



GREENCOVER

**Seed
Catalog**

**Cover Crops
& Forages**

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Green Cover Seed Catalog

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Key:

 Drilled Seeding Rate

 Minimum Germination Temp

 Freeze Kill Temp

 Nitrogen Fixation Potential

Cool Season Grasses





Cereal Rye

Plant Family: Poaceae

Cereal rye is the King of Cover Crops! With its robust root system, extreme cold tolerance, and the simplicity of adding it to a row cropping system, it's easy to see why rye is a favorite. Rye can germinate in 34 degree soil and can photosynthesize at temps as low as 38 degrees. Livestock producers can use it for fall, winter, and spring grazing.

- Provides Lasting Residue
- Excellent Weed Suppression
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Early Spring Growth

Varieties

Cardinal™ Cereal Rye Available as Certified Organic	 60-120 lbs/acre	 34 °F	 -40 °F
Elbon Cereal Rye Available as Certified Organic	 60-120 lbs/acre	 34 °F	 -30 °F
Hazlet Cereal Rye Available as Certified Organic	 60-120 lbs/acre	 34 °F	 -40 °F
Rymin Cereal Rye	 60-120 lbs/acre	 34 °F	 -30 °F





Oats

Plant Family: Poaceae

Oats are among the fastest-growing species we offer. Their rapid growth enables quick fall forage or spring erosion control. Oats are highly mycorrhizal and is excellent at suppressing weeds and should be included in almost every spring mix.

- Rapid Growth
- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Weed Suppression
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

Varieties

Cosaque Black Oats	 80-100 lbs/acre	 38 °F	 10 °F
Everleaf Falcon Spring Oats	 80-100 lbs/acre	 38 °F	 20 °F
Organic Jerry Spring Oats	 80-100 lbs/acre	 38 °F	 20 °F
Rushmore Spring Oats Available as Certified Organic	 80-100 lbs/acre	 38 °F	 20 °F



Barley

Plant Family: Poaceae

Barley has slightly less yield potential than oats, but makes up for it with higher forage quality. Barley comes as spring or winter varieties, and is commonly mixed with peas and brassicas for an excellent forage crop. Barley also boasts a higher salinity tolerance, than other cereals.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Excellent Weed Suppression

**Lavina
Spring Forage Barley**



60-100
lbs/acre



38 °F



20 °F

**Winter Barley
P919 - Beardless**



60-100
lbs/acre



38 °F



0 °F



Triticale

Plant Family: Poaceae

A cross between cereal rye and wheat, Triticale offers excellent forage quality and great winter survivability. A favorite among livestock producers, triticale can be used as a spring- or fall-planted hay, silage production, or grazing. We sell both winter and spring varieties to fit your specific forage needs.

- Excellent Forage Potential
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Tolerates Low Fertility

813 Triticale



60-120
lbs/acre



38 °F



-10 °F

**Forage FX 1001
Triticale**



60-120
lbs/acre



38 °F



-10 °F



Winter Wheat

Plant Family: Poaceae

Soft red winter wheat, an awnless variety, stands at a medium height with its moderate-strength straw. Its resistance to diseases and pests makes it a nice option as a winter cover crop for grazing, weed suppression, and erosion control.

- Excellent Palatability
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Disease and Pest Resistant
- Excellent Lasting Residue

**GA Gore Soft Red
Winter Wheat**



60-120
lbs/acre



38 °F



-20 °F



Annual Ryegrass

Plant Family: Poaceae

Annual ryegrass is a vigorous cool season grass with an extensive root system with unique root exudates that can break up compaction layers, even in hard clay soils.

- Rapid Establishment
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Excellent Grazing
- Provides Weed Suppression

**Ranahan Annual
Ryegrass - Tetraploid**



20-25
lbs/acre



40 °F



0 °F

**Centurion Annual
Ryegrass - Diploid**



20-25
lbs/acre



40 °F



0 °F

Warm Season Grasses



Sorghum Sudan

Plant Family: Poaceae



These non-GMO hybrids are developed by crossing sudan grass and forage sorghum. Sudan grass brings fine-stemmed and fast growing traits while the sorghum bring tonnage and forage quality to the partnership. The hybrid vigor of sorghum sudan give excellent yield, quality and regrowth which make them ideal for multi-cut hay or grazing situations. Our sorghum sudan lineup includes BMR, aphid tolerance, Male Sterile, Photo Period Sensitive, and Brachytic Dwarf traits allowing us to have varieties for many different scenarios and price points.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Excellent Weed Suppression

					Brown Mid Rib (BMR)	Aphid Tolerant	Male Sterile (MS)	Photo Period Sensitive (PPS)	Brachytic Dwarf
Super Cover™ Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	×	×	×	×	×	×
Endurance Aphid Tolerant BMR Dwarf Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓
SolarMaxx™ PPS Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Food Plot Grain Sorghum	4-6 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	×	×	×	×	×	×
Cattle Cover™ Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	×	✓	×	×	×
Sweet Cane Max™ MS Forage Sorghum	5-15 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Short King™ BMR Dwarf PPS Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Good Grazy™ BMR PPS Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
506x51 BMR Dwarf Sorghum Sudan	15-30 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Sorgrow D120 MBR Brachytic Dwarf Forage Sorghum	6-10 lbs/acre	62 °F	32 °F	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Piper Sudangrass	15-20 lbs/acre	60 °F	32 °F	×	×	×	×	×	×



