



**THE BEST CHOICE
FOR YOUR SEED**



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The value of innovation

The mission of Semia is to develop new products – i.e. new varieties of cereals, fodder crops and soybean – to increase farmers' revenues, the environmental sustainability of crops, and constant and guaranteed high quality of food and feed products.

For these purposes, Semia has its own Research & Development department, with qualified scientific personnel and a fully working analysis laboratory to evaluate the suitability of new genetic materials, not genetically modified. Moreover, Semia has established contacts and collaborations with many Italian and foreign breeders in order to assess new genetic materials. Varieties are further supported by extension services consisting of technical meetings, field testing, field tours, information brochures and articles popularizing the subject.

Always keeping a watchful eye on market changes and the different requests coming from the wide world of food & feed processing, particularly on wheat, Semia puts a strong focus on:

- *high yield durum wheat varieties, with high nutritional and milling quality;*
- *white grains common wheat, in different quality classes (for biscuit, bread, specialties bakeries and high quality wheat).*

These innovative products are available to the whole agricultural world, together with a wide range of fodder seeds.



DON MATTEO



Medium-early variety, **good quality** (high protein content and vitreous kernel).

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM- EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM-SHORT
Spike/awns color	DENSE, BROWN-DARK
Lodging	MEDIUM RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	MEDIUM SUSCEPTIBLE TO <i>SEPTORIA</i> COMPLEX AND LEAF RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	BIG (50-52 mg)
Loss of vitreous	ABSENT
Test weight	HIGH
Protein content	HIGH
Gluten index of semolina	HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	MEDIUM-HIGH



Chosen for wide suitability to different environments and high grain quality

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Suitable for Mediterranean areas and internal lands
- Good answer to medium-high sowing density (until 450-500 viable seeds/m²)
- NB: fungicide at the shooting stage against *Septoria* complex

MAESTÀ



Early variety, medium height, **excellent quality**.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM-SHORT
Spike/awns color	DENSE, BROWN
Lodging	MEDIUM RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	MEDIUM SUSCEPTIBLE TO <i>SEPTORIA</i> COMPLEX AND LEAF RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	BIG (53-58 mg))
Loss of vitreous	ABSENT
Test weight	HIGH
Protein content	VERY HIGH
Gluten index of semolina	HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	HIGH



Chosen for high grains quality and very vitreous kernel

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Suitable for all Mediterranean areas
- Good answer to medium-high sowing density (until 450-500 viable seeds/m²)
- NB: fungicide at the shooting stage against *Septoria* complex

NAZARENO



Medium-late variety, semolina suitable for **“re-milled” semolina** (for bread).

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM-LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM-TALL
Spike/awns color	DENSE, BROWN
Lodging	TOLERANT
Fungus diseases	GOOD TOLERANCE TO ALL DISEASES

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	MEDIUM (46-50 mg)
Loss of vitreous	ABSENT
Test weight	HIGH
Protein content	VERY-HIGH
Gluten index of semolina	MEDIUM-LOW
Yellow index of semolina	MEDIUM-HIGH



Chosen for high yield potential and good tolerance to diseases

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Suitable for high and internal lands
- Sowing density: 350-400 viable seeds/m²
- NB: manage nitrogen fertilization to avoid lodging

FARAH



Medium variety, **excellent quality**.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM-LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM-TALL
Spike/awns color	DENSE, BROWN-DARK
Lodging	TOLERANT
Fungus diseases	GOOD TOLERANCE TO ALL DISEASES

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	MEDIUM (46-50 mg)
Loss of vitreous	ABSENT
Test weight	HIGH
Protein content	HIGH
Gluten index of semolina	VERY HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	MEDIUM-HIGH



Chosen for excellent quality, with good agronomic traits

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Suitable for high and internal lands
- Sowing density: 350-400 viable seeds/m²

ANTALIS



The new frontier of durum wheat for Mediterranean lands: high **stay-green** (slow maturity stage with very good kernel ripening), good stresses tolerance and excellent quality of grains.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	VERY EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM-TALL
Spike/awns color	LONG, WHITE
Lodging	MEDIUM TOLERANT
Fungus diseases	RESISTANT TO LEAF RUST, TOLERANT TO OTHER DISEASES

