CW 99 OL Safflower

## Hyper-resistant to dry conditions

Effective break in cereal rotations

Excellent alternative to sunflower for intercropping thanks to a better ability to grow later in the season

Strong soil restructuring effects

Well suited to early sowings

ASTERACEAE

Susceptible to frost and easy to destroy (-3°C)



# CW 99 OL Safflower

### USES

COVER CROP BIOGAS PRODUCTION

# CHARCTERISTICS

- Resistant to high temperatures and water stress
- Can be sown later than other asteraceas
- Traps nitrogen residues and mobilizes soil reserves of phosphorus and potassium for the following crop
- Meliferous plant

# GROWING TIPS

**Crops benefiting from the intercrop :** Plant family not often used in the rotation. Well suited before any crop other than sunflower.

### Ease of implantation : ++

Sowing date : Well suited to early sowings

Sowing depth & TGW : 2/3 cm - Approx. 40 g

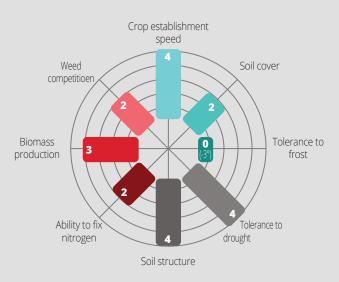
Sowing rate in pure & targeted density : +/- 15 kg/ha

+/- 30 plants/m<sup>2</sup> Seeding Under the com-Simplified Cultiva-Direct seeding After ploughing technique bine cutterbar tion Techniques \*\*\* Adaptation Schredder, Destruction Rolling Stubble Glyphosate Frost roller, Plough Glyphosate method on frost cultivator + 2.4D chopper Efficiency ++ ++ ++ 4

Before planting vegetation cover, find out about the regulations in force in your region (Nitrate Directive), particularly with regard to the choice of species and the dates and methods of destruction.

#### Data sources

CTPS / ARVALIS - \* breeder/partner data - The agronomic and technological information provided in this document may vary from one year to the next depending on the region and agroclimatic conditions.



# AGRONOMY

SPECIES

Safflower (Carthamus tinctorius)

FAMILY

Asteraceae

CYCLE

Short (± 3 months)

Plant port

Erected

Root system

Taproot

Ease of integration in mixtures Excellent





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