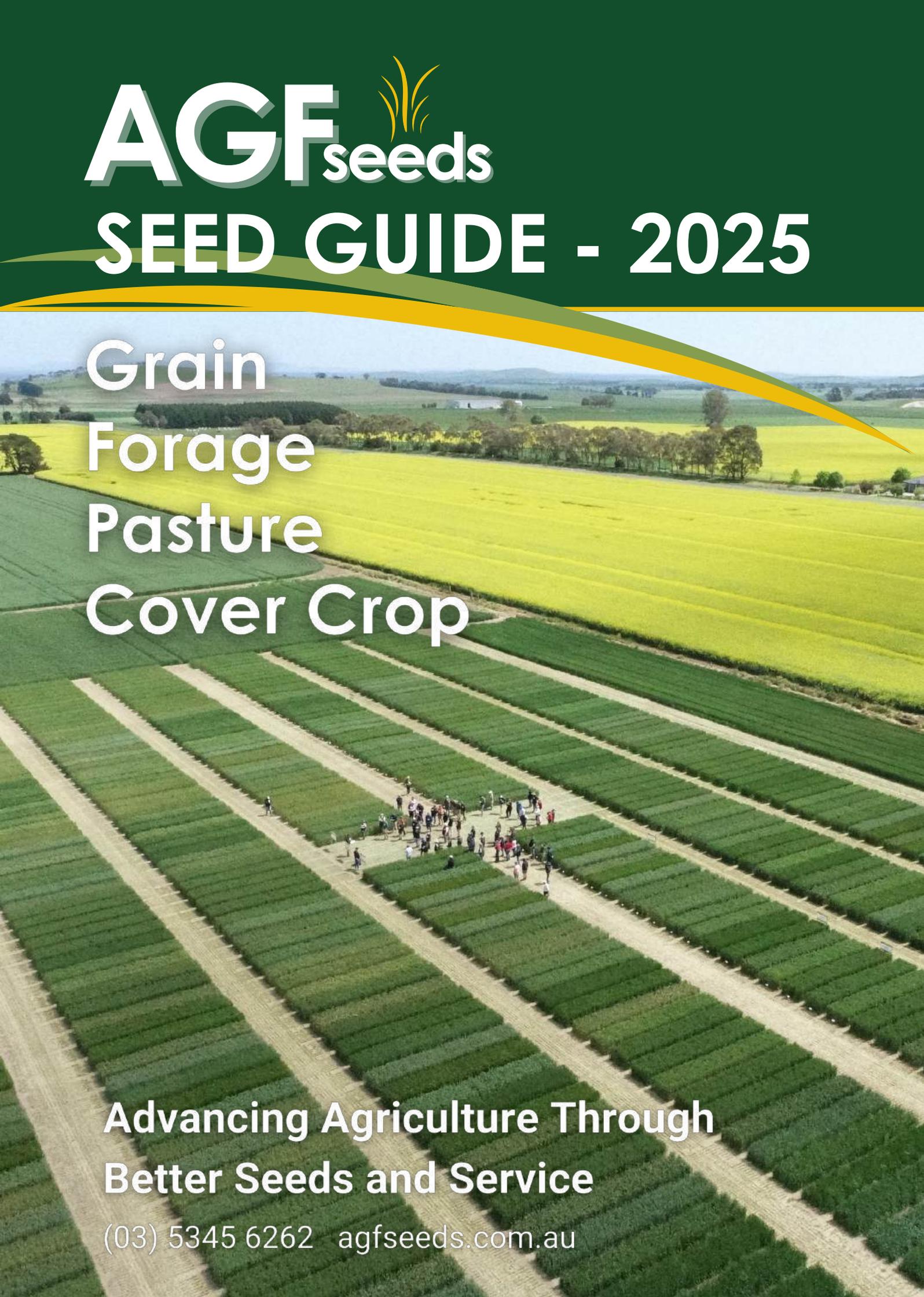




**AGF** seeds

# SEED GUIDE - 2025

Grain  
Forage  
Pasture  
Cover Crop



Advancing Agriculture Through  
Better Seeds and Service

(03) 5345 6262 [agfseeds.com.au](http://agfseeds.com.au)

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Welcome to AGF Seeds. We are a fully independent and Australian owned seed production and marketing business.

Our mission: To advance agriculture through better seed and service to resellers and growers throughout Australia.

We achieve this by ensuring our varieties are meticulously tested and proven in local conditions, that the product that goes into the bag has been processed with care and attention to detail, and that we bring it all together with world class service.

Whether you're a Mallee cocky or a cane grower in Queensland, our experienced staff and independently-run trial sites are here to support you from seed to harvest.

If you have been working with us for years, thank you, and if this is your first time interacting with AGF Seeds then welcome.

We hope the information provided in this guide can set you up for success in 2025.



**AGF** seeds



**SEED BLENDS**

Seed Blends are a great way to take our already high-quality varieties and use them to amplify each other's strengths or cover their weaknesses to achieve your desired goal.

Whether you are establishing a pasture, introducing more biodiversity, adding organic matter through green manuring, or achieving bio fumigation; our mixes have been carefully constructed to achieve the best results.

Our **Target Seed Blend** range focuses on establishing perennial or short-term pastures through the combination of grasses, cereals, and clovers. We have blends to suit a range of different environments and use cases including grazing, hay, and silage operations.

Our **FArmour Seed Blend** range focuses on cover cropping, biodiversity, forage, and green manure/bio fumigation options for the horticulture section. You will find seed mixes that will help you improve soil health, create more diverse pastures, assist beneficial insects above and below the ground, and for nitrogen fixation.

Our designed blends cover a wide range of situations, but we know that every farm's context can be different. If you require a **Custom Blend** to suit your farm's needs, then reach out your local [Seed Sales Representative](#).

AGF Seeds continues to invest heavily in improving our ability to deliver the highest quality mixes. We have recently installed a new mixing line for added capacity and reduced turn around times.



# Target Range

## Legend

<b>Establishment:</b> How quickly does the mix establish	<b>1</b> = Very Slow	<b>3</b> = Average	<b>5</b> = Very Fast
<b>Persistence:</b> Assuming reasonable conditions	<b>1</b> = Less than 1 Year	<b>3</b> = 1 to 2 years	<b>5</b> = 5+ years if conditions allow
<b>Pasture/Forage:</b> Grazing value	<b>1</b> = Poor	<b>3</b> = General	<b>5</b> = High
<b>Hay/Silage:</b> Suitability for hay and silage production	<b>1</b> = Not Suited	<b>3</b> = Adequate	<b>5</b> = Excels

Mix	Description	Component Summary	Sowing Window	Establishment	Persistence	Pasture/Forage	Silage/Hay	Sowing Rate
<b>Perennial Blends</b>								
Valley 650+	A relatively easy to establish blend of perennial grasses and clovers for dryland, with fertile soils and softer summers.	Perennial Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, Sub & White Clover	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Early Spring Possible	3	4	4.5	3	20-30 kg/ha
Udder Bliss	A high producing, easy to manage blend of premium low-endophyte perennial ryegrasses and white clover for long-season dryland and irrigated paddocks.	Ryegrass & White clover	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Spring Possible	3	4	5	4	20-30 kg/ha
SoftBite	A high performance blend based on a premium cocksfoot for well-drained soils.	Cocksfoot, Prairie Grass & Sub clover	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Early Spring Possible	2	4.5	4.5	3	10-20 kg/ha
Phalaris S&B	A blend for persistence. Be it wet paddocks or short growing seasons. A diversity of sub clover provides adaptability across variable soil types and conditions.	Phalaris & Sub clover	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Early Spring Possible	1	5	4	3	10 kg/ha
Ryegrass Sheep & Beef	A high producing, easy to manage blend of premium low-endophyte perennial ryegrasses and annual clovers suitable for high rainfall dryland sheep & beef systems.	Perennial Ryegrass, Sub & Balansa Clovers	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Early Spring Possible	3	4	4	4	15-30 kg/ha
HillSide Hero	Ryegrass not persisting? This durable blend of perennial grasses and sub clovers is suited to paddocks with variability.	Cocksfoot, Phalaris & Sub Clover	Ideal: Autumn/Winter	2	5	4	3	10-20 kg/ha
MR horse	A multi-species blend developed with permanent horse pastures in mind.	Cocksfoot, Kentucky Bluegrass, Prairie & Timothy Grass, Sub & Strawberry Clovers, & Lucerne.	Ideal: Autumn/Winter. Early Spring Possible	1	4	4	3	25 kg/ha
<b>Short Term Blends</b>								
Short Term Stayer	Our best short-term and hybrid ryegrasses, mixed to provide quick feed, long season growth, for up to three seasons.	Annual, Italian & Hybrid ryegrass	Ideal: Autumn. Winter & Early Spring Possible	4	3.5	4	4	10-20 kg/ha
Feed & Fodder	A versatile productive blend to make the most of the whole season. Suitable for grazing before and after silage or hay.	Annual & Italian Ryegrass, Balansa & Persian clover	Ideal: Autumn. Winter Possible	4	2	5	5	25 kg/ha
Hay & Silage	A reliable blend for grazing, plus a silage or hay cut.	Annual Ryegrass, Balansa, Persian & Arrowleaf clover	Ideal: Autumn. Winter Possible	4	1	4	5	20-30 kg/ha
Mighty Graze	A careful selection of cereals, that can provide a longer grazing opportunity than the traditional option of oats on their own.	Winter Wheat, Ryecorn, Oats	Ideal: Autumn, Winter Possible	5	1	5	2	50-100 kg/ha
Double Bonus annual	A blend offering quick feed and a long season with potential for a second year.	Annual & Italian Ryegrass	Ideal: Autumn. Winter & Early Spring Possible	4	3	4	4	15-25kg/ha
Jump start	Sometimes ryegrass can be a bit slow to get going, while cereals on their own can finish too early. This blend solves those issues and capitalises on their strengths.	Oats, Annual Italian Ryegrass, Ryecorn	Ideal: Autumn, Winter Possible	5	2	5	3	50-75 kg/ha

# Perennial Blends

A range of blends that can persist for four years plus. The strength of these perennial blends lies in the breeding and vigorous testing that AGF Seeds undertakes to ensure the right varieties are added to the right mixes.

## Valley 650+



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



650+mm and Softer Summers

<b>Marathon LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	30%
<b>Avalon Plus LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	30%
<b>Yarck</b> Cocksfoot	14%
<b>Riverina</b> Sub Clover	12%
<b>Campeda</b> Sub Clover	11%
<b>Huia</b> White Clover	3%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	20-30kg/ha

Suited to the fertile valleys and hills in Victoria and southern NSW. The sub clovers ensure persistence and good winter growth. The cocksfoot is summer active and provides growth when other grasses won't. The mid maturing ryegrasses and white clover will provide excellent growth in valleys where rainfall is more reliable and soil more fertile.

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment: **3**

Persistence: **4**

Pasture/Forage **4.5**

Hay/Silage: **3**

## Udder Bliss



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Spring Possible



High Rainfall Zone or  
Irrigation

<b>Bistro LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	50%
<b>Avalon Plus LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	34%
White Clover	16%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	20-30kg/ha

A perennial ryegrass and white clover blend based on our highest performing tetraploid (Bistro LE) and diploid (Avalon Plus LE) perennial ryegrasses. Both ryegrass varieties have been bred for persistence under grazing and as low endophyte ryegrasses the risk of staggers is greatly reduced. White clover is added to further improve the quality of the pasture. Well suited to cattle, this blend will need careful management under sheep grazing to see the white clover persist.

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment: **3**

Persistence: **4**

Pasture/Forage **5**

Hay/Silage: **4**



# Soft Bite



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



Well drained soils.  
Medium-high rainfall zones.

<b>Deluxe</b> Cocksfoot	27.5%	A high-performance blend for well drained soils based around our new high yielding soft-leaf cocksfoot Deluxe. This mix has very high potential and with good conditions and management the results will blow you away. Deluxe Cocksfoot is suited to high rainfall environments and will maintain high production levels throughout all season while retaining summer quality and palatability when conditions allow.
Prairie Grass	27.5%	
<b>Antas</b> Sub Clover	9%	
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	9%	
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	9%	
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	9%	
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	9%	
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	10-20kg/ha	

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment:

2

Persistence:

4.5

Pasture/Forage

4.5

Hay/Silage:

3

# Phalaris S&B



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



Tolerates poor drainage and  
Medium to high rainfall zones

<b>Holdfast GT</b> Phalaris	40%	Highly persistent blend that when established can result in a productive pasture for many years. Good weed control and reasonable fertility are required prior to sowing. A blend for poorly drained paddocks and shorter seasons.
<b>Antas</b> Sub Clover	12%	
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	12%	
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	12%	
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	12%	
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	12%	
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	10kg/ha	

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment:

1

Persistence:

5

Pasture/Forage

4

Hay/Silage:

3

# Ryegrass S&B



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



High Rainfall Environments

<b>Bistro LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	36%	Persistent and productive perennial ryegrass and sub-clover blend for sheep & beef producers in high rainfall environments. Mid to late maturing perennial ryegrasses boasting low endophyte to improve animal health and subclovers with mid-late maturity to balance production and quality through the season.
<b>Avalon Plus LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	25%	
<b>Anatas</b> Sub Clover	7%	
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	7%	
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	7%	
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	7%	
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	7%	
<b>Balansa</b> Clover	4%	
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	15-30kg/ha	

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment:

3

Persistence:

4

Pasture/Forage

4

Hay/Silage:

4

# Hillside Hero



Ideal: Autumn/Winter



Areas where perennial ryegrass persistence is an issue

<b>Yarck</b> Cocksfoot	35%	A durable blend for paddocks and seasons not suitable for perennial ryegrass. Phalaris is drought tolerant and tolerates waterlogging. Cocksfoot responds to summer rain, is acid soil tolerant, and thrives in well-drained soils, complementing the phalaris in variable paddocks. Subclover drives the system by fixing nitrogen, enhancing soil fertility, providing good winter growth and bolstering feed quality.
<b>Holdfast GT</b> Phalaris	15%	
<b>Antas</b> Sub Clover	10%	
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	10%	
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	10%	
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	10%	
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	10%	
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	10-20kg/ha	

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment: **2** Persistence: **5** Pasture/Forage **4** Hay/Silage: **3**

# MR Horse



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



Medium Rainfall +

<b>Yarck</b> Cocksfoot	10%	A multi-species blend developed with permanent horse pastures in mind. Careful grazing management is required for persistence. Consider Double Bonus Annual if unable to allow pastures to recover.
Kentucky Bluegrass	16%	
Prairie Grass	18%	
Timothy Grass	20%	
Sub Clover	12%	
Strawberry Clover	4%	
Lucerne	20%	
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	25kg/ha	

\*Clovers treated with SlimCoat and Gaucho

Establishment: **1** Persistence: **4** Pasture/Forage **4** Hay/Silage: **3**



# Short Term Blends

A range of blends that provide 1 to 3 years of high-quality production for a range of farming systems. All mixes are built around quality varieties that amplify production.

## Short Term Stayer



Ideal: Autumn/Winter  
Early Spring Possible



High Rainfall Zones  
& Irrigation

<b>Prodigy</b> Annual Italian Ryegrass	34%
<b>Gusto</b> Italian Ryegrass	33%
<b>Rula</b> Hybrid Ryegrass	33%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	25kg/ha

A fast establishing and quick growing short term ryegrass blend providing a combination of quick growth, late season quality and second year recovery. Being later flowering Rula extends quality and growth later into the season with added grazing recovery coming from the densely tillered Gusto Italian ryegrass. Clovers such as Persian or Red can be added to Stayer.

Establishment:	<b>4</b>	Persistence:	<b>3.5</b>	Pasture/Forage:	<b>4</b>	Hay/Silage:	<b>4</b>
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## Feed & Fodder



Ideal: Autumn.  
Winter possible



Medium Rainfall  
Zone +

<b>Prodigy</b> Annual Ryegrass	43%
<b>Gusto</b> Italian Ryegrass	43%
<b>Bolta</b> Balansa Clover	6%
<b>Enrich</b> Persian Clover	8%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	25kg/ha

This combination of late maturing ryegrasses and annual clovers has produced outstanding results since 2007. It can be used in both irrigation and high rainfall environments, with the opportunity for numerous winter grazings and multiple silage or hay cuts. It has excellent regrowth potential, and will produce quality leafy feed into early summer with irrigation or spring rainfall.

Establishment:	<b>4</b>	Persistence:	<b>2</b>	Pasture/Forage:	<b>5</b>	Hay/Silage:	<b>5</b>
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## Hay & Silage



Ideal: Autumn.  
Winter possible



Medium Rainfall  
Zone +

<b>Apex 2</b> Annual Ryegrass	24%
<b>RedGum 2</b> Annual Ryegrass	24%
<b>Epic</b> Annual Ryegrass	28%
Balansa Clover	8%
<b>Shaftal</b> Persian Clover	8%
<b>Arrowleaf</b> Clover	8%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	20-30kg/ha

Excellent for grazing, hay, or silage production. This mix can be used in situations where a short-term pasture is required or as a productive break crop to clean up a run-down paddock before returning it to a permanent pasture. The blend contains early/mid-maturing varieties with only moderate regrowth after cutting. If full regrowth potential is required, use TARGET Feed & Fodder

Establishment:	<b>4</b>	Persistence:	<b>1</b>	Pasture/Forage:	<b>4</b>	Hay/Silage:	<b>5</b>
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# Mighty Graze



Ideal: Autumn.  
Winter possible



All rainfall zones.

**BigRed** Winter Wheat  
**Koala** Oats  
Ryecorn  
**Sowing Rate**

50%  
42.5%  
7.5%  
50-100kg/ha

A careful selection of winter cereals, that potentially provides a longer grazing opportunity than the traditional option of oats on their own. Early autumn sowing produces the quickest feed. Suited for Sheep, Beef, and Dairy systems looking for quality forage at the right price.

Establishment:

5

Persistence:

1

Pasture/Forage

5

Hay/Silage:

2

# Double Bonus Annual



Ideal: Autumn. Winter  
& Early Spring Possible



High Rainfall Zones  
or Irrigation

**Late** Annual Ryegrass  
**Italian** Ryegrass  
**Sowing Rate**

50%  
50%  
15-25kg/ha

This blend offers high-quality forage and an extended growing season with potential for a second year. The late annual ryegrass contributes excellent early production, and the Italian ryegrass provides resilience.

Establishment:

4

Persistence:

3

Pasture/Forage

4

Hay/Silage:

4

# Jumpstart



Ideal: Autumn.  
Winter possible



Medium rainfall  
zones +.

**Marleigh** Oats  
**Prodigy** Annual Italian Ryegrass  
Ryecorn  
**Sowing Rate**

40%  
30%  
30%  
50-75kg/ha

Blend for Autumn planting to get a Jumpstart on feed for autumn and winter. Includes two of our most vigorous cereals for quick, robust dry-matter production for when feed is required as quickly as possible and, Prodigy annual Italian ryegrass to maintain grazing from the paddock into spring and summer. *Below: Cattle ready to tuck into a paddock of Jumpstart*

Establishment:

5

Persistence:

2

Pasture/Forage

5

Hay/Silage:

3



# FArmour Range

Forage, cover crop and bio-fumigation seed blends for those looking to improve soil health, landscape function and supporting wildlife and beneficial insects.

We have mixes for every season, zone and use case. Consider a FArmour blend for grazing, nitrogen fixes, and bio fumigation.

