MERIT SEED®

Berlin, OH
www.meritseed.com

Wildlife Food Plot
PRODUCT GUIDE

REAP HARVEST

MERIT SEED

Berlin Oh

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Online Store

Wildlife Food Plots

www.meritseed.com

Our Goal at Merit Seed

Better Wildlife, Habitat, and Nutrition Management

Wildlife Management

The applications of scientific knowledge and technical skills to protect, preserve, enhance, or extend the value of nutrition and habitat for better wildlife.

Habitat Management

Habitat conservation a land management practice that seeks to conserve, protect and restore areas for plants and wildlife. The arrangements of food, water, shelter or cover, and space suitable to wildlife needs. It is the "life range" which must include food and water, as well as escape cover, winter cover, and cover to rear young.

Nutrition Management

The process of taking in and utilizing food substances that generates energy and supplies materials used in body tissues and processes. There are six categories of nutrients that healthy wildlife needs to acquire from food. These are proteins, carbohydrates, fat, fibers, vitamins and minerals, along with a supply of water.

In 1936, BJ Yoder founded the Yoder Hybrid Corn Company to provide unsurpassed quality seeds to the agricultural industry that still dominates the region today. Three generations later and a name change to accommodate the diversity of the company, Merit Seed continues to be a premier supplier of a vast variety of superior quality seed that farms, gardeners, and outdoorsmen have come to trust.

Merit Seed established a Wildlife division in 1995 in support of the extensive demand for exceptional products designed for the improvement of nature and wildlife habitat. Hunters and conservationists seriously appreciate the distinct varieties of high quality seed blends that have been formulated and developed by Merit Seed. Through the support and reassurance of dedicated outdoorsmen along with prudent variety selection and extensive observation plots our products have proven to be of superb quality in all aspects of performance for deer and wildlife management.

With our 20,000 square foot state-of-the-art climate controlled warehouse, along with advanced mixing and bagging equipment, the staff at Merit Seed is committed to providing only the finest quality products using established ingredients. We accept only preapproved shipments of proven seed from our growers and suppliers. Each product is analyzed for purity and germination before it is used for our standard mixes as well as other custom mixes.

Join the fun at our friendly retail store located in Berlin, Oh adjacent to the warehouse and production facility. There one will find an extensive selection of seed products for virtually every outdoor planting need. Come on in where our pleasant staff is always available to educate and assist you with selecting an appropriate product from our packaged inventory or provide you with any specific quantity you may need. Too far to travel or unable to make it to the store, we are always delighted to ship to our internet and phone order customers.

Food Plot Basics

How Much Food Plots are Needed

These fundamentals may be determent by the surroundings of your property and based on your concept of creating plots for their primary food source or for attraction plots. If you are not bordered by agriculture fields, it is appropriate to have 5-10% of your property in food plots as a food source. An ideal practice is 60-75% of your plots persisting of perennial crops like clovers, alfalfas, and chicory. These varieties are high in protein and if maintained will last 4-5 years per planting. Along with 25-40% being planted in annuals such as buckwheat, grain sorghum, turnips, rape, corn, soybeans, or brassicas that are a high energy sources nevertheless need to be replanted each year. This will also allow better crop rotation whereas not depleting the nutrients of your soil.

Where to Establish Food Plots

Food plots are usually established in the most convenient location of a property, but may not always be the most appropriate for attracting wildlife. When clearing for new plots concentrate on areas where deer will appear comfortable feeding, away from roadways and entry points or any location they may not be contented during the day light hours. Logging roads and small natural openings are perfect areas for small plots. Select an area with at least 4 to 6 hours of sunlight, eliminate wet spots in your plots with drainage or by creating a diversion ditch to redirect water where necessary.

What Size and Shape Should Food Plots Be

Food plots may be of any size and shape that is suitable for the location and contour of the land, however size and shape of your food plots are a key factor in your deer management efforts as well as your overall harvest success. Large exposed production feeding plots may not be as affective for daytime usage whereas a smaller secluded attraction plot close to a bedding area will offer more day time use by deer. Hunting plots do not need to be large in size, smaller irregular shape plots less than one acre are ideal. It is best to have some nutritional plots that are rectangular shape and larger in size that will supply a sufficient amount of grazing. Do not discount an area thinking it's too small to plant. Using your range finder to determine the exact size of your food plot is important in determining the quantity of seed and fertilizer you may need. Simply multiplying the length by the width of your food plot in yards and divide it by 4,840 this figure equates the acreage of your food plot.

Planting Native Cover for Wildlife

Amplifying your wildlife property may require more than planting food plots. In many occasions deer have to travel a great distances from feeding plots to bedding and cover areas. Planting specific areas for cover, using native warm season grasses, may provide an optimum bedding environment and help maximize deer to reside on your property. Establishing refuge, fawning habitat and high quality escape cover significantly increases the usage of your property, especially during daylight hours. Appropriate cover is very crucial to the success of any deer management program.

Food Plot Site Preparation

This may be the most beneficial part of a prosperous food plot. For greatest results, all plots must be properly prepared before tillage and planting by removing all the unwanted trees and stumps. All existing unwanted vegetation must be killed before the soil can be properly prepared for planting. After mowing or clearing, a few weeks of regrowth may be needed in order to ensure an effective kill by applying a commercial grade weed and grass killer that contains 41% Glyphosate. It will only kill green vegetation upon plant contact. No ground prep should be started until all unwanted vegetation is dead or removed.

Testing Your Soil

Soil testing in advance of any plot preparation is an important function for success and is inexpensive compared to other aspects of planting food plots. Balanced plant nutrition is required to provide the greatest forage yields. Proper soil pH controls the availability of nutrients in the soil that is in a usable form for proper growth of plants. Appling lime to adjust the soil pH where necessary is very important and is the most significant factor when establish a successful food plot. Collect and combine 4 to 6 small samples of soil from one plot for testing, this will acquire an overall consensus of the soil composition. Your soil test will determine the pH level and will advise you on the appropriate amount of lime and fertilizer that is necessary for proper nutrition balance. Different crops do vary on nutritional needs, but correct plant nutrition is required to achieve the maximum forage yields.

Lime and Fertilizer

Appling lime to correct the soil pH where necessary is very essential for plant growth. The correct quantity of lime may have to be applied in more then one application and should be completed well in advance of planting. You may enhance the results by working the lime and fertilizer into the soils of your food plot. Lime and fertilizer have entirely different functions when applied to soil. Lime changes the pH level, releasing nutrients from the soil and creating a better environment for plants to grow. Fertilizer is plant food made of various components, Nitrogen is the building block of plant protein, Phosphorus is necessary for growth of both roots and leaves, and Potassium is essential for plant metabolism and forage production. Always select the appropriate fertilizer for your application and apply at the recommended rate.

Ground Preparation

There are many options for preparing your soil prior to planting. The intent is to create a loose, weed free seed bed before applying seed. It is very important that all seed make good contact with the soil in order to germinate and grow. In stagnant untilled plots the ground value is contained in the top 4 to 6 inches of your soil, called organic matter. Organic matter provides a carbon source and presents the soil with better aeration and water holding ability. In such locations breaking up 4 to 6 inches of top soil using a disk or tiller may be adequate. Other plots that have more compacted top soil, plowing and using farming tactics are more appropriate. Apply lime and fertilizer, followed by dragging a harrow to level and cultipack to create a firm surface before seeding. Try to maintain ground particles that are pea-to-marble size, working soil too fine may create surface crust and compaction in your food plot.

Seed Selection

We all have diverse perceptions in land management and food plot seed selections. Always remember there is a substantial difference in food plot plants. Using both early and late maturing annuals and perennials is the most effective way to maximize attraction and assure year around nutrition for wildlife. It is very important to select a seed mixture or crop that is suitable for your region and climate. Consider the time of year as well as soil type and sun light hours for each specific food plot that you are planting. Plants have distinctive nutritional requirements, so crop rotation will have a significant affect on the achievement of your food plots. You may improve your success by rotating varieties from year to year to allow the soil an opportunity to regain its most depleted nutrients. Schedule your planting for optimum success by observing the planting charts and selecting a crop that has the appropriate number of days to maturity for the desired plot. It is very helpful to record all lime, fertilizer, and seed applications from each plot so information is available for the future reference.

Crop Duration and Seeding Rates

Seed Variety	Annual Perennial	Crop Duration and Maturity	Seeding Rate Lbs. Per Acre	Seeding Depth/Inches	Suggested Planting Dates	Minimum Soil Temperature For Germination (F)
Wildlife Blends						
12 Point Buck	Perennial	3-4 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Bison Mix	Annual	4-6 Month	60-70	1/2 - 1	Aug.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Buck Draw	Annual	90 - 110	25-30	3/4 - 1	April-June	60
Chicory Extreme	Perennial	2-3 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall	Adequate Moisture
Classic Whitetail	Perennial	2-3 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall	Adequate Moisture
Crimp'N Grains	Annual	4-6 Month	60-70	1/2 - 1	Aug.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Deer Max	Annual	50 - 90	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	Aug.-Oct.	Cool Moist Weather
Destination Clover	Perennial	4-5 Years	16-18	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Essential Clover Blend	Annual	4-6 Month	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Fall Plot	Annual	60 - 120	60-70	1/2 - 1	Aug.-Oct.	40
Frontage Blend	Perennial	3-4 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Frontier Border Mix	Annual	60 - 110	10-12	1/2 - 1	May-June	60
Hillcrest Trail Mix	Perennial	4-5 Years	25-30	1/4 - 1/2	April-June / Aug.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Medium Red & Chicory	Perennial	2-3 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Overcast Fall Mix	Annual	60 - 110	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Sept.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Platinum Ultra	Perennial	3-4 Years	18-20	1/4 - 1/2	Spring, Fall & Frost Seed	Adequate Moisture
Spring Plot	Annual	60 - 110	35-40	1/2 - 1	April-June	55
Ultra Max	Annual	50 - 90	6-8	1/4 - 1/2	Sept.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Wilderness Mix	Annual	60 - 110	35-40	3/4 - 1	April-June	60
Grain and Cover Crops						
Buckwheat	Annual	60 - 90	40-50	1 - 2	April-Sept.	Must be out of Frost
Daikon Radish	Annual	45 - 60	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	May-Aug.	Adequate Moisture
Egyptian Wheat	Annual	110	8-10	3/4 - 1	May-June	60
Forage Oats	Annual	90 - 110	60-80	1 - 2	April-June / Aug.-Sept.	43
Grain Rye	Annual	90 - 110	90-125	1 - 2	Aug.-Sept.	40
Spring Forage Pea	Annual	60 - 90	25-35	3/4 - 1	May-June / Aug.-Sept.	Must be out of frost
Winter Pea	Annual	60 - 70	40-50	3/4 - 1	Sept.-Oct.	Adequate Moisture
Soybean	Annual	90 - 110	140 Seed/ac	1 - 2	May-June	60
Winter Wheat	Annual	100 - 120	90-120	1 - 2	Aug.-Oct.	37
Turnips						
Appin Turnip	Annual	60 - 100	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Barkant Turnip	Annual	60 - 90	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Purple Top Turnip	Annual	60 - 90	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Millet and Sorghum						
Japanese Millet	Annual	80 - 90	25-30	1/4 - 1/2	April -July	60
Hybrid Pearl Millet	Annual	90 - 110	25-30	1/4 - 1/2	April-July	60
White Proso Millet	Annual	65 - 70	25-30	1/4 -1/2	April-Aug.	60
Grain Sorghum	Annual	90 - 110	15-20	1 - 1 1/2	May-June	65
Brown Top Millet	Annual	60 - 70	30-40	1/4 - 1/2	May-Aug.	60
Brassicas						
Forage Rape	Annual	60 - 80	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	May-Aug.	Adequate Moisture
Forage Chicory	Perennial	60 - 70	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Kale	Annual	45 - 60	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Pasja Hybrid Forage	Annual	50 - 70	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture
Winfred Hybrid	Annual	70 - 80	8-10	1/4 - 1/2	April-May / Aug.-Sept.	Adequate Moisture

