

FSG 408DP Alfalfa



Characteristics

Fall Dormancy.....4.0
 Winter Survival.....1.9 (Superior)
 Recovery After Cutting..... Very Fast

- **Dual purpose alfalfa—hay or graze**
- **Wide, deep-set crowns**
- **Stands up to wheel traffic pressure**
- **High yield potential**
- **Superior winter hardiness and persistence**

FSG 408DP Alfalfa has been bred for deep set crowns with 61% of the crowns 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches below the soil surface. The deep set crown trait helps insulate the crown in severe winter weather and protect the crown from animal and equipment traffic. This versatile variety is ideal for 3 to 4 cut management systems where wheel traffic is a concern or for intensive livestock grazing year after year. With high hay yields, great forage quality and an excellent disease and insect resistance package, FSG 408DP gives you the flexibility to optimize your management decisions.

DISEASE/INSECT/NEMATODE RATINGS

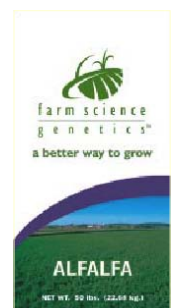
Bacterial Wilt	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Fusarium Wilt	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Verticillium Wilt	Resistant (R)	4*
Anthracnose-Race 1	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Phytophthora Root Rot	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Aphanomyces-Race 1	Resistant (R)	4*
Wisconsin Disease Index	28 out of 30	
Pea Aphid	Resistant (R)	
Potato Leafhopper	Not Rated (NR)	



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

2541 Commerce St
 La Crosse WI 54603

(608)783-9560
 (608)783-9515 fax
 (800)328-1909 watts
www.lftseed.com



TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION



Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)

FSG 408DP

- Dual Purpose—hay or graze.
- Wide, deep-set crowns improve winter survival.
- Superior winter hardiness and persistence.
- High yield potential
- Stands up to wheel traffic pressure.

FSG 408DP alfalfa has been bred for deep set crowns with 61% of the crowns 1” to 1.4” below the soil surface. The deep set crown trait helps insulate the crown in severe winter weather and protect the crown from animal and equipment traffic. This versatile variety is ideal for 3-4 cut management systems where wheel traffic is a concern or for intensive livestock grazing year after year. With high hay yields, great forage quality and an excellent disease and insect resistance package, FSG 408DP gives you the flexibility to optimize your management decisions.

Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings:

Guaranteed Minimum WDI:	
Bacterial Wilt:	HR
Fusarium Wilt:	HR
Verticillium Wilt:	R
Anthracnose—Race 1:	HR
Phytophthora Root Rot:	HR
Aphanomyces—Race 1:	R
Wisconsin Disease Index: 28/30	
Pea Aphid:	R
Stem Nematode:	MR
Root Knot Nematode:	R

Agronomic Traits:

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

Adaptation Ratings:

Fall Dormancy:	4.0
Winter Survival:	1.9
Stand Persistence:	Very Good

Crop Use Information:

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

Planting Rates:

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

Rate (Lbs):	<u>Pure</u>	<u>Coated</u>	<u>With Grass</u>
North:	15-20	15-20	8-10
South:	20-30	20-30	10-15

Seeds/Sq Ft (Non-coated)	78-104	46-92	42-57
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Quality Data—FSG 408DP 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 8-10 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-82° F and night—70° 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 96° 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.