LUCERNE
GEA

OVERVIEW

Your fields deserve the best. **GEA** is a Mediterranean-type variety but in the meantime it shows a really good cold tolerance. This is the reason why it is adapted to a very extended cultivation area.

GEA has a very high production potential. It produces high quality forage with a high leaves/stems ratio.

GEA is recommended for haying and dehydration. **GEA** is specially suited for a frequent cut management.

GEA possesses a particularly well developed root system. This accounts for its good summer drought tolerance. The supplying system of dehydration plants requires a distribution of production along the whole growing season, and this implies good adaptability of the variety to frequent cutting and good regrowth.

Dehydration companies look for high protein content in order to improve their production, while farmers require a high production per hectare in order to get higher income.

- Very fast regrowth after each cutting
- Very early startup after winter
- High content in digestible proteins
- Dormancy 7
- Highly winter hardy
- Good summer drought tolerance.

PLANT SIZE	HIGH
LONGEVITY	HIGH
REGROWTH	25-28 DAYS
DROUGHT TOLERNACE	HIGH
PROTEIN CONTENT	HIGH
TIME OF FLOWERING	MEDIUM
FROST TOLERANCE	HIGH
DISEASE RESISTANCE	HIGH
PRODUCTIVITY	VERY HIGH
USAGE	HAY
SOWING PERIOD	FEB/MAR/APR/SEPT
SEEDING RATE	25-40Kg/Ha
DEPTH OF SOWING	0.5-1cm

CAPSTONE Seeds

Our farmers are serious about farming.
We're serious about seed.

Table 3: Yield (tons DM.ha^{-1}) per year to date of dormant lucerne cultivars planted at Cedara.

Cultivar	Dormancy rating	Year 1 (Spr 14 to Aut 15)			Year 2 (Wint 15 to Aut 16)			Year 3 (Wint 16 to Aut 17)			Total Yield (Year 1 to 3)		
		tons.ha^{-1}	Rnk		tons.ha^{-1}	Rnk		tons.ha^{-1}	Rnk		tons.ha^{-1}	Rnk	
Aurora A	6	10.94	11	bcd	16.29	12	ab	13.80	9	a	41.02	11	ab
Aurora KK	5	9.05	18	d	16.21	13	ab	12.94	15	a	38.20	18	b
CAP789 Sigma	8	11.85	9	abc	18.40	1	a	14.70	4	a	44.95	3	a
Gea	7	13.11	2	ab	17.96	4	ab	13.82	8	a	44.89	4	a
Genesis II	7	10.17	16	cd	16.38	10	ab	12.75	16	a	39.30	15	ab
HL6	6	13.04	3	ab	18.22	2	a	13.85	7	a	45.12	1	a
Magna 601	6	12.38	6	abc	16.13	14	ab	13.34	10	a	41.85	10	ab
Marina	7	12.42	5	abc	17.43	6	ab	15.16	1	a	45.01	2	a
PANLUC 26	6	13.50	1	a	15.92	16	ab	13.21	12	a	42.63	9	ab
SA Select AGR	7	10.38	15	cd	15.40	18	b	12.62	17	a	38.40	16	b
SA Select KK	7	10.04	17	cd	15.76	17	ab	12.51	18	a	38.31	17	b
SA Standard	5	12.11	8	abc	17.71	5	ab	14.80	2	a	44.62	5	a
Sardi 7	7	10.46	14	cd	18.00	3	ab	14.78	3	a	43.24	8	ab
Super Aurora	7	11.02	10	bcd	16.43	9	ab	13.33	11	a	40.77	12	ab
Venus	6	10.87	12	bcd	16.03	15	ab	13.08	13	a	39.97	13	ab
WL357HQ	5	13.04	4	ab	16.89	8	ab	13.96	6	a	43.89	6	ab
WL414	7	12.26	7	abc	17.11	7	ab	14.31	5	a	43.67	7	ab
WL525HQ	8	10.60	13	cd	16.29	11	ab	13.05	14	a	39.94	14	ab
CV%		10.9			8.2			9.9			7.2		
LSD (0.05)		2.079			2.289			2.237			5.036		
Mean		11.51			16.81			13.67			41.99		

1

Lucerne Dormancy Groups

The activity-dormancy of lucerne varieties has little effect on the total production during the life of a stand. It is important though in determining the amount if autumn to early spring production. Lucerne varieties are referred to as being: Winter dormant, semi winter dormant and highly winter active.

More recently a scale of 1 to 10 has been used, 10 being highly winter active, while 3 is winter dormant.