Zacks Small-Cap Research

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S&W Seed Co. (SANW-NASDAQ)

SANW: Grover Wickersham retires as Chairman but remains as a director.

Current Recommendation	**Outperform**
Prior Recommendation	Neutral
Date of Last Change	07/11/2011
Current Price (12/05/14)	$3.81
Target Price	**$8.00**

OUTLOOK

S&W Seed is a developer of drought and salt resistant alfalfa seed varieties. The company has unused processing capacity that, when utilized, provides significant operating earnings leverage. The recent addition of Round-Up Ready alfalfa seeds could have a significant impact on selling prices. The company now owns the international distributor of its seeds.

S&W Seed has expanded the program to produce Stevia seeds to be used to grow stevia, a natural, non-caloric sweetener. This is a rapidly growing market with a large potential for commercial development of varieties that will produce seed for sale. The company has a strong relationship with PureCircle, the world's largest producer of Stevia sweeteners.

Our recommendation remains as Outperform and our target price is $8.00.

SUMMARY DATA

52-Week High	**$8.09**
52-Week Low	**$2.99**
One-Year Return (%)	**-37.7**
Beta	**-0.0**
Average Daily Volume (sh)	**192,317**
Shares Outstanding (mil)	**11.8**
Market Capitalization ($mil)	**$41.1**
Short Interest Ratio (days)	**5.5**
Institutional Ownership (%)	**41**
Insider Ownership (%)	**26**
Annual Cash Dividend	**$0.0**
Dividend Yield (%)	**N/M**
5-Yr. Historical Growth Rates	
Sales (%)	**88.7**
Earnings Per Share (%)	**N/A**
Dividend (%)	**N/M**
P/E using TTM EPS	**N/M**
P/E using 2015 Estimate	**N/M**
P/E using 2016 Estimate	**N/M**

Risk Level	**Average,**
Type of Stock	**Small-Blend**
Industry	**Agri. Ops.**

ZACKS ESTIMATES

Revenue
(in millions of $)

	Q1 (Sep)	Q2 (Dec)	Q3 (Mar)	Q4 (Jun)	Year (Jun)
2013	**$6.7A**	**$13.7A**	**$4.2A**	**$12.7A**	**$37.3A**
2014	**$12.4A**	**$11.5A**	**$8.1A**	**$19.6A**	**$51.5A**
2015	**$8.2A**	**$12.0E**	**$11.0E**	**$24.0E**	**$55.2E**
2016	**$12.0E**	**$13.0E**	**$12.0E**	**$26.0E**	**$63.0E**

Earnings per Share
(EPS data for 2009 and 2010 do not add due to accounting changes)

	Q1 (Sep)	Q2 (Dec)	Q3 (Mar)	Q4 (Jun)	Year (Jun)
2013	**$0.01A**	**$0.05A**	**-$0.07A**	**-$0.05A**	**-$0.08A**
2014	**$0.00A**	**$0.01A**	**-$0.03A**	**$0.05A**	**$0.03A**
2015	**-$0.08A**	**-$0.03E**	**-$0.05E**	**$0.07E**	**-$0.09E**
2016	**-$0.04E**	**-$0.03E**	**-$0.03E**	**$0.08E**	**-$0.01E**

Zacks estimated 5 year CAGR EPS % **35**

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RECENT NEWS

On December 08, S&W Seed announced that Grover Wickersham would step down from the post of Chairman of the Board prior to year end 2014 but would remain a Director of the company.

Mr. Wickersham founded S&W Seed as it is today after he acquired the partnership that had owned it. Following the building of the current senior management he took the company public in May of 2010. Since that time S&W Seed has become the largest producer of non-dormant alfalfa seed in the world. He has also played a significant role in the development of high yield stevia plants.

Grover continues to be a major stockholder in the company,

In early September, 2014 S&W Seed provided an update on its progress with stevia. It was in the progress of compiling data and preparing for patent applications (please note the plural) for stevia varieties (plural again) with improved flavor profiles. Today the company announced that it has filed for one stevia plant variety known as SW107. This suggests that more patents will be filed in other varieties. SW107 has an improved aftertaste profile which is important when stevia is used in cooking. SW107 is a more vigorous plant, has more leaves than the usual varieties and the leaves have a higher concentration of Reb-A, which is the primary sweetener currently used. The ratio of Reb-A to stevioside concentration is more than double the ratio found in current plants. The plant better withstands cold weather than does the type of plants grown in China.

The first major market for stevia was Japan and this encouraged the famers in China to expand crop production close to the market. The US is now a major, if not the largest, market for the purified glycoside and SW107 has been optimized for growing in North and South America, that is closer to the market. In field trials in the western United States SW107 produced about 40% more leaves than samples from large production facilities.

S&W Seed announced on Nov. 20, 2014 that it has made its first sale to a distributor in the Republic of Turkey. This follows the announcement earlier this year of expanding into Argentina. The company is likely to expand the number of distributors in Turkey as part of its strategy of geographical diversification.

The initial sales will be of seed varieties already registered in Turkey by Seed Genetics and are sourced from S. Australia. The current market in Turkey is fragmented and consists of lower quality seeds (lower priced). Seeds sourced from Australia have a lower cost basis than seeds from California.

The estimated market is about $12 million with the current sales mix. However, there is a significant opportunity for S&W Seed to introduce higher yield varieties at higher prices once its presence is established.

On Nov. 1, 2014 S&W Seed Co. announced its first fiscal quarter of 2015. Revenue was slightly higher than guidance and net income was in line with our estimate. Second quarter revenue guidance is $12 million. In our opinion the company will fall short of the 10% increase in annual revenue that has been projected due to seed usually sold in Argentina being diverted to Saudi Arabia.

	1Q12	2Q12	3Q12	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	1Q14	2Q14	3Q14	4Q14	1Q15
Alfalfa seed revenue	$5.89	$4.07	$2.53	$0.77	$11.23	$13.69	$4.21	$12.72	$12.38	$11.46	$8.13	$19.56	$8.16
Other revenue	$0.23	$0.65	$0.02	-$0.01	$0.89	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Gross margins	28.6%	32.2%	31.4%	14.6%	14.1%	13.8%	-34.9%	18.9%	18.6%	20.7%	20.3%	18.6%	16.1%
Pretax income	$0.88	$0.61	$0.06	($0.96)	$0.49	$0.25	($2.98)	($1.28)	$0.06	$0.20	($0.69)	$0.89	($1.31)
Net income	$0.52	$0.44	$0.02	($0.61)	$0.30	$0.15	($0.07)	($0.88)	$0.04	$0.11	($0.40)	$0.62	($0.87)
EPS	$0.09	$0.08	$0.00	($0.10)	$0.04	$0.05	($0.07)	($0.05)	$0.00	$0.01	($0.03)	$0.05	($0.08)
Million # seed sold	1.60	1.05	0.65	0.13	1.491	2.9	0.85	3.9	3.5	N/A			
ASP	$3.48	$3.58	$3.76	$3.84	$3.89	$4.68	$4.95	$3.26	$3.54	N/A			

The glut of lower priced seed due to the record harvest in Australia last year is working its way through the system. Prices are improving for seed grown in Southern Australia, increasing from $4.00 a kilo to $4.40 a kilo over the past few weeks. However, the excess seed in the market will impact the second quarter as farmers buy the cheaper seeds still available.

The second half of the year should be better, more in line with prior years, as seed from California is sold into the market. Instead of producing seed some farmers are feeding the alfalfa to cattle as the hay price is still high in the western States and about 6,000 acres has been taken out of seed production. There is very little seed available for sale in Canada at this time.

The company will use about 200 acres to grow Round-Up resistant alfalfa seeds and should have seeds for sale in about a year from now (November 2015)

Stevia patents may be extended to other parts of the world depending on where the plants are grown but meaningful revenue from stevia is unlikely for about two years.

