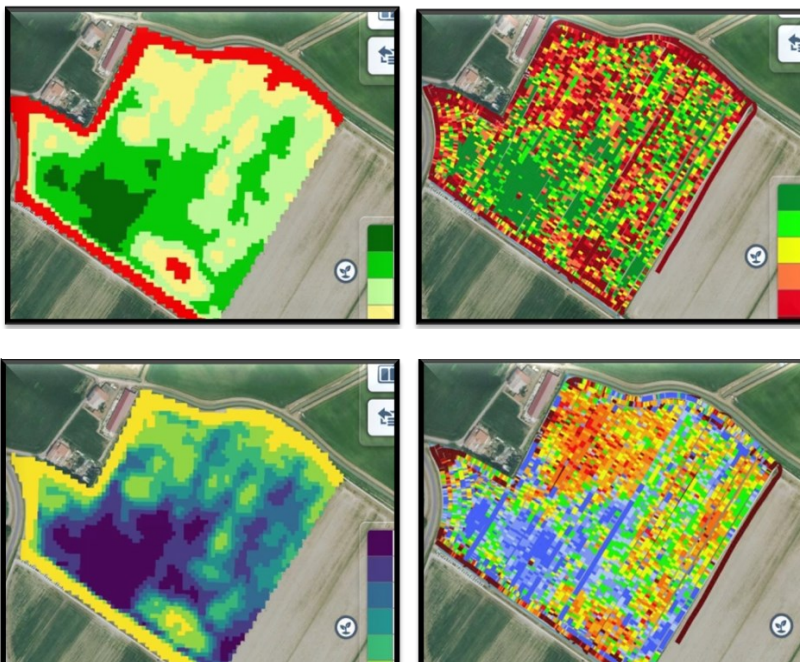


ONLY THE BEST SEED FULL WARRANTY THROUGHOUT THE CHAIN

A quality seed comes from a supply chain that is attentive in all stages of production. **Allseeds** offers you quality genetics, also by monitoring the entire reproduction phase, using digital techniques to monitor the health of all cultivation areas.



More 4000 ha and 700 mapped plots
throughout Italy to monitor the health of crops in every square meter



Evapotranspiration map (blue best area) Collection humidity map (blue wetter area)

Thanks to satellite monitoring and the experience of our technicians, we are able to promptly and in a targeted manner understand, during the season, on each plot, the operations necessary to increase the quality of our seed.

WHEAT

The quality of soft wheat can be summarized in four types

- commercial quality (humidity, impurities, pre-terminated, critical mass)
- milling quality (specific weight / hectolitre, weight 1000 seeds, flour yield)
- technological quality (aptitude for the transformation of a particular food product)
- dietary and nutritional quality of a particular variety

These qualities conditions the uses

(production of bread, pasta, biscuits, crackers, cus-cus, sweets, panettone, etc. etc ...)

Wheat classification based on rheological parameters

(the deformation characteristics of the bodies under the action of external forces)

On the basis of some rheological and analytical parameters the soft wheats can be classified into different types, giving them a synthetic index of quality (**ISQ**)

- Force (**FF**);
- superior bread-making (**FPS**);
- bread-making (**FP**);
- biscuit makers (**FB**)

















For an **ISQ** to 100, the following variation ranges apply:

Quality parameters	Force (FF)	Superior bread making (FSP)	bread making (FP)	biscuit makers (FB)
Protein (%)	13,5-14,5	11,5-12,5	10-11	9-10
Stability (minutes)	13-16	9-11	5-6	<4
W	300-340	>250	170-200	80-110
P/L	0,7-1,5	<0,8	<0,7	<0,5
Specific weight (kg/hl)	>75	>75	>75	>75
Index of Hagber (secondi)	>250	>220	>220	>220

SOFT

An important species

ALLSEEDS offers a large range of varieties that include all qualitative segments (FPS, FP, FF, FB) with good tolerance to biotic stresses (Fusarium, Septoria, rust, foot rot, etc ...) and abiotic (drought, heat, cold) meeting the needs of farmers , food producers and consumers.

		Alternativity	Size	Earing	Ear	ISQ	Grain color	Hardness
Artù SN		half alternative	low	early	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
Adhoc		half alternative	medium high	early	mutic	FP	red	medium hard
Modern		winterly	medium high	late	aristata	FP biscuit	red	medium
Silverio		half alternative	medium low	medium late	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
kws Criterium		half alternative	low	medium early	aristate	FF	red	medium hard
Positano		winterly	medium low	medium early	aristate	FF	red	hard
RGT Rosasko		half alternative	medium	medium	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
Winner		half alternative	medium	medium	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
Vyckor		half alternative	medium high	medium late	mutic	FPS	red	medium hard
Oregrain		half alternative	medium high	medium	mutic	FPS	red	medium hard
Posmeda		half alternative	high	medium late	mutic	FF	red	medium hard
Alampur		winterly	medium	medium	aristate	FF	red	medium hard
Nogal		alternative	medium	medium early	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
kws Flexum		winterly	medium high	medium	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
Solehio		half alternative	medium high	medium	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard
Bologna		winterly	medium	medium	aristate	FF	red	hard
Bisanzio		alternative	medium	medium early	aristate	FF	amber	medium hard
Sirtaki		half alternative	medium high	medium	mutic	FP	red	medium hard
Apache		winterly	medium	late	mutic	FPS	red	medium hard
Bigneri		half alternative	medium high	medium	mutic	FPS	red	medium hard
Palesio		alternative	medium	early	aristate	FPS	red	medium hard

*Soft wheat
Superior Bakery*



ARTÙ SN

Maturity : Medium

Size : Low

Ear: Aristate

Half alternative

Class ISQ: FPS

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resist
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	medium resistant
Mosaic	tolerant

Technical profile

W	220 - 250
P/L	0,6 - 0,8
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Outstanding health
Early, excellent for second harvest soybeans

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January
Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq
Sensitive to Chlortoluron

*Soft wheat
breadable*



ADHOC

Maturity : Medim

Size : Medium high

Ear : Muted

Half alternative

Class ISQ: FP

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resist
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	medium resistant

Technical profile

W	160 - 180
P/L	0,4 - 0,6
Protein	10 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	77 - 79

