

Southeast
AGRISEEDS LLC



Winter Annual manual



J F M A M J J A S O N D

Ready for better winter forage
production?

We've got you.

Which **Winter Annual** is right for my farm?

Timing is everything.

Winter annuals can be an exciting addition to any hay field or pasture in need of fast production and improved quality, diversity and yield. The fast growth and high yield make winter annuals a great way to condition the soil for perennials, build organic matter, or just increase overall farm productivity. One of the most enjoyable aspects of winter annuals is the predictability of their timing of growth. Based on the species of grass you plant, you can very easily target when you should expect to graze or mow the field.



To determine what mix I need, I always start with what grasses I want in place. Do I need fall grazing or do I have enough stockpiled forage to last until January? Use the general timing of grass production to select the grasses that you need in your mix. From there, I think about what other species I could bring in to benefit my livestock, soil health, and future crop health.

Legumes work together with specialized bacteria to produce their own nitrogen. This results in a plant that is high in crude protein and is very palatable to livestock. The nitrogen produced by the legume becomes available when grazed or when the plants start to decay. In winter annuals, up to 90% of the nitrogen produced is in the above ground tissue, not the roots.

Brassicas are nature's scavengers! These deep rooted crops are great for breaking up soil compaction, improving soil organic matter and infiltration rates, and grabbing those nutrients that have been lost deep in the soil profile. They grow quickly and are typically ready to graze within 6 weeks. They are high in protein and low in effective fiber, so pair these with grasses or use as part of a high fiber diet.

These can all be mixed and matched to provide an optimum window of productivity and quality- check out our ready made mixtures. If you are in need of a specific mix that isn't standard in our lineup, we can do a custom mix for you!

Timing of Grass Production

FALL production

Spring oats are typically ready to graze with 45 days. Low cold tolerance (sub 20 degree weather), so pair with ryegrass or triticale to ensure winter and spring forage.



WINTER production

Triticale or cereal rye can provide forage from early through late winter. Triticale is higher in sugars and slower to mature than cereal rye.



LATE WINTER/EARLY SPRING production

A true winter oat will begin producing heavily during this time. Winter oats will jump up in the fall, slow in growth during the coldest periods of the winter, then kick in strong as the days begin to warm slightly.



MID SPRING production

Annual or Italian ryegrass will germinate in the fall and will kick into it's prime in mid and late spring. Given the right conditions, it will persist into mid summer before dying out.

Spring Oats



THE GIST:

SEEDING RATE

95-130lbs/A

PLANTING DEPTH

0.25" to 1"

HARVEST HEIGHTS/RESIDUAL HEIGHTS

6+" tall to harvest, leave behind 3"

BEST USED FOR:

Grass and pasture finished beef, lactating dairy cows, growing animals, fast growth, grazing within 45 days, wet areas, emergency spring forage

NOT WELL SUITED FOR:

Overseeding bermudagrass prior to dormancy

Spring oats are one of the most unique winter annuals in the lineup. They differ from winter oats in that they produce forage FAST. Typically, within 45 days they are ready to graze or mow. For many people, this fall grazing is critical for reducing the amount of hay fed or quickly turning around forage to be chopped for wet hay. These spring oats are high in sugar, very tolerant to wet feet and flooding, and palatable. Spring oats are not the most winter hardy species- if there are 2-3 nights with temperatures in the teens they may winter kill. If forage is needed in the spring, it's best to mix them with a cold tolerant species like triticale or ryegrass. Spring oats are excellent for use in grazing pastures, as cover crops, and even as wet hay.

TESTIMONIALS

"Everleaf oats are the basis of our operation. We could never graze so early in the fall without them. Honestly, I've never even seen it head out in our pastures."

Paige Smart, Gray's Creek NC

Consider this...

Feed oats and spring oats could not be more different! Spring oats yield up to 3x what feed oats will.

If cold nights are headed your way, graze or mow down the spring oats fairly short (2-3") to reduce cold damage.

Once a grain has formed, you've lost most of your quality and digestibility. Target to harvest at boot stage.

