



#### 7 - STRONG SOFT GRAINS

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# WELCOME to our specialty catalog

Flexibility and reliability have always been key factors in the most successful crop varieties, but with the increase in climate and weather extremes, both characteristics have become crucial to profitability. Good crop establishment will always be top of mind for farmers, and while we clearly cannot influence the weather. cornerstone of a successful crop begins with the seed. High-quality seeds, proper variety selection, appropriate fertilization, and the targeted use of crop-specific treatments will play a key role in ultimate success.

This catalog describes our 2025 autumn selection of varieties that will fit into your rotation and how they can help you maximize your profitability. Our extensive grain offering includes carefully selected exclusive varieties unique to our portfolio, as well as freely available varieties among the most important on the Italian market. Among the exclusive varieties we would like to mention the strong grains KWS CRITERUM, POSITANO and ALAMPUR, some of the best performing superior bread-making grains such as SILVERIO, WINNER, VYCKOR and KWS FLEXUM, without forgetting the productivity records of ADOCH and the fabulous POSMEDA, which can be used as a quality forage crop.

## **Allseeds**

#### Some key points to consider

- 1. Seed selection: Use high-quality, healthy, and tested seeds free of visible disease or damage.
- Seed treatment: Choose seeds treated with known effective fungicides and/or insecticides.
- 3. Soil preparation: The soil must be well prepared and free of weeds. Coarsely development and subsequent production.
- Sowing depth: Seeds should be covered and planted at a depth of 2– 2.5 cm. Planting too deep or too shallow will result in insufficient and/or uneven emergence.
- 5. Fertilization: Provide the crop with the nutrients it needs for growth. Well-fertilized soil will contribute to plant health.

Always remember that seed quality is the foundation for successful cultivation. Investing time and energy in choosing and caring for seed will repay you with good yields in the field.

High Quality





Grains and flours derived from different varieties are commercially characterized based on rheological measurements. The qualitative evaluation of grains and flours derived from different varieties is primarily based on the parameters expressed by the Chopin alveograph (P/L - W), which measures the extension of a dough and its resistance during the resting phase.

Knowing the classification of the wheat being grown is important, as agronomic techniques significantly influence the final milling qualities of the grain, as do seasonal trends.

ISQ Class		Alveog tes		
	Protein(% s.s)	w	P/L	Specific weight (kg/hl)
SW Strength Wheat	13,5-15,0	300-500	0,6-1,2	>75

**Strong wheats** grow regularly, but their characteristics vary depending on agronomic techniques and seasonal trends. Strong wheats provide the highest quality flours. This type of grain requires an extremely professional approach to ensure its characteristics meet expectations. Therefore, phytosanitary protection and meticulous nitrogen fertilization, both in terms of total units and distribution methods, are important. At the end of the cycle, the plant must have a good nitrogen supply to store proteins in the kernel.

SBW	11 5 12 5	220-300	< 0,8	>75
Superior Bread Wheat	11,5-12,5	220-300		<i>&gt;15</i>

**Superior Bread Wheats** possess a decidedly high quality profile, and the resulting flours are not used pure but rather blended. They are used almost exclusively for breadmaking. Superior Bread Wheats require proper agronomic techniques to realize their full qualitative and quantitative potential.

Bread wheats	BW Bread wheats	10,0-11,5	140-220	< 0,7	>75
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**Bread wheats** are grains that form the basis of almost all commercially available flours, with the exception of those intended for special uses. FP varieties have very high yield potential, proportionally higher than FF and FPS varieties.

Even a BW, if well cultivated, can improve its milling curve

Ctronath Mhoot									
Strength Wheat  Earing F Grain L									
	Alternative	Size	period	Ear	ISQ	color	Hardness		
кws <b>Criterium</b>	winter half	low	medium	aristate	SW	red	medium hard		
Alampur	winter half	medium	medium early	aristate	SW	dark red	medium hard		
Bologna	winterly	medium	medium	aristate	SW	rossa	hard		
Positano			medium early	aristate	SW	red	hard		
Superior Bread Wheat									
	Alternative	Size	Earing period	Ear	ISQ	Grain color	Hardness		
Artù SN	winter half	low	early	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		
кws <b>Flexum</b>	winterly	medium	medium	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		
Silverio	winter half	medium low	medium late	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		
RGT <b>Rosasko</b>	winter half	medium	medium late	artist	SBW	red	medium hard		
Posmeda	winter half	high	medium late	mutic	SW Forag	red	medium hard		
Vyckor	Vyckor winter half		medium late	mutic	SBW	red	medium hard		
Oregrain	regrain winter half		medium	mutic	SBW	red	medium hard		
Bigneri	winter half	medium high	medium	mutic	SBW	red	medium hard		
Albagran	winterly	media	medium late	aristate	SBW	amber	medium		
Forblanc	Forblanc winterly r		medium late	aristate	SBW	white	medium		
Eolo	<b>Eolo</b> winterly n		medium	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		
Basmati	Basmati invernale mediu		medium late	aristate	BW	red	medium		
Apache	winterly	medium	late	mutic	SBW	red	medium hard		
<b>\</b>		Ce	ereal M	ix					
	Alternative	Size	Earing period	Ear	ISQ	Grain color	Hardness		
Optimus Mix	winter half	medium low	medium	aristate	SW	red	medium hard		
Super silage	winter half	medium high	medium	Aristate mutic	SW/ Forag	red	medium		
1		Brea	ad whe	eats					
	Alternative	Size	Earing period	Ear	ISQ	Grain color	Hardness		
Adhoc	winter half	medium	early	mutic	BW	red	medium hard		
Modern	winterly	medium	late	aristate	BW - BB	red	medium		
кws <b>Lazuli</b>	winter half	low	medium	aristate	BW	red	medium		
kws <b>Felice</b>	winter half	medium	medium	aristate	BW	red	medium		
Winner	winter half	medium	medium	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		
Solehio	winter half	medium	medium	aristate	SBW	red	medium hard		



