

Seed Catalog

RV Venturoli

2025 - 2026

The small seed holds a big dream



VENTUROLI

Quality seeds since 1932

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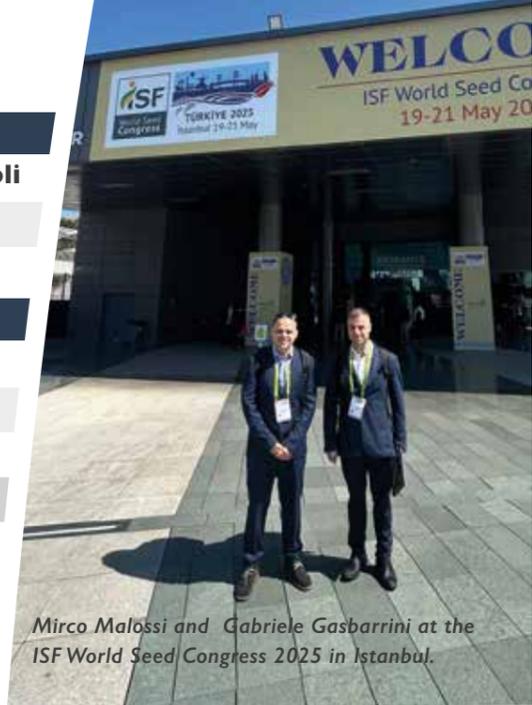
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Agents' meeting,
 July 2025 - Cascina Caremma



Mirco Malossi and Gabriele Gasbarrini at the ISF World Seed Congress 2025 in Istanbul.



Vittorio Venturoli and Giuseppe Barbieri.



At the "Free From", introducing the new food product line "RV Food" entirely gluten-free.

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AgricoltoriTOP

the Portal for Agronomic Innovation and the CAP for arable crops
 edited by Roberto Bartolini

The goal of this portal is to provide information on agronomic, genetic, chemical, and mechanical innovation, as well as on new opportunities offered by renewable energy. It also ensures timely and continuous updates on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which has become increasingly complex year after year. We give a voice to the so-called innovators, farmers who are always one step ahead, who have set aside the old saying, still too common today, "We've always done it this way," to explore new paths, new crops, and new technologies. To achieve income even in difficult times like the

ones we are living through, farmers must stay informed, be curious, open to innovation, diversify their activities, create synergies, and connect with processors and value chains. AgricoltoriTOP stands by your side to help you build connections with the outside world, because dynamism and knowledge still offer great opportunities for success.



subscribe to the new
RV Venturoli Newsletter
 always by your side in the
 fields with expert tips,
 updates, and insights to
 help your farm thrive.



Visit www.rv-venturoli.com and click the button NEWSLETTER



Regenerative Agriculture: The New Agronomic Strategy

The European Union has raised an alarm about the state of agricultural soil fertility, which is deteriorating at a concerning rate. The average level of organic matter is now approaching the historic minimum of 1.5%, a threshold below which the soil becomes a sterile substrate. We cannot see them, but billions of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and algae live in just one gram of soil. Their vitality is under severe stress and increasingly

fragile due to overly invasive soil management practices that have depleted organic matter and contributed to CO² emissions. Soil and its health will therefore become a central focus of the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post 2027, which is preparing to introduce support measures aimed at **Regenerative Agriculture**, set to become the new agronomic goal for farmers.

Regenerative Agriculture is based on 4 pillars

MINIMAL SOIL DISTURBANCE
 through techniques such as reduced tillage, strip-till, and no-till planting



PERMANENT SOIL COVER FOR TWELVE MONTHS
 using cash crops, cover crops, or crop residues



WIDE ROTATION BETWEEN "DEPLETING" AND "ENRICHING" CROPS
 to boost soil fertility, aiming to produce second crops whenever possible



USE OF LIVESTOCK EFFLUENTS AND DIGESTATE
 from biogas plants as a substitute for mineral fertilizers



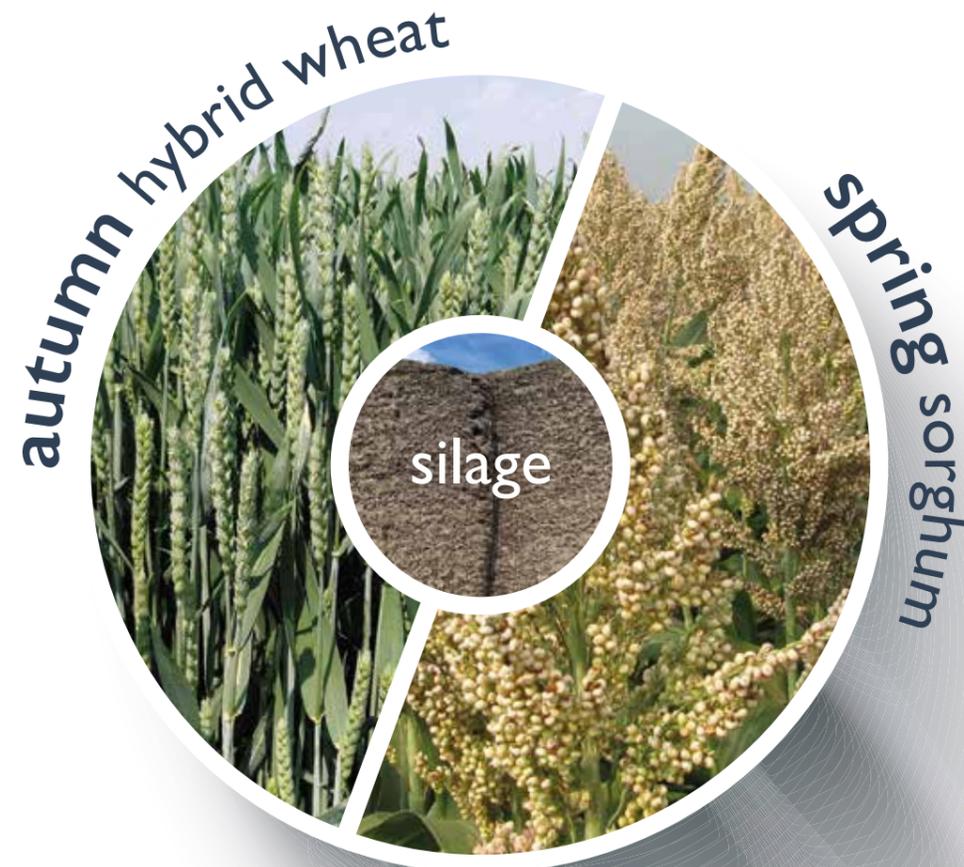
These are agronomic approaches that some innovative farms have already successfully adopted, observing **greater soil resilience to extreme weather events, a gradual increase in organic matter content, improved soil structure, and better machinery trafficability even under challenging conditions**, as well as **higher crop yields per unit area**. All of this translates into **increased farm income alongside reduced costs**. Regenerative Agriculture also provides

opportunities to **access "premium" markets**, thanks to the growing consumer demand for sustainable products, reach new customer segments, and secure better prices based on environmental commitment. Thus, in a context of continuous technological and genetic progress, **Regenerative Agriculture emerges as a key strategy** not only to address environmental challenges but also to **maintain competitiveness in the markets** for farmers and the Italian agri-food supply chains.

Winning Crop Rotation for Farmers in the growing season

More Wheat and Sorghum in the feed: reasons behind the choice

Productivity, Quality, Savings!



BIOMASS



BARN

Hybrid wheat

Forage wheat, when well-cultivated and of high quality, provides a high content of digestible fiber, improving the balance of rations and offering significant benefits for animal health.

The digestive dynamics of animals improve when a portion of forage wheat is included in the diet. In silage form, at 30-32% dry matter, it can be included in the rations of lactating cows at 8–12 kg/head/day, while there are no quantity limits for dry cows, provided the potassium content is checked.

Forage wheat stands out not only for its palatability but also for having higher protein content than corn silage. Furthermore, its chopped structure facilitates the preparation of a more homogeneous and consistent total mixed ration (TMR) over time, providing undeniable benefits for the animals. A particularly important feature of wheat hybrids is their high resistance to fungal attacks, allowing farmers to deliver a healthy, mycotoxin-free product from the silo to the barn. Finally, the sustainability value of forage wheat should be emphasized. As a winter crop, it does not require irrigation and is much less demanding in mineral nutrients, with the added advantage of being able to plant a second successive crop useful for the barn.

Hybrid sorghum

Rising cultivation costs and climate change require looking for alternatives to more demanding crops such as corn. Sorghum is undoubtedly the cereal most similar to corn, particularly regarding starch content, but it has a higher protein content than corn. Feeding trials conducted by the University of Bologna, replacing 8 kg/head/day of corn with the same amount of sorghum in the diet, showed no differences in terms of fat, protein, casein, lactose, bacterial count, somatic cells, pH, etc. Regarding milk production recorded for diets with the two cereals, sorghum and corn, no significant differences were observed, and the same applies to dry matter intake. Additionally, sorghum has the advantage of not being affected by fungal attacks, which are the main vehicle for the spread of mycotoxins. The faster digestion rate of sorghum translates into more efficient rumination, limiting intestinal acidosis.

As for BMR forage sorghums, due to their high sugar concentration, they remain much more stable than corn in the silo, thanks to the rapid acidification processes of the silage mass. Moreover, forage sorghums, because of their very leafy structure, are a valuable source of highly digestible fiber, which is a fundamental component of the diet for optimizing barn yields.

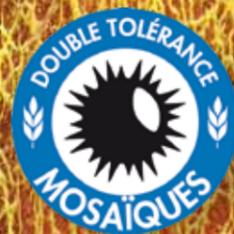
The faster fiber degradation of BMR sorghum translates into higher feed intake by cows. This allows formulating diets with larger amounts of forage and higher productivity. Using BMR sorghum enables the creation of feeding plans that better optimize ruminal fermentation and intestinal functionality, to the benefit of animal health and productive efficiency—all while containing feed costs.

Prof. Andrea Formigoni University of Bologna
Interview by Roberto Bartolini

RV Venturoli Celebrates 30 Years of Hybrid Wheat with a Visit to Asur Plant Breeding



HYBRID WHEAT



On June 3rd and 4th, 2025, RV Venturoli organized an exclusive visit to the Asur Plant Breeding technology hub in France to celebrate 30 years of Hybrid Wheat, a significant milestone for a product that has revolutionized the agricultural world. The event was attended by the company's main Italian partners, who had the opportunity to closely explore the scientific excellence and innovation behind Hybrid Wheat. During the visit, the results of thirty years of research, development, and experimentation were presented - elements that make Hybrid Wheat a fundamental resource for modern agriculture. RV Venturoli, the only company holding the exclusive rights to Hybrid Wheat in Italy, continues to stand out as a benchmark in the seed



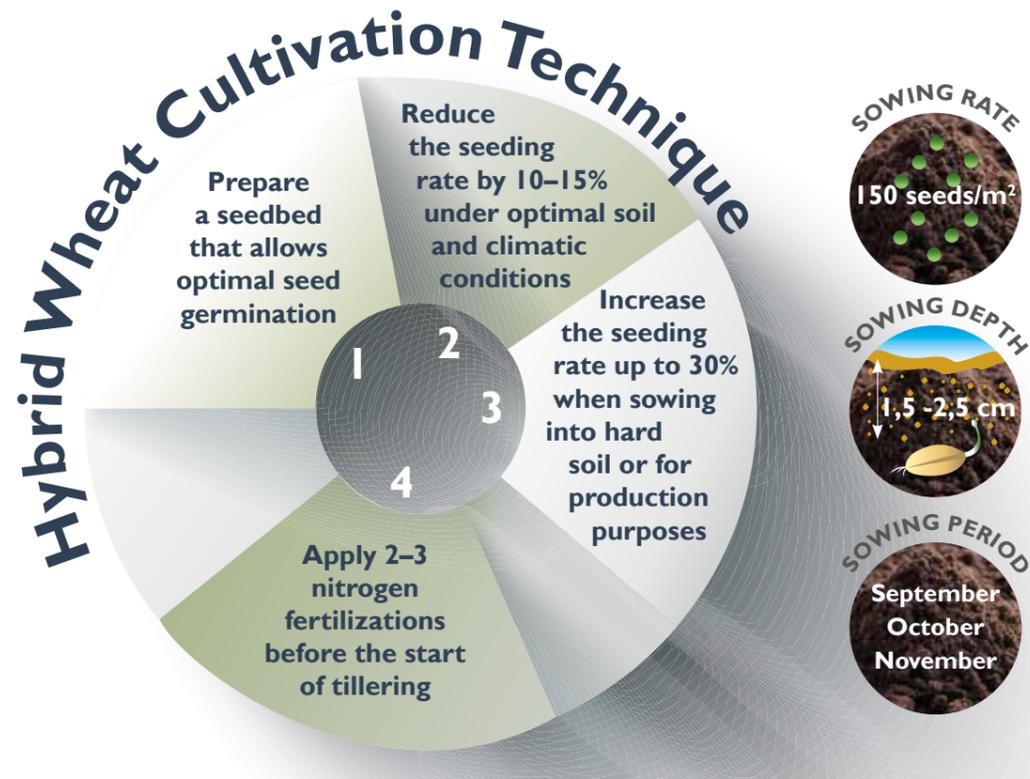
sector, pursuing a vision focused on innovation, sustainability, and quality. This anniversary represents not only a moment of celebration but also an opportunity to look forward with enthusiasm to the future challenges of European agriculture.