Methods for Seeding Food Plots

Seeding rates are stated on a per-acre basis, do not over seed. Regardless of planting method, it is essential to plant all seeds at the correct depth. After seeding, cultipacking or rolling improves the germination rate of top-sown seed, especially small seed that lacks firm seed-to-soil contact after broadcasting. It is important not to drag with fence or other equipment after seed has been applied, this may create uneven seed distribution.

Hand Broadcast and ATV broadcast spreading is a method that works extremely well for conventionally prepared seedbeds of any size, ideal for small isolated food plots. This method of applying seed requires very little experience and allows the option of making multiple path until the proper seeding rate has been achieved.

Conventional Seeding with a grain drill, drop seeder or row planter works excellent for larger conventionally prepared food plots. Most drills and planters may also allow you to apply fertilizer in the same application. These types of equipment may not be as relatively available and may require more operating experience in order to achieve the proper depth and seeding rates.

No-Till Planting is a practice of leaving the soil undisturbed, relatively easy with little work once you understand the basic concept. Planting or drilling is accomplished in a narrow seedbed or slot, created by coulters at a specific row width, whereas dropping the seed at equal intervals at the precise depth. Weed control is accomplished primarily with herbicides. However, no-till planting is not suitable for every application and it may not work well in certain situations and soil types.

Frost Seeding or dormant seeding is an exceptional way of establishing a clover plot following an annual crop, or to rejuvenate existing perennial clover food plots. It is especially attractive because it requires no special equipment and little, if any soil preparation for areas that are difficult to access with equipment. Frost seeding is broadcasting forage seed onto the ground surface in early spring while the ground is still frozen. The principle that repeated freezing and thawing of the soil surface creates shallow cracks in the soil which allow seed incorporation. It should only be done on fields that show some bare dirt or had short fall mowing. Seed can be distributed by any broadcast seeder. Not all seed varieties are recommended for frost seeding since some will not germinate at low temperatures.

Fertilizer and Lime

Fertilizer and lime rates should be determined by soil testing prior to preparation and planting. Maintaining an optimum soil pH and applying the appropriated fertilizers for your selected crop can be critical for the growth and development of many crops. Low fertilizer and lime applications lead to poor forage growth, but excessive nutrient application can create adverse environmental impacts. The analysis of common fertilizer materials is Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium, the primary macronutrients needed for plants to grow.

Nitrogen a primary nutrient required for healthy growth and to produce proteins and chlorophyll which gives plants their green color. Plants receive nitrogen from many sources. Legumes fix, or release, nitrogen in the soil on their own. Raw materials, crop residues and animal manures decay and break down into usable elements, supplying nitrogen to plants. Too much nitrogen can burn the foliage or even kill the plants if it comes in direct contact with the leaves or stem. Plants suffering from nitrogen deficiencies usually develop pale green or yellow leaves. Older leaves may yellow completely, and sometimes growth becomes stunted in highly deficient soil.

Phosphorus is involved in the processes responsible for transferring energy from one point to another in the plant. It affects all functions of plant growth and is required for the formation of carbohydrates and sugars. It's also critical in root development and flowering, and the nutrient helps establish healthy root systems in young plants. Deficient plants may show slow growing and the lower leaves may turn purple, dark green, dark blue or reddish. Young plants are particularly vulnerable to low levels of phosphorus. Other signs of phosphorus deficiency include delayed maturity and reduced growth.

Potassium helps regulate plant metabolism and affects water pressure regulation inside and outside of plant cells. It is important for good root development and is critical to plant stress tolerance. Without potassium, the plant cannot cycle the nutrients to feed roots, leaves and fruits. Plants rich in carbohydrates such as turnips need potassium for tuber growth. When plants do not have enough potassium the leaves curl along the edges and often appear dry, white-spotted or crinkled at the edges. Moderate potassium deficiencies produce only a reduction in growth and are not easy to detect visually.

Crop Rotation

The methods of alternating certain crops to improve soil conditions, and manage plant and soil diseases have been used in farming for many years. Using this practice in your food plot program may save time and money by rotating crops to create better soil health which also improves plant health. Crop rotation is a method of planning which crops to plant in certain locations to utilize the benefits that the plants provide for future crops such as legumes, which pull nitrogen from the atmosphere and put it into the soil through a fixation process, where it will in turn be a benefit to other plants in the future. Turnips and brassicas, especially where roots are left for decay are more vulnerable to diseases that invade the root portion of the crop causing infected roots with symptoms such as decreasing growth, and wilting yellow leaves. Rotation with non-susceptible crops may discourage disease and will improve overall performance in food plots.

Mowing and Maintaining of Food plots

Not all crops suggest mowing, some crops require more mowing, check on your specific crop before making a decision if you ought to mow. Mowing is an important aspect of maintaining some food plots and features two primary advantages. It may reduce weeds and improve the food plot's productivity. As forage plants mature, their nutritional content tends to decline. Mowing will stimulate new growth, generating more nutritious and digestible forage for wildlife. Perennial plots such as clovers, alfalfa, and chicory need mowing when they reach a height of 16 to 18 inches or once the plants flower, for flowering indicates the plants maturity. The ideal height for most perennials is 8 to 12 inches for at this height the plants have great palatability and are at their highest value in digestible protein. After your plots are established always apply low nitrogen fertilizers to benefit the perennial plants and not inspire the growth of unwanted weeds.

How to Control Weeds

Controlling unwanted vegetation in your wildlife food plot may be difficult, but is extremely important to optimize the success of your plot. Always begin by providing a good seed bed, killing and eliminate all weeds prior to planting. Some seeds may remain dormant in the soil for many years and will sprout once you have provided the right growing conditions by clearing and disturbing the soil in your food plot. Numerous weed plants are annuals and will grow, mature and reseed throughout each year. Mowing your plots and surrounding fields before their seeds are established may eliminate the current problem as well as help reduce weed problems in the following years.

Using Herbicides in your Food Plots

There are many herbicides that can play a key role in creating and maintaining your food plots by helping to control unwanted vegetation. The key to any successful herbicide application is identifying your need and matching it with an available product that is appropriate for your current need. There are hundreds of formulations on the market, and each has its own distinctive requirements for safe and successful use. With such a wide variety of herbicide options it may be complicated to decide which one best suits your current needs. It is best to consult with a professional when possible, and always follow the recommended rates and application directions on the herbicide label. Always carefully read the label of any herbicide you are using and follow all safety and usage instructions.

Monitoring Your Food Plots

You worked hard, created a nice plot and it did not produce, it is easy to assume that the crop was not a success because nothing seemed to grow, especially in your small plots. The plants germinated well, had lots of rain but never grow more than a few inches. While it appeared that the crop failed, wildlife was grazing the plants so heavily that they were never able to establish and mature making it appear as an unsuccessful achievement. It is very beneficial to monitor your food plots with cameras and a browse enclosure or a utilization cage. Allowing growth without browse pressure provided a visual gauge of pressure thru out your plot. Cages are easy to construct with wire mesh or fence and anchored with a post. Exclusion cages are great to observer the success and performance of food plots. If the crop inside the cage is lush, tall and thriving, while outside the cage there are only small plants and weeds it may be an indication that it is time to increase food plot acreage.

Most Common Food Plot Mistakes

Not properly killing all unwanted vegetation before preparing the soil.
Not knowing the size of your plot. Measuring is always better then assuming.
Over use of herbicides. Too much and your plants may become tolerant to your herbicides.
Planting when it is to dry. Adequate moisture is required in order for your plants to grow.
Planting seed at the wrong depth. It is very important to have the seed at the appropriate depth.
Not testing soil in food plot. Your soil pH should be as close to 7 as possible.
Over seeding. Use the recommended amount of seed per acre some varieties need room to grow.
Not planting your plots during the recommended planting seasons.
Planting in overly shaded areas. Most food plot mixes generally need 3 to 4 hours of sunlight a day.
Improper crop rotation, repeating a crop may deplete nutrition and cause plant and soil diseases.
Not monitoring plots after planting, cages and cameras let you know what they are consuming.
Working the soil to a dust, too fine is not always better. This will create a surface crust-over.
Not applying the appropriate amount of fertilizer. Growing plants need food to mature.
Applying the wrong fertilizer on your crop. Not all growing plants have the same need.
Applying herbicides when weeds is too tall, weed control must be done when plants are small.
Mowing for weeds when it is too late, weeds should be mowed before it goes into seed
Planting browses sensitive crops in small areas. Some crops need time to grow.
Not knowing the maturity length of your crop.

