

THERE IS ONLY ONE AGF SEEDS TILLAGE RADISH

TAPROOT, TUBER AND LEAF.

A long fine taproot, potentially large tuber and high quality, quick growing leaves, makes Tillage Radish of value in cropping rotations, soil health programs, and annual pastures. Alone or multispecies, think Tillage Radish.

TILLAGE RADISH

*Soil health and Forage
Brassica*



MATURITY



TAP ROOT



EARLY VIGOUR



PALATABILITY AND FEED QUALITY



USE MOISTURE AND CYCLE NUTRIENTS



ANIMAL AND BIOLOGY



TILLAGE RADISH *Soil health and Forage Brassica*

Below: The difference in root systems and tuber, Tillage Radish with two commonly sown brassicas:



LHS Tillage Radish, RHS Bulb Turnip



LHS Forage Rape, RHS Tillage Radish

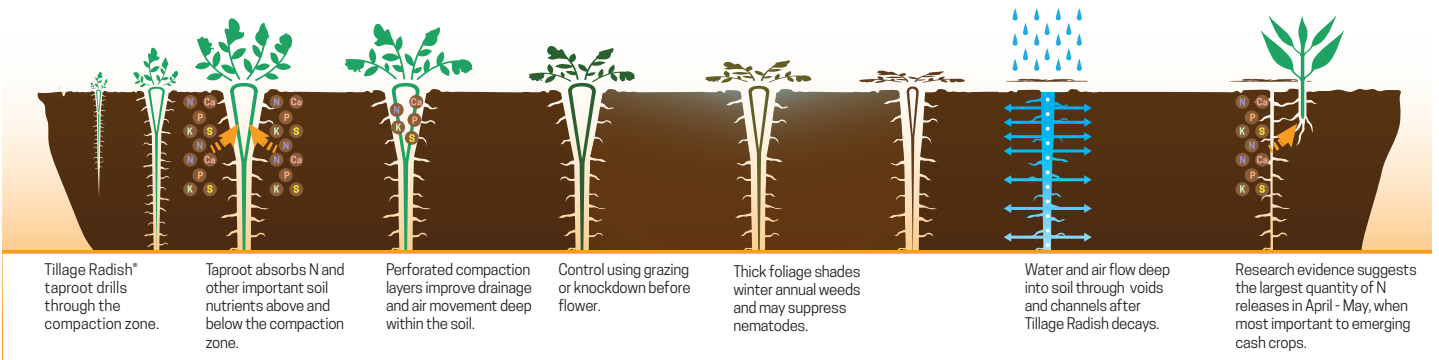


Above: The different ways Tillage Radish is used in cool and warm season multi species blends, providing soil health and animal production benefits.



Above: Demonstrating tuber decomposing. You can see worm castings directly around the tuber and the hole remaining, that has opened up the soil.

SEASONAL BENEFITS & CONSIDERATIONS FOR TILLAGE RADISH:		
Summer / Autumn	Winter	Spring
<p>PLANTING: Plant on substantial summer rain or in February / March on 10-15mm event for feed wedge or Winter storage.</p>	<p>TERMINATION: Tillage Radish holds the nitrogen and other soil nutrients over the winter. To control, use standard herbicide burndown methods in the spring before flowering.</p>	<p>SOIL CONDITIONING: Tillage Radish decays, the voids are left in the soil, along with holes in the compaction zone from the taproot. This means your soil will have greater air and water circulation.</p>
<p>NUTRIENT SCAVENGING: Nitrogen (N) is absorbed along with other key nutrients, including that from manure. Tillage Radish will release the nutrients in the spring when needed most by cash crops.</p>	<p>WHAT WEEDS? A thick canopy is formed so most annual weeds never see the light, potentially reducing the need for a spring burndown.</p>	<p>DECAY & RELEASE: Once temperatures rise, the nitrogen is released back to the rhizosphere and the root zone. Here it will be available for the cash crop that follows Tillage Radish.</p>



TILLAGE RADISH *Soil health and Forage Brassica*



Above: The palatability of Tillage Radish demonstrated.



Above: The Tillage Radish in biofumigation trial.



Above: Sown between winter crops after harvest, using summer moisture, covering the soil and providing grazing.



Above: **LHS** Sown to Tillage Radish post harvest and before seeding in Autumn. **RHS** Fallow over summer.

TILLAGE RADISH

Soil health and Forage
Brassica

Are you an Australian farmer or retailer? Please be assured our mission is to minimise your risk and maximise your potential by supplying the best grain and forage varieties, seed quality, and customer service. You benefit from our unique combination of independence, flexibility, and a wide world of seeds through our Australian and international alliances. Importantly, you can trust AGF and the information in this guide because of our focus on evaluation, a long history in seed multiplication, in-house seed processing, a commitment to ethical marketing, and good people.



- Excellent early vigour
- Highly palatable
- Activity on soil compaction
- Stimulates biological activity
- Biofumigation properties
- Cycles nutrients
- Fits between winter crops

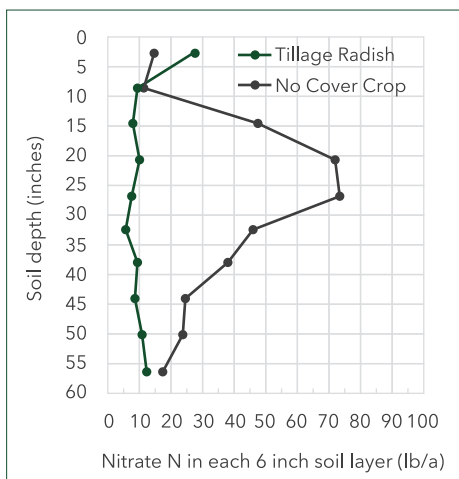
SOWING TIPS

Sowing Time: All year round, but sowing post the longest day will prolong maturity and encourage tap root growth. Warmer/drier conditions and spring sowing will quicken maturity.

Sowing Depth: 0.75 to 2.5cm.

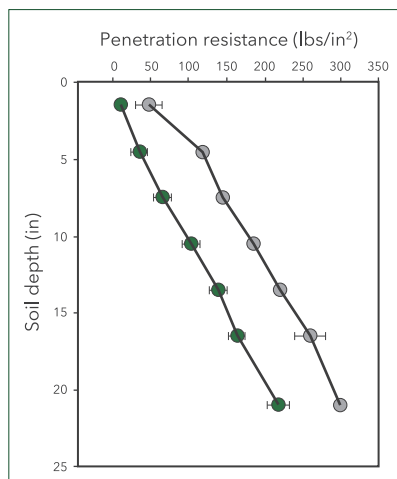
Sowing Rate: 5-8kg/ha for optimum growth for grazing and root penetration.

Sow with adequate Phosphorus.



The replicated trial results from University of Maryland demonstrates the redistribution of nitrate N throughout the profile.

Using Tillage Radish® can prevent nutrient leaching and also provide nutrient credits for following crop; bringing nutrients closer to the following crop root.



Ohio State University: At 12.7 cm (5") depth, the paddock where Tillage Radish® was planted more than three times easier to penetrate than the control. 40% less compared to control.

NOTICE:

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