Make superb dry hay with spring oats by planting in the late winter

Canmore - A medium-early maturing variety with excellent rust resistance and high yield. Quickest to mature in our current lineup.

Niagara - Medium maturity variety with good rust resistance. Great performance overall.

Everleaf - The latest maturing variety in the lineup with a super wide leaf and greatest yield potential. The delayed maturity makes it a great variety for multiple cuttings or grazings. Great rust resistance.

Mixtures containing spring oats:

OATS PLUS™

DOUBLE PLAY™

RAY'S CRAZY MIX™

LURE WILDLIFE MIX™



Triticale



THE GIST:

SEEDING RATE

100-150lbs/A

PLANTING DEPTH

0.25" to 1"

HARVEST HEIGHTS/RESIDUAL HEIGHTS

6+" tall to harvest, leave behind 3"

BEST USED FOR:

Grass and pasture finished beef, lactating dairy cows, growing animals, horses, straw or bedding, well drained soils

NOT WELL SUITED FOR:

Wet natured soils, low fertility systems

This wheat and cereal rye cross brings together the best from both species. Leafy, heavy tillering, high yielding, and cold tolerance puts triticale at the top of the winter annual list. It's cold tolerance makes for flexible planting window keeps it productive during the early and late winter periods. Harvest at boot stage to maintain quality forage. Best suited for well drained soils and fields with moderate fertility.

TESTIMONIALS

"This Surge is incredible. I'm grazing it for the 5th time (Mar 15) and have no seed heads."

Sam Dobson, Olin NC

Consider this...

Triticale shines next to cereal rye with its later maturity and higher sugar content and shows much higher yields than wheat.

Triticale also does well for straw production because of its great standability.

The wide range of maturities in triticale varieties gives incredible flexibility in use- from early winter grazing to late spring silage harvests.

Surge - Surge is a facultative variety, which results in growth early on in the season. Research trials in Georgia have suggested harvestable growth as early as mid November. Best opportunity for multiple harvests in a single season.

Gainer 154 - An early maturing variety with excellent cold tolerance and yield. Great option for straw production as well.

TriCal 815i- This is a blend of the well known and loved 815 variety and Gainer 154. The 815 has a very wide leaf and puts on a seed head late in the spring. The 'i' stands for indicator- when Gainer starts to head out, it is the ideal time to cut for quality and quantity.

Mixtures containing triticale:

TRITICALE PLUS™

DOUBLE PLAY™

RAY'S CRAZY MIX™

SOIL BUILDER PLUS™

LURE WILDLIFE MIX™

SOY SUPREME™



Black Oats

THE GIST:

SEEDING RATE

80-100lbs/A

PLANTING DEPTH

0.25" to 1"

HARVEST HEIGHTS/RESIDUAL HEIGHTS

6+" tall to harvest, leave behind 3"

BEST USED FOR:

Grass and pasture finished beef, lactating dairy cows, growing animals, wet areas, spring harvested haylage and silage

NOT WELL SUITED FOR:

High traffic areas



These oats are true winter oats- they are more cold tolerant than spring oats and will easily survive the winter's in the Southeast. The majority of the yield of black oats will come in the spring, although there is a chance to get a winter harvest or grazing. The leaves are impressively wide and the dense crown really crowds out winter annual weeds. These are a great option for cover crop use as well! They are less stemmy and carbon heavy than cereal rye or triticale, but still provide a heavy residue to suppress weeds long term. They are slow to mature, which bodes well for haylage harvesting.

TERRA LIFE SPECIALTY COVER CROP MIXTURES

TerraLife cover crop mixtures were developed to loosen up the soil between crop rotations and improve soil fertility and health. All mixtures include a proportion of quick-growing species to effectively suppress weed growth. The species diversity guarantees good biodiversity and maximum variation in root development to ensure good soil penetration.

BetaMaxx is a balanced blend carefully selected for vegetable and sugar beet cultivation. BetaMaxx enables vegetables and beets to be grown the following year without plowing. The improves slowing accuracy and can reduce the incidence or forked roots in sugar beets. Early indications are that this mix can significantly increase sugar beet yields compared with using oil radish as a cover crop.