Wildlife Food Plot Seed Mixes

When to Plant your Wildlife Blends

Wildlife Food Plot Blends

Food Source for Spring March, April, May	Food Source for Summer June, July, Aug	Food Source for Autumn Sept, Oct, Nov	Food Source for Winter Dec., Jan., Feb.
12 Point Buck Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**12 Point Buck** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**12 Point Buck** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Deer Max** Plant-Aug-Sept
Classic Whitetail Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Classic Whitetail** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Classic Whitetail** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Wilderness Mix** Plant-June-July
Chicory Extreme Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Chicory Extreme** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Chicory Extreme** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Fall Plot Wheat Pea Mix** Plant-Sept-Oct
Platinum Ultra Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Platinum Ultra** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Deer Max** Plant-July-Aug	**Ultra Max** Plant-Aug-Sept
Destination Clover Blend Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Destination Clover Blend** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Frontage Clover Blend** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Bison Mix** Plant-Aug-Oct
Frontage Clover Blend Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Frontage Clover Blend** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Buck Draw** Plant-May-June	**Crimp'N Grains** Plant-Aug-Oct
Spring Plot Oat Pea Mix Plant-April-June,	**Spring Plot Oat Pea Mix** Plant-April-June,	**Platinum Ultra** Plant-April-June, Aug-Sept	**Overcast Fall Mix** Plant-Aug-Oct
Essential Clover Blend Plant-Aug-Sept, Feb-April	**Wilderness Mix** Plant-April-May	**Wilderness Mix** Plant-May-June	**Essential Clover Blend** Plant-Aug-Sept

Wildlife Seed Mixes

12 Point Buck *Perennial*

12 Point Buck a Premium blend of high end clovers, alfalfa and chicory, a great variety for dormancy ratings for winter grazing with a good cold tolerance. An excellent source of high protein forage with great mineral content and good digestibility. 12 Point Buck is an all season blend that is considerably utilized by deer and turkey. Performs best when planted in well-drained loam to clay loam soils with a firm seed bed with a pH of 6 or higher.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Platinum Ladino Clover	*Ideal for frost seeding*
Jumbo Ladino Clover	*High protein forage*
Alsike Clover	*Withstands high grazing*
Gallant Red Clover	*Quick germination*
Alfalfa	*Fast growth*
Chicory	*Drought Tolerant*

Soil Types: Well drained, firm seed bed with pH of 6 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Classic Whitetail *Perennial*

Classic Whitetail consists of an excellent blend of clovers with large robust types of white clovers that ensure great establishment along with a good cold tolerance. The addition of multiple white clovers will create a fast spring green up assuring an early food source for wildlife. Classic Whitetail is great for an all season source of abundant forage with high protein providing energy for fast growth and fawn development. Performs great in low land, creek and river bottoms and is an ideal mix for poor drainage fields.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Frosty Berseem Clover	*Quick germination*
Jumbo Ladino Clover	*Fast growing high protein*
Platinum Ladino Clover	*Good cold tolerance*
Patriot White Clover	*Ideal for poor drainage*

Soil Types: Loams & clays, pH of 6 -7.5
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Chicory Extreme *Perennial*

Chicory Extreme is a excellent blend of high end large full-bodied types of white clovers along with drought resistant forage chicory. A fast growing blend, establishes quickly and is a great all season source for abundant forage with high protein and energy sources. Chicory Extreme has the ability for fast regrowth along with good cold tolerance creating a hardy all season blend. It preforms well on low lands, in creek and river bottoms and is an ultimate mix for poor drainage fields.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Frosty Berseem Clover	*Ideal lush fall blend*
Platinum Ladino Clover	*Establishes quickly fast*
Alice White Clover	*Adapted to poor drainage*
Chicory	*Good cold tolerance*

Soil Types: Loams & clays, pH of 6 -7.5
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Platinum Ultra *Perennial*

Platinum Ultra is an excellent blend of white clover, wetland and multileaf all soil grazing alfalfa supplemented with Durana Clover and drought resistant forage chicory. It is a premium blend containing beneficial mineral contents, has very good digestibility making it an excellent source of soluble high protein. Platinum Ultra has a fast regrowth and withstands heavy late season grazing. A blend with good cold and drought tolerance that adapts very well to shale or reclaimed soil.

Formulation:
Platinum Ladino Clover
Durana White Clover
Wetland Alfalfa
GA 535 All Soils Alfalfa
Chicory

Characteristics:
Ideal for frost seeding
Excellent High protein
Great for reclaimed land
Premium for high grazing
Fast regrowth growth

Soil Types: Well drained, firm seed bed with pH of 6 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Frontage Clover Blend *Perennial*

Frontage is a perennial blend of superior rapidly-growing clovers that are more vigorous and faster growing than most other clovers, known for their large leaves and forage stands for more productive grazing, lasting for 3 to 5 years. These clovers have excellent winter hardiness, high leaf to stem ratio, and disease resistance. Combined with strong early spring green-up and fast recovery from heavy grazing. Frontage creates a food plot with long standing high yields of forage that is very high in protein. It is very effective for frost and dormant seeding.

Formulation:
Platinum Ladino Clover
Jumbo Ladino Clover
Gallant Red Clover
Victory Red Clover

Characteristics:
Quick germination
Fast Growth
High protein forage
Withstands high grazing

Soil Types: Well drained, pH 6 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Destination Clover Blend *Perennial*

Destination Clover Blend very persistent varieties of Red and White Clovers. A blend of lower growing cool season perennial legumes, with medium leafed intermediate varieties featuring a high number of stolons which spread across the ground and rooting at each node, this growth also allows for better grazing pressure and weather stresses and improved winter hardiness as well as heat and drought tolerance. Destination Blend increases the attractiveness and nutritional value of food plots with autumn growth and resistances to anthracnose, mildew and stem rot. Very effective for frost seeding.

Formulation:
Durana White Clover
Alice White Clove
Aberlasting White Clover
Freedom Red Clover

Characteristics:
Withstands high grazing
High palatable, nutritious
Good in poor & low light
Fast Regrowth From Grazing

Soil Types: Well-drained pH 6 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 16-18 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: 8-10 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Deer Max *Annual*

Deer Max is an Annual Premium Brassicas blend of turnips, kale, and rape that are very high in soluble protein and carbohydrates. These plants stand lush and tall, producing a very high yield of palatable forage per acre that is very attractive for late season. Deer Max has a good tolerance through cold temperatures and snow, is widely adapted to all well drained soils, a supreme mix for fall and winter grazing. Brassicas are ideal for Mid-Late summer planting in a firm seed bed with a pH of 5.2 or higher.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Kale	*Great winter forage*
Hybrid Pasja	*High soluble protein*
Forage Rape	*Very high carbohydrates*
Grazing Turnip	*Lush and highly attractive*
Purple Top Turnip	*Stands tall in the cold*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 5.2 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 8-10 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: July – October
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ in deep

Ultra Max *Annual*

Ultra Max is an Annual Premium blend of hybrid brassicas and grazing turnips. A selection of the most winter hardy and cold tolerant brassicas, very high in soluble protein and carbohydrates. These plants stand lush and tall, producing a very high yield of palatable forage, and have been known to stay green and lush in temperatures as low as 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Ultra Max has the ability to overwinter better than most other brassicas, very attractive for late season. Requires medium to high fertility for excellent yields, ideal for late summer planting in a firm seed bed with a pH of 5.2 or higher.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Winfred Brassica	*Great winter forage*
Bayou Kale	*High soluble protein*
Hybrid Rape	*Very high carbohydrates*
Barkant Grazing Turnip	*Stands tall in the cold*

Soil Types: Widely adapted pH 5.2 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 6-8 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: August – October
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ in deep

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Frontier Border Mix *Annual*

Frontier Border Mix a mix of sorghums formulated to create a tall barrier with heavy under growth to keep it upright. Egyptian Wheat is a sorghum producing long slender stalks, 7 to 10 feet in height. BMR Dry Stalk Sorghum Sudan a very quick growing hybrid, more economical to plant, better early season vigor with a greater root system. Sudangrass a fast growing hybrid, fine stems and dark green leaves with the characteristic of brown midrib. Frontier Border Mix is a annual mix with a tall growth structure that provides protective cover for wildlife. Plant after danger of frost, best on fertile well-drained sites receiving full or lightly filtered sunlight, grows poorly in excessively drained sandy soils.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Egyptian Wheat	*Tall slender in height*
BMR Sorghum Sudan	*Strong root system*
Hybrid Sudangrass	*Fast growing hybrid*

Soil Types: Well drained, pH 6 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: May-June
Planting Depth: 1 inch

Buck Draw *Annual*

Buck Draw is a mix of warm season tall growing forages, including grain sorghum, sunflower, Sunn Hemp, Lab Lab, winter peas, and forage soybeans, providing an excellent long season high protein food source. Buck Draw is a great mix to use on plot edges or as a divider to provide cover and serve as a border for food plots promoting more day time movement. Will grow in a wide variety of soils, should not be planted until ground temperatures are at least 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Mid-Late summer planting in a firm seed bed with a pH of 5.2 or higher.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Sunflowers	*Ideal to create cover*
Grain Sorghum	*Good late forage*
Lab Lab	*Very high carbohydrates*
Forage Peas, Soybeans	*Fast long growth*
Sunn Hemp	*All season food source*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 5.2 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 25-30 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, to Mid Summer
Planting Depth: 1 inch

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Spring Plot Oat Pea Mix *Annual*

Spring Plot an annual mix of forage oats, producing green foliage. Buckwheat grows well in almost any soil, produces clusters of small white flowers forming triangular shaped black seeds that shatter easily giving access for seed and stalk feeding. Forage peas offer leafy high palatable forage with high dry matter yields. An ideal mix for early spring to establish a food source that is available for energy and protein needs for developing antlers and improving doe lactation. Spring Plot is an early maturing crop and a great food source, ideal to enhancing soil for fall brassica planting. Will grow in a wide variety of soils, has poor frost tolerance.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Forage Oats	*Very high carbohydrates*
Spring Forage Peas	*High soluble protein*
Buckwheat	*High Tonnage per acre*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, pH of 5.2
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: 35-40 Lbs. per acre.
Planting Date: April-June
Planting Depth: ½-1' deep

