

# Variety Description

## Variety

## JOSE

<b>Species</b>	Common vetch
<b>Botanical name</b>	Vicia sativa
<b>Ploidy</b>	Diploid
<b>Seeding rate</b>	120 kg/ha
<b>Distance between rows</b>	Similar to cereals
<b>Sowing period</b>	until late August
<b>Sowing depth</b>	4 to 6 cm
<b>Agronomic figures*:</b>	
Flower colour	Medium violet
TGW	5
Development after sowing	4
Weed suppression	4
Plant height	5
Beginning of flowering	6
Tendency to lodging	5
DM yield	5



### Clarification of figures\*:

1: very early, very low / 5: medium / 9: very late, very high

\* **Source:** Cultivator classification

### Variety description

JOSE delivers uniform, reliable forage and protein yields. The intermediate-late onset of flowering allows for a wide range of uses: both fresh feeding and silaging are possible options. What makes this variety stand out is the narrow, line-shaped leaf with a pointed tip. JOSE does spectacularly when cultivated in mixtures. The variety belongs to the l'hiver type. As a result, it grows a little more slowly. This means, under a Mediterranean or mild winter climate, late sowing in autumn is possible, providing reliable ground cover until the following summer. JOSE thrives on light soils and can withstand even moderate droughts.

### Most important characteristics

Intermediate-late start of flowering  
Uniformly high and reliable yields, especially of crude protein  
An ideal component of mixtures with short-lived ryegrasses and clover species (Landsberger summer mixture PG FU 10) and with field beans and peas (PF FU 5 legume mixture)

### Usage

The common vetch varieties, especially those grown in the Mediterranean region or in areas with mild winters, can be divided into two groups: the autumn-sowing 'l'hiver' and the spring-sowing 'printemps'. The more slender leaf architecture among l'hiver varieties results in a lower susceptibility to cold conditions. This results in a considerably wider window for sowing (lasting until winter), beyond its normal planting period in summer. Varieties belonging to the printemps type are generally sown in the spring as a main crop. If the intended use is as a catch crop, they can also be sown in summer, either in pure stands or as part of a mixture. However, the planting window for printemps varieties comes to a close in mid-August. As leguminous plants, varieties from both groups make a valuable contribution in terms of the provision of atmospheric nitrogen, biodiversity, ground shading and soil loosening. The plant material left over improves the organic matter content of the topsoil. When fertilising, the focus should be on providing well-balanced amounts of the basic nutrients P, K and Mg.