Consider this...

Nematodes? No problem. Black oats release compounds that reduce nematode pressure.

Black oats have a fairly wide planting window- in the Southeast, we can plant them into the early winter with success.

Black oats have a more ideal carbon to nitrogen ratio, which helps build organic matter in soil more quickly.

Cosaque- These black oats are a very productive variety with great cold and disease tolerance. They will germinate and growth quickly in the fall, stall out a bit during the deep winter, and grow aggressively late winter. Their timing of maturity and high sugar content makes them an ideal crop for chopping or harvesting for haylage.

Mixtures containing winter oats:

CORN SUPREME™

SOY SUPREME™

BETA MAXX™



Ryegrass

THE GIST:

SEEDING RATE

15-25lbs/A

PLANTING DEPTH

Soil surface to 0.25"

HARVEST HEIGHTS/RESIDUAL HEIGHTS

6+" tall to harvest, leave behind 3"

BEST USED FOR:

Grass and pasture finished beef, lactating dairy cows, growing animals, wet fields, high traffic areas, haylage and silage

NOT WELL SUITED FOR:

Fall growth



Spring wouldn't be the same without ryegrass. This high sugar, high yielding species is used widely across the Southeast for a good reason. It germinates quickly after planting but is a bit of a winter sleeper. Come early spring, ryegrass growth is so quick it can be harvested in intervals as short as 15 days. Keep ryegrass seed shallow when planting and wait until there is moisture in the ground to seed. Ryegrass can be easily broadcasted through most of the fall and even into the early winter. It has a tendency to reseed itself, so limit ryegrass usage ahead of establishing a cool season perennial. The waxy coat makes it take a day or two longer to dry down for hay production.

Mixtures containing ryegrass:

TRITICALE PLUS™

RYE PLUS™

OATS PLUS™

SOUTHERN BROADCASTER™

DOUBLE PLAY™

RAY'S CRAZY MIX™

SOIL BUILDER PLUS™

ENTICE WILDLIFE MIX™

TESTIMONIALS

"This Credence is unbeatable."
Producer in Gray Court SC

Consider this...

Ryegrass can be low in effective fiber. Pairing with a high fiber hay can help slow the digestion and improve animal efficiency.

Ryegrass can handle heavy traffic, even very early on in it's life cycle.

Ryegrass has the most extensive root system of all the winter annuals. This is perfect for regenerating tired fields and building organic matter.

Italian ryegrass is a biennial in most regions- but here in the Southeast, it acts as a super late maturing annual crop.

McKinley - Finally- a dense, leafy ryegrass that leaves those old varieties in the past. This diploid product is cold tolerant and tops the yield charts.

Rapido - Rapido is an early maturing ryegrass, ideal for overseeding Bermudagrass or shifting that yield up a few weeks.

Credence- An absolute beast of a product. A tetraploid variety that keeps coming back, has high sugars, and pairs well with small grains.

Striker- A strong tetraploid variety with medium-late maturity that stays vegetative for longer.

LowBoy- This low growing product has the same root development as other varieties, but not the heavy mat. Excellent for a low residue cover crop or erosion control.

Meroa- The only Italian ryegrass in the lineup. Matures up to 4 weeks later than annual ryegrass. Persists more aggressively into the summer.



Timothy

THE GIST:

SEEDING RATE

10-15lbs/A

PLANTING DEPTH

Soil surface to 0.25"

HARVEST HEIGHTS/RESIDUAL HEIGHTS

At 10% heading, leave behind 3"

BEST USED FOR:

Single cut dry hay in the late spring

NOT WELL SUITED FOR:

Multiple harvests, perennial fields, late planting



Yes, we meant to put timothy in our winter annual manual. In the southeastern region, there has yet to be a variety of timothy that can come out of dormancy after our long, hot summers. However, our most progressive customers have found success with harvesting timothy as a single cut annual crop. The low seeding rate and seed cost keep the total cost down, yet this forage sells for a premium. Expected yields are between 1.5-2 tons per acre. Broadcast or drill into a very firm prepared seed bed in the fall prior to the first frost. The seed is small, so don't underestimate how firm the seed bed needs to be.