Fall Plot Wheat Pea Mix *Annual*

Fall Plot is a high cold tolerance mix consisting of winter wheat, forage pea, and radish. The soft red winter wheat has good resistance to diseases and will green up early in spring. Forage Peas are a fast growing cool season annual legume with stems growing two to four feet and produces nitrogen in the soil with their root nodules. Radish produce a large root system that pull nitrogen and nutrients deep within the soil bring them back to the surface for future crops. A mix that establishes very quickly and provides good ground cover attracting deer soon after germination making it a favorite for bow hunting. Creates an ideal surface for frost seeding the following spring.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Winter Wheat	*High cold tolerance*
Winter Forage Pea	*High soluble protein*
Daikon Tillage Radish	*Very high carbohydrates*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, pH 5.2 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: 60-70 Lbs. per acre.
Planting Date: Aug.-Oct
Planting Depth: ½-1' deep

Hillcrest Trail Mix *Perennial*

Hillcrest Trail Mix is a perennial blend of ryegrasses, orchardgrass, creeping red fescue, and clovers. A quick establishing mix with food value that is ideal for heavy traffic trails, logging yards, and gas lines. Hillcrest Trail Mix has a very good shade and cold temperature tolerance along with quick germination and fast growth, is an outstanding mix for erosion control. Widely adapted to all soils that are well drained. Ideal for Early too Mid-Late summer planting in a firm seed bed with a pH of 5.2 or higher.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Ryegrass	*Ideal for low sunlight*
Orchardgrass	*Good forage*
Ladino White Clover	*Early spring growth*
Alsike Clover	*Quick germination*
Creeping Red Fescue	*Withstands heavy traffic*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 6.5 or higher
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 25-30 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: Spring, Summer, and Fall
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Crimp'N Grains *Annual*

Crimp'N Grains is a mix consisting of winter wheat, winter grain rye and buckwheat. This mix is perfect for following a summer planting of soybeans or other highly attractive summer annuals. It is a mix that establishes very rapidly and provides forage throughout fall and winter while rebuilding and protecting your soil. Crimp'N Grains may be drilled or broadcasted and it pairs well with our Overcast Fall Mix making it perfect for drilling your soybeans or summer annuals directly into and terminating with a crimper. Pair it with our Essential Clover Blend if following up with brassicas or turnips in the fall.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Awnless Winter Wheat	*High cold tolerance*
Winter Grain Rye	*Widely adaptable*
Buckwheat	*Soil builder*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 5.5 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 60-70 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: August-October
Planting Depth: ½-1" deep

Overcast Fall Mix *Annual*

Overcast Fall Mix is a mix of brassicas and annual clover that provides high soluble protein and carbohydrates throughout multiple seasons. Planted in late summer, this combination provides food throughout fall, winter and spring. The brassicas offer early fall greens as well as bulbs during the harsh winter season. Crimson Clover will provide nutrition throughout spring. This mix does well broadcasted on a new seed bed or into a thinning summer stand of soybeans. It also is great choice to over seed onto our Crimp'N Grains providing a large variety of forage while enhancing your soil.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Crimson Clover	*Early Maturing*
Forage Rape	*Very high carbohydrates*
Daikon Radish	*Soil builder*
Turnips	*Stands tall in the cold*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 5.5 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 10-12 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Late Summer and Fall
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Essential Clover Blend *Annual*

Essential Clover Blend is a blend of annual cool season legumes that are cold tolerant and establish fast . These clovers have high protein content, excellent disease resistance, and winter hardiness. This a great blend for all wildlife from pollinators to deer. When planted in the fall this blend provides ample forage and has vigorous early spring green-up. It provides an abundance of nutrition at an early critical period. This blend of annual clovers is a great way to build soil and provide nitrogen for future crops. The Essential Clover Blend thrives in most soil conditions and grows well when planted with a companion grain crop.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Crimson Clover	Early maturing
Frosty Berseem Clover	*Great attraction*
Fixation Balansa Clover	*High protein forage*
Arrow Leaf Clover	*Highly productive*

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 18-20 Lbs. per Acre
Planting Date: Spring, Fall, Frost Seed
Planting Depth: ¼ to ½ inch

Wildlife Seed Mixes

Bison Fall Mix *Annual*

Bison Fall Mix is a smorgasbord of forages providing nutrition throughout multiple seasons while enhancing your soil at the same time. It is a mix of grains, brassicas, and clovers that have many different benefits during different seasons. Planted in late summer, this mix will provide excellent forage throughout fall, winter and spring. A great option to rotate with your summer annuals, can be drilled into your soybeans and then terminated the following spring.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**	**Soil Types:** Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 5.5 or higher
Winter Grain Rye	*Widely adaptable*	**Maintenance:** No maintenance
Awnless Winter Wheat	*High cold tolerance*	**Seeding Rate:** New: 60-70 Lbs. per Acre
Crimson Clover	*Early maturing*	**Planting Date:** August-October
Buckwheat	*High tonnage per acre*	**Planting Depth:** ½-1" deep
Rape, Radish and Turnips	*Very high carbohydrates*	

What Is Cover Crop Crimping or Rolling?

Cover crop rolling- crimping is a no-till technique that involves flattening a high-biomass cover crop to produce a thick, uniform mat of mulch. Roller-crimping is a practice that has been used around the cover crop community for decades. Widely used by Organic producers since it lends to alternative termination method that reduces dependency on herbicides as means of a no-till farming. Barley, triticale, cereal rye and wheat are cover crops that can be controlled with rolling or crimping. Crimping involves rolling down a cover crop with a special tool that flattens the crop, and also repeatedly crushes cover crop stems damaging the plant and increases the possibility it will stay down and die after rolling. If a standing cover crop is killed with a full rate of herbicide, then almost any device such as a cultipacker can be used to roll down the crop without crimping bars. Mowing doesn't work because it tosses the cover crop all over and leaves gaps for seed germination.

When done properly, rolling or roller-crimping can allow for reduction or eliminate the use of burndown herbicides during corn, soybean and other crop productions. The rolling process itself will kill or partially kill the cover crop and reduce the growth of unwanted vegetation and help with better weed control, especially early in growing season. Cover crop rolling can be been used successfully ahead of almost any crop that can be no-tilled.

Effective termination with this method is dependent upon the proper timing of the crimping for the cover crop species present. The goal is to crush but not cut cover crop stems for cut plants will often have some regrowth. Rolling at an earlier stage before the flowering period of a plant doesn't work because the cover crop pops back up and keeps growing. For grain crops, it is recommended to wait until the grain head has shed pollen, or is in the 'soft dough' stages to get a consistent kill with a roller/crimper. At this stage, grain plants attain its highest durable straw residue and crimping consistently kills the cover crop before viable seed are produced. When using a cover crop mix it makes efficient control more complicated since the species can be at different growth stages, at the same time.

Managing cover crops for high biomass production simply accelerates the long-term process of soil quality along with cooler soil and improved moisture retention in mid-summer. Cover crop rolling is not for everyone. Even if the right species is rolled with the right tool at the right growth stage, the full benefit of rolling will not be seen unless there is a lot of cover crop biomass. Uniform stands are important for uniform mulch thickness, which can have key planting and weed control implications. Regardless of termination choice, it is important to have a plan in place to minimize problems. The soil surface needs to be firm enough to deliver an effective crimping force against the soil surface. Slower soil warming in a cool spring may hinder germination and seedling growth. A high biomass may be a better environment for some pests such as slugs and cutworms. Following cover crop termination, be sure to check fields for regrowth or skipped areas that need further attention. Two to three weeks between termination and planting may be needed to eliminate soil moisture competition during critical stand establishment.

Waterfowl and Game Seed Mixes

Dove Field Mix — *Annual*

Dove Field Mix is a mix of Peredovic Sunflowers and buckwheat designed to specifically attract and hold Doves. The combination of these large leafed, heavy stemmed plants offer a high volume of seed while helping to maintain a clean weed free base. The key for an effective dove field is providing easy access to a lot of seed free of weeds and debris. Doves are weak scratchers and need seed easily accessible on clean dirt. This is best done by controlling the weeds with effective herbicides and spreading the seed by mowing, disking, or burning after maturity. Plant after the chance of frost in early spring on a prepared seed bed. Needs approximately 120 days to mature. Always refer to your federal and local baiting laws before manipulating any crops for the purpose of hunting.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Peredovick Sunflower	*Excellent Dove Attractant*
Buckwheat	*Matures Gradually*

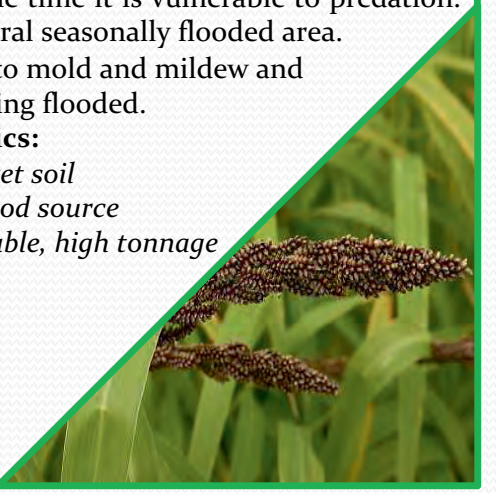
Soil Types: Well drained soils pH of 5.5 or higher
Maintenance: Weed control with herbicides
Seeding Rate: 40 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: April-May
Planting Depth: ¼ to 1/2 inch

Mallard Max — *Annual*

Mallard Max, a mix including millets, sorghum and buckwheat designed to attract and hold waterfowl. Provides waterfowl with their preferred diet and habitat in early fall temperatures, satisfies their nutritional needs in the winter during peak migration. Very adaptable in a wide variety of soils. Broadcasted on a firm prepared seedbed and cover ¼ inch in June-Aug. to ensure maturation of seed before the first frost, limiting the time it is vulnerable to predation. Can be planted in a water controlled impoundment or natural seasonally flooded area. Flood after maturation to a depth of 8-16 inches. Resistant to mold and mildew and has a deterioration rate of less than 50% after 90 days of being flooded.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Japanese & Browntop Millet	*Does well in wet soil*
Wilder Game Sorghum	*Late season food source*
Buckwheat	*Widely adaptable, high tonnage*

Soil Types: Widely adapted
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 20 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: Mid to Late Summer
Planting Depth: 1/4 inch



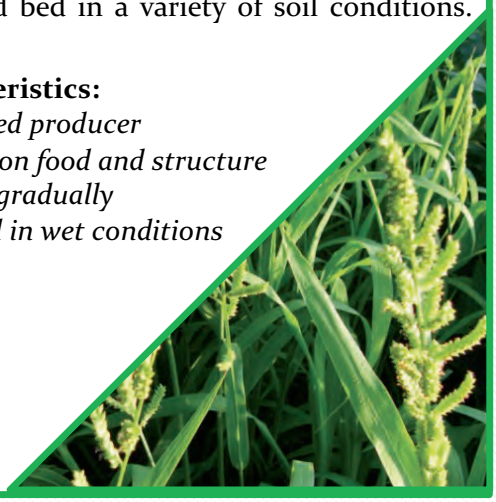
Waterfowl and Game Seed Mixes

Highland Game Mix *Annual*

Highland Game Bird Mix is a mix of a variety of millets and grain sorghum designed to provide birds and small game with critical feed and cover. This mix creates great structure while also offering a high tonnage of seed. Plant this mix in conjunction to permanent winter cover to provide food and transitional cover that will help protect against harsh weather and predation. Broadcast or drill onto a firm prepared seed bed in a variety of soil conditions. Plant in June or July and cover approximately ¼".