Strengths

Excellent health profile
Great potential in every area

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January
Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq
Chlortoluron tolerant

*Soft wheat
bakery and biscuit maker*



MODERN

Maturity : Tardivo

Size : Medio alta

Ear : Aristata

Winterly

Class ISQ: FP - FB

Variety profile

Earing period	belated
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	very high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	moderately resistant
Rust yellow	medium resistant
Rust brown	medium resistant

Technical profile

W	100 - 120
P/L	0,3 - 0,5
Protein	8 - 11%
Hectoliter weight	77 - 79

Strengths

Record production

Extreme rusticity

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the half of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

*Soft wheat
Superior Bakery*



SILVERIO

Maturity : Medium

Size: Medium low

Ear : Aristate

Half alternative

Class ISQ: FPS

Variety profile

Earing period	mediim late
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	very high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Fusariosis	low sensitivity
Septoria	low sensitivity
Foot disease	low sensitivity
Rust yellow	medium resistant
Rust brown	moderately susceptible

Technical profile

W	200
P/L	0,8
Proteine	12- 13%
Hectoliter weight	elevato

Strengths

Natural defense for DON and FUSARIUM

High protein content

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the half of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Chlortoluron tolerant

*Soft wheat
of Force*



KWS CRITERIUM

Maturity : Medum

Size: low

Ear: Aristate

Half alternative

Class ISQ: FF

Variety profile

Earing period	medium early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	resistant
Fusariosis	medium tolerant
Septoria	good resistant
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	very resistant
Rust brown	low sensitive

Technical profile

W	400 - 500
P/L	0,4 - 0,8
Protein	14 - 16%
Hectoliter weight	80 - 84

Strengths

The new concept of force grain

Record-breaking proteins and W

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

*Soft wheat
of Force*



POSITANO

Maturity : Medium

Size: Medium low

Ear : Aristate

Winterly

Class ISQ: FF

Variety profile

Earing period	medium early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	very resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	medium low
Powdery mildew	very resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	resistant
Rust yellow	very resistant
Rust brown	very resistant

Technical profile

W	370 - 430
P/L	0,7 - 1
Protein	12 - 14%
Hectoliter weight	81 - 83

Strengths

Good producer

Excellent protein content

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Tolerant to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
breadable



RGT ROSASKO

Maturity : **Medium**

Size : **Medium high**

Ear: **Aristate**

Half alternativ

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	very high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Fusariosis	low sensitive
Septoria	low sensitive
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	medium resistant
Rust brown	resistant

Technical profile

W	180 - 200
P/L	0,6 - 1
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Exceptional health and strong tillering

Rustic with excellent stay green

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the half of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



WINNER

Maturity : **Medium**

Size : **Medium high**

Ear : **Aristate**

Winterly

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Fusariosis	medium resistant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant

Technical profile

W	180 - 220
P/L	0,5 - 0,9
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Variety with strong production capacity

High tillering

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



VYCKOR

Maturity : **Medium**

Size : **Medium high**

Ear: **Elongated mutica**

Half alternative

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium belated
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	resistant
Fusariosis	resistant
Septoria	medium resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Rust yellow	resistente
Rust brown	medium resistant

Technical profile

W	165 - 200
P/L	0,4 - 0,8
Protein	11 - 12%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

High health profile

Very interesting leafiness and stay green

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat of Force
forager



POSMEDA

Maturity : **Medium late**

Size : **High**

Ear: **Mutica**

Half alternative

Class ISQ: **FF e Foraggero**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium late
Grain	red
Resistant cold	excellent
Lodging	excellent resistance
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	low sensitive
Fusariosis	sensitive
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	low sensitive
Rust brown	low sensitive
Mosaic	tolerant

Technical profile

W	280 - 300
P/L	0,5 - 1
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	80 - 83

Strengths

Strong health

Suitable for livestock silage and biogas

High tillering

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the mid of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Tolerant to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



OREGRAIN

Maturity: **Medium**

Size: **Medium high**

Ear : **Mutic**

Half alternative

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium late
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	very resistant
Fusariosis	genetically resistant
Septoria	medium resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Rust yellow	medium resistant
Rust brown	medium resistant

Technical profile

W	180 - 220
P/L	0,3 - 0,8
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Strong health

High tillering

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the half of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Tolerant to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



BIGNERI

Maturity : **Medium**

Size : **Medium**

Ear: **Mutic**

Half alternative

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Grain	red
Resistant cold	medium high
Lodging	good resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	low sensitive
Fusariosis	resistant
Septoria	low sensitive
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	medium tolerant
Rust brown	low sensitive
Mosaic	medium resistant

Technical profile

W	160 - 200
P/L	0,5 - 1
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Great productive capacity

Suitable for livestock and biogas silage

High tillering

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the mid of January

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



NOGAL

Maturity : **Medium early**

Size: **Medium low**

ear : **Aristate**

Alternative

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	good resistant
Lodging	low sensitive
Tillering	very high
Powdery mildew	resistant
Fusariosis	resistant
Septoria	resistant
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	very resistant

Technical profile

W	280 - 360
P/L	0,5 - 1
Protein	12 - 15%
Hectoliter weight	80 - 82

Strengths

Very good quality
Excellent sanitary profile

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the end of February
Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq
Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



KWS FLEXUM

Maturity : **Medium**

Size: **Medium**

Ear: **Aristate**

Half alternative

Class ISQ: **FPS**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Grain	red
Resistant cold	excellent resistance
Lodging	excellent resistance
Tillering	very high
Powdery mildew	excellent resistance
Fusariosis	good resistance
Septoria	excellent resistance
Foot disease	low sensitive
Rust yellow	excellent resistance
Rust brown	excellent resistance

Technical profile

W	180 - 220
P/L	0,5 - 1
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81

Strengths

Strong health
Excellent productivity

Advice

Sow from mid-October to the mid of January
Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq
Sensitive to Chlortoluron

Soft wheat
of Force



ALAMPUR

Maturità : **Early**

Size: **Medium low**

Ear: **Aristate**

Half alternative

Sowing: **from mid-October to mid-January**

Density: **500/550 germinable seeds - mq**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Size	medium
Grain	dark red
Resistant cold	very resistant
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	very high