## Legend

**Establishment:** How quickly does the mix establish

1

= Very Slow

3

= Average

5

= Very Fast

**Persistence:** How long will the mix persist assuming reasonable conditions

1

= Less than 1 Year

3

= 1 to 2 years

5

= 5+ years if conditions allow

**Forage:** Suitability for grazing

1

= Not Suited

3

= Adequate

5

= Excels

Mix	Description	Number of Species	Sowing Window	Establishment	Persistence	Forage	Sowing Rate
WinterMax	Widely used cover crop blend suited to planting from Late Summer through Winter where quick cover and grazing is the priority.	5	Ideal: Autumn. Winter possible	5	1	5	40-60 kg/ha
CoolCover	Cool season cover crop blend where diversity is priority with a combination of annual grasses and broadleaf species.	12	Ideal: Autumn/Winter, Early Spring Possible	5	2	4	50-75 kg/ha
Evergreen	A multi-species permanent pasture with a focus on perennial components.	10	Ideal: Autumn/Winter, Early Spring Possible	1	5	5	15-25 kg/ha
SummerMax	Widely used cover crop blend suited to planting from late Spring through early-mid Summer where quick cover and grazing is the priority.	5	Ideal: Late Spring and Summer	5	1	5	12-18 kg/ha
WarmCover	Warm season cover crop blend where diversity is priority with a combination of annual grasses and broadleaf species.	10	Ideal: Late Spring and Summer	5	1	4	15-30 kg/ha
Green Manure	Multi-species green manure blend. Provides ground cover and biomass to be worked back into the soil.	5	Ideal: Autumn/Winter	5	1	5	25-50 kg/ha
BioFume	Robust blend including Radish and Mustard for bio fumigation operations in horticultural settings.	3	Late summer through early spring	4	1	N/A	15 kg/ha



# WinterMax



Ideal: Autumn.  
Winter possible



Medium rainfall +

Ryecorn	30%
Oats	36%
Tillage Radish	10%
Crimson Clover	8%
Tetraploid Annual Italian Ryegrass	16%
Sowing Rate	40-60kg/ha

Widely used cover crop blend suited to planting from Late Summer through Winter where quick cover and grazing is the priority. Range of species included to maximise quick cover and forage production. Can be used between or before summer crop rotations for grazing, brown or green manuring.

Establishment:	<b>5</b>	Persistence:	<b>1</b>	Forage	<b>5</b>	# of Species	<b>5</b>	# of Varieties	<b>5</b>
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# CoolCover



Ideal: Autumn. Winter & Early Spring Possible



Medium Rainfall Zones +

Oats	20%
Ryecorn	20%
Vetch	5%
Annual Ryegrass	7%
Winter Wheat	16%
Forage Rape	5%
Leafy Turnip	2%
Linseed	3%
Crimson Clover	3%
Peas	10%
Chicory	2%
Tillage Radish	7%
Sowing Rate	50-75kg/ha

Cool season cover crop blend where diversity is priority with a combination of annual grasses and broadleaf species. Suited to sowing from late Summer through winter. Can be successfully grazed or used for quick cover weather adding biodiversity, competing with weeds or building organic matter.

Establishment:	<b>5</b>	Persistence:	<b>2</b>	Forage	<b>4</b>
# of Species	<b>12</b>	# of Varieties	<b>12</b>		

# Evergreen



Ideal: Autumn. Winter & Spring Possible



High Rainfall Zones or Irrigation

<b>Yarck</b> Cocksfoot	12%
Tall Fescue	12%
Prairie Grass	12%
<b>Marathon LE</b> Perennial Ryegrass	12%
Red Clover	8%
White Clover	6%
Lucerne	12%
Sub Clover	16%
Plantain	4%
Chicory	6%
Sowing Rate	15-25kg/ha

A multi-species permanent pasture with a focus on perennial components. Perennial grasses, perennial pasture legumes, hard-seeded annuals, and perennial herbs combine to provide living plants and diversity year-round. The diversity also ensures adaptation to growing conditions and provides animal performance benefits.

Establishment:	<b>1</b>	Persistence:	<b>5</b>	Forage:	<b>5</b>
# of Species	<b>10</b>	# of Varieties	<b>10</b>		

# SummerMax



Ideal: Late Spring and Summer



Med - High Rainfall Zones or Irrigation

Millet	33.3%
Sorghum	33.3%
Tillage Radish	26.7%
Forage Rape	6.7%
Sowing Rate	12-18kg/ha

Widely used cover crop blend suited to planting from late Spring through early-mid Summer where quick cover and grazing is the priority. The range of species included to maximises quick cover and forage production. SummerMax can be used between or before Winter crop rotations for grazing, brown or green manuring. It can also be used as a break for perennial pastures & may help generate a feed wedge in the perennial pasture to carry into winter or simply as a specialist summer crop with some diversity to maximise the opportunity for summer feed or biomass.

Establishment:	<b>5</b>	Persistence:	<b>1</b>	Forage:	<b>5</b>	# of Species	<b>5</b>	# of Varieties	<b>5</b>
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# WarmCover



Ideal: Late Spring and Summer



High Rainfall Zones or Irrigation

Millet	20%
Sorghum	10%
Tillage Radish	13%
Forage Rape	3%
Freyr Sunn Hemp	13%
Buckwheat	13%
Teff	5%
Leafy Turnip	3%
Sunflower	13%
Linseed	7%
Sowing Rate	20kg/ha

Warm season cover crop blend where diversity is priority with a combination of annual warm season grasses and broadleaf species. Suited to sowing from Spring through Summer. Can be successfully grazed or used for quick cover weather adding biodiversity, competing with weeds or building organic matter.

Establishment:	<b>5</b>	Persistence:	<b>1</b>	Forage	<b>4</b>
# of Species	<b>10</b>	# of Varieties	<b>10</b>		

# Green Manure



Ideal: Autumn & Winter



High Rainfall Zones or Irrigation

Ryecorn	20%
Oats	20%
Peas	35%
Vetch	20%
Persian Clover	5%
Sowing Rate	25-50kg/ha

A zero brassica multi-species green manure blend. Provides ground cover and biomass to be worked back into the soil. Being free of brassicas provides a break crop option in the rotation. The ryecorn and oats provide robust growth and soil cover. The peas and vetch add nitrogen fertility. This blend can benefit soil health in several ways.

Establishment:	<b>5</b>	Persistence:	<b>1</b>	Forage	<b>5</b>	# of Species	<b>5</b>	# of Varieties	<b>5</b>
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# BioFume

Tillage Radish  
 Pantha Mustard  
 Falkor Mustard  
 Sowing Rate



33.3%  
 33.3%  
 33.3%  
 15kg/ha

Ideal: Late Summer  
 to Early Spring



High Rainfall Zones  
 or Irrigation

Robust blend including Radish and Mustard for bio fumigation operations in horticultural settings. Suited to sowing from late Summer through early Spring, mulching and incorporating or brown manuring as pest and disease break while building soil organic matter.

Establishment:

4

Persistence:

1

# of Species

5

# of Varieties

5

Forage

NA



Soilkee Pty Ltd is on a mission to enable better utilisation of farmland and water resources by continuous replenishment of the soil for a more profitable, production, health, and sustainable agriculture globally. Part of Soilkee's pasture cropping system involves seasonal planting and successful establishment of crop and pasture species into existing pasture post grazing by livestock. The Soilkee Seed Blend range work together with the revolutionary Soilkee System. The Soilkee Renovator is proving its potential to be a vital part of achieving a one pass solution for productive, profitable, and resilient soils. The Soilkee Seed Blend range is available through farm supply stores.

The blends are a carefully selected range of cultivars to achieve a high level of biodiversity including:

## Soilkee Winter Mix

- Wheats
- Barley
- Triticales
- Oats
- Saia Oats
- Ryecorn
- Field Peas
- Faba Beans
- Forage Rape
- Plantain
- Turnips
- Tillage Radish
- Sub Clovers
- Annual Clovers
- Perennial Clovers
- Chicory
- Purple Vetch
- Perennial Ryegrass

Sowing Rate = 50kg/ha

## Soilkee Summer Mix

- Millet
- Sunflowers
- Chicory
- Field Peas
- Faba Beans
- Purple Vetch
- Plantain
- Red Clovers
- Sub Clovers
- Crimson Clover
- Wheats
- Barley
- Triticales
- Oats
- Saia Oats
- Ryecorn
- Perennial Ryegrass
- Linseed/Flax
- Forage Rape
- Tillage Radish

Sowing Rate = 50kg/ha

# Establishing a New Lawn

## Six Steps to a New Lawn



The best time to sow a new lawn depends on the climate of the area. In some areas lawns can be sown all year round but the best time is usually spring through to early summer and late summer to mid-autumn.

**The type of soil you have will be a major determining factor in how well your lawn establishes and persists.**

- Heavy clay soils should be treated with gypsum at 1kg/square metre before sowing.
- If the soil is prone to waterlogging, most grasses will not persist, so be prepared to address the drainage before planting.
- "Hungry" soils need constant fertilising to support the grass.

### 1. Choose the mix to suit your needs from our wide range including:

#### Landscaper

Perennial Ryegrass	85%
Bentgrass	5%
Fine Fescue	10%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

A tough budget priced blend suited to most areas

#### Quickstart

Turf Type Ryegrass	85%
Bentgrass	5%
Fine Fescue	10%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

For fast establishment and good vigour

#### Sport Oval

Turf Type Perennial Ryegrass	90%
Couch Unhulled	10%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

A blend that provides the quality and hardiness for a sports field

#### Premium Lawn

Creeping Red Fescue	15%
Turf Type Perennial Ryegrass	70%
Kentucky Bluegrass	15%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

For the highest quality lawn

#### Longrun

Turf Type Ryegrass	85%
Bluegrass	15%
Sowing Rate	1kg/25m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	5-7cm

For a strong lawn that uses less water and is very hard wearing. Ideal for hotter Northern Victorian areas and Southern NSW

#### Solarwise

Turf Type Tall Fescue	90%
Couch Unhulled	10%
Sowing Rate	1kg/25m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	5-7cm

The most drought tolerant blend

#### Shade

Fine Fescue	85%
Bluegrass	15%
Sowing Rate	1kg/25m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	6-7cm

Perfect for lawns which may experience higher amounts of shade

#### Caravan Park

Turf Type Perennial Ryegrass	85%
Couch Unhulled	15%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

A hardy blend that provides year round growth

#### Hardy Mix

Perennial Ryegrass	34%
Annual Ryegrass	20%
Turf Type Fescue	46%
Sowing Rate	1kg/30m <sup>2</sup>
Mowing Height	3-5cm

A hardy blend for hard conditions

### 2. Spraying & Rotary Hoeing

Spray out all existing weeds. Rotary hoe (now is a good time to incorporate gypsum or lime if needed) or dig the area. Disturbing soil can activate dormant weed seeds. Be prepared to spray weed killer 2 weeks after digging if you think it might be necessary.

### 3. Levelling & Raking

Level and rake the area and use a light roller if the soil is too loose or clods need to be pressed down.

### 4. Seeding & Fertilising

Spread the seed as evenly as possible and use lawn starter fertiliser at a rate of 1kg to 30 square metres, then very lightly rake to achieve good seed soil contact.

### 5. Watering

Frequent light watering promotes seed germination and rapid establishment. Don't allow the seed bed to become too dry or too waterlogged. As the grass begins to grow, decrease the frequency of watering but increase the amount of water each time. Normally a 2 month old lawn can be watered the same as an established lawn.

### 6. Mowing

Wait until the grass gets to 6-7cm high before the first mowing, and then take 2-3 mowings to get it to the desired height of 4cm (6-8cm for fescue lawns). Keep the mower blades sharp because this will lessen the harm to the young plants.



**AGF**  **seeds**



**RYEGRASS**



# Ryegrass Variety Suggestions

The following table suggests varieties based on your paddock's potential production period. More information on each variety can be found in the following pages or by contacting our seed sales representatives to discuss your pasture

## Annual & Short Term Ryegrass Pastures

Potential Production Period	Sowing Suggestion
Short (5 to 8 months)	<b>Redgum 2:</b> A short growing season annual tetraploid for use in short season environments and situations like double-cropping where the annual ryegrass is terminated early.
Mid (7 to 9 months)	<b>Apex 2:</b> Apex 2 has strong winter growth and a maturity suited to these season length environments, providing better quality than Redgum 2, but less regrowth than Prodigy post heading. Apex 2 is a tetraploid, a ploidy often preferred in high production systems.
	<b>Epic:</b> Diploids are often preferred in challenging growing conditions, such as pugging-prone soils, continuous grazing, and suboptimal nutrition. Their fine stems make diploids a popular choice for hay production.
Long (9 to 11 months)	<b>Prodigy:</b> The late maturity of Prodigy maximises options due to its strong post heading regrowth compared to these other annuals. Importantly Prodigy provides strong early growth. A true premium tetraploid ryegrass cultivar, making the most of the whole season.
	<b>Epic</b>
Very Long (9 months +)	<b>Prodigy</b>
	<b>Gusto</b>
	<b>Short-term Stayer Blend:</b> A blend that capitalises on the fast establishing annual and Italian components in the blend and the persistence of the Italian and hybrid ryegrasses.
18 months +	<b>Gusto:</b> A true Italian, Gusto can give up to 2 seasons, maybe providing only 1 full season in tougher years.
	<b>Rula:</b> A potential of up to 4 years persistence in good conditions; in tougher environments Hybrid Rula ryegrass has shown to persist better than Gusto, even if it's only getting an extra season.

## Perennial Ryegrass Pastures

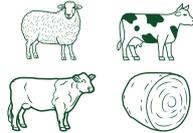
Ryegrass adaptation zone	Sowing Suggestion
Mild & Short PRG grows as a short-term perennial in suitable paddocks in these areas, due to moderate moisture availability and summer heat, but also because it might be a short pasture phase in a cropping rotation. Seed set can assist persistence.	<b>Victorian:</b> Still used in low input, challenging conditions. The animal health risk associated with the endophyte in Victorian Perennial Ryegrass should be considered and managed for.
	<b>Marathon LE:</b> has established itself as a popular alternative to Victorian ryegrass. It responds well to effective ryegrass management, and being a low-endophyte variety, it significantly reduces the animal health risks associated with Victorian. Marathon LE.
Intermediate	<b>Marathon LE</b>
	<b>Avalon Plus LE:</b> Avalon Plus LE matures later than Marathon LE, extending production and quality in longer season environments.
Hybrid	<b>Rula:</b> Fits both the Intermediate and Cool & Long zones, offering more feed than perennials in year 1 but less persistence than true perennials.
Cool & Long PRG is a major pasture species in these areas with high rainfall, relatively long growing seasons and mild summers being typical.	<b>Avalon Plus LE</b>
	<b>Bistro LE:</b> Having the latest maturity of these perennial ryegrasses it responds well to input and careful management throughout the season.

# ANNUAL RYEGRASS

## Prodigy *Tetraploid Annual Italian*

### Key Features

- Late season quality
- High Winter production
- High seedling vigour

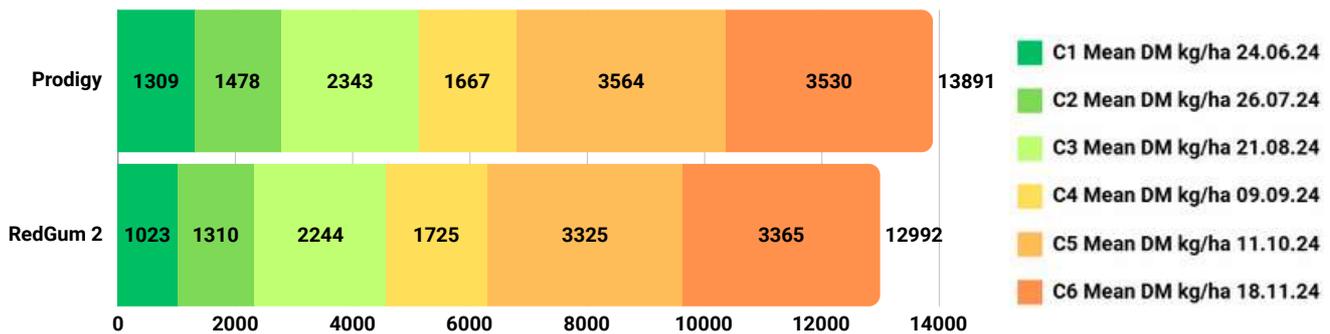


Prodigy ryegrass, bred by AGF Seeds in Australia, is an annual tetraploid variety with exceptional seedling vigour, very late heading, and high leaf quality.

It provides valuable forage from early winter through to late in the growing season and enables excellent pasture utilisation, silage production, and hay quality during the spring and summer months. Perfect for medium to high input Dairy, sheep and beef systems where the highest performing annual pastures are required. Prodigy was selectively bred from plants that showed the potential to provide a second year of growth where conditions allow.

Prodigy's fit is on farms that can utilise it's high potential, when compared to a solid grass like RedGum 2 it is clear that Prodigy provides a lot more feed and goes later into the season. Truly a grass that will provide exceptional results if conditions allow.

Below: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results of Prodigy and RedGum 2 in the 2024 AGF Seeds Annual Ryegrass Trial in Smeaton



Redgum 2



Pinnacle



Prodigy

Above: Redgum 2 (left), Pinnacle (Centre), and Prodigy (Right) on 14/12/2023 showing how well Prodigy holds quality late into the season. Smeaton Annual Ryegrass Trial 2023

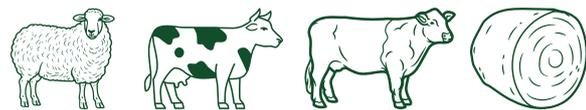




# Apex 2 *Tetraploid Annual*

## Key Features

- Early Season Powerhouse
- Lodging & Rust Resistance
- Improved Late Season Quality

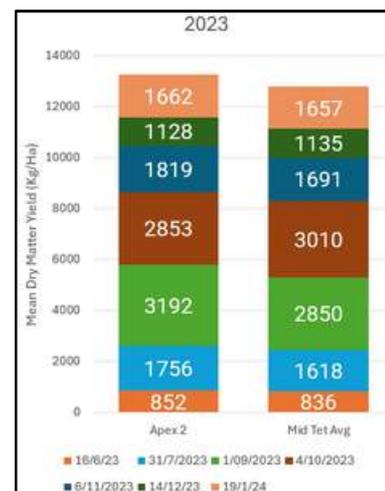


Apex 2 builds upon the highly regarded Apex. It continues to deliver very high early season production while providing improved late season quality and production.

Apex 2 suits single year production where winter grazing is a high priority and opportunities for efficient silage/hay making or late season grazing are important in dairy, sheep, beef, and fodder production systems.

In our Smeaton Ryegrass trials in 2022 and 2023 Apex 2 had strong results when compared to other mid maturity tetraploids. Apex 2 outperformed the average result for biomass cut overall, with outstanding results for early feed where Apex 2 shines.

From the biomass results for cuts before October Apex 2 was producing 10.8% over the average mid maturity tetraploids in 2022 and 9.3% in 2023, again proving its potential for providing winter feed.



*Dry matter yield (kg/Ha) for Apex 2 and an average of all mid maturity tetraploids in the 2022 and 2023 AGF Seeds Annual Ryegrass Trials*



## **Epic** *Diploid Annual*

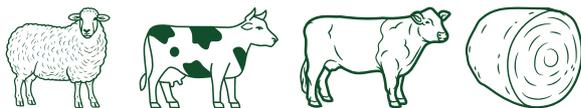
### Key Features

- Winter Feed
- Robust variety that can be set stocked or rotationally grazed
- Fine leaves and stems

Diploid mid-late maturing annual suited to a broad range of environments and systems. Bred in Australia for high seedling vigour, production through winter, high tiller density and rust resistance.