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	BIG (50-54mg)
Loss of vitreous	LOW
Test weight	VERY HIGH
Protein content	MEDIUM
Gluten index of semolina	VERY HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	MEDIUM



Chosen for the resistance to leaf rust and high gluten index of semolina

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Early sowing time
- Best results in internal and high lands
- Sowing density: 400-450 viable seeds/m²
- NB: manage nitrogen fertilization to avoid lodging

ATHORIS



Wide suitability to all environments with excellent quality of semolina.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-PROSTRATE
Heading time	MEDIUM
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spike/awns color	MEDIUM-SHORT, DENSE, WHITE
Lodging	RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	TOLERANT TO SEPTORIA COMPLEX

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	BIG (46-48 mg)
Loss of vitreous	MEDIUM
Test weight	MEDIUM-HIGH
Protein content	MEDIUM
Gluten index of semolina	HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	HIGH



Chosen for high performance to high input crop systems

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- High sowing density: 450-500 viable seeds/m²
- Good performance with high nitrogen fertilization
- NB: avoid cereals as previous crops

RGT **LATINUR**



Very good yielding and qualitative feedback to intensive cultivation systems (high sowing density, high nitrogen fertilization).

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM-EARLY
Plant height	DWARF
Spike/awns color	SHORT, DENSE, BLACK
Lodging	RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	TOLERANT TO LEAF RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size	BIG (45-48 mg)
Loss of vitreous	LOW
Test weight	MEDIUM-HIGH
Protein content	HIGH
Gluten index of semolina	HIGH
Yellow index of semolina	MEDIUM-HIGH



Chosen for wide suitability to all agro-climatic environments

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Suitable also for late sowing time
- High sowing density: 450-500 viable seeds/m²
- Good performance with high nitrogen fertilization



A wide program of experimental trials is organized every year

DURUM WHEAT
CEREALS

MONNALISA



Very interesting for grain characteristics and allelopathic stability.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spike type/color	WITH AWNS, WHITE
Lodging	MEDIUM RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	RESISTANT TO YELLOW RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size and color	MEDIUM (36-40 mg), WHITE
Test weight	HIGH
Kernel texture	MEDIUM
Quality classification	FOR BREAD



Chosen for white kernel

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Good feedback to intensive cultivation systems
- Apply fungicide at shooting stage
- NB: avoid early sowing time

A416

MOSCONI

Good for milling quality, **directly for bread** and high yield performance.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM-EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spike type/color	WITH AWNS, WHITE
Lodging	MEDIUM RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	MEDIUM SUSCEPTIBLE TO LEAF RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size and color	BIG (44-46 mg), AMBER-WHITE
Test weight	HIGH
Kernel texture	MEDIUM
Quality classification	FOR BREAD



Chosen for wide suitability to different environments

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Wide period for sowing, suitable also for end-winter planting
- Good feedback to high sowing density (until 500 viable seeds/m²)
- NB: apply a fungicide at end of shooting-heading stage

ARKEOS



Very stable and balanced quality.
Great demand by milling industry **for specific chain production.**

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-PROSTRATE
Heading time	LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spike type/color	WITHOUT AWNS, WHITE
Lodging	RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	MEDIUM TOLERANT TO YELLOW RUST

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size and color	MEDIUM (38-40 mg), RED
Test weight	MEDIUM
Kernel texture	SOFT
Quality classification	FOR BISCUIT



The best wheat for biscuit with high yield performance

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Early sowing time
- Sowing rate: 400-500 viable seeds/m²
- NB: apply a nitrogen fertilizer in two steps, at tillering and shooting stages

ASCOTT



Variety with good balance between yield, **diseases tolerance** and bread quality.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	VERY PROSTRATE
Heading time	LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spike type/color	WITHOUT AWNS, WHITE
Lodging	RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	GOOD TOLERANCE TO ALL DISEASES