Hybrid soft wheat



HYBRID	SIZE	GROWTH CYCLE	TYPE OF EAR	INTENDED USE	RECOMMENDED SEEDS m ²	PAG
SU Hycardi	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	AWNED	GRAIN	150	9
HYSTAR	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM LATE	SEMI-AWNLESS	GRAIN – SILAGE – BIOENERGY	150	10
HYBISCUS	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM EARLY	AWNLESS	GRAIN – SILAGE – BIOENERGY	150	11
HYFI	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM LATE	AWNLESS	GRAIN – SILAGE – BIOENERGY	150	12
HYANKEE	MEDIUM	MEDIUM LATE	AWNLESS	GRAIN – SILAGE – BIOENERGY	150	13
SU HYTONI	MEDIUM	MEDIUM EARLY	AWNLESS	GRAIN – SILAGE	120 - 150	14
HYACINTH	VERY HIGH	MEDIUM LATE	AWNLESS	SILAGE – BIOENERGY	150	15



Interview with Luca Fatighenti, Marciabella Farm, Chiusi.

I am a curious farmer, and I always like to try new things because that's the only way to improve the profitability of the land. This year, for the first time, I tried two RV Venturoli products: the barley Su Ellen and the hybrid wheat Hycardi. I was very satisfied with the productive results of both, particularly with the hybrid wheat Hycardi, which yielded 81 q/ha with a specific weight of 82, a record production for our area. Hycardi proved to be a very healthy plant, with a beautiful golden ear, high vegetative vigor, and excellent resistance to adversities, unlike many competitors that lodged even this year. For this reason, Hycardi could have produced even more if I had applied more than 160 units per hectare of nitrogen, which is the standard for our area. This autumn, I plan to reseed Hycardi, increasing both the cultivated area and the nitrogen dosage.



the first awned Hybrid wheat

su Hycardi

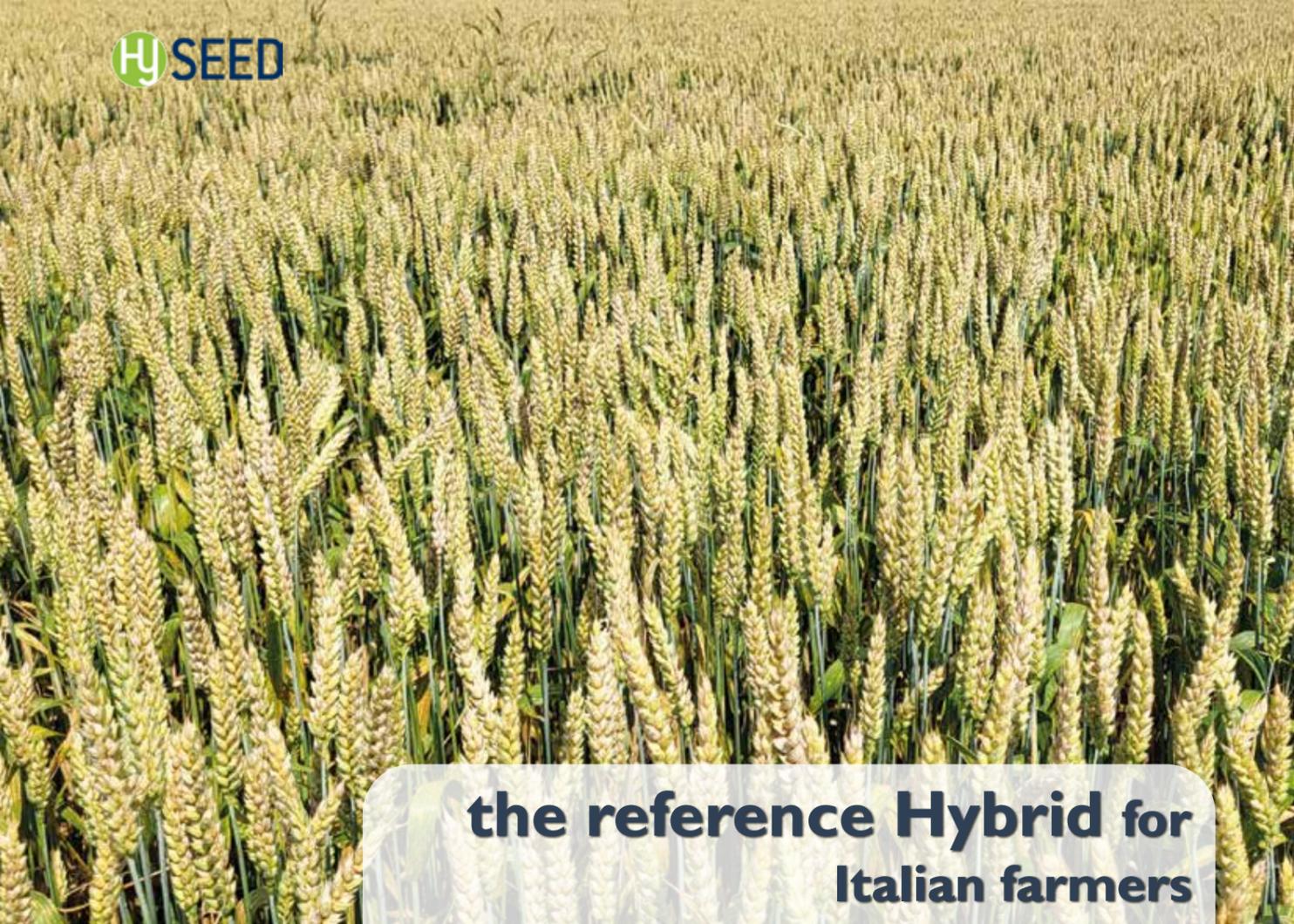
SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	50 - 55 g
PHL	76 - 82
W	190 - 250
P/L	0.5 - 0.6
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
COLD TOLERANCE	9
LODGING TOLERANCE	9
POWDERY MILDEW	9
YELLOW RUST	9
BROWN RUST	9
SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH	9
FUSIARUM HEAD BLIGHT	9



CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant



the reference Hybrid for Italian farmers

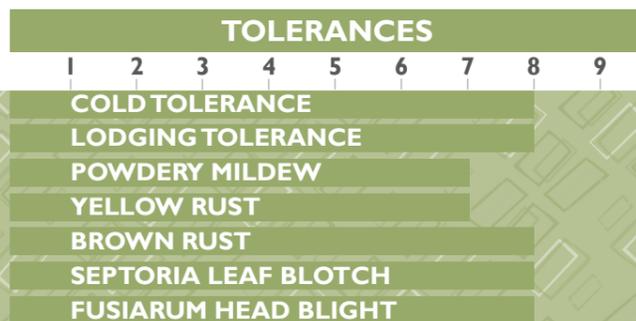
high productivity combined with a fairly high protein content

Hystar



SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	SEMI-AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - LATE
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	48-53 g
PHL	72 - 76
W	100 - 150
P/L	0,4 - 0,6
HARDNESS	MEDIUM SOFT



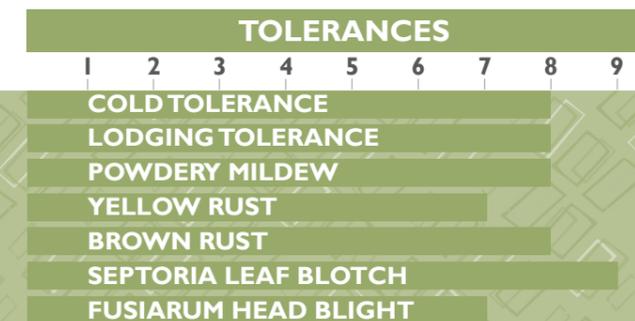
CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

Hybiscus

new

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - EARLY
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	43 - 49 g
PHL	77 - 81
W	190 - 230
P/L	0,7 - 0,9
HARDNESS	MEDIUM SOFT



CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant



exceptional grain and forage production potential

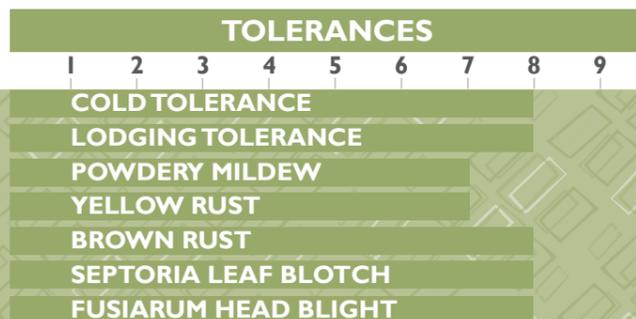


early and hardy Hybrid, extremely productive in all growing areas

Hyfi

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - LATE
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	47 - 52 g
PHL	75 - 79
W	160 - 200
P/L	0,5 - 0,9
HARDNESS	MEDIUM



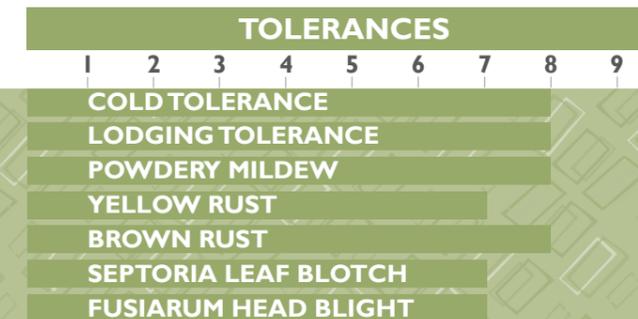
CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

Hyankee

new

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	SEMI-AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	EARLY
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	48 - 52 g
PHL	75 - 81
W	160 - 200
P/L	0,3 - 0,9
HARDNESS	SOFT



CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant



in well-prepared soils, the seeding density can be reduced to 120 seeds/m²



Testimonial from Gianmario Sala, Piacenza.

In the Piacenza area, the rush to sow hybrid wheats for silage and biogas production does not stop. Productivity is guaranteed, with 530 q/ha as the minimum yield on my farm. The plants do not lodge and produce high amounts of sugars and starch. Harvesting should be done when the ear turns golden, in the milk-to-dough stage when the dry matter content is around 32%, and with a 15 mm cut, the product compacts perfectly in the silo, thanks to the solid stems of the hybrids. A success also due to the exceptional health of the plants.

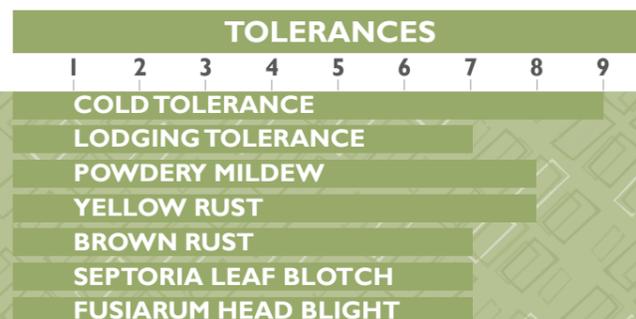


ideal for silage production

suHytoni

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - EARLY
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	45 - 50 g
PHL	76 - 80
W	200 - 220
P/L	0,7 - 1,5
HARDNESS	MEDIUM



CHLORTOLURON Tolerant

Hyacinth

forage

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	VERY HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	VERY HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - LATE
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	45 - 50 g



CHLORTOLURON Non Tolerant



Hybrid Wheats take center stage at EIMA



To achieve maximum profitability, farmers cannot ignore the virtuous combination of technological innovation and genetic innovation. For this reason, during the latest edition of EIMA in Bologna, RV Venturoli organized a conference to present the new-generation hybrid wheats, through the testimonials of farmers who have been successfully sowing them for years.

LUCA DAVI' - Fondazione Navarra (FE)

This year, as part of our field trials comparing varieties, for the first time we included three hybrids alongside conventional varieties. The investment in hybrids was **150 seeds/m²**, about a third of that used for conventional varieties. We also noticed a slow start, but in February the hybrids exploded, with remarkable tillering. Yields were excellent, averaging **85–87 q/ha** with peaks of **94 q/ha**, compared to **70–80 q/ha** for all other conventional varieties.



SANDRO TARGA - Rovigo

I have been growing hybrid wheat for ten years and have noticed continuous improvements year after year. 2024 was the worst year, but I still achieved **80 q/ha**, compared to **97 q/ha** in 2023, with a multi-year average around **90 q/ha**. The plants remain healthy under any weather conditions and do not lodge.

PIERCARLO ONGINI - Cremona

I discovered RV Venturoli hybrid wheat ten years ago, seeing it in my neighbor's field, and from the following year I never missed RV Venturoli hybrids. I achieved a record yield of **115 q/ha** in 2022, followed by **80 q/ha** in 2023, and unfortunately only **70 q/ha** in 2024, but

still far above conventional wheat, which did not exceed **40 q/ha**. Therefore, whether the year is dry or extremely rainy, hybrid wheat always produces at least 20% more than conventional wheat. In favorable years, yields easily reach **80–90 q/ha** in any environment, with some record productions of **100 q/ha**.

Hybrid Wheat and Soil Preparation

Data from experiments conducted on the soils of the **Fondazione Negrini in Sermide (MN)** were also presented, to evaluate the performance of the **Hycardi Hybrid (dose 150 seeds/m²)** depending on different seedbed preparations (plowing, minimal tillage, and no-till), compared to a conventional wheat (dose 500 seeds/m²). In a year that was very challenging climatically, the hybrid technology consistently produced higher yields, **2–11% more** than conventional wheat, whether plowed, minimally tilled, or no-till, confirming broad adaptability and exceptional production potential.