On October 15, 2014 S&W Seed announced the end of discussions to acquire certain operations of an alfalfa seed company of similar size due to a decline in SANW's share price. We know of no independent alfalfa seed company with $50 million in alfalfa revenue. We presume that it may be part of a larger agricultural products company. The press release stated that equity would be a component of the deal which suggests something like a part stock part convertible deal. Since negotiations for acquisitions of this size take time to negotiate we assume the discussions occurred when the stock was selling within the $6 to $7 price range. With the stock selling at close to $3 a share the cost of the deal would have been double what it would

have been three months ago. At 0.6 times revenue, which is within the range of valuations shown in our valuation chart in this report, this would have been significant dilution to the current shareholders.

A few years ago when alfalfa seeds were being dumped onto the Saudi market S&W Seed withdrew from the market until conditions stabilized. With some seeds currently being sold at less than cost we would expect the company to mirror its previous actions. California produced seeds are selling well in markets outside of the Middle East.

The plant patents on the Stevia plants should be filed before the end of the calendar year. These plants should have a better flavor profile (there are many flavor components in the leaf and not all plants have a desired flavor) as well as a higher concentration of Reb. A.

The company announced on September 25, 2014 that it has entered into a distribution agreement with Maxim International (Private) Limited for Maxim to be the exclusive distributor of all of S&W's elite alfalfa seeds in Pakistan. Maxim is one of the largest provider of farm products in Pakistan, selling directly to more than 2,000 farms and to over 2,000 distribution partners. The country has a fast growing beef and milk production industry and the current alfalfa market is predominantly commodity uncertified (growing low quality forage) seed. S&W has a long history of stable relationships with significant distributors, especially in the Middle East.

S&W Seed has announced Sept. 10, 2014 that it will form a fifty-fifty joint venture with Bioceres S.A. in Argentina to develop and sell GMO and proprietary alfalfa seeds in Argentina. At this time there are no sales of GMO alfalfa in Argentina. Bioceres is similar to a farmers coop with over 270 shareholders, most of whom are farmers, that plant nearly 2.5 million hectares. (about 6 million acres) in Latin America. Currently the members are not growing or marketing alfalfa through Bioceres and the JV is a means whereby the farmers can buy seeds with consistent characteristics for yield and dormancy. S&W Seed has not sold its California grown seeds in Argentina. The JV will be a vehicle for S&W Seed to penetrate the Latin American market, mainly Argentina. S&W Seed will sell to the JV and the members will buy from the JV. S&W Seed has a number of brands already registered in Argentina. It will be possible for Bioceres members to buy seeds from the JV as long as they are registered varieties. Bioceres is actively working on modifying plant structure to adapt plants for abiotic changes (changes that affect plants apart from biological changes) that include drought tolerance, salt tolerance, extreme changes in temperature or wind conditions, acidity (pH) changes, and even tolerance to rapid moisture changes that can effect seeds during germination. Bioceres has developed modified root structures on legumes so that the plant develops longer roots. Bioceres is working on incorporating genes derived from sunflowers and has already inserted these into wheat seeds. Many of these plant modifications are similar to those developed over the years by S&W Seed using its own genetic selection methods to breed drought and salt tolerance capabilities into alfalfa.

Argentina is the third largest market for alfalfa seeds after Mexico and Saudi Arabia with about 17 million acres under alfalfa. There is the normal crop rotation of one third of the acres replanted every year leading to a market of 6 to 8 million pounds of alfalfa seed. The market is fragmented with over 30 seed suppliers and no dominant supplier. Argentina is one of the largest producers of GMO crops.

The company has announced that it will apply for patents on stevia varieties that have improved glycoside profiles (including increased concentrations of Reb A.) and possibly more vigorous plants that would have more leaves. The combination of greater yield and a better taste profile would make these varieties attractive to potential stevia plant growers. Trade sources report that high purity Reb A. sells for over $50 a pound so the increased concentration has a significant value.

S&W Seed now has four avenues for marketing its stevia products. These are from selling leaves (dried of fresh), selling immature plants (stevia traditionally has had a low germination rate in the fields), selling seeds and granting a grower a license to use S&W Seeds to grow the plants. Collaborative agreements to develop other varieties is also possible. Granting a license to grow patented varieties could involve up-front royalty payments. The sale of intellectual property rights can be very profitable since the cost of development has been absorbed in prior periods.

S&W Seed announced on August 05, 2014 that it has contracted the production of its high yield California alfalfa seed varieties in about 1,000 acres of land in Australia. The initial (meaning more acres later) planting will be harvested in the Australian harvest period of March and April in 2015. The costs of production are lower in Australia than in California. Assuming comparable yields this production should have a modest but positive improvement in gross margins. The cost of shipping seeds from Australia to the Middle East are about the same as the cost of shipping from California.

The company has four basic strategies (these are not triggers or events) that do, to a certain extent, overlap. These are:

A) Expand current production by adding acres or using higher yield varieties.

B) Introduce higher value varieties in place of lower value (often commodity) seeds.

C) Add Round-Up Ready alfalfa seeds in those areas where it is legal to do so.

D) Produce proprietary Stevia seeds possibly to be sold to its partner Pure Circle.

All of these strategies should grow sales with products that carry much higher gross margins.

Following the successful trials of S&W Seed's dormant alfalfa seed in China the company has announced the first sale (and export) of its proprietary seeds to the Chinese market.

The dormant market is at least as large as the non dormant market, although a significant part of the dormant market is commodity product. It appears that S&W Seed has been able to produce commercial quantities of high yield varieties that can be sold into the Asian market. China is the highest growth area in the world for the use of alfalfa as feed in the dairy market.

This is the first of three major events that are expected to drive revenue and earnings over the next few years. The others are the introduction of high yield GMO alfalfa varieties and the sale of proprietary varieties of stevia seeds for the sweetener market.

Stevia is still alive! The company has developed strains that have superior and desirable flavour profile. The plants are vigorous and should grow well in China and India. S&W Seed will not grow and sell leaves but will sell seeds. This is a departure from the original plan of selling leaf to Pure Circle.

S&W Seed expects gross margins to improve to the high 20s over the next few years as proprietary seeds replace commodity seeds in Australia, China becomes a significant market in 2015 and new varieties of dormant alfalfa are grown and the seeds sold.

On May 13, 2014 S&W Seed entered into an agreement with Imperial Valley Milling Co. (IVM) for IVM to process seeds from S&W Seed in a tolling arrangement. The alternative was to ship the unclean seeds to the plant in the Central Valley and process them there. However, in our opinion, the N. California plant will be used to process the Round-Up Ready treated seeds and the current agreements with IVM will prevent contamination seeds for sale in markets that prohibit the sale of GMO plants.

S&W Seed announced in June, 2013 that a new strain of alfalfa, RD 132, has entered third party testing for traits suitable for growing alfalfa in tropical climates. At this time there is no crop that offers the productivity of alfalfa that is grown in tropical climes so this is a new potential revenue stream for the company. Developed by Seed Genetics, starting in 2008, RD 132 has been tested by Seed Genetics and S&W Seed in the tropical areas in N. Australia. It is one of four candidates that have been grown and tested for disease resistance in tropical climates and RD 132 is the most advanced. Testing will proceed for 10 months and the seed will then be introduced into the market place. We would not expect a significant amount of revenue from this variety before fiscal 2016. This will give S&W Seed time to set up a sales organization in Central America, equatorial Africa and SE Asia. Few leguminous and fodder varieties grow in the tropics (rice is too important to be fed to cattle) and there is a need for a seed to grow high quality and productive crops such as alfalfa.

As the proprietary seeds from S&W are grown by IVS we would expect the beginning of a three year cycle (alfalfa has a three year life in the field) where higher average seed prices drive gross margins higher. Also with SGI, starting late in fiscal 2014, assuming the weather cooperates, S&W varieties for the Mid Eastern markets can be grown in Australia.

Other drivers are converting the IVS land from commodity alfalfa to proprietary non dormant varieties and the introduction (in 2015/6) of RoundUp-Ready varieties. S&W Seed is making a significant effort in educate farmers in the advantages of its high yield varieties. A $30 increase in seed costs per acre can generate a $200 (or more) increase in alfalfa revenue per acre per year. Since the crop is harvested for three years before replanting this is a major selling point. This could easily double its current revenue over a five year period.