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Browntop Millet	*Heavy seed producer*
Wilder Game Sorghum	*Late season food and structure*
White Proso Millet	*Matures gradually*
Japanese Millet	*Does well in wet conditions*

Soil Types: Widely adapted
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: 30 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: Mid Summer
Planting Depth: ¼ inch



Wilderness Mix *Annual*

Wilderness Mix is a very aggressive growing mix consisting of forage oats, grain sorghum, buckwheat, forage peas, forage soybeans, proso and pearl millet. This vast diversity is an excellent all season food source with great energy value. Wilderness Mix was designed to be used as a planted perimeter to encourage daytime use for large exposed food plots. It is an affordable mix that grows thick and tall, establishes very well in all soils. Relatively easy to grow offering nutritional benefits for all wildlife.

Formulation:	**Characteristics:**
Forage Oats	*Ideal to create cover*
Grain Sorghum	*Good forage*
Buckwheat	*Quick germination*
Forage Peas, Soybeans	*Fast long growth*
Millets	*All season food source*

Soil Types: Widely adapted, firm seed bed with pH of 6.5 or higher
Maintenance: No maintenance
Seeding Rate: New: 35-40 Lbs. per Acre
Frost Seeding: Not adaptable
Planting Date: Spring, to Mid Summer
Planting Depth: 1 inch

Wildlife Alfalfa

GA 409A Alfalfa *Perennial*

GA 409A Alfalfa is a perennial forage legume, leaf to stem ratio is excellent, high disease and pest resistance where Aphanomyces is a problem. Very fast recovery and good regrowth with a dense canopy and dark green foliage that adapts well all across the fall dormancy 3, 4 and 5 production zones. This variety will handle all soil type and works well in wetter soils, can handle heavy wheel traffic. No known soil type or management limitations. Fall dormancy 4.3 variety with superior yield, forage quality, and winter hardiness. Winter survival score of 1.9. Best on early tilled ground, broken and allowed to fallow until planting time. Soil should be packed after seeding.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 15-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

GA 378 Merit Wetland Alfalfa *Perennial*

GA 378 Merit Wetland Alfalfa was created for that field that always seem to be a little wet. It has the ability to put out a fibrous root systems when conditions are wet, ideal for heavy ground. A great quality potential with high Leaf-To-Stem ratio. A quality alfalfa that produces well during the growing season with a very appealing rich dark green foliage. Alfalfas are considerably the highest yielding forage plants, with benefits of the combination of high yield and high quality. Wetland Alfalfa is primarily used in food plots for high producing forage with a high protein content and highly digestible fiber. A great quality potential with High Leaf-to-Stem ratio.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 15-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Merit Gold II Alfalfa *Perennial*

Merit Gold Alfalfa is a cool season, perennial legume high in minerals, vitamins and protein. One of the most nutritious crops that can be utilized in any forage situation including wildlife food plots. Merit Gold has a high Leaf-to-Stem ratio and ability to put out a fibrous root system when conditions are wet and is ideal for heavy ground. Merit Gold has an appealing rich dark green foliage that is listed as superior for winter survival. Alfalfa withstands a wide variety of climates and is highly drought resistant through dormancy for as much as two years. Best on early tilled ground, broken and allowed to fallow until planting time. Soil should be packed after seeding.

Soil Types: Fertile, well drained **Seeding Rate:** 15 -20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring, Fall

Birdsfoot Trefoil *Perennial*

Birdsfoot Trefoil is a long-lived perennial with stems that are branched and usually 1 to 2 feet in length. Trefoil is a leafy legume containing a deep taproot and many laterals, displaying fine stems that are erect with oval leaflets that have pointed tips. Trefoil is palatable and has a high nutritional value, grows and yields well during the summer months and withstands grazing better than most other legumes. It will reseed from its own seed, adapts well to production on poorly drained and low-pH soils making it ideal for food plots. Seeds are very small and need a firm seedbed, must be seeded very shallow for will not emerge if seeded too deep.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 12-15 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Clover

AberLasting White Clover *Perennial*

AberLasting Clover is a long-lived hybrid perennial that was developed by crossing Caucasian clover with White clover, making it very persistent and drought tolerant. It is nitrogen fixing, fast growing, high in protein and highly digestible. With stolons above ground and rhizomes below, making a faster recovery from heavy grazing. AberLasting is able to maintain its leaf water content for far longer than conventional white clover, and has also shown excellent tolerance of cold temperatures and freezing and has great tolerance to clover root weevil. Can be broadcasted, frost seeded, or drilled into soil. Will thrive on soils with a pH is 5.5 or higher and performs well in a low light areas.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-12 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Alice White Clover *Perennial*

Alice White Clover is a long-lived perennial, a tall, large leafed clover, very high in protein, vitamins, and minerals developed for exceptional yields of palatable, high quality forage. It's vigorous spring and summer growth makes it a good choice for food plots. Alice has a greater stolon density than most other ladino types, allowing for better persistence under intensive, continuous grazing. White Clover will not lignify in hot weather like alfalfa, red clover, and most other forages. Ladinos can be broadcasted, frost seeded, or drilled into soil. White clover will thrive on soils with a pH is 5.5 or higher. Because of its shallow root system, it is not adapted to shallow, droughty soils.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-12 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Alsike Clover *Perennial*

Alsike Clover is a short-lived perennial cool-season crop lasting 2-3 years with a deep taproot and growing 24 to 36 inches tall. It does well on low, poorly drained soil and tolerates more alkalinity than most other clovers. Alsike Clover will tolerate flooding for longer periods, but it may be killed out if drought periods become prolonged. Alsike Clover is an extremely winter hardy perennial clover. A legume that is more adaptable to a variety of soil types and is extremely easy to grow in almost any condition. It is easy to establish where there is minimal soil preparation, but must be seeded shallowly. Alsike has poor shade tolerance and is intolerant to drought and high temperatures.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-12 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Arrowleaf White Clover *Annual*

Arrowleaf Clover is a reseeding cool season annual legume that is highly productive in fall and is often planted in a mix with small grains or other clovers. It will germinates at lower temperatures, starts rapid and has good drought and cold tolerance. A clover that is characterized by hollow stems and non-hairy, arrow-shaped leaves providing quality forage that has 16-20% protein and very high digestible. Growth normally occurs until hot weather hits in late June or July. Arrowleaf clover is shade sensitive and is suited to a wide range of soil conditions from well- to moderately well-drained and from slightly acid to slightly alkaline. Best results are obtained when pH is between 5.8 and 6.5.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 10-15 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Food Plot Clover

Wildlife Clover

Crimson Clover *Annual*

Crimson Clover is a cool season reseeding annual legume with an erect growth habit and a shallow taproot system. It is widely used for feeding and attracting deer, turkey, rabbits and other game species to food plot areas. Crimson is a widely adapted plant that tolerates different soil types and low pH soils. It is an excellent and dependable re-seeding clover that is early maturing. Crimson performs well in mixtures with small grains or later maturing clover. When planted in the fall, Crimson Clover produces more forage at low temperatures. It thrives when planted with other grasses and is an excellent late winter grazing crop.

Soil Types: Heavier, well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 15-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Durana Clover *Perennial*

Durana Clover is a cool season perennial legume, a new variety released by Pennington Seed with better yield increases and will provide longer life with a more persistent stands for food plots. Intermediate clovers have a medium leaf size and a leaf density that is very thick from the ground to the top of the plant and competes aggressively with weeds and grasses. Expect this clover to live several years longer than other older types in similar climatic conditions. With protein levels of 25% and digestibility of over 75%. Durana will tolerate acidic soils and is an excellent pure stand or addition to food plot mixes.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate: 8**-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Dutch White Clover *Perennial*

Dutch White Clover is a slow-growing, nitrogen-fixing perennial clover used for lawns, ground cover, erosion control, cover crop, and in food plot and pasture mixtures. . It is often used to minimize soil compaction and improve soil health. Dutch White Clover usually matures between 4 to 8 inches in height. It is winter hardy, tolerates wet conditions, withstands moderate drought conditions, tolerates shade and may be used in high traffic areas, including permanent walkways and turf grass mixes. Dutch White may be frost seeded, or can be seeded in early spring and fall. Once established, it provides long-term cover and the roots fix nitrogen for companion crops.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Fixation Balansa Clover *Annual*

Fixation Balansa Clover, a cold-tolerant annual clover that establishes its robust root to support vigorous top growth. Flowers vary from white to pink and are attractive to bees. A nutritious and favored food source for deer and waterfowl, crude protein levels range from 22% - 28%. Tolerant to drought, heat, shade and low fertility soil types, will grow through short periods of standing water. Thrives in acid-soils with low pH values. Suppresses weeds, prevents erosion and keeps soil moist. Nitrogen collected is released into the soil for use by other crops. As a favorite of deer, Fixation can be fall sown or frost seeded. In the northern climate, the clover will remain dormant in the winter.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Fall and Frost

