



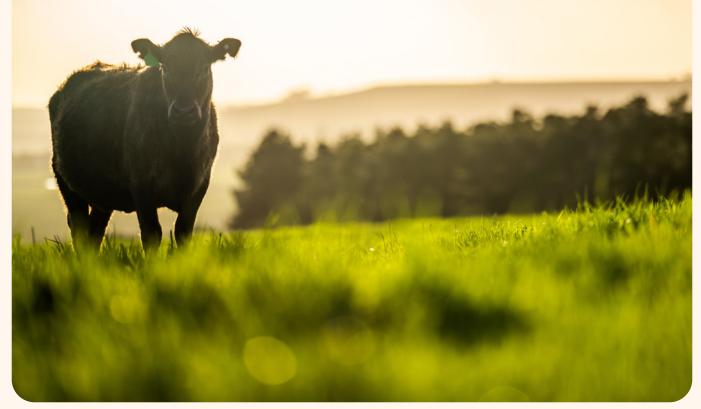
# Starts With a Seed

## Why choose AlfaGen Seeds?

At AlfaGen Seeds, our roots run deep into the land we love. No jargon, just real talk about how we can make a real difference. We understand the soil under your fingernails, the early morning starts, and the sheer determination it takes to make things grow. With decades of hands-on experience and local know-how, we're here to share what we've learned. Australian grown, our knowledge comes straight from the field, farm-tested for Aussie conditions.

Our aim is simple – to support Aussie farmers with the best seeds, the right information, and a helping hand. We'll provide you with not only top-notch seeds but also the knowledge and tools to help you grow.

It all starts with a seed.





## Clover

Clover pasture legumes are high-quality forage plants that boost livestock nutrition, improve pasture resilience, and naturally fix nitrogen in the soil. Their rich protein content and palatability support animal health and productivity, making them a valuable addition to sustainable grazing systems.



## **Enduromax**

**BALANSA CLOVER** : Trifolium michelianum



Early-maturing balansa with elite winter production

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 4-6kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 8-12kg/ha |
|        |                          |           |

Seed treatment Goldstrike®

- Earliest balansa clover variety
- Very high hard seed levels
- Good early winter growth compared with other balansa clover varieties

## **Border**

**BALANSA CLOVER** : Trifolium michelianum



Mid-maturity balansa with excellent persistence

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 4-6kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 8-12kg/ha |
|        |                          |           |

| Seed treatment | Goldstrike® |
|----------------|-------------|
|                |             |

- Excellent regenerating annual for late season environments with wet winters
- Heading date similar to Paradana
- High hard seed levels
- Waterlogging tolerant

## **Baler**

**BALANSA CLOVER** : Trifolium michelianum



Very late maturing balansa for maximum yield potential

| Sowing    | Dryland                  |  | 4-6kg/ha  |  |
|-----------|--------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| rate      | High rainfall/irrigation |  | 8-12kg/ha |  |
| Seed trea | treatment Goldstrike®    |  | lstrike®  |  |

Very late maturing

Seed treatment

- Waterlogging tolerant
- Good cold tolerance
- Excellent regrowth from grazing and cutting

## Turbo

**PERSIAN CLOVER** : Trifolium resupinatum



Late-season Persian with excellent recovery from grazing or harvest

| Sowing    | Dryland                  |  | 6-10kg/ha  |  |
|-----------|--------------------------|--|------------|--|
| rate      | High rainfall/irrigation |  | 10-15kg/ha |  |
| Seed trea | atment Gold              |  | lstrike®   |  |

- Excellent seedling establishment & winter growth
- Very late maturing variety
- Good frost tolerance
- Highly digestible source of forage

## **SARDI Persian**

**PERSIAN CLOVER** 

Seed treatment

: Trifolium resupinatum



Hard seeded type with mid-maturity

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 5-8kg/ha   |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 10-15kg/ha |
|        |                          |            |

Goldstrike®

- Highly digestible forage legume
- Tolerant of waterlogging
- ① Hard seeded Persian clover 'resupinatum' type
- Excellent feed conversion for grazing animals

## Rosella

CRIMSON CLOVER

: Trifolium incarnatum



Mid-maturing soft seeded type

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 5-8kg/ha   |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 10-15kg/ha |

#### Seed treatment

Goldstrike®

- Quick biomass production in cover crop and grazing situations
- Good cool season growth
- ① The flower is very attractive to pollinators