With its recent acquisitions of land and the expansion of leased land under cultivation S&W Seed is one of the largest producers of non-dormant alfalfa seeds in the world. Trade sources suggest that the company could soon be the number one commercial producer, bigger than Dow, of proprietary alfalfa seeds.

Enhanced stevia plants:

Stevia demand in the US is amongst the highest in the world. It is now possible to buy fruit flavored drinks that are sweetened with stevia. A stable and dependable source of stevia leaf in the US is important to the producers of the steviol glycosides. The extraction of the glycosides is not much more difficult than making a cup of tea and is not capital intensive.

S&W Seed has been working with Dr. Clinton Shock for a number of years. Dr Shock, whilst in the Peace Corp. in Paraguay, developed an interest in stevia and collected many samples of stevia plants and seeds from remote villages. Many of these are atypical examples of wild stevia, and they have been made available to S&W Seed. Some of these samples have been crossed with each other and seeds grown and tested for glycoside types and concentrations. In the photo below Dr. Shock is standing behind some of the plants that are substantially bigger than the plants sourced from China (as seen in the background) The monster plants are at least waist high whereas the others are knee high.

These plants have substantially more leaf mass the leaves contain higher concentrations of Reb. B and Reb. C but, at this time, lower concentrations of Reb. A. Further crossing and selective breeding could lead to plants with higher Reb. A concentrations whilst maintaining the high plant mass.

Stevia:

The revenue from the stevia sold in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 will be recorded in the second quarter. On Nov. 10, 2011 S&W announced that the stevia leave provided to PureCircle passed all of the required specifications for Reb. A content, moisture content and low levels of contaminants such as seeds, stems and branches.

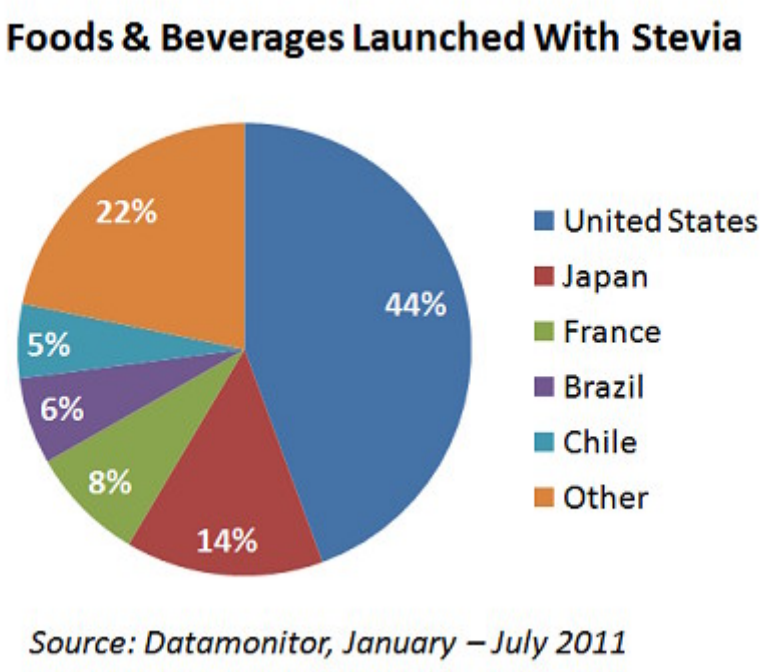
Although the stevia plant can be stripped of leaves up to three times a year the optimum Reb A concentrations would probably occur with an annual harvesting. Selective breeding for the maximum Reb A content will continue.

The Official Journal of the European Union has published regulations permitting the use of stevia sweeteners in European Union. This will allow the sale of products made with stevia as soon as December 2nd, 2011. PureCircle stated that this permission could increase the overall potential market by 50%.

PureCircle has announced the launch of a new flavor modifier, NSF-02, that works with stevia based sweeteners, Reb A and SG-95 as well as HFCS.

SG-95 is a stevia rebaudiana based glycoside that is sold as a sweetener. It is a Diterpene glycoside whose structure was recently identified by scientists at the Coca-Cola labs in Atlanta GA.

In the first six months of 2011 there 15% more foods and beverages announced than the same period in 2010. Over 40% of these were announced in the United States.



Source: Datamonitor, January – July 2011

From the 10K:

S&W Seed recently filed its 10K. Part of the filing discussed the reduction in revenue in 2011 versus 2010 from Saudi Arabia of $2.4 million. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011 the company had significant sales to a Saudi customer, confirming that the market has turned up. Our revenue estimates assume that the current market strength continues, the price increases hold, there is a little revenue from stevia and the Saudi market contributes $2.5 million to this year's revenue.

PureCircle comments:

S&W Seed reiterated the comments made by PureCircle last August and announced that the two companies will continue to work together and expand the production of stevia by leveraging S&W Seed's relationships with its growers of alfalfa in the Central Valley of California. PureCircle will continue to work with S&W Seed in cultivating multiple breeds of stevia with higher concentration of glycosides. The first crop will be shipped to China in a few days.

Stevia Update:

We are assuming that no meaningful revenue will be generated from Stevia in fiscal 2014, 2015 or 2016.

A report on the internet (http://health.yahoo.net/rodale/RH/the-4-best-and-3-worst-sweeteners-to-have-in-your-kitchen) stated that Coke and Pepsi got the green light to use Pure Circle's Truvia (the leading stevia sweetener).

The company has exclusive rights to use improved stevia plant varieties collected by Dr.Shock of Oregon State University. Testing for Reb A sweetener concentration is currently underway in S&W Seed test plots. As the company plants and harvests plants with better Reb A values we would expect higher prices per pound.

Truvia (stevia/Reb A from Pure Circle) is now the second highest selling sugar substitute in the United States, passing Sweet N' Low in about two years after its commercial introduction, with the overall Stevia market exceeding $500 million a year.

S&W Seed's value to Pure Circle is being able to produce more productive plants using cross breeding of plants currently in test plots. As the US market grows sweetener companies will have to treat the leaf closer to the market than Asia, and S&W Seed will be a pivotal player in this market.

The Alfalfa Market:

The shortage of alfalfa hay (due to low levels of planted acreage in late 2010 and early 2011) has caused significant increases in prices. (Source: The Hoyt Report, Inc.). This will pull acres back into alfalfa plantings, increasing the demand for seeds from S&W Seed.

Upgraded recommendation in July :

The acquisition of the company's distributer, responsible for nearly half of the company's annual revenue improves S&W Seed's outlook, adds to operating profit, and builds brand awareness overseas. Consequently on July 11, 2011 we upgraded our recommendation from Neutral to Outperform.

S&W Seed buys international distributor:

The company announced on July 8, 2011 that it has purchased its international distributor, Genetics International (GI, owned by Richard Penner), with which it had a relationship for over 20 years. GI had generated nearly 50% of S&W Seed's total revenue in prior years but, due to profitless pricing of alfalfa seed in Saudi Arabia there has been no revenue in fiscal 2010

The acquisition of GI will increase margins on sales that are made to GI's customer list, less the 3% commission paid.

Stevia news:

On May 18, 2011 the company released an update of the stevia situation. 114 acres are ready for planting. Seeds were sorted before planting and this significantly improved the germination rate. About 3.8 million plants will be planted using commercially available tomato planting equipment. Assuming reasonable weather the first cutting should occur by September 2011.

At this time yield per acre is unknown but trials have yielded over 5,000 # per acre of dried leaf with three cuttings. We are assuming 1,500# per acre for each cutting and a price to S&W Seed of $0.90 a pound.

The leased land mentioned below is being prepared for planting and a drip irrigation system is being installed. Since we do not know what crop(s) will be planted and on how many acres we have not included any revenue from this land in our current estimates.

New distributer:

On 04/06/11 S&W Seed Company announced the expansion of its distribution network with the addition of an international distributor of forage crops currently serving international agricultural markets. The new international dealer issued a purchase order for alfalfa varieties for $260,000

which should be shipped within 30 days, and is anticipated to represent the first of several orders from this new distributor over the coming months.