Wildlife Clover

Freedom Red Clover *Perennial*

Freedom Red Clover an upright perennial, one of the latest red clovers developed with its freedom from pubescence (non-glandular hairs). It has a strong tap-root allowing it to use subsoil moisture in summer. Freedom produces excellent yields of highly palatable, nutritious forage. A very persistent variety, exhibiting improved winter hardiness as well as improved heat and drought tolerance and excels better into the third year. A rapid establishing high quality red clover, well adapted for grazing. May be sown as a pure crop or preforms well in a mix. Fall plant at least 8 weeks before a killing frost, or frost-seeding in the early spring. It performs in wet, acidic soils (pH 5.5-6.5)

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate: 15**-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Frosty Berseem Clover *Annual*

Frosty Berseem Clover features a high leaf-to-stem ratio, has excellent disease resistance and grows rapidly when temperatures exceed 60 degrees Fahrenheit. An excellent choice for wildlife food plots, either by itself or in a mixture with clover or cool-season grasses.. As an annual clover, Frosty Berseem will eventually die and the nitrogen that it has created will be released to the benefit of remaining components. Maturity is later then when other annual clovers and bloom period is similar to that of red clover. Frosty produces an abundance of flowers and is favored by pollinators. Frosty Berseem is tolerant of moderate periods of waterlogged soils and can be dormant or frost seeded.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 12-16 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring

Gallant Red Clover *Perennial*

Gallant Red Clover a perennial clover adapted to all areas of the Northeast and Midwestern. Gallant Clover is extremely persistent because of its high resistance to the major diseases that affect red clovers. Gallant was developed to have excellent winter hardiness, better quality forage, and is a very high yielding clover with outstanding disease resistance. Excellent persistence combined with strong spring green-up and fast recovery after cutting and heavy grazing. It may be seeded alone or used in mixes, an excellent clover for frost and dormant seeding. Outstanding choice for wet and lower fertility soil types that alfalfa cannot tolerate.

Soil Types: Does well on most soil **Seeding Rate: 8**-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Jumbo Ladino Clover *Perennial*

Jumbo Ladino Clover is a white perennial superior clover more vigorous and faster growing than other white clovers. Known for its large leaves and high yields, Jumbo is very palatable and a great improvement for grazing stands for wildlife. Ladino type white clovers spread by stolons and fill in empty space in forage stands for more productive grazing. Jumbo ladino may be seeded conventionally when establishing a new plot, or may be frost seeded into an existing plot. Jumbo Ladino Clover has good disease resistance, tolerates summer heat and dry weather, a clover that is widely adapted to the Northeast.

Soil Types: Does well on most soil **Seeding Rate: 8**-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Food Plot Clover

Wildlife Clover

Mammoth Clover *Annual*

Mammoth Clover is a biennial legume, an excellent fast-growing cover crop that may be planted almost any time of the year. Mammoth Red can grow up to 3 feet in height at maturity, breaks up clay soils and adds as much as 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Mammoth will grow on inferior soils and requires less moisture than medium red clover, is more vigorous and tolerant of acid soils than other clovers. A clover that is most productive on heavier soils with adequate moisture, usually planted to enrich the soil with nitrogen. An excellent choice for frost seeding into established plots to improve soil conditions.

Soil Types: Well in most soils **Seeding Rate:** 15-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Medium Red Clover *Perennial*

Medium Red Clover is a short-lived perennial, 2-3 years with the most aggressive growth in the spring. However, newer varieties with better disease resistance along with proper management may persist for a third year. Medium Red Clover is an aggressive establisher and may be seeded alone or used in mixtures with grasses for frost or dormant seeding into an existing stand. Medium Red Clover quality does not decline as rapidly with maturity as alfalfa. Good winter hardiness with fair drought tolerance. It requires moisture throughout the growing season for optimum performance. Soil pH levels should be between 5.5 to 7.0 for best performance.

Soil Types: Adapted to wide variety **Seeding Rate:** **18**-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Patriot White Clover *Perennial*

Patriot White Clover a cool season perennial legume was developed specifically for high yield, persistence and grazing tolerance. It perform well as a companion for forage mixes. Patriot is widely adapted with excellent animal acceptance and performance, a highly durable perennial with excellent heat and drought tolerance and will fix nitrogen that can be shared with companion forages. Excellent for grazing fall through early summer. Patriot increases the attractiveness and nutritional value of wildlife food plots either alone or in a mixture. May be frost seeded or spring and fall seeding with soil pH levels between 6 to 6.5.

Soil Types: Does well in most soil **Seeding Rate:** **8**-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Platinum Ladino Clover *Perennial*

Platinum Ladino Clover is a rapidly-growing perennial generally lasting 3 to 5 years and spreads with prostrate stolon's that are 12 to 15 inches long. Ladino Clover is only moderately hardy and has a shallow root system, an aggressive establisher, and a high yielding legume that produces palatable forage for wildlife food plots. It will not do well on light-sandy soils, performs best in heavy soils where moisture is readily available during the growing season.. Ladino Clover may be frost seeded into existing forage stands. A high quality food plot utilized by deer and turkey, providing excellent protein for spring, summer and fall. It is great for clay or loam soils in bottom land.

Soil Types: Does well in most soil **Seeding Rate:** **8**-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Turnips and Brassicas

Appin Turnip *Annual*

Appin Forage Turnip is created for fast, vigorous establishment and maturity as quick as 60-100 days. It is firmly anchored in the ground for minimum wastage. Appin has a significantly higher proportion of leaf yield compared to other turnips, and is multi-crowned for improved re-growth potential. The high leaf-to-bulb ratio results in a very leafy crop with high digestibility. High yielding, high quality variety designed for grazing, an excellent forage for deer. Appin bulbs have 6 to 10 growing points on top of the bulb allowing for more leaves and better regrowth. Will germination when soil temperatures reach 50°F.

Soil Types: Moist soil conditions **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Barkant Turnip *Annual*

Barkant® Turnip is a very vigorous diploid turnip variety with a purple tankard type root. This variety has a very good leaf and root yield with high sugar and dry matter content. Turnips produce a superior quality energy source well suited for food plots. Barkant Turnips grow from the turnip, thus the turnip will be quite large. They perform well in cool moist soil conditions and mature in 60-90 days for excellent summer grazing. Seed can be no-tilled into suppressed sod or seeded into a conventionally prepared seedbed. Do not plant turnips for more than 2 consecutive years due to disease buildup. Fertilization enhances the productivity of turnips.

Soil Types: Well in most soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Purple Top Turnip *Annual*

Purple Top Turnip a brassica family plant that deer love to consume. This nutritious turnip has the characteristic of growing with the globe exposed so deer have easy access to the entire plant in food plots. The plant and roots are nutritious and protein filled, readily consumed by deer. Fast-growing, high yielding and well adapted for seeding into existing food plots with little tillage or seeding into a prepared seedbed. Turnips are a cool-weather crop and well adapted for the northern climate. The most vigorous root growth takes place during periods of low temperatures and they will reach maturity in about 55 days. Soil temperatures should be at least 50° for germination.

Soil Types: Moderately deep loam **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Pasja Hybrid Forage *Annual*

Pasja Hybrid an early maturing hybrid forage brassica and is a cross between a forage turnip and a forage rape. Created for high performance and rapid growth with a high leaf to bulb ratio. It has excellent drought tolerance, good re-growth ability and provides a highly palatable and attractive leafy food source for wildlife. Deer are attracted to the green leaves and also consume the bulb itself. Pasja may be planted in the spring for summer forage as well as summer planting for fall forage patterning deer to food plot areas that will be utilized during the hunting season. Best on soils with a pH between 5.3 and 6.8.

Soil Types: Good drainage soil **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Turnips and Brassicas

Forage Rape — *Annual*

Dwarf Essex Rape is a forage brassica plant that has been used extensively in deer food plots and for livestock grazing. Rape is a fast growing brassica that is heat, cold and drought tolerant. Rape becomes more attractive to deer after a frost because the sugar content will become more concentrated. Dwarf Essex Rape is a green leafy fast growing plant that produces large flat leafs that will grow between 12 to 20 inches long, 8 to 15 inches wide and may grow to a height of two to four feet. Forage produced can contain 18-20% crude protein. Good cold tolerance allows for harvesting or grazing late into the fall and winter. Prefers a pH between 5.5 and 8.3.

Soil Types: Fertile moisture soil **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** May-Aug.

Forage Chicory — *Perennial*

Forage Chicory is a high yielding, broad-leaved perennial herb with a high mineral content, good digestible protein and low in fiber, an excellent food value for wildlife. It has been improved for greater disease resistance and is a very drought tolerant plant due to it's long tap root which significantly increases survival under grazing. Chicory also breaks winter dormancy earlier and is well managed in a mix with clovers or brassicas providing a longer growing season of high quality forage. A stand should last 3-5 years and will provide spring and summer food plot forage. Suited to moderately drained soils with medium-to high-fertility levels and a pH of 5.5 or greater.

Soil Types: Sandy loam clay soil **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Kale — *Annual*

Kale is a winter hardy member of the Brassica family with good lodging resistance and can provide up to 25% protein. High digestible forage for deer that is ideal for extended grazing in wildlife food plots providing quality winter forage. Kale has the highest cold tolerance of all the Brassicas, good winter hardiness and a high leaf to stem ratio. It may be grown both as a spring and early fall crop for winter grazing. Kale grows best in cooler weather with cold days and nights which will sweeten the leaves especially if subjected to a fall frost. Remember that Kale grows large leaves and may over shade other plants in your food plot. Kale prefers a pH of 5.5 to 7.0.

Soil Types: Sandy loam to light clay **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Winfred Forage Brassica — *Annual*

Winfred Forage Brassica is a cross between a turnip and kale with excellent frost tolerance and exceptional regrowth for food plot grazing. It has proven to be a top performing brassica with its deep tap root. Winfred is tolerant of dry conditions and with reasonable moisture its regrowth potential may well be carried into the winter allowing for prolonged grazing in your plots. It is a very versatile plant, can be grown in medium to high rainfall areas, but Winfred may also be very successfully sown in low rainfall marginal areas. Sow in spring and early autumn as a stand alone or with other species of brassicas and clovers to boost overall production.