### **SARDI Rose**

ROSE CLOVER

: Trifolium hirtum



Highly persistent rose clover with improved hard seed levels

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 5-8kg/ha   |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 10-15kg/ha |

| Saad | treatment |  |
|------|-----------|--|
|      |           |  |

Goldstrike®

- Highest hard seed levels of any rose clover
- Pioneering species
- ⊕ Tolerant to mildly acidic soils
- $\ensuremath{\boldsymbol{\oplus}}$  Regenerates in soils with low fertility pastures

## Zulumax®

ARROWLEAF CLOVER

: Trifolium vesiculosum



Long-season variety with high yield potential

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 6-10kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 10-15kg/ha |
|        |                          |            |

### Seed treatment

Goldstrike®

- Late heading date
- Adaptable to heavy and low pH soils
- Low bloat potential
- Very high yield potential

## **Bartolo**

BLADDER CLOVER

: Trifolium spumosum



Adaptable over a wide range of soil types, very high levels of hard seed

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 8-14kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

#### Seed treatment

Goldstrike®

- Adaptable to a wide range of soil types
- ⊕ Some tolerance to RLEM
- ⊕ Very high hard seed levels
- Suitable for low rainfall pastures



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## Sub clover

Sub clover is a grazing-tolerant, self-regenerating, annual pasture legume that thrives best from autumn through to spring. Its vigorous establishment provides excellent winter feed, and it is highly persistent in medium to high rainfall areas and other regions with infrequent cropping. Sub clover can produce large volumes of dry matter, offering exceptional value for money, and maintains its high feed quality throughout the growing season. When well nodulated, it fixes nitrogen that can be utilised by grasses and other broadleaf plants.



## **Dalsa**<sup>®</sup>

**SUB CLOVER** 

: Trifolium subterraneum



Early-maturing conventional sub with great early vigour

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 8-14kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

| Saad | treatment |  |
|------|-----------|--|
|      |           |  |

Goldstrike®

- Early maturing with high levels of hard seed
- Strong burr burial strength
- ① Excellent base legume for regenerating pasture
- Reliable seed set in early seasons, high hard seed for drought proofing

## **Hatrik**®



**SUB CLOVER** 

: Trifolium subterraneum sub species yanninicum

Mid-maturity, white-seeded sub clover with waterlogging tolerance

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 8-14kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

| Seed treatment | Goldstrike® |
|----------------|-------------|
|                |             |

- White seeded yanninicum type
- Mid maturity variety
- ⊕ Excellent early vigour
- Adaptable to a range of soil types

## Clare2®

#### SUB CLOVER



: Trifolium subterraneum sub species brachycalycinum

Mid-maturity, large leaf 'brachy' type sub clover

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 8-14kg/ha  |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

Seed treatment

Goldstrike®

- ⊕ Large leaf brachycalycinum type
- Mid maturity variety
- ⊕ Excellent early vigour
- Adapted to a range of soil types

## **Ovaflow®**







Late-maturing conventional sub for high yields in regenerating pastures

| Sowing         | Dryland               |      | 8-14kg/ha  |  |
|----------------|-----------------------|------|------------|--|
| rate           | High rainfall/irrigat | ion  | 15-20kg/ha |  |
| Seed treatment |                       | Gold | lstrike®   |  |

Late-maturing conventional sub clover

- ⊕ Good burr burial strength
- ⊕ Tolerant to hard levels of grazing
- High yield potential in late-season environments

## Red/white clover

Red and white clover are versatile pasture legumes that enhance forage quality and pasture resilience. Red clover is highly digestible and rich in protein, making it ideal for silage and grazing, while white clover spreads vigorously, providing persistent ground cover and improving pasture diversity. Both species naturally fix nitrogen, supporting soil health and sustainable livestock production.



## Casper WHITE CLOVER : Trifolium repens



Early-maturing variety with large leaf size

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 3-4kg/ha |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 5-8kg/ha |
|        |                          |          |

Goldstrike®

⊕ Early maturing variety

⊕ Large leaf trait

Seed treatment

- Excellent permanent pasture option
- Quick recovery from grazing

## **Jumbo**

WHITE CLOVER : Trifolium repens

Late-maturing 'Ladino' type



| Sowing         | Dryland                  |      | 3-4kg/ha |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|----------|
| rate           | High rainfall/irrigation |      | 5-8kg/ha |
|                |                          |      |          |
| Seed treatment |                          | Gold | lstrike® |

- ⊕ 'Ladino' type with large leaves
- Excellent recovery from grazing
- High heat tolerance gives year-round production

## Riesling WHITE CLOVER

: Trifolium repens



Early-maturing variety with high stolon density

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 3-4kg/ha |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 5-8kg/ha |