Take a deep dive on Sorghum Sudan Genetics

Green Cover sales representative and Kansas farmer Zach Louk sat down with Coffey Forages to discuss all the different genetic traits in our Sorghum Sudan lineup.

greencover.com/sorghum-sudan-traits



Millet

Plant Family: Poaceae

Millet is a warm season grass that is a good option for quick growth hay with limited moisture, even though yields are typically lower than sorghum sudans. Unlike sorghum, millet does not produce prussic acid, so it is safe for livestock to graze immediately after a frost. Pearl millet is very adaptable to its growing environment with great tillering capacity, allowing for more forage and better ground coverage with less seed. Exceed BMR Pearl Millet also offers the BMR trait, allowing the animal to better digest the plant for optimal nutritional efficiency. German and Foxtail millets can be planted earlier than sorghum sudan or Pearl millet. Millet grain is highly sought after by many bird species, especially ground-feeding game birds and can be an excellent component in wildlife food plots.

- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Excellent Palatability
- Provides Weed Suppression

White Proso Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 62 °F	 32 °F
Japanese Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 48 °F	 32 °F
Brown Top Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 52 °F	 32 °F
Exceed BMR Hybrid Pearl Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 65 °F	 32 °F
White Wonder Foxtail Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 55 °F	 32 °F
Golden German Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 55 °F	 32 °F
Green Giant Hybrid Pearl Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 65 °F	 32 °F
Strain R German Millet	 15-20 lbs/acre	 55 °F	 32 °F



Grazing Corn

Plant Family: Poaceae

Grazing corn is an excellent choice for summer and fall grazing mixes as well as stockpile grazing mixes. Because corn tolerates cooler nights better than sorghum products, this is a great option for late summer-planted grazing mixes. Popcorn's smaller seed size makes it a good choice for including in mixes though it does not contain the BMR trait. Our Solargraze BMR grazing corn is highly palatable though it does not have great regrowth. For this reason it is best for a late-season planting where only one grazing event is planned.

- Excellent Palatability
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Very Good Weed Suppression
- Tolerates Cool Nights

**Non-GMO
Grazing Popcorn**



10-20
lbs/acre



50 °F



32 °F

**Solargraze BMR
Grazing Corn**



20-40
lbs/acre



50 °F



32 °F



Teff Grass

Plant Family: Poaceae

Teff makes a very palatable hay and is well accepted by all livestock types. Teff can be difficult to establish. It has a very tiny seed, much smaller than an alfalfa seed. It must be planted very shallow, about one-eighth of an inch deep, or seedlings will not emerge. Seedlings also need a week or so of moist soil to become established well enough to survive. This shouldn't be a problem with irrigation.

- Very Good Palatability
- Very Good Heat Tolerance
- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

**HayMaker
Teff Grass**



6-8
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F

Cool Season Legumes



Peas

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Peas can produce good amounts of nitrogen for the following cash crop when allowed to go to flowering. They are highly mycorrhizal and are a great complement to soil biology, increasing access to water and nutrients for the rest of the mix or the next cash crop. Because of their high protein content and palatability, peas are an important component of spring and fall forage mixes. In order to maximize winter survival chances, winter peas need to be planted relatively late (about the middle of wheat planting season) and deep, up to 3 inches. These conditions will help protect the growing point of the pea and assists in survival in colder climates.

- Grazing Protein Source
- Excellent Palatability
- Provides N Fixation
- Good Regrowth

Austrian Winter Peas

Available as Certified Organic



50-65
lbs/acre



41°F



5°F



N 90-150
lbs N/acre

4010 Non-GMO Spring Forage Pea

Available as Certified Organic



50-65
lbs/acre



41°F



20°F



N 90-150
lbs N/acre



Lentils

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Lentils thrive in cool, dry conditions. With a shallow rooting structure that doesn't have the ability to reach subsoil moisture, lentils are a great option in front of cereals or deep rooting crops. With rapid seed germination, seedlings generally outgrow the threat of insects or disease pressure during establishment.

- Drought Tolerant
- Modest Growth
- Tolerates Wide Soil pH Range
- Strong Seedling Vigor

Morton Winter Lentil



20-25
lbs/acre



40°F



0°F



N 75-125
lbs N/acre

Crimson Spring Lentil



20-25
lbs/acre



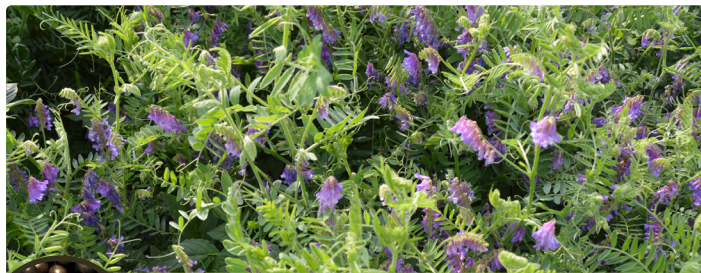
40°F



20°F



N 75-125
lbs N/acre



Hairy Vetch

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Hairy vetch is the most cold-tolerant winter annual legume. Tolerating temperatures as low as -30 degrees, it is best planted before the first frost in the fall and then it will resume growth in the spring. Hairy vetch is slower to green up and has slower spring growth compared to cereal rye and wheat but once it does get going, it grows very fast, doubling its growth each week through the month of May. With patience and a delayed cash crop planting, a full stand of vetch can consistently produce over 200 lbs of nitrogen in its biomass.