TESTIMONIALS

"Without question, prettiest hay I've ever mown [Zenyatta Timothy]. More dry matter per acre than I expected."

David Collins, Stoneville NC

Consider this...

Timothy starts out extremely slow and the stand will look like the picture on the far left for most of the winter and early spring.

If conditions are just right, a second cut may be possible.

Timothy matures much later than fescue and orchardgrass, making timothy an excellent way to spread out forage production.

Timothy small square bales are selling for \$9-\$12 per bale

Zenyatta- An exceptional variety with high spring yield and late maturity. Excellent match for alfalfa.

KY Early - A Clair type variety that matures about 5 days earlier than Zenyatta with similar yield potential. 15-25% yield improvement over Climax.



Legumes

THE GIST:

Annual legumes increase the palatability and crude protein of annual and perennial fields and create nitrogen to be put back into the soil. Reduce your nitrogen fertilizer bill by adding clovers! Timing of planting is critical as they need ample time to germinate and establish a root system in the fall before severe frosts hit. Pick a legume that pairs perfectly with your favorite winter annual grass!



Balady Berseem Clover- An upright, bunch type clover with long slender leaves. Slow to start, ideal for later maturing mixtures or for cover crop use. Pairs well with triticale, cereal rye, black oats, and ryegrass. Seed is coated and preinoculated
Seed 12 to 15lbs/A

Zulu Arrowleaf Clover- A non-bloating annual legume that tolerates acidic and sandy soils very well. Gets quite tall in the spring, great for interseeding into thin perennial stands or pairing with late maturing winter annuals like black oats or ryegrass. Seed is coated and preinoculated
Seed 10 to 15lbs/A

Blue Lupine- This reseeding annual legume performs best in well drained soils. Grows upright. Seed is coated and preinoculated
Plant 50lbs/A alone



Consider this...

Winter annual legumes can increase protein by up to 2%

Annual legumes perform very well interseeded into cool season perennial fields

Most of the nitrogen fixation will occur when soil temps are 58 degrees and higher

Don't forget the inoculant! If you buy untreated seed, be sure to ask for the proper inoculant to ensure the legumes can create nitrogen.

This nitrogen becomes available to the field to be used once the legume has been grazed or dies off and decays.

Crimson Clover- The earliest maturing legume in the lineup. This bunch type clover has great grazing tolerance and can fix up to 150 units of nitrogen in a season. Ideal for grazing or for use in silage mixtures. Pairs well with any winter annual legume, including the early maturing small grains. Available in untreated, coated and preinoculated, or organic coated and preinoculated.

Seed 25lbs/A alone or 12 to 15 lbs/A as part of a mix

AU Merit Vetch- A higher yielding and earlier maturing variety compared to VNS hairy vetch. This vining legume tolerates traffic and wet feet extremely well, but is a bit of winter sleeper. Ideal for grazing and spring weed suppression. Fixes up to 250lbs of nitrogen per season. Pairs perfectly with ryegrass. Available in untreated or coated and preinoculated.

Seed 25 to 30lbs/A alone or 10 to 12lbs/A as part of a mix

Keystone Winter Pea- This vining legume is productive during the late winter and early spring. Very palatable, suitable for grazing or silage mixtures. Keystone is an extremely cold tolerant, high yielding variety with a white flower. Pairs well with all winter annual grasses. Seed is available in untreated or coated and preinoculated. Seed 60lbs/A alone or 25lbs/A as part of a mix



Brassicas

THE GIST:

Brassicas are a high protein, high digestibility plant. There is a very wide variety of species and varieties, each one with very unique characteristics that will help you place them on your farm. Radish's have a very large, impressive tuber that will grow below and above the soil. This tuber is the storage organ for the plant, fed by a deep taproot mining for nitrogen and other nutrients deep in the soil. Turnips have a round bulb that doesn't penetrate as deep as the radish, but tolerates grazing without much damage and has more foliage growth. Rapes, kales, and collards do not have a tuber or bulb but have a tremendous amount of taproots present. These are among the most grazing and traffic tolerant and high yielding within the brassicas. Seeding rates are kept low, in part because of how quickly the brassicas come out of the gate. Quick to germinate, quick to be ready to graze, and quick to recover. Brassicas are a great addition to any grazing mix or as part of a cover crop for building soil health.