Goldstrike®

High stolon density

Seed treatment

- ⊕ Strong root system
- Highly persistent in higher rainfall environments
- ⊕ Highly digestible forage

## Renegade



High-yielding, short-term red clover



| Sowing         | Dryland                  |      | 3-4kg/ha |  |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|----------|--|
| rate           | High rainfall/irrigation |      | 5-8kg/ha |  |
| Seed treatment |                          | Gold | striko®  |  |

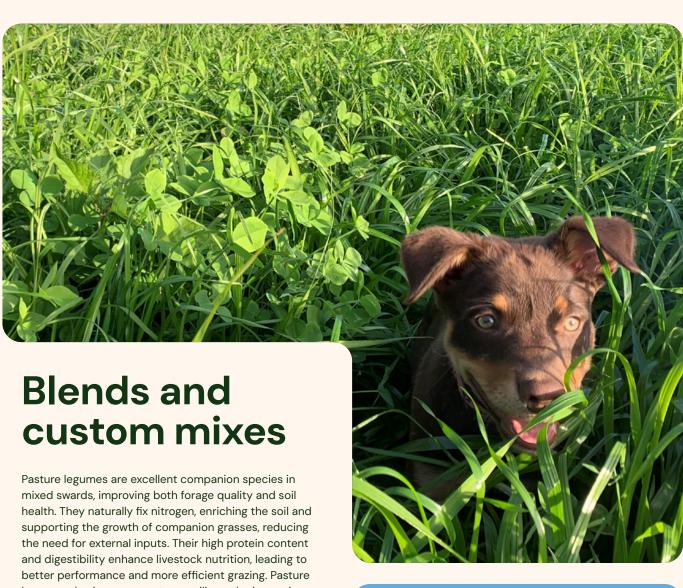
- ⊕ Tetraploid type
- ⊕ Erect growing 'hay type'
- ⊕ High-yielding
- Good disease tolerance
- Excellent hay type for top end forage yield and annual mixes

## Clover

Species identification and agronomic traits



| Variety & species      | Annual/perennial  | Maturity                | Hard<br>seed | Waterlogging        | Other traits   |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|
| Turbo persian          | Annual            | Very late/<br>multi-cut | Low          | Tolerant            | Good heat and frost tolerance, low bloat, large leaf                           |
| SARDI persian          | Self-regenerating | Mid                     | High         | Tolerant            | Low growth points. Regenerates from hard seed.                                 |
| Zulumax arrowleaf      | Self-regenerating | Late                    | High         | Poor                | Deep taproot, low bloat, poor winter growth. Regenerates from hard seed.       |
| Rosella crimson clover | Annual            | Mid                     | Low          | Poor                | Fast to establish with high winter growth. Ideal for forage or cover cropping. |
| Alexandria berseem     | Annual            | Mid-late                | Low          | Tolerant            | Good early vigour, susceptible to frost, some salt tolerance                   |
| SARDI rose             | Self-regenerating | Early-mid               | Medium       | Poor                | Pioneering species<br>(acidic, dry, low fertility)                             |
| Bartolo bladder        | Self-regenerating | Early                   | High         | Poor                | Susceptible to frost. Regenerates from hard seed.                              |
| Enduromax balansa      | Self-regenerating | Early                   | High         | Tolerant            | Good winter production. Regenerates from hard seed.                            |
| Border balansa         | Self-regenerating | Mid                     | High         | Tolerant            | Frost tolerant. Regenerates from hard seed.                                    |
| Baler balansa          | Self-regenerating | Late                    | High         | Tolerant            | Spring sow – slow establishment.<br>Regenerates from hard seed.                |
| Renegade red           | Perennial         | Mid                     | _            | Moderately tolerant | Upright/hay type   |
| Haifa white            | Perennial         | Early                   | _            | Moderately tolerant | Common, large leaf, high stolon density  |
| Casper white           | Perennial         | Early                   | -            | Moderately tolerant | Large leaf, improved early vigour  |
| Jumbo white            | Perennial         | Late                    | _            | Moderately tolerant | Ladino type, vigour, heat tolerance  |
| Palestine strawberry   | Perennial         | Early                   | High         | Tolerant            | Deep-rooted, drought and salt tolerant. Regenerates from hard seed.            |
| Dalsa sub              | Self-regenerating | Early (97d)             | High         | Poor                | Subterraneum, burr burial 9  |
| Hatrik sub             | Self-regenerating | Mid (114d)              | Low          | Tolerant            | Yanninicum, burr burial 5  |
| Clare 2 sub            | Self-regenerating | Mid (130d)              | Low          | Poor                | Brachycalycinum, burr burial 1   |
| Ovaflow sub            | Self-regenerating | Late (140d)             | Low          | Poor                | Subterraneum, burr burial 6  |



legumes also increase pasture resilience by improving soil structure, supporting biodiversity, and extending the growing season. Their deep roots help break up compaction, while their presence attracts beneficial insects and soil microbes. By integrating legumes into mixed swards, farmers can create more productive, diverse, and sustainable grazing systems.