To sink is sweet to me in this sea

Giacomo Leopardi



Raffaele Natuzzi,
Matera

Soft wheat

VARIETY	SIZE	GRAIN COLOUR	GROWTH CYCLE	GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	PHL	PROTEIN CONTENT	GERMINABLE SEEDS m ²	PAG
AIACE	MEDIUM	RED	MEDIUM	AUTUMNAL	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	450-500	19
BINGO	MEDIUM LOW	WHITE	MEDIUM	AUTUMNAL	VERY GOOD	VERY GOOD	400-450	20
BOLERO	MEDIUM LOW	WHITE	MEDIUM	ALTERNATIVE	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	400-450	20
VERMILLON	MEDIUM	RED	MEDIUM	AUTUMNAL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	400-450	21
NUVOLA	MEDIUM	RED	MEDIUM EARLY	AUTUMNAL	GOOD	VERY GOOD	420-470	22
POKER	LOW	RED	MEDIUM	AUTUMNAL	GOOD	GOOD	400-450	23
ARAGONESE	MEDIUM LOW	RED	MEDIUM LATE	AUTUMNAL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	400-450	24
BAGOU	MEDIUM	RED	LATE	AUTUMNAL	MEDIUM	LOW	400-450	24
CANOLON	MEDIUM	RED	EARLY	SEMIALTERNATIVE	GOOD	LOW	400-450	25
PORTHUS	VERY HIGH	RED	MEDIUM LATE	AUTUMNAL	-	-	400-450	26



Molino del Fizzo in Pianoro, 1934

Interview with Antonio Sbrollini, Potenza Picena (MC).

“This Aiace wheat is truly excellent. I followed the crop carefully and it responded wonderfully, yielding an average of 80 quintals per hectare, with peaks of 85. I’ve always grown durum wheat, but this year, after sorghum as the preceding crop, I decided to try a high quality wheat variety in agreement with Molino Marzetti, and it turned out to be a winning choice. I limited the application of slow-release nitrogen to 100 units per hectare because I’m in a nitrate-vulnerable area, yet Aiace grew perfectly well. I was also impressed by its excellent lodging resistance after a strong wind and rainstorm. Given these yield results, I think that again this year I’ll give up durum wheat and reseed Aiace after harvesting the green beans.”



rustic variety
high and
consistent yield



Aiace

high quality

SHORT PROFILE	
TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY	
TKW	34-38 g
PHL	81 - 85
W	350 - 430
P/L	0,5 - 0,7
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
COLD TOLERANCE	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
LODGING TOLERANCE	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
POWDERY MILDEW	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
YELLOW RUST	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
BROWN RUST	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
FUSIARUM HEAD BLIGHT	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

Bingo



~ high quality white wheat
~ excellent protein content

QUALITY

TKW	42 - 46 g
PHL	80 - 85
W	250 - 340
P/L	0,6 - 0,9
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM - LOW
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	GOOD
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
GRAIN COLOUR	WHITE



excellent stability and balance in flour quality

Interview with Stefano Ceresani, Tolentino (MC)
"Vermillon: what a wonderful wheat! With its awned ears, it keeps wild boars away, which wreak havoc in our fields. And the yield is impressive: 74 quintals per hectare with 14.5% protein, outperforming the most productive competitors in a year marked by very variable, sometimes low, yields, some farmers only reached 35 q/ha. Sown in mid-November with 180 kg/ha of seed (saving at least 40 kg compared to competitors!), I applied three split fertilizations using slow-release nitrogen, totaling 160 units per hectare, along with two fungicide treatments. What can I say? It couldn't have gone better, and there's no doubt I'll be reseeded Vermillon again this year."



Interview with Furlani brothers, Montepulciano (SI)
"90 quintals per hectare, while the competitor on the same plot only reached ten less, is quite an impressive calling card for Vermillon, a variety I sowed for the first time this year and which has given me great satisfaction. It's a healthy plant with abundant tillering and a leaf system that struck me with its beautiful dark green color, which sets Vermillon apart from other soft wheat varieties."



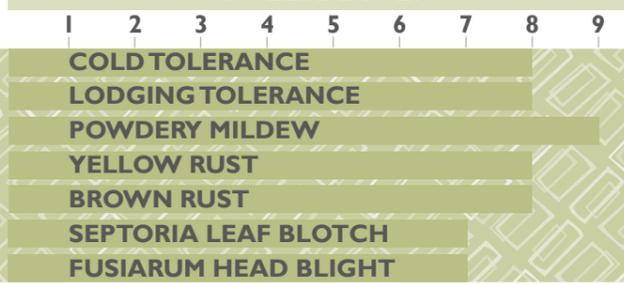
Bolero

~ suitable for organic farming
~ alternative variety
~ the wheat of the Apennines

QUALITY

TKW	36 - 42 g
PHL	79 - 82
W	170 - 220
P/L	0,4 - 0,6
HARDNESS	SOFT

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM - LOW
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
GRAIN COLOUR	WHITE



Vermillon

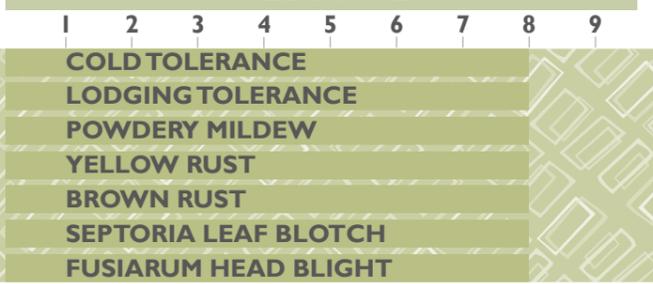
SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY

TKW	43 - 48 g
PHL	79 - 82
W	180 - 240
P/L	0,5 - 0,6
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant



soft wheat

Interview with Daniele Pavan, Buttrio (UD)

It had been years since I last sowed wheat, and my desire to get back into the game, following an agronomic approach based on innovation, was rewarded with a record yield of 90 q/ha (with peaks over 100 q/ha) achieved with the variety Nuvola, which showed an excellent start and exceptional productive potential. I am truly very satisfied, as no one in Friuli matched my yields this year.

Next autumn, I plan to reseed Nuvola, but I also intend to try some new RV Venturoli hybrids, which demonstrated excellent yields in the 2025 regional demonstration fields.

excellent
balance
of milling
values

an authentic
force
of nature

- Sown on no-till soil in December, at a rate of 200 kg/ha, over 52 hectares of sandy soil, following various preceding crops such as barley, soy, and buckwheat.
- Vegetative cycle with very intense coloration, green and healthy leaves down to the base of the stems.
- Extremely high tillering capacity (720 spikes per m², equivalent to a grain yield of 1 kg per m²).
- Use of a phosphorus-based starter fertilizer at sowing.
- 4 split applications of a nitrogen fertilizer from Yara (also containing calcium and sulfur), distributed at variable rates using a highly technological, new-generation spreader.
- 2 fungicide treatments at stem elongation and heading stages.

soft wheat

Interview with Luca Boriani, Granarolo dell'Emilia (BO)

"Poker really surprised me! I've been growing this soft wheat for at least six years, but with this year's unusual seasonal conditions, I never expected to reach a yield of 88 quintals per hectare. In the Granarolo (BO) area where my farm is located, those who produced a lot reached 70 q/ha, but the majority did not exceed 40-50 q/ha.

Poker is a short-stature wheat with high productive potential, and this year, at the end of winter, I noticed it was 'calling for nitrogen,' as we say in our region. So, compared to previous years, I increased the total nitrogen fertilization by 25-30 units per hectare, applied in three stages. Moreover, for the first time, Poker was sown on no-till soil, after crops of rapeseed, melliferous plants, and sorghum, since the soil was in excellent condition and free from compaction.

Then, as every year, I carried out two fungicide treatments, at stem elongation and heading. Therefore, it can be said once again that good agronomic technique applied to an excellent variety really makes the difference!"

extraordinary
grain
producer
ideal for high
agronomic
inputs

Nuvola

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM EARLY
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY

TKW	40-44 g
PHL	78 - 83
W	230 - 290
P/L	0,8 - 0,9
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLD TOLERANCE	[Progressive bar]							
LODGING TOLERANCE	[Progressive bar]							
POWDERY MILDEW	[Progressive bar]							
YELLOW RUST	[Progressive bar]							
BROWN RUST	[Progressive bar]							
SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH	[Progressive bar]							
FUSIARUM HEAD BLIGHT	[Progressive bar]							

CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

Poker

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	LOW
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	160 - 240
GROWTH CYCLE	1,7 - 2,0
GRAIN COLOUR	MEDIUM HARD

QUALITY

TKW	38 - 43 g
PHL	76 - 79
W	160 - 240
P/L	1,7 - 2,0
HARDNESS	MEDIUM HARD

TOLERANCES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLD TOLERANCE	[Progressive bar]							
LODGING TOLERANCE	[Progressive bar]							
POWDERY MILDEW	[Progressive bar]							
YELLOW RUST	[Progressive bar]							
BROWN RUST	[Progressive bar]							
SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH	[Progressive bar]							
FUSIARUM HEAD BLIGHT	[Progressive bar]							

CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

Aragonese

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNED
SIZE	MEDIUM LOW
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	SEMI-ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM LATE
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY

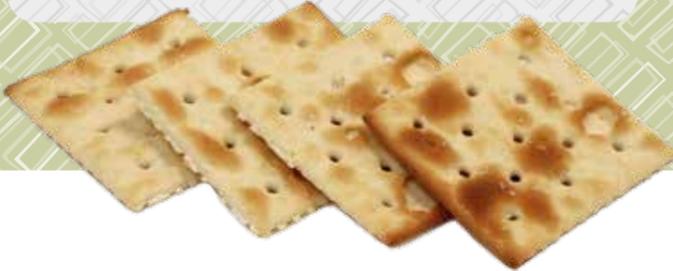
TKW	45 - 50 g
PHL	79 - 82
W	150 - 190
P/L	0,9 - 1,5
HARDNESS	MEDIUM

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

- ~ high yields
- ~ lodging resistant
- ~ semi-alternative variety



Bagou

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	LATE
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY

TKW	39 - 44 g
PHL	72 - 76
W	60 - 100
P/L	0,2 - 0,5
HARDNESS	SOFT

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

- ~ the reference biscuit wheat for the italian milling industry
- ~ high productivity
- ~ excellent tolerance to yellow rust



early, high-yielding
soft wheat

Canolon

new

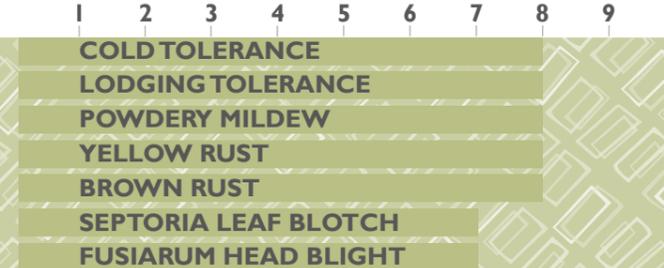
SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	SEMI-ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	EARLY
GRAIN COLOUR	RED

QUALITY

PHL	76 - 78
W	100 - 120
P/L	0,3 - 0,6
HARDNESS	SOFT

TOLERANCES



- ~ suitable for high-input forage production
- ~ very high productive potential, comparable to later cycles

CHLORTOLURON
Non Tolerant

soft forage wheat



**high-growing variety
perfect for hay and silage**

Porthus

forage

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	AWNLESS
SIZE	HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM LATE

QUALITY

HIGH DIGESTIBILITY
HIGH STARCH CONTENT
HIGH LEAFINESS
LOW LIGNIN CONTENT

TOLERANCES



CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

*(...) the wheat, which is golden, will make me think of you.
And I will love the sound of the wind in the wheat... (...)"*

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry



Durum wheat

VARIETY	SIZE	GROWTH CYCLE	PHL	PROTEIN CONTENT	YELLOW INDEX	GLUTEN INDEX	GERMINABLE SEEDS m ²	PAG
LOGAN	MEDIUM	MEDIUM - LATE	VERY GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT	350 - 400	29



ideal for central and northern Italy
extremely high productive potential



Logan

SHORT PROFILE	
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
AWN COLOR	WHITE

QUALITY	
TKW	54 - 60 g
PHL	82 - 86
YELLOW INDEX	26 - 29
GLUTEN INDEX	80 - 90
PROTEIN CONTENT	12 - 13



TOLERANCES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLD TOLERANCE									
LODGING TOLERANCE									
POWDERY MILDEW									
YELLOW RUST									
BROWN RUST									
SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH									
FUSIARUM HEAD BLIGHT									

CHLORTOLURON
Tolerant

Barley

VARIETY	GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	TYPE OF EAR	SIZE	GROWTH CYCLE	INTENDED USE	GERMINABLE SEEDS m ²	PAG
SU ELLEN	AUTUMNAL	6-ROW	HIGH	MEDIUM LATE	GRAIN - SILAGE BIOENERGY	300	31
BENTE	ALTERNATIVE	2-ROW	MEDIUM LOW	EARLY	MALTING - GRAIN	300	32
CLEMENTINE	AUTUMNAL	2-ROW	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM EARLY	MALTING - GRAIN	300	32
FANDAGA	ALTERNATIVE	2-ROW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM EARLY	MALTING - GRAIN	300	33

Hybrid Barley

HYBRID	GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	TYPE OF EAR	SIZE	GROWTH CYCLE	INTENDED USE	GERMINABLE SEEDS m ²	PAG
SU HYLONA	AUTUMNAL	6-ROW	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM	GRAIN - SILAGE BIOENERGY	150	34
SY DAKOOTA	AUTUMNAL	6-ROW	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM LATE	GRAIN - SILAGE BIOENERGY	150	34



6-row barley

Interview with Luca Fatighenti, Marciabella Farm, Chiusi.