Epic is a robust variety that provides dense feed in medium inputs systems for sheep and beef. Very strong winter performance.

Consider use of annual clovers companions to fix nitrogen and further improve feed quality. Can be used to oversow pastures.



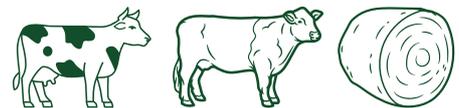
## **RedGum 2** *Tetraploid Annual*

Quality Assurance practices during seed production ensures consistent quality is guaranteed in this variety. Rapid establishment, early maturity and improved grazing and hay production are the main benefits of this low cost annual tetraploid.

## **Pinnacle** *Tetraploid Annual*

Pinnacle is late maturing and where moisture permits can recover post hay/silage cutting to produce high quality feed very late into the season.

Tested in Australia since 2010 Pinnacle is a proven performer that will add value to any system.

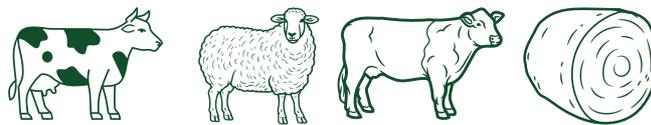


# ITALIAN RYEGRASS

## ***Gusto*** Diploid Italian

### Key Features

- Mid-late maturity
- Low aftermath heading
- Early Season Production
- Densely Tillered Diploid

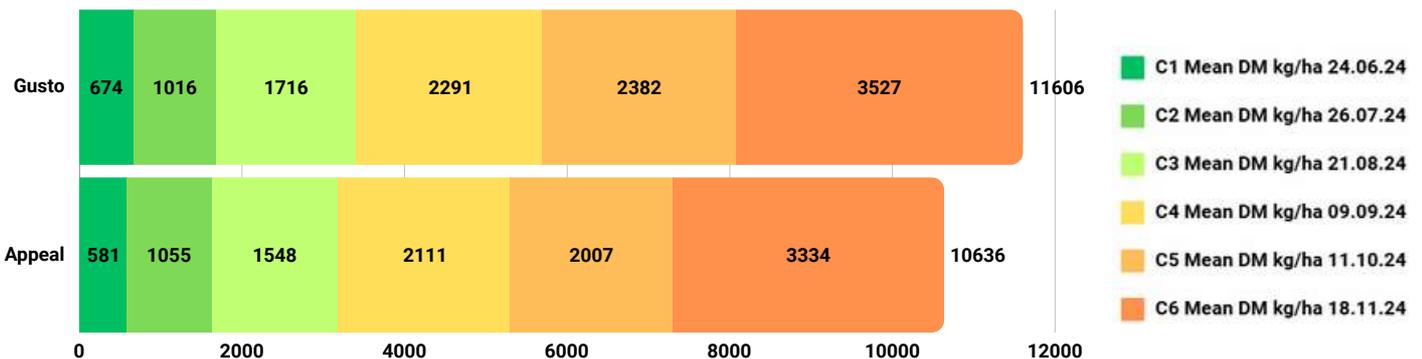


Mid-Late maturing Diploid Italian with excellent early season production and recovery from grazing. Gusto is a densely tillered upright variety providing a balance between optimising grazing and conserving for silage or hay. Low aftermath heading ensures quality feed continues to be produced while moisture is available.

Gusto has the potential to provide up to two seasons of high-quality grazing and silage or hay. Gusto provides excellent early season production and can recover for multiple grazings. Due to the low aftermath heading quality feed is ensured to be produced late in the season while moisture is available.

In AGF Seeds 2024 Italian Ryegrass trial Gusto proved its ability to provide premium winter feed, and its ability to continue to provide biomass late into the season for grazing or hay & silage purposes.

*Below: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results of Gusto and Appeal in the 2024 AGF Seeds Italian Ryegrass Trial in Smeaton*



## Elevate Gusto with Clover

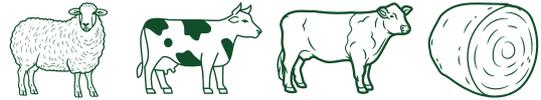
- Gusto Italian Ryegrass 72%
- White Clover 8%
- Enrich Persian Clover 20%

Take your pasture to the next level by combining Gusto and clovers. This adds further feed quality and can fix some atmospheric nitrogen into the paddock



# HYBRID RYEGRASS

## *Rula* Tetraploid Hybrid



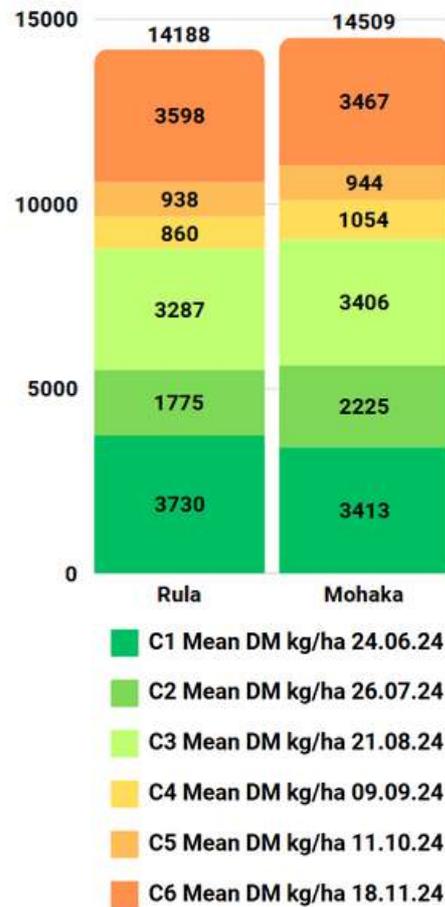
### Key Features

- Potential as sole grass in 4 year pastures
- It has a fit for a short term pasture in environments where Italians are unreliable.
- High year round fodder

A late-flowering long-rotation type with strong establishment vigour. Rula provides value in a number of situations. It is often used as the sole grass in a potential 4 year pasture. It has a fit for a short term pasture in environments where Italians are unreliable.

It also can be used to increase early production in perennial blends, and increase the growing season in short term blends. High year-round total forage yield, combined with good persistence and resistance to rust.

*Right: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results from 2024 of Rula and Mohaka in the second year of our Perennial Ryegrass Trial sown in 2023*



## Add diversity to boost production

- Rula Hybrid Ryegrass 20%
- Bistro LE 20%
- Perennial Ryegrass
- Avalon Plus LE 18%
- Perennial Ryegrass
- White Clover 12%
- Rubitas Red Clover 6%
- Sub Clover 14%
- Puna Chicory 10%

Blend a diverse range of ryegrasses, with nutrient rich clovers and herbs to significantly enhance pasture production. This strategic combination not only boosts animal performance but also potentially improves consistent yield and long-term persistence.

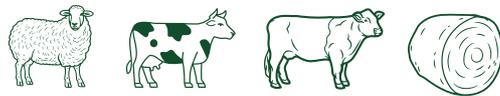


# PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

## ***Bistro LE*** Tetraploid Perennial Ryegrass

### Key Features

- Late heading
- Tetraploid
- High tiller density
- Bred for persistence under grazing systems
- Australian Bred

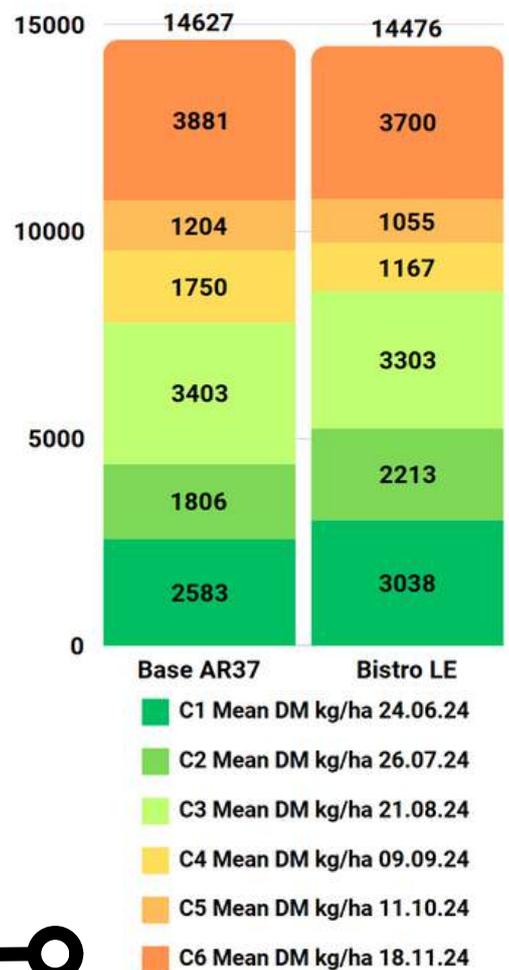


Late heading Tetraploid Perennial bred in Australia to combine early vigour, later maturity, persistence under heavy grazing, high tiller density, and rust resistance.

Suited to high rainfall and irrigated perennial systems where late maturity allows multiple silage cuts and grazings through early summer in medium to high input dairy, sheep, and beef systems.

Bistro LE provides strong all season production and shows improvement in winter growth compared to previous perennials. Provides quality feed late into the season while moisture is available.

*Right: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results from 2024 for Base AR37 and Bistro LE in the second year of our Perennial Ryegrass Trial sown in 2023*




 Watch our Bistro LE overview on Youtube.  
[Click Here](#)

### Best of Both Grasses

- Bistro LE** Perennial Ryegrass 60%
- Avalon Plus LE** Perennial Ryegrass 40%

By integrating these carefully selected ryegrasses, you improve the potential of creating a resilient and productive pasture that supports sustainable seasonal and annual production. The blends **Udder Bliss** and **Ryegrass S&B** (sheep and beef) are examples of how these two ryegrasses can be further enhanced with clovers.





# Avalon PLUS LE

## Diploid Perennial

### Key Features

- Improved density when compared to Avalon
- Bred for persistence under grazing
- Improved late season quality
- Reduced risk of ryegrass staggers

Avalon PLUS provides quality late season feed where conditions allow and has improved upon Avalon's winter feed with improved vigour. A mid-late maturity approximately 7 days later than Avalon and 14 days later than Victorian.

Bred in a high rust pressure environment for improved resistance when evaluated against comparators.

Suitable to dryland medium to high rainfall regions and irrigation in dairy, beef and sheep systems as a durable quality perennial with robust maturity.

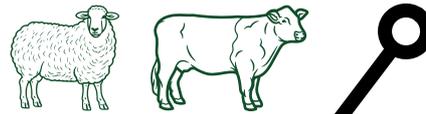
Below: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results from 2024 for Avalon PLUS LE and Jumbuck in the second year of our Perennial Ryegrass Trial sown in 2023



# Marathon LE

## Diploid Perennial

Early Mid maturing variety suited to sheep and beef operations in medium rainfall environments. Can be used with other perennial grasses as a low endophyte component to reduce the risk of losses associated with livestock staggers Economical permanent pasture option Can reduce risk of ryegrass staggers



## Tough and Productive

<b>Avalon Plus LE</b>	30%
Perennial Ryegrass	
<b>Marathon LE</b>	30%
Perennial Ryegrass	
<b>Sub Clover</b>	40%

Avalon Plus and Marathon LE, blend well to potentially improve the potential of creating a resilient and productive pasture that supports sustainable seasonal and annual production. This blend suggestion might suit short seasons. The blend, **Valleys 650+** adds white clover for softer seasons.

# Victorian Diploid Perennial

Victorian Ryegrass is a locally grown ecotype that is now grown in many Australian environments. While its production is often less than more modern varieties, it has long been recognised for its ability to persist, and may be a cost-effective option for some. Victorian Ryegrass has a standard endophyte.



# COCKSFOOT

## Deluxe



Deluxe is an enhanced addition to the AGF cocksfoot range. Providing a high-yielding and soft-leaf variety with improved winter activity.

It is particularly suitable for high-rainfall environments, as it maintains high production levels throughout all seasons, while also retaining summer quality and palatability when seasons allow. Deluxe is a next-generation cocksfoot variety that has demonstrated useful disease resistance.

### Key Features

- Soft Leaf
- Tiller Density
- Disease Tolerance
- Palatability

**Rainfall: 600mm+**

## Yarck



Selected to be more suitable in regions with a medium or short growing season. Yarck is a Porto type with vigorous seedling establishment, high winter growth, and softer and more palatable leaves. Yarck also has the ability to respond and grow with summer rainfall.

### Key Features

- Persistence
- Palatability
- Rapid Establishment

**Rainfall: 500mm+**

## Get more from your Cocksfoot pasture.

### TARGET Softbite

<b>Deluxe</b> Cocksfoot	27.5%
Prairie Grass	27.5%
<b>Antas</b> Sub Clover	9%
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	9%
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	9%
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	9%
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	9%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	10-20kg/ha

A high-performance blend for well drained soils. This mix will maintain high production levels throughout all seasons while retaining summer quality and palatability when conditions allow.

### TARGET Hillside Hero

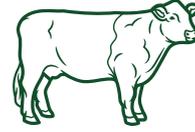
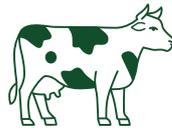
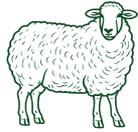
<b>Yarck</b> Cocksfoot	35%
<b>Holdfast GT</b> Phalaris	15%
<b>Antas</b> Sub Clover	10%
<b>Yanco</b> Sub Clover	10%
<b>Rouse</b> Sub Clover	10%
<b>Narrikup</b> Sub Clover	10%
<b>Rosabrook</b> Sub Clover	10%
<b>Sowing Rate</b>	10-20kg/ha

A durable blend for paddocks and seasons not suitable for perennial ryegrass. Subclover drives the system by fixing nitrogen, enhancing soil fertility, providing good winter growth and bolstering feed quality.



# TALL FESCUE

## ***Stirling***



Stirling is densely tillered and has excellent palatability, making it an ideal choice for dairy, beef, and sheep.

In comparison to other leading summer-active, continental varieties, Stirling has proven to be highly persistent and high-yielding throughout the year, including early spring and autumn. It also exhibits useful rust resistance and Stirling is highly adaptable and can thrive in both dryland and irrigated conditions. It tolerates heavy, wet, and moderately saline soils, and it is more versatile than perennial ryegrass in hot conditions.

### **Key Features**

- Persistence for longer pasture life
- Soft-leaved, densely tillered
- High forage yield
- Disease resistance

**Type:** Summer Active

**Endophyte:** Nil

**Rainfall:** 550mm+



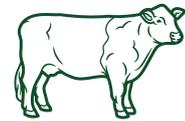
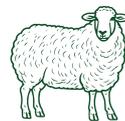
## ***Prosper***

A Mediterranean tall fescue with high winter production and summer dormancy. It is ideal for low summer rainfall areas and shows good persistence.

**Type:** Winter Active

**Endophyte:** Nil

**Rainfall:** 350mm +



# PHALARIS & PRAIRIE GRASS

## **Mate** *Winter Active Phalaris*

Mate is a highly winter active phalaris bred in Argentina with excellent autumn to spring forage production and good persistence. It has good seedling vigour and high autumn/ winter forage yields. Mate is about 2 weeks earlier flowering than Holdfast. It can also be sown as the sole perennial grass with sub clover, or in a mix with summer active cocksfoot varieties for all year round feed. It is also suited to sowing at 0.5-1kg/ha with lucerne.

**Rainfall:** 450mm+

## **Holdfast GT** *Winter Active Phalaris*

Holdfast GT phalaris bred for increased grazing tolerance over Holdfast phalaris. Has excellent winter activity and seedling vigour with exceptional dry matter production. Adapted to a greater range of soil types than Holdfast.

**Rainfall:** 450mm +

## **Holdfast** *Winter Active Phalaris*

Holdfast is a winter activity variety with a low level of summer dormancy, similar to the levels in Australian. At the time of Holdfasts release in the 90's it was slightly more tolerant of soil acidity than other cultivars available at that time.

**Rainfall:** 650mm+

## **Matua** *Prairie Grass*

An annual or short-lived perennial grass. Most growth in autumn, winter and spring. Suited to fertile, well-drained soils.

Compared to other prairie grass cultivars, Matua has increased annual production, faster tillering, better disease resistance, more erect growth habit, and rapid recovery from grazing.

**Rainfall:** 650+mm



# ANNUAL CLOVERS & MEDIC

## ***Subterranean Clover***

A self-regenerating annual that gets its name from its ability to bury its seed. Native to the Mediterranean region, sub clovers grow on a wide range of soil types and varying rainfall, from 250mm to in excess of 750mm. Sub clovers are divided into three main subspecies, with large variations.

### **Sub-Species Subterranean**

These black-seeded varieties can tolerate a wide range of acid soils, mostly well drained. **Seed count:** 133,000 – 250,000/kg **Sowing rate:** 4-8kg/Ha

#### **Campeda**

Campeda is a black seeded sub clover that demonstrates a prostrate to semi erect growth habit and persists well on various soil types. It has mid season maturity which makes it adaptable to medium and high rainfall environments.

#### **Narrikup**

A vigorous mid-late season cultivar. It is best suited to well-drained, moderately acid soils in areas where the growing season extends to mid-November. Emerging seedlings suffer less damage from red-legged earth mite than older subterranean clovers.

#### **Rosabrook**

Developed as a replacement for cv. Denmark with improved cotyledon tolerance to redlegged earth mite (RLEM). Suited to well drained, moderately acid soils in areas of southern Australia where the growing season extends to mid-late November.

### **Sub-Species Yanninicum**

The varieties are adapted to acid soils subject to winter water logging, but also perform well in well drained soils. **Seed count:** 90,000 – 120,000/kg **Sowing rate:** 6-10kg/Ha

#### **RIVERINA**

Early mid-season alternative for Trikkala. Riverina provides greater autumn and winter production, with a good level of hard seed. It provides high resistance to all three strains of Phytophthora root rot.

#### **YANCO**

A mid-season sub-clover. It is well adapted to moderately acidic soils prone to waterlogging and to loamy and clay soils with good water retention. Its upright, vigorous growth makes it suited to hay and silage production, as well as to grazing by cattle or sheep.

#### **ROUSE**

Rouse is a mid to late-season cultivar. Excellent overall forage yield with very high seed yield leading to improved seedling regeneration over comparative cultivars.

## Sub-Species *Brachycalycinum*

Purplish-black seeded variety best suited for neutral to alkaline soils.

**Seed count:** 77,000 – 140,000/kg **Sowing rate:** 8-12kg/Ha

### ANTAS

Black seeded brachy sub clover Antas demonstrates a prostrate to semi erect growth habit and persists well on various soil types. It has mid to late season maturity and is suited to medium to high rainfall environments. **Rainfall** 500-750mm+

## *Balansa Clover*

Originally introduced from Turkey, it is a hard seeded self-regenerating annual that is capable of producing an abundance of seed that can quite often find its way into a system via hay. Will tolerate very heavy water logged soils and soils of moderate salinity, with a pH from acid to alkaline.

**Rainfall:** 400mm - 700mm **Seed count:** 1,400,000/kg approx. (Varies between cultivars)

**Sowing rate:** 1-3kg/Ha Mixes, 3-5kg/Ha Pure Stands

### PARADANA

Tolerates relatively severe waterlogging. High levels of hard seed. Good growth during late winter and spring. Good hay production.

### Bolta

High performance variety with good tolerance of waterlogging and moderate tolerance of salinity. Later maturing than Paradana, with excellent late spring production. Ideal for grazing or hay/silage.