New line of credit:

On 03/31/11 the company announced that it has completed an agreement for a one-year, revolving line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank National Association with maximum availability of $5,000,000. The outstanding principal balance of the line of credit will bear interest at one month LIBOR plus 2%, which presently equals 2.25% per annum. The line of credit bears a standby fee on one-half percent (0.50%) per annum on the average daily unused amount of the line of credit, for a maximum of $25,000 if the line is not utilized.

Cargill pushes Truvia™.

According to Cargill after only two years on the US market, the Truvia™ brand has become the number one stevia-based sweetener, and opened a new category of sweetness. This innovation attracted new consumers to the market and grew a previously stagnant retail sweetener category by 18 percent. As such, it has become the third best-selling of all the non-sugar sweeteners – a market currently valued at $685 million (£434 million) in the U.S. – overtaking Merisant's Equal® (aspartame) – Canderel® in Europe – for the past 12 months. Latest figures value the UK market for low calorie sweeteners at £50 million.

KEY POINTS

- There is significant operating leverage in the wheat and other seed processing businesses.
- Stevia is a very large opportunity with modest entry costs for the company.

OVERVIEW

The company was formed in 1980 to breed, contract to grow, process and sell agricultural commodities, primarily alfalfa seed and, to a lesser extent, wheat. It owns and operates a 40-acre seed cleaning and processing facility in Five Points, California. Seeds are harvested and cleaned from plants grown by farmers in the San Joaquin Valley of California that have worked with S&W Seed for multiple generations. Sale of proprietary alfalfa seed varieties has been a mainstay of the business for decades, but the company has also derived material revenue from processing wheat and other small grains, which should continue to generate revenue in the future.

In fiscal 2010, the company started a pilot program to produce and sell Stevia leaf, the source of an all natural, non-caloric, sweetener.

The Five Points property encompasses a total of 40 acres, of which 35 acres are in reserve for future development and five acres are paved concrete on which is situated a large complex of permanent structures and three seed-processing lines. The estimated replacement cost of the facility is approximately $12 million. This centrally located facility currently operates at a small percentage of its rated capacity, providing significant growth potential at minimal additional cost. The company plans to more aggressively market the seed cleaning and processing services for producers of alfalfa seed, wheat and barley and, potentially, for the processing of Stevia leaf.

The company has contracted for approximately 3,280 acres of farmland for alfalfa seed production to provide the seed to be processed and sold in the summer and fall of calendar year 2010. Several growers have indicated their willingness to increase the acreage they devote to alfalfa seed production, or possibly the production of other crops, as the company grows. The good reputation and long-standing presence of the company in the San Joaquin Valley community generates inquiries from potential growers and more farmers could be added to the provider base as needed.

World Agriculture Overview:

One of the biggest challenges the world faces is to expand agricultural production so that it can meet the food and nutritional demands of the world's growing population. The United Nations Population Division estimates that worldwide population has been consistently gaining more than 79 million people each year since 1999. The United Nations projects that the world population will increase by 35% to 7.7 billion from 1995 to 2020, with 95% of this population increase expected in developing countries.

Improvements in farm productivity have allowed agriculture to keep pace with growing food demand. Yield-enhancing technologies such as mechanization, hybrid seed and crop protection chemicals have enabled farmers to meet the ever-growing demand for food. However, due to decreases in the amount of arable land and shrinking worldwide fresh water resources, further increases in agricultural production must come from improvements in agricultural productivity. Increased use of fertilizer has improved crop yields but overuse can cause problems of increased salt content in the soil.

S&W Seed attacks this problem by breeding high-yielding alfalfa seeds that are tolerant to inferior, saline soils, thereby increasing the productivity of marginal soils with inferior water quality.

Alfalfa Seed Industry:

Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) is often referred to as the "Queen of Forages" due to its relatively good digestibility, high protein content, and ability to readily fix nitrogen. As a result of fixing nitrogen, the protein produced by alfalfa has a high economic return in dairy systems because minimal outside inputs are required to produce it (i.e., no expensive nitrogen-based fertilizers).

The alfalfa plant is primarily used for animal feed. Seed is planted to produce alfalfa that is then used for grazing, ''greenchop'' (fresh alfalfa cut in the field without drying), silage, baled hay, cubes or pellets as a primary food stock for the livestock industry, which includes dairy and beef cattle, horses and sheep. Although originally a hot climate plant native to the Middle East, dormant and semi-dormant varieties of alfalfa have adapted to cold climates by going dormant during periods when frost or snow conditions

would otherwise kill them. Dormancy is rated using a numerical system under which fully dormant varieties are rated 2 through 4, and the most non-dormant varieties are rated 10. The non-dormant varieties are best suited to hot, dry climates, where the growing season is able to be sustained for most of the year, resulting in larger yields per plant.

Of the approximately half-million acres under irrigation in Imperial County, California, almost half is seeded to alfalfa. Approximately 80 million pounds of alfalfa seed are produced in the U.S. each year. The Pacific Northwest produces seed of semi-dormant and dormant varieties, while substantially all of the seed produced in California is of non-dormant varieties, with dormancy ratings of between 7 and 10.

The climate in the western U.S. is excellent for production of high-quality alfalfa seed, and 85% of U.S. alfalfa seed is produced in California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. Although California is the largest supplier of alfalfa seed in the U.S., changes in economics, including the cost of water and the economic return to farmers for planting competing crops, as well as environmental and regulatory constraints, including pesticide regulations, have had a negative impact on California production. While expansion in Idaho, Oregon and Washington has maintained total U.S. supplies of alfalfa seed at a near constant level, this production has not replaced California's production of non-dormant varieties because these Northwestern states lack the warm climate suited to non-dormant varieties. A significant percentage of California's production is exported to the Middle East, North Africa, Mexico and other hot, arid regions of the world.

Alfalfa seed production is demanding for even the most experienced farmers. Farming practices must be tailored to the climatic conditions of each area. Irrigation must be carefully controlled and timed to stress the plants to cause maximum flowering and seed production. Weed control is essential in order to pass inspections for purity needed for certification. Insect pests, especially lygus bugs, must be managed throughout the season, using strategies that protect pollinators, such as honey bees, leafcutter bees and alkali bees. Fields are desiccated using chemicals that remove moisture and then are harvested as quickly thereafter as possible to limit or avoid rain damage.

The alfalfa industry (and therefore the alfalfa seed industry) is highly dependent on the dairy industry, which is the largest consumer of alfalfa hay. In recent years, the California dairy industry has been severely impacted by prices being set below production costs. Dairy prices are now improving, albeit slowly.

S&W Seed has developed high-yielding alfalfa seed that is tolerant to inferior, saline soils, thereby allowing farmers to farm marginal soils with inferior water quality as productively as they do superior soils. Alfalfa seed is used for growing animal feed, known as ‘‘forage,’’ which is essential for dairy and beef cattle, horses and other livestock. We specialize in developing proprietary alfalfa seed varieties that are suited to warmer climates and produce high yields of superior quality alfalfa hay. Although our non-dormant seed varieties are not well suited to colder environments where freezing conditions are common, because of the highly advantageous characteristics of our varieties for hot climates, approximately 50% of our alfalfa seed is sold to end users in Saudi Arabia, Morocco and countries in Latin America.

The company's ‘‘flagship’’ salt tolerant variety, SW 9720, was rated No. 1 out of 44 top alfalfa varieties as of the end of the 2008 season in yield per acre tests conducted by the University of California at Davis (‘‘UC Davis’’). During the fall of 2009, certain growers agreed (under contract) to produce an improved seed variety that is 15% more salt tolerant than SW 9720 while producing equal or better yields. This variety will be available for sale for the first time during the 2010 sales season, which falls

primarily between June and mid-October. Many years are needed to create, test and build a market for seed products. The company has used the past almost 30 years to breed and build awareness of the seed varieties it markets and sells.