In addition to trying the hybrid wheat Hycardi, I also wanted to test the barley Su Ellen for the first time, which gave me great satisfaction in terms of yield, producing 64 q/ha with a specific weight of 68 (two points higher than the competitors). I was impressed by Su Ellen's plant robustness and health, and I regret limiting nitrogen to 130 units per hectare, because I'm certain that with an extra 100 kg of urea per hectare I could have harvested even more, since the plant does not lodge, unlike the competitors. In autumn, I plan to reseed Su Ellen, increasing both the area and the nitrogen application rates.



highly adaptable
across Italy's cultivation zones
outstanding stable yields



Su Ellen

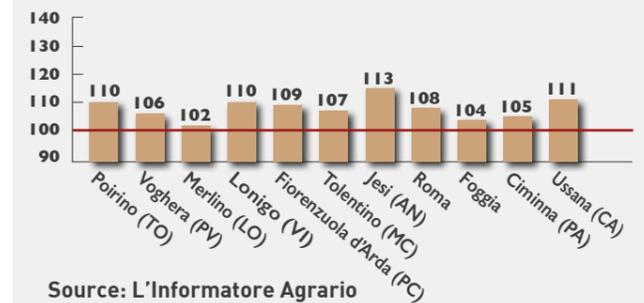
SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	6-ROW
SIZE	HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	HIGH
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM LATE

QUALITY

TKW	44 - 50 g
PHL	62 - 67

Production index % SU ELLEN



TOLERANCES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLD TOLERANCE								
LODGING TOLERANCE								
POWDERY MILDEW								
HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH								
RHYNCHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH								
YELLOW MOSAIC								
DWARFING								

Bente

SHORT PROFILE

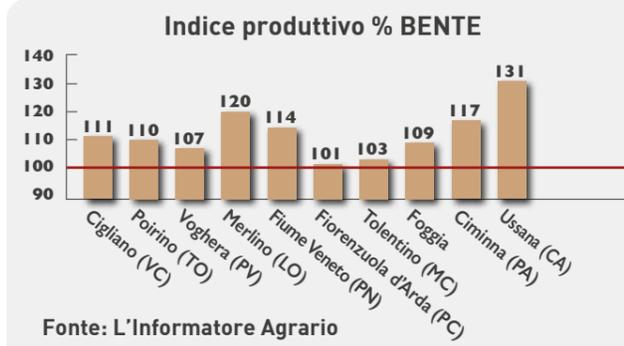
TYPE OF EAR	2-ROW
SIZE	MEDIUM - LOW
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	EARLY

QUALITY

TKW	45 - 49 g
PHL	64 - 69



~ large grain
~ excellent hectolitre weight
~ alternative and early



TOLERANCES



high malting quality
good adaptability
to all cultivation areas

Clementine

SHORT PROFILE

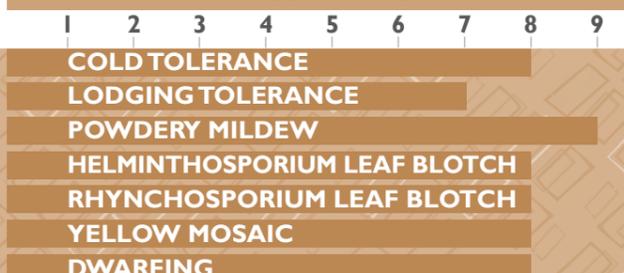
TYPE OF EAR	2-ROW
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - EARLY

QUALITY

TKW	47 - 51 g
PHL	62 - 67

~ high malting quality
~ very high production potential

TOLERANCES



Fandaga

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	2-ROW
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	ALTERNATIVE
TILLERING	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - EARLY

QUALITY

TKW	48 - 52 g
PHL	65 - 70

TOLERANCES



Su Hylona



SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	6-ROW
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
THOUSAND KERNEL WEIGHT	49 - 54 g



~ particularly high biomass and grain yields
~ excellent adaptability to difficult and low-fertility areas



TOLERANCES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

COLD TOLERANCE	8
LODGING TOLERANCE	8
POWDERY MILDEW	7
HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH	6
RHYNCHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH	6
YELLOW MOSAIC	6
DWARFING	6



SY Dakoota

Hyvido

SHORT PROFILE

TYPE OF EAR	6-ROW
SIZE	MEDIUM - HIGH
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
GROWTH CYCLE	LATE
THOUSAND KERNEL WEIGHT	40 - 46 g



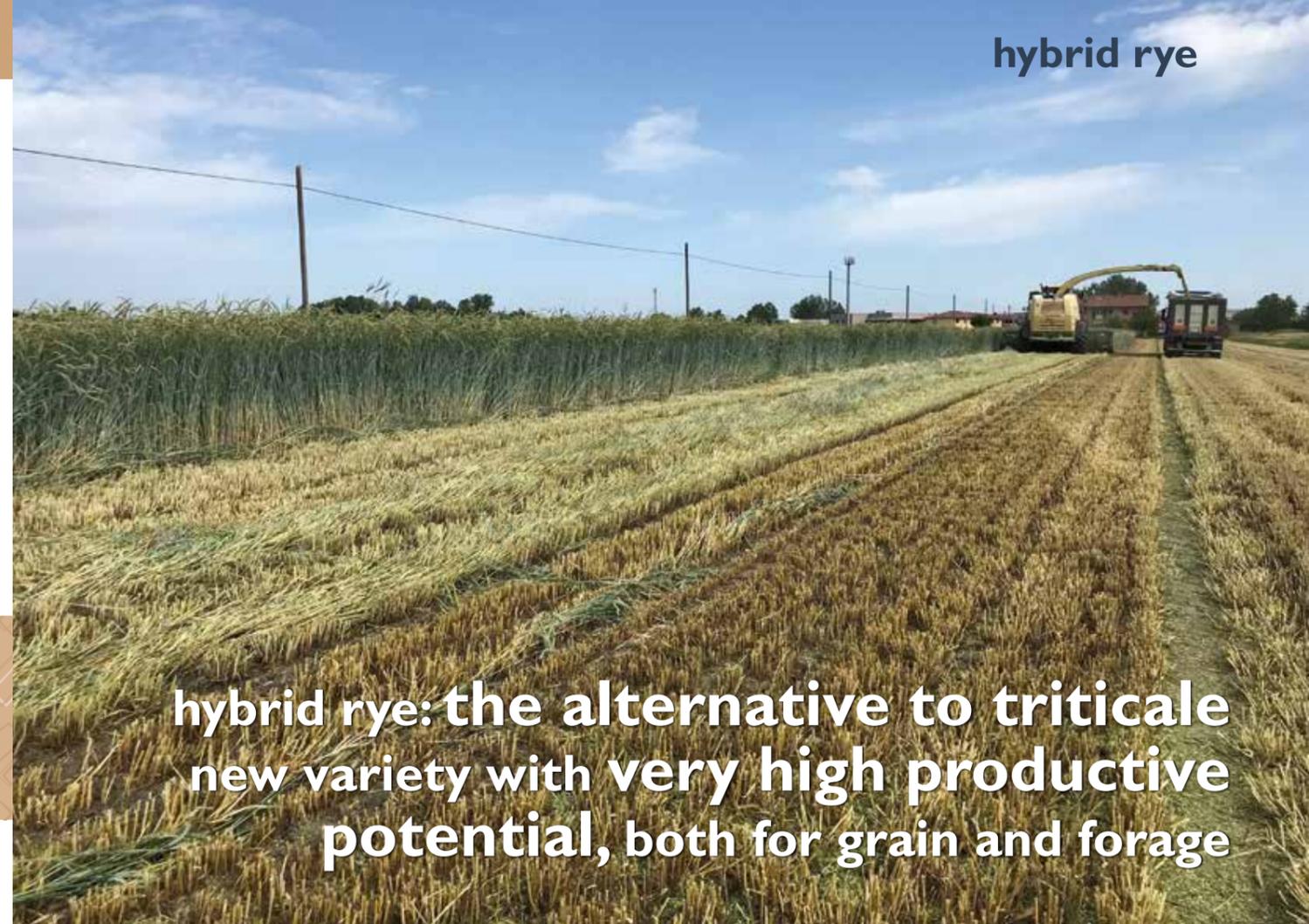
~ good resistance to ramularia
~ high grain weight
~ late cycle



TOLERANCES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

COLD TOLERANCE	8
LODGING TOLERANCE	8
POWDERY MILDEW	7
HELMINTHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH	6
RHYNCHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH	6
YELLOW MOSAIC	6
DWARFING	6



hybrid rye: the alternative to triticale
new variety with very high productive potential, both for grain and forage

Su Baresi

new



SHORT PROFILE

SIZE	HIGH
HEADING DATE	MEDIUM
MATURITY DATE	MEDIUM EARLY
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM EARLY

SOWING

RATE	200 - 250 seeds/m ²
DEPTH	1,5 - 2,5 cm
PERIOD	FROM SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER

TOLERANCES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

COLD TOLERANCE	8
LODGING TOLERANCE	8
RHYNCHOSPORIUM LEAF BLOTCH	7
BROWN RUST	7
ERGOT	7



triticales



triticales with excellent yields, outstanding resistance to lodging and fungal diseases

Triagent

SHORT PROFILE

THOUSAND KERNEL WEIGHT	38 - 46 g
SIZE	MEDIUM
GROWTH HABIT (ALTERNATIVENESS)	AUTUMNAL
HEADING DATE	MEDIUM - LATE
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM - LATE
TILLERING ABILITY	HIGH
STAY GREEN	HIGH

SOWING

RATE	200 - 250 seeds/m ²
DEPTH	2 - 3 cm
PERIOD	FROM OCTOBER TO MID-DECEMBER

TOLERANCES



Cover Crops



Short-term cover crops grown between the end of a main crop and the start of the next one

All the benefits



Improvement of soil structure, permeability, and water-holding capacity.
Cereals, Tillage Radish, Mustard, Ryegrass

Increase in soil organic matter
Rye, Barley, Ryegrass, Radish, Vetch, Faba bean



Biological weed control
Brassica juncea, Mustard, Radish, Clover



Biofumigant and pest-control action
Mustard, Radish, Brassica juncea

BIOFUMIGANT CROPS ARE A SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TO CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, WHICH ARE INCREASINGLY SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS BY EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES

N

Nitrate uptake
Ryegrass, Rye, Oats, Mustard

Protection of biodiversity and pollinating insects
Mustard, Radish, Vetch, Clover, Faba bean, Phacelia



THE 2023-2027 CAP PROVIDES ANNUAL PER-HECTARE PAYMENTS FOR THE SOWING OF COVER CROPS IN THE FOLLOWING REGIONS: ABRUZZO, FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA, LOMBARDY, MARCHE, PIEDMONT, TUSCANY, VENETO.

Alfalfa *new*

BRIONOVA	
SOWING PERIOD	autumn and spring
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	30 - 35 kg/ha
Excellent stress tolerance, very high yield, high protein content, balanced dormancy (class 6)	
	

Protein pea

ESO	
SOWING PERIOD	15th october - 15th march
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	200 - 250 kg/ha
Mid-early cycle Resistant to late frost/drought	
	

forage

Alfalfa

CELSIUS	
SOWING PERIOD	autumn and spring
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	25 - 35 kg/ha
Rapid regrowth, high yield, balanced dormancy (class 6)	
	

Italian Ryegrass Ryegrass Mixtures

MADONNA
TYPE Tetraploid
SOWING PERIOD autumn and spring
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT 35 - 40 kg/ha
UTILIZATION hay/silage
Excellent leafiness and rapid growth High protein content


MIX DUPLO	MIX TETRIS
COMPOSITION 2 ryegrass varieties Diploid (alternative)	COMPOSITION 2 ryegrass varieties Tetraploid (alternative)
SOWING PERIOD autumn-spring	SOWING PERIOD autumn-spring
SEEDING RATE 3 units/hectare	SEEDING RATE 3 units/hectare
UTILIZATION hay / silage	UTILIZATION grazing / hay / silage
CULTIVATION AREA Mediterranean area	CULTIVATION AREA Mediterranean area
	



White mustard

SOWING PERIOD	march - may
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	12 - 15 kg/ha

Used as green manure, with high nematicidal activity



Nematicidal horseradish

SOWING PERIOD	march - may
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	20 - 25 kg/ha

Very sturdy, with a high dry matter content, allows rapid soil coverage



Brassica juncea

SOWING PERIOD	march - october
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	8 - 10 kg/ha

The substantial amount of biomass produced and incorporated improves the soil structure and organic matter content



Crotalaria Juncea

SOWING PERIOD	april - september
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	20 - 30 kg/ha

Especially suitable for well-drained soils, heat-tolerant. Should be chopped as soon as full flowering is reached



Organic flower mix

SOWING PERIOD	Suitable year-round for open field and protected crops
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT	10 kg/ha

The varieties included in the mixture help disinfect the soil from major existing fungi and reduce nematode activity



Ecomix 5A ANNUAL

CHARACTERISTICS

Mixture composed of legumes and mustard, with staggered flowering that increases the availability of nectar for pollinating insects. Ideal for organic environments, it combines nitrogen fixation in the soil with soil sanitization, supporting the role of pollinators in the ecosystem.

COMPOSITION

CRIMSON CLOVER
WHITE MUSTARD
COMMON VETCH

APPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Coverage in marginal areas of the fields. Coverage of the inter-row spaces in vineyards, orchards, and olive groves. Incorporate into the soil at the end of flowering.

CULTIVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

SPRING SOWING PERIOD	MARCH - MAY
AUTUMN SOWING PERIOD	SEPT.-OCT.
SOWING DENSITY	25 - 30 kg/ha

Ecomix 5P MULTY-YEAR

CHARACTERISTICS

A technical mixture composed of honey-producing species that can be grazed directly. Ideal for marginal areas with the possibility of placing beehives closer together for beekeeping and for promoting ecosystem biodiversity. In addition to attracting pollinating insects, it also provides nutritional replenishment through nitrogen fixation in the soil.

COMPOSITION

ALFALFA
CRIMSON CLOVER
RED CLOVER
SWEET LUPIN

APPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Coverage in marginal areas of the fields. Cuttings should be made after flowering to support the activity of beneficial pollinating insects.

CULTIVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

SPRING SOWING PERIOD	MARCH - MAY
AUTUMN SOWING PERIOD	SEPT.-OCT.
SOWING DENSITY	25 - 30 kg/ha

PAC 2023 - 2027: Eco-scheme 5 – Specific measures for pollinators



Per-hectare payments are provided for the protection of biodiversity through the cultivation of plants of interest to bees and for the sustainable and reduced use of pesticides



Commitments to comply with

- 1 OBLIGATION TO USE CERTIFIED SEED
- 2 DO NOT PERFORM MOWING, CHOPPING, OR SHREDDING OF PLANTS OF INTEREST TO BEES UNTIL FLOWERING IS COMPLETE
- 3 DO NOT USE CHEMICAL HERBICIDES OR OTHER PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS
- 4 CARRY OUT WEED CONTROL EXCLUSIVELY BY MECHANICAL OR MANUAL MEANS FOR WEEDS NOT OF INTEREST TO BEES
- 5 AFTER FLOWERING IS COMPLETE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO SOW A MAIN CROP

Livestock production

DRY MEADOW	IRRIGATED MEADOW	GRASSLAND
For environments with good water availability		A mixture composed mainly of grasses
QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 6 - 7	QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 5 - 6	QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 7 - 8
USE Hay – Pasture		
SOWING PERIOD Spring - end of summer (september - october)		
FORMULATION Mazzolina grass, Tall fescue, Italian ryegrass, Perennial ryegrass, White clover, Purple clover	FORMULATION Mazzolina grass, Tall fescue, Italian ryegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Timothy grass, Red clover, Ladino clover	FORMULATION Mazzolina grass, Tall fescue, Italian ryegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Timothy grass
		

Soil cover and protection

UNDER-ORCHARD GRAZIA	UNDER-VINEYARD DONA	V.T. GREEN
Inter-row coverage in orchards. Weed control. Resistant to trampling.	Inter-row coverage in orchards. Weed control. Resistant to trampling. Suitable for low-fertility soils (benefits from nitrogen contribution by clover).	Composed exclusively of garden varieties. Low maintenance. Excellent appearance even during the hottest periods.
QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 6 - 7	QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 6 - 9	QUANTITY ha / doses of 10 kg 6 - 9
USE Technical grassing		USE Technical grassing Creation of a rustic green cover
SOWING PERIOD Spring (march - may) / Autumn (september - october)		
FORMULATION Perennial ryegrass Red fescue Kentucky bluegrass Clover Sheep fescue	FORMULATION Perennial ryegrass Red fescue Clover White Clover Sheep fescue	FORMULATION Poa Pratense, Festuca Arundinacea (garden) - 2 varieties, Red Festuca (garden) - 2 varieties, Perennial ryegrass (garden) - 2 varieties
		

Livestock production

HERBY MIX A	HERBY MIX L
Suitable for high-quality forage production, also usable as a cover crop	Produces forage with high protein content and high digestibility
QUANTITY ha / doses of 20 kg 5 - 6	QUANTITY ha / doses of 20 kg 3 - 4
USE Green hay – Cover crop	USE Hay – Pasture
SOWING PERIOD Autumn - Spring (until early april)	SOWING PERIOD Spring -end of summer (september - october)
FORMULATION Common Vetch, Oat (Avena sativa), Protein Pea	FORMULATION Common Vetch, Crimson Clover, Italian Ryegrass, For Mediterranean environments: Alexandrian Clover



DIY MIX
Let's create your
CUSTOMIZED seed blend

Why Sorghum in 2026?



Livestock farming

Sorghum grain offers a chemical composition similar to maize, with a higher protein content. It is used in feed rations across all livestock sectors.



Human nutrition

Sorghum is a staple food for over one hundred million people worldwide. It is an energy-rich, easily digestible, and gluten-free cereal.



Bioenergy

Silage sorghum fits perfectly into a successful crop rotation for energy production within the energy transition.

RV Food: OUR NEW GLUTEN-FREE SORGHUM SUPPLY CHAIN

SORGHUM HAS EXCELLENT CHARACTERISTICS BOTH IN THE FIELD AND ON THE TABLE: THE SORGHUM SEED GIVES HIGH YIELD IN ALL CULTIVATION AREAS DUE TO ITS RUSTICITY AND RESISTANCE TO DROUGHT AND OFFERS THE END CONSUMER A PRODUCT WITH PRAISEABLE NUTRITIONAL QUALITIES BOTH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GLUTEN INTOLERANCE OR SUFFER FROM CELIAC DISEASE AND FOR PEOPLE WITH DIABETES OR INSULIN-RESISTANCE AND FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE INTESTINAL DIFFICULTIES.

NUTRITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

IT IS A SOURCE OF COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES AND PLANT-BASED PROTEINS, B-GROUP VITAMINS, DIETARY FIBER, IRON, MAGNESIUM, CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS, AS WELL AS ANTIOXIDANTS. IT HAS A RELATIVELY LOW GLYCAEMIC INDEX, ENSURING A SLOW RELEASE OF SUGARS INTO THE BLOODSTREAM AND CONSEQUENTLY HELPING TO MAINTAIN STABLE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS.

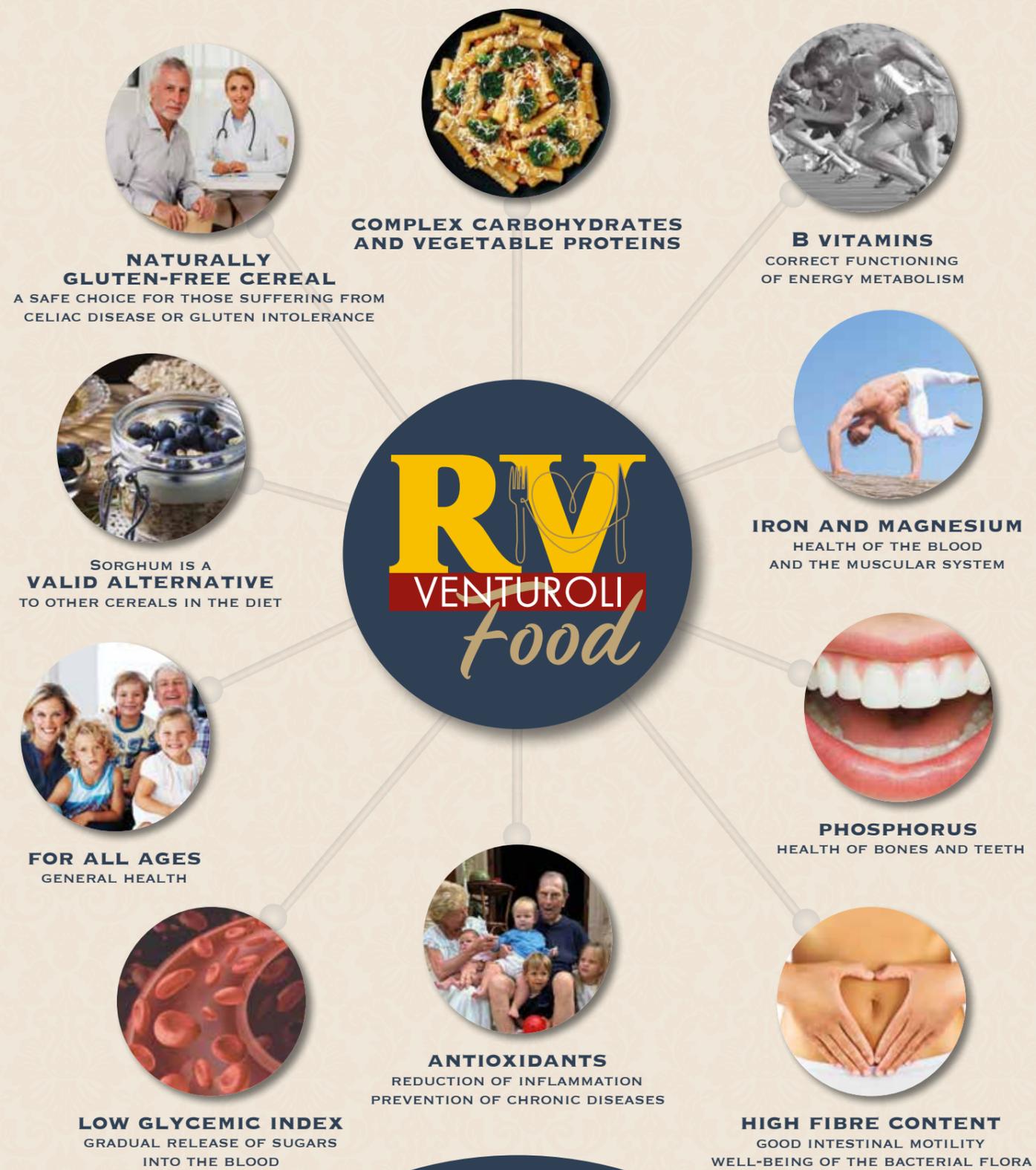
PRODUCTS

- + A PASTA LINE MADE FROM SORGHUM FLOUR AND WATER (MACCHERONI, PENNE, LINGUINE, DITALINI AND TUBETTI, ALSO SUITABLE FOR YOUNGER FAMILY MEMBERS).
- + A BREAKFAST RANGE CONSISTING OF SORGHUM FLAKES.
- + A SNACK LINE INCLUDING PLAIN SORGHUM BISCUITS OR SORGHUM BISCUITS COATED WITH 70% DARK CHOCOLATE.

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OR BY EMAIL FRANCESCA.ORI@RV-VENTUROLI.COM



SORGHUM PROTAGONIST OF A HEALTHY DIET DEDICATED TO WELL BEING



Parmigiano Reggiano Conference - RV - CRPA

More locally produced grains for Parmigiano Reggiano cows

In the Parmigiano Reggiano production area, sufficient quantities of forage are produced; however, when it comes to grains for animal feed, we are far from meeting the requirements. With this statement, which serves as a call to change strategy, **Andrea Formigoni from the University of Bologna** opened the conference **“Soil and Barn: an Indissoluble Link for Parmigiano Reggiano”**, organized by the Parmigiano Reggiano Consortium, RV Venturoli, and CRPA. Formigoni emphasized that it is necessary to evaluate resilient crops with a low carbon footprint and low cultivation costs. The main alternative to corn is certainly sorghum, which has very similar starch content, but attention should also be given to barley, wheat, extruded sunflower, rapeseed, and Italian soybean (as a replacement for imported varieties), as well as protein pea and fava bean. When included in the diets of dairy cows according to appropriate criteria, these crops have been shown in numerous trials not to interfere with milk production or quality.

Gabriele Gasbarrini from RV Venturoli highlighted the role of **genetic innovations** in supporting alternative cropping choices. In addition to sorghum, he mentioned hybrid wheat, which, compared



to traditional varieties, shows higher tillering, greater spike fertility, and a better response to stress. There has been a remarkable increase in the cultivation area of soybean and sunflower over the past five years in the Parmigiano Reggiano production area, thanks to advances in genetics. The most recent soybean varieties, in fact, show higher productivity, increased protein and oil content, and rapid defoliation, while the high-yielding sunflower varieties combine elevated oil content with tolerance to Phomopsis.



Alessandro Zatta from CRPA evaluated the productive potential of these crops through field trials, obtaining excellent average yields of 6.3 t/ha for sorghum and 6.5 t/ha for barley (with a peak of 7.8 t/ha using the variety SU ELLEN) with nitrogen applications of 90 kg/ha. These crops respond very well to the application of slurry as a replacement for chemical fertilizers. For barley, the highest yields were achieved with banded slurry applied in two timings (February and March), while for sorghum, a single application in May was sufficient. A CRPA consumer survey shows that 63.8% of respondents are willing to pay more for Parmigiano Reggiano produced using more sustainable, locally sourced feed for dairy cows.