## *Arrowleaf Clover*

Originated from the Mediterranean region. Suited to well-drained soils, slightly acid to slightly alkaline. A self-regenerating annual clover with thick hollow stems, being an aerial seeder it owes its self-regeneration to its high level of hard seed. Commonly provides late spring/early summer growth. Erect growth habit is ideal for cattle, as it is not known to cause bloat.

**Rainfall:** 450mm+ **Seed count:** 880,000/kg

**Sowing rate:** 2-8kg/Ha Mixes, 10-15kg/Ha Pure Stands



# Ask about our SlimCoat Seed Coating Technology

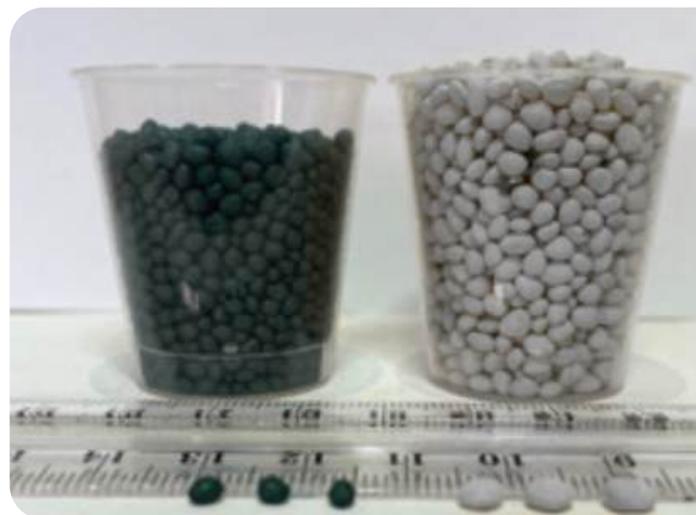
## There is more seed in the bag!

You can benefit from higher plant densities, or reduced sowing rates, and improved handling with our innovative polymer based technology, we call "SlimCoat".

SlimCoat uses a purposefully selected polymer to encapsulate the active ingredients tightly around the seed, and our cold application process protects the rhizobia.

This is another example of our drive for continual improvement, in this case, negating the need for high weight gain build-up coats.

When you want more seed in the bag, ask for SlimCoat.



**Left:** Slimcoat sub clover **Right:** Coated sub clover.

In just 16kg of SlimCoat seed, you get the same seed count as in 25kg of conventionally coated seed.

### *Crimson Clover*

A native to southern Europe, a soft seeded annual clover that is very quick to establish. Very useful autumn and winter growth because of its flush in early spring. A worthwhile addition for silage crops. Suited to a wide range of soil types, from sandy to heavy textured, and soils of very low to neutral pH. It has a very distinctive brilliant red flower.

**Rainfall:** 450mm+

**Seed count:** 250,000-280,000/kg

**Sowing rate:** 1-4kg/Ha mixes, 8-10kg/ Ha alone

## ***Persian Clover***

An annual clover native to the Middle East, tolerates a range of soil conditions including wet, slightly salty, and slightly acid to alkaline. If sown in early autumn can be quite productive in winter, with a high level of spring growth.

**Rainfall:** 350mm min and higher or irrigation (depends on cultivar chosen)

**Seed count:** 800,000/kg (majus) 1,400,000/kg (resuptinatum)

**Sowing rate:** 2-4kg/Ha Mixes 4-5kg/Ha Dryland 6-8kg/Ha High Rainfall or Irrigation

## ***Sub-Species Majus***

Characterised by being nearly 100% soft seeded, therefore needs to be re-sown each year, majus are of very high nutritive value. Sub-species majus will grow well into summer under irrigation, producing high quality forage.

## ***Shaftal***

Shaftal has an erect habit, thick hollow stems and large leaflets. Hard seed level is very low at one to two per cent. Flowering and maturity is mostly late. Used in high density legume crops. An autumn and winter spring growing annual with excellent tolerance to waterlogging, Shaftal Persian clover is moderately tolerant of salinity.

## ***Enrich***

One-year forage crop. Soft seeded, erect plant with thick fleshy hollow stems and late season maturity. Tolerates various soil types, waterlogging, and mild salinity.

## ***Annual Medic***

A self-regenerating annual. Medic clovers grow on a wide range of soil types and varying rainfall. There are seven species commonly sown in Australian farming systems, with large variations.

**Seed count:** 60,000 – 500,000/kg

**Sowing rate:** 3-5kg/ha mixes, 4-10kg/Ha alone





# LUCERNE, VETCH, & PERENNIAL CLOVERS

## *Lucerne*

Lucerne is a deep tap-rooted plant with excellent feed quality and drought tolerance. Its main period of growth is from spring through to autumn and it may persist for over ten years. All Lucerne varieties are summer-active, however they are divided into one of four groups depending on their level of winter dormancy:

- highly winter-active (8-10 rating)
- winter-active (6-7 rating)
- semi winter dormant (4-5 rating)
- winter dormant (1-3 rating).

The choice of cultivar should depend on its intended use and the environment into which it will be sown. For example:

1. Highly winter active varieties should not be sown into areas prone to heavy frosts.
2. Varieties intended for dual purpose use should come from the winter active range.
3. If sowing for hay production only, in a region that experiences heavy frosts, a winter/semi winter dormant variety would be best suited.

Pest and disease tolerance is also an important consideration. Lucernes can be affected by fungal diseases such as phytophthora (root rot) and anthracnose (crown rot), as well as by bacterial wilt and fusarium wilt. Aphid resistance is also a desirable trait in a lucerne variety.

**Rainfall:** 400mm+ or Irrigation    **Seed count:** 440,000 to 500,000/kg

**Sowing rate:** 3-10kg/ha dryland or 10-20kg/ha irrigation

### **Aurora**

**Winter Active - 6**

A general-purpose lucerne variety that is well suited to either haymaking or grazing systems. A well-managed stand of Aurora should remain productive and provide high quality forage for several years.

### **SARDI 7 Series 2**

**Winter Active - 7**

A lucerne with good grazing tolerance with strong pest and disease resistance. Improved performance in cold, wet environments. Well suited to grazing and hay production with a broad crown and high leaf-to-stem ratio.

### **SARDI 10 Series 2**

**Highly Winter Active - 10**

Suited to cropping rotations, pasture mixes and year-round hay production systems. Improved forage production and persistence over SARDI 10. A highly productive 3-4 year + option.

## ***White Clover***

A perennial clover native to Europe, which owes its perennial nature to its stolon activity. The original plant will send out stolons (or runners) that root down at the nodes to form daughter plants. These daughter plants will eventually break away and become independent plants. White clovers are suited to a wide range of soil types from sandy soils to well-drained heavy clays. One method of differentiating white clovers is by leaf size, another by stolon density. Persistence in pasture is usually attributed to those cultivars whose stolon density is highest although some persistence can also be attributed to seeding.

**Rainfall:** 750mm+ Irrigation **Seed count:** 1,600,000 / kg

**Sowing rate:** 1-2kg/Ha Dryland 3-5kg/ Ha High Rainfall/ Irrigation

## ***Red Clover***

A short-lived perennial clover native to Europe and sometimes referred to as cow grass. Its main growth periods are spring and summer with very little production in winter. Soils need to be well drained, fertile, and slightly acid. High in feed value and performs best under low stocking rates. Very suitable for high quality hay production. Diploid and tetraploid cultivars are available.

**Rainfall:** 600mm+ or Irrigation **Seed count:** 500,000/kg diploid 290,000/kg tetraploid

**Sowing rate:** 3-5kg/Ha in mix, 6-10kg/Ha sowing alone

### **RUBITAS**

A diploid red clover, with a good production that was bred for persistence. Utilise its high quality to enhance pasture mixes or as component of specialist finishing pasture like Target Finisher.

## ***Strawberry Clover***

A deep-rooted perennial clover native to the Mediterranean region. Survives periods of drought or flooding. Tolerates very heavy and saline soils, performs best on neutral to alkaline soils.

**Rainfall:** 550mm+ **Seed count:** 800,000/kg **Sowing rate:** 1-2kg/Ha Mixes

### **Palestine**

Grows in spring, summer and autumn but not much in winter. Prostrate growth habit, good ground covering ability in wet soils.

## ***Common Vetch***

Common vetch is a winter-active annual legume usually added to oats or cereals to increase dry matter production and to improve feed quality for grazing or hay. Sown alone, vetch can provide a high protein hay yield or it may be used as a green manure crop, providing nitrogen for following crops and breaking disease cycles.

**Rainfall:** 350mm+ **Seed count :** 25,000-50,000/kg **Sowing rate:** 15-30kg/Ha alone, 20-30kg/Ha in mixes

## ***Purple Vetch***

Purple vetch is an annual legume native to Southern Europe generally grown as a green manure crop or mixed with oats to produce hay. Purple vetch does not respond well after grazing and is 100% soft seeded.

**Rainfall:** 400mm min or higher **Seed count:** 22,000/kg

**Sowing rate:** 15-40kg/Ha Mixes depending on rainfall. 30-50kg/Ha Sole Component

### **Benetas**

Benetas Vetch was developed by Tasglobal Seeds. It is capable of producing high forage yields and has good early spring vigour. Benetas is later flowering than Popany. Its cold tolerance during vegetative growth is improved. It is also tolerant of moderate waterlogging. Benetas Vetch features in our Target Oat & Vetch and FArmour HDL blends.

# FREYR SUNN HEMP

## *Easy Sow Easy Grow*

[Click for Tech Sheet](#)

Highly valued soil health species, Freyr fixes nitrogen and is a high protein forage option.

A tropical legume adapted to a wide range of soil and environmental conditions with very quick growth in favourable conditions. Originating in India, recent popular use around the world has expanded rapidly and Sunn Hemp is widely used in Cover cropping, grazing and forage production. Crops can be grazed through to flowering and when planted into warm soils with good moisture, biomass production can be very fast.

Access to quality sowing seed has traditionally been an issue for Sunn Hemp adoption in Australia but quality seed is now readily available through AGF Seeds.

Sowing Rate: 10-20kg/Ha

<p>GREEN OR BROWN MANURE</p> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>UTILISE SOIL MOISTURE</p> <p>★★★★★</p>	<p>SOIL BIOLOGY</p> <p>BENEFITS SOIL BIOLOGY</p> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE SUPPRESSION</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>SOIL STRUCTURE</p> <p>ROOTING DEPTH</p> <p>★★★★☆☆</p> <p>EROSION CONTROL</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>SOIL CHEMISTRY</p> <p>NITROGEN FIXATION</p> <p>★★★★★</p> <p>WEED SUPPRESSION</p> <p>★★★★☆</p>	<p>ANIMALS AND SOIL BIOLOGY</p> <p> </p> <p> </p>
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# TILLAGE RADISH

<b>MATURITY</b>  SHORT                      LONG	<b>TAP ROOT</b> ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ <b>EARLY VIGOUR</b> ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	<b>PALATABILITY AND FEED QUALITY</b> ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ <b>USE MOISTURE AND CYCLE NUTRIENTS</b> ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	<b>ANIMAL AND BIOLOGY</b> 
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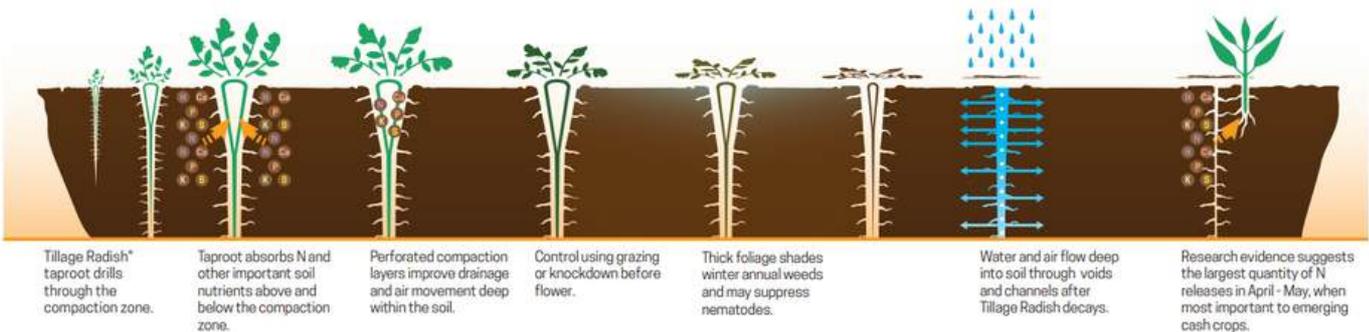
Tillage Radish is a brassica bred specifically for its large taproot, which is used to reduce soil issues such as compaction. Tillage Radish is also a short term fodder option (10-12 weeks) with first grazing in 5-6 weeks, and 2-3 grazings possible prior to maturity. Tillage Radish produces very palatable feed, appropriate for all cattle and sheep.

Maximum fodder and tuber development occurs when sown in Jan/Feb, although Tillage Radish can also be sown in autumn and spring to provide quick feed options. Strategic grazing can also delay maturity.

When compared to other brassicas, Tillage Radish is a drought hardy, lower risk option due to the energy reserves available in the tuber, and its ability to access subsoil moisture and nutrients.

[Click to  
download  
tech sheet](#)

SEASONAL BENEFITS & CONSIDERATIONS FOR TILLAGE RADISH:		
Summer / Autumn	Winter	Spring
<b>PLANTING:</b> Plant on substantial summer rain or in February / March on 10-15mm event for feed wedge or Winter forage.	<b>TERMINATION:</b> Tillage Radish holds the nitrogen and other soil nutrients over the winter. To control, use standard herbicide burndown methods in the spring before flowering.	<b>SOIL CONDITIONING:</b> 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.
<b>NUTRIENT SCAVENGING:</b> 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.	<b>WHAT WEEDS?</b> A thick canopy is formed so most annual weeds never see the light, potentially reducing the need for a spring burndown.	<b>DECAY &amp; RELEASE:</b> 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.



## **Blue Gorilla** *Forage Rape*

Blue Gorilla is a dark purple green, re-growing forage rape. The stature of Blue Gorilla is slightly shorter than many current varieties but with good standing ability.

The dry matter content of Blue Gorilla is higher than average which leads to high total dry matter yields. Furthermore, the high dry matter content means that animals take in more useful food per kilo and are likely to thrive better than on conventional forage rape varieties.

Blue Gorilla shows a moderately good resistance to powdery mildew and is quite resistant to clubroot.

**Maturity:** 10 – 12 weeks

**Grazings:** 2 – 4

**Sowing Rate:** 3 – 4 kg/ha



## **Greenland** *Forage Rape*

Greenland fodder rape was bred in 2006, and has had great success in trials and commercial applications. Greenland is well adapted to sowing opportunities throughout the year, provided adequate moisture is available. Greenland provides abundant, highly palatable fodder from spring and autumn sowings, helping to finish livestock in summer and maintain livestock in winter. The variety also has a short, thick stem which allows excellent recovery and persistence through multiple grazings.

**Maturity:** 10 – 13 weeks

**Grazings:** 2 – 4

**Sowing Rate:** 3 – 4 kg/ha

## **Karaka** *Hybrid Brassica*

Quick, short-term, palatable, high quality feed is what you can achieve from this annual hybrid brassica that is capable of providing high yields from multiple grazings when grown on fertile soils and is properly managed. Hybrid brassicas are created by crossing a turnip with an Asiatic leaf vegetable, kale or rape. The resulting plant is quick growing and leafy with minimal bulb development.

**Maturity:** 6 – 8 weeks

**Grazings:** 2 – 4

**Sowing Rate:** 4 – 5 kg/ha





# Summer Forage

## Swift 2 Forage Sorghum

A fine stemmed and leafy Hybrid Sorghum x Sudan. Excellent regrowth & drought tolerance which works well as a multi-cut hay or hay and silage. Swift 2 should be grazed from 60–100cm in height to maximise forage quality, but can be conserved as hay, although with lower feed value. Low prussic acid risk.



## Cowpeas

A summer growing legume, cowpeas are more suitable to sandy soils than Lablab, they flower earlier but do not recover as well after grazing.

## Lablab

Lablab's performance on heavy soils is greatly superior to that of cowpeas; both require well-drained soils, although lablab has better resistance to phytophthora root rot and more tolerance to trampling.

## Soybean

Soybean is an annual summer growing legume that can be a useful forage and hay crop, particularly in high rainfall and coastal districts. The best quality hay is made from soybean crops when pods are half filled.

## Teff

Teff is a self-pollinated, annual grass and can be harvested or grazed multiple times during the growing season. As a fast-growing crop, Teff combines excellent forage quality with high yield during a relatively short growing season.

## Shirohie Millet

Less dry matter production than forage sorghum and can be more difficult to establish. Shirohie can be grazed 5 to 7 weeks after sowing but does not stand harsh grazing. There is no prussic acid poisoning risk associated.

## Grazing Maize

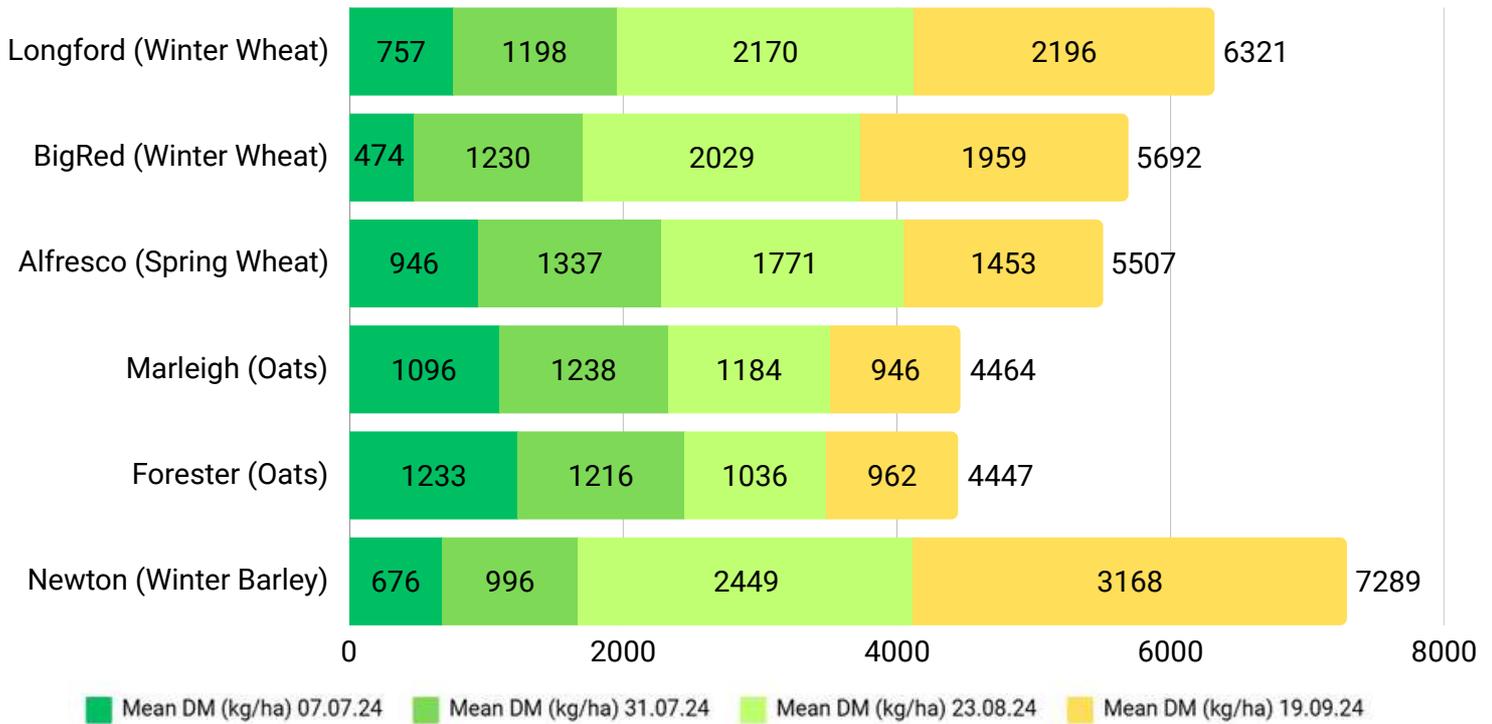
A single graze, quality feed option. It does not contain prussic acid. It is not affected by diamond back moth and white butterfly. It also tolerates lower soil temperatures at sowing than sorghum and millet.

