

Pro Brand Alfalfa



Characteristics

Fall Dormancy.....3.0
 Winter Survival.....2.9 (Very Good)
 Recovery After Cutting.....Fast

- Very **winter hardy** and **persistent** under stress
- Bred to endure the harsh Mid-Western winters that have killed out lesser varieties in the past

Pro Brand is a selected brand of alfalfas specifically chosen for local adaptation and is designed for sustainable management programs. Pro Brand is a good alfalfa for the economy-minded grower.

DISEASE/INSECT/NEMATODE RATINGS

Bacterial Wilt	Resistant (R)	4*
Fusarium Wilt	Resistant (R)	4*
Verticillium Wilt	Resistant (R)	4*
Anthracnose-Race 1	Resistant (R)	4*
Phytophthora Root Rot	Highly Resistant (HR)	5*
Aphanomyces-Race 1	Resistant (R)	4*
Wisconsin Disease Index	25 out of 30	
Pea Aphid	Not Rated (NR)	
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



Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)

Pro Brand

- Brand for local adaptation.
- Designed for sustainable management programs.
- Guaranteed 25-30 on the Wisconsin Disease Index.

Pro Brand is a selected brand of alfalfa specifically chosen for adaptation in the area in which it will be grown and is designed for sustainable management programs. Pro Brand is a good alfalfa for the economy-minded grower.

Disease/Insect/Nematode Ratings:

Guaranteed Minimum WDI:	
Bacterial Wilt:	R
Fusarium Wilt:	R
Verticillium Wilt:	R
Anthracnose—Race 1:	R
Phytophthora Root Rot:	HR
Aphanomyces—Race 1:	R

Adaptation Ratings:

Fall Dormancy:	3.0
Winter Survival:	2.9
Stand Persistence:	Good

Agronomic Traits:

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

Crop Use Information:

Life Cycle:	Perennial
Ease of Establishment:	Fair-Good
Shade Tolerance:	Poor
Drought Stress:	Excellent
Wet Soil:	Poor-Good
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	42-52
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Quality Data—Pro Brand 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.