- Excellent N Fixation
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Excellent Cold Tolerance

Winter Warrior™ Hairy Vetch



15-20
lbs/acre



48°F



-20°F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre

MT Hairy Vetch



15-20
lbs/acre



48°F



-20°F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre

Organic Hairy Vetch VNS



15-20
lbs/acre



48°F



-20°F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre



Common Vetch

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Common vetch is a valuable and widely used cover crop. As a leguminous plant, it provides nitrogen fixation, improving soil fertility. Common vetch's extensive root system prevents erosion and helps control weeds. Common vetch's cold tolerance makes it suitable for various climates, though it is not nearly as cold tolerant as hairy vetch.

- Excellent Palatability
- Tolerant of Low pH
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Provides N Fixation

Common Vetch



20-25
lbs/acre



42°F



10°F



N 75-125
lbs N/acre



Chickpeas

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Chickpeas are the most heat tolerant of the cool season legumes. Though not a great biomass producer, they are very drought tolerant and can help cover the ground in a summer drought.

- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Excellent Palatability
- Drought Tolerant
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

Desi Chickpeas



60-70
lbs/acre



42°F



20°F



N 75-125
lbs N/acre



Faba Beans

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Faba beans are one of the oldest plants under cultivation. Unlike other beans, Faba Beans prefer cool weather, allowing them to be planted and harvested much earlier.

- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Very Good Shade Tolerance
- Provides N Fixation
- Prefers Cool Weather

Faba Beans



60-75
lbs/acre



42°F



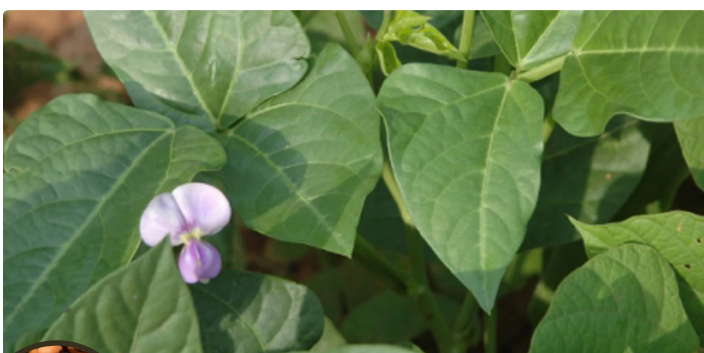
15°F



N 100-150
lbs N/acre

Looking for **Alfalfa** or **Birdsfoot Trefoil**? Check out our perennials on page 15

Warm Season Legumes



Cowpeas

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Cowpeas love the heat! They tolerate drought, will fix N, and are high in protein. When planted early in the summer, they can achieve a lot of growth before temperatures cool down in the fall.

- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Very Good Drought Tolerance
- Excellent Weed Suppression
- Provides N Fixation

Iron & Clay
Cowpeas



50-60
lbs/acre



58°F



32°F



N 100-150
lbs N/acre



Forage Soybeans

Plant Family: Fabaceae

In cropping rotations that don't include soybeans as a cash crop, forage soybeans are an excellent choice for a grazing or hay mix—they are extremely high in protein with good production.

- Very Good Palatability
- Grazing Protein Source
- Provides N Fixation
- Provides Weed Suppression

Laredo Forage
Soybeans



45-55
lbs/acre



55°F



32°F



N 50-120
lbs N/acre

KS5120NS Non-
GMO Soybeans



45-55
lbs/acre



55°F



32°F



N 50-120
lbs N/acre



Sunn Hemp

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Sunn hemp is an erect, tall-growing legume with an anchoring tap root and high N fixing potential. The leaves are high in protein for grazing, but the lignified stalk makes it a poor species for hay.

- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Breaks Up Deep Compaction
- High Protein Leaves
- Provides Lasting Residue

Sunn Hemp

18-20 lbs/acre 65°F 32°F N 100-180 lbs N/acre



Mung Beans

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Mung Beans exhibit rapid growth, maturing in just 65 days. Strong in N fixation, forage and hay production, Mung beans typically reach a height of around 3 feet and have a low to medium water usage.

- Excellent Palatability
- Drought Tolerant
- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Rapid Growth

Mung Beans

20-25 lbs/acre 65°F 32°F N 75-100 lbs N/acre



Korean Lespedeza

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Korean lespedeza is a low-growing, warm season, annual legume known for its ability to tolerate acidic and low fertility soil. Korean lespedeza is highly palatable and does not cause bloat.

- Tolerates Low Fertility
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Very Good Palatability
- Heat and Drought Tolerant

Korean Lespedeza

25-40 lbs/acre 65°F 32°F N 60-100 lbs N/acre



Lab Lab

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Lab lab is a highly palatable warm season legume native to Africa and Asia. Lab lab looks similar to a soybean plant, but generally grows taller and can be quite dense due to its vining growth pattern.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Breaks Up Deep Compaction
- Very Good Drought Tolerance

Highworth Lab Lab

15-20 lbs/acre 60°F 32°F N 100-180 lbs N/acre



Aeschynomene

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Aeschynomene, or American joint vetch, is a highly palatable warm season annual legume. Also known as deer vetch, it attracts wildlife such as whitetail, wild turkey, and bobwhite quail.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Drought Tolerance
- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Provides Wildlife Habitat

Aeschynomene (American Joint Vetch)

12-15 lbs/acre 65°F 32°F N 100-200 lbs N/acre



Fenugreek

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Known for its livestock health benefits, fenugreek is commonly used in pastures and haying situations. Some top soil scientists recommend adding fenugreek to every livestock diet.