W	380 - 4800
P/L	0,6 - 0,9
Protein	13 - 15%
Hectoliter weight	81 - 83
Powdery mildew	very resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant
Septoria	very resistant

Soft wheat
of Force



BOLOGNA

Maturity : **Medium**

Size: **Medium low**

Ear : **Aristate**

Winterly

Sowing: **from mid-October to end of December**

Density: **400/450 germinable seeds - mq**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium late
Size	red
Grain	excellent
Resistant cold	very resistant
Lodging	good
Tillering	good

W	300—380
P/L	0,6 - 0,9
Protein	13 - 15%
Hectoliter weight	high
Powdery mildew	excellent
Fusariosis	good
Septoria	good

Soft wheat
Superior Bakery



SOLEHIO

Maturity : **Medium**

Size : **Medium**

Ear : **Aristate**

Half alternative

Sowing: **from mid-October to mid-January**

Density: **400/450 germinable seeds - mq**

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Size	medium high
Grain	red
Resistant cold	resistant
Lodging	good resistant
Tillering	high

W	180 - 200
P/L	0,6 - 0,7
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	79 - 81
Powdery mildew	low sensitive
Fusariosis	low sensitive
Septoria	low sensitive

Frumento Tenero Panificabile



SIRTAKI

Maturity : Medium

Size: Medium

Ear : Mutic

Half alternative

Sowing: from mid-October to mid-January

Density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	medium late
Grain	red
Resistant cold	high
Lodging	excellent resistant
Tillering	high

W	180 - 200
P/L	0,6 - 0,8
Protein	11 - 13%
Hectoliter weight	78 - 80
Powdery mildew	tolerant
Fusariosis	low sensitive
Septoria	low sensitive

Frumento Tenero Panificabile Superiore



APACHE

Maturity : Medium late

Size: Medium

Ear: Aristate

Winterly

Sowing: from mid-October to end December

Density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	late
Grain	red
Resistant cold	excellent
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high

W	180 - 200
P/L	0,3 - 0,5
Protein	10 - 11%
Hectoliter weight	78 - 80
Powdery mildew	excellent
Fusariosis	excellent
Septoria	good

Frumento Tenero Panificabile Superiore



PALESIO

Maturity : Medium early

Size: Medium

Ear: Aristate

Alternative

Sowing: from mid-October to end February

Density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Grain	red
Resistant cold	moderately resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	medium

W	180 - 200
P/L	0,4 - 0,6
Protein	10 - 11%
Hectoliter weight	78 - 80
Powdery mildew	resistant
Fusariosis	moderately tolerant
Septoria	tolerant

The Specialties

Exclusives **Allseeds**

High Quality

Bread-making	ADHOC
Superior bread-making	ARTÙ SN
	SILVERIO
	RGT ROSASKO
	WINNER
	MODERN
	NOGAL
	KWS FLEXUM
	VYCKOR
	OREGRAIN
Strength	BIGNERI
	ALAMPUR
	KWS CRITERIUM
	POSITANO
Biscuit	POSMEDA
	MODERN

Allseeds

High Quality

Forage

RECOMMENDED WHEATS

	Size	TILLERING	PRECOCITY	COLD RESISTANCE	FOLIOSITY	PRODUCTIVITY INDEX t/ha	QUALITY INDEX
VYCKOR	<i>medium high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium late</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>high</i>	10	9,5
WINNER	<i>medium high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>very high</i>	10	9,5
POSMEDA	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medim late</i>	<i>excellent</i>	<i>high</i>	10	10
MODERN	<i>medium high</i>	<i>very high</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>high</i>	10	9,5
ADHOC	<i>medium high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>very good</i>	9	9
OREGRAIN	<i>medium high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium late</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>good</i>	9	8+
BIGNERI	<i>medium high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium high</i>	<i>excellent</i>	9+	8+

WHEAT PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

10 = 50 t/ha (35% humidity) and more

5 = 30 t/ha

BARLEY PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

10 = 42 t/ha (35% humidity) and more

5 = 30 t/ha

TRITICAL PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

10 = 48 t/ha (35% humidity) and more

5 = 30 t/ha

Allseeds Cereals

High Quality

RECOMMENDED BARLEY

	Size	TILLERING	PRECOCITY	COLD RESISTANCE	FOLIOSITY	PRODUCTIVITY INDEX t/ha	QUALITY INDEX
AMISTAR	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>medium resistant</i>	<i>high</i>	10	10
CALANQUE	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium early</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>very high</i>	9	9+
KWS FARO	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>medium resistant</i>	<i>very high</i>	10	9
SARATOGA	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>excellent</i>	<i>good</i>	9	8+

RECOMMENDED TRITICALS

	Size	TILLERING	PRECOCITY	COLD RESISTANCE	FOLIOSITY	PRODUCTIVITY INDEX t/ha	QUALITY INDEX
ALESSANDRO	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>medium resistant</i>	<i>high</i>	10	9
VIVACIO	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium early</i>	<i>resistant</i>	<i>very high</i>	9	10
BALINO	<i>medium</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>medium resistant</i>	<i>very high</i>	10	10

WHEAT QUALITY INDEX

10 = 8.900 Ufl/ha and more

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ha

BARLEY QUALITY INDEX

10 = 8.000 Ufl/ha and more

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ton

TRITICAL QUALITY INDEX

10 = 8.200 Ufl/ha and more

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ha

GRANO

The pasta-making cereal

The durum wheat available on the market is roughly divided into three known categories:

Fine Durum Wheat
Good Merchant Durum Wheat
Merchant

Fino has as its essential characteristic a protein content of no less than 13%,
a minimum specific gravity of 80 and humidity at 12%

Fine durum wheat is the quality required by mills to make semolina to be sent to pasta factories,
the higher the protein content, the less likely the pasta will crack,
to speed up industrial drying times.

The **Good Merchant** essential feature is a protein content of no less than 12%,
a minimum specific gravity of 78 and humidity at 12%

The essential feature of the **Merchant** is a protein content of no less than 11%
a minimum specific gravity of 75 and humidity at 12%.

It is obviously possible to produce pasta with lower protein content, this is the case of
organic pasta, but with good drying and payback times
longer or higher pasta prices.