The Cover Crop Radish 779- A large radish with aggressive tuber growth. Perfect for a dual purpose field or for cover crop use alone. Seed 30 days prior to frost. Excellent soil building properties. Seed 2 to 3lbs/A in a mix or 6lbs/A alone.

Nitro Radish- An impressively fast grower, this radish has a large tuber and an ideal C:N ratio to build soil. Seed 30 days prior to frost at 2 to 3 lbs/A in a mix or 6lbs/A alone.

TRaptor Hybrid- A hybrid of a forage turnip and rape, TRaptor has some of the most aggressive, leafy growth in the lineup. It is a bulbless type, but produces significant taproots and regrows well after grazing. Seed 1-2lbs/A in a mix or 4lbs/A alone.

Purple Top Turnip- A small bulbed variety with moderate forage growth. Seed 1-2lbs/A in a mix or 4lbs/A alone.

Barkant Turnip- A large bulb with thick forage production. Traffic tolerant until late in the season. Seed 1-2lbs/A in a mix or 4lbs/A alone.

Consider this...

Brassicas have tested up to 22% crude protein!
Brassicas are sensitive to herbicide carryover, so double check those herbicide labels prior to seeding.

Rape has the greatest cold tolerance of all the brassicas and can be a little tricky to kill off come spring.

The tuber is a show off. Don't underestimate how aggressive taproots are at addressing soil compaction as well.

Brassicas are surprisingly tolerant to all soil conditions- from very dry to very wet

Winfred Rape - An impressive, highly traffic and grazing tolerant variety. Highest yield potential in the lineup. Seed 1lb/A in a mix or 3lbs/A alone.

Barsica Rape- A excellent variety with high protein and dry matter production. Excellent biofumigant, which reduces nematode populations. Seed 2-3lbs/A in a mix or 5lbs/A alone.

Bayou Kale- A high yielding variety with medium maturity and good winter hardiness. More palatable stems than rape. Seed 1-3lbs/A in a mix or 4-5lbs/A alone.

Impact Collard- -3lbs/ A great option for early planting. Very grazing tolerant and high on the charts for digestibility, protein, and yield. Seed 2-3lbs/A in a mix or 4-5lbs/A alone.



Mixtures

THE GIST:

Don't compromise! Mixtures are the best way to utilize all of the unique characteristics of each grass, legume, and brassica. Find the mixture that works exactly the way you need it to when you need it to. These mixtures all contain legumes and brassicas along with grasses.

Southern Broadcaster- A mix of annual ryegrass, crimson clover, radish and turnip. A high energy, high digestibility mixture that builds soil organic matter quickly. These all broadcast very reliably and provide heavy grazing come mid spring. Clover seed comes coated and preinoculated. Broadcast 25 to 30lbs/A into limited residue. Drag following broadcasting to increase seed to soil contact.

Soil Builder Plus - Triticale, annual ryegrass, crimson clover, vetch, and radish all come together to provide big biomass from early winter late into spring. Great for grazing or haylage. Vetch and clover seed come coated and preinoculated. Seed 100 to 140lbs/A. Drill at 0.25 to 0.5" depth.

Ray's Crazy Fall Mix- Our most diverse winter annual mix! Ray's Crazy is designed to be a dual purpose mix- build the soil and feed livestock. Spring oats, triticale, ryegrass, crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, radish and T-Raptor hybrid brassica come together to provide high quality, diverse forage all winter and spring while building the soil. Clover seed comes preinoculated, additional inoculant needed for the peas and vetch. Seed 50-100lbs/A. Drill at 0.25" to 0.5" deep.



Consider this...

