

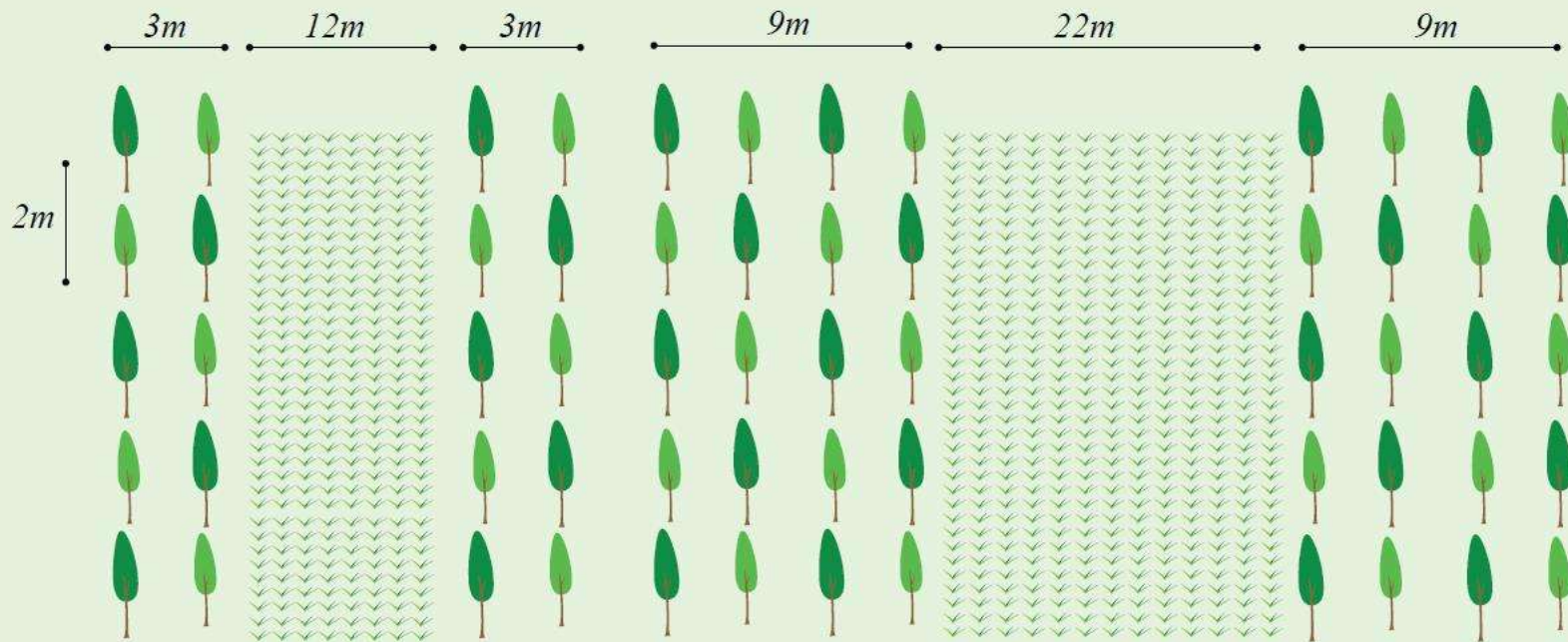
Forestry and pastures

Marangatu Sementes



































ATTENTION

MANAGEMENT STANDARDS & INSTRUCTIONS

This is a perishable product and requires special care. The following procedures are suggested:

- 1) Store the seed in a dry and cool place
- 2) Do not place the bags in contact with fertilizers and/or chemical products, under pallets, against walls or in direct contact with the soil

RECOMMENDED PLANTING PROCEDURES FOR BRACHIARIAS AND PANICUM MAXIMUM SEEDS

Soil Analysis and Fertilization

It is always advisable to have the soil tested and analysed in order to determine the physical and chemical composition and condition. Adjust and fertilize the soil in accordance with the results of the soil analysis which will result in extending the durability of the pasture. Should a soil analysis not be possible, we recommend a fertilizer which is rich in phosphorus and nitrogen.

Soil Preparation

Mechanical: Ploughing and harrowing of the soil is recommended in order for the soil to be loose so that the seed may be thoroughly planted

Direct Sowing: It is recommended that a herbicide be used prior to sowing, to destroy all weeds. A glyphosate-based herbicide is recommended, and should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and dosages

Sowing

Mechanized: Where mechanical preparation has been done, seed may be sowed using a planter for small amounts of seed at a rate of 5 kilograms per hectare. Sowing should be done in a uniform manner at a depth of up to 1.5 cm, and a roller should preferably be used to compact the soil.

Manual: Seeds may also be planted by means of hand seeders, planting 8 to 12 seeds per hole with a maximum depth of 1.5cm, making sure the seeds make contact with the soil and moisture. This method of planting will require approximately 6 kilograms of seed per hectare for Brachiaria and 4 kilograms of seed per hectare for Panicum Maximum seeds

Density

When applying fertilizer, manually or mechanically, care should be taken of the spacing/density of the seeds sown. It is recommended that a loss of seed, due to pests and adverse conditions, that may prevent germination from taking place, be accommodated for by increasing the seed sown to 20% per hectare. It is recommended that 6 kilograms per hectare for Brachiaria's and 4 kilograms per hectare for Panicum's be used.