DURO

Unlike soft wheat, which is grown practically everywhere in the world with the exception of tropical areas, durum wheat is grown mainly in three basins: the **Mediterranean**, in the **Northern Plains** between the **United States of America and Canada**, and in deserted areas. Southeast of the United States and North of Mexico. There are also areas of lesser importance where durum wheat is grown.

The Mediterranean countries are the major users of durum wheat. The products for which this is used are pasta, couscous, bulgur and bread, obtained using four completely different technologies.

Among the countries of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy is the largest producer of durum wheat with about 4.0 million tons. Turkey and France follow with averages of 2.7 and 1.7 million tonnes respectively.

Italy is the largest producer of pasta in the world, thanks to the presence of major manufacturing industries worldwide and hundreds of small and medium-sized enterprises.

More than 50% of the pasta produced in Italy every year is exported to Europe and the rest of the world.

	Alternativity	Size	Earing	Hectoliter weight	Yellow index	Protein content
Casteldoux	alternative	medium	medium early	81-83	very high	13-15%
RGT Estedour	alternative	medium	medium early	82-84	high	13-15%
Bob	alternative	medium	medium late	80-82	good	13-14%
Miradoux	alternative	medium	medium late	82-84	very high	13-15%

Durum wheat



CASTELDOUX

Maturity : Medium

Size : Medium

Ear : Aristate

Alternative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	medium early
Resistant cold	excellent
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	medium resistant
Septoria	medium resistant
Fusariosis	tolerant

Rust yellow	very resistant
Rust brown	very resistant
Yellow index	very high
Protein	13 -15%
Powdery mildew	81 - 83
Whiteness	resistant

Durum wheat



MIRADOUX

Maturity : Medium late

Size: Medium

Ear : Aristate

Alternative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Resistant cold	excellent
Lodging	very resistant
Tillering	good
Powdery mildew	resistant
Septoria	low sensitive
Fusariosis	low sensitive

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	low sensitive
Yellow index	excellent
Protein	14 -16%
Hectoliter weight	81 - 83
Whiteness	resistant

Durum wheat



RGT ESTEDUR

Maturity : Medium early

Size : Medium

Ear: Aristate

Alternative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	precoce
Resistant cold	elevata
Lodging	resistente
Tillering	medio
Powdery mildew	poco sensible
Septoria	poco sensible
Fusariosis	molto tollerante

Rust yellow	medium resistant
Rust brown	medium resistant
Yellow index	excellent
Protein	14 -16%
Hectoliter weight	81 - 84
Whiteness	resistant

Durum wheat



BOB

Maturity : Medium

Size: Medium

Ear : Aristate

Alternative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	very late
Resistant cold	very resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	tolerant
Septoria	moderately sensitive
Fusariosis	resistant

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant
Yellow index	good
Protein	12 -14%
Hectoliter weight	80 - 83
Whiteness	resistant

BARLEY

The numerous forms of cultivated barley belong to the *Hordeum vulgare* species and are distinguished on the basis of the number of rows of seeds in the ear.

The **barley inflorescence** is an ear whose rachis is made up of 20-30 articles on each of which, in alternate position, are carried three single-flowered spikelets, one median and two lateral. If only the central spikelet of each node of the rachis is fertile and the two lateral ones are sterile, the spike bears only two ranks and has a strongly flattened shape: these are the two-row barley. If, on the other hand, the three spikelets present on each node of the rachis are all fertile, there are six-row polystic (or hexastic) barley.

Barley is a rustic species, with modest needs, tolerates high temperatures better than wheat and, also thanks to its shorter cycle (about 15 days), lack of water.

The barley plant can be used as:

Forage: herbage plant for the production of fodder, in this case the whole plant is harvested when milky-waxy, chopped and ensiled.

The grain of barley has three possible uses:

Zootechnical: together with maize it is the most used cereal for the production of feed for gastric monkeys and ruminants. Barley for livestock use must have a good protein content, a high presence of essential amino acids and a high hectolitre weight.

Production of malt: The technological characteristics of the barley destined for the production of beer are the good germinability, the high average weight of the kernels, the high enzymatic activity, the low content of pigments (anthocyanins) and the low content of proteins that can cause clouding phenomena. Two-row varieties are well suited for this destination.

Human nutrition: As a substitute for coffee or for the production of soups.

BARLEY

	Alternativity	Ear	Size	Earing	Resistant cold	Lodging	Hectoliter weight	Destination
Amistar	half alternative	polystic	medium	early	medium resistant	resistant	high	bioenergy livestock
KWS Faro	half alternative	polystic	medium	medium early	very good	resistant	high	bioenergy livestock
Mendiola	half alternative	distyc	very low	early	medium resistant	resistant	high	bioenergy livestock
Saratoga	winterly	distyc	medium	medium early	excellent	excellent	very high	bioenergy livestock
RGT Planet	alternative	distyc	medium	early	medium resistant	resistant	excellent	maltary livestock
Calanque	half winterly	distyc	medium	medium early	medium	resistant	high	maltary alimentary livestock
Cometa	half winterly	distyc	medium	medium early	medium resistant	resistant	medium	bioenergy livestock

In Italy, most of the barley is grown in autumn sowing.

The most frequent sowing doses are 180-200 kg / ha to obtain 400/500 plants / m², which will give rise, following a good tillering, at an optimal density of 600 ears / m². The spring sowing can be implemented for the cultivation of barley for beer, allowing to obtain batches of grain with better characteristics.

Obviously it is advisable to use certified and tanned seed for best results.