Your drill can handle it- mixtures flow well through drills when properly calibrated and seed sifting is rarely an issue.

Harvest the mixture based on the height of the grasses, the legumes and brassicas will handle the pressure well.

Diverse mixtures are best fit for grazing or wet hay production because dry down time is so variable between these species.

Lure wildlife mixture- An exciting mixture designed to attract and feed wildlife. Spring oats, triticale, Keystone winter peas, crimson clover, and the Winfred rape come together to feed wildlife from late fall through early spring. Seed at 50lbs/A. Best for those who can drill 0.25" to 0.5" depth. Pea and clover seed is coated and preinoculated.

Entice- A mixture designed to be broadcasted that will also effectively attract and grow wildlife. Annual ryegrass, crimson clover, Winfred brassica, TRaptor brassica, and Six Points chicory are cold tolerant high energy forages. Broadcast at 25lbs/A. Clover seed is coated and preinoculated.



Mixtures

THE GIST:

Don't compromise! Mixtures are the best way to utilize all of the unique characteristics of each grass, legume, and brassica. Find the mixture that works exactly the way you need it to. These grass heavy mixes are great options if yield is the greatest need. All of these mixtures have the potential to be harvested multiple times!

Double Play- For those who need it all! Fall, winter, and spring grazing come together with this mixture. Spring oats, triticale, and ryegrass are all perfectly balanced in this mix to give you as many grazing days as possible. Drill 75 to 125lbs/A at 0.25" to 0.5" depth.

Oats Plus - A fantastic mix with large, bunchy spring oats that come in quickly are filled in with annual ryegrass. A mix that can handle wet feet very well. Drill 75 to 125lbs/A

Triticale Plus- A high sugar mix perfect for those well drained fields. Excellent for grazing or multiple haylage harvests. Drill 75 to 125lbs/A at 0.25" to 0.5" depth.

Rye Plus- Old reliable. A very standard mix of cereal rye, cold tolerant and productive during the winter, and followed by a big flush of ryegrass in the spring. Drill 75 to 125lbs/A at 0.25" to 0.5" depth.



Consider this...

Cover crops don't have to sit all winter. Due to the aggressive regrowth of these mixes, they can reasonably be grazed and still provide weed control and soil building properties.

Rye Plus and Triticale Plus are great options for a late planting.

Don't be afraid to harvest in the fall and winter! Some of the lesser cold tolerant species, like spring oats and radishes/turnips, need to be used or they may be lost.

Corn Supreme- Intended to be planted ahead of a corn crop or other heavy nitrogen crop. A great mix for increasing soil organic matter, weed suppression, and leaving behind nitrogen for future crops. A mix of cereal rye, Cosaque black oat, Austrian winter pea, and crimson clover. Pea and clover seeds come coated and preinoculated. Best to drill 100 to 120lbs/A at 0.25" to 0.5" depth.

Soy Supreme- A grass heavy mix of cereal rye, triticale, Cosaque oats, and radish. Designed to suppress weeds aggressively all season and build the soil. Ideal for cover crop ahead of a slow starting cash crop, like soybeans. Can also be grazed during the growing season. Drill 100 to 120lbs/A at 0.5" depth.

Nitro Boost- Already have your own small grain? Consider Nitro Boost to spice up and add diversity to your bin run cereal grains. Crimson clover, Austrian winter pea, and The Cover Crop radish are an excellent, soil building addition to any small grain. Add 15lbs per 60-100lbs of small grain. Best for drilling at 0.25" to 0.5" depth. Pea and clover seed is coated and preinoculated.



Management

Choosing the right mix is a small part of the process of having lush, productive forage. Planting, fertilizing, managing for weeds, and timing of harvest all play into how productive these winter annuals will be.

Planting

Removing competition prior to seeding will generally improve stand uniformity and production. The cereal grains and larger legume seeds, like winter peas, should be drilled OR broadcasted and incorporated to ensure enough seed to soil contact. Annual ryegrass, vetch, clover, and brassicas on the other hand need to be placed shallow in the soil since their energy reserves are limited. Always take every precaution you can to limit soil residue and existing competition. No drills have a seed chart for mixtures, so calibrate to ensure you are getting the seeding rate you intend. Drill a few hundred feet, get off the tractor and check depth. Check moisture prior to planting. All of these steps are critical for the success of your winter annual stand.