Seed Treatment

Care should be taken of pests which include: Ants (*Atta* spp.), Beetles (*Phyllophaga* spp. *Agriotes* spp., *Diabrotica* spp.), Termites (*Coptotermes* spp., *Heterotermes* spp.) and other species, which if present could require the application of an insecticide. Care should always be taken to apply the correct product and chemical to the right pests in order to avoid any damage to the seed, which may result in non-germination of the seeds. An agronomist should always be consulted if in doubt.

Management

Given the correct climate and soil conditions, you can expect to cut the grass for grazing after approximately 70 to 90 days after planting. The height of the grass, which should be 0.8 m, is of great importance when it comes to determining cutting for grazing purposes. If all the above procedures and recommendations are carefully followed and adhered to, including proper fertilization, combined with a good pasture management programme, you should get many years of beautiful and healthy pasture grass.

For more information, please visit :

www.marangatu.sementes.com.br

marangatu@maranagatu.com.br



AANDAG

BESTUURS STANDAARDE EN VOORSKRIFTE

Hierdie produk is bederfbaar en vereis spesiale sorg. Die volgende prosedures word voorgestel:

- 1) Stoor die saad in 'n droë en koel plek
- 2) Moenie die sakke in kontak met kunsmis en / of chemiese produkte, onder palette, teen mure of in direkte kontak met die grond bring nie

AANBEVOLE PLANTTYD PROSEDURES VIR BRACHIARIAS EN PANICUM MAXIMUM SADE

GRONDONTLEDING EN BEMESTING

Dit is altyd raadsaam om die grond te toets en om die fisiese en chemiese samestelling en toestand te bepaal en te laat ontled. Pas die grond aan na gelang van die chemiese uitslag en bemes die in ooreenstemming met die resultate van die grondontleding wat sal lei tot die beste gehalte en produksie van die weiding. Indien 'n grondontleding nie moontlik is nie, beveel ons aan dat 'n kunsmis wat ryk aan fosfor en stikstof is toegedien word.

GROND VOORBEREIDING

Meganiese: Ploeg en eg van die grond word aanbeveel ten einde die grond los te maak sodat die saad deeglik geplant kan word.

Direkte Saai: Dit word aanbeveel dat 'n onkruidodder gebruik word voor saai om alle onkruid te vernietig. 'n Glifosaat gebaseerde onkruidodder word aanbeveel, en moet gebruik word in ooreenstemming met die vervaardiger se instruksies en dosisse.

SAAI

Gemeganiseerd: Waar meganiese voorbereiding gedoen is, kan die saad gesaai word met 'n planter vir klein hoeveelhede saad teen 'n koers van 5 kg per hektaar. Die saad moet gesaai word in 'n

eenvormige wyse tot op 'n diepte van tot 1,5 cm en 'n roller moet verkieslik gebruik word om die grond vas te stamp.

Hand saai: Saad kan ook geplant word deur middel van die hand saai metode, plant 8-12 sade per gat met 'n maksimum diepte van 1.5cm, om seker te maak die saad maak kontak met die grond en vog. Hierdie metode van saai sal ongeveer 6 kg saad per hektaar vir Brachiaria en 4 kg saad per hektaar vir Panicum maximum sade benodig.

DIGTHEID

By die toepassing van kunsmis, met die hand of meganies, moet sorg geneem word van die spasiëring / digtheid van die gesaaide saad. Dit word aanbeveel dat 'n verlies van saad, as gevolg van peste en ongunstige toestande, wat ontkieming kan verhoed, geakkommodeer moet word deur die verhoging van die saad met 20% per hektaar. Dit word aanbeveel dat 6 kg per hektaar vir Brachiaria en 4 kg per hektaar vir Panicum gebruik word.

SAAD BEHANDELING

Sorg moet geneem word van peste wat insluit: Miere (Atta spp.), Kewers (Phyllophaga spp Agriotes spp, Diabrotica spp.), Termiete (Coptotermes spp, Heterotermes spp.) en ander spesies, wat indien teenwoordig, kan vereis dat 'n insekdoder toegepas moet word. Sorg moet altyd geneem word om die regte produk en chemiese samestelling op die regte peste toe te dien om sodoende aan die saad te vermy, wat kan lei tot nie-ontkieming van die saad. 'n Landboukundige moet altyd geraadpleeg word indien enige onsekerheid bestaan.

BESTUUR

Gegewe die korrekte toestande klimaat toestande asook grond kwaliteit, kan jy verwag om die gras vir weiding na ongeveer 70 tot 90 dae na aanplanting te kan sny. Die hoogte van die gras, wat 0,8 m moet wees, is van groot belang wanneer dit kom by die bepaling van die sny vir weiding. As al die bogenoemde prosedures en aanbevelings noukeurig gevolg en nagekom word, insluitend behoorlike bemesting, gekombineer met 'n goeie weidingsbestuur program, kan jare se pragtige en gesonde weiding gras benut word.

Vir verdere informasie, besoek gerus:

www.marangatu.sementes.com.br

marangatu@maranagatu.com.br