The cultivation technique of Hybrid Sorghum

2 SOWING

Reduce the seeding rate by 10–15% under optimal soil and climate conditions

1 SOIL PREPARATION

It is recommended to carry out finishing operations promptly

3 SOWING DENSITY

- Grain sorghum: 35–40 seeds/m²
- Silage sorghum: 18–22 seeds/m²
- These recommendations may vary depending on the hybrid used, the growing environment, and the sowing date

4 FERTILIZATION

- Nitrogen (pre-sowing): 100-120 Kg /ha di N₂ on shallow and dry soils; 130 -150 kg/ha di N₂ on deep and irrigated soils
- It may be useful to apply 60-70 Kg/ha of N₂ as a supplementary dose for the following crop
- Phosphorus and Potassium (pre-plowing): 80 -100 di P₂O₅ e K₂O if necessary
- Nutrient removal to produce 100 q of grain: N₂ 2,8 kg; P₂O₅ 1 kg; K₂O 3,3 kg

6 IRRIGATION

- Water requirement: 400-450 mm
- Critical stage: beginning of flowering / grain filling
- Applications: if necessary, 40–80 mm at the end of flowering

5 WEED CONTROL

- Pre-sowing: Glyphosate
- Pre-emergence: Aclonifen, Pendimethalin, Terbutylazine, Pyridate (for dicotyledons in grasses)
- Early post-emergence (Sorghum at 2–3 leaf stage): Pyridate*, DMTA-P
- Post-emergence: Mesotrione, (dicamba + MPCA), (MCPA + 2,4-D), Pyridate*

SOWING RATE

GRAIN
35/40 seeds/m²

SILAGE
18/22 seeds/m²

SOWING DEPTH

1,5 -2,5 cm

SOWING PERIOD

from April to July

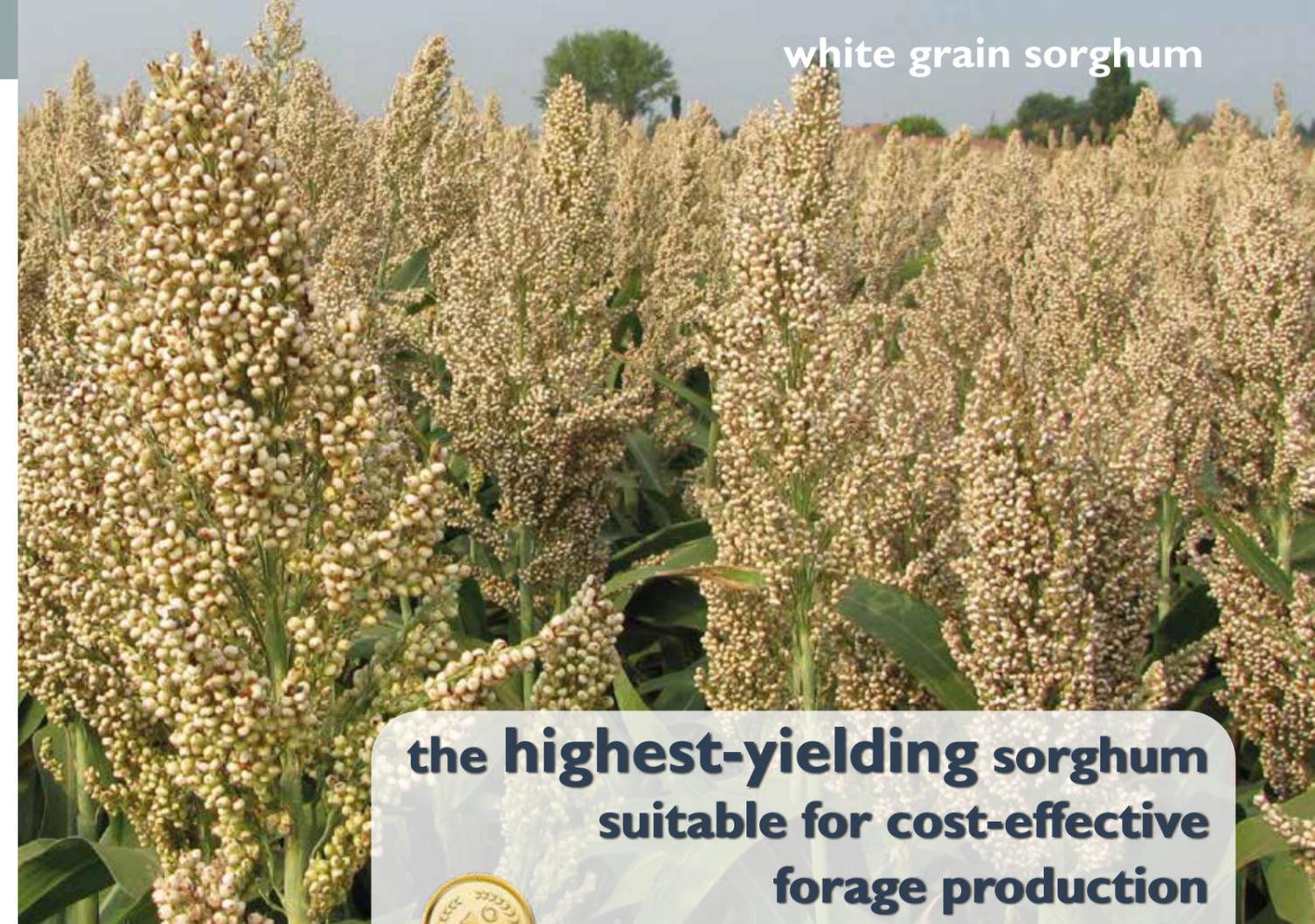
* do not mix with Mesotrione

Hybrid grain sorghum

HYBRID	CYCLE	GRAIN			PLANT HEIGHT	PANICLE TYPE	COMBINE TRAIT	LODGING RESISTANCE	RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE (seeds/m ²)		PAGE
		COLOR	FRACTURE	TANNINS					GRAIN	SILAGE	
ARTISTA	MEDIUM EARLY	PEARL	FLOURY	NO	MEDIUM TALL	OPEN	PRONOUNCED	EXCELLENT	35 - 40	40 - 45	51
ARALDO	MEDIUM EARLY	WHITE	FLOURY	NO	MEDIUM	COMPACT	ACCENTUATED	EXCELLENT	40 - 45	45 - 50	52
ARCTICK	EARLY	WHITE	FLOURY	NO	MEDIUM TALL	SEMI OPEN	PRONOUNCED	VERY GOOD	40 - 45	55 - 60	53
ARABESK	VERY EARLY	WHITE	FLOURY	NO	MEDIUM TALL	SEMI COMPACT	PRONOUNCED	EXCELLENT	40 - 45	45 - 50	54
ARMELIA	MEDIUM	INTENSE RED	FLOURY	NO	MEDIUM	SEMI COMPACT	PRONOUNCED	VERY GOOD	35 - 40	40 - 45	55
ARSKY	VERY EARLY	ROSY	FLOURY	NO	SHORT	SEMI COMPACT	PRONOUNCED	EXCELLENT	40 - 45	-	55

for silage

HYBRID	TYPE	PLANT HEIGHT	CUTTING TYPE	DROUGHT TOLERANCE	RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	PAGE
ARBAMIX	GRAIN TYPE	TALL	SINGLE CUT	VERY GOOD	20 - 30 seeds/m ²	56
ARIGATO	BMR	TALL	SINGLE CUT	VERY GOOD	20 - 30 seeds/m ²	57
SUCRO 506	SWEET SORGHUM	TALL	SINGLE CUT	VERY GOOD	20 - 30 seeds/m ²	58
EMERAUDE	SWEET SORGHUM	TALL	SINGLE CUT	EXCELLENT	20 - 30 seeds/m ²	59
CREA	SUDAN-TYPE	TALL	MULTI-CUT	EXCELLENT	20 - 25 kg/ha	60



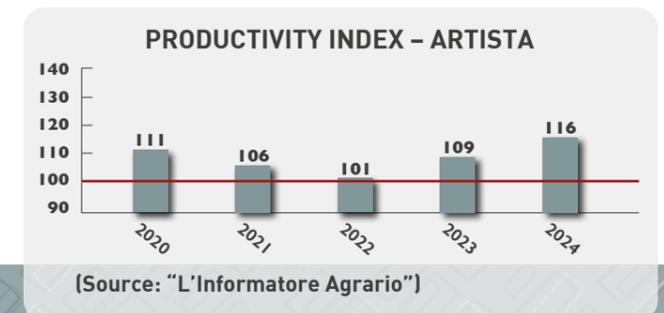
the highest-yielding sorghum suitable for cost-effective forage production



Artista

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM TALL
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-EARLY
TKW	35 - 40 g
GRAIN	PEARL WHITE
PANICLE TYPE	OPEN
COMBINE SUITABILITY	PRONOUNCED
PANICLE EXERTION	HIGH
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	VERY HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL - MAY - JUNE

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
FOR GRAIN (plants/m ²)	35 - 40
FOR SILAGE (plants/m ²)	40 - 45





large, compact panicle



excellent, stable and consistent yield performance; panicle sufficiently open to ensure optimal drying at the end of the growing cycle

Araldo

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-EARLY
TKW	32-37 g
GRAIN COLOR	WHITE
PANICLE TYPE	COMPACT
COMBINE SUITABILITY	ACCENTUATED
PANICLE EXERTION	HIGH
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL - MAY - JUNE

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
GRAIN (plants/m ²)	40 - 45
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	45 - 50

~ medium-height hybrid with strong resistance to lodging
~ suitable for heavy soils

Arctick

new

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM-TALL
GROWTH CYCLE	EARLY
TKW	29-33 g
GRAIN COLOR	WHITE
PANICLE TYPE	SEMI-OPEN
COMBINE SUITABILITY	PRONOUNCED
PANICLE EXERTION	VERY HIGH
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL TO JULY

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
GRAIN (plants/m ²)	40 - 45
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	55 - 60

~ excellent early vigour
~ loose panicle with bright white grain
~ suitable for silage production following an initial summer harvest



white grain sorghum

the earliest-maturing sorghum in the european catalog



Arabesk

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM-TALL
GROWTH CYCLE	VERY EARLY
TKW	29-33 g
GRAIN COLOR	WHITE
PANICLE TYPE	SEMI-COMPACT
COMBINE SUITABILITY	PRONOUNCED

MORPHOLOGY	
PANICLE EXERTION	VERY HIGH
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL TO JULY

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
GRAIN (plants/m ²)	40 - 45
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	45 - 50

- ~ high protein content in the grain
- ~ high tolerance to drought and cold stress
- ~ ideal for whole-crop silage production



rosy grain sorghum

Armelia

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
TKW	29-35 g
GRAIN COLOR	INTENSE RED
PANICLE TYPE	SEMI-COMPACT

- ~ high yield potential under limiting environmental conditions
- ~ good resistance to diseases and lodging

MORPHOLOGY	
COMBINE SUITABILITY	PRONOUNCED
PANICLE EXERTION	MEDIUM
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL - MAY - JUNE

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
GRAIN (plants/m ²)	35 - 40
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	40 - 45



Arsky

MORPHOLOGY	
PLANT HEIGHT	SHORT
GROWTH CYCLE	VERY EARLY
TKW	27-32 G
GRAIN COLOR	ROSY
PANICLE TYPE	SEMI-COMPACT

MORPHOLOGY	
COMBINE SUITABILITY	PRONOUNCED
PANICLE EXERTION	HIGH
TANNINS	ABSENT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
SOWING PERIOD	APRIL TO JULY

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
GRAIN (plants/m ²)	40 - 45

- ~ suitable for laying hen nutrition
- ~ strongly recommended for environments with limited water availability
- ~ high productivity in relation to the length of the growing cycle





grain sorghum mixture consisting of 90% sorghum (Arbatax type) and 10% grain-type sorghum



a high-productivity forage sorghum characterised by low lignin content and highly digestible fibre

Arbamix

tall grain-type

MORPHOLOGY	
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM
PLANT HEIGHT	TALL (>200 cm)
USE	SILAGE – BIOENERGY
CUTTING TYPE	SINGLE CUT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
LODGING TOLERANCE	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	VERY GOOD

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
DRY SOILS	180.000-210.000 seeds/ha
DEEP FERTILE SOILS	190.000-230.000 seeds/ha
IRRIGATED SOILS	200.000-250.000 seeds/ha

SOWING	
PERIOD	APRIL TO JULY
ROW SPACING	45 - 50 - 75 cm

Arigato

BMR

MORPHOLOGY	
GROWTH CYCLE	EARLY
PLANT HEIGHT	TALL (>250 cm)
USE	SILAGE – BIOENERGY
CUTTING TYPE	SINGLE CUT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
LODGING TOLERANCE	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	VERY GOOD

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE	
DRY SOILS	180.000-220.000 seeds/ha
DEEP FERTILE SOILS	220.000-250.000 seeds/ha
IRRIGATED SOILS	220.000-270.000 seeds/ha

SOWING	
PERIOD	LATE APRIL TO LATE JULY
ROW SPACING	45 - 50 - 75 cm





very high silage yields,
ideal for ruminant feeding;
high sugar content

Emeraude

sweet sorghum

MORPHOLOGY

GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-LATE
PLANT HEIGHT	TALL
USE	SILAGE – BIOENERGY
CUTTING TYPE	SINGLE CUT
YIELD POTENTIAL	HIGH
LODGING TOLERANCE	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	VERY GOOD

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

DRY SOILS	180.000-220.000 seeds/ha
DEEP FERTILE SOILS	220.000-250.000 seeds/ha
IRRIGATED SOILS	250.000 seeds/ha

SOWING

PERIOD	LATE APRIL TO LATE JULY
ROW SPACING	50 - 75 cm



~ excellent tolerance to lodging and drought
~ high soluble sugar content for energy production.