This is a barrier to entry because of the long length of time required to develop competitive alfalfa seed varieties without genetic engineering. The company has not employed genetic engineering in the development of seed varieties, which permits it to sell seeds throughout the world. Europe, the Middle East, and certain other parts of the world do not permit the use of genetically modified organism (‘‘GMO’’) alfalfa, although As a result the company is investigating what actions would be required when GMO alfalfa varieties became legal.

An All Natural Sweetener

Over the past several years, use of an all natural sweetener made from the Stevia plant has begun to attract significant attention from flavor ingredients and consumer product companies in the U.S. Stevia is a genus of about 240 species of herbs and shrubs in the sunflower family (asteraceae), native to subtropical and tropical regions from western North America to South America. Stevia grows wild as a small shrub in parts of Paraguay and Brazil. The glycosides in its leaves, including up to 10% Stevioside, account for its incredible sweetness, making it unique among the nearly 300 species of Stevia plants. There are indications that Stevia (or Ca-he-he) has been used to sweeten a native beverage called mate since Pre-Columbian times. However, a Natural Scientist names Antonio Bertoni first recorded its usage by native tribes in 1887.

The Stevia plant has been used as a base for sweeteners around the world for hundreds of years, from Native Americans centuries ago, to the Japanese in the early 1900s, to even Russia and China during the Cold War. The majority of Stevia crop around the world today is now found in China, where a very large number of small farmers cultivate the plant. However, as demand is increasing, production is spreading into new areas around the equator such as Paraguay, Kenya, Indonesia, and India.

California may be an ideal environment to grow the plant. Cold weather kills the plant so it is replanted every year in northern climes. In the San Joaquin Valley the cool weather causes the plant to become dormant but it grows back in the spring. This could be a major plus since the costs of the leaf will be lower.

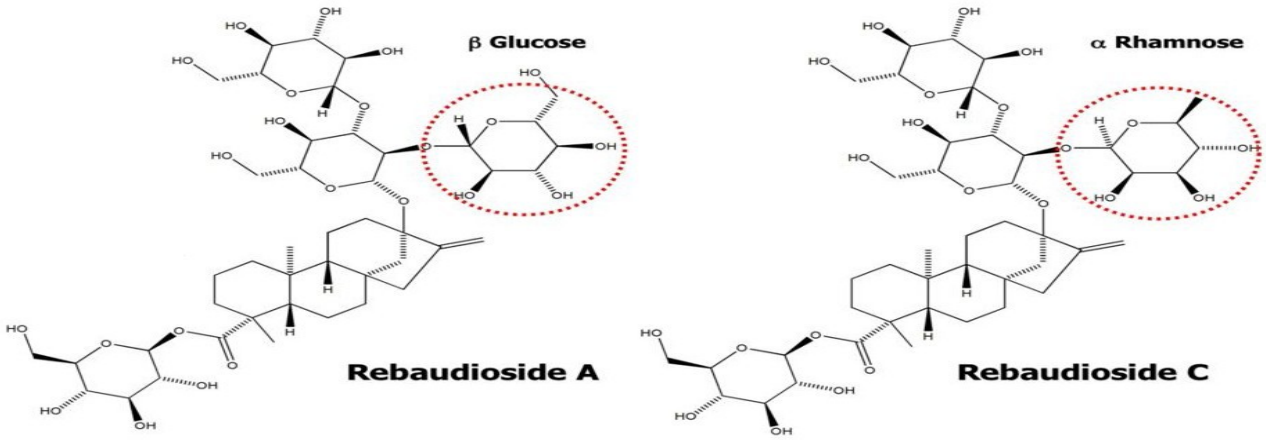
Leaf extracts called steviol glycosides contain a mixture of over two dozen related compounds, including several forms of rebaudiosides, steviosides, and dulcosides, the chemical structures of two rebaudiosides are shown below. Two major compounds found in steviol glycosides, stevioside and rebaudioside A (Reb-A), have a sweetness ranging from 250x to 450x that of sucrose:

Compound Sweetness:

Lactose	0.16x
Erythritol	0.65x
Glucose	0.75x
Sucrose (sugar)	1x
Fructose	1.5x
Aspartame (Equal)	200-250x
Stevioside	200-250x
Reb-B	200-300x

Reb-A (Truvia, PureVia)	300-400x
Saccharin (Sweet N Low)	500x
Sucralose (Splenda)	600x

Not all of the compounds in the Stevia leaf have practical use. Scientists have discovered that rebaudioside A is the least bitter of all the compounds in the Stevia plant, and thus it has the most applicable use for foods and beverages as a low-calorie sweetener. Medical research has also shown Stevia has a negligible effect on blood glucose, thus making it an attractive natural alternative to people on carbohydrate-controlled diets such as type 1 and type 2 diabetics. These extracts may also contain possible benefits in treating obesity and high blood pressure.



Steviol glycosides were first commercialized as a sweetener in 1971 by the Japanese firm, Morita Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., a leading stevia extract producer in Japan. The path to market in the U.S. was not a smooth one however. In 1991 the U.S. FDA labeled stevia as an unsafe food additive and restricted its import. The FDA stated at the time that the "toxicological information on stevia is inadequate to demonstrate its safety." Stevia remained banned until after the 1994 Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act forced the FDA in 1995 to revise its stance and allow stevia to be used as a dietary supplement. This was different from use as a food additive however, and stevia use remained limited until 2006 when the World Health Organization (WHO) performed a thorough evaluation of experimental animal and humans studies of stevioside conducted over the past several decades. The WHO concluded that stevioside and rebaudioside A (Reb-A) are not genotoxic *in-vitro* or *invivo* and that the genotoxicity of steviol and some of its oxidative derivatives *in-vitro* is not expressed *in-vivo*." The report also found no evidence of carcinogenic activity. Furthermore, the report noted that "stevioside has shown some evidence of pharmacological effects in patients with hypertension or with type-2 diabetes," but concluded that further study was required to determine proper dosage. This opened the door to the commercialization of broad scale stevia-based sweeteners in the U.S.

Cargill was among the first to move on the WHO report. Rebiana is the trade name for a zero-calorie sweetener containing mainly Reb-A produced by Cargill. In 2007, Cargill, in collaboration with Coca-Cola Co., announced plans to obtain approval for their stevia-derived sweetener using Rebiana and erythritol (a natural sugar alcohol) called Truvia. In December 2008, the U.S. FDA approved Reb-A at purifications greater than 95% for commercial use under the generally recognized as safe (GRAS) designation. Not coincidently, shortly after, PepsiCo and PureCircle announced PureVia, a similar stevia-based sweetener. Since their approval, stevia-derived sweeteners have gained significant market share in the alternative / natural sweetener market. In fact, both Coke and Pepsi have expanded use of their respective Reb-A products for use in food and beverages. The products perceived safety and all-natural marketing campaign has greatly increased demand for products.

The extraction process uses freshwater brewing, similar to making tea, to unlock the plant's natural components, including rebaudioside, stevioside, and dulcoside. Reb-A is the primary target for commercial use. The crude extract is then refined to isolate out the Reb-A using crystallization and separation technology. Improvements in yield, breeding, and natural selection has allowed manufacturers, including Cargill and PureCircle to dramatically increase Reb-A yields from 15 to 20% for wild Stevia to over 55% for farmed Stevia. According to PureCircle, it takes approximately 40 lbs of Stevia leaf to produce 1 lb of Reb-A. Through leveraging economies of scale and improving crop yields, PureCircle expects to be able to produce 1 lb of Reb-A from only 20 lbs of Stevia leaf in the near future. The balance of co-product, including Reb-C, is refined out and either recycled or used in the production of other products. Reb-A is a very stable product, with no degradation observed for up to five-year storage at room temperature at 60% relative humidity. The product is also highly soluble and pricing is becoming closer each year to sugar or high-fructose corn syrup.