Speak to your local retail store or AlfaGen Seeds Territory Manager, or download our Seed Guide, to find out more about our SOWsmart® blends or custom blend your own tailor-made mix.





## Medics

Medics are hardy annual pasture legumes that improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen, making them valuable in crop rotations and mixed farming systems. They provide high-quality forage for livestock, enhance soil structure, and help prevent erosion. With their drought tolerance and ability to thrive in low-rainfall areas, medics support sustainable agriculture by boosting pasture productivity and reducing reliance on synthetic inputs.



## **Penfield**

**SPINELESS BARREL MEDIC** : Medicago truncatula



Early-maturing spineless barrel medic with sulfonylurea (SU) herbicide residue tolerance

| Sowing | Dryland                  | 10-15kg/ha |
|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| rate   | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

#### Seed treatment

Goldstrike®

- ⊕ Early maturity
- Aphid resistance
- Excellent growth rates, grazing recovery, and tolerance to drought and low-fertility soils
- First barrel medic that is both spineless and has SU herbicide residue tolerance

Product developed in collaboration with MLA, AlfaGen Seeds & SARDI





Penfield spineless barrel medic is an early maturing, spineless barrel medic, with an SU herbicide residue tolerance trait. Barrel medics are some of the most persistent medic cultivars, offering excellent grazing recovery, tolerance to dry conditions and low fertility soils, as well as a natural level of aphid resistance. Medics are self-regenerating annual plants, meaning they will germinate from seed each year. Their hard-seeded characteristic means that one year of seed set offers numerous years of regeneration, as well as protecting from false breaks before the autumn.

The addition of the SU herbicide residue trait offers increased persistence and is a valuable option for those with mixed farming systems, with the use of sulfonylurea herbicides common in broadacre rotations. Previously, medics have been highly susceptible to damage from a range of herbicide residues, particularly SU's.

The early maturity of Penfield (80 days) offers maximum biomass production in shorter season environments, with high levels of seed set offering strong persistence. This variety was also selected for lower hard seed levels, offering better regeneration in subsequent years. Well suited to a range of soil types and environments, from loams, right through to heavier clays.

#### From the field

**Table 1.** Yield and feed value of grazing end-use medic varieties grown as a crop, Nullawil 2022

| Variety   | Sowing<br>rate<br>(kg/ha) | 17 Oct<br>Biomass<br>(t/ha) | Crude<br>protein<br>(%) | ME<br>(MJ/kg) | ADF<br>(%) | NDF<br>(%) |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Paraggio  | 10                        | 2.7                         | 21.1                    | 10.8          | 29.9       | 36.3       |
| Parabinga | 10                        | 4.9                         | 18.8                    | 9.3           | 38.8       | 47.3       |
| Seraph    | 10                        | 4.7                         | 22.7                    | 10.4          | 32.4       | 38.4       |
| Penfield  | 10                        | 5.6                         | 19.4                    | 9.7           | 34.4       | 41.0       |

The establishing medic also responded to fertiliser at sowing, producing 0.5t/ha more biomass and similar quality than the unfertilised plot, by 17 October (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Penfield medic response to applied fertiliser at sowing, Nullawil 2022.

| Crop              | Fertiliser | 17 Oct<br>Biomass<br>(t/ha) | Crude<br>protein<br>(%) | ME<br>(MJ/kg) | ADF<br>(%) | NDF<br>(%) |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Penfield<br>medic | +          | 5.6                         | 19.4                    | 9.7           | 34.4       | 41.0       |
|                   | -          | 5.1                         | 22.0                    | 10.6          | 31.7       | 37.9       |

<sup>\*</sup>Alison Frischke, BCG (Standing Crops, 2022)

## **Cavalier**



**SPINELESS BURR MEDIC** 

: Medicago polymorpha var brevispina

Highly adaptable annual medic with versatile uses

| Sowing rate | Dryland                  | 10-15kg/ha |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|
|             | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |

| Seed treatment | Goldstrike® |
|----------------|-------------|

- Very early maturing
- Barrel shaped seed pod
- Aphid resistance
- Excellent base legume for low rainfall pasture grazing