Polistic Barley
Virosis tolerant

AMISTAR

Maturity : Medium

Size : Medium

Ear: Polistic six row

Half winterly

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 300 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	high
Thousand seeds weight	medium 48 gr

Powdery mildew	tolerant
Ruggine Bruna	very resistant
Helminthosporium	resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Dwarfism	resistant
Mosaic	tolerant



Polistic Barley
Grain - Silage - Beer

KWS FARO

Maturity : Medium

Size : Medium

Ear: Polistic six row

Half winterly

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 300 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	high
Thousand seeds weight	medium high 50 gr

Powdery mildew	tolerant
Rust brown	very resistant
Helminthosporium	low sensitive
Rhynchosporium	low sensitive
Dwarfism	resistant
Mosaic	resistant



Distyc Barley

CALANQUE

Maturity : Medium

Size : Medium

Ear : Distyc two row

Half winterly

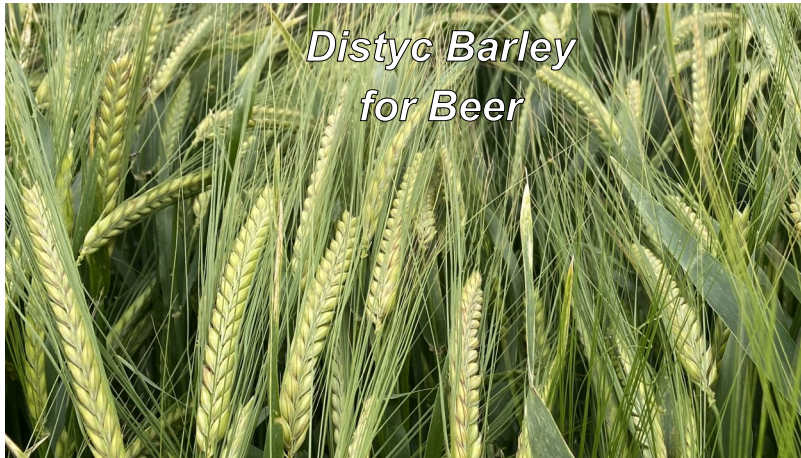
Sow: from mid-October to the half of January

Sowing density: 350 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	medium
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	high
Thousand seeds weight	medium

Powdery mildew	tolerant
Ruggine Bruna	very resistant
Helminthosporium	resistente
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Dwarfism	resistant
Mosaic	tolerant



*Distyc Barley
for Beer*

RGT

PLANET

Maturity : Medium

Size: Medium

Ear : Distyc two row

Alternative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of March

Sowing density: 350 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Powdery mildew	high
Thousand seeds weight	medium

Powdery mildew	tolerant
Rust brown	very resistant
Helminthosporium	resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Dwarfism	resistant
Mosaic	tolerant

Distyv Barley



MENDIOLA

Maturity : Early

Size: Very Low

Ear : Distyv two row

Half altenative

Sow: from mid-October to the end of February

Sowing density: 320-380 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	early
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	good
Powdery mildew	high
Thousand seeds weight	medium resistant

Powdery mildew	tolerant
Rust brown	resistant
Helminthosporium	resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Dwarfism	resistant
Mosaic	resistant

Orzo Distico



SARATOGA

Maturity : Early

TSizs : Medium

Ear : Distyc two row

Winterly

Sow: from mid-October to half of January

Sowing density: 350-400 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Earing period	medio precoce
Resistant cold	ottima
Lodging	ottima
Tillering	elevato
Powdery mildew	molto elevato
Thousand seeds weight	medio alto

Powdery mildew	poco sensibile
Rust brown	poco sensibile
Helminthosporium	poco sensibile
Rhynchosporium	molto elevato
Dwarfism	poco sensibile
Mosaic	poco sensibile

*Non fare
le cose
a metà*

*Proteggi
il grano
dall'inizio*



 **REDIGO[®]**
PRO



*Concianta fungicida
sistemica
per sementi di frumento,
orzo, avena, segale e triticale*

TRITICALE

Triticale is an autumn-winter cereal born, in the second half of the 1800s, from the cross between rye and soft wheat. Initially it was selected as a grain cereal while today it is having increasing importance for the production of green mass both for zootechnical use and for bioenergetic use. Triticale is a more rustic, adaptable and productive plant than wheat and has a better grain quality than rye. Furthermore, it is a crop that lends itself to being managed in a sustainable way and with low agromonic costs (fertilization, phytosanitary treatments and irrigation in primis). How can we produce a good triticale, especially for biogas production and in animal husbandry? Generally there are five basic rules that must be followed:

- correct sowing time indicated in mid-October
- correct management of crop residues from the crop that precedes the triticale to minimize fungal attacks
- quality seed and treated with good tanning
- correct amount of seed to reduce stress factors (assuming 150-180 kg of seed per hectare), balanced fertilization of the soil (and above all without excess nitrogen)

There are other important rules that allow you to obtain the maximum yield from the cultivation of triticale to fully exploit its potential in the production of biogas and in animal husbandry, if possible to defend the crop from attacks of fungal diseases especially in particularly rainy years, ensile the triticale for correct maturation, dry matter between 28-34%), short chopping cut to give the widest contact surface between the green mass and the microorganisms that regulate the fermentation processes.



ALESSANDRO

Maturity : Medium

Size: High

Ear: Aristata long and curved

Use: Biomass and grain

Sow: from mid-October to end of January

Sowing density: 350-400 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Alternatives	half winterly
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Hectoliter weight	high
Powdery mildew	resistant

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Helminthosporium	good resistant
Rhynchosporium	good resistant
Septoriosi	resistant



MASSIMO

Maturity : Medium

Size: High

Ear : Aristata long

Use: Biomass and grain

Sow: from mid-October to end of January

Sowing density: 350-400 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Alternatives	half winterly
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Hectoliter weight	good
Powdery mildew	resistant

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Helminthosporium	medium resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Septoriosi	resistant



BALINO

<i>Maturity</i> :	Medium early
<i>Size</i> :	Medium high
<i>Ear</i> :	Aristata very long
<i>Use</i> :	Biomass and grain
<i>Sow</i> :	from mid-October to end of January
<i>Sowing density</i> :	350-400 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Alternatives	half winterly
Resistant cold	good resistant
Lodging	good tolerance
Tillering	high
Hectoliter weight	high
Powdery mildew	excellent tolerance

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Helminthosporium	good resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Septoriosi	resistant



VIVACIO

<i>Maturity</i> :	Early
<i>Size</i> :	High
<i>Ear</i> :	Aristata long and curved
<i>Use</i> :	Biomass and Grain
<i>Sow</i> :	from mid-October to end of February
<i>Sowing density</i> :	350-400 germinable seeds - mq

Variety profile

Alternatives	alternative
Resistant cold	medium resistant
Lodging	resistant
Tillering	high
Hectoliter weight	high
Powdery mildew	tolerant

