



1 Characteristics

VARIETY

Selected under real grazing conditions.

GERMPLASM

American origin, re-selected under Argentina's environmental conditions.

DEGREE OF DORMANCY

6 (winter rest).

ROOT/CROW

Taprooted, subsurface.

DIFFERENTIAL FEATURE

Genotype with the maximum persistence and best health on the market.

STRUCTURE

Compact, shrubby plant. Excellent stem/leaf ratio.

PRODUCTION

Good total production of dry matter.

GROWTH CURVE

Spring-summer-autumn production, with marked winter dormancy.

CYCLE TO FLOWERING

Long cycle with a larger window for use and easy grazing management.

NOBEL 620 Alfalfa

Agronomic traits.



2 Leaf health

NOBEL 620 Alfalfa

Agronomic traits.



Photo: Autumn 2016 (Rojas, Buenos Aires).

Health (pests/diseases)	Value
Bacterial wilt disease	AR
Fusarium wilt disease	AR
Phytophthora	AR
Anthracnose	R
Verticillium wilt	AR
Aphids	AR
Stem nematode	R
Root nematode	AR



1 Characteristics

ZONE OF ADAPTATION

Productive areas of our country.

PRODUCTION SEGMENT

Approaches prioritizing quality over the total volume of dry matter.

USE

Dairy or livestock farming seeking to maximize animal intake.

TECHNICAL APPROACH

- Associated with grasses (ideal):
 - Mediterranean fescues (MED-100/Flecha).
 - Mate Phalaris/Halcón brome grass
- Pure alfalfa:

Very high spring-summer supply of grass and/or preparation of reserves.

FERTILIZATION

High phosphorus and sulfur demand. Neutral pH to reach production potentials. Autumn re-fertilizations.

SEEDING RATE

Row seeding at 17.5 cm. Target: 200-240 plants/m2, depending on the environment. 14-16 kg/ha.

ESTIMATED PERSISTENCE

4-5 years depending on the agronomic management.

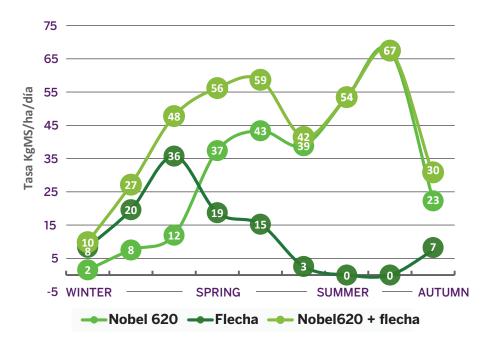
NOBEL 620 Alfalfa

Positioning/uses.



2 Seasonal growth curve

Associated with base alfalfa + Mediterranean fescue



High intake in grazing.

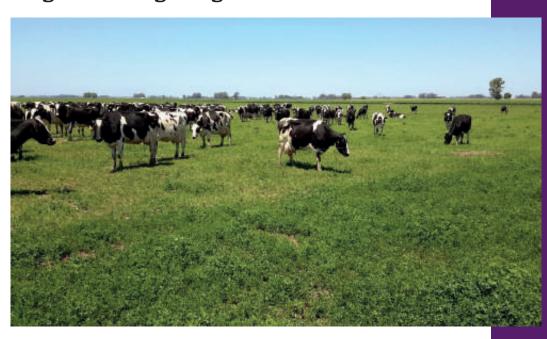


Photo: Summer 2018 - 9 de Julio (Buenos Aires).

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Positioning/uses.