Soft drinks including sodas, juices, teas, sports drinks, and alcoholic beverages are a $100+ billion market in the U.S. Add in confectionary products such as canned fruit, ketchup, dairy, cereals, chocolate, and snack bars, the total market opportunity eclipses $200 billion. Sugar and high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) are an estimated $50 billion market worldwide. That being said, artificial and natural low-calorie sweeteners are a small fraction of the entire worldwide sweetener market. By comparison, artificial and natural low-calorie sweeteners are only a $5.5 billion market. But use is on the rise, especially following the approval of natural products like Stevia and highly successful marketing campaigns for Splenda to the older artificial sweeteners such as Equal, NutraSweet, and Sweet N Low. Over 200 million Americans used alternative low-calorie sweeteners in the U.S. in 2008. Stevia based sweeteners are far more common outside the U.S., mainly in Asia and South America, but gaining popularity quickly inside the U.S. following the FDA s decision in December 2008.

Consumers want a safe low-calorie alternative. J&J s Splenda (sucralose), only approved in 2006, is marketed as made from sugar. Splenda is actually an artificial product, but the advertising campaign has been so successful that the compound now dominates the market. However, the low-hanging fruit for Stevia companies is going after the artificial sweetener market. Market surveys indicate that 45% of Americans have a negative perception of artificial sweeteners such as aspartame and saccharine. Thus, Stevia manufacturers including PureCircle, Cargill / GLG LifeTech predict that the alternative sweetener market will increase in size to over $8.0 billion in 2015.

Zacks estimates that the global Stevia market is around $400 - 500 million a year, with Japan accounting for roughly half of that figure in 2009 up from the equivalent of 700 metric tons of Stevia leaves in 1987 alone. However, by 2015 the global Stevia market should eclipse $1 billion worldwide as use in the U.S. increases and regulatory approval in Europe allows for commercialization of products later this year or in 2011. The artificial sweetener market is growing only slightly, estimated by Zacks at around 3-4% annually. Stevia-derived sweeteners are growing significantly faster, our estimate is around 25% annually. At this rate we Stevia-derived sweeteners could capture 20% market share of the alternative sweetener market outside the U.S. and 15% in the U.S. by 2015.

: Redpoint Bio Corporation report by J. Napodano, Zacks Investment Research, March 2, 2010.

Economics and pricing and price stability will be key determinant in the future growth of Stevia as an alternative sweetener to sugar, HFCS, or artificial sweeteners. Prices vary widely between manufacturers for the same product making the pricing a complex issue. A position paper written in February 2009 by KnowGenix entitled, "Stevia as an alternative sweetener, promise and challenges" concludes that suppliers must rationalize Stevia prices to enter the mainstream ingredient business. Economies of scale and distribution will also throw up new challenges impacting the pricing. Sugar currently (11 July, 2010) costs around $0.17/lbs, or $375 per metric ton (2205 lbs). However, the price of sugar has increased dramatically over the past three years. We estimate the global beverage giants spend an estimated $7 billion each year on sugar.

Price of Sugar

Alternative (artificial) sweeteners such as aspartame and saccharin cost $55,000 and $25,000 per ton, respectively. Sucralose (Splenda) costs around $450,000 per tonne. Cost for Reb-A is still high compared to table sugar (sucrose), and still significantly higher than artificial sweeteners aspartame and saccharin. The majority of the cost associated with Reb-A today is raw leaf material sourcing, at approximately 70% to 80% of the total cost. As noted above, PureCircle can produce about 1 lbs of Reb-A from 40 lbs of Stevia leaf. Manufacturers including PureCircle and GLG / Cargill hope to improve this ratio through leveraging economies of scale and improving crop yields. By 2015 we would expect the key suppliers will be able to produce 1 lb of Reb-A from only 20 lbs of Stevia leaf. This would allow for a cost of around $125,000 per ton. Adjusting the cost per sweetness unit (1 unit = 1x), we see that current Reb-A pricing is above sugar prices. If the price of Reb-A can get down to $125,000 per ton, it would be extremely attractive for manufacturers like Coca-Cola, PepsiCo, Nestle SA, Dannon, and Corn Products Intl. to begin to use Reb-A in far greater quantities.

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

The demand for alfalfa depends on the number of animals that eat forage, mainly cattle for the dairy industry and cattle for meat consumption but also for horses, sheep and goats. Humans also eat alfalfa sprouts in salads and sandwiches. These are fairly stable, but low growth, markets. However, the size of the dairy herd depends on the price and demand for milk and the price of beef has a marked impact on the number of beef cattle. Overall, demand for alfalfa, and for alfalfa seed, should improve in the near term as the economy improves.

INDUSTRY POSITION

Alfalfa is the fourth most widely grown crop in the United States (behind corn, wheat, and soybeans) with an estimated value is over $8 billion US. There are 24 million acres of alfalfa cut for hay with an average yield of 3.35 tons per acre. The acreage of all hay harvested including alfalfa per year is over 60 million with an estimated value of $13 billion. When the value of alfalfa as a mixture with other forages is considered the acreage and value of hay is approximately equal to wheat and soybeans in the U.S.

Alfalfa seed is primarily grown in the northwestern areas of the U.S. primarily in the western states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming, and Washington. The approximate yield of alfalfa seed in 1999 for the U.S. was 115 million pounds, with average price of $190 per 100 pounds of seed, thus the estimated value of alfalfa seed is $218.5 million dollars. A fringe benefit to the production of alfalfa seed is the production of honey from bees. In the U.S., $147.7 million dollars worth of honey is produced each year from bees pollinating alfalfa.

S&W Seed is the largest seed producer worldwide in the alfalfa market. However, it is more important as a producer of salt and heat resistant products that are exported to other countries. With the recent acquisition of IV Seeds it may be the largest US company in the export market. The pending purchase of SGI makes the company the worldwide leader in non-dormant alfalfa seed production.

VALUATION

There is no historical valuation that can be used as guidance and there are no direct peers to use as a comparison. Institutional ownership has increased to 36% since, moving from less than 4% a year ago (Source: Yahoo finance). Increasing institutional demand is a bullish sign. The potential growth rate of EPS exceeds 35%. The acquisition of its largest distributer in the Middle East and of IV Seeds and SGI in Australia, as well as other acreage, will ultimately enhance profitability. Revenue from dormant varieties could be significant starting in fiscal 2015. The introduction of GMO alfalfa and other GM varieties will have a significant impact on gross margins and expand market penetration in those countries that allow GM plants.. We expect some revenue from GMO alfalfa in FY 2016.

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Comparables Table												
Company	Ticker	Price	Mkt Cap.	P/E	P/E	ROE	P/BV	P/Sales	EV/Rev.	EV/EBITDA	PEG	Instl.
		12/8/14	(million)	Trailing	Forward	L4Q (%)	LQ	L4Q	L4Q			Ownership
S&W Seed	SANW	3.81	$44.4	-84.12	-81.94	-0.01	0.89	0.94	0.99	-86.25	-2.34	36.2
Agria Corp.	GRO	1.26	$69.8	12.60	N/A	13.25	0.88	0.06	0.17	4.20	N/A	8.3
Alico Inc.	ALCO	42.62	$313.7	15.89	65.79	11.84	1.85	3.00	3.11	14.68	N/A	78.3
Bunge Limited	BG	92.41	$13,420	21.16	13.07	6.54	1.54	0.22	0.31	10.47	1.59	0.1
Cadiz Inc.	CDZI	10.84	$176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/M	N/A	N/A	N/A	100+
Chiquita Brands Int. Inc.	CQB	14.45	$681	N/A	12.35	0.83	1.80	0.22	0.42	12.69	14.09	55.0
Calava Growers Inc.	CVGW	45.26	$712	21.53	23.33	22.68	4.56	0.93	0.96	17.76	1.84	42.0
Coffee Holders Inc.	JVA	5.36	$34	10.04	N/A	15.14	1.40	0.30	0.31	5.40	2.30	9.0
Wilmar Int. Ltd	F34.SI	3.20	$20,480	18.18	15.24	7.47	1.34	0.47	0.81	16.67	2.85	N/A
GLG Life Tech Corp	GLGLF	0.26	$10	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.88	0.68	5.51	5.08	N/A	20.6
Origin Agritech Ltd.	SEED	1.31	$30	21.91	N/A	N/A	1.03	0.45	1.05	27.67	N/A	1.9
Sygenta AG	SYT	64.01	$29,350	18.15	N/A	17.41	3.05	1.99	2.24	11.98	N/A	N/A
Stevia Corp.	STEV	0.07	14.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.40	2.03	2.10	11.65	N/A	N/A
Stevia First	STVF	0.35	25.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sunwin Stevia Int. Inc.	SUWN	$0.13	22.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.98	1.62	1.60	N/A	N/A	N/A
(Source: Yahoo Finance and Zacks Investment Research estimates)												
Mean				6.1	8.0	10.6	3.6	0.9	1.5	4.3	3.4	
Median				18.2	14.2	11.8	1.7	0.6	1.0	11.8	2.1	

