FSG 407SF Alfalfa

Characteristics
Fall Dormancy…….4.7
Winter Survival……...2.3 (Very Good)
Recovery After Cutting……...Extremely Fast

- **Maximum yield, persistent**
- **Carries the StandFast ™ Alfalfa technology traits**
- **Extremely fast recovery after cutting**
- **Improved standability to mid-bloom**
- **High multifoliate leaf expression**

FSG 407SF incorporates the new StandFast ™ Alfalfa technology traits which combine significantly improved standability to mid-bloom and 3 to 5 day faster regrowth when compared to other conventional varieties. FSG 407SF's fall dormancy and extremely fast recovery after cutting will help maximize total season-long yield and provide a more uniform distribution of yield throughout the season due to the shorter number of days between cuttings. When weather causes downed alfalfa, the improved standability of FSG 407SF is there to reduce field losses and boost yield. This new alfalfa offers maximum yield, persistence and a complete pest and disease package. FSG 407SF is especially recommended for alfalfa growers who aggressively manage their forages on a three to five cut harvest system.

DISEASE/INSECT/NEMATODE RATINGS

Bacterial Wilt	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Fusarium Wilt	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Verticillium Wilt	Resistant (R)	4*
Anthracnose-Race 1	Resistant (R)	4*
Phytophthora Root Rot	Resistant (R)	4*
Aphanomyces-Race 1	Resistant (R)	4*
Wisconsin Disease Index	26 out of 30	
Pea Aphid	Resistant (R)	
Potato Leafhopper	Not Rated (NR)	

***Based on the Wisconsin Disease Rating Index. This is a 1 to 5 ranking with 5 being the best.**

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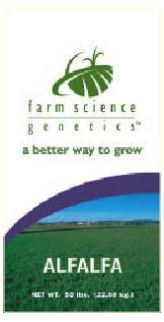

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

LA CROSSE FORAGE & TURF SEED LLC

Alfalfa (Medicago sativa X glutinosa & falcataX glandulosa)

STAND FAST Alfalfa with improved standability and faster recovery after harvest

FSG 407SF

- Carries the StandFast™ Alfalfa technology traits.
- Extremely fast recovery after cutting.
- High multifoliate leaf expression.

FSG 407 SF incorporates the new StandFast ™ Alfalfa technology traits which combine significantly improved standablity to mid-bloom and 3-5 day faster regrowth when compared to other conventional varieties. FSG 407 SF's fall dormancy and extremely fast recovery after cutting will help maximize total season-long yield and provide a more uniform distribution of yield throughout the season due to the shorter number of days between cuttings. This new alfalfa offers maximum yield, persistence and a complete pest package. FSG 407 SF is especially recommended for alfalfa growers who aggressively manage their forages on a 3-5 cut harvest system.

Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings:

	Guaranteed Minimum WDI:
Bacterial Wilt:	HR
Fusarium Wilt:	HR
Verticillium Wilt:	R
Anthracnose—Race 1:	R
Phytophthora Root Rot:	R
Aphanomyces—Race 1:	R
Wisconsin Disease Index:	26/30

Pea Aphid:	R
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid:	R
Stem Nematode:	MR

Agronomic Traits:

Early Seedling Vigor	Excellent
Growth Habit:	Upright from Crown
Recovery After Cutting:	Extremely Fast
Firmness of Stem:	
Spring:	Moderately Coarse
Late Summer:	Fine
Leafiness:	Very Leafy Trifoliate
Leaf Retention:	Excellent
Plant Color:	Dark Green

Adaptation Ratings:

Fall Dormancy:	4.7
Winter Survival:	2.3
Stand Persistence:	Excellent

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Perennial
Ease of Establishment:	Good
Shade Tolerance:	Poor
Drought Stress:	Excellent
Wet Soil:	Fair
Low pH Tolerance:	Poor
Minimum pH:	6.5
Saline Soils (White Alkali):	Fair
Saline—Sodic Soils (Black Alkali)	Fair
Hay:	Excellent
Haylage:	Excellent
Continuous Grazing:	Unknown
Anti-Quality:	Bloat

Planting Rates:

Bushel Weight:	60 lb
Seeds Per Pound: (Non-coated)	227,000

Rate (Lbs):	Pure	Coated	With Grass
North:	15-20	15-20	8-10
South:	20-30	20-30	10-15
Seeds/Sq Ft (Non-Coated)	78-104	46-92	42-52

Quality Data—FSG 407SF Alfalfa:

Variety Selection:

Select varieties with Fall Dormancy and Winter Survival adequate for your area.
Varieties should have resistance to known pests in your area.
Determine what your objectives and management style are—grazing, hay, etc.

Seedbed:

Do not select a field where the previous crop was alfalfa.
Alfalfa should be seeded into a firm, fertile, well-drained seedbed.
Fertility should be high, and pH must be a minimum of 6.5.

Seeding:

Plant during conditions of adequate moisture and moderate temperatures.
Pure stands: seed 15-20 lbs. Per acre.
Mixtures: seed 5-10 lbs. Per acre.
Plant shallow, ideally no deeper than 1/4—1/2 inch.
Use a cultipacker or press wheels to insure good seed to soil contact.

Weed & Disease Control:

Use recommended herbicides and chemicals as listed in your regional crop guide, or recommended by your county agent or certified chemical supplier.

Forage Production & Harvesting:

Most forage is produced during the spring and early summer with yields continuing to decline as the summer progresses.
Ideal production temperatures are: day-82º F and night—70º F.
In general, graze or cut for hay when alfalfa is in early bloom. Graze or cut about a 2” height. Successive cuttings for hay should occur at 1/4” bloom stage.
Alfalfa can best withstand grazing if rotated frequently or grazed in small strips.
The last cutting alfalfa should be made 3-4 weeks before the first killing frost date. Alfalfa may cause livestock to bloat. Care should be used in managing such grazing to reduce the possibility of this hazard.

Re-growth:

Re-growth may be negligible when temperatures exceed 96º F and moisture stress is severe.
Alfalfa requires a lot of Boron compared to other crops. During severe drought Boron is unavailable which stops stem elongation. Boron promotes cell division and growth.
Fall re-growth should be at least 9” tall going into winter. This usually requires about five weeks prior to your average killing frost date.