Sucro 506

sweet sorghum

MORPHOLOGY

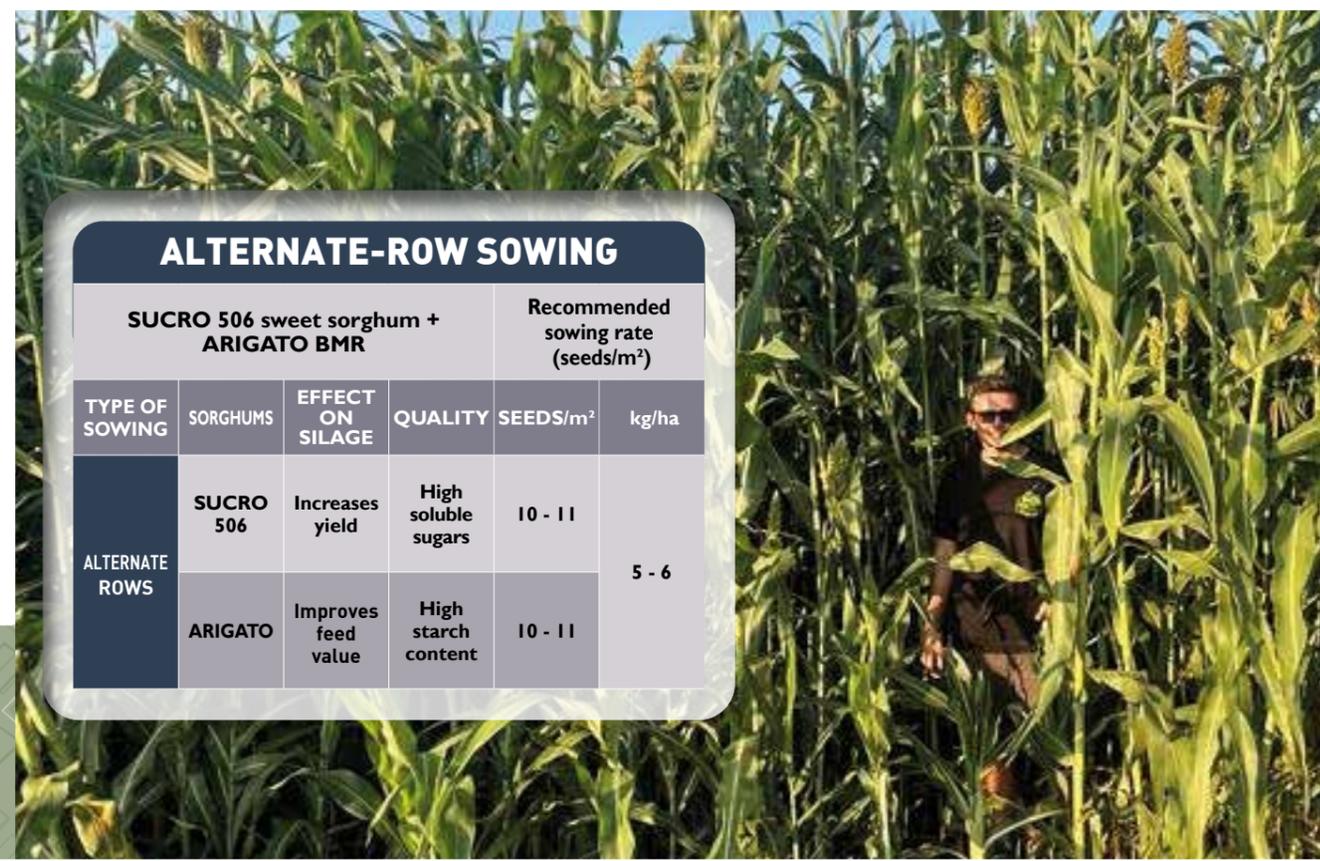
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-LATE
PLANT HEIGHT	TALL (>350 cm)
USE	SILAGE – BIOENERGY
CUTTING TYPE	SINGLE CUT
YIELD POTENTIAL	EXCELLENT
LODGING TOLERANCE	HIGH
DROUGHT TOLERANCE	EXCELLENT

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

DRY SOILS	160.000-210.000 seeds/ha
DEEP FERTILE SOILS	180.000-230.000 seeds/ha
IRRIGATED SOILS	200.000-250.000 seeds/ha

SOWING

PERIOD	LATE APRIL TO LATE JULY
ROW SPACING	45 - 50 - 75 cm



ALTERNATE-ROW SOWING					
SUCRO 506 sweet sorghum + ARIGATO BMR				Recommended sowing rate (seeds/m ²)	
TYPE OF SOWING	SORGHUMS	EFFECT ON SILAGE	QUALITY	SEEDS/m ²	kg/ha
ALTERNATE ROWS	SUCRO 506	Increases yield	High soluble sugars	10 - 11	5 - 6
	ARIGATO	Improves feed value	High starch content	10 - 11	



Miglio

CHARACTERISTICS	
USE	HAY - PASTURE - WRAPPED FOOD-GRADE GRAIN
FLOWERING	90 DAYS AFTER SOWING

SOWING	
RATE	30 - 40 kg/ha
PERIOD	SPRING SOWING at +16°C soil temperature
FERTILIZATION	100 - 130 units/ha of N

~ excellent productivity
~ forage production with high palatability



ideal for Cover Crops and green manure during the summer season

Crea

multi-cut

CHARACTERISTICS	
USE	HAY - PASTURE - WRAPPED FORAGE
FLOWERING	65-70 DAYS AFTER SOWING

SOWING	
RATE	30 - 35 kg/ha
PERIOD	SPRING

~ suitable for all cultivation areas
~ ideal for producing summer hay
~ excellent regrowth ability
~ high dry matter yield per hectare

Panico

CHARACTERISTICS	
SUMMER-SOWN GRASS SPECIES	
HIGH LEAFINESS	
EXCELLENT AND HIGHLY PALATABLE, ESPECIALLY FOR RUMINANTS	
POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING 2 OR MORE HARVESTS DEPENDING ON WEATHER CONDITIONS	
USE	HAY

SOWING	
RATE	40-50 kg/ha
PERIOD	MAY TO LATE JUNE
VEGETATIVE CYCLE	SHORT

~ abundant hay cutting
~ high palatability
~ tolerant to high temperatures



Soybean

doses of 110.000 seeds

VARIETY	GROUP	DEVELOPMENT TYPE	PLANT HEIGHT	BRANCHING ATTITUDE	DEFOLIATION ABILITY	PAGE
DIADEMA	I+	INDETERMINATE	TALL	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	63
ATON	I	INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	64
AVATAR	I+	INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	65
NAMASTE	I	INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	66
SANDOKAN	I	INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM-TALL	EXCELLENT	GOOD	67
DH 4173	I-	SEMI-INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM-TALL	GOOD	GOOD	68
SVELTE	0 / I-	INDETERMINATE	MEDIUM	GOOD	EXCELLENT	69

VARIETY	RESISTANCE				COLOR				1000 SEED WEIGHT (g)	PAGE
	LODGING	DROUGHT	DISEASES	SHATTERING	PUBESCENCE	FLOWER	SEED	HILUM		
DIADEMA	VERY GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	BROWN	VIOLET	YELLOW	BLACK	180	63
ATON	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	GRAY	VIOLET	YELLOW	LIGHT BROWN	184	64
AVATAR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	BROWN	VIOLET	YELLOW	BLACK	190	65
NAMASTE	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	BROWN	VIOLET	YELLOW	GRAY	190	66
SANDOKAN	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	GOOD	EXCELLENT	BROWN	PURPLE	YELLOW	WHITE	190	67
DH 4173	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	LIGHT BROWN	VIOLET	YELLOW	WHITE	195	68
SVELTE	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	SILVERY	VIOLET	YELLOW	WHITE	155	69



very high branching ability, stable and reliable variety, recommended for sowing with 75 cm row spacing



RV Venturoli soybean varieties are also available with the innovative **AZOplus** technology. This technology not only simplifies the inoculation of soybean seeds with rhizobia but also promotes early nodulation even under unfavorable climatic conditions. This feature allows young nitrogen-fixing



plants to start utilizing nitrogen sooner, making them more vigorous and resilient. **AZOplus** is an innovative product consisting of a bacterial culture of selected strains in a protective and nutrient-rich solution. Soybeans treated with **AZOplus** contain living microorganisms that are sensitive to high temperatures.

RECOMMENDATION

Store soybean seeds in cool environments, away from direct sunlight.

AVAILABLE WITH INOCULANT TECHNOLOGY CONTAINING MICROORGANISMS

Diadema

new

GROUP I+

HILUM COLOR

BLACK



~ high tendency to branch
~ high number of well-developed pods

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	40 - 45
2nd HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	45 - 50

TOLERANCES



LEGEND

FOOD: Varieties for human consumption

BFA: Varieties with Low Anti-Nutritional Factors

soybean



excellent resistance to lodging and to fungal diseases
high yield potential
across different growing conditions

soybean



variety with the lowest content of anti-nutritional factors (TIA 8.7 mg/g), recommended for sowing with 70–75 cm row spacing, in highly fertile environments for the first harvest

Aton

new

Low ANFs

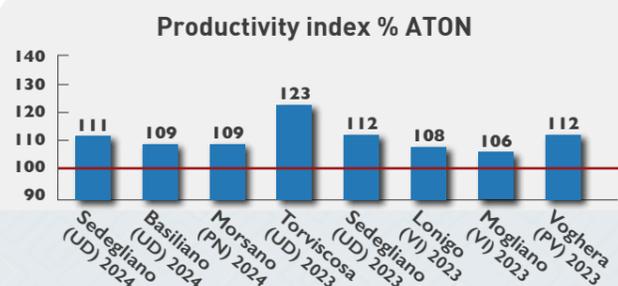
GROUP I

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	40 - 45
2nd HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	45 - 50

HILUM COLOR

BLACK



Source: L'Informatore Agrario and ERSA – Regional Agency for Rural Development.

TOLERANCES



Avatar

Low ANFs

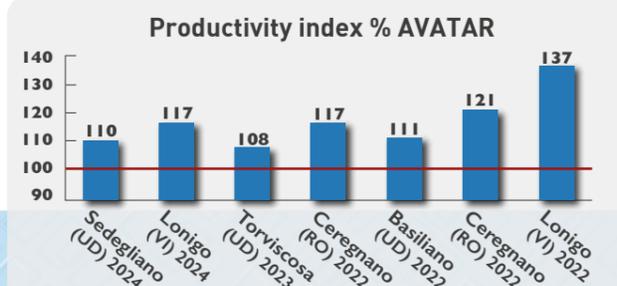
GROUP I+

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	40 - 45
2nd HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	45 - 50

HILUM COLOR

BLACK



Source: L'Informatore Agrario

TOLERANCES





soybean

excellent lodging resistance
stable yield potential
resistant to major plant diseases



soybean

high protein content
high yield potential

Namaste

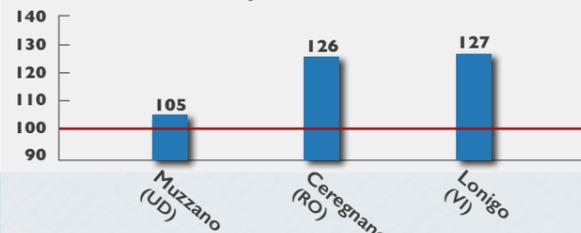
Low ANFs

GROUP I

HILUM COLOR

BLACK

Productivity Index % NAMASTE



Source: L'Informatore Agrario

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	40 - 45
2nd HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	45 - 50

 **our recommendation:**
for first harvests and sowing of
second crops, across all cultivation
areas

TOLERANCES



Sandokan

FOOD

GROUP I

HILUM COLOR

BLACK

 ~ Recommended for sowing with
70-75 cm row spacing
our recommendation:
for first harvests and sowing
of second crops, across all
cultivation areas

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	40 - 45
2nd HARVEST (seeds/m ²)	45 - 50



TOLERANCES



soybean

soybean

high protein content
medium-tall plant
semi-determinate growth habit

low
anti-nutritional factors
lodging-resistant

DH 4173

FOOD

GROUP I-

HILUM COLOR

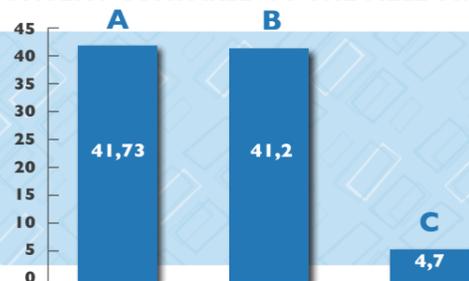
WHITE

PROTEIN CONTENT COMPARISON

A PROTEIN CONTENT % OF DH 4173
(AVERAGE DATA)

B PROTEIN CONTENT % (FIELD AVERAGE)

C INCREASE: +4.7% OF DH4173 PROTEIN
CONTENT COMPARED TO THE FIELD AVERAGE



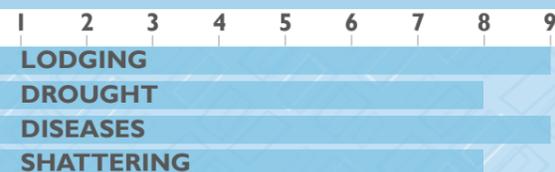
RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m²) 40 - 45

2 nd HARVEST (seeds/m²) 45 - 50

~ particularly healthy and sturdy plant
~ suitable for first and second crop sowing

TOLERANCES



Average data (2017-2020) from 4 locations, provided by the RV-Venturoli Experimentation and Development Service

Svelte

Low ANFs-FOOD

GROUP 0/I-

HILUM COLOR

WHITE

~ early-maturing variety
~ fast leaf drop and excellent lodging resistance
~ excellent yields in both first and second crops

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

1st HARVEST (seeds/m²) 40 - 45

2 nd HARVEST (seeds/m²) 55 - 60

TOLERANCES



N4H47I CL



MORPHOLOGY

PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM
GERMINATIVE VIGOR	EXCELLENT
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-MEDIUM LATE
STALK	VERY STURDY

TOLERANCE

DROUGHT	RESISTANT
PHOMOPSIS	TOLERANT
DOWNY MILDEW (PERONOSPORA)	TOLERANT
SCLEROTINIA	RESISTANT
OROBANCHE	RESISTANT

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

plants/m ²	6,5 - 7,0
-----------------------	-----------

- ~ high-oleic hybrid
- ~ high resistance to orobanche
- ~ Clearfield® technology

N4H302E

new

MORPHOLOGY

PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM
GERMINATIVE VIGOR	EXCELLENT
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM-EARLY
STALK	VERY STURDY

TOLERANCE

DROUGHT	RESISTANT
PHOMOPSIS	TOLERANT
DOWNY MILDEW (PERONOSPORA)	TOLERANT
SCLEROTINIA	TOLERANT
OROBANCHE	TOLERANT

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

plants/m ²	6,5 - 7,0
-----------------------	-----------

- ~ high-oleic hybrid
- ~ early emergence and excellent plant health

TECNOLOGY

SULFO



Frontier

MORPHOLOGY

PLANT HEIGHT	MEDIUM-TALL
GERMINATIVE VIGOR	EXCELLENT
GROWTH CYCLE	MEDIUM (68-72 DAYS)
STALK	VERY STURDY

TOLERANCE

DROUGHT	RESISTANT
PHOMOPSIS	TOLERANT
DOWNY MILDEW (PERONOSPORA)	TOLERANT (3 RACES)
SCLEROTINIA	RESISTANT

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

plants/m ²	6,5 - 7,0
-----------------------	-----------

- ~ high-oleic hybrid
- ~ medium-tall plant, resistant to lodging
- ~ tolerant to downy mildew and sclerotinia
- ~ suitable for all environments and ideal for organic farming