The three stevia related companies have an average market cap of $23 million. In our opinion the equity markets are not paying for any stevia involvement on the part **of $&W Seed.**

RISKS

Risks Relating to the alfalfa Business and Industry:

- ***Adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, crop disease, pests and other natural conditions can impose significant costs and losses on the company.***

Alfalfa seed is vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, including windstorms, floods, drought and temperature extremes, which are quite common but difficult to predict. In addition, alfalfa seed is vulnerable to crop disease and to pests, which may vary in severity and effect, depending on the stage of

production at the time of infection or infestation, the type of treatment applied and climatic conditions. Unfavorable growing conditions can reduce both crop size and quality. These factors can nevertheless directly impact the company by decreasing the quality and yields of seed, reducing the amount of product for sale, increasing costs and decreasing revenue and gross margins.

- ***Earnings may be sensitive to fluctuations in market prices and demand for alfalfa seeds.***

  Growing conditions, particularly weather conditions such as windstorms, floods, droughts and freezes, as well as diseases and pests, are primary factors affecting market prices because of their influence on the supply and quality of product. Recently, the severe downturn in the California dairy industry that resulted from over-supply had a corresponding negative effect on sales of alfalfa hay and therefore alfalfa seed.

- ***Because the seed business is highly seasonal, revenue, cash flows from operations and operating results will fluctuate on a seasonal and quarterly basis.***

  The seasonal nature of operations results in significant fluctuations in working capital during the growing and selling cycles. As a result, operating activities during the first and second fiscal quarters use significant amounts of cash, and in contrast, operating activities for the fourth and first fiscal quarters generate substantial cash as inventory is shipped and collect accounts receivable.

- ***The company depends on a core group of significant customers, financial and operating results of operations will be negatively affected if key customers reduce the amount of products they purchase.***

  The top three customers together accounted for approximately 61% of net sales in fiscal 2009, with the largest customer accounted for approximately 43% of fiscal 2009 net sales, the second largest customer accounted for approximately 11% of 2009 net sales and the third largest customer accounted for approximately 6% of 2009 net sales. Operating results are significantly impacted not only by the quantity of seed purchased by these customers, but also by the timing of their purchases, a factor over which S&W Seed does not have any control. Timing of purchases, particularly by customers for sale in Saudi Arabia, has in the past impacted the financial results.

- ***No long term contracts***

  There are no long-term contracts with any of the customers, and they may not continue to purchase products. The loss of, or a significant adverse change in, the company's relationship with these customers, or any other major customer, could have a material adverse effect on business, financial position, results of operations and operating cash flows. The loss of, or a reduction in orders from any significant customer, losses arising from customers' disputes regarding shipments, product quality, or related matters, or an inability to collect accounts receivable from any major customer could have a material adverse effect. In addition, revenue from customers that have accounted for significant revenue in past periods, individually or as a group, may not continue, or if continued, may not reach or exceed historical levels in any period.

- ***Because the company does not grow all of the alfalfa seed that it sells, it is entirely dependent on its network of growers, and sales, cash flows from operations and results of operations may be negatively affected if any of the largest growers were to stop supplying seed.***

  The company has a relatively small network of growers of alfalfa seed that together provide all of the seed sold to customers. Of these growers, one grower accounted for approximately 37% of planted acreage and over 13% of the total amount of seed purchased from our growers in fiscal 2009. Three growers accounted for approximately 44% of total seed purchases from growers in fiscal 2009.

- ***A lack of availability of water in California's San Joaquin Valley and Central Valley could impact business.***

  Adequate quantities and correct timing of the application of water are vital for most agriculture to thrive. 2010 will be the fourth consecutive year of drought conditions in California, causing below normal snowpack, river runoff and reservoir levels. Federal allocations of water to farmers have been severely cut back during the drought years and are expected to continue in the future. These conditions have caused some farmers to revise their crop plans to plant less water-intensive crops or, in the most severe cases, to lose their farms. Whether particular farms are experiencing water shortages depends, in large part, on their location, although continuing drought conditions could threaten all farmland other than those properties with their own water sources. Although alfalfa seed is not a water-intensive crop, the availability or the cost of water is a factor in the planting of the alfalfa hay. If the dairy farmers and others who purchase alfalfa seed to grow hay cannot get an adequate supply of water, or if the cost of water makes it uneconomical for the farmers to grow alfalfa, they may not buy alfalfa seed.

- ***Roundup Ready alfalfa will be available for sale in 2015 or soon thereafter, and its availability could impact existing product sales.***

  In a 7-1 ruling on June 21,2010, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned a lower court's order that has prohibited farmers from planting Roundup Ready alfalfa for the past three years. However, there has been considerable discussion by lawmakers about the risks to the dairy industry and the organic food industry if Roundup Ready alfalfa is cleared for commercial use. Roundup Ready alfalfa successfully completed a food safety review by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and was granted non-regulated status by USDA in 2005. A separate review by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) found the use of Roundup on the crop to be safe. Prior to the injunction, Roundup Ready alfalfa was planted by approximately 5,500 growers across more than 220,000 acres. Alfalfa is the fourth-largest crop grown in the U.S. with 23 million acres grown in 48 U.S. states annually.

INSIDER TRADING AND OWNERSHIP

In the six months ending in August, 2014the reported transactions were Buys of 20,452 and sales of 78,000 shares including cashless option exercises.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT & BALANCE SHEET