Soil Types: Wide variety soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** Spring and Fall

Wildlife Grain and Cover Crops

Buckwheat *Annual*

Buckwheat is a popular all-around warm season annual that has many uses as a food plot crop with an abundance of seeds that appeal to a large number of the wildlife. Buckwheat grows well in almost any soil and is usually planted alone, produces clusters of small white flowers forming triangular shaped black seeds that shatter easily giving access for stalk feeding for smaller birds. Provides good ground cover and the stalks will remain after the seed shatters out thus providing additional cover for smaller wildlife. A great cover crop for enhancing soil, excellent summer food plot forage that is extremely early maturing with seed yields as fast as 7-10 weeks after emergence.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 40-50 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** 1-2 inch **Planting Date** April-Sept

Daikon Tillage Radish *Annual*

Daikon Tillage Radish produces more root mass than oil seed radish. This large root system will pull nitrogen and nutrients deep within the soil and bring them back to the surface. Establish very quickly, providing good ground cover preventing erosion. Radish cover crop captures 150 to 200 pounds of nitrogen per acre before winter killing. Upon decomposition, the nitrogen becomes available to the next crops and the roots leave large holes in the ground that improve water infiltration and soil aeration leaving a thin film of residue covering the soil. Used as a cover crop to mine nitrogen and other nutrients in your soils. A good weed suppression, winter kills with low temperatures.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 10-12 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼-½ inch **Planting Date:** May-August

Egyptian Wheat *Annual*

Egyptian Wheat is a member of the sorghum family and produces long, slender stalks that reach 7 to 10 feet in height with large seed heads. Long relatively narrow plots are preferable when used as a food plot barrier. Its tall growth structure provides protective cover where wildlife can feed while remaining safe from detection. Plots must be replanted each year, although some seeds from the last growing season may sprout the following year. Egyptian wheat matures late providing additional food and cover for wildlife. Plant after danger of frost has passed, best on fertile well-drained sites receiving full or lightly filtered sunlight, grows poorly in excessively drained sandy soils.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** 1 inch **Planting Date:** May-June

Sunn Hemp *Annual*

Sunn Hemp is a summer annual tropical erect shrubby branched legume growing 3 to 9 feet high with bright green elliptical leaves. It has a well-developed root system, a strong taproot, good drought tolerance and greatly suppresses weeds. Used as a cover crop, food plot and soil builder, sunn hemp can improve soil properties, reduce soil erosion, conserve soil water, provide biomass and nitrogen and recycle plant nutrients from the subsoil to the topsoil. The leaves of sunn hemp are 30 % protein and are consumed by deer. Sunn hemp will is well adapted to a wide range of soils, performs better on poor sandy soils than most crops, grows best on well-drained soils with a pH from 5.0 to 7.5.

Soil Types: Wide variety, well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 25-35 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ½-1 inch **Planting Date** April - July

Wildlife Grain and Cover Crops

Everleaf Forage Oats *Annual*

EverLeaf is a true forage oat with dark green foliage, an erect growth habit with leaves that actually extend above the canopy at heading. EverLeaf is medium to tall in height, a delayed heading oat with much of its forage mass and quality coming from extended maturity. Performance is best when good fertility and moisture are available. Dry land production should be limited to heavier soils with adequate rainfall. Used as a nurse crop for newly seeded plots, the delayed heading feature allows newly planted stands to become more uniformly established before first mowing. Denser canopy results with a better leaf to stem ration, thus maintaining better quality.

Soil Types: Widely adapted, fertile **Seeding Rate:** 60-80 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** 1-2 inch **Planting Date** Spring and Fall

Grain Rye *Annual*

Grain Rye is the most winter hardy of all cereal grains, tolerating temperatures as low as 30°F once it is well established. It will germinate and grow at temperatures as low as 33°F. An excellent winter cover crop since it rapidly produces a ground cover that holds soil in place against the forces of wind and water. The roots are deep and quite extensive with a positive effect on soil as a resource to prevent compaction in annually tilled fields. Grain rye can reach a height of 4 to 5 feet tall and is very fast to establish and may produce deer feed in as little as fourteen days in ideal conditions. Preferred by deer, turkey, and rabbits. Optimum soil pH is 5.0 - 7.0, but will tolerate lower pH.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 90-125 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth: 1-2** inch **Planting Date:** Aug.-Sept.

Spring Forage Peas *Annual*

Spring Forage Peas are an excellent choice to benefit a mix or planted as a stand alone crop for wildlife food plots. An exciting new variety of self-climbing forage peas that offers a leafy highly palatable forage with high dry matter yields. Plant in the early spring for a food source that is available for energy and protein needs for developing antlers and improving doe lactation. Planted in the early fall, especially with oats or winter wheat, it will create a high palatable forage that is available until a hard freeze. Spring Forage Peas have poor frost tolerance. Will grow in a wide variety of soils and will work well under a minimum tillage situation.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 25-35 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¾-1 inch **Planting Date:** Spring, Fall

Winter Forage Peas *Annual*

Winter Forage Peas are highly favored by whitetail deer and will make a great food plot or addition to a plot seed mixture planted in the fall to attract deer and wildlife. These fast growing peas will attract deer to a plot soon after germination making them a favorite for bow hunting. Winter Forage Peas are a vine-like, cool season annual legume with stems growing two to four feet long, producing nitrogen in the soil with their root nodules. Peas are a great soil rebuilder on a rotational basis as a green manure crop. High cold tolerance, may not tolerate extreme temperature fluctuations or severe winters when the small pea plants are exposed to long periods of sub-zero weather.

Soil Types: Clay loam, well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 40-50 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¾-1 inch **Planting Date:** Sept-Oct.

Millet and Sorghum Crops

Japanese Millet *Annual*

Japanese Millet is an annual millet that attracts a wide variety of wildlife including deer, ducks, quail, and dove. It is primarily used in plots for water fowl and is ideal for wet land or plots that are in flood areas. A rapid growing millet that produces ripe grain and matures in 80-90 days. It grows as an erect plant 2-4 feet tall with a panicle inflorescence made up of 5-1 sessile branches with brownish to purple spike seeds. A warm season annual best adapted to medium to heavy soils and should be planted as a pure stand field crop. Performs well in areas that are wet and may be flooded at maturity. Japanese millet is usually grown as a late season grass.

Soil Types Medium, heavy moist **Seeding Rate:** 25-35 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼-1/2 inch **Planting Date** April-July

Brown Top Millet *Annual*

Brown Top Millet is a warm season annual millet that's attractive to a broad range of wildlife. It is popularly used in food plots for doves, quail, ducks and deer. It is one of a few varieties that does well in dry, well drained soil and can also be flooded for waterfowl. This millet matures quickly in 60-70 days and is a heavy seed producer. Brown Top Millet does well in a wide range of soils with a PH of 5.5-7 and will grow to a height of 2-4 feet. It does well as a pure stand field crop or as a companion to other grasses. Stagger plantings to make sure an abundance of seed is available throughout summer and fall.

Soil Types: Wide variety, well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 30-40 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼-½ inch **Planting Date** May - Aug.

White Proso Millet *Annual*

White Proso Millet is a warm season summer annual bunch grass, rather attractive to doves and quail. It may produce large amounts of seeds with a yellow shiny coat in a short time frame. White Proso performs well in mixes for wildlife cover and grows from 3 to 6 ft. tall. It will mature in 75 days after emergence. Very popular for dove, quail, turkey and duck fields. Can be used as an emergency crop when other primary crops have failed in drought. Proso Millet will produces well during hot weather conditions. Planting should always be made early enough to mature seeds prior to the first frost and must be planted after danger of frost has passed.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 25-30 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼-½ inch **Planting Date:** April - Aug

Grain Sorghum *Annual*

Grain Sorghum is a medium early grain sorghum that requires 90-120 days to reach maturity, grows 3 to 4 ft. in height with a yellow semi-compact head. Sorghum is an early maturing plant, reaching the mid bloom stage about 40-50 days after planting. The seed becomes edible at maturity and is readily consumed by upland game birds and deer. Grain sorghum is a grass similar to corn in vegetative appearance, but has more tillers and more finely branched roots. The seed heads have more protein and fat than corn, but are lower in vitamin A. Sorghum needs 60-65°F soil for good emergence and is more tolerant of wet soils, flooding and drought than most grain crops.

Soil Types: Wide variety of moist soil **Seeding Rate:** 15-20 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** 1-1 ½ inch **Planting Date:** May - June

Wildlife Native Grass

Native Warm Season Grass

Switchgrass *Perennial*

Switchgrass is a perennial warm season grass native to the majority of the eastern U.S. It can grow from 4'-6' tall and is adapted to a wide range of soils and climate conditions, and needs relatively little fertilizer, lime, or water. Regardless of the tillage method, provide a seedbed that will allow good seed-to-soil contact which is essential for the seed to germinate. Important in the establishment is weed control in the first year. This may be controlled through herbicide application and high mowing. Even the most successful stands will take approximately three years to fully mature. Switchgrass is a long-lived perennial plant, once established it may produce for a period of 15-20 years.

Soil Types Wide variety of soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date** April-May

Big Blue Stem *Perennial*

Big Bluestem is warm season perennial grass that will tolerant a wide range of soil and moisture conditions. A bunch grass that grows from 5'-7' tall likes full sun, it has a high drought tolerance and blooms from August to October. May be mixed with other native prairie grasses or wildflowers. Big Blue Stem is used for erosion control and birds will consume the seeds and use it for nesting whereas white-tailed deer graze the vegetative parts. Should be mowed in the fall, as it has little ability to stand over the winter in many areas. Emergence will occur in 3 to 4 weeks after seeding with adequate moisture and soil temperatures. First-season growth is often slow.

Soil Types Wide variety of soil **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date** April-June

Little Blue Stem *Perennial*

Little Blue Stem is a native perennial warm season bunch grass 2-3' tall, tufted at the base with a dense root system and produces long-lived stands with purplish seed heads. A good grass for upland meadows, widely used for erosion control on droughty sites and provides food and cover for wildlife. Little Bluestem is an attractive prairie grass during the blooming period which occurs from late summer into the fall. Preference is full sun and will tolerate different kinds of soil, clay-loam, gravel, or sand. Less fertile soil is preferred because of the reduced competition from taller vegetation. While the stems of other grasses become matted during the winter, it remains conspicuously upright.