Rust yellow	resistant
Rust brown	resistant
Foot disease	medium resistant
Helminthosporium	resistant
Rhynchosporium	resistant
Septoriosi	resistant

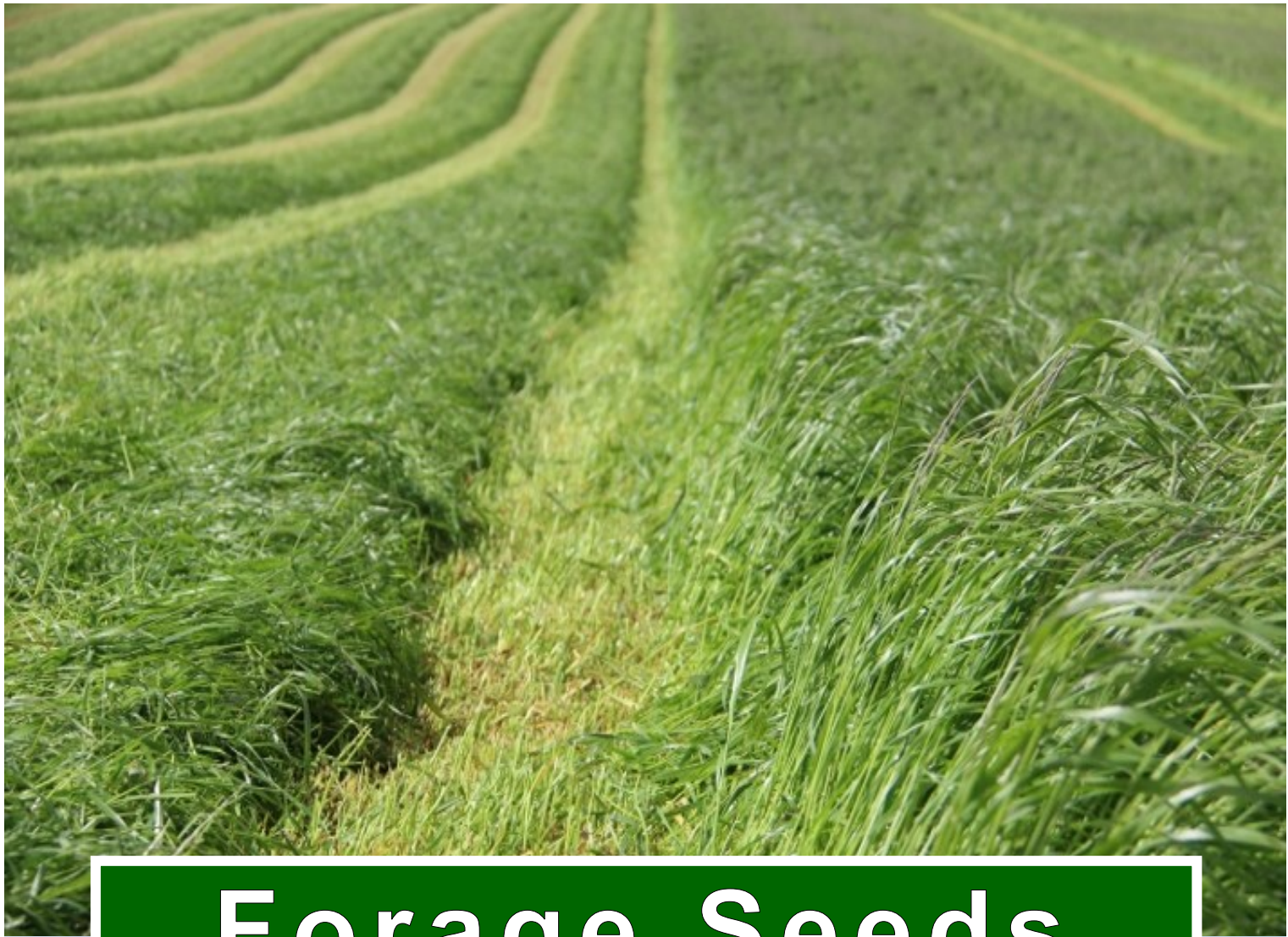


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SUPER

La Super protezione per il tuo raccolto



Concianta fungicida
sistemica
per sementi di frumento,
orzo, segale e triticale



Forage Seeds



LOIETTO



MUSTELA

Lolium multiflorum
Diploid italicum

It demonstrates an excellent ability to adapt to the various environments of the Italian territory with excellent productions and excellent quality of the harvest. The deep root system gives it excellent resistance to lodging and also makes it suitable for grazing. Good resistance to rust. Fast in pre-withering and drying, it allows silage and haymaking in a very short time. Medium-tall plant of intense green color provides the highest quality at 5-7% of earing, allowing a large harvest window thanks to its slow earing.

USE: Variety suited to the production of hay in all Italian environments and for silage in the environments of northern Italy which require speed to favor the second harvest. It has aroused considerable acclaim among farmers who graze both sheep and cows.

SOWING: The quality standards guarantee excellent results with investments of 40-55 kg / ha. The smaller doses refer to the first sowings, the larger ones to the late sowings or coarser soils.



MEROA

Lolium multiflorum
Tetraploid italicum

Very interesting tetraploid variety for its speed of establishment, rapidity of growth, height, productivity and leafiness. Great production potential in both hay and silage. It is suitable for grazing until the end of February if sown by mid-September of the previous year. Emergency rapid growth for fast coverage. Excellent protein and sugar content. Resistance to cold is excellent as is resistance to rust and disease in general.

USE: Suitable for all farmers who want high yields without the hassle of fast earing. In fact, MEROA has a slow earing and therefore a wide intervention window for an ideal harvest with a high protein content. Suitable for haymaking in the areas and in the crop successions that allow it.

SOWING: The quality standards guarantee excellent results with investments of 40-55 kg / ha. The smaller doses refer to the first sowings, the larger ones to the late sowings or coarse soils.



KARTETRA

Lolium multiflorum
Tetraploid Westerwoldicum

Fast growing tetraploid variety for the production of large quantities of dry matter. Resistant to rust and lodging. Rustic variety with flexible stem and medium early earing. Its specificity is the rusticity and productivity in all climatic conditions with greater regard to the production of dry matter. The speed of settlement is very good

USE: For silage, for hay only in suitable environments. The potential for regrowth makes Kartetra particularly suitable as a herb for grazing (sheep and cattle) during the winter months, without compromising abundant haymaking in late spring.