## Seraph





Powdery mildew resistant, SU residue-tolerant strand medic

| Sowing rate | Dryland                  | 10-15kg/ha |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|
|             | High rainfall/irrigation | 15-20kg/ha |
| `           |                          |            |

- Seed treatment Goldstrike®
- Excellent early vigour and winter production
   Resistant to SU herbicide and powdery mildew
- Palatable at all growth stages
- Good adaptation to alkaline soils and low rainfall

## Silver

**SNAIL MEDIC**: Medicago scutellata



Excellent base legume for low rainfall pasture grazing

| Sowing         | Dryland                  |      | 15-18kg/ha |  |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|------------|--|
| rate           | High rainfall/irrigation |      | 18-25kg/ha |  |
| Seed treatment |                          | Gold | lstrike®   |  |

- Early maturing
- ⊕ Erect growth habit with very early bulk
- ⊕ Excellent hay option
- Excellent vigour and persistence

## Identifying a medic



Cavalier spineless burr



**Button** 



Burr



**Barrel** 



Penfield spineless barrel



Silver snail



Seraph strand

## **About Vetch**

Vetch, belonging to the genus Vicia spp., is an as a sprawling vine, using branched tendrils for climbing, and can form dense stands reaching up crops, providing opportunities for grazing, ensiling, or preservation as hay.

forage, fodder, and as a nitrogen-fixing green are suitable for grain production, providing high-

Australia include:

- Common or grain vetch Vicia sativa
- Woolly pod vetch Vicia villosa subspecies Woolly pod vetch



## **Timok**

: Vicia sativa



All-purpose common vetch

Recommended sowing rate Seed treatment None/XLR8® optional

30-45kg/ha

Maturity between Rasina and Morava

- ⊕ High yield and rust resistance
- Very good vigour at flowering
- Excels even in low rainfall situations

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To have a legume hay yield of 4500kg/ha plus the nitrogen benefit for the following summer crop is a huge win for the Redgroves' enterprise.

Richard Parker

**Agronomist** 

## **Timok**

**VETCH** 

# A Game-Changer for the Redgroves' Cattle and Hay Enterprise

Hinton (NSW) cattle and hay producers, David & Sue Redgrove, faced several challenges in August 2022. Floodwaters, greater than 2m deep, inundated their broadacre and cattle property in the Hunter Valley, leaving the property isolated for 10 days.

After a successful Sorghum crop in summer 2022–23 (following the flood), David and Sue, along with Agronomist Richard Parker of Achieve Agronomy, decided to implement a legume rotation to address the soil de-nitrification caused by the flooding.

The 12ha paddock was worked to a fallow and finished with power-harrows resulting in an excellent seed bed. The paddock was sown on the 1st of May with Timok vetch at 30 kg/ha along with 125kg/ha of Croplift 15 fertiliser. Metribuzon herbicide was applied post sowing pre-emergent followed by 25mm of irrigation to control troublesome weeds producing a nice clean stand of Timok vetch.

The crop was treated with NPK in the form of Chelates at 5L/Ha on 3rd of August followed with 25ml of Irrigation on the 15th of August. The crop responded nicely, ultimately setting the Timok vetch up for a hay crop. The crop was cut for hay on the 22nd September and was made into Round Bale Hay, yielding 165 large round bales, averaging 14 large round bales per hectare (avg. 300kg/bale) of vetch hay.

The quality of the hay was exceptional, attracting a premium price when sold. David commented that his customers were "extremely happy with the quality and palatability of the hay". David was impressed with Timok vetch stating, "it's hay yield was terrific, and the cows just love it".

Agronomist Richard Parker said the Timok vetch had done "exactly what we wanted; the shorter maturity worked perfectly for our double crop system".

Richard went on to explain "to have a legume hay yield of 4500kg/ha plus the nitrogen benefit for the following summer crop is a huge win for the Redgroves' enterprise".

Following the success of the 2023 season, Timok will become a permanent part of the Redgroves' production plans. David stated, "It's easy to grow, there's a ready-made market for the hay, and the added nitrogen is a win-win".

**Note:** Following the vetch hay crop, Agronomist Richard Parker reported that the 12ha was planted with forage sorghum in summer 2023–24. The additional nitrogen benefit from the Timok vetch crop resulted in an extra 5mt/ha hay yield at first cut (extra 10 bales/ha) in the paddocks of forage sorghum following vetch than adjacent paddocks planted on non-vetch fallow.



David Redgrove in paddock of Timok vetch

# We're here to help you grow

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# Plant with confidence



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