Fertilization

Refer to your most recent soil test to interpret your phosphorous and potassium needs. Most soil tests do not calculate actual nitrogen needed, so use your best judgment to determine the amount needed at or shortly after planting. A safe rate to use is typically 40-70 units per acre, but use the color of the forage and tissue analysis to find the best rate. To maximize production, apply nitrogen after each harvest if cutting for wet or dry hay.

Don't underestimate the need and power of nutrients!

This establishing orchard seeded a mixture between the rows of Pecan trees. This land was severely depleted of soil nutrients. Fertilizer was applied to the row on the left, but was not on the row to the right. Which would you rather have?



Harvest Timing

Yield versus quality-what's the right answer? Find that ideal balance between having a high quality, digestible forage and getting as many bales per acre as you can. For most forages, this intersection is at BOOT STAGE. This is when seed head is formed but has not yet emerged. This will also increase the opportunity for multiple harvests! In a mixture, time your harvest based on the stage of the grasses in the mix. When grazing, to increase the number of rotations of the crop you can begin grazing more quickly than boot stage. Typically, 6-8" height is a safe start height.

Harvest Height

Increase the speed of your regrowth and the overall yield by leaving behind 3-4" of residual, regardless of grazing or mowing. This keeps the plants from losing too much energy and can increase the speed of regrowth by as much as 2x. This also keeps stands thick, as overgrazing or mowing too low can permanently damage forages.



Product List

COOL SEASON ANNUAL GRASSES

Mixtures- All available in totes (2K)		
Southern Broadcaster	25 to 30	Annual Ryegrass, Crimson Clover, Daikon Radish, & Barkant Turnip.
Soil Builder Plus	75 to 125	Triticale, crimson clover, vetch, annual ryegrass & radish.
Ray's Crazy Fall Mix +	40 to 60	Spring oats, triticale, ryegrass, crimson clover, austrian winter pea, vetch, daikon radish and T-Raptor.
Double Play	75 to 125	Forage for this fall and next spring. Contains spring oats, triticale, and ryegrass.
Oats Plus	75 to 125	For good quick feed. Contains 75% oats, 25% annual ryegrass.
Triticale Plus	75 to 125	A mix of 85% triticale & 15% ryegrass. Better forage quality than triticale alone.
Rye Plus	75 to 125	A mix of 85% Rye & 15% annual ryegrass.
Corn Supreme	100	Cereal rye, cosaque winter oat, Austrian winter pea, crimson clover.
Soy Supreme	100	Cereal rye, triticale, cosaque oat, daikon radish.
Nitro Boost	15	To be mixed with small grains. Crimson clover, austrian winter pea, CCS 779 radish.
BetaMaxx +	35 to 40	Common vetch, spring peas, Cosaque, flaxseed, berseem clover, and phacelia
MaizePro DT +	35 to 40	Cereal rye, common vetch, spring peas, sorghum, crimson clover, flaxseed, alsiike and persian clover, sunflowers, and tillage radish
Small Grains		Can be used in the spring for grazing and nurse crop purposes.
VNS Cereal Rye	120	Variety not stated, good lower cost option for cover crops and winter grazing
Wrens Abruzzi Rye	168	A cover crop rye. Trusted variety in the south.
Gainer 154 Triticale	100 to 150	TOTES available.
TriCal 815i	100 to 150	A new high yielding variety. Early-mid maturity.
Surge Triticale	100 to 150	TOTES available.
TN 902 Wheat	100 to 150	A very leafy, highly digestible winter triticale. Late maturity. The 'i' stands for indicator- a small % of Gainer shows when 815 should be harvested
EK 102 Wheat	100 to 150	A facultative variety that grows more in cold conditions than most
Secretariat Barley	100 to 150	TOTES available.
Cosaque Black Oats	80 to 100	Replaces EK 102 wheat. A strong variety for grain and forage bred out of Tennessee.
Everleaf 126 Oats	95 to 130	Awnless, tall red winter wheat. High yield and multipurpose. Great straw yields.
Canmore VNS	95 to 130	Six row hulled winter barley. Moderate forage production, great grain yield.
Niagara Oats	95 to 130	A true winter forage oat. Good fall and excellent spring production.
Ryegrass - Annual		TOTES available
Credence	20 to 35	Extremely high forage quality. Stays leafier, longer. Latest maturing variety.
Striker	20 to 35	TOTES available
McKinley	20 to 35	Medium maturity oat with good standability, forage yields, and straw production
Marshall	20 to 35	Medium maturity, improved rust resistance. Best for one large, single harvest.
Rapido	20 to 35	Seed in fall, broadcasts well, heavy spring production
LowBoy	20 to 35	A tetraploid ryegrass with excellent rust resistance, medium maturity
Gulf annual	21 to 35	A tetraploid ryegrass bred out of Florida. Great crown rust resistance.
VNS Tetraploid	22 to 35	A newer diploid winter-hardy variety with high yield and quality
Ryegrass - Italian		An old diploid variety with good yield
Meroa	20 to 35	An early maturing ryegrass. Great for overseeding applications.
		Low growing, perfect for low residue cover crop. Deep rooted.
		Ideal for overseeding lawn and erosion control areas.
		A tetraploid ryegrass blend
		Stays vegetative longer into the season than annual ryegrass.
		Late-maturing high-yielding true tetraploid Italian ryegrass with excellent forage quality