SOWING: The quality standards guarantee excellent results with investments of 40-55 kg / ha.

The smaller doses refer to the first sowings, the larger ones to the late sowings or coarse soils.



RGT MYSTER

Pea protein

<i>Maturity</i> : Medium
<i>Size</i> : Medium high
<i>Use</i> : Grain
<i>Autumnal sowing</i> : Mid october mid december
<i>Spring sowing</i> : February to mid march
<i>Sowing density</i> : 220-250 kg/ha

Variety profile

Type	afila - cirri
Cycle	medium late
Flower color	withe
Color grain	yellow
Ferric chlorosis	resistant

Adaptability	excellent
Resistant fusarium	high
Resistant cold	high
Powdery mildew	medium high
Protein	high



BERDYSZ

Blond Oats sativa

<i>Maturity</i> : Medium late
<i>Size</i> : High
<i>Use</i> : Forage
<i>Autumn sowing</i> : : From October to November
<i>Spring sowing</i> : : To mid March
<i>Investment</i> : 140-155 kg/ha

Variety profile

Size	high
Use in herbage	suitable
Use in purity	suitable
Department	erect
Disease resistance	high

Adaptability	high
Resistant cold	excellent
Water resistance	good
Protein	elevate
Cycle	medium late



VALDASTICO Protein

Mixture from hay / silage

Maturity : Medium

Size : Medium high

Use: Hay and silage

High energy content

Autumn sowing : mid October - mid February

Sowing density: 150-160 kg/ha

Composition

***Wheat for fodder (A): 25% - Wheat for fodder (B): 25% - Lolium (A): 5% Lolium (B): 5%
Late oats: 20% - Triticale: 20%***

VALDASTICO was created to offer excellent productions and high quality forage. This mixture develops a high vegetative mass, but is not tempting. The quality of the forage is given by the high energy value and the balanced mixing of the different species present. Specific for livestock farms, suitable for dairy cows. Haymaking and shredded.



CEREAL SILO

Mixtures for silage

Maturity : Medium early

Size : High

Use: Silage

High productions with good energy content

Autumn sowing : mid October - end January

Sowing density: 160-180 kg/ha

Composition

Late triticale: 40% - Late rye: 15% - Late oats: 15% - Wheat for fodder : 30%

Mixture suitable for chopped as an alternative to whole wheat or triticale chopped. Suitable for both animal husbandry and biomass plants.

Allows direct harvesting (single work site) of triticale and wheat when milky-waxy ripening. For maximum quality, it is necessary to mow at the beginning of the earing and pre-wilt (double construction site, greater risk)



ALS M68

Alfalfa
Half dormancy
Size : Medium
Cycle: Early
Sowing: Summer September - Spring March
Investment: 35-45 kg/ha

Variety profile

Leaves	bright green multi-leaf
Size	medium
Flower color	light violet
Department	semi-erect
Productivity	excellent
Disease resistance	high

Restart	fast
Water resistance	very good
Protein	16-20%
Fiber digestibility	high
Resistant cold	excellent
Stem	strong and hollow
Medium Cuts	5



VANDA

Alfalfa
Half dormancy
Size : Medium high
Cycle: Early
Sowing: Summer September - Spring March
Investment: 35-45 kg/ha

Variety profile

Leaves	multi-leaf
Size	medium
Flower color	light violet
Department	erect
Productivity	excellent
Disease resistance	highly developed

Restart	fast
Water resistance	good
Protein	16-20%
Fiber digestibility	very high
Resistant cold	very good
Stem	strong and hollow
Medium Cuts	5



PALLADIANA

Alfalfa
Half dormancy
Size : Medium high
Size : Medium high
Sowing: Summer September - Spring March
Investment: 35-45 kg/ha

Variety profile

Leaves	oblong rounded
Size	medium high
Flower color	violet
Department	erect
Productivity	excellent
Disease resistance	very high

Restart	quick
Water resistance	very good
Protein	17-20%
Fiber digestibility	excellent
Resistant cold	very good
Stem	sturdy
Medium Cuts	5

COLZA



HILLICO

Winter Hybrid Rapeseed

Flowering: : **Early**

Size: **Medium**

Use: **Oil**

Production: **High and constant over the years**

Sowing: **To mid August to end September**

Sowing density: **3/4,5 kg/ha**

Variety profile

Implantation speed	very good
Flowering	medium early
Maturation	medium early
Resistant cold	very good
Size	medium
Oil content	elevato
Pod breaking	buona

Lodging	resistant
Restart	quick
Phoma	low sensitive
Sclerotinia	low sensitive
Alternariasis	low sensitive
Cylindrosporium	low sensitive
Ramification trend	marked



HOSTINE

Winter Hybrid Rapeseed

Flowering: : **Early**

Size: **Medium**

Use: **Oilo**

Production: **High and constant**

Sowing: **To mid August to end September**

Sowing density: **3,5/4,5 kg/ha**

Variety profile

Implantation speed	excellent
Flowering	medium early
Maturation	early
Resistant cold	excellent
Size	medium
Oil content	high
Pod breaking	resistant

Lodging	resistant
Restart	fast
Phoma	tolerant
Sclerotinia	low sensitive
Alternariasis	low sensitive
Cylindrosporium	tolerant
Ramification trend	marked

Albit®

PLANT BIOSTIMULANT

ALBIT® is a biostimulant in liquid form based on Poly-Beta-Hydroxybutyric acid produced by soil bacteria such as *Bacillus megaterium* and *Pseudomonas aureofaciens*. Under natural conditions, these bacteria are localized in the root system of plants and stimulate numerous natural processes to optimize their development, crop quality as well as resistance to biotic and abiotic stress.