Hybrid Corn



hybrid corn

HYBRID	DAYS	FAO CLASS	GRAIN		PLANT HEIGHT	ENVIRONMENTS	RECOMMENDED USE				Recommended sowing rate (plants/m ²)				PAGE
			STRUCTURE	PHL			GRAIN	MASH CORN	SILAGE	BIO GAS	GRAIN		SILAGE		
											IRRIGATED	DRYLAND	IRRIGATED	DRYLAND	
PLATONE	135	700	DENT / FLOURY	GOOD	HIGH	ALL AREAS					7,5	6,5	8,0	7,5	73
SPARTACO	135	700	DENT	GOOD	HIGH	ALL AREAS							8,0	7,5	74
TRITONE	130	600	DENT, COLORED	HIGH	MEDIUM-HIGH	ALL AREAS					7,5	6,5	7,5	7,0	74
COSTANTE	127	550	DENT	GOOD	MEDIUM	ALL AREAS					7,5	6,5	8,0	7,5	75
TRAIANO	125	500	STARCH / COMPACT	HIGH	MEDIUM	STRESS ENVIRONMENTS					8,5	7,0			76
OVIDIO	125	500	DENT	HIGH	MEDIUM-HIGH	STRESS ENVIRONMENTS					7,5	6,5	8,0	7,0	76
ULISSE	118	380	STARCH / COMPACT	HIGH	MEDIUM	STRESS ENVIRONMENTS					8,0	7,5	8,5	8,0	77
COCONUT	108	300	DENT	GOOD	MEDIUM	ALL AREAS					8,5	7,5	9,5	8,5	77
SOCRATE	110	300	DENT	HIGH	MEDIUM	ALL AREAS					7,5	8	9	9,5	78
KURT	98	250	VITREOUS (RED)	EXCELLENT	MEDIUM	ALL AREAS					8,0	7,0			79



large flex-type ear with very pronounced leaf persistence

Platone

FAO 700

135 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	7,5 - 6,5
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	8,0 - 7,5

TOLERANCES



our recommendation:

for all cultivation areas, it maintains excellent yield levels even in high-stress environments. Suitable for producing high-quality grain and silage.



Spartaco

135 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

SILAGE (plants/m²) 8,0 - 7,5

FAO 700



- ~ impressive plant size with the ear positioned at mid-height
- ~ highly developed leaf apparatus with pronounced stay-green
- ~ strong stalk and a solid, reliable root system

our recommendation: for medium- and high-fertility environments, ideal for producing large amounts of biomass intended for livestock feed and/or biogas

TOLERANCES



Tritone

130 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m²) 7,5 - 6,5
SILAGE (plants/m²) 7,5 - 7,0

FAO 600



- ~ hybrid with high yield stability, medium-tall plant size and low ear placement
- ~ 18-row ear with compact starchy grain of high PHL
- ~ low linoleic acid content in the grain

our recommendation: vigorous plant with dual-purpose aptitude, sown early for grain production, sown later for silage production

TOLERANCES



healthy, well-balanced, very leafy plant with pronounced green leaf persistence



FAO 550

Costante

127 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m²) 7,5 - 6,5
SILAGE (plants/m²) 8,0 - 7,5



- ~ excellent yield performance across different environments and years
 - ~ large flex-type ear with excellent kernel retention within the row
- our recommendation:** for grain and silage production in high water-stress environments

TOLERANCES



Traiano

125 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	8,5 - 7,0
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FAO 500



- ~ medium-tall, well-balanced and very vigorous plant
- ~ excellent leaf persistence and strong stalk ensure plant health until physiological maturity
- ~ colored grain with compact starchy structure and high PHL

our recommendation:
for producing large quantities of high-quality grain. High yield potential in both irrigated and water-limited environments

TOLERANCES



Ovidio

125 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	7,5 - 6,5
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	8,0 - 7,0

FAO 500



- ~ very stable hybrid, medium-tall with mid-height ear placement
- ~ 16-row flex-type ear
- ~ rustic hybrid, well-adapted to high-stress environments
- ~ high beta-carotene content in the grain

our recommendation:
for sowing in all environments where plant water requirements are supplemented with rescue irrigation

TOLERANCES



Ulisse

118 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	8,0 - 7,5
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	8,5 - 8,0

FAO 380



- ~ medium-size hybrid with excellent field standability
- ~ grain suitable for food supply chains
- ~ recommended for high-quality silage production in second sowings

our recommendation:
for any cultivation area, for the production of grain and silage

TOLERANCES



Coconut

108 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	8,5 - 7,5
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	9,5 - 8,5

FAO 300



- ~ tall and robust plant with a healthy, medium-sized ear
- ~ excellent tolerance to heat and water stress
- ~ highly productive hybrid for its early cycle

our recommendation:
for all cultivation areas, including regions with high water stress

TOLERANCES



hybrid corn



plant with compact size, low ear placement, and excellent grain quality

hybrid corn



vitreous red grain, small in size, with good field standability until harvest

Socrate

new

FAO 300

110 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	7,5 - 8,0
SILAGE (plants/m ²)	9,0 - 9,5



our recommendation: for silage use, we recommend increasing the seeding rate to 9 plants/m²

TOLERANCES



Kurt

FAO 250

98 gg

RECOMMENDED SOWING RATE

GRAIN (plants/m ²)	8,0 - 7,0
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~ medium-size hybrid
~ for the production of high-quality food-grade flours

our recommendation: for all cultivation areas, for delayed first-harvest sowings and for the second crop

TOLERANCES



Investment tables

DETERMINING PLANT POPULATION FOR MAIZE AND SUNFLOWER

SEED SPACING (cm)	NUMBER OF PLANTS/m ² BASED ON SEED SPACING (cm) AND ROW SPACING (cm)							PLANTS PER 10 m ROW
	45 cm	50 cm	55 cm	60 cm	65 cm	70 cm	75 cm	
6	37,0	33,3	36,6	27,8	25,6	23,8	22,2	166,6
8	27,8	25,0	22,7	20,8	19,2	17,9	16,7	125,0
10	22,2	20,0	18,2	16,7	15,4	14,3	13,3	100,0
12	18,5	16,7	15,2	13,9	12,8	11,9	11,1	83,3
14	15,9	14,3	13,0	11,9	11,0	10,2	9,5	71,4
16	13,9	12,5	11,4	10,4	9,6	8,9	8,3	62,5
18	12,3	11,1	10,1	9,3	8,5	7,9	7,4	55,5
20	11,1	10,0	9,1	8,3	7,7	7,1	6,7	50,0
22	10,1	9,1	8,3	7,6	7,0	6,5	6,1	45,4
24	9,3	8,3	7,6	6,9	6,4	6,0	5,6	41,6
26	8,5	7,7	7,0	6,4	5,9	5,5	5,1	38,4
28	7,9	7,1	6,5	6,0	5,5	5,1	4,8	35,7
30	7,4	6,7	6,1	5,6	5,1	4,8	4,4	33,3
32	6,9	6,3	5,7	5,2	4,8	4,5	4,2	31,2
34	6,5	5,9	5,3	4,9	4,5	4,2	3,9	29,4
36	6,2	5,6	5,1	4,6	4,3	4,0	3,7	27,7
38	5,8	5,3	4,8	4,4	4,1	3,8	3,5	26,3
40	5,6	5,0	4,5	4,2	3,9	3,6	3,3	25,0

DETERMINING SOYBEAN AND SORGHUM PLANT DENSITY

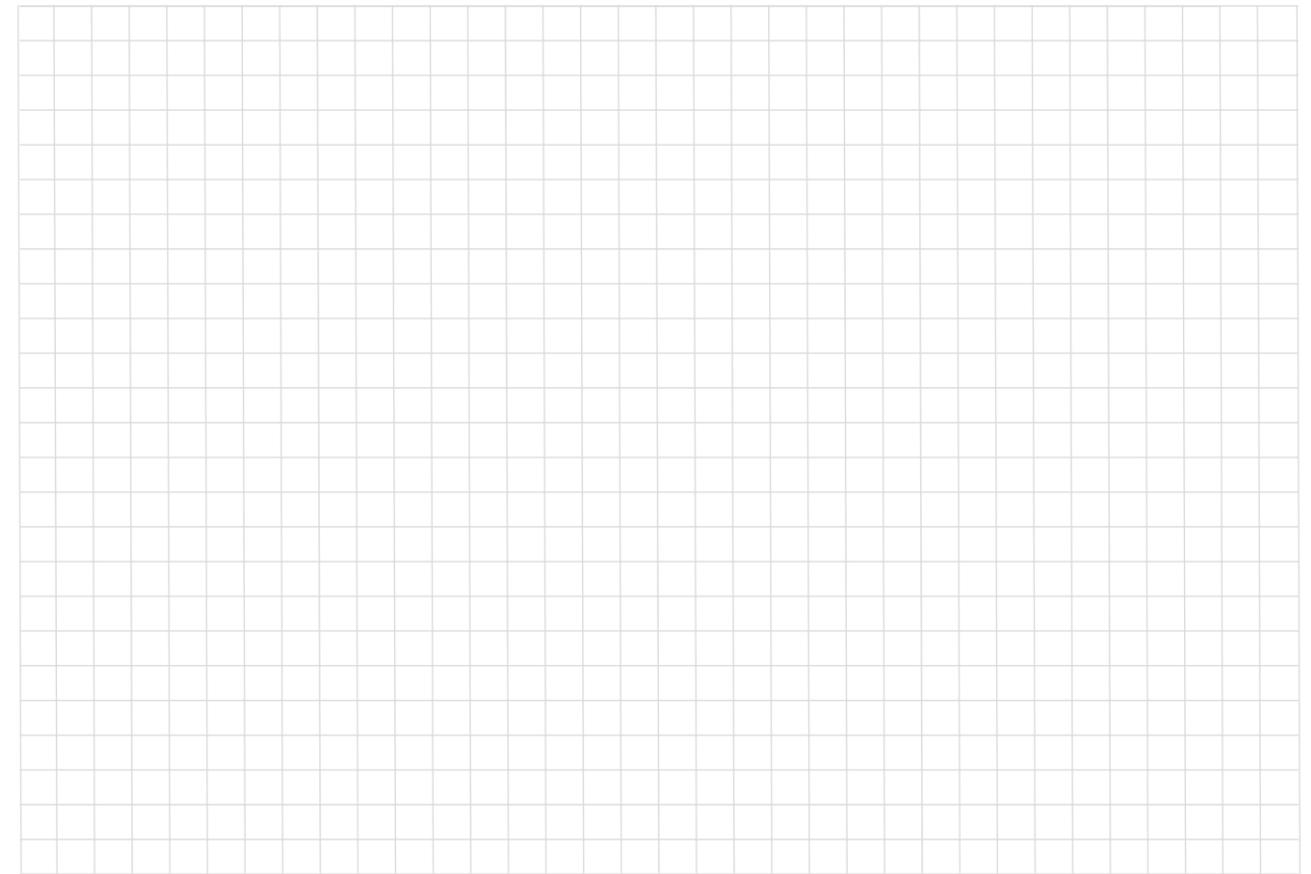
SEED SPACING (cm)	NUMBER OF PLANTS/m ² BASED ON SEED SPACING (cm) AND ROW SPACING (cm)									PLANTS PER 10 m ROW
	15 cm	20 cm	25 cm	30 cm	45 cm	50 cm	60 cm	70 cm	75 cm	
3	222	167	133	111	74	67	56	48	44	333
3,5	190	143	114	95	63	57	48	41	38	286
4	167	125	100	83	56	50	42	36	33	250
4,5	148	111	89	74	49	44	37	32	30	222
5	133	100	80	67	44	40	33	29	27	200
5,5	121	91	73	61	40	36	30	26	24	182
6	111	83	67	56	37	33	28	24	22	167
6,5	103	77	62	51	34	31	26	22	21	154
7	95	71	57	48	32	29	24	20	19	143
7,5	89	67	53	44	30	27	22	19	18	133
8	83	63	50	42	28	25	21	18	17	125
8,5	78	59	47	39	26	24	20	17	16	118
9	74	56	44	37	25	22	19	16	15	111
9,5	70	53	42	35	23	21	18	15	14	105
10	67	50	40	33	22	20	17	14	13	100
11	61	45	36	30	20	18	15	13	12	91
12	56	42	33	28	19	17	14	12	11	83
13	51	38	31	26	17	15	13	11	10	77
14	48	36	29	24	16	14	12	10	10	71
15	44	33	27	22	15	13	11	10	9	67
16	42	31	25	21	14	13	10	9	8	63

All values rounded to the nearest whole number.

SEED QUANTITY NEEDED (kg/ha) BASED ON 1000-SEED WEIGHT FOR WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, BARLEY (BY PMS AND DESIRED PLANTS/m²)

1000 SEEDS' WEIGHT	NUMBER OF PLANTS / m ²						
	250	300	350	400	450	500	550
30	83	100	117	133	150	167	183
32	89	107	124	142	160	178	196
34	94	113	132	151	170	189	208
36	100	120	140	160	180	200	220
38	106	127	148	169	190	211	232
40	111	133	156	178	200	222	244
42	117	140	163	187	210	233	257
44	122	147	171	196	220	244	269
46	128	153	179	204	230	256	281
48	133	160	187	213	240	267	293
50	139	167	194	222	250	278	306
52	144	173	202	231	260	289	318
54	150	180	210	240	270	300	330
56	156	187	218	249	280	311	342
58	161	193	226	258	290	322	354
60	167	200	233	267	300	333	367

Assumes 90% seed germination.



Pianoro, everyone back to work the morning after the flood of October 19, 2024.



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