# FORAGE CEREALS

Forage Cereals continue to grow in popularity due to their ability to produce large amounts of high-quality feed during periods of the year where pasture growth may not meet stock requirements. Forage cereals also provide management flexibility with certain cereals providing dual purpose as a grain crop, making hay/silage, or being used for green manuring.

At our Smeaton Trial Site we run a forage cereal trial comparing a range of commercial and pre-commercial cereals to compare growth rates across the season. Below is a chart of the key forage cereals offered by AGF Seeds comparing dry matter across 4 cuts in 2024

*Below: Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha) results for selected varieties in our Forage Cereal Variety Trial. Smeaton 2024*



## ***Alfresco***

### ***Forage Wheat***

AGF Seeds is excited to bring a forage wheat to the market. Densely tillered, awnless, and leafy with fine stems, forage wheat is an excellent alternative to forage oats and can help round out your forage system.

Excellent grazing recovery, useful leaf disease resistance and good standability with improved lodging resistance over tall straw oats. A mid-tall height with a semi erect growth habit.



## ***Vampire Ryecorn***

Ryecorn is a deep-rooted early winter feed option. Rapid establishment provides first grazing at 4-8 weeks with good recovery, allowing 3-4 grazings per season. Sown with brassica, legumes or vigorous grasses, ryecorn can provide a fast feed component complemented by the other valuable varieties as the ryecorn is grazed out.

Bred in Australia by the University of Sydney, Vampire ryecorn has been selectively bred to improve leaf production and mature later than common ryecorn, offering greater biomass during a longer growing season. This improved productivity makes Vampire ryecorn an excellent choice for the discerning grazer.

## ***Kokoda Triticale***

Long season dual purpose with reduced awn (semi-awnless). Similar early biomass to Endeavour and excellent recovery from grazing. Improved grain yield compared to Endeavour. Suitable for early planting, slightly quicker maturity than Endeavour.

# OATS

## ***Forester*** *Graze & Hay*

A dual-purpose, late maturing oat suited for grazing and export quality hay production. For graziers Forester offers excellent early growth and quick recovery from grazing and late maturity.

Suited to Northern and Southern Australian environments. Features of Forester include high forage yields, good regrowth capabilities, excellent export quality hay and proven disease resistance.

Forester can also be combined with other cultivars like Peas or Vetch to create premium grazing, hay, & silage blends.



## ***Marleigh*** *Grazing*

Marleigh is an exciting, mid-late maturity, improved grazing oat, with outstanding early vigour, fast biomass production and recovery post grazing. Marleigh comes out of South American breeding program and is our best oat for winter grazing. Marleigh shines at filling the autumn/winter feed gap and provides a large quantity of high quality biomass early in the season. Marleigh then has the ability to recover and regrow for further grazing opportunities.

## ***Sabre*** *Grazing*

Intermediate growth habit with complete leaf rust resistance to all current leaf rust pathotypes. Establishes in warmer soils (up to 28°C) and is ideal for early plantings for high quality autumn feed. Very good early growth with high dry matter yields. Will remain vegetative into late spring.

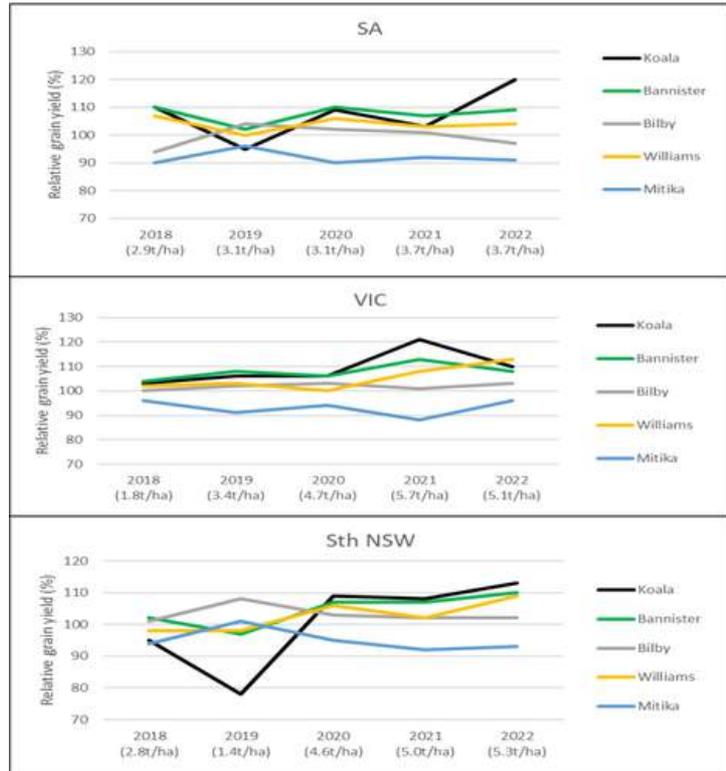
Sabre is suitable for all classes of livestock, hay or silage production. For best results in a continuous grazing system, it should not be grazed below the growing point located just above the highest node. To achieve maximum regrowth, it is suggested not to graze below 10-15cm. Heavy grazing will result in poor regrowth

## **Koala** Seednet **Mid Grain/Forage Oat**

A tall dwarf milling and forage variety. Similar to Bannister, with improved rust resistance and higher grain yield in Victoria. May be attractive to feed end users due to potentially higher digestibility.

The charts show the NVT yield data across all sites in a state from 2018-2022.

EPR \$2.50



## **Goldie** Milling Oat

High yielding milling oat. A mid-spring maturity, 4-7 days earlier to flower than Bannister, similar to Bilby. Strong grain quality package, including reduced screenings and high test weight. A similar disease profile to Bannister with good CCN resistance (MR). Preliminary hay yield and quality data looks promising. EPR \$3.50



## **Saia** **Quick Grazing Oat**

A tall black seeded grazing oat with a fine stem and smaller seed than most other varieties. Fast to establish and will provide good quality quick feed for grazing, hay and silage. Saia grows in a wide range of soil types and has good tolerance of acid soil.

## **Yallara** **Milling & Hay Oat**

Medium-tall variety for milling grain or hay production. Good early vigour, early-mid maturing, and CCN resistance. Hay production for export and domestic



# PULSES

## *Field Peas*

Field peas are a hard winter legume and are one of the oldest domesticated crops, cultivated for at least 7,000 years. They are now grown in many countries for both human consumption and stockfeed. There are several cultivars and colours of peas, including blue, dun (brown), maple and white. Peas are a climbing annual legume with weak, viny and relatively succulent stems. Vines are often 1.2 to 1.5 metres long but when alone, field pea's weak stems prevent it from growing more than 40- 60cms tall. Leaves have two leaflets and a tendril. Flowers are white, pink or purple. The root system is relatively shallow and small, but well nodulated.

**Rainfall:** 500mm+      **Seed count:** 5,800/kg      **Sowing rate:** 80-120kg/Ha

## *APB Bondi*

Consistently high yielding Kapsa-type grain. Resistant to Powdery mildew, PSbMV, BLRV and BYMV. Resistant/moderately resistant to Downy mildew. Mid flowering and mid maturity field pea tolerant to high soil boron and moderately tolerant to high salinity.

## *Faba Beans*

### *PBA Amberley*

Mid-season flowering faba bean that has high yield potential in the higher rainfall and long growing season districts of south eastern Australia. It has a greater level of resistance to chocolate spot than all current varieties and is also resistant to both pathotypes 1 and 2 of ascochyta blight. EPR \$3.50.

**COMING SOON**

**Two new exciting Faba Bean varieties in production for 2026. More information soon...**

## *Lupins*

A profitable pulse crop well suited to lighter soil types. Lupins can be used to extend cereal crop rotations by acting as a break crop for cereal disease, weeds and insect pests.

## *Chickpea*

Chickpeas contributes to a farming system rotation by fixing nitrogen and providing a disease and weed break for cereal crops. Chickpea is well adapted to warm spring environments and tolerates higher temperatures during and after flowering than other winter pulse crops such as faba beans, lupins, and field peas.

AGF  seeds



**WINTER  
CANOLA**

# SMEATON WINTER CANOLA TRIALS

As adoption of winter canola in Australia continues to rise AGF Seeds has been on the front foot adapting international genetics for local conditions, and we continue to do so with Phoenix CL and Captain CL.

Winter canola has a huge opportunity for growers to find economic value in a dual-purpose system. To provide further data for graze and grain systems, as well as grain only systems, we decided in 2024 to obtain trial results for an ungrazed trial, and a simulated grazed trial. We hope this information will help farmers and agronomists to continue to make informed decisions around adopting winter canola..

## TIME OF SOWING 1 (GRAIN AND GRAZE)

**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial winter canola genetics for biomass production, maturity, disease, plant type and grain yield attributes compared to benchmark varieties (Hyola 970). This trial comprised a 4 replicate randomized block trial design with inputs as follows.

Sowing Date	03/04/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 50 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Illevo @ 8L/t & Poncho @ 5L/t

### Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	03/04/24
Urea	46% N	100	31/05/24
SOA/Urea Blend 50/50	SOA: 21% N, 24% S Urea: 46% N	150	01/07/24
Urea	46% N	130	02/08/24
Urea	46% N	130	06/09/24

### Chemical Inputs

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
Pre-emergent Herbicide (IBS)	Glyphosate 540 @ 2.5L/ha, Trifluran 480 @ 2L/ha		03/04/24
Insecticide	Transcend Bait	10kg/ha	04/04/24
Herbicide	Clethodim 360 @ 330ml/ha + Tenet 500 @ 750ml/ha		02/05/24
Herbicide	Lontrel 750 SG	120g/ha	21/06/24
Herbicide	Intervix	750ml/ha	30/07/24

**Table 1:** Time of Sowing 1 Simulated Grazing Dry Matter Production (DM kg/ha) Results from Whole Plot Cuts at 19/07/2024

Site Mean (kg/ha)	1232
P Value	0.27
CV	32.7
LSD	576

Variety	Mean Dry Matter Yield (kg/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean
Captain CL	1615	A	131
AGFCA014820 CL	1599	A	130
Hyola 970 CL	1407	AB	114
AGTC0128	1385	AB	112
AGFCA014420 CL	1353	AB	110
AGFCA06310 CL	1341	AB	109
AGFCA015023 CL	1245	AB	101
Phoenix CL	1178	AB	96
Hyola Feast CL	1129	AB	92
RGT Nizza CL	1118	AB	91
RGT Clavier CL	1006	B	82
AGTC0122	1003	B	81
AGTC0125	1002	B	81
AGTC0123	873	B	71

**Table 2:** Time of Sowing 1 Graze and Grain - Height, Lodging, Pod Shatter and Sclerotinia Infection Assessment

Variety	Height (cm)	Lodging Score (0 = Nil, 10= Flat)	Pod Shatter Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)	Sclerotinia Infection Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)
AGFCA014420 CL	165	0	0	1
AGFCA014820 CL	165	0	1	1
AGFCA015023 CL	160	0	0	1
AGFCA06310 CL	175	0	0	1
AGTC0122	115	0	2	9
AGTC0123	120	3	4	5
AGTC0125	135	0	1	2
AGTC0128	135	1	3	8
Captain CL	160	0	0	1
Hyola 970 CL	175	0	0	2
Hyola Feast CL	155	0	1	1
Phoenix CL	160	0	1	2
RGT Clavier CL	165	0	0	1
RGT Nizza CL	165	0	1	1

**Table 3:** Time of Sowing 1 Graze and Grain - Harvest Grain Yields

Variety	Mean Yield (kg/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean
AGFCA06310 CL	4614	A	137
Captain CL	4127	AB	122
Hyola 970 CL	4109	AB	122
AGFCA015023 CL	4102	ABC	122
Hyola Feast CL	4016	ABC	119
RGT Clavier CL	3932	BC	117
AGFCA014420 CL	3817	BCD	113
AGFCA014820 CL	3803	BCD	113
RGT Nizza CL	3395	CD	101
Phoenix CL	3165	D	94
AGTC0128	2349	E	70
AGTC0125	2150	EF	64
AGTC0122	1955	EF	58
AGTC0123	1653	F	49

## TIME OF SOWING 2 (GRAIN)

**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial winter canola genetics for maturity, disease, plant type and grain yield attributes compared to benchmark varieties (Hyola 970). This trial comprises a 4 replicate randomized block trial design with inputs as follows:

Sowing Date	22/04/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 50 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Illevo @ 8L/t & Poncho @ 5L/t

## Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	22/04/24
SOA/Urea Blend 50/50	SOA: 21% N, 24% S Urea: 46% N	100	01/06/24
Urea	46% N	150	01/07/24
Urea	46% N	130	02/08/24
Urea	46% N	130	06/09/24

## Chemical Inputs

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
Pre-emergent Herbicide (IBS)	Glyphosate 540 @ 2L/ha + Trifluran 480 @ 2L/ha		22/04/24
Insecticide	Transcend Bait	10kg/ha	23/04/24
Insecticide	Alpha Cypermethrin	150ml/ha	16/05/24
Herbicide	Clethodim 360 @ 330ml/ha + Tenet 500 @ 750ml/ha		20/05/24
Herbicide	Lontrel 750 SG	120g/ha	20/06/24
Herbicide	Intervix	750ml/ha	30/07/24

**Table 1:** Time of Sowing 2 - Height, Pod Depth, Maturity, Lodging, Pod Shatter and Sclerotinia Infection Assessment

Variety	Height (cm)	Pod Depth (cm)	Mean Flowering % @ 11/09/24	Lodging Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Flat)	Pod Shatter Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)	Sclerotinia Infection Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)
AGFCA014420	180	57	1	1	2.5	5
AGFCA014820 CL	183	72	20	0.5	3	5
AGFCA015023 CL	183	70	1	0	2	4
AGFCA06310 CL	195	70	0	0	2	6
AGTC0122	148	60	48	0.5	6	6
AGTC0123	158	70	33	2	4	5
AGTC0125	155	65	33	0.5	7	6
AGTC0128	163	65	20	0	4	NA
Captain CL	185	65	1	0	3	4
Hyola 970 CL	190	65	0	0.5	2	6
Hyola Feast CL	183	65	1	0.5	2	5
Phoenix CL	175	67	1	0.5	3	4
RGT Clavier CL	185	70	0	0	3	3
RGT Nizza CL	188	75	2	0	4	4

**Table 2:** Time of Sowing 2 - Harvest Grain Yields

Variety	Mean Yield (kg/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean
AGFCA015023 CL	4211	A	135
AGFCA06310 CL	3783	B	121
Captain CL	3635	BC	117
AGFCA014420	3453	BC	111
Hyola Feast CL	3391	C	109
AGFCA014820 CL	3347	CD	107
Hyola 970 CL	3325	CD	107
RGT Clavier CL	3316	CD	106
RGT Nizza CL	3015	DE	97
Phoenix CL	2895	EF	93
AGTC0128	2598	FG	83
AGTC0125	2433	G	78
AGTC0122	2341	G	75
AGTC0123	1865	H	60
Site Mean (kg/ha)	3115		
P Value	0.000		
CV	7.63		
LSD	369.43		

# CAPTAIN CL<sup>®</sup> for Big Yields and Big Biomass

Captain CL Winter Canola takes a large step forward in both yields and biomass production, making it the perfect canola for your grain and grazing needs.

## Leading the Way!

EPR \$5.00/t + GST

**MATURITY**



**Clearfield**  
Production System

**POD SHATTER RESISTANCE**



**BLACKLEG RATING**

**R**

**BLACKLEG GROUP**

**AH**

**CLICK FOR  
TECH SHEET**

Captain has proven it's potential for market leading yields in grain and biomass for grazing. With high oil percentages and a strong disease package and an AH blackleg group resistance Captain can help you lead the way with Winter Canola.

### Higher Yielding

**Table 1:** Yield CL varieties expressed as t/Ha (Sources AGF Seeds, FAR,)

Variety	AGF Smeaton 2024		AGF Smeaton 2023			AGF Smeaton, Vic		FAR Millicent 2023, SA		FAR Gnarwarre 2023, Vic		FAR Millicent 2022, SA	
	Graze and Grain	Grain Only	Ungrazed	Grazed TOS 1	Grazed TOS 2	2022	2021	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed
Captain CL	4.13	3.63	3.6	4.3	3.38	6.55	6.53	5.7	5.7	4.19	3.93	4.57	4.84
Phoenix CL	3.17	2.9	3.13	3.28	2.97	5.31	5.49	4.51	4.52	3.65	3.47	4.18	3.92
Hyola 970 CL	4.11	3.33	2.57	3.65	2.59	5.63	5.64	4.71	4.16	4.11	3.41	3.81	4.23

### Higher Oil

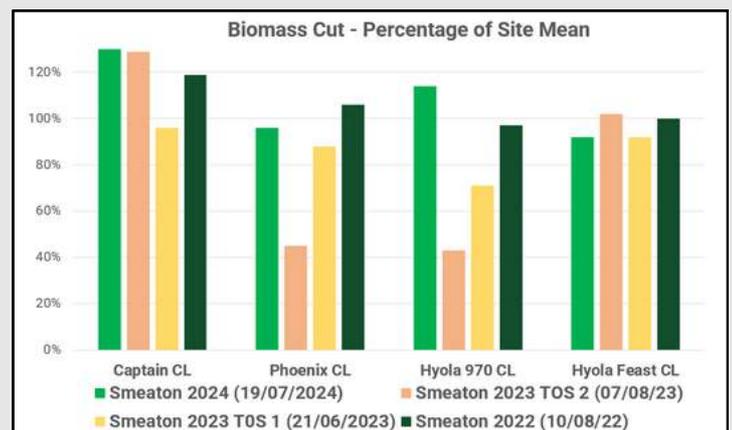
**Table 2:** Oil percentage (Sources AGF Seeds, FAR, SFS)

Variety	AGF Smeaton, VIC 2024	FAR Millicent 2023, SA		FAR Gnarwaree 2023, Vic		FAR Millicent 2022, SA		FAR Wallanbeen 2022, NSW		FAR Gnarwarre 2022, Vic	SFS Streatham Vic	
	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	2021	2022
Captain CL	42.0	44.6	43.2	43.2	43.2	44.4	43.6	45.7	45.6	41.8	46.6	47.7
Phoenix CL	39.3	43.2	41.7	42.2	41.7	43.6	43.5	45.6	46.5	41	45.3	47.5
Hyola 970 CL	39.0	41.3	39.9	41.1	39.9	42.6	41.5	45.2	45.4	39.9		

### Higher Biomass

Captain CL continues to shine in trials and in the field for biomass. Early sowing can lead to exceptional feed for stock and fill autumn and winter feed gaps.