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size and color	MEDIUM (40-42 mg), RED
Test weight	MEDIUM-HIGH
Kernel texture	MEDIUM
Quality classification	FOR BREAD



Chosen for high yield

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Very early sowing time
- Sowing rate: 350-400 viable seeds/m²

ATHLON



Very resistant to cold, with a high index of tillering and with high protein content.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	PROSTRATE
Heading time	LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM-HIGH
Spike type/color	WITHOUT AWNS, WHITE
Lodging	MEDIUM RESISTANT
Fungus diseases	GOOD TOLERANCE TO ALL DISEASES

QUALITY PROFILE

Kernel size and color	MEDIUM (42-44 mg), RED
Test weight	HIGH
Kernel texture	MEDIUM-HARD
Quality classification	HIGH RISING BAKERIES



Chosen for high rusticity

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Early sowing time
- Sowing rate: 350-400 viable seeds/m² (the lower in fertile soil)
- NB: good feedback of the quality to late nitrogen fertilization

The deep knowledge of different agro-climatic environments is basis for a best characterization of varieties



AZZURRO



Six-rows, hardy and early variety.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-PROSTRATE
Heading time	EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spyke type	SIX-ROWS
Lodging	TOLERANT
Kernel size	BIG (46-48 mg)
Test weight	MEDIUM-HIGH

CALLAS



Two-rows, high yielding and good grains traits (kernel size, test weight).

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	PROSTRATE
Heading time	MEDIUM-LATE
Plant height	MEDIUM
Spyke type	TWO-ROWS
Lodging	RESISTANT
Kernel size	VERY BIG (54-58 mg)
Test weight	HIGH

CONCERTO malting barley



The barley ideal for both beer malt and for the distillery; spring variety, however suitable for the autumn sowing throughout Italy.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	SPRING
Plant type (end of tillering)	PROSTRATE
Heading time	MEDIUM
Plant height	MEDIUM-SHORT
Spyke type	TWO-ROWS
Lodging	RESISTANT
Kernel size	BIG (50-52 mg)
Test weight	HIGH



VARIETIES RECOMMENDED BY CREA
(Agricultural Research Council)



FORRICALE



Very early, particularly suitable for two-field agricultural systems (after harvest of triticale a second crop is sowing).

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	ERECT
Heading time	VERY EARLY
Plant height	HIGH
Lodging	RESISTANT
Kernel size	BIG (48-52 mg)
Test weight	HIGH

USES

FORAGE/BIOMASS

- as pure crop
- as mixed with other species (gramineaceus and/or legumes)

SILAGE

DRY GRAINS



ANDIAMO



High grain yield potential, excellent fodder crop and high biomass production.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-PROSTRATE
Heading time	MEDIUM
Plant height	MEDIUM
Lodging	RESISTANT
Kernel size	MEDIUM (42-44 mg)
Test weight	HIGH

USES

FORAGE/BIOMASS

- as pure crop
- as mixed with other species (gramineaceus and/or legumes)

SILAGE

DRY GRAINS



BIONDA



White grain, high yield, high kernel traits (size, test weight, color) very appreciated by market.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	ALTERNATIVE
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-ERECT
Heading time	EARLY
Plant height	MEDIUM-DWARF
Lodging	VERY RESISTANT
Kernel size	MEDIUM-BIG, WHITE
Test weight	MEDIUM-HIGH

USES

FORAGE/BIOMASS
- as pure crop
- as mixed with other species (gramineaceus and/or legumes)

DRY GRAINS



PREVISION

Red grain, good yield, versatile uses.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Growth habit	WINTER
Plant type (end of tillering)	SEMI-ERECT
Heading time	MEDIUM
Plant height	MEDIUM-TALL
Lodging	TOLERANT
Kernel size	MEDIUM, RED
Test weight	MEDIUM

USES

FORAGE/BIOMASS
- as pure crop
- as mixed with other species (gramineaceus and/or legumes)

DRY GRAINS



LETIZIA



One of the most cultivated varieties in Italy, synthetic variety derived from landrace "Romagnola". Chosen for yield and quality stability.

