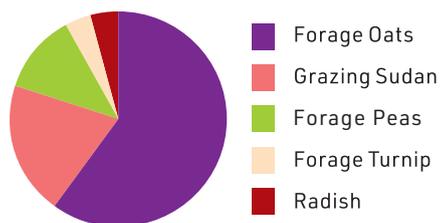


MID-LATE SEASON GRAZING MIX

40 POUNDS PER ACRE

Plant late spring for grazing as well as building soil health.

PLANT JUNE 1 - AUGUST 1

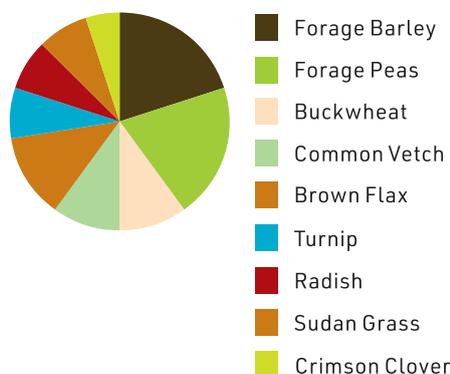


SOIL HEALTH PLUS MIX

20 POUNDS PER ACRE

This mix is the real deal! Plant after small grain harvest, prevent plant acres or early corn silage acres. Will add nitrogen plus breakdown phosphorus for next year's crop. Will also add late season grazing, biomass and soil activity in alkali soils.

PLANT JULY 15 - SEPTEMBER 15



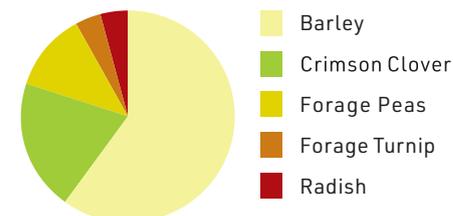
SOIL BUILDER MIX

26 POUNDS PER ACRE

Will produce nitrogen and also scavenge nitrogen to help build soil health.

The species in this mix should provide an earthworm haven and help establish growth in Alkaline soils.

PLANT JULY 15 - SEPTEMBER 5

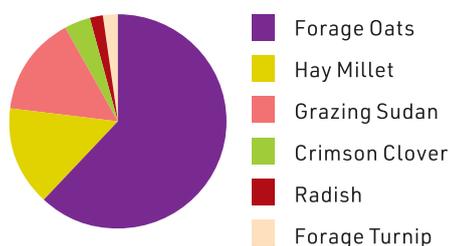


EARLY SEASON GRAZING MIX

40 POUNDS PER ACRE

Can plant early in the spring for supplemental grazing.