**Table 3:** Biomass cut as percentage of the site mean. (Brackets indicate cut date). Sources AGF Seeds



# Phoenix CL<sup>®</sup>

*Rising Above...  
Again and Again*



MATURITY



TYPE  
WINTER



POD SHATTER  
RESISTANCE



DUAL PURPOSE

Phoenix CL is a Hybrid Clearfield Dual-purpose Winter Canola

- Proven and consistent performance
- Durability for grazing and for grain
- R Blackleg bare seed rating
- Blackleg Group B resistance
- Maturity suited to a wide sowing window
- Excellent early vigour
- Improved pod shattering resistance
- Late maturing winter type

“

*'How do you stop this Canola growing?  
I've got 1400 lambs on this paddock!*

*It's been a real success... only regret is  
that I should've put more in.*

”

Rob Cameron

Farmer - Mount Mercer, Victoria

Photo above is Phoenix CL growing on  
the Cameron's property.

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**AGF**seeds



**BARLEY**



**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial main season barley genetics compared to benchmark varieties (RGT Planet). This trial comprises a 3 x 3 replicate randomised block trial design. Each 3 replicate set received a different fungicide treatment to assess genetic disease resistance levels in all varieties. Full input fungicide replicates received 2 fungicide applications (GS31-32, GS39 (flag leaf)). 1 fungicide input replicates received 1 fungicide applied at GS39 (flag leaf) target timing. Finally, there is a nil fungicide input replicate set.

### Chemical Inputs

Sowing Date	17/05/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 200 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Rancona Dimension @ 0.8L/t Gaucho @ 1.2 L/t

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
<b>Knockdown Herbicide</b>	Glyphosate 540 @ 3L/ha, Hammer @ 100ml/ha		2/05/2024
<b>Pre-Emergent Herbicide (IBS)</b>	Trifluralin 480 @ 1.5L/ha + Boxer Gold @ 2.5L/ha		17/05/2024
<b>Insecticide</b>	Transcend	15kg/ha	20/05/2024
<b>Herbicide</b>	Amicide Advance 700 @ 390ml/ha + Bromoxynil 200 @ 2.1L/ha		12/07/2024
<b>Fungicide</b>	Aviator XPro (2 x fungicide reps only)	500ml/ha	3/09/2024
<b>Fungicide</b>	Radial (2 x fungicide & 1 x fungicide reps only) @ GS39	840ml/ha	27/09/24

### Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	17/05/2024
Urea	46% N	70	1/07/2024
Urea	46% N	90	19/08/2024
Urea	46% N	150	10/09/2024

**Table 1:** Main Season Barley Variety Trial Disease Scoring (0-100) Per Fungicide Treatments. (0 = nil, 100 = full leaf coverage infection)

Variety	2 Fungicide Infection Scoring 0-100					1 Fungicide Infection Scoring 0-100					No Fungicide Infection Scoring 0-100				
	NFNB	SFNB	Scald	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	NFNB	SFNB	Scald	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust	NFNB	SFNB	Scald	Leaf Rust	Stripe Rust
AGFBA021022	5	5	0	0	0	10	10	5	0	0	10	20	5	0	10
AGFBA021222	5	5	10	0	0	10	10	2.5	0	0	15	20	5	0	5
AGFBA021322	10	10	0	0	0	25	10	70	0	0	30	15	40	0	10
AGFBA021422	0	10	5	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	5	10	25	0	0
AGFBA021522	5	5	0	0	0	10	10	5	0	0	20	10	0	0	15
AGFBA031122	10	5	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	10	5	25	0	40
BA7518	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	5	10	0	30
Bigfoot CL	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	20	0	0	5	5	25	0	10
Combat	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Fandaga	0	5	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	5	20	10	20	0	60
IGB21130	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
Maximus CL	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	5	10	0	5	5
Minotaur	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	0	5	5	20	5	0
Neo CL	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	10	20	0	30
PegasusAX	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
RGT Atlantis	10	5	0	0	0	30	10	5	0	0	25	5	0	0	60
RGT Planet	20	5	0	0	0	30	10	0	0	0	35	10	0	0	20
Spinnaker	5	0	0	0	0	30	10	0	0	0	25	10	0	0	10

**Table 2: Main Season Barley Variety Trial Maturity, Lodging, & Grain Loss**

Variety	Height (cm)	Approx. Days from Sowing to 50% Head Emergence	Mean Lodging Score (0-10)	Mean Grain/Head Loss Score (0-10)
AGFBA021022	80	146	0	0.2
AGFBA021222	71	147	0	0.5
AGFBA021322	69	146	0	0.3
AGFBA021422	71	147	0	0.2
AGFBA021522	68	149	0	0
AGFBA031122	70	149	0	0.5
BA7518	85	142	0	0.2
Bigfoot CL	65	137	0	2.8
Combat	71	138	0.5	0.8
Fandaga	63	144	0	0.2
IGB21130	60	152	0	0
Maximus CL	65	137	0	1.7
Minotaur	61	146	0.5	0.8
Neo CL	62	142	0	0.3
Pegasus AX	67	141	0	0.5
RGT Atlantis	73	146	0	0
RGT Planet	73	145	0	0
Spinnaker	65	141	0	0.3

**Table 3: Main Season Barley Variety Yield X Fungicide Treatment Analysis**

Variety	2 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)			1 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				No Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				
	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Yield % vs 1 Fung
Combat	10.17	A	110	9.26	CDEF	100	102	9.74	A	113	96	95
Pegasus AX	10.11	A	110	9.72	ABCD	105	100	9.50	AB	110	96	96
AGFBA021022	9.92	AB	107	10.24	A	111	101	9.73	A	113	96	96
AGFBA031122	9.75	ABC	106	8.95	F	97	104	6.64	E	77	77	74
Fandaga	9.64	ABCD	104	9.87	ABC	107	99	8.25	D	96	92	90
Neo CL	9.61	ABCD	104	10.17	AB	110	101	9.02	BC	105	94	94
AGFBA021422	9.57	ABCD	104	9.69	ABCDE	105	101	9.40	AB	109	98	97
RGT Planet	9.57	ABCD	104	9.36	CDEF	101	101	8.60	CD	100	95	94
Spinnaker	9.47	ABCD	103	9.47	BCDEF	103	99	8.90	BCD	103	94	95
Bigfoot CL	9.46	ABCD	103	9.40	CDEF	102	99	8.73	BCD	101	96	94
AGFBA021322	9.38	BCD	102	9.71	ABCDE	105	101	8.82	BCD	102	95	94
Minotaur	9.28	BCDE	101	9.40	CDEF	102	100	8.86	BCD	103	94	94
AGFBA021222	9.06	CDE	98	9.42	CDEF	102	99	9.07	BC	105	94	94
Maximus CL	9.03	CDE	98	9.15	DEF	99	102	9.50	AB	110	97	98
RGT Atlantis	8.97	DE	97	9.01	EF	98	101	7.00	E	81	78	78
AGFBA021522	8.94	DE	97	9.56	ABCDE	104	100	8.96	BCD	104	94	95
IGB21130	8.57	E	93	9.16	CDEF	99	101	8.88	BCD	103	94	95
BA7518	5.68	F	62	5.59	G	61	98	5.60	F	65	99	100

Site Mean (t/ha)	9.23
P Value	0
CV	4.73
LSD	0.724

Site Mean (t/ha)	9.29
P Value	0
CV	4.57
LSD	0.792

Site Mean (t/ha)	8.62
P Value	0
CV	4.49
LSD	0.81

\*Homogenous Groups



# Fandaga

Mid Maturity Spring Barley

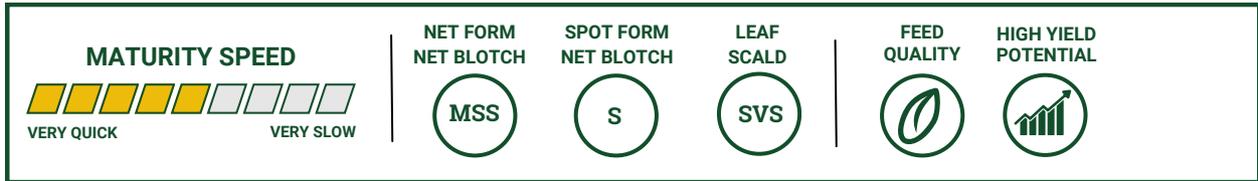


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### Key Features

- Slower Maturity than Planet
- Improved Net Blotch resistance compared to other popular varieties.

Fandaga is a medium height variety suited to medium to high rainfall regions. Fandaga offers an ability to yield, consistency and useful disease resistance traits. Fandaga has not been accredited for malt in Australia, however, has been used for malting purposes internationally. Growers are encouraged to talk directly to maltsters regarding potential end uses. EPR \$3.65



# AGFBA021022

Coming soon...New Mid-Slow Maturity Spring Barley

An exciting new mid slow maturity spring barley is on its way in 2026. Trialed for a number of years we have been impressed by the yield potential, disease package, and malting characteristics. More information to come throughout the year.



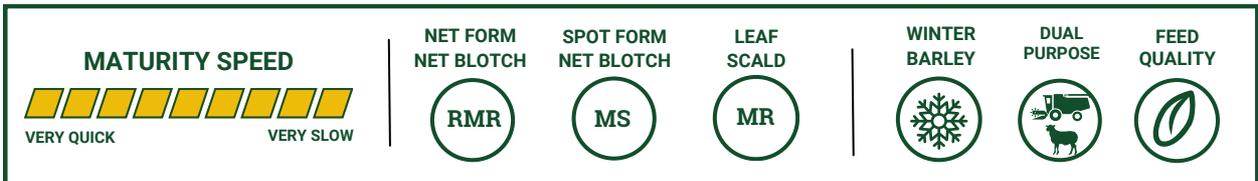
# Newton

Slow Maturity Winter Barley



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Dual purpose variety with slow early development enabling early sowing for grazing, a long growing season, then harvest maturity equivalent to other long season cereals. Highly competitive plant type with high total biomass production and feed quality grain. Very high tillering ability with particularly prostrate early growth.



# RGT Atlantis

Mid-Slow Spring Barley



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RGT Atlantis is the new waterlogging tolerant barley with high yield potential in the medium and high rainfall zone areas. Agronomically very similar to RGT Planet. These areas with high yield potential can also experience periods of transient inundation during the growing season and this can limit the yield potential significantly.



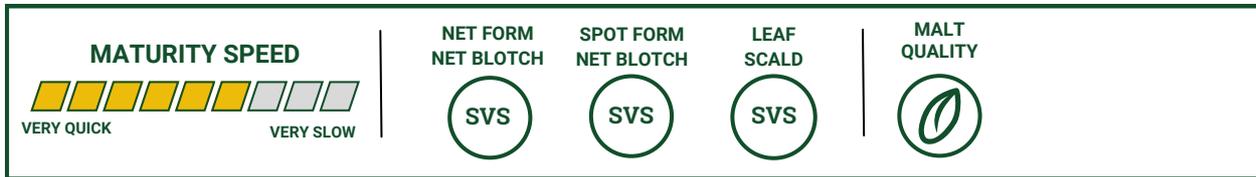
# RGT Planet

Mid-Slow Spring Barley



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RGT Planet has a strong agronomic package that, combined with its yield potential, will make it an economic option for Australian barley growers. RGT Planet received full malt accreditation in Australia in March 2019. It already has malt status in many European countries and strong demand from European and Asian brewers.



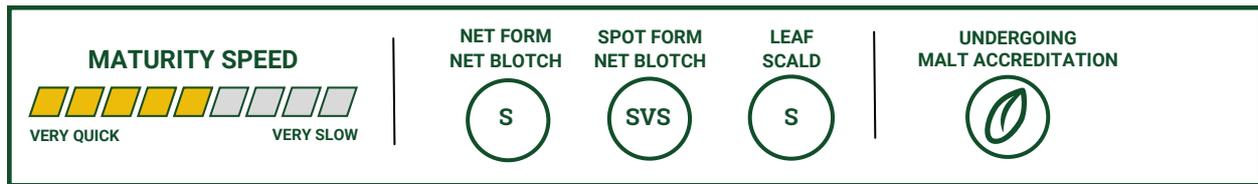
# Spinnaker

Mid Maturity Spring Barley



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

Mid-quick maturing spring variety that was bred in Australia for malting and brewing (currently in Stage 2 evaluation). Broad adaptation with high grain yield in range of low and medium rainfall zones. Excellent physical grain quality with high retention, high test weight and low screenings. Excellent malt modification, good grain protein accumulation and low Gibberellic Acid requirement.



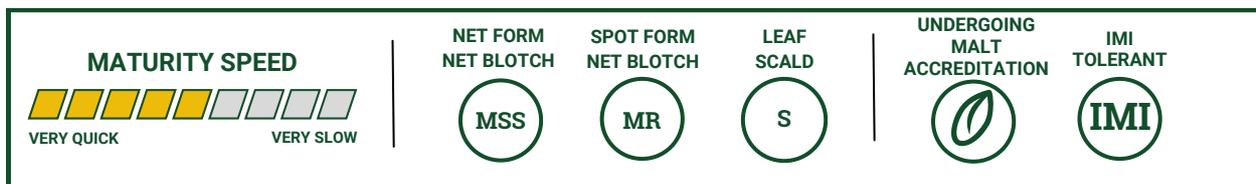
# Neo CL

Mid Maturity Spring Barley



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

Exceptionally high yielding spring Clearfield barley. Outstanding disease resistance package including excellent resistance to cereal cyst nematode, powdery mildew and the spot form of net blotch, and useful resistance to the net form of net blotch and leaf scald.



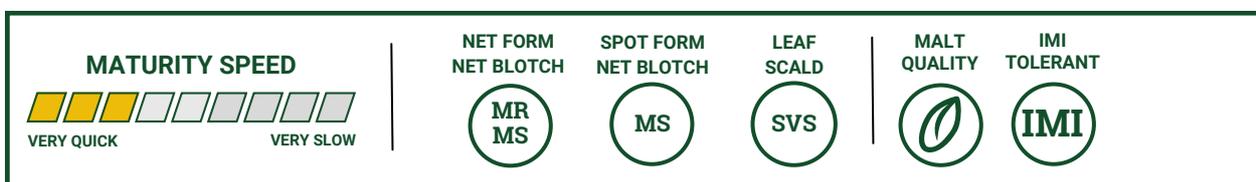
# Maximus CL

Quick-Mid Spring Barley



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

Maximux CL is a high yielding, quick-mid maturing, malt accredited, imidazolinone (IMI) tolerant barley. Good net form net blotch and scald resistance, improved spot form net blotch resistance to Spartacus CL. Strong lodging tolerance and a low-medium head loss risk.



AGF  seeds



WHEAT

# 2024 Long Season Wheat Variety Trials

**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial long season wheat genetics compared to benchmark varieties (RGT Accroc, Manning, Beaufort). This trial comprises a 3 x 3 replicate randomised block trial design. Each 3 replicate set has a different fungicide treatment to assess genetic disease resistance levels in all varieties. Full input fungicide replicates will have 2 fungicide applications (GS31-32, GS39 (flag leaf)). 1 fungicide input replicates will have 1 fungicide applied at GS39 (flag leaf) target timing. Finally, there is a nil fungicide input replicate set.

Sowing Date	15/04/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 200 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Rancona Dimension @ 0.8L/t & Gaucho @ 1.2L/t

## Chemical Inputs

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
Knockdown Herbicide	Glyphosate 540	2L/ha	15/04/24
Pre-Emergent Herbicide (IBS)	Trifluralin 480 @ 2L/ha + Terrain Flow @ 125ml/ha		15/04/24
Post Sow Pre-Emergent Herbicide	Pyroxysulfone 850 WG @ 118g/ha + Alpha Cypermethrin 100ml/ha		20/04/24
Herbicide	Amicide Advance 700	1.25L/ha	21/06/24
Fungicide	Aviator XPro @ 500ml/ha + Exproiconazole 500 @ 100ml/ha (2 x fungicide reps only)		03/09/24
Fungicide	Radial (2 x fungicide & 1 x fungicide reps only) @ GS39	840ml/ha	02/10/24

## Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	15/04/2024
Urea	46% N	80	29/05/2024
MOP	50% K	100	29/07/2024
Urea	46% N	120	15/08/2024
Urea	46% N	120	02/09/2024

**Table 1:** Long Season Wheat Variety Trial Disease Scoring (0-100) Per Fungicide Treatments. (0 = nil, 100 = full leaf coverage infection)

Variety	2 Fungicides Infection Scoring (0-100)			1 Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)			Nil Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew
20-05-W	5	0	0	15	0	0	20	20	0
20-07-W	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	2.5	0
20-11-W	10	0	0	10	0	0	30	20	0
AGFWH010122	5	0	0	15	2.5	0	15	0	0
AGFWH010322	5	0	0	10	5	0	10	20	0
AGFWH010422	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
AGFWHWW2	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	5	0
Beaufort	30	0	0	30	0	0	40	5	0
Bennett	20	10	0	0*	85	0	0*	90	0
BigRed	5	0	0	10	5	0	20	20	0
Brighton	15	0	0	20	2.5	0	30	20	0
Illabo	10	0	0	40	40	0	0*	80	0
Longford	2.5	0	0	2.5	0	0	5	0	0
Manning	5	0	0	25	5	0	20	30	0
RGT Accroc	10	0	0	0*	40	0	20	60	0
RGT Cesario	10	0	0	0*	85	0	0*	90	0
RGT Waugh	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	2.5	0
Triple 2	5	0	0	7.5	0	0	7.5	0	0

\*Stripe rust infection too high to score Septoria Tritici Blotch level accurately

**Table 2:** Long Season Wheat Variety Trial Maturity, Height, Lodging, & Grain Loss

Variety	Days from Sowing to 50% Head Emergence	Mean Height (cm)	Mean Lodging Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Flat)	Mean Grain Loss (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)
20-05-W	188	83	0	0.2
20-07-W	166	79	0	0.2
20-11-W	188	77	0	0
AGFWH010122	177	80	0	0
AGFWH010322	177	77	0	0.3
AGFWH010422	168	82	0	0.7
AGFWHWW2	182	77	0	0.2
Beaufort	157	74	0	0.8
Bennett	176	84	2	0.7
BigRed	178	82	1.7	0
Brighton	168	70	1	0.2
Illabo	164	75	1	0.7
Longford	184	76	0	0
Manning	188	79	0	0.2
RGT Accroc	177	68	0	0.7
RGT Cesario	181	67	0	1
RGT Waugh	188	80	0	0
Triple 2	168	81	0	0.2

**Table 3:** Long Season Wheat Variety Trial Yield x Fungicide Treatment Analysis

Variety	2 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)			1 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				No Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				
	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Yield % vs 1 Fung
Triple 2	8.66	A	124	9.62	A	124	111	9.23	A	130	107	96
AGFWH010422	8.28	AB	119	9.61	A	124	116	8.96	AB	126	108	93
20-07-W	7.91	BC	114	8.56	BC	110	106	8.33	BC	117	105	97
Brighton	7.66	CD	110	8.16	BCD	105	106	7.35	DE	103	90	83
Beaufort	7.48	CD	107	8.76	AB	113	108	7.75	CD	109	104	88
Illabo	7.20	DE	103	7.64	CDEFG	98	100	6.31	FGH	89	115	95
AGFWH010122	7.19	DE	103	8.18	BCD	105	117	7.78	CD	109	96	90
AGFWH010322	6.89	EF	99	7.76	CDEF	100	95	7.36	DE	103	108	95
RGT Accroc	6.69	EFG	96	7.27	DEFGH	94	123	6.03	GH	85	111	104
Bennett	6.63	FG	95	6.30	H	81	113	5.00	I	70	105	92
RGT Cesario	6.54	FGH	94	6.53	H	84	118	5.61	HI	79	110	93
AGFWHWW2	6.51	FGH	94	7.99	BCDE	103	114	7.20	DE	101	75	79
Longford	6.48	FGHI	93	7.04	EFGH	91	121	7.36	DE	103	107	95
BigRed	6.42	FGHI	92	7.78	BCDEF	100	109	7.38	DE	104	88	83
20-05-W	6.39	FGHI	92	7.82	BCDE	101	113	6.49	FG	91	114	104
RGT Waugh	6.29	GHI	90	6.73	GH	87	107	7.00	EF	98	86	86
Manning	6.07	HI	87	7.16	EFGH	92	109	6.68	EFG	94	111	90
20-11-W	5.99	I	86	6.79	FGH	88	122	6.27	GH	88	102	83

Site Mean (t/ha)	6.96
P Value	0.0000
CV	4.5
LSD	0.52

Site Mean (t/ha)	7.76
P Value	0.0000
CV	7.7
LSD	0.999

Site Mean (t/ha)	7.12
P Value	0.0000
CV	6.01
LSD	0.702

\*Homogenous Groups



# 2024 Main Season Wheat Variety Trials

**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial main season wheat genetics compared to benchmark varieties (Rockstar, Beaufort). This trial comprises a 3 x 3 replicate randomised block trial design. Each 3 replicate set received a different fungicide treatment to assess genetic disease resistance levels in all varieties. Full input fungicide replicates received 2 fungicide applications (GS31-32, GS39 (flag leaf)). 1 fungicide input replicates received 1 fungicide applied at GS39 (flag leaf) target timing. Finally, there is a nil fungicide input replicate set.