THE VARIETY

Wide genetic variety based on 3 sources (70% "Romagnola" landrace + 20% "Polesana" landrace + 10% French variety)

Medium-tall height plant, erect plant type

Flowers from light to dark violet color

Medium-early blooming time (1° cut)

Good resistance to frost and very good winter survival

Winter dormancy: latent

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

High leaf to stem ratio

Very good regrowth speed after cut

Good frequent cuts resistance

Very good persistency

Broad adaptability to different environments

Very good yield of hay, dried forage and seeds

PICENA GR



Variety derived from landraces of Central Italy. Chosen for very long persistency of the crops.

THE VARIETY

Wide genetic variety derived by genealogic selection from Marche region germplasm

Medium-tall height plant, erect plant type

Flowers from light to dark violet color, with some white

Medium blooming time (1° cut)

Good resistance to frost and very good winter survival

Winter dormancy: latent

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Very good regrowth after winter

Very good regrowth speed after cut

Very good persistency

Broad adaptability to different environments, very good performances also in Northern areas

Very good yield of hay, dried forage and seeds

CASALINA



The variety suitable for all the environments. Chosen for high forage production.

THE VARIETY

Wide genetic variety derived by genealogic selection from Umbria landraces

Tall plant, erect type

Flowers dark violet color

Medium-late blooming time (1° cut)

Very good winter survival

Winter dormancy: latent

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

High leaf to stem ratio

Very good regrowth speed after cut

Tolerant to frequent cuts

Very good persistency

High forage yield

MARIO

Egyptian clover



THE VARIETY

Variety selected from population derived from cultivars Lito e Sacromonte

High growth vigour

Early blooming time and very speed regrowth

Good leaf resistance

Very good seed and forage yield

Bicolor seed (yellow and violet)

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Sowing time: autumn and spring

Sowing density: 25-30 kg/ha

Suitable for seed and forage/biomass production (both pure and mixed crop)

Very good for green manure



PIER

Crimson clover



THE VARIETY

Variety derived from selection of free pollinated population between Central Italy ecotypes and United States cultivars

Very good frost resistance

Very early blooming time

High leaf density and very good leaf to stem ratio

Big size seed, yellow color

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Sowing time: autumn (from end August to October)

Sowing density: 25-30 kg/ha

Suitable for seed and forage/biomass production (both pure and mixed crop) and good for winter grazing



SFINGE

Common vetch



THE VARIETY

Variety derived by genealogy selection from mediterranean populations

Alternative growth habit

Early blooming time

Medium-large seed, variegated and bi-color seed coat

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Sowing time: autumn (suitable also for end-winter sowing)

Sowing density: 80-100 kg/ha (for seed production); 110-120 kg/ha (for forage production in pure crop)

Suitable for seed and forage/biomass production (in pure stands and for mixtures). Good for winter grazing

Very good for green manure

Wide adaptability to different environments, able to valorize marginal and dry lands

LILIO

Tetraploid ryegrass



THE VARIETY

Tetraploid variety

Westerwoldicum type

Alternative growth habit

Medium-early blooming time

Very thin leaf and stem (as a diploid type)

Medium height, resistant to lodging

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Very good re-growth and complete re-blooming after 1° cut

Hay with low fiber and high protein content

Very fast natural drying of hay

Good forage/biomass and seed production

Particularly suitable for dried forage. Very good also for silage and biomass production (as pure crops of mixtures with other species)

Sowing time: autumn (suitable also for end-winter sowing), both as pure crop and mixtures

Sowing density: 35-45 kg/ha

ESMERALDA

Diploid ryegrass



THE VARIETY

Diploid variety

Westerwoldicum type

Alternative growth habit

Medium-late blooming time

High vigour plant, medium height, thin leaf and stem

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Very fast crop settlement

Very good regrowth and complete re-blooming after 1° cut

Sowing time: autumn (suitable also for end-winter sowing)

Sowing density: 30-40 kg/ha

Good performance in bill-high lands

Particularly suitable for dried forage. Very good also for silage and biomass production (as pure crops of mixtures with other species)