Soil Types: Wide variety well-drained **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** May-July

Indiangrass *Perennial*

Indiangrass is a very decorative, native warm season bunch grass that grows to 6' tall with 24" minimum root depth. A warm season grass species in the North American tall grass prairie ecosystem, its unique yellowish brown, plume-like panicle makes it easy to distinguish in mixed plantings that create cover for wildlife. Indiangrass doesn't have the remarkable yields demonstrated by some of the other native warm season grasses. Indiangrass is tolerant of an extremely wide range of soil and pH conditions. Prefers full sun and has moderate drought tolerance, grows best in deep well-drained soils and will bloom from August to October, identified by its reddish yellow color in winter.

Soil Types: Moist or dry soils **Seeding Rate:** 8-10 lbs. per acre **Planting Depth:** ¼ inch **Planting Date:** April-June

Meg-A-Rock

Meg-A-Rock a Crystal Rock Salt mined in the vast and ancient Himalayan Mountains. 100% All Natural mineral rock supplement, a powerful attractant source of minerals and trace elements for your deer. Literally rock hard and the distinctive rose pink color comes from the salts mineral content, such as iron, potassium and magnesium, which are all vital for maintaining health. Our experience has revealed this to be an affordable nutrition solution, as deer do prefer these to other salt licks. Himalayan salt licks are an essential component and a very effective and efficient way to provide all the necessary mineral nutrition that would prove critical in a daily diet for improved deer health. Choose the natural way to improve the health of your deer herd by providing a Meg-A-Rock on a free choice basis to supplement their natural diet.

Directions for Use: Provide free choice to Deer to supplement their natural diet.
Check your state and local regulations with regards to the use of attractants and supplements in your area.

Trophy Buck Mineral

Trophy Buck is manufactured by Merit Seed. A mineral supplement that is developed with specific ratios of mineral ingredients to improve your deer herds health, Trophy Buck provides the minerals that deer require for growth and to maintain bigger and better racks with smaller quantities of intake. Remember that deer will only consume the necessary minerals that are required for their needs. Experience the thrill of observing your herd as they prosper in health while returning to your mineral sites. Place Trophy Buck in soil or on top of a stump and refurbish your mineral site as it disappears. The need and consumption will be the greatest in spring, however for best results they should have Trophy Buck available through out the entire year.

Merit Seed Berlin, Oh www.meritseed.com 800-553-4713

Meg-A-Rock Himalayan Rock Salt

Trophy Buck Mineral

Wildlife Food Plot Soybean

8496 Swan Pond Rd * PO Box 308
Weiner, AR 72479 * 870-684-7377

Glyphosate Tolerant Soybean Planting Tips

Row Spacing	140,000	175,000	200,000
	Seeds per row foot for each population desired		
38" row	10.2	12.7	14.5
36" row	9.6	12.1	13.8
30" row	8.0	10.0	11.5
20" row	5.4	6.7	7.7
15" row	4.0	5	5.7*
7.5" row	2.0	2.5	2.9*
Broadcast/ square foot	3.2	4.0	4.6*
RECOMMENDED SOIL CONDITIONS AND DEER DENSITY	Use this rate for good soil conditions or low deer density	Use this rate for normal deer density	*Use this rate or higher for less than ideal soil and/or heavy deer density

*Data compiled from multiple states and sources including extension and university data.

FERTILIZER:

- The optimum pH for soybeans is between 6.0 and 7.0. 6.5 is ideal.
- Inoculate soybeans with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* if the soil has either high or low pH, has been water-logged or extremely cold, or has no recent soybean production. Inoculant can also reduce your costs. Nitrogen is not needed on decent soil if the soybeans are inoculated. Starter N is fine. We recommend inoculant be applied to the seed just prior to planting. Add the inoculant to the seed hopper and stir gently, do not add moisture (check with inoculant label).
- For best results, fertilize according to your farm's soil test as analyzed by your State Extension Service. If you don't have a soil test, use inoculant and 0-40-70 (units). Soybeans remove a minimum of 40 lbs of Phosphorous and 70 lbs of Potassium. For maximum deer antler and body weight production, Dr. G. Woods, deer biologist, uses 0-70-120 (units).
- Always store seed in a low humidity environment below 90°F.

INTER-SEEDING WITH ROUNDUP READY CORN:

To maximize plant growth for both species, it is best to plant soybean and corn in separate patches. If you prefer inter-seeding them, studies show that optimum results are achieved with 3-5 lbs. corn and one bag per acre of soybeans. Add N for the corn, soybeans will fix only enough for their own use.

HERBICIDE APPLICATION:

- It is best to start with a clean, weed-free seed bed. Use tillage or a pre-plant burndown herbicide such as Roundup (glyphosate only version), Liberty, or Gramoxone depending on your emerged weeds. Pre-emerge herbicides such as Valor, Metribuzin, Treflan or Prowl can be used at their labeled rate. Add Fomesafen for increased pigweed control over the top at the labeled rate.
- Roundup (Glyphosate-only Roundup or generic glyphosate labeled for soybean) can be applied to the crop at any time, but weeds need to be controlled in the first 3 to 4 weeks to maximize soybean plant growth. It is important to spray weeds BEFORE they reach 4 inches in height.
- Roundup PowerMax and WeatherMax are the best products; the only active ingredient should be glyphosate, though most formulations will also contain a surfactant (make sure to read and follow label directions).

PLANTING TIME, DEPTH, SPACINGS:

- In general, most northern food plotters can plant in late May or early June. Southern food plots can usually be planted in late April to early May. Check with your local extension service for optimum dates. This is usually after your last spring frost when the soil temperature at a one inch planting depth is above 65°F, but no greater than 90°F. Soybeans have a different kind of emergence, so it is usually best to plant after a rain. Rain can cause surface soil compaction and crusting which prevents plant establishment.
- The recommended planting depth is 3/4 to 1 inch into a moist soil. Do not plant in a dry soil, or in muddy conditions. Put seeds 1/4 inch below soil moisture line, but no deeper than 1.5 inches. If you do not see emergence in 7 days, check the seeds for sprouting. When broadcasting, increase your seeding rate to 75 lbs per acre since not every seed will have proper seed to soil contact.

Seed size will vary, so use a minimum of one bag to the acre. The chart is provided to calibrate your drill or planter based on row width. If planting in less than optimal conditions or heavy deer densities, use the higher plant population and a narrower row, up to 15 inches in width.

ESTABLISHMENT:

Plants grow slower in cooler spring temperatures, so use deer deterrents for the first 4-8 weeks, especially in areas of heavy deer pressure or in cooler temperatures.

DRAINAGE:

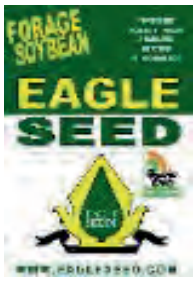
Make sure your crops have good drainage. Soybean plant growth and nitrogen fixation can be lost when water stands on an area for 3 or more days. Avoid flood prone areas.

Wildlife Soybean

Eagle Forage Soybean RR™ *Annual*

Large Lad RR™ soybeans are our most popular food plot variety and are known for the excellent seed yield and tonnage production. Large Lad plants can reach heights up to 84 inches and provide excellent forage for deer and cattle. Easy to grow, with resistance to many foliar diseases, root rots, stem canker and races of nematodes, they are widely adapted to numerous soil types, and will withstand harsher growing conditions than regular soybeans. Planting Large Lad RR™ will supply more green food all season for your deer and bird hunting.

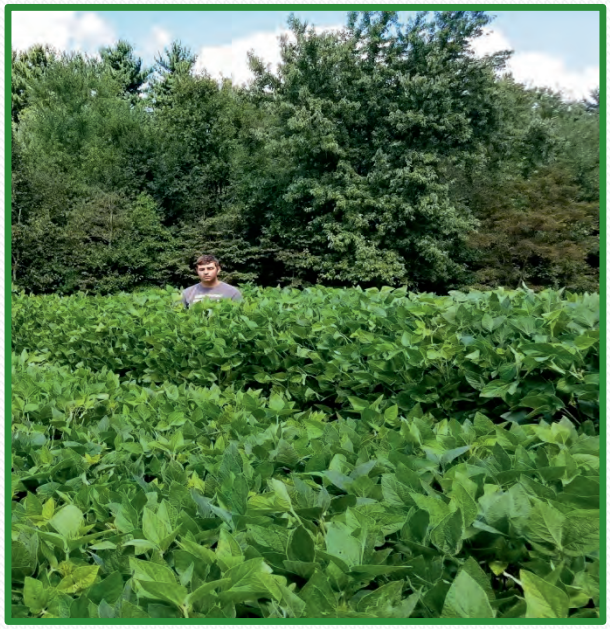
Wildlife Manager's Mix RR™ soybeans originally developed for our northern customers, Manager's Mix RR is a blend containing both forage types, and climbing soybeans. Featuring 4 maturity groups which mature at different intervals and allow the deer to feed on both mature soybeans and green leaf tissue. High tonnage, excellent browse tolerance and are relatively easy to grow, resistance to many foliar diseases, root rots, stem canker and races of nematodes, and will withstand harsher growing conditions than regular soybeans. Planting Wildlife Manager's Mix RR™ will supply more green food all season for your deer and bird hunting.



A Monsanto Stewardship Agreement must be filled out and signed.

Soil Types: Wide variety of soils optimum pH is from 6.0 to 7.0.
Maintenance: Low maintenance
Seeding Rate: 50-80 lbs. per acre
Frost Seeding: Not applicable
Planting Date: April - June
Planting Depth: ¾ - 1 inch

Roundup Ready SOYBEANS



Wildlife Food Plot Soybean

Merit Seed Berlin, Oh www.meritseed.com 800-553-4713

MERIT SEED
P.O. BOX 205
BERLIN, OHIO 44610

Presorted Standard
Mail Postage Paid
Permit #15
Millersburg, Ohio 44654

MERIT SEED

www.meritseed.com

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:

4759 Township Road 366
Millersburg, Oh 44654

STORE HOURS

MONDAY-FRIDAY 8-5PM SATURDAY 8-12PM

WINTER HOURS MAY VARY

800-553-4713