The advantages of ALBIT

- ⇒ **Increase in yields from 5 to 20%**
- ⇒ **Best root development**
- ⇒ **Increased tolerance to abiotic stresses**
- ⇒ **Improve drought resistance**
- ⇒ **Increase and optimization of nutrient reserves**
- ⇒ **Positive effect on the microbial population of the soil**
- ⇒ **Volume reduction of mycotoxins in crops**
- ⇒ **Increases the effectiveness of fungicides**
- ⇒ **It increases the effectiveness of herbicides and reduces stress conditions**

ALBIT

It increases the resistance of plants to diseases

STRAW CEREALS

Improves resistance to:

- ⇒ Black rust of the stem
- ⇒ Foot Pain
- ⇒ Septoria
- ⇒ Brown rust
- ⇒ Powdery mildew from wheat and barley
- ⇒ Fusariosis of wheat and barley
- ⇒ Yellow rust
- ⇒ Brown rust of barley
- ⇒ Rincosporium

WINTER RAPE

Improves resistance to:

- ⇒ Sclerotinia
- ⇒ Black leg
- ⇒ Leaf spot
- ⇒ Clubroot

*I ° intervention doses
and period*

*II ° intervention doses
and period*

Cereals

Combined with weeding of post emergency 50 ml / ha

From leaf to flag at the end of heading 50 ml / ha

Corn

Combined with weeding of post emergency 50 ml / ha

Combined with borer treatment 50 ml / ha

Soy

Combined with weeding of post emergency 50 ml / ha

Rapeseed

At the rosette stage 50 ml / ha

Flowering start 50 ml / ha

Alfalfa

At the vegetative restart 50 ml / ha

7 days after each mowing 50 ml / ha

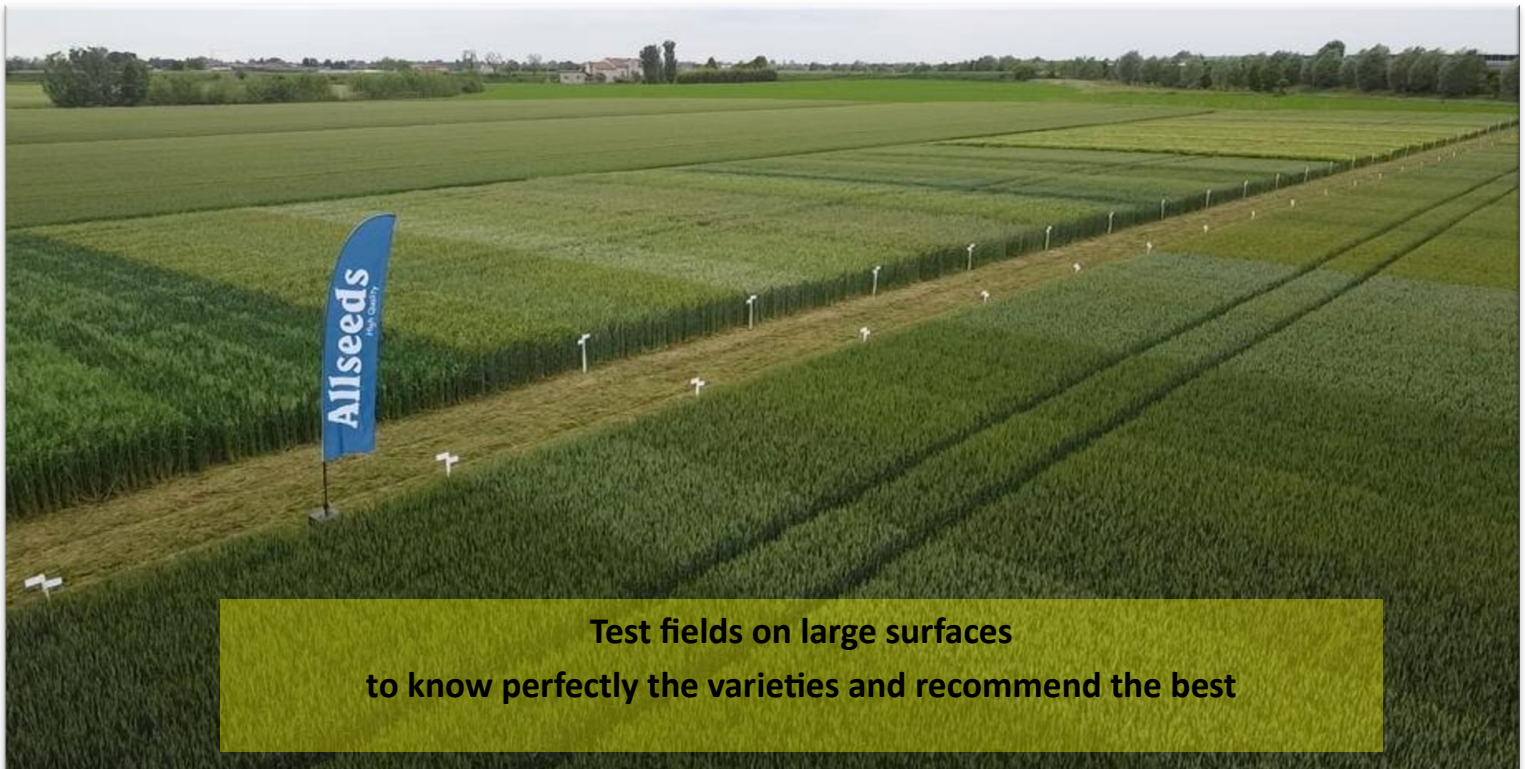
Sugar beet

Soil covered at 10% 50 ml / ha

Combined with fungicides 50 ml / ha

Straw Cereal Investments Table

Weight 1000 Seeds gr	Number of plants / mq						Quantity of seeds kg/ha		Quantity of seeds kg/ha					
	BARLEY			WHEAT										
	250	300	350	400	450	500								
30	83	100	117	133	150	167		128	153	179	204	230	256	
32	89	107	124	142	160	178		48	133	160	187	213	240	267
34	94	113	132	151	170	189		50	139	167	194	222	250	278
36	100	120	140	160	180	200		52	144	173	202	231	260	289
38	106	127	148	169	190	211		54	150	180	210	240	270	300
40	111	133	156	178	200	222		56	156	187	218	249	280	311
42	117	140	163	187	210	233		58	161	193	226	258	290	322
44	122	147	171	196	220	244		60	167	200	233	267	300	333



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to know perfectly the varieties and recommend the best**

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