REGINA CLEOPATRA

Tall fescue



THE VARIETY

Hexaploid variety, derived by genealogy selection from Central Italy populations

Semi-erect plant type

Epoca di spigatura MEDIUM-EARLY

Medium-early blooming time

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Medium re-blooming after cut

Very good persistency (over 5-6 years)

Sowing time: September (end summer-early autumn)

Sowing density: 15-20 kg/ha

Suitable for pure stands or mixtures with other species, good for forage and grazing

Very high adaptability to different environments, particularly for dry and poor lands

FARAONE

Tetraploid ryegrass



THE VARIETY

Tetraploid variety

Italicum type

Alternative growth habit

Medium-late blooming time

Very high plant vigour, large leaf and stem

Tall plant

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Moderate regrowth after 1° cut (not re-blooming)

Very high forage/biomass production

Best performances in fertile lands

Sowing time: autumn

Sowing density: 35-45 kg/ha (as pure crop)

GIADA

Diploid ryegrass



THE VARIETY

Diploid variety

Westerwoldicum type

Alternative growth habit

Very early blooming time (the earliest Italian variety)

Very thin leaf and stem

Medium plant height, resistant to lodging

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Very good regrowth and complete re-blooming after 1° cut

Particularly suitable for natural dried hay

Suitable also for silage as mixture with other species

Good for poor and marginal lands

Sowing time: autumn and spring

Sowing density: 25-35 kg/ha (as pure crop)

FODDER MIXTURES

ITALMIX / PROFEED / MIX C / SILO NORD / FIENO NORD

ITALMIX



Sowing density 200-210 kg/ha	% on weight	
<i>Triticosecale</i>	Triticale	35%
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	20%
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common wheat (no-awns)	45%

MIX C



Sowing density 150-170 kg/ha	% on weight	
<i>Triticosecale</i>	Triticale	30%
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	30%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	40%

SILO NORD



Sowing density 140-160 kg/ha	% on weight	
<i>Triticosecale</i>	Triticale	55%
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common wheat (no-awns)	15%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	30%

HIGH BIOMASS YIELD

FIENO NORD



Sowing density 150-170 kg/ha	% on weight	
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	20%
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common wheat (no-awns)	60%
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	20%

EARLINESS, PRODUCTIVITY AND VERSATILITY

PROFEED



Sowing density 150-160 kg/ha	% on weight	
<i>Triticosecale</i>	Triticale	15%
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	25%
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common wheat (no-awns)	35%
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Diploid ryegrass	25%



DIFFERENT COMPOSITION, BOTH OF SPECIES AND PERCENTAGES,
CAN BE EVALUATED AND PREPARED FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS

MIX 5

Mixed permanent meadow (dry conditions)



Sowing density 20-40 kg/ha	% on weight		Characteristics
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> Late varieties	Orchardgrass	25%	Productivity, persistance, drought resistance
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Late varieties	Tall fescue	30%	Productivity, rusticity and persistance, drought resistance
<i>Lolium perenne</i> Diploid late varieties Tetraploid medium-late varieties	Perennial ryegrass	17% 8,5% 8,5%	Palatability, capacity to cover misses by seeds dissemination, resistance to soil marsh
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	4%	Palatability, persistance, resistance to frost and soil marsh
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth stalked meadow grass	6%	Palatability, persistance, capacity to cover misses by rhizomes
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil	8%	Proteins, rustic & persistance, drought resistance
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>giganteum</i> var. <i>hollandicum</i>	White clover ladino type intermediate type	4% 2% 2%	Proteins, digestibility, capacity to cover misses by stolons
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	6%	Productivity and proteins (in the first two years)

MIX 7

Mixed permanent meadow (irrigated conditions)