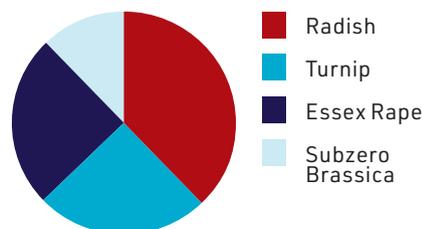
PLANT MAY 15 - JUNE 15



BRASSICA PLUS

8 POUNDS PER ACRE

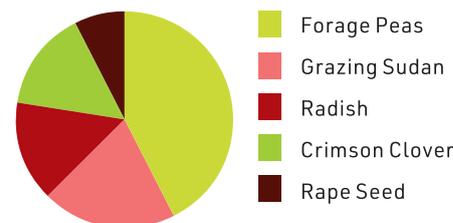
PLANT MID JULY - MID SEPTEMBER



PREVENT PLANT MIX

12 POUNDS PER ACRE

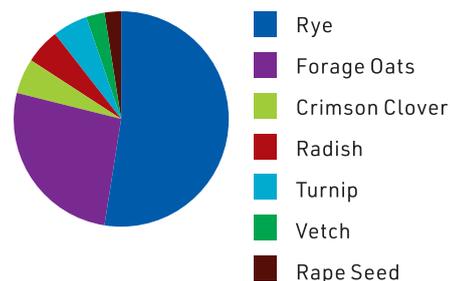
PLANT JULY 1 - SEPTEMBER 1



AERIAL MIX

40 POUNDS PER ACRE

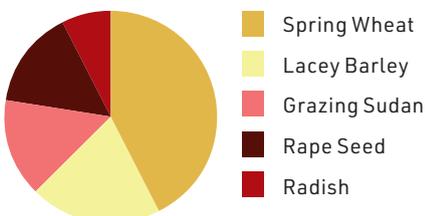
PLANT JULY 15 - SEPTEMBER 1



FEED LOT MIX

60 POUNDS PER ACRE

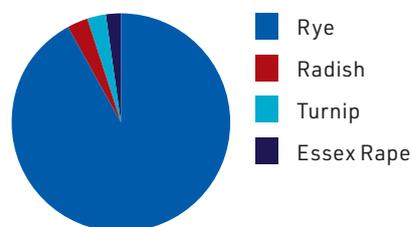
PLANT MAY - SEPTEMBER



FALL GRAZER MIX

59 POUNDS PER ACRE

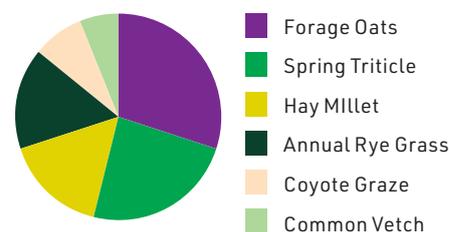
PLANT MID JULY - MID SEPTEMBER



SEASON LONG MIX

64 POUNDS PER ACRE

PLANT APRIL - MAY



COVER CROPS + GRAZING MIXES

BRACO WHITE MUSTARD

Braco white mustard is a useful crop with annual rotations, it has been shown to suppress nematodes and other soil borne organisms and some weed seeds.

WINTER PEAS

Winter peas are a leafy variety that produce excellent forage yields and standability. They provide excellent forage quality when chopped in combination with a small grain.

SUBZERO BRASSICA

Brassica is a cross between kale and turnip. Improved forage quality and fast regrowth give forage brassica an advantage over common rapeseed.

LADINO CLOVER

Ladino Clover is a giant white clover. The plants grow up to 14 inches high. Ladino recovers quickly from grazing or clipping, as new leaf and flower buds are continually developing on the running stems. Ladino has done best on medium to heavy soils with abundant moisture. It ranks high in feed value, is highly palatable and is a valuable soil improvement crop.

MUSTANG FORAGE RYE

Excellent for fall and spring grazing. High tonnage and excellent forage quality on late spring harvest. Promotes excellent soil conditions to follow with soybeans, corn or another forage crop.

TRITICALE

There are fall and spring varieties. A cross between wheat and rye and is excellent for fall/spring grazing or for a forage crop.

TEFF GRASS

A self-pollinated, warm season annual grass which can be harvested multiple times during the growing season as dry hay, silage or pasture. As a fast-growing crop, Teff combines excellent forage quality with high yield during a relatively short growing season.

COMMON VETCH

A nitrogen fixing leguminous plant. This hardy plant is often grown as green manure. It is tolerant of light mowing and will regrow in pastures after moderate grazing.

FORAGE BARLEY

Forage Barley is a two-rowed hay barley that is well adapted for a wide variety of growing conditions and climates that produce a high-yielding, high quality and uniform hay crop. Forage Barley has a fine stem which aids in feeding and digestibility.

GERMAN MILLET

An annual grass with slim, vertical, leafy stems. It is a warm season crop that is planted in late spring. Harvest for hay or silage. Does not regrow.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Popular in regions where red clover is the main rotation crop and areas where red clover will not thrive. It is used on low, wetland and soils that are low in lime content or have become run down. Alsike is suitable for either hay or pasture. It is especially valuable when used with Timothy and is usually used only in mixtures.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

A good nitrogen producer. Good root system-soil builder. Is a tall clover. Excellent for forage.