Don't see what you want? We make custom mixtures.
Designed by you, prepared by us.

Timothy		Great for dry hay. Perennial in mountain regions, annual in others.
Zenyatta	10 to 15	A new high yielding, early timothy.
Climax	10 to 15	Old standard.
KY Early	10 to 15	The earliest maturity variety.

ANNUAL BRASSICAS		
Barkant Turnip	4 to 5	A tankered shape bulb with moderate regrowth after grazing.
Winfred Rape	1 to 3	Large, showy plant with great cold tolerance. Slower to start with a longer growth window than most.
Barsica Rape	4 to 5	A new forage rape that is fast maturing. Over-wintering.
Cover Crop Radish 779	2 to 6	Deep root growth, cover crop radish variety.
Nitro Radish	2 to 6	Deep root growth, cover crop radish variety.
Bayou Kale	4 to 5	Versatile forage brassica for livestock and wildlife.
T-Raptor Hybrid	4 to 5	A turnip like hybrid that's super for multiple grazings (no bulb).
Purple Top Turnip	4 to 5	Turnip with a full bulb.
Impact Forage Collard	4 to 5	Hybrid brassica with good drought tolerance.

ANNUAL LEGUMES		
Balady Berseem Clover	12 to 15	Fast growing, fast recovery with good palatability and less bloat risk.
Zulu Arrowleaf	10 to 15	A deep south winter annual clover. Coated at 50%.
Crimson Clover	15 to 25	A winter annual clover, good for hay, grazing and green manure. OC coated at 34%. CT coated at 50%.
AU Merit Vetch	25 to 30	Early Maturing, high N production. Broadcasts well.
Hairy Vetch "VNS"	25 to 30	Winter annual legume with heavy N production mid to late spring. Broadcasts well.
Austrian Winter Pea	60 to 100	Use in mixtures and plant 1-2 weeks before recommended barley seeding dates.
Keystone Winter Pea	60 to 100	
Blue Lupin	50	A reseeding legume that does well in sandy or well drained soils.
Wildlife Mixtures		<i>Designed to attract and feed wildlife.</i>
Lure Wildlife Mix	50	50% Niagara Oats, 30% triticale, 10% keystone pea, 8% crimson, 2% Winfred.
Entice Wildlife Mix	25	64% ryegrass, 20% crimson clover, 8% Winfred, 4% T-Raptor, 4% chicory





LET'S CHAT

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