## Chemical Inputs

Sowing Date	06/05/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 200 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Rancona Dimension @ 0.8L/t & Gaucho @ 1.2L/t

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
Knockdown Herbicide	Glyphosate 540	2L/ha	15/04/24
Pre-Emergent Herbicide (IBS)	Trifluralin 480 @ 2L/ha + Terrain Flow @ 125ml/ha		06/05/24
Early Post Emergence	Mateno Complete @ 750ml/ha + Alpha Cypermethrin 150ml/ha		29/05/24
Herbicide	Amicide Advance 700	1.25L/ha	21/06/24
Fungicide	Aviator XPro @ 500ml/ha + Epoxiconazole 500 @ 100ml/ha (2x fungicide reps only)		03/09/24
Fungicide	Radial (2 x fungicide & 1 x fungicide reps only) @ GS39	840ml/ha	2/10/24

## Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	06/05/2024
Urea	46% N	80	29/05/2024
MOP	50% K	100	29/07/2024
Urea	46% N	120	15/08/2024
Urea	46% N	120	02/09/2024

**Table 1:** Main Season Wheat Variety Trial Disease Scoring (0-100) Per Fungicide Treatments. (0 = nil, 100 = full leaf coverage infection)

Variety	2 Fungicides Infection Scoring (0-100)			1 Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)			Nil Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew
AGFWH010122	2.5	0	0	10	2.5	0	15	5	0
AGFWH010322	2.5	0	0	20	5	0	20	15	0
AGFWH010422	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2.5	0
AGFWHWW2	5	0	0	15	2.5	0	15	2.5	0
Avoca	10	0	0	20	5	0	25	10	0
Beaufort	15	0	0	20	0	0	40	5	0
Beckom	20	0	0	30	10	0	40	5	0
BigRed	2.5	0	0	15	5	0	15	20	0
Genie	10	0	0	20	60	0	20	45	0
Longford	2.5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
LPB18-6850	10	0	0	20	20	0	30	30	0
LPB19-3527	10	0	0	30	20	0	0*	70	0
LRPB Major	10	0	0	20	25	0	20	35	0
LRPB Optimus	10	0	0	30	20	0	20	25	0
Mohawk	10	0	0	30	10	0	20	45	0
RGT Accroc	10	0	0	20	25	0	20	40	0
RGT Cesario	2.5	2.5	0	10	40	0	0*	70	0
RGT Waugh	2.5	0	0	5	0	0	10	2.5	0
Rockstar	10	0	0	0*	80	0	0*	85	0
Scepter	10	2.5	0	0*	80	0	0*	90	0
Shotgun	15	2.5	0	0*	70	0	0*	85	0
Stockade	10	0	0	30	25	0	30	40	0
Tomahawk CL	15	2.5	0	0*	80	0	0*	90	0
Triple 2	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	2.5	0

**Table 2:** Main Season Wheat Trial Maturity, Height, Lodging & Grain Loss Assessment.

Variety	Approx. Days from Sowing to 50% Head Emergence	Mean Height (cm)	Mean Lodging Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Flat)	Mean Grain Loss Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)
AGFWH010122	NA	78	0	0.3
AGFWH010322	NA	72	0	0.3
AGFWH010422	158	79	0	1
AGFWHWW2	162	74	0	0.3
Avoca	159	82	0	0.7
Beaufort	154	75	0	0.3
Beckom	147	68	5.3	0.2
BigRed	NA	77	0.3	0
Genie	155	73	0.8	0.8
Longford	NA	73	0	0
LPB18-6850	152	73	0	1.2
LPB19-3527	154	80	2	1.8
LRPB Major	158	68	1.7	0.3
LRPB Optimus	150	70	0.5	1.7
Mohawk	156	74	0	0.8
RGT Accroc	NA	68	0	0.3
RGT Cesario	NA	62	0	0.2
RGT Waugh	NA	73	0	0
Rockstar	151	79	0.7	0.3
Scepter	148	78	0.3	1.2
Shotgun	147	75	0.5	0.2
Stockade	NA	63	0	0
Tomahawk CL	147	76	0	1.2
Triple 2	158	83	0	0

\*Refer to long season wheat trial head emergence scoring for varieties tagged NA



**Table 3: Main Season Wheat Yield x Fungicide Analysis**

Variety	2 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)			1 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				No Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				
	Mean Yield (t/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean	Mean Yield (t/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Mean Yield (t/ha)	Homogeneous Groups	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Yield % vs 1 Fung
Shotgun	8.68	A	119	6.50	DEFG	97	91	3.55	IJK	69	54	59
Tomahawk CL	8.51	AB	116	5.92	GH	88	93	2.79	L	54	48	51
Scepter	8.20	BC	112	6.47	DEFG	96	93	3.84	IJIJ	75	58	61
LPB19-3527	8.07	C	110	6.84	BCDE	102	92	5.78	DEF	112	76	84
Rockstar	8.04	CD	110	6.55	DEFG	98	91	3.30	JKL	64	51	55
ACFWH010422	7.86	CDE	107	7.89	A	118	91	6.81	AB	132	80	88
Beckom	7.80	CDEF	107	7.75	A	115	91	6.70	ABC	130	82	87
LRPB Optimus	7.64	DEFG	104	6.85	BCDE	102	90	5.45	EFG	106	73	80
Triple 2	7.62	EFG	104	7.74	A	115	94	7.19	A	140	83	91
ACFWH010122	7.45	FCH	102	7.32	ABC	109	91	6.25	BCD	121	77	84
LRPB Major	7.39	GH	101	7.44	AB	111	92	5.32	FG	103	72	80
LPB18-6850	7.34	GH	100	6.49	DEFG	97	92	5.30	FG	103	74	81
Genie	7.29	GHI	100	6.56	DEFG	98	90	4.29	H	83	62	67
Mohawk	7.16	HI	98	6.39	EFG	95	96	5.05	G	98	73	78
Beaufort	7.13	HI	97	7.06	BCD	105	90	5.87	DEF	114	75	85
ACFWH010322	7.06	IJIJ	96	6.62	DEF	99	90	6.03	CDE	117	75	82
Longford	6.92	IJK	95	6.88	BCDE	103	90	5.88	DEF	114	75	83
RCT Accroc	6.90	IJK	94	6.01	FCH	90	91	5.39	EFG	105	73	79
RCT Waugh	6.68	JKL	91	6.91	BCDE	103	89	5.66	DEFG	110	74	83
Avoca	6.68	JKL	91	6.43	DEFG	96	93	5.24	FG	102	74	81
ACFWHWW2	6.57	KL	90	6.28	EFG	94	94	5.31	FG	103	73	81
BigRed	6.45	L	88	6.79	CDE	101	92	5.30	FG	103	74	82
RCT Cesario	6.38	L	87	5.46	H	81	93	4.17	HI	81	62	65
Stockade	5.84	M	80	6.00	FCH	89	93	3.03	KL	59	48	51

Site Mean (t/ha)	7.32
P Value	0.0000
CV	3.4
LSD	0.409

Site Mean (t/ha)	6.71
P Value	0.0000
CV	5.89
LSD	0.65

Site Mean (t/ha)	5.15
P Value	0.0000
CV	8.1
LSD	0.69

# 2024 Quick Season Wheat Variety Trials



**Aim:** To evaluate pre-commercial and new commercial quick season wheat genetics compared to benchmark varieties (Scepter). This trial comprises a 3 x 3 replicate randomised block trial design. Each 3 replicate set has a different fungicide treatment to assess genetic disease resistance levels in all varieties. Full input fungicide replicates will have 2 fungicide applications (GS31-32, GS39 (flag leaf)). 1 fungicide input replicates will have 1 fungicide applied at GS39 (flag leaf) target timing. Finally, there is a nil fungicide input replicate set.

Sowing Date	22/05/2024
Seeding Rate	Calculated per variety to target 200 plants/m <sup>2</sup>
Seed Treatment	Rancona Dimension @ 0.8L/t & Gaucho @ 1.2L/t

## Fertiliser Inputs

Product	Analysis	Rate (kg/ha)	Date Applied
MAP	10% N, 21.9% P, 1.5% S, 1.6% Ca	110	22/05/2024
Urea	46% N	80	29/05/2024
MOP	50% K	100	29/07/2024
Urea	46% N	120	15/08/2024
Urea	46% N	120	02/09/2024

## Chemical Inputs

Type	Product	Rate	Date Applied
Pre-Emergent Herbicide (IBS)	Trifluralin 480 @ 2L/ha + Terrain Flow @ 125ml/ha		22/05/24
Post Sow Pre-Emergent	Mateno Complete @ 750ml/ha + Alpha Cypermethrin 150ml/ha		29/05/24
Fungicide	Aviator XPro @ 500ml/ha + Exproiconazole 500 @ 100ml/ha (2 x fungicide reps only)		03/09/24
Fungicide	Radial (2 x fungicide & 1 x fungicide reps only) @ GS39	840ml/ha	2/10/24

**Table 1:** Quick Season Wheat Variety Trial Disease Scoring (0-100) Per Fungicide Treatments. (0 = nil, 100 = full leaf coverage infection)

Variety	2 Fungicides Infection Scoring (0-100)			1 Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)			Nil Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew
LPB20-8165	5	5	0	20	20	0	0*	60	0
LRPB Matador	5	5	0	20	25	0	0*	50	0
Genie	5	5	0	20	10	0	30	40	0
RGT Ponsford	5	5	0	25	15	0	30	30	0
Rockstar	5	10	0	25	25	0	0*	80	0
Scepter	5	5	0	20	40	0	0*	80	0
Shotgun	5	5	0	20	40	0	0*	80	0
Tomahawk CL	5	10	0	20	40	0	0*	80	0

\*Stripe rust infection too high to score Septoria Tritici Blotch level accurately

**Table 2:** Quick Season Wheat Trial Maturity, Height, Lodging & Grain Loss Assessment.

Variety	Approx. Days from Sowing to 50% Head Emergence	Mean Height (cm)	Mean Lodging Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Flat)	Mean Grain Loss Score (0 = Nil, 10 = Very High)
IGW6924	142	70	0	0.33
LPB20-8165	143	78	0	0
LRPB Matador	142	70	0	0
Genie	148	75	0	0
RGT Ponsford	144	78	0	0
Rockstar	147	79	0	0
Scepter	142	79	0	0
Shotgun	143	75	0	0
Tomahawk CL	142	77	0	0
V14026-054	136	76	0	0

**Table 3:** Quick Season Wheat Yield x Fungicide Analysis

Variety	2 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)			1 x Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				No Fungicide Trial (3 Reps)				
	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Mean Yield (t/ha)	HG*	% Of Site Mean	Yield % vs 2 Fung	Yield % vs 1 Fung
Tomahawk CL	7.53	A	116	6.38	BCD	98	90	4.21	E	87	59	67
Shotgun	7.46	AB	115	6.30	CD	96	89	4.51	D	94	63	71
V14026-054	7.43	AB	114	7.28	A	111	97	6.40	A	133	85	88
Scepter	7.24	ABC	111	6.56	BCD	100	91	5.11	C	106	69	74
LRPB Matador	7.23	ABC	111	6.99	AB	107	94	5.42	B	112	73	78
LPB20-8165	7.12	ABCD	109	6.86	ABC	105	92	5.02	C	104	69	77
RGT Ponsford	7.12	ABCD	109	6.45	BCD	99	91	4.70	D	97	66	73
Rockstar	7.09	BCD	109	6.56	BCD	100	91	4.11	E	85	60	67
IGW6924	6.91	CD	106	6.12	D	94	89	4.07	E	85	60	68
Genie	6.76	D	104	5.95	D	91	88	4.70	D	98	65	72

Site Mean (t/ha)	7.19
P Value	0.0214
CV	3.36
LSD	0.415

Site Mean (t/ha)	6.54
P Value	0.0123
CV	5.75
LSD	0.645

Site Mean (t/ha)	4.82
P Value	0.0000
CV	2.65
LSD	0.219

\*Homogenous Groups



# Stockade

## High Yielding APW Milling Wheat



<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	<b>SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH</b> 	<b>STEM RUST</b> 	<b>STRIPE RUST</b> 	<b>LEAF RUST</b> 	<b>SPRING WHEAT</b> 	<a href="#">CLICK FOR TECH SHEET</a>

Since being released in 2021 Stockade has carved itself a unique place in rotations of medium and high rainfall zone growers. With its APW classification, Stockade, has allowed growers to access higher grain prices while still maintaining high yield potential similar to long season red wheats. With a slower maturity, similar to RGT Accroc and BigRed, a strong physical grain package, and good stripe rust resistance, Stockade provides growers the option to diversify their wheat program and increase profitability.

With a number of years of data the NVT program shows that Stockade is competitive for yield against commercial red feed wheats in the 5 to 7 t/ha yield environments, and with the APW classification has the potential to be most profitable (see FAR Australia Margin Analysis on the following page).

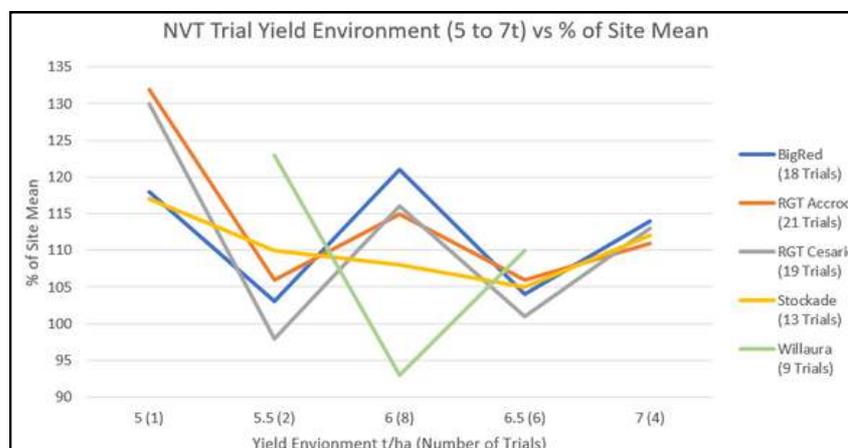


Chart 1: NVT Yield Data in 5t to 7t environments. Source: NVT Yield Reporter

Table 1: AGF Seeds 2023 Main Season Wheat Trial Full Fungicide (Sown 4th of May 2023)

Variety	Yield (%SMY)	Septoria Scoring (0 -100)	Stripe Rust Scoring (0 -100)	Powdery Mildew Scoring (0 -100)	Height (cm)	Lodging (0 nil - 5 high)	Grain Loss (0 nil - 5 high)
Stockade	106	20	5	10	77	0	0.25
BigRed	107	5	5	0	83	0.75	1
Rockstar	101	30	50	5	80	2.5	1.5
LRPB Major	113	20	10	5	75	1.5	1
RGT Accroc	99	30	30	0	84	0.25	2
Willaura	80	40	30	15	81	1.5	0.75

Table 2: AGF Seeds 2023 Long Season Wheat Trial Full Fungicide (Sown 18th of April 2023)

Variety	Yield (%SMY)	Septoria Scoring (0 -100)	Stripe Rust Scoring (0 -100)	Powdery Mildew Scoring (0 -100)	Height (cm)	Lodging (0 nil - 5 high)	Grain Loss (0 nil - 5 high)
Stockade	102	30	0	10	85	2	0.5
BigRed	103	5	0	0	88	2.75	1.25
RGT Accroc	100	30	10	0	85	0.75	2.25
Bennett	82	60	30	0	96	3.75	1.75

# SECURE YOUR BOTTOM LINE WITH STOCKADE

When selecting which wheat should be in our rotation we need to look beyond just yield and disease ratings to find what is right for our farms profitability. Growers need to consider the benefits of the variety's classification, cost of inputs, the labour/equipment hours, and weigh the risk of missing any crucial applications due to weather.

In 2023 FAR Australia released excellent margin analysis that aims to give growers a better understanding of how selecting the right variety can impact their bottom line. Below we have highlighted some of the findings, the full reports can be found in the [Hyper Yielding Crops 2023 Annual Report](#) prepared by FAR Australia, starting on page 197.

FAR Australia designed 4 different management programs which were implemented at their Victorian site. The exact crop inputs applied to the different varieties and crop management regimes can be found in the report, to simplify here they can be listed as:

- High Input – 4 units of fungicide
- Low Input – 2 units of fungicide
- HYC Strategic Input – This management strategy was set out at the start of the season based on crop inputs that had been associated with higher yields in previous HYC research for that variety.
- HYC Tactical Input – This was in essence the HYC strategic approach but modified to take account of particular variety agronomic traits such as disease resistance, grain quality or straw strength

They then compiled the costs of each strategy and used the costs, yield, and grain price to determine a \$ per hectare margin. When analysing by margin Stockade performed strongly across all programs, with the low input management program providing its highest margin (\$1,790.04 \$/ha). The only margin greater than this was BigRed with a tactical management (\$1,729.80), Stockade surpassed BigRed in all other management programs.

Fungicide strategy	Fung & PGR costs + Application costs (\$/ha)	Fertiliser costs + Application costs (\$/ha)	Total (N, F, PGR) costs & application (\$/ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Bin Grade	Grain Price (\$/t)	Gross Income (\$/ha)	Margin (\$/ha)
<b>Stockade</b>								
Low Input	\$34.41	\$215.65	\$270.06	6.3	AGP1	\$327.00	\$2,060.10	\$1,790.04
High Input	\$108.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	6.09	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,991.43	\$1,529.20
Strategic	\$61.04	\$215.65	\$306.69	6.12	AGP1	\$327.00	\$2,001.24	\$1,694.55
Tactical	\$51.95	\$215.65	\$297.60	6.2	AGP1	\$327.00	\$2,027.40	\$1,729.80
<b>BigRed</b>								
Low Input	\$54.41	\$215.65	\$270.06	6.13	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,881.91	\$1,611.85
High Input	\$138.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	6.43	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,974.01	\$1,511.78
Strategic	\$91.04	\$215.65	\$306.69	6.48	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,989.36	\$1,682.67
Tactical	\$81.95	\$215.65	\$297.60	6.82	FEED	\$307.00	\$2,093.74	\$1,796.14
<b>RGT Cesario</b>								
Low Input	\$54.41	\$215.65	\$270.06	5.9	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,811.30	\$1,541.24
High Input	\$138.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	6.63	FEED	\$307.00	\$2,035.41	\$1,573.18
Strategic	\$91.04	\$215.65	\$306.69	6.22	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,909.54	\$1,602.85
Tactical	\$81.95	\$215.65	\$297.60	5.99	FEED	\$307.00	\$1,838.93	\$1,541.33

Table 1: Time of Sowing 1 Influence of management strategy and variety on system profitability. FAR Australia Hyper Yielding Crops 2023 Annual Report

In the second time of sowing of this trial (22nd of May) Stockade was trialed against two other APW varieties, Scepter and Willaura. The tactical management of Stockade topped the margin analysis at \$1,657.85 dollars per hectare, and when averaged across all the management techniques Stockade was the clear leader in margin.

