



KWS SERAFINO



Fire up your rye yields and grain quality!

KWS Serafino	
Grain Yield	
Fungicide-treated (10.2 t/ha)	100
Disease Resistance	
Brown rust (1-9)	7
Agronomic Features	
Lodging (%)	[11]
Straw length (cm)	132
Ripening (days +/- SU Performer)	0
Grain Quality	
Protein content (%)	8.9
Hagberg Falling Number	256
Specific weight (kg/hl)	76.5

KWS Serafino is one of the older varieties on the AHDB Descriptive List, it still performs very well on farm, giving growers reassurance of a solid yield along with excellent grain quality.

Characteristics/Quality

- Excellent stem stiffness and brown rust resistance
- High Hagberg Falling Number
- Multi-purpose hybrid

KWS Serafino has good yields, a strong brown rust rating and low lodging. It is an excellent option for pig finishing or sow rations.

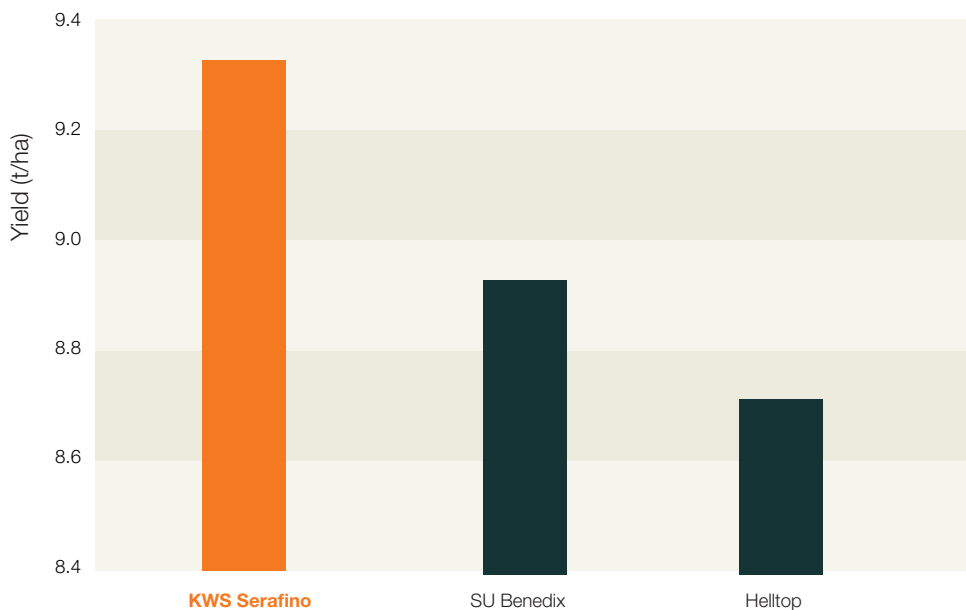
With high grain and straw yields plus low growing costs. Food industry uses include flour, breakfast cereals and distilling or malt. KWS Serafino also has improved resistance to ergot thanks to PollenPLUS technology.

All data taken from **AHDB Winter rye descriptive list 2024/25** unless otherwise stated



KWS SERAFINO yield performance

Despite being the oldest of our varieties, a trial from Aberdeen showed that KWS Serafino still produces reasonable yields vs. other competitor varieties.



Data Source: Agrii Rye Variety Trials Harvest 2023



What can hybrid rye offer growers?

KWS Group is the leading breeder of hybrid rye, with a long term hybrid breeding programme established in the mid-1980s. We offer varieties for wholecrop (as silage, or AD/biogas feedstock) or grain production (for feed grain, flour and distilling). KWS believes this highly productive cereal offers new perspectives for farmers and end-users alike. Thanks to its adaptability, hybrid rye has the potential to slot into most farming rotations.



Learn more about our portfolio by scanning the QR code

www.kws-uk.com

Advantages of hybrid rye include:

- High yield potential
- Good 2nd or 3rd cereal option
- Higher straw yields compared to wheat or barley
- 25% lower water requirement than winter wheat
- Less nitrogen inputs
- Extensive rooting system
- Grassweed competition
- Low-risk from take-all and eyespot
- Multiple markets