Sowing density 30-40 kg/ha	% on weight		Characteristics
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> Medium-early and high-yield varieties	Orchardgrass	25%	Productivity and persistance
<i>Lolium perenne</i> Persistant diploid varieties	Perennial ryegrass	20%	Palatability, soil marsh resistance, capacity to cover misses by seed dissemination
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Medium-late and high-yield varieties	Tall fescue	15%	Productivity, rustic, persistance
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Varieties capable to regrow	Ryegrass	15%	Guarantee of production in the first year of planting
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>giganteum</i> Productive and broadly adapted varieties	White clover ladino type	15%	Forage quality (protein content and digestibility); resistance to soil marsh; capacity to cover misses by seed dissemination
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> Diploid varieties	Red clover	10%	Guarantee of production in the first year of planting and high protein content in the first two years

PROTHABAT 69

White fababeans

THE VARIETY

Alternative growth habit

Early blooming time

Tolerant to frost

Light brown coat seed

Medium-large seed (450-550 mg)

High protein content (about 35% ss)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Sowing by machine (common or precision type),
avoid random seeding

Sowing time: autumn and end-winter

Sowing density: 40-45 seed/m² (about 180-220 kg/ha)

Apply herbicide after sowing, before germination

Variety suitable as pure crops and mixtures with other
species, both for forage and biomass production



BUENOS

ersa AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO RURALE
Agenzia regionale per lo sviluppo rurale

THE VARIETY

High protein content

High yield potential

Medium-high height, resistant to lodging

Very good defoliation capacity at maturity

High insertion of first pods

Tomentous pod

Medium seed size (180-200 mg), spherical shape, black hilum

Low antinutritional factors (LAF)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Sowing time: first crop

Sowing density: 40-45 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 1+

HIGH YIELD

LOW ANTINUTRITIONAL FACTORS

PRANA

ersa AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO RURALE
Agenzia regionale per lo sviluppo rurale

THE VARIETY

High protein content

Resistant to lodging

Brown hairy of pod and stem

Tomentous pod (brown)

Medium-large seed size (190-210 mg), spheric-flattened shape

Light grey hilum

Suitable for soybean milk extraction

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Sowing time: first crop

Sowing density: 40-45 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 1+

HIGH YIELD

LIGHT GREY HILUM

SOYBEAN
PROTEO-OLEIC CROPS

OGM-FREE SEED • Italian production • Unit seed bag 22,7 kg

RGT SHAMA



THE VARIETY

- High protein content
- High yield potential, stable in the years and different environments
- Medium height, resistant to lodging
- Very good defoliation capacity at maturity
- High insertion of first pods
- Tomentous pod
- Large seed size (190-220 mg), black hilum

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Sowing time:
- first crops
 - second crop under irrigation
- Sowing density: 45-50 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 1-

HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT

STABLE IN YIELD

XONIA



THE VARIETY

- High protein content
 - Medium-low height, resistant to lodging
 - Good resistance to diseases
 - Very good defoliation capacity at maturity
 - Medium-tomentous pod
 - Medium-large seed size (190-210 mg), black hilum
- Low antinutritional factors (LAF)**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

- Sowing time:
- late first crop
 - second crop under irrigation
- Sowing density:
- first crop 35-40 seed/m²
 - second crop 40-50 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 0+

GOOD POTENTIAL YIELD

LOW ANTINUTRITIONAL FACTORS

RGTSUEDINA



THE VARIETY

High yield

Good tolerance to drought stress

Resistant to lodging

Very good defoliation capacity at maturity

High insertion of first pods

Tomentous pod

Large seed size (190-230 mg), black hilum

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Sowing time:

- late first crop
- second crop under irrigation

Sowing density: 45-50 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 0-

HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT

EARLY CYCLE

PROTEIX



THE VARIETY

High protein content

Very good tolerance to drought stress

Resistant to lodging

Very good defoliation capacity at maturity

High insertion of first pods

Tomentous pod

Medium-small seed size (140-160 mg), white hilum

Good for food and soybean milk extraction

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTIVATION

Sowing time:

- very late first crop
- second crop

Sowing density: 50-60 seed/m²



MATURITY GROUP 00

VERY HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT

WHITE HILUM

SOYBEAN
PROTEO-OLEIC CROPS

OGM-FREE SEED • Italian production • Unit seed bag 22,7 kg



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