S & W Seed Company																					
Consolidated Statements of Operations		Pr0-Forma	Pro-Forma																		
(Dollars in millions except per share data)																					
Fiscal Year Jun. 30	2012A	2012A	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13	2013A	1Q14	2Q14	3Q14	4Q14	2014A	1Q15	2Q15	3Q15	4Q15	2015E	1Q16	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	2016E
			Act.																		
Net sales	**$14.15**	**$30.00**	**$11.23**	**$13.69**	**$4.21**	**$12.72**	**$37.34**	**$12.38**	**$11.46**	**$8.13**	**$19.56**	**$51.53**	**$7.50**	**$14.00**	**$10.00**	**$25.00**	**$56.50**	**$10.00**	**$13.00**	**$11.00**	**$31.00**	**$65.00**
% Change	288.40		340.68	189.45	65.08	1582.94	163.90	84.21	(16.26)	93.23	53.77	38.03	(39.41)	22.16	22.99	27.79	9.64	33.33	(7.14)	10.00	24.00	15.04
Cost Goods	9.96	13.74	9.65	11.80	5.68	10.32	33.44	10.07	9.08	6.48	15.93	41.56	6.20	11.20	7.90	19.50	44.80	7.80	10.14	8.47	23.87	50.28
G & A	2.77	0.36	0.84	1.07	1.28	2.67	5.76	1.59	1.47	1.72	2.03	6.81	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	7.80	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	8.60
R&D	0.24	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.51	0.23	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.84	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.91	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.35	1.20
Depreciation	0.27	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.69	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	1.27	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	1.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.40
Op Income	0.90	1.72	0.50	0.57	(2.97)	(0.82)	(3.07)	0.17	0.34	(0.56)	1.10	1.05	(1.15)	0.35	(0.46)	2.91	1.65	(0.50)	0.11	(0.32)	4.23	3.52
Interest Expenses	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.63	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Calc.Pretax	0.58	1.72	0.49	0.25	(2.98)	(1.28)	(3.86)	0.06	0.20	(0.69)	0.89	0.46	(1.40)	0.10	(0.71)	2.66	0.65	(0.50)	0.11	(0.32)	4.23	3.52
Taxes	0.20	0.03	0.19	0.11	(1.11)	(0.40)	(1.35)	0.02	0.09	(0.29)	0.27	0.09	(0.49)	0.04	(0.30)	0.93	0.18	(0.20)	0.04	(0.13)	1.69	1.41
Tax Rate, Pro-forma basis	34.6%	1.6%	39.6%	19.2%	63.4%	39.4%	65.1%	33.3%	39.1%	42.0%	30.3%	18.1%	35.0%	35.0%	42.0%	35.0%	27.4%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Net Income	0.38	1.69	0.30	0.15	(1.87)	(0.88)	(2.52)	0.04	0.11	(0.40)	0.62	0.37	(0.91)	0.07	(0.41)	1.73	0.47	(0.30)	0.07	(0.19)	2.54	2.11
GAAP Adj.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.23	0.26	1.79	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net For Common	0.38	1.69	0.30	0.15	(0.07)	(0.88)	(0.71)	0.04	0.11	(0.40)	0.62	0.37	(0.91)	0.07	(0.41)	1.73	0.47	(0.30)	0.07	(0.19)	2.54	2.11
Shares Used, millions	5.90	7.00	7.35	8.35	9.09	11.41	8.95	11.85	11.56	11.56	11.74	11.73	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.90	12.00	11.80
Earnings Per Share																						
EPS (pro-forma)	**$0.06**	**$0.24**	**$0.04**	**$0.05**	**($0.07)**	**($0.05)**	**($0.08)**	**$0.00**	**$0.01**	**($0.03)**	**$0.05**	**$0.03**	**($0.08)**	**$0.01**	**($0.04)**	**$0.15**	**$0.04**	**($0.03)**	**$0.01**	**($0.02)**	**$0.21**	**$0.18**
Proforma EPS for the first three quarters of 2009 and 2010 are based on Zacks estimates and do not conform with the company's current accounting treatment.																						
Gross margins	29.58%		14.13%	13.77%	-34.91%	18.86%	10.43%	18.64%	20.74%	20.27%	18.60%	19.35%	17.33%	20.00%	21.00%	22.00%	20.71%	22.00%	22.00%	23.00%	23.00%	22.65%

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S&W Seed														
Consolidated Balance Sheet (in millions)														
Fiscal Year Jun. 30														
ASSETS	**1Q12**	**2Q12**	**3Q12**	**4Q12**	**1Q13**	**2Q13**	**3Q13**	**4Q13**	**1Q14**	**2Q14**	**3Q14**	**4Q14**	**1Q15**	
Cash & equiv.	4.19	6.81	6.23	8.24	8.65	3.04	14.08	11.78	5.13	2.59	1.66	1.17	2.32	
A/R	6.10	4.06	3.08	2.72	6.07	14.67	8.84	12.70	12.84	11.87	11.07	24.26	21.49	
Inventories	5.78	3.92	4.14	6.12	8.27	3.01	3.53	25.82	28.16	23.38	31.76	28.49	29.05	
Prepaid exp & other	0.46	0.41	0.47	0.35	0.25	0.29	0.73	1.47	1.53	1.42	2.99	1.53	1.68	
Total current assets	16.52	15.20	13.91	17.42	23.25	21.01	27.18	51.77	47.66	39.25	47.49	55.44	54.54	
Property, plant & equip.	2.34	2.34	2.29	2.44	7.86	8.73	9.67	10.24	10.26	10.32	10.30	10.36	10.40	
Investments														
Intangibles	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.65	6.73	6.63	20.07	20.10	19.22	19.53	19.53	18.31	
Other	0.76	1.00	0.01	0.46	0.46	0.46	1.04	1.92	1.92	1.89	2.03	2.02	2.32	
All Assets	**20.27**	**19.18**	**17.82**	**22.03**	**33.57**	**39.98**	**47.17**	**85.58**	**82.34**	**73.10**	**81.86**	**89.30**	**88.24**	
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH														
A/P	5.08	3.48	1.99	1.45	7.02	5.94	3.95	20.41	17.52	6.70	13.69	16.08	15.97	
Accrued liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ST debt														
Current portion of LTD-related parties														
Other	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.45	0.17	0.31	0.36	2.33	1.72	0.60	0.86	0.82	0.53	
Total current liabilities	5.16	3.58	2.15	1.90	7.19	6.25	4.31	22.73	19.24	7.29	14.55	16.90	16.49	
L.T. Debt, net of current portion-related parties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46	6.83	2.84	4.67	4.60	4.48	4.47	4.45	4.44	
L.T. Debt, net of current portion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	
Total liabilities	5.16	3.58	2.15	1.90	9.65	13.28	7.35	27.70	24.37	11.78	19.02	21.50	21.08	
Common Stock	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Additional paid-in capital	14.63	14.67	14.72	19.80	23.35	25.88	40.85	54.35	54.41	54.60	54.78	55.12	55.31	
Retained earnings	0.48	0.92	0.94	0.33	0.42	0.56	(1.31)	(2.19)	(2.15)	(2.04)	(2.44)	(1.82)	(2.69)	
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2.10)	(1.83)	(2.85)	(2.00)	(1.67)	(3.01)	
Total stockholders' equity	15.11	15.60	15.66	20.13	23.77	26.45	39.55	50.06	50.44	49.73	50.36	51.65	49.63	
Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	**$20.27**	**$19.18**	**$17.82**	**$22.03**	**$33.57**	**$39.98**	**$47.17**	**$85.58**	**$82.34**	**$73.10**	**$81.86**	**$89.30**	**$88.24**	
Ian Gilson, PhD; MBA; CFA														

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S & W Seed Company							
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows							
Dollars in millions							
Fiscal Year Jun. 30		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1Q15
Cash flow from operations:							
Net (Loss) Income		0.48	(0.81)	0.38	(2.52)	0.37	(0.87)
Depreciation & amortization		0.22	0.24	0.27	0.69	1.27	0.33
Impairment of goodwill							
Amortization of goodwill							
Stock issued for services							
Stock based compensation			0.12	0.19	1.05	0.87	0.22
Impairment of machinery							
Loss on disposal of fixed assets			0.01				
Loss (income) on foreign currency translation							
Changes in op. assets & liabilities including currency					0.78		
(Increase) decrease in A/R							
(Increase) decrease in inventoris							
(Increase) decrease in prepaid exp. & other current assets							
Increase (decrease) in A/P							
Other		(3.18)	(3.26)	(0.79)	(5.14)	(20.38)	(0.33)
Net cash provided by (used in) operations		**(2.48)**	**(3.70)**	**0.05**	**(5.13)**	**(17.87)**	**(0.65)**
Cash flow from investments:							
Purchase of PP&E		(0.04)	(0.40)	(0.55)	(0.14)	(0.43)	(0.15)
Proceeds from disposal of PP&E			0.01	0.01	(15.66)	0.03	
Other						(0.35)	(0.01)
Net cash provided by (used in) investments		**(0.04)**	**(0.39)**	**(0.54)**	**(15.80)**	**(0.76)**	**(0.16)**
Cash flow from financing activities:							
Currency changes		(3.65)			(0.52)	0.15	(0.02)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		14.00		5.01	12.88		
Warrants exercised					9.58	0.21	
Proceeds (payment) on lines of credit, net						8.92	2.09
Proceeds from debt inc. related parties						(0.75)	(0.08)
Proceeds from debt					2.63		
Payment on debt - related parties						(0.72)	
Other					(0.09)	0.20	(0.03)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**10.35**	**0.00**	**5.01**	**24.47**	**8.02**	**1.95**
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents		7.83	(4.09)	4.51	3.54	(10.62)	1.15
Cash & equivalents at beginning of period		0.00	7.83	3.73	8.24	11.78	1.16
Cash & equivalents at end of period		7.83	3.73	8.24	11.78	1.16	2.31

HISTORICAL ZACKS RECOMMENDATIONS



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