CRIMSON CLOVER

With its rapid, robust growth, crimson clover provides early spring nitrogen for full-season crops. Rapid fall growth or summer growth in cool areas, also makes it a top choice for short-rotation niches as a weed suppressing green manure. Popular as a staple for age and roadside cover crop throughout the southeast, crimson clover is gaining increased recognition as a versatile summer-annual cover in colder regions.

BERSEEM CLOVER

An annual pasture legume. Grows best on fertile, medium to heavy textured soils of mild acidity. It is a heavy nitrogen producer.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

A short-lived perennial that produces only one cutting per season and is taller and much coarser than medium red clover. Lodging and leaf loss may be a problem if it is allowed to go to full bloom before cutting. Mammoth red clover requires less moisture than medium red but will perform better in poorer soils.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Primarily used as a cover crop as it has deep roots that help break up compaction and build organic matter. Not a good forage crop.

COYOTE RADISH

A late maturing cover crop radish that produces a significant root mass. This deep root system allows it to pull nitrogen and other nutrients from deep within the soil and bring them back.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE SEED

A very popular, lower growing rape seed that is very nutritious to all classes of livestock. Dwarf Essex belongs to the cabbage family and has high protein and high energy levels. It is cold, heat, and drought tolerant and is a feed source during summer months when it is hot and dry.

PURPLE TOP TURNIPS

Most commonly used turnip in the U.S. Works well for late fall and winter grazing. Good choice for low fertility soils.

HAIRY VETCH

A winter hardy annual. It should be planted in late September or early October. The stems are weak and viny. When planted with oats and cut green it makes an excellent livestock feed. Hairy Vetch is used mainly as a green manure crop in the cotton belt.

LENTILS

A member of the legume family. Lentils can supply a significant part of its nitrogen requirement by fixing nitrogen from the air.

It is a cool season crop with a relatively shallow root. It is moderately resistant to high temps and drought. Lentils have an indeterminate growth habit. This cover crop will not tolerate waterlogged soils, flooding or high salts.

FLAX

Is a brown-seeded, blue flowered variety. The variety is early in maturity and fairly tall.

ANNUAL RYEGRASS

A very popular cover crop in parts of the Midwest. It is fast establishing, provides excellent weed suppression, can be grazed and helps to reduce nematode populations. Deep roots improve compaction, quick establishment and heavy top-growth to prevent soil erosion or runoff. Loves nitrogen, can uptake extensive amounts of phosphates.

FESTULOLIUM

A hybrid cross between Meadow Fescue and Ryegrass. Festulolium is mainly utilized in pastures for grazing and stockpiling, either in mixes or pure stands. Benefits include higher forage yields than perennial ryegrass, increased mid-summer growth, high disease resistance and winter hardiness.

4010 FORAGE PEAS

Is a cool season legume developed for the production of high-quality forage for livestock.

SUDANGRASS

Fast growing with fine stems, aggressive tillering and a mass of leaves at harvest. Adapted to all areas. Can be used as pasture or for hay. Could have risk for prussic acid. Do not graze until 18" tall.

SORGHUM SUDANGRASS

An intermediate plant size. It would be slightly taller than straight sudangrass. Yield is generally less than that for forage sorghums, but similar or slightly higher than sudangrass. It can be used for hay, green-chop or pasture. Larger stems make drying for hay more difficult than for sudangrasses.

FORAGE SORGHUM

Major use is for silage. Usually can grow between 8-13 feet tall. Stems and leaves are similar in size to corn. Feeding value of sorghum silage is 80-90% of comparable corn silage.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Also called Milo, used for grain production. This type grows 3-5 feet tall depending on variety and growing conditions. It is usually not considered for forage production because of low dry matter yields.

PEA/BARLEY MIX

50% Peas

50% Barley

Plant Early Spring (April-May) Seeding rate 100#/acre

3 WAY FORAGE

Mixture of:

40% Oats

40% Peas

20% Barley

OR

50% Peas

25% Oats

25% Barley

PEA/OAT MIX

60% Peas

40% Oats

Plant Early Spring (April-May). Seeding rate 100#/acre

PEA/TRITICALE MIX

60% Peas

40% Triticale