- Excellent Palatability
- Livestock Health Benefits
- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Excellent Hay Harvest

Fenugreek OMRI Inoculated

25-30 lbs/acre 42°F 32°F N 60-100 lbs N/acre



Crimson Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Crimson clover is one of the fastest-growing, fastest-establishing clovers. Known for its beautiful, deep red, cone shaped bloom, crimson clover is one of the most aesthetically pleasing cover crops and a popular choice for pollinator insects. For a more cold-tolerant and higher-biomass variety, consider Kentucky Pride crimson clover.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent for Pollinators
- Shade Tolerant
- Rapid Establishment

**Dixie
Crimson Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

10-20 lbs/acre 42°F -5°F N 30-90 lbs N/acre

**Kentucky Pride
Crimson Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

10-20 lbs/acre 42°F -15°F N 30-90 lbs N/acre

**Organic
Crimson Clover**

10-20 lbs/acre 42°F -15°F N 30-90 lbs N/acre



Balansa Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

FIXation balansa clover is the most cold-tolerant annual clover, surviving temperatures as low as -15. Where it does overwinter, FIXation is capable of growing over 200 lbs of nitrogen biomass and it even has a hollow stem making it an option for roller crimping. This can also be used for a high-yielding, high-protein feed before transitioning to the next summer crop. To have the best chance at winter survivability, plant earlier than other overwintering species.

- Excellent N Fixation
- Very Good Palatability
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Tolerates Wide Soil pH Range

**Fixation
Balansa Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

5-6 lbs/acre 42°F -15°F N 50-200 lbs N/acre



Hubam White Sweet Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Hubam White Sweet Clover can produce up to 9,000 lbs dry matter per acre over a summer after being oversown into a grain crop or direct seeded with a spring grain nurse crop. Annual sweetclovers are not frost tolerant, and work best in southern regions where they establish quickly and can produce more biomass in the seeding year.

- Excellent for Pollinators
- High Biomass Production
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Tolerates Low Fertility

**Hubam White
Sweet Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

10-12 lbs/acre 42°F 10°F N 60-100 lbs N/acre



Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Biennial

Yellow blossom sweet clover is typically a biennial, grows 2-6 feet high, and produces yellow flowers. Though less productive than annual white sweet clovers, it persists better in pastures and is more tolerant of adverse conditions. In temperate climates with mild summers, it can survive and thrive through a second year of production.

- Excellent for Pollinators
- High Biomass Production
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Tolerates Low Fertility

**Yellow Blossom
Sweet Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-10 lbs/acre 42°F -30°F N 80-150 lbs N/acre



Red Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Perennial

When compared to alfalfa, red clover has similar forage yields, similar crude protein, and better digestibility. Red clover is less invasive than white clover because of its shorter life span and the lack of rhizome or stolon rooting structures. Its deep taproot and finer rooting structure in the top 5" can really aid in breaking up compacted soils.

- Excellent Regrowth
- Excellent Forage
- Attracts Beneficial Insects
- Reduces P Leaching

**Medium
Red Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-10 lbs/acre 42°F -20°F N 50-120 lbs N/acre

**Blaze
Red Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-10 lbs/acre 42°F -20°F N 50-120 lbs N/acre

**Q Medium
Red Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-10 lbs/acre 42°F -20°F N 50-120 lbs N/acre



Berseem Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Berseem clover is salt tolerant, nitrogen fixing, and does well on light textured, sandy soils. It produces a non-bloating, high-quality forage, that's more palatable than alfalfa, has low water requirements, and strong biomass recovery after mowing.

- High-Quality Forage
- Excellent Regrowth
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Shade Tolerant

**Balady
Berseem Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-15 lbs/acre 42°F 20°F N 60-100 lbs N/acre

**Frosty
Berseem Clover**
OMRI Inoculated

8-15 lbs/acre 42°F 10°F N 60-100 lbs N/acre



White Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Perennial

White Clover is an excellent choice for a perennial clover. Being a legume, white clover can cause bloat, but rarely when it is in a mix with grasses. White clover is also a great choice for areas that have saturated soils. The Stamina variety was developed to be more heat and drought tolerant than most other white clovers. Dutch White Clover is quite tolerant of traffic and a natural spreader.

- Wet Soil Tolerant
- Excellent Palatability
- Very Good Shade Tolerance
- Excellent Regrowth

Stamina Intermediate White Clover

OMRI Inoculated



4-8
lbs/acre



40°F



-15°F



N 50-100
lbs N/acre

Dutch White Clover

OMRI Inoculated



4-8
lbs/acre



40°F



-15°F



N 50-100
lbs N/acre



Alsike Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Perennial

Alsike clover is a perennial that thrives in low-lying ground. For pastures or meadows with poor drainage and occasional water logging, this would be the first clover to try. Growing 2-4 feet tall with pink flowers, this adds a pollinator-attracting and nitrogen-fixing species to perennial pasture mixes. It should be considered that alsike clover can be toxic to horses.