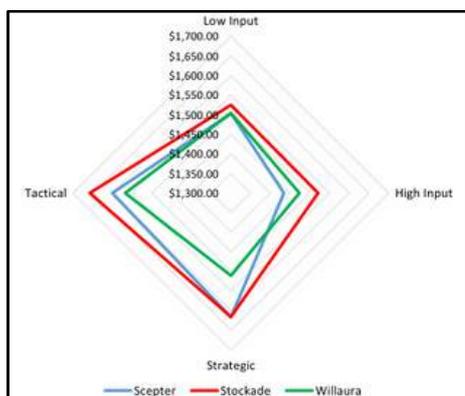


Figure 1: Partial gross margin analysis across 4 fungicide strategies and 3 cultivars

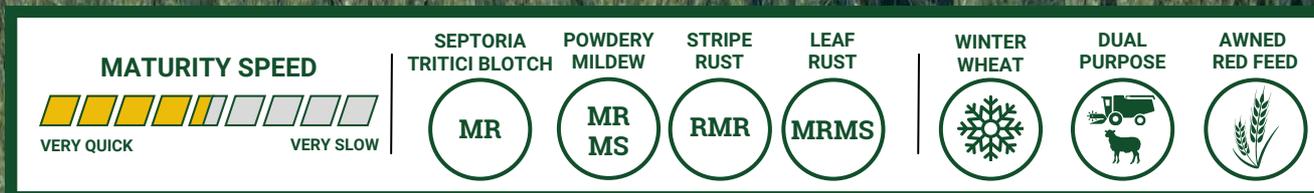
Fungicide strategy	Fung & PGR costs + Application costs (\$/ha)	Fertiliser costs + Application costs (\$/ha)	Total (N, F, PGR) costs & application (\$/ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Bin Grade	Grain Price (\$/t)	Gross Income (\$/ha)	Margin (\$/ha)
<b>Stockade</b>								
Low Input	\$54.41	\$215.66	\$270.07	5.49	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,794.58	\$1,524.51
High Input	\$138.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	6.07	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,983.26	\$1,521.02
Strategic	\$91.04	\$215.66	\$306.70	5.88	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,922.76	\$1,616.06
Tactical	\$81.95	\$215.66	\$297.61	5.98	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,955.46	\$1,657.85
<b>Scepter</b>								
Low Input	\$54.41	\$215.66	\$270.07	5.42	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,773.32	\$1,503.25
High Input	\$138.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	5.8	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,896.60	\$1,434.37
Strategic	\$98.49	\$215.66	\$314.15	5.91	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,930.94	\$1,616.79
Tactical	\$89.39	\$215.66	\$305.05	5.83	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,905.76	\$1,600.70
<b>Willaura</b>								
Low Input	\$54.41	\$215.66	\$270.07	5.43	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,773.98	\$1,503.91
High Input	\$138.75	\$323.48	\$462.23	5.92	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,935.84	\$1,473.61
Strategic	\$91.04	\$215.66	\$306.70	5.56	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,817.47	\$1,510.76
Tactical	\$81.95	\$215.66	\$297.61	5.71	AGP1	\$327.00	\$1,865.54	\$1,567.93

Table 1: Time of Sowing 2 Influence of management strategy and variety on system profitability. FAR Australia Hyper Yielding Crops 2023 Annual Report

For yield Stockade has proven its potential to match long season red feed wheats, and it's APW classification and strong disease package combine to create a variety with high earning potential. Being an APW white wheat, Stockade, also allows growers to diversify their program and grow it alongside red wheats such as BigRed and Longford to reduce their reliance on a single grain market.

# Triple 2

## The next big thing



Triple 2 (tested as AGFWH010222) is an awned, high yield potential, red-grained feed winter wheat, with a mid-maturity that is slightly slower than LRPB Beaufort.



### DISEASE PACKAGE

Triple 2 has been rigorously monitored both in AGF Seeds and Independent Trials such as FAR and NVT and has shown a strong disease resistance package. Of note is the resistance Triple 2 has shown to Septoria and Stripe Rust.

Variety	Stripe Rust (2024 East Coast) Resistance	Leaf Rust Resistance	Septoria Tritici Blotch Resistance	Powdery Mildew Resistance
Triple 2	RMRp	MRMSp	MRMSp	RMRp
LRPB Beaufort	RMR	MSS	S	RMR
LRPB Trojan	S	MR#	S	S
RockStar	S	S	S	SVS
Willaura	S	MRMS	S	SVS

Table 1: NVT Disease ratings (p = provisional, # May be more susceptible to alternate pathotypes)

### YIELD POTENTIAL

Tested in a range of yield environments Triple 2 has consistently shown its potential to out yield its competitors. Triple 2 maintains competitive yields in lower yield environments and when conditions allow has incredible high yield potential with 10t/ha+ yields recorded in internal and independent trials.

Variety	FAR Gen Wallendbeen 2023, NSW		FAR GEN Gnarwarre 2023, Vic		FAR GEN Millicent 2023, SA		AGF Main Season Wheat Trial Smeaton 2023 Sown: 4/05/2023			AGF Long Season Wheat Trial Smeaton 2023 Sown: 18/04/2023		
	Nil Fungicide	Full Fungicide	Nil Fungicide	Full Fungicide	Nil Fungicide	Full Fungicide	Nil Fungicide	1 Fungicide	2 Fungicide	Nil Fungicide	1 Fungicide	2 Fungicide
Triple 2	9.48	9.85	6.26	6.72	9.49	10.59	8.26	9.8	9.82	10.72	11.20	10.61
Willaura	5.77	7.94	3.04	5.32	5.45	8.00	4.14	6.29	6.32			
Anapura	7.55	7.77	5.55	6.17	6.71	7.75				9.44	9.40	9.53
RGT Accroc	6.47	7.01	4.21	5.91	5.74	9.06	5.17	7.36	7.83	5.22	8.61	8.95
Site Mean (t/ha)	7.06	7.88	4.88	6.11	6.66	8.08	5.96	7.58	7.88	7.72	8.79	8.93

Table 2: Yields (t/ha) from FAR Germplasm Evaluation Network (GEN) in NSW, Vic, & SA, and AGF Seeds Main Season Wheat Trial Smeaton, Vic

### MATURITY & REGIONALITY

Triple 2 is a mid maturity winter wheat and has a wider sowing window than later maturity winter wheats such as BigRed and RGT Accroc. With a maturity slightly slower (+4 to 8 days) than LRPB Beaufort, Triple 2 has greater adaptability in high and medium rainfall zones.

In high rainfall zones, Triple 2 can be sown in cropping programs as a complimentary variety to later maturity winter wheats (BigRed, RGT Accroc, Longford). In medium rainfall zones, Triple 2 provides an earlier sowing option than main season spring wheats.

# Longford <sup>®</sup>

**for Big Yields where Disease Resistance matters!**



**MATURITY SPEED**

VERY QUICK VERY SLOW

SEPTORIA RESISTANCE

MRMS /S

STEM RUST

RMR

STRIPE RUST

RMR

LEAF RUST

RMR

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Longford is a long season high yield potential red wheat with a strong disease package and lodging tolerance and is suited to dual purpose grain or graze systems, or in grain only programs. Longford has shown incredible yield potential in internal and independent trials, and topped many of 2022's yield results in the National Variety Trials. With great standability, great resistance, and great yields Longford should be on the radar for any long season grower.

**Table 1:** AGF Seeds Long Season Wheat Disease Assessment 2024. Assessed in Smeaton on 18-10-24. 0 = Good, 100 = Bad

Variety	2 Fungicides Infection Scoring (0-100)			1 Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)			Nil Fungicide Infection Scoring (0-100)		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew	Septoria Tritici Blotch	Stripe Rust	Powdery Mildew
Longford	2.5	0	0	2.5	0	0	5	0	0
Manning	5	0	0	25	5	0	20	30	0
RGT Waugh	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	2.5	0
BigRed	5	0	0	10	5	0	20	20	0

**Table 2:** Heading Date - Long Season Wheat Trial Smeaton, Vic 2022, 2023, 2024 (Source AGF Seeds)

Variety	Days to Head Emergence		
	2022	2023	2024
Longford	191	173	184
BigRed	188	170	178
Manning	196	177	188
RGT Waugh		178	188

**Table 3:** Lodging Index 2023 FAR Australia HYC Elite Screening Gnarwarre, Vic @GS99 (Source FAR Australia)

Lodging Index Assessment @GS99 0 - 500	
Variety	Lodging
Longford	21.3
BigRed	131.3
RGT Accroc	175.0

**Table 4:** AGF Seeds 2023 Long Season Wheat Trial. Scoring (0 = Good, 100 = Bad)

Variety	Yield (%SMY)	Septoria Scoring (0 -100)	Stripe Rust Scoring (0 -100)	Powdery Mildew Scoring (0 -100)	Height (cm)	Lodging (0 nil - 5 high)	Grain Loss (0 nil - 5 high)
Longford	107	5	0	0	89	0.5	0.25
BigRed	103	5	0	0	88	2.75	1.25
RGT Waugh	102	25	0	0	89	0.25	0.25
Manning	103	15	5	0	88	3.75	2.25

## Grazing Winter Wheats

Winter wheats are dual purpose varieties offering a grazing option as well as grain yield. Longford shines as a grazing option as seen in our 2024 Forage Wheat Trials. Longford topped all the wheats trialled for dry matter across 4 cuts and can provide growers with excellent winter feed before being locked up for grain.

**Chart 1(right):** AGF Seeds 2024 Forage Wheat Variety Trials. Mean dry matter (kg/ha)

**2024 FORAGE WHEAT VARIETY TRIAL**

Variety	07.07.24	31.07.24	23.08.24	19.09.24
LONGFORD	2196	2170	1198	757
CESARIO	1969	2221	1177	418
BIGRED	1959	2029	1230	474
BENNETT	1411	1944	1412	876
ALFRESCO	1453	1771	1337	946
ILLABO	928	1683	1552	993
SEVERN	997	1349	1482	1025

# BigRed <sup>(D)</sup> for Big Yields

A robust very high yield potential red feed grain Winter wheat. Suited for longer growing season environments



<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	STEM RUST	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	<a href="#">CLICK FOR TECH SHEET</a>
	MR	S	RMR	MRMS	

An awned, red-grained feed winter wheat that has shown great durability. Mid-slow maturing variety for medium to high-rainfall zones and irrigation. Suitable for dual-purpose applications when early sowing is possible. 2022 saw the release of BigRed. At that stage it had stood out with good agronomic characteristics and had almost hit 11t/ha in hyper yielding trials. Since the release we have had many positive reports and can say that BigRed has succeeded in the field.



**Above:** Longford (left) and BigRed (Right) growing in Don, Tasmania  
**Below Table 1:** AGF Seeds 2023 Main Season Wheat Trial Full Fungicide (Sown 4th of May 2023). Scoring 0 = Good, 100 = Bad

Variety	Yield (%SMY)	Septoria Scoring (0 -100)	Stripe Rust Scoring (0 -100)	Powdery Mildew Scoring (0 -100)	Height (cm)	Lodging (0 nil - 5 high)	Grain Loss (0 nil - 5 high)
BigRed	107	5	5	0	83	0.75	1
Rockstar	101	30	50	5	80	2.5	1.5
RGT Accroc	99	30	30	0	84	0.25	2
Beufort	78	20	10	5	80	0	1.5
RGT Cesario	99	30	45	0	81	0.25	1.75

## Brighton Quick-Mid Maturity Winter Wheat



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

A higher yielding alternative to Illabo this dual-purpose winter wheat is suitable for grazing and grain production. Improved yellow leaf spot resistance over Illabo and EGA Wedgetail. Has shown higher yield and improved test weight when compared to Illabo and EGA Wedgetail.

<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	STEM RUST	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	WINTER WHEAT	DUAL PURPOSE	AH QUALITY
	S	MR MS	MR MS	S			

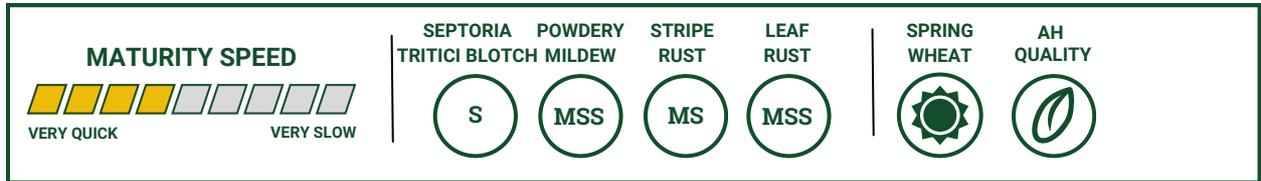
# Matador

Mid Maturity Spring Wheat



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

AH wheat that has consistently outperformed Vixen and Scepter Improved shorter canopy compared to Scepter with better lodging tolerance. Improved Powdery Mildew (MS) and Stripe rust resistance (MS) over Scepter adding some minor genes for both diseases.



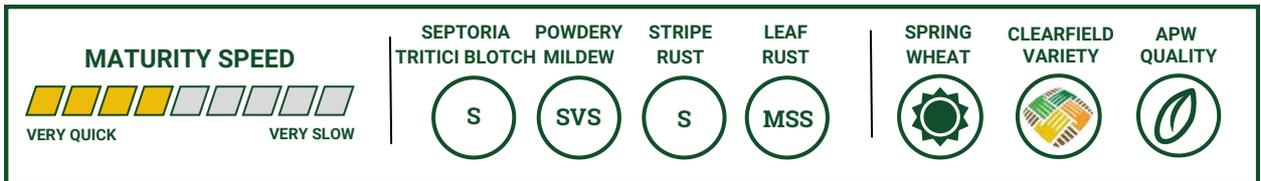
# Tomahawk CL Plus

Mid Maturity Spring Wheat



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

Tomahawk CL Plus is closely related to popular variety Scepter, and offers all the benefits of Scepter along with Clearfield tolerance. Tomahawk has bridged the yield gap between conventional and Clearfield wheat varieties. Not only does Tomahawk offer higher yields, it has similar disease resistance, physical grain quality, adaption and maturity as Scepter.



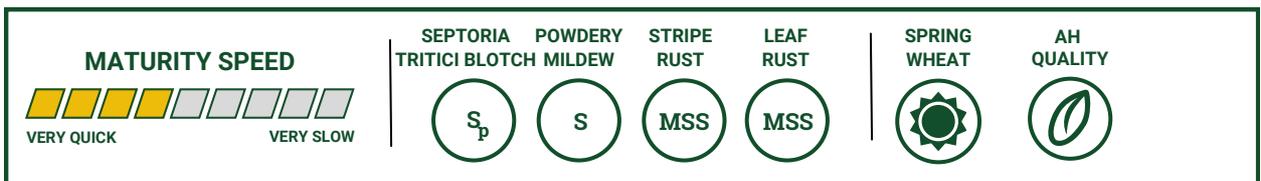
# Shotgun

Mid Maturity Spring Wheat



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Shotgun is derived from Scepter and is agronomically very similar. Growers who have experience with Scepter can view Shotgun as a Scepter replacement, with the same maturity and plant type, but offering much higher yield.



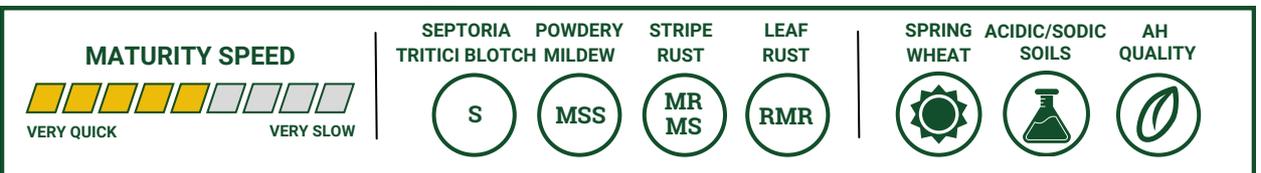
# Optimus

Mid Maturity Spring Wheat



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A mid spring maturity with similar plant type and yield build to its Lancer parent. Consistent high and stable trial performance across a range of sowing times in NSW and QLD. Strong grain receivals package similar to Lancer. Demonstrated high yields in both acid and sodic soil screening trials across the last two years. LRPB Optimus has received AH classification for NSW and QLD with a submission for upgrade planned in 2025



# RGT Ponsford

Mid Maturity Spring Wheat



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RGT Ponsford is a new spring wheat from the unique RAGT wheat breeding program. Ideally suited to the southern zone throughout SA, Victoria, and southern NSW for main season wheats, RGT Ponsford is a new main season wheat alternative for growers looking to upgrade from Scepter, Calibre and Rockstar.

<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	POWDERY MILDEW	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	SPRING WHEAT	APW QUALITY
	MSS	MSS	MS	MR		

# Major

Mid-Slow Maturity Spring Wheat



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Major is a high yield potential, mid-slow AH wheat with an excellent disease package for SNSW/Vic production systems, combined with a compact canopy to aid in stubble management. Strong performance in yield trials on both acid and sodic soils that has helped it consistently out yield Beckom.

<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	POWDERY MILDEW	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	SPRING WHEAT	ACIDIC/SODIC SOILS	AH QUALITY
	MSS	MSS	MR MS	MR			

# Genie

Mid-Slow Maturity Spring Wheat



[CLICK FOR TECH SHEET](#)

Genie is a high yield potential, mid-slow AH wheat and is an excellent alternative to RockStar in >3t/ha yield environments where it offers medium-high rainfall growers 1-2% yield improvement compared to Rockstar. Genie, with its slightly later maturity than Rockstar and long coleoptile, enables earlier sowing opportunities to be maximised.

<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	POWDERY MILDEW	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	SPRING WHEAT	AH QUALITY	LONG COLEOPTILE
	S	SVS	MSS	S			

# Avoca

Slow Maturity Spring Wheat



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Avoca has been released in recognition of the growing need for slower maturing milling wheat varieties suited to higher rainfall environments, offering growers in Victoria's western district and north-east, and SA's lower south east more marketing flexibility at harvest, combined with highly competitive yields and a good disease resistance package

<b>MATURITY SPEED</b>  VERY QUICK <span style="float: right;">VERY SLOW</span>	SEPTORIA TRITICI BLOTCH	POWDERY MILDEW	STRIPE RUST	LEAF RUST	SPRING WHEAT	AH QUALITY
	MSS	MS	MR MS	MSS		

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*Grow the grass that makes  
the most of the whole season!*

Prodigy, bred by AGF Seeds, is an annual Italian tetraploid variety with exceptional seedling vigour, very late heading, and high leaf quality. It provides valuable forage from early winter through to late in the growing season. Learn more on page 17.

**#1** Ranked number 1 for Summer Seasonal Performance in Dairy Australia's 2025 Forage Value Index.



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