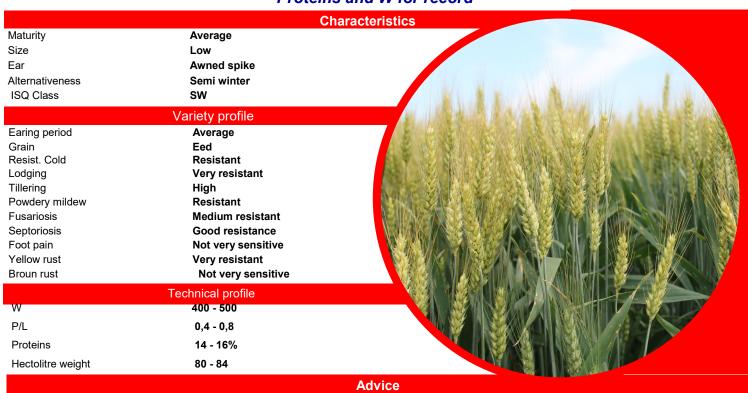


### **KWS CRITERIUM**

Strength Soft WheatStrength

The new grain of strength we've been waiting for

Proteins and W for record

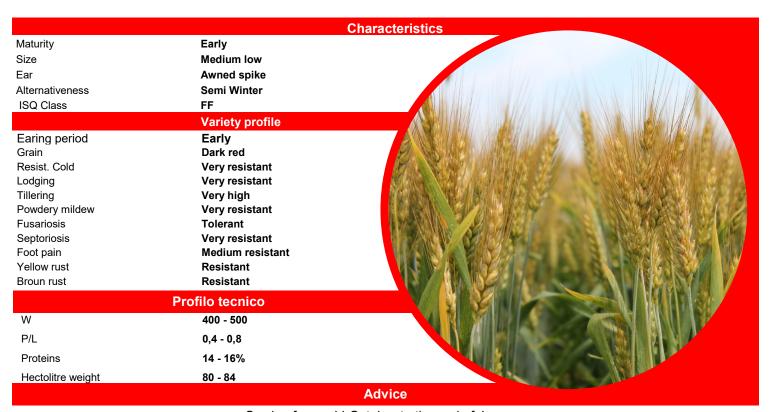


Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - m2 Sensitive to Chlortoluron



#### **ALAMPUR**

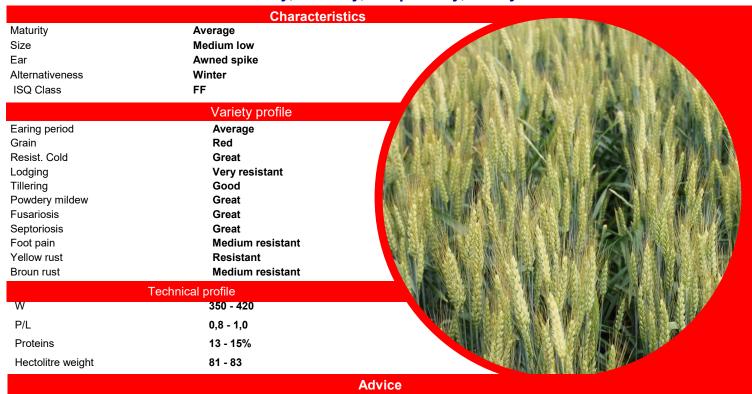
Strength Soft WheatStrength Great potential in every area



#### **BOLOGNA**

Strength Soft WheatStrength

#### Quality, Stability, Adaptability, Safety



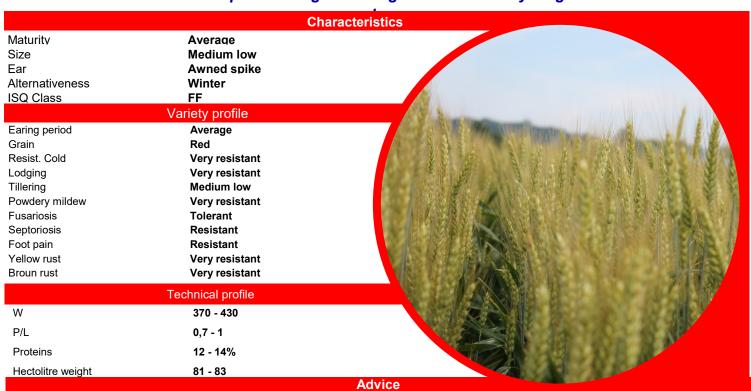
Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - m2 Sensitive to Chlortoluron

### **POSITANO**

Strength Soft WheatStrength



#### Good specific weight of the grain and W always high





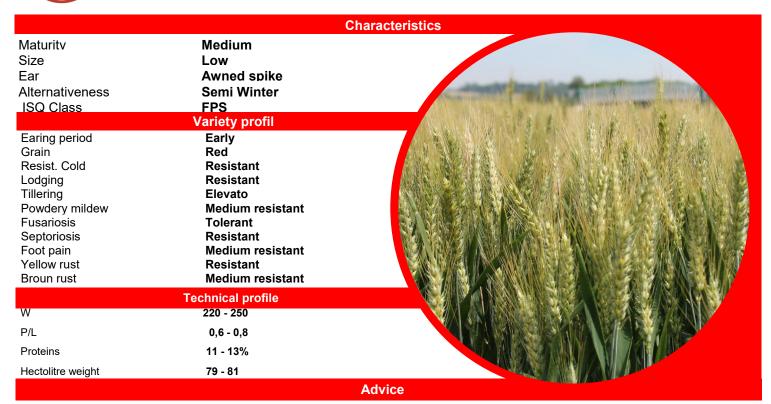




### **ARTÙ**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat

#### Very resistant to lodging and excellent for making second-crop soybeans



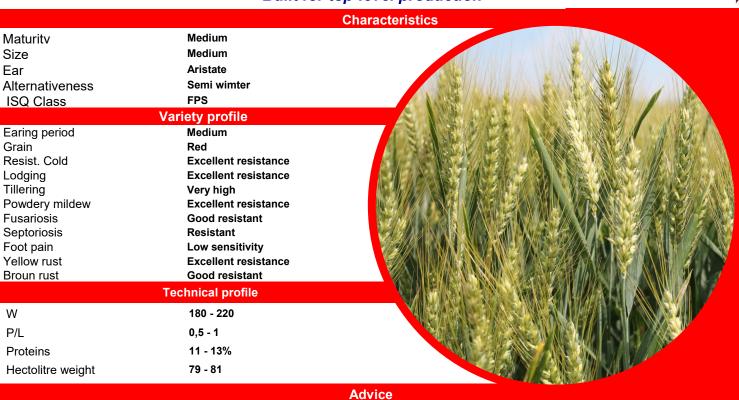
Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **400/450** germinable seeds - mq Tolerant to Chlortoluron



### **KWS FLEXUM**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat

**Built for top-level production** 



### **SILVERIO**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Health and excellent production



#### **Characteristics** Medium Maturity **Medium low** Size Ear Awned spike Semi winter Alternativeness ISQ Class **FPS** Variety profile Earing period Medium late Grain Red Resistant Resist. Cold Very resistant Lodging Tillering Very high Powdery mildew Medium resistant **Fusariosis** Resistant Septoriosis Low sensitive Foot pain Low sensitive **Medium resistant** Yellow rust **Medium resistant** Broun rust Mosaic Tolerant **Technical profile** 200 - 220 W P/L 0,7 - 0,8 **Proteins** 12 - 13%

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

Advice

Hectolitre weight

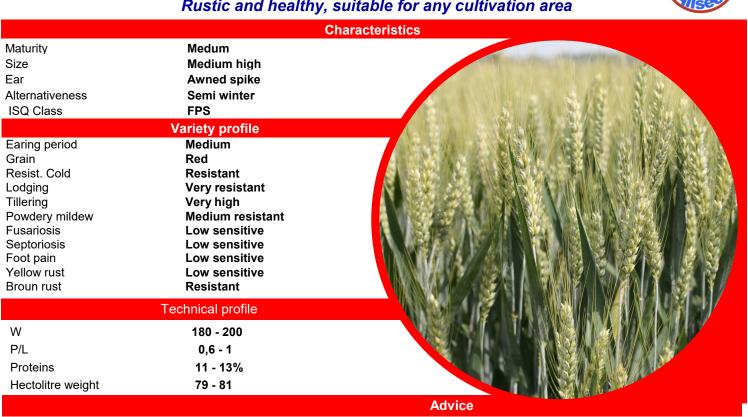
79 - 82

### **RGT ROSASKO**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat



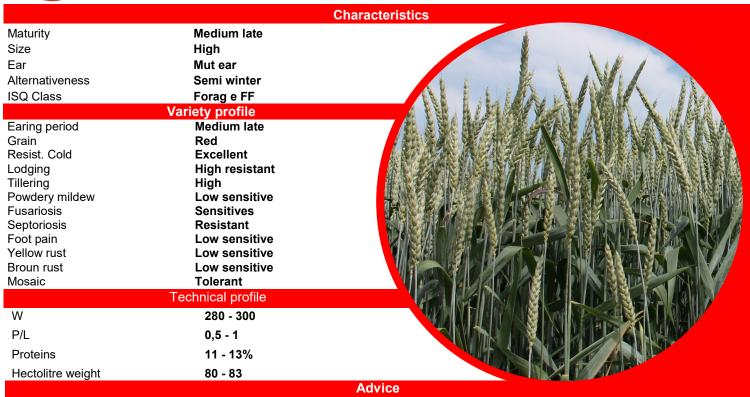






### **POSMEDA**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat
Suitable for livestock silage and biogas

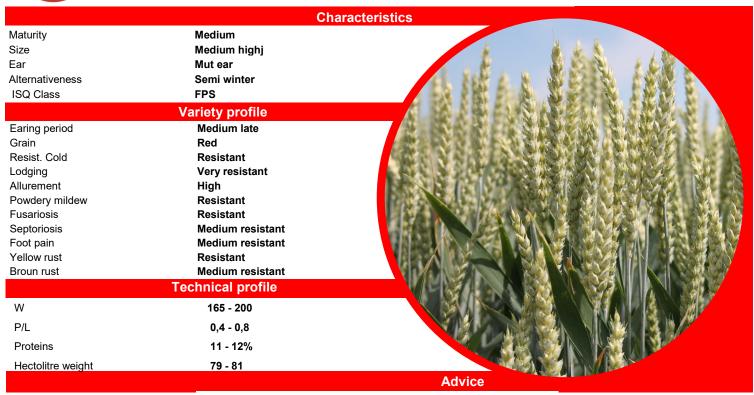


Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **400/450** germinable seeds - mq Tolerant to Chlortoluron



### **VYCKOR**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Interesting, also for forage



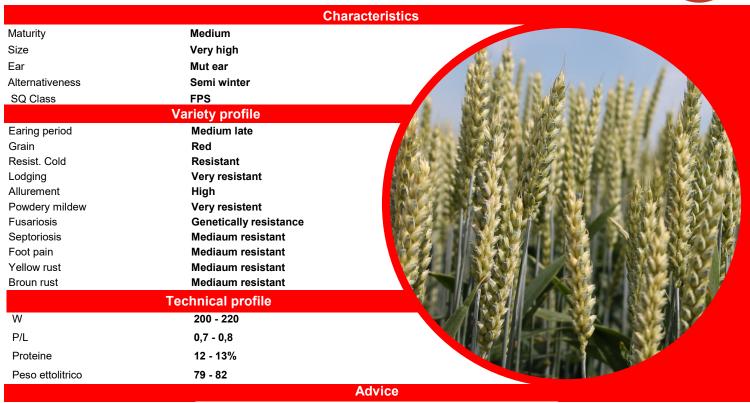
Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **400/450** germinable seeds - mq Sensitive to Chlortoluron

#### **OREGRAIN**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat



#### Natural defense against DON and Fusarium Excellent production

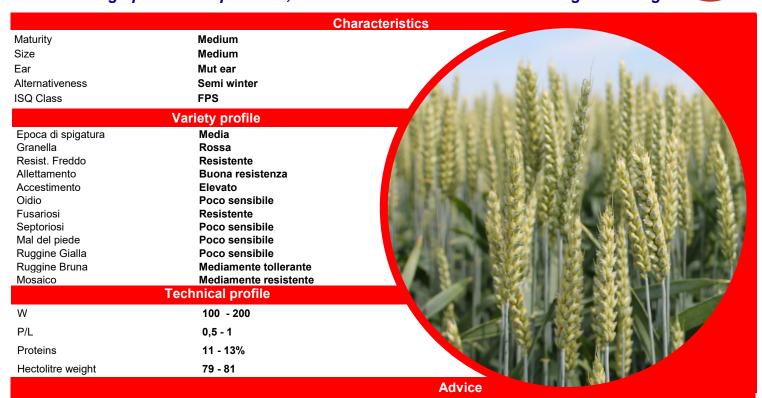


Sowing from mid-October to mid-January Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq Tolerant to Chlortoluron

#### **BIGNERI**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat

High production potential, also recommended for livestock silage and biogas

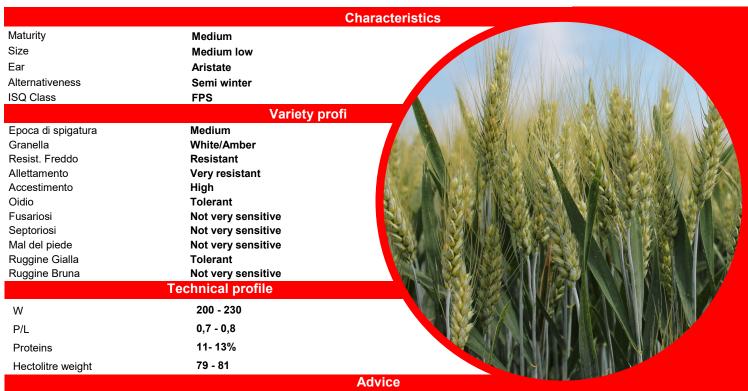


Sowing from mid-October to mid-January
Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq
Sensitive to Chlortoluron

### **ALBAGRAN**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Varietà a granella bianca/ambrata di qualità





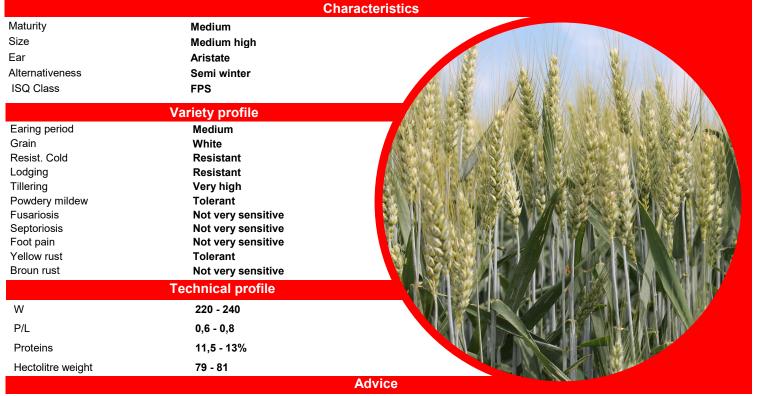
Sowing from mid-October to mid-January Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mq Sensitive to Chlortoluron



### **FORBLANC**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Quality white grain

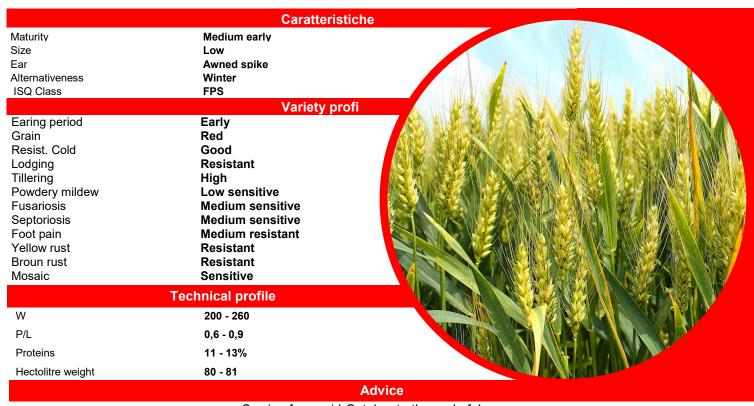




#### **EOLO**

#### Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Early, excellent for growing a second crop





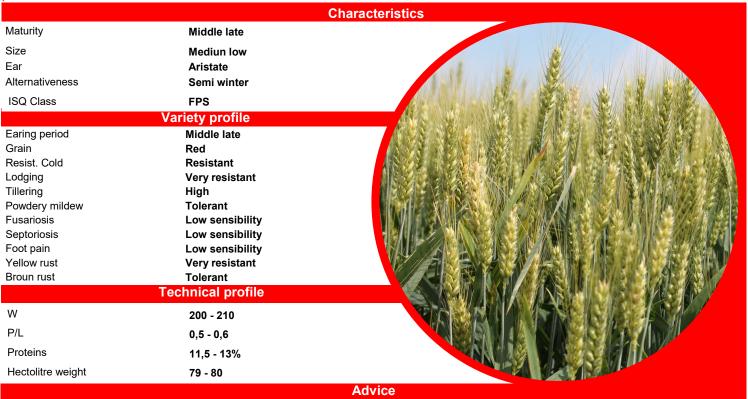
Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **400/450** germinable seeds - mq Tolerant to Chlortoluron



#### **BASMATI**

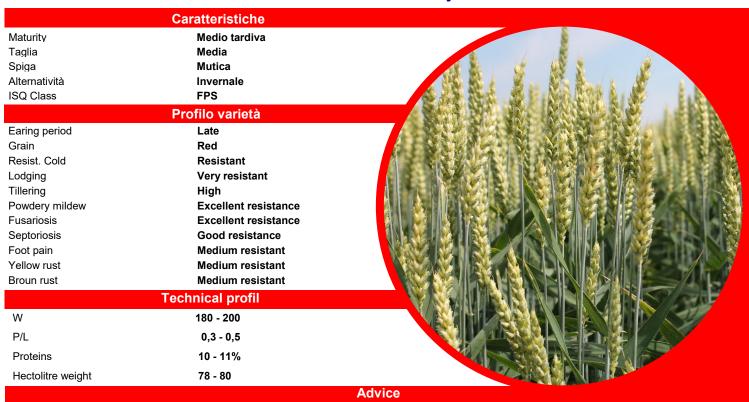
Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Great rusticity and excellent yields





#### **APACHE**

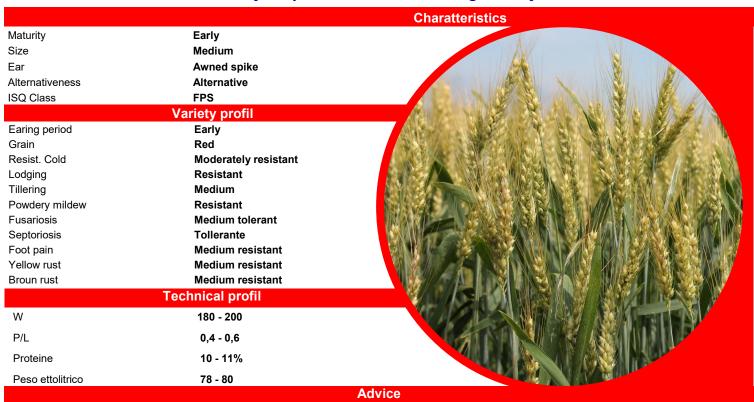
Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat **Production certainty** 



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

### **PALESIO**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat Precocity for possible second sowings of soybeans

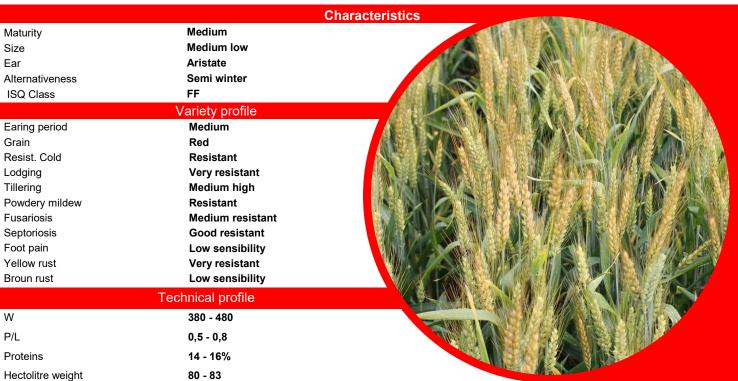


### **OPTIMUS MIX**

Mix of strong grains

#### Positive responses in all conditions - Very high protein and W





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

**Advive** 

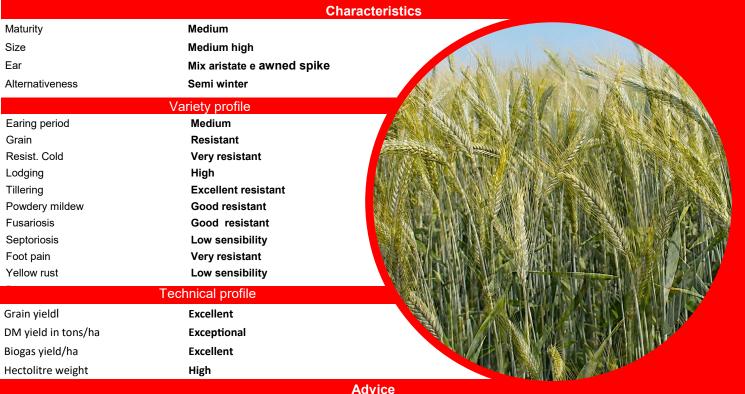


### **SUPER SILAGE**

Mix of forage wheat and triticale

Excellent silage production with high biogas yields











### **ADHOC**

#### **Bread-making** Invest in productivity, sow the best

Average Maturity Size Medium high Ear Mut ear Alternativeness Semi winter ISQ Class FΡ

Variety profile Early Earing period Grain Red Resist. Cold Resistant Lodging Resistant Tillering High

Powdery mildew **Medium reststant** 

**Fusariosis Tolerant** Septoriosis Resistant Foot pain **Medium resistant** Yellow rust Resistant Broun rust **Medium resistant** 

	Technical profile
W	160 - 180
P/L	0,4 - 0,6
Proteins	10 - 13%
Hectolitre weight	77 - 80



Advice

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



Maturity

Size

P/L

**Proteins** 

Hectolitre weight

#### **MODERN**

Soft wheat for bread and biscuit making

#### The real biscuit maker for large productions

#### Awned spike Ear Alternativeness Winter FP e FB ISQ Class Variety profile Earing period Late Grain Red Resist. Cold Resistant Lodging Resistant Tillering Very high Powdery mildew **Medium resistant Fusariosis Tolerant** Septoriosis Resistant Foot pain **Moderately resistant** Yellow rust **Medium resistant Medium resistant** Broun rust Technical profile W 100 - 120

Late

Medium high

0,3 - 0,5

8 - 11%

77 - 79



#### **Advice**

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



### **KWS LAZULI**

#### **Bread-making**

#### For all areas with excellent productivity

**Characteristics** 

Medium Maturity Size I ow Ear **Aristate** Alternativeness Winter ISQ Class BW

Variety profile Medium Earing period Red Grain Resist. Cold Resistabt Lodging Very resistabt Tillering High Powdery mildew **Tolerant Fusariosis Tolerant** Septoriosis **Tolerant** Foot pain Low sensitive Very resistant Yellow rust **Tollerant** Broun rust

Technical profile

160 - 200 W P/L 0,5 - 0,711 - 12% **Proteins** Hectolitre weight 79 - 81

**Advice** 

Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mg Tolerant to Chlortoluron

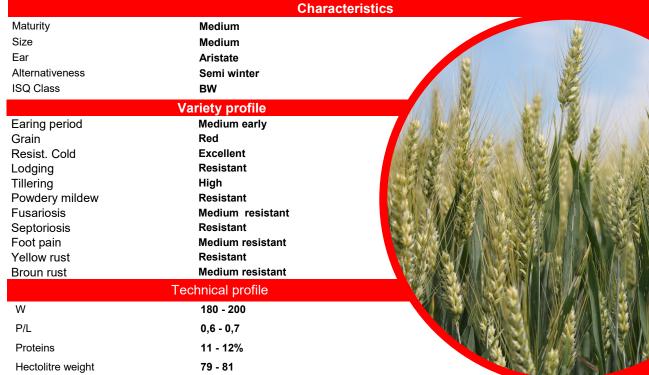


### **KWS FELICE**

**Bread-making** 

Excellent yields Excellent quality





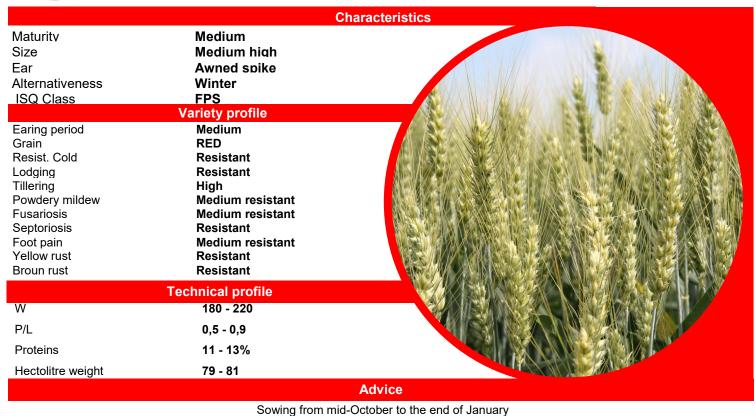
**Advice** 



#### WINNER

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat

Variety with strong production capacity

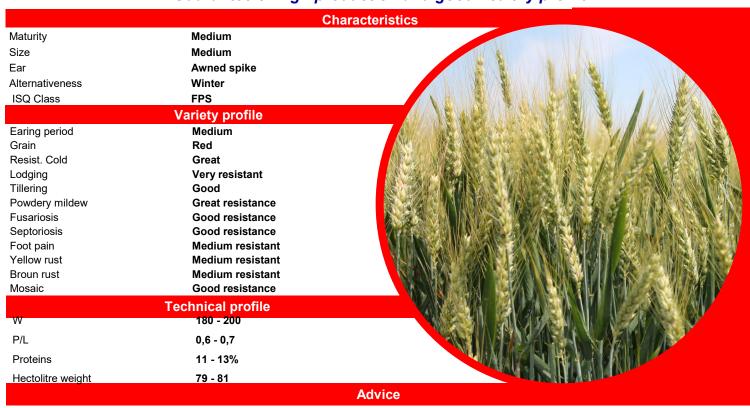


Sowing density: **400/450** germinable seeds - mq Sensitive to Chlortoluron

### **SOLEHIO**

Superior Bread-Making Soft Wheat

#### Guarantee of high production and good healthy profile









#### **Pasta-Making Grains**

Durum wheat available on the market is divided into three known categories:

## Fine Durum Wheat Good Mercantile Durum Wheat Mercantile

Fine has the essential characteristics of a protein content of at least 13%, a minimum specific gravity of 80, and a moisture content of 12%.

Fine durum wheat is the quality required by mills to produce semolina for pasta factories.

Good Mercantile has the essential characteristics of a protein content of at least 12%, a minimum specific gravity of 78, and a moisture content of 12%.

Mercantile has the essential characteristics of a protein content of at least 11%, a minimum specific gravity of 75, and a moisture content of 12%.

Unlike common wheat, which is grown virtually everywhere in the world except tropical areas, durum wheat is grown primarily in three basins: the Mediterranean, the Northern Plains between the United States and Canada, and the desert areas of the southeastern United States and northern Mexico. There are also minor areas where durum wheat is grown. Mediterranean countries are the largest users of durum wheat. The products it is used for are pasta, couscous, bulgur, and bread, produced using four completely different technologies. Among the Mediterranean countries, Italy is the largest producer of durum wheat with approximately 4.0 million tons. Turkey and France follow with averages of 2.7 and 1.7 million tons, respectively.

Italy is the largest pasta producer in the world, thanks to the presence of major global manufacturing industries and hundreds of small and medium-sized businesses. More than 50% of the pasta produced each year in Italy is exported to Europe and the rest of the world.

	Alternativeness	Size	Epoch earing	Hectolitre weight	Yellow index	Protein content
Casteldoux	Alternative	medium	medium early	81-83	very high	13-15%
RGT Estedur	Alternative	medium	medium early	82-84	high	13-15%
Vega	Alternative	medium high	medium late	81-83	high	13-15%
Miradoux	Alternative	medium	medium late	82-84	very high	13-15%
Bob	Alternative	medium	medium late	80-82	good	13-14%



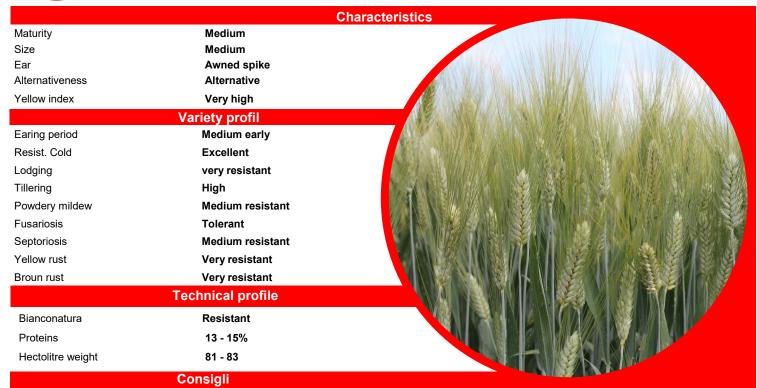




### **CASTELDOUX**

Durum wheat

#### Constant productivity from north to south



Sow from mid-October to late February

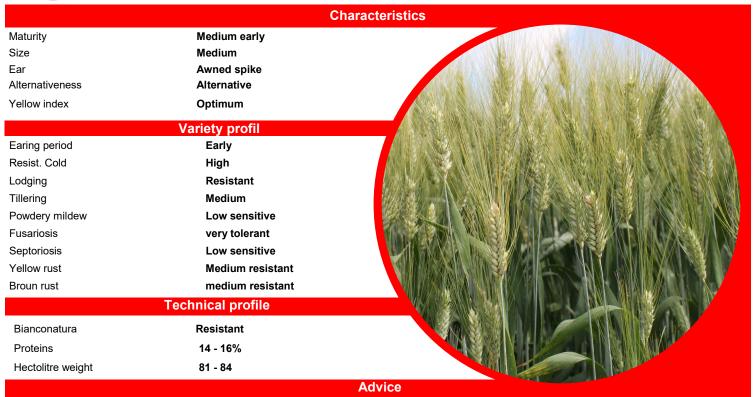
Seeding density: 400-450 germinable seeds per mq



### RGT ESTEDUR

Durum wheat

#### Early with no disadvantages compared to the average cycle

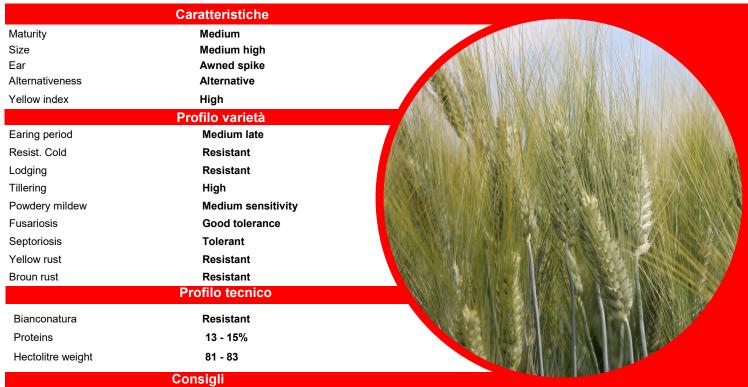








#### High production potential and excellent disease resistance

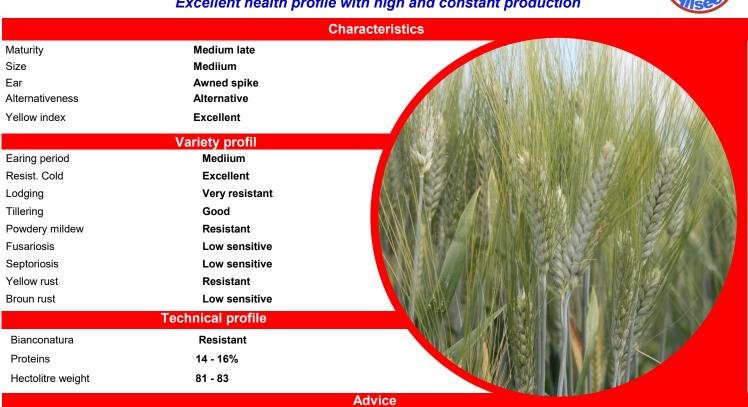


Sowing from mid-October to the end of February Sowing density: 400/450 germinable seeds - mg

### **MIRADOUX**

Durum wheat

Excellent health profile with high and constant production





If, however, all three spikelets at each rachis node are fertile, the result is six-row barleys. Barley is a hardy species with modest needs; it tolerates high temperatures better than wheat and, thanks in part to its shorter cycle (about 15 days), water shortages.

#### Barley can be used as:

Forage: A grass crop for the production of forage. In this case, the entire plant is harvested at milky-waxy maturity, chopped, and silage.

Barley grain has three possible uses:

Animal husbandry: Along with corn, it is the most widely used cereal for the production of feed for monogastric animals and ruminants. Barley intended for animal husbandry must have a good protein content, a high concentration of essential amino acids, and a high hectolitre weight.

Malt production: The technological characteristics of barley intended for brewing are good germination, high average kernel weight, high enzymatic activity, low pigment content (anthocyanins), and a low protein content, which can cause haze in the beer.

**<u>Human nutrition</u>**: As a coffee substitute or for making soups.

	Alternativeness	Ear	Size	Epoch earing	Cold resi- stance	Lodging	Hectolitre weight	Destination
Amistar	semi alternative	polystic	medium	early	medium resistant	resistant	high	zootechnics bioenergy
кws Faro	semi alternative	polystic	medium	medium early	very good	resistant	high	zootechnics bioenergy
Calanque	semi winter	distic	medium	medium early	medium	resistant	high	malthouse bioenergy
Mendiola	semi alternative	distic	very low	early	medium resistant	resistant	high	zootechnics bioenergy
Saratoga	winter	distic	medium	medium early	excellent	very good	very high	zootechnics bioenergy
межі кws Thalis	semi alternative	polystic	medium	medium precoce	medium resistant	resistant	medium	malthouse bioenergy
RGT Planet	alternative	distic	medium	early	medium resistant	resistant	excellent	malthouse bioenergy
Avus	semi winter	distic	media	medium early	medium resistant	resistant	medium	malthouse bioenergy
Cometa	semi winter	distic	medium	medium early	medium resistant	resistant	medium	zootechnics bioenergy

In Italy, most barley is grown in autumn.

The most common sowing rates are 180-200 kg/ha to obtain 400-500 plants/m2, which, after good tillering, will produce an optimal density of 600 ears/m2. Spring sowing can be done with alternative varieties, allowing for excellent grain quality. It is obviously advisable to use certified and treated seed for best results.

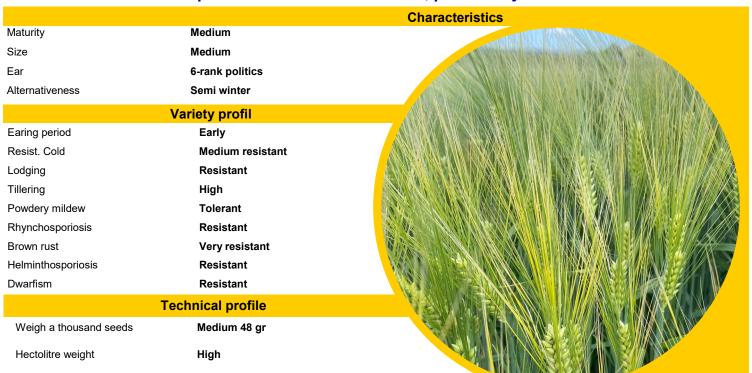




### **AMISTAR**

Polystyrene Barley

#### Exceptional resistance to diseases, particularly dwarfism



Sowing from mid-October to the end of February Sowing density: **300/320** germinable seeds - mg

Advice

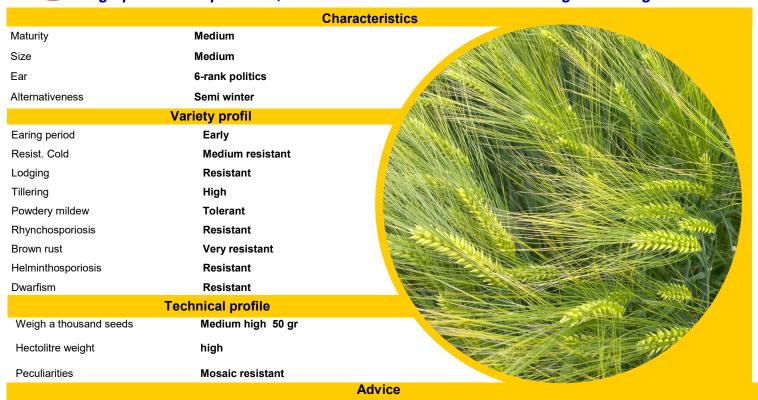
Mosaic tolerant

Peculiarities

### **KWS FARO**

Polystyrene Barley

High production potential, also recommended for livestock silage and biogas



#### **CALANQUE**

Polystyrene Barley

#### Excellent disease resistance and excellent production



Earing period Mediium

Resist. Cold Medium resistant

Lodging Resistant
Tillering Good
Powdery mildew Very good
Rhynchosporiosis Low sensitive
Brown rust Very resistant
Helminthosporiosis Low sensitive
Dwarfism Resistant

Technical profile

Weigh a thousand seeds High
Hectolitre weight High

Peculiarities Mosaic resistant



**Advice** 

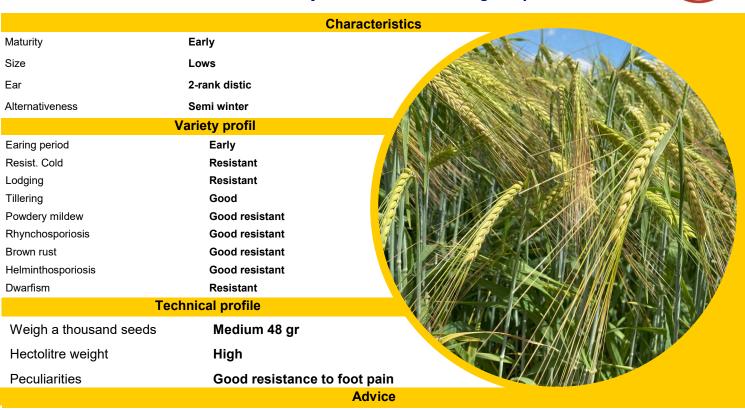
Sowing from mid-October to the end of February Sowing density: **300/320** germinable seeds - mg

#### **MENDIOLA**

Two-row barley





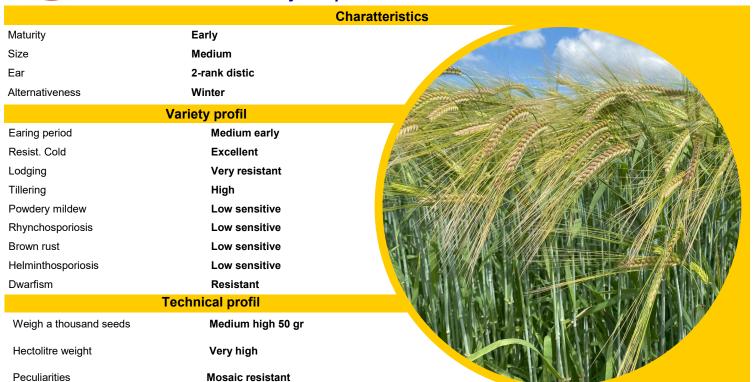




#### **SARATOGA**

Two-row barley

#### Precocity and production are his mantra



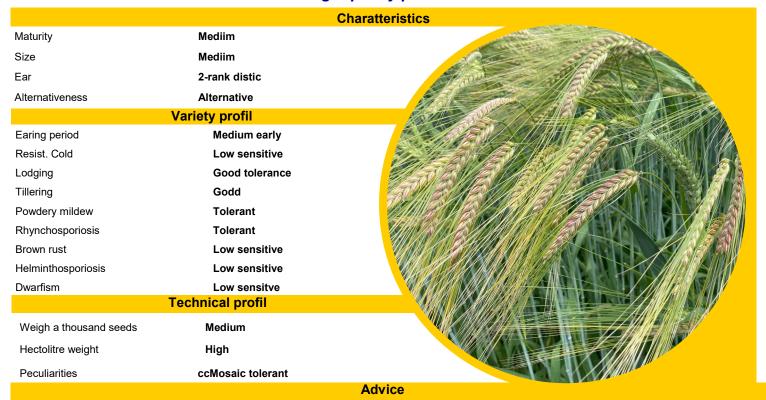
Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **350/400** germinable seeds - mq

**Advice** 

#### **RGT PLANET**

Two-row barley

#### For high quality productions





#### **KWS THALIS**

Two-row barley



#### High production potential



#### Variety profil

Epoca di spigatura Medium early

Resist. Freddo High

Allettamento Good resistant

Accestimento High

Oidio Good resistant
Rincosporiosi Low sensitivity
Ruggine bruna Resistant
Elmintosporiosi Low sensitivity
Nanismo Low sensitivity

**Technical profile** 

Weigh a thousand seeds Medium

Hectolitre weight High

Peculiarities Mosaic tolerant



#### **Advice**

Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **350/400** germinable seeds - mq

#### **AVUS**

Two-row barley
Excellent grain production



## Maturity Medium Size Medium Ear 2-rank distic Alternativeness Alternative Variety profil

Earing period Medium
Resist. Cold Resistant
Lodging Resistant
Tillering High

Powdery mildew Medium resistant

Rhynchosporiosis

Brown rust

Helminthosporiosis

Septoriosis

Resistant

Resistant

Low swnsitive

#### **Profilo tecnico**

Weigh a thousand seeds Medium 48/50 gr

Hectolitre weight High

Peculiarities Grain - Silage - Malt



Advice

Sowing from mid-October to the end of February Sowing density: **350/400** germinable seeds - mq



#### **ALESSANDRO**

#### Triticale

#### Exceptional health profile and great production potential



#### **Charatteristics**

Maturity Medium Size High

Ear Awned spike - long
Alternativeness Semi winter

Usage BiomasBiomass and Grain

#### Variety profil

Resist. Cold Medium resistant
Lodging Resistant
Tillering High
Powdery mildew Resistant
Helminthosporiosis Good resistence
Septoriosis Resistant
Rhynchosporiosis Biomass and Grain

Foot pain
Yellow rust
Brown rust
Resistant
Resistant
Resistant

#### Technical profil

Grain yield Very high
Surrender S.S. in tons/ha Very high
Biogas yield/ha High
Hectolitre weight High



Advice

Sowing from mid-October to the end of January Sowing density: **350/400** germinable seeds - mq

#### **BALINO**

Triticale

#### Excellent health, essential for biogas and livestock farming



#### **Charatteristics** Maturità Medio precoce Taglia Medio alta Spiga Aristata molto lunga Alternatività Semi Invernale Utilizzo Biomassa e Granella Variety profil Resist. Cold **Good resistence Good resistence** Lodging Tillering Good **Excellent resistence** Powdery mildew **Good resistence** Helminthosporiosis Septoriosis Resistant Rhynchosporiosis Resistant Foot pain Medium resistant Yellow rust Resistant Brown rust Resistant Technical profil Grain yield **Excellent** Surrender S.S. in tons/ha Very high Excellent Biogas yield/ha Hectolitre weight High

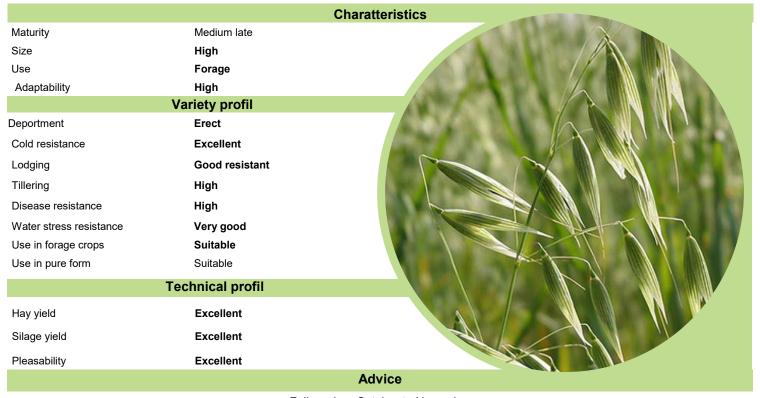
**Advice** 

### PROTEIN PEA<br/>RGT MYSTER



Fall sowing: mid-October to mid-December Spring sowing: from February to mid-March

#### BLOND OATS SATIVA BERDYSZ



Fall sowing: October to November Spring sowing: until mid-March Investment: 140-150 kg/ha



## Cereali



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

# Foraggeri

RECOMMENDED BARLEY												
	Size	TILLERING	PRECOCITY	COLD RESISTANCE	FOLIOSITY	PRODUCTIVITY INDEX t/ha	QUALITY INDEX					
AMISTAR	medium	high	early	medium resistant	high	10	10					
CALANQUE	medium	high	medium early	resistant	very high	9	9+					
KWS FARO	medium	high	early	medium resistant	very high	10	9					
SARATOGA	medium	high	early	excellent good		9	8+					
RECOMMENDED GRAIN MIXTURE												
SUPER SILAGE	medium	excellent	medium	excellent	very high	10	9+					

RECOMMENDED TRITICALS											
	Size	TILLERING	PRECOCITY	COLD	FOLIOSITY	PRODUCTIVITY INDEX t/ha	QUALITY INDEX				
ALESSANDRO	medium	high	early	medium resistant	high	10	9				
BALINO	medium	high	early	medium resistant	very high	10	10				

#### INDICE DI QUALITÀ FRUMENTI

10 = 8.900 Ufl/ha e oltre

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ha

#### INDICE DI QUALITÀ ORZI

10 = 8.000 Ufl/ha e oltre

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ton

#### INDICE DI QUALITÀ TRITICALI

10 = 8.200 Ufl/ha e oltre

5 = 6.000 Ufl/ha





ALBIT® is a biostimulant in liquid form based on Poly-Beta-Hydroxybutyric acid produced by soil bacteria such as Bacillus megaterium

and Pseudomonas aureofaciens.

In natural conditions these bacteria are located in the root system of plants and stimulate numerous natural processes to optimize their development, the quality of crops as well as resistance to biotic and abiotic stress.

In combination with herbicides and/or fungicides.

#### THE ADVANTAGES of ALBIT

- ⇒ Increase in yields from 5 to 20%
- ⇒ Better root development

⇒ Leaf spot

⇒ Clubroot

- ⇒ Increased tolerance to abiotic stress
- ⇒ Improves drought resistance
- ⇒ Increase and optimization of nutrient reserves
- ⇒ Positive effect on the soil microbial population

#### **ALBIT**

#### Increases plant resistance to diseases

STRAW CEREALS Improves resistance to:		1st intervention doses and period	II° Intervento dosi e periodo
<ul><li>⇒ Black rust on the stem</li><li>⇒ Foot pain</li><li>⇒ Septoriosis</li></ul>	Cereals	Combined with post- emergence weed 50 ml/ha	From flag leaf to end o ear emergence 50 ml/ha
<ul> <li>⇒ Brown Rust</li> <li>⇒ Powdery mildew of wheat and barley</li> </ul>	Mais	Combined with post- emergency weeding 50 ml/ha	Combined with the pyralid treatment 50 ml/ha
<ul> <li>⇒ Fusariosis of wheat and barley</li> <li>⇒ Yellow rust</li> <li>⇒ Brown rust from barley</li> </ul>	Soy	Combined with post- trifoliate weeding 50 ml/hat	
RAPE Improves resistance to:	Rape	At the rosette stage 50 ml/ha	Beginning of Flowering 50 ml/ha
⇒ Sclerotinia ⇒ Black Leg	Alfalfa	At vegetative growth 50 ml/ha	7 days after each mo- wing

Sugar

beet

Soil covered at 10% 50

ml/ha

50 ml/ha

Combined with

fungicides

50 ml/ha

#### Straw Cereal Investments Table

Weight	Number of plants / mq							Weight	Number of plants / mq						
1000		BARLEY	1	WHEAT			1000	BARLEY		WHEAT					
Seeds gr	250	300	350	400	450	500		Seeds gr	250	300	350	400	450	500	
30	83	100	117	133	150	167		46	128	153	179	204	230	256	
32	89	107	124	142	160	178	kg/ha	48	133	160	187	213	240	267	/ha
34	94	113	132	151	170	189	ls kg	50	139	167	194	222	250	278	seeds kg/ha
36	100	120	140	160	180	200	seeds	52	144	173	202	231	260	289	seec
38	106	127	148	169	190	211	of	54	150	180	210	240	270	300	
40	111	133	156	178	200	222	Quantity	56	156	187	218	249	280	311	Quantity of
42	117	140	163	187	210	233	Qui	58	161	193	226	258	290	322	Qui
44	122	147	171	196	220	244		60	167	200	233	267	300	333	





# Allseeds Quality High Quality



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