- Excellent Wet Soil Tolerance
- Attracts Pollinators
- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Regrowth

Alsike Clover

OMRI Inoculated



5-6
lbs/acre



42°F



-10°F



N 50-100
lbs N/acre



Subterranean Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Subterranean clover has excellent reseeding ability, even under heavy grazing pressure, this annual clover will persist for many years. The bulk of its growth occurs in mid-spring. It is tolerant of shade and low fertility.

- Tolerates Low Fertility
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Excellent Regrowth
- Short Stature

Subterranean Clover

OMRI Inoculated



10-15
lbs/acre



38°F



20°F



N 60-80
lbs N/acre



Persian Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Every aspect of Persian Clover supports its reputation for excellent forage quality. Mature stems are soft, hollow and have thin structural plant cell walls, making it more digestible than red clover or alfalfa. High spring productivity provides excellent regrowth potential following grazing or the ability to support two spring hay cuttings.

- Excellent Forage Quality
- Excellent Regrowth
- Tolerates Wide Range of Soils
- Attracts Beneficial Insects

Enhance Persian Clover

OMRI Inoculated



8-10
lbs/acre



40°F



20°F



N 30-60
lbs N/acre



Aberlasting Kura/White Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Perennial

Aberlasting clover is a cross between caucasian and white clover. The result is a very adaptable and hardy clover with high-quality forage.

- High-Quality Forage
- Tolerates Low Fertility
- Heat & Drought Tolerant
- Excellent Regrowth

Aberlasting Kura/White Clover

OMRI Inoculated



4-8
lbs/acre



40°F



-20°F



N 50-100
lbs N/acre



Arrowleaf Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Arrowleaf clover is a cool season, reseeding annual legume with high forage quality. It can be used for grazing, hay production, a wildlife food source, soil improvement and a winter cover crop.

- Very Good Palatability
- Very Good Regrowth
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Wildlife Food Source

Arrowleaf Clover

OMRI Inoculated



6-8
lbs/acre



42°F



15°F



N 60-120
lbs N/acre



Alyce Clover

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Annual

Alyce clover is not a true clover, but a warm season legume. It is an excellent option for livestock and wildlife alike. Highly palatable and high yielding, it provides excellent forage.

- Excellent Forage
- Very Good Regrowth
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Wildlife Food Source

Alyce Clover

OMRI Inoculated



10-12
lbs/acre



42°F



15°F



N 60-120
lbs N/acre



Forage Collards

Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Impact forage collards are one of the best grazing brassicas on the market. The large, smooth leaves are very palatable and our testing shows that these collards have the highest protein content in the brassica family. Collards can withstand some of the widest ranges of weather, from hot and dry in the summer, to temperatures down to the low single digits in the winter.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Regrowth
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Excellent Heat Tolerance

Forage Collards



6-8
lbs/acre



40 °F



5 °F



Turnip

Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Purple top turnips have been a staple grazing brassica for many years and are commonly used in late-summer-planted grazing mixes, often with a cool season cereal. Turnip bulbs are storehouses of nutrition and energy and are very valuable to winter grazers. Twister is a rapeseed x turnip hybrid which produces a highly palatable leafy green top sought after by livestock and wildlife alike.

- Very Good Palatability
- Shade Tolerant
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Provides Weed Suppression

Purple Top Turnip



5-6
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F

Twister Hybrid Turnip



5-6
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F

Organic Turnip



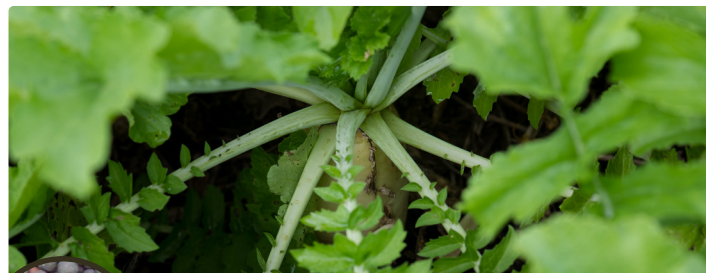
5-6
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F



Radish

Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Rapid fall growth in short windows allows radishes to fit into a traditional corn and soybean rotation. Radish residue breaks down very quickly in the spring leaving a clean seed bed. Nutrients that were scavenged are readily released back into the soil for the subsequent crop. A field planted in radishes, will allow the soil to dry and warm faster in the spring. The large root channel left behind is rich in nutrients. It allows tremendous water infiltration and reduces water erosion by creating a path for crops roots to follow through compacted soil layers. During decomposition radish biofumigates the soil which can reduce pest and nematode populations.

- Rapid Fall Growth
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Biofumigants Reduce Pests

Nitro Radish



6-10
lbs/acre



45 °F



20 °F

Nematode Control Radish



8
lbs/acre



40 °F



16 °F

Organic Radish



6-10
lbs/acre



45 °F



20 °F



Rapeseed

Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Rape has an excellent, deep-penetrating tap root with a dense fibrous root mass surrounding the tuber. Forage quality is high with a crude protein value around 16-17%. An excellent nutrient scavenger, rapeseed can accumulate up to 120lbs N/acre.

- Nutrient Scavenger
- Rapid Growth
- Very Good Palatability
- High Protein Content

Trophy Rapeseed



6-8
lbs/acre



41 °F



0 °F



Kale
Plant Family: Brassicaceae

This hybrid plant is the product of blending two brassica parent plants: kale and forage rape. This innovative hybrid boasts a unique combination of qualities, harnessing the quick establishment capabilities of forage rape and the exceptional winter resilience of kale. The resulting kale-rape hybrid stands as a superior source of high-protein forage, tailor-made for winter grazing. Its accelerated growth, robust vigor, and resilience to harsh winter conditions make it an ideal choice for livestock feed.

- Very Good Palatability
- Fast Establishment
- High-Protein Forage
- Winter Resilience

Bayou Kale-Rape Hybrid

5-6 lbs/acre

43 °F

0 °F



Arugula
Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Usually known as a salad green, arugula can also be used in cover crop mixes. Arugula is a dense, low-growing brassica. The bitter taste and smell of arugula is an indication that it's high in glucosinolates, which make it a natural biofumigant similar to mustards. Arugula is a very long season plant and if spring planted will stay green late into the fall.

- Biofumigants Reduce Pests
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Long-Season Growth

Roquette Arugula

6-8 lbs/acre

43 °F

32 °F



African Cabbage
Plant Family: Brassicaceae

African cabbage, a robust and rapidly growing brassica, thrives in a variety of warm season mixes, which makes it an intriguing option for interseeding into corn. What sets it apart is its unique ability to stand tall and keep its leaves even in the face of cold weather, making it an exceptional choice for a snow-catching cover crop. Its enduring residue and strong root system enable captured snow to seep into the soil, enriching the moisture content in your land.

- Excellent Palatability
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Rapid Growth
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

African Cabbage

5-6 lbs/acre

42 °F

15 °F



Mustard
Plant Family: Brassicaceae

Mustard produces significantly more glucosinolates than other brassicas, which biofumigates the soil during decomposition, proving to be toxic to many soil pathogens and pests. Florida broadleaf mustard is palatable for livestock and can be utilized as a natural dewormer. Mustard flowers are excellent for pollinators.

- Drought Tolerant
- Provides Weed Suppression
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Biofumigants Reduce Pests

Florida Broadleaf Mustard

6-8 lbs/acre

40 °F

25 °F

Action White Mustard

6-8 lbs/acre

40 °F

25 °F

Kodiak Brown Mustard

6-8 lbs/acre

40 °F

25 °F



Buckwheat

Plant Family: Polygonaceae

Buckwheat is a fast-establishing broadleaf. Known for being a phosphorus scavenger, Buckwheat can take up phosphorus more efficiently than other plants. Being a short season plant with 45-60 day maturity, it can produce viable seed throughout the growing season. In a situation where a buckwheat plant is grazed, it can drop a seed down to take that previous plant's spot to help prevent weeds. Additionally, buckwheat is fast to flower, making it a great species for pollinators.

- Excellent Pollinator Habitat
- Great for Adding Diversity
- Rapid Germination & Growth
- Enhances P Availability

Mancan Buckwheat
Available as Certified Organic



30-35
lbs/acre



45 °F



32 °F



Flax

Plant Family: Pedaliaceae

Flax can be utilized in many small grain and corn rotations as a potential cover crop or fiber/oil crop. Compared to other common crops, overall nutrient demand is lower and very little nitrogen is needed. Pollinating insects are attracted to the various blue/purple colors of the flowers.

- Mycorrhizal Association
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Tolerates Low Fertility
- Great for Adding Diversity

Golden Flax



25-30
lbs/acre



45 °F



20 °F

Brown Flax

Available as Certified Organic



25-30
lbs/acre



45 °F



20 °F



Black Oil Sunflower

Plant Family: Asteraceae

Sunflower is renowned for its extensive and prolific root system and its ability to soak up residual nutrients out of reach for other commonly used covers or crops. Because insects are attracted to the bright colors of sunflower heads, pollinators and beneficials such as bees, damsel bugs, lacewings, hoverflies, minute pirate bugs, and non-stinging parasitoid wasps are often found in fields of sunflower and in following crops. Because sunflowers can add significant biomass production in a short growing season, they can also serve as additional forage or silage for livestock feed.

- Breaks Up Deep Compaction
- Mycorrhizal Association
- Nutrient Scavenger
- Very Good Palatability

Black Oil Sunflower



8-12
lbs/acre



39 °F



28 °F



Phacelia

Plant Family: Boraginaceae

Phacelia enhances soil nitrogen uptake, boosts soil organic matter with carbon, and suits low to medium nitrogen soils for feed/hay. While forage yield is modest, it's palatable to livestock even at maturity. Best planting times are early spring or late summer (like alfalfa), but it blooms in spring planting and aids potassium availability.

- Excellent Pollinator Habitat
- Very Good Palatability
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Makes Soil Nutrients Available

Super Bee Phacelia



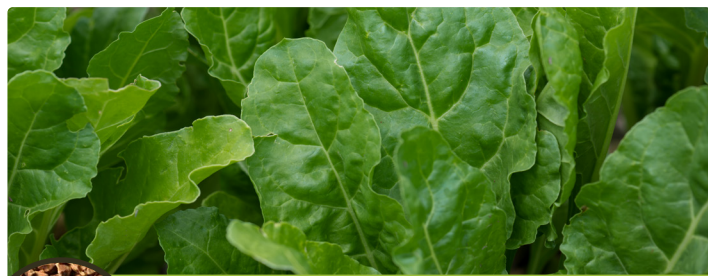
6-8
lbs/acre



42 °F



20 °F



Sugar Beets

Plant Family: *Chenopodiaceae*

Sugar beets, a versatile broadleaf cover crop, bring a formidable combination of deep-rooted prowess and frost resistance to your agricultural arsenal. Their robust taproots can penetrate stubborn hard pans, with the majority of root growth hidden beneath the surface. These beets are not only sweet in content but also a preferred choice for both wildlife and cattle grazing. When grazed early, they display remarkable regrowth potential.

- Excellent Palatability
- Breaks Up Compaction
- High pH Tolerant
- Great for Adding Diversity

**Non-GMO
Sugar Beets**



10-15
lbs/acre



40 °F



25 °F



Sesame

Plant Family: *Pedaliaceae*

Sesame is a warm season broadleaf that is normally grown for the oil content of the seed. It is one of the oldest cultivated plants and has been grown by people for over 4,000 years. Sesame loves hot weather and can grow with very limited water as well as being fairly tolerant of low pH soils. Sesame can grow 5-6 tall and will put on bell-shaped, white and purple flowers late in the season which makes it a great addition to a full season pollinator mix. Sesame has little to no forage value as livestock will not graze it, but it can still be a good addition to a grazing mix so there is some taller standing structure after the cattle have grazed the paddock.

- Low pH Tolerant
- Excellent Drought Tolerance
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Provides Weed Suppression

Sesame



8-10
lbs/acre



65 °F



32 °F



Cucurbit Blend

Plant Family: *Cucurbitaceae*

The cucurbit plant family includes plants like squash, pumpkins, and gourds. These warm season annual broadleaves are known for being viney which can be a very desirable trait to have in a cover crop blend. In the case of a row skip when planting or a troublesome soil spot in the field, nearby cucurbits will vine out to soak up the sun where nothing else is growing. These cucurbit fruits can also add nutrition to winter stockpile forage mixes as the cold weather softens their outsides and cattle learn to eat the seeds and fruit flesh.

- Excellent Palatability
- Excellent Weed Suppression
- Very Good Heat Tolerance
- Winter Forage Nutrition Source

Cucurbit Blend



8
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Safflower

Plant Family: *Asteraceae*

Safflower is a drought-tolerant, annual, warm season broadleaf that can be seeded in cool soils. Safflower is exceptional at breaking hard pans, encouraging water and air movement into the soil profile, as well as scavenging nutrients from depths unavailable to most agro-nomic crops. It is capable of doing this due to its impressive taproot which has been observed to grow 8-10 feet in ideal conditions. Baldy safflower is one of the world's first spineless safflower varieties and has been developed specifically for grazing and cover crops.

- Very Good Palatability
- Breaks Up Deep Compaction
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Heat and Drought Tolerant

Baldy Safflower



15-20
lbs/acre



40 °F



24 °F

Perennials



Alfalfa

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Alfalfa is the most common and most productive perennial legume. It is usually used as a perennial monoculture for hay, but at low rates and with good rotational grazing, alfalfa can also be used in pasture mixes to boost diversity and animal performance.

- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Excellent Weed Suppression
- Excellent Regrowth
- Heat and Drought Tolerant

Vernal Alfalfa

OMRI Inoculated



10-15
lbs/acre



42 °F



-15 °F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre

MVS 4220Q Alfalfa

OMRI Inoculated



10-15
lbs/acre



42 °F



-15 °F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre

MVS Majestic Alfalfa

OMRI Inoculated



10-15
lbs/acre



42 °F



-15 °F



N 100-200
lbs N/acre



Birdsfoot Trefoil

Plant Family: Fabaceae

Birdsfoot Trefoil is a long-lived perennial legume. This plant contains high levels of tannins, making it an excellent addition to pastures for grazing as there is none of the bloat risk that is common with other pasture legumes. The tannins also help neutralize the impact of grazing endophyte-infected fescue. Birdsfoot Trefoil is not as productive when compared to alfalfa and is most commonly used in mixtures with other plants.

- Excellent Palatability
- No Bloat Risk
- Excellent Regrowth
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

Birdsfoot Trefoil VNS

OMRI Inoculated



4-8
lbs/acre



60 °F



-30 °F



N 50-100
lbs N/acre



Chicory

Plant Family: Asteraceae

Chicory is a deep-rooted forb that goes great in many perennial pasture mixes. Because of its ability to reach many minerals in the soil, this is a highly nutritious grazing plant, especially before it blooms with blue flowers. Chicory has natural deworming abilities, adding to its benefits in perennial grazing systems where it should be seeded at a low rate for cattle but can be increased for sheep or other small ruminants.

- Breaks Up Deep Compaction
- Highly Nutritious
- Natural Deworming Abilities
- Excellent Palatability

Endure Chicory



5-6
lbs/acre



42 °F



-20 °F



Small Burnet

Plant Family: Rosaceae

Small burnet is a deep-rooted forb that offers good grazing year round. This well establishing perennial can compete well with existing perennial stands. A great addition to perennial stands in more dry and arid environments.

- Excellent Palatability
- Heat and Drought Tolerant
- Very Good Regrowth
- Breaks Up Deep Compaction

Small Burnet



10
lbs/acre



45 °F



-20 °F



Plantain

Plant Family: Plantaginaceae

Plantain is a low-growing forb that, like chicory, is high in minerals. It also contains a natural antibiotic compound that helps reduce infections and also modifies rumen fermentation to improve animal performance, similar to an ionophore like Rumensin. It grows very well on compacted soils and helps loosen them.

- Very Good Palatability
- Excellent Shade Tolerance
- Breaks Up Compaction
- Natural Antibiotic

Boston Plantain



6-8
lbs/acre



42 °F



-25 °F



Switchgrass

Plant Family: Poaceae

RC Big Rock switchgrass is a new late season variety of upland switchgrass developed from Cave-in-Rock. This is a native perennial warm season grass that is extremely productive, reaching 8 feet tall on the best soils of the Midwest. It also establishes faster than most native grasses because it has larger seeds with reduced dormancy and more seedling vigor. RC Big Rock can grow 2 ft tall in 2 months in the seeding year. This is a multi-purpose variety to be used for wildlife habitat, soil conservation, and forage throughout the greater Midwest where annual rainfall averages 30-50".

- Excellent Heat Tolerance
- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Extremely Productive

**RC Big Rock
Switchgrass**



10
lbs/acre



40 °F



-25 °F



Orchardgrass

Plant Family: Poaceae

Orchardgrass is a bunchgrass that regrows well through the summer and fall compared to most cool season grasses. New varieties such as Devour are much more drought tolerant and less susceptible to rust. As a result, these varieties can be used in the Central Plains with good success. Orchardgrass is commonly seen in the wetter climates of the Eastern US and is a favorite among horse owners.

- Very Good Regrowth
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction
- Excellent Shade Tolerance
- Very Good Hay Harvest

**Devour
Orchardgrass**



10
lbs/acre



40 °F



-20 °F



Timothy Grass

Plant Family: Poaceae

Timothy grass has excellent palatability while vegetative. It is an excellent species to use for hay, especially for horses. Though many varieties lack drought, heat, and grazing tolerance, Carson timothy is an improved variety and can be added to any cool season pasture.

- Excellent Palatability
- Very Good Regrowth
- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Very Good Shade Tolerance

**Carson
Timothy Grass**



15
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F



Festulolium

Plant Family: Poaceae

SugarCrest festulolium is a perennial ryegrass crossed with meadow fescue. This grass exhibits superior forage quality, winter-hardiness, drought tolerance, and excellent seedling vigor. This is a great option for anyone looking for a high-yielding, high-quality forage.

- Superior Forage Quality
- Heat and Drought Tolerant
- Excellent Seedling Vigor
- Excellent Hay Harvest

**SugarCrest
Festulolium**



15-20
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F



Meadow Brome

Plant Family: Poaceae

Meadow brome is a bunchgrass resembling smooth brome but behaving more like orchard grass, only with more drought tolerance. Like orchard grass, it has good regrowth and is one of the better grasses for stockpiling in winter, though it is still distinctly inferior to fescue for that purpose.

- Very Good Drought Tolerance
- Excellent Regrowth
- Excellent Palatability
- Breaks Up Surface Compaction

Meadow Brome



20
lbs/acre



40 °F



-40 °F



Tall Fescue

Plant Family: Poaceae

We have both endophyte-free and novel endophyte tall fescue varieties. Teton II tall fescue is a high-yielding, endophyte-free tall fescue variety suited for a multitude of environments. This tall fescue is deep-rooted, medium maturity, with excellent heat and drought tolerance. The novel or "friendly" endophyte in Estancia Tall Fescue allows the grass to maintain a high level of toughness, but will not be toxic to livestock. Estancia works great for winter stockpiling and has very good drought tolerance. It maintains superior quality throughout the winter, often holding over 14% protein and above 70% digestibility. Estancia also provides excellent forage for the spring and fall and will not pose any problems with endophyte toxicity.

- Very Good Drought Tolerance
- No Endophyte Toxicity
- Very Good Heat Tolerance
- Excellent Regrowth

Teton II Tall Fescue



20
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F

**Estancia Novel Endophyte
Forage Tall Fescue**



20
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F



Smooth Brome

Plant Family: Poaceae

Smooth brome is a productive, cool season grass with good drought tolerance. It has decent palatability, though it is best grazed in a vegetative state. Smooth brome is very aggressive, establishes quickly for a perennial, and spreads through rhizomes, making a dense sod. This means it is great for waterways and holding soil on slopes but it can also dominate and even choke out other perennial species. For that reason, it should be used sparingly in pasture mixes, relying on other species which are more palatable and offer better regrowth, but using smooth brome to fill in.

- Rapid Establishment
- Excellent Hay Harvest
- Excellent Palatability
- Very Good Drought Tolerance

Smooth Brome



15
lbs/acre



40 °F



-40 °F



Perennial Ryegrass
Plant Family: Poaceae

Perennial ryegrass is an extremely palatable cool season perennial forage source. While most perennial ryegrass lacks drought and heat tolerance, Remington PLUS, boasts improved ability to survive in hot and dry climates. The friendly endophyte associated with this ryegrass allows increased heat and drought tolerance. Perennial ryegrass is excellent quality forage and is a great option for grass finished livestock operations.

- Novel Endophyte
- Excellent Forage
- Excellent Shade Tolerance
- Very Good Hay Harvest

Remington PLUS NE2
Endophyte Perennial
Ryegrass



25
lbs/acre



40 °F



-10 °F



Intermediate Ryegrass
Plant Family: Poaceae

TetraMag intermediate ryegrass offers high forage tonnage with great feed value. This variety offers great shade tolerance. Use as a standalone grazing or haying forage, or utilize in addition with alfalfa or clover to offer a diverse feed for livestock. Planting can be done with a drill or broadcast as long as good seed to soil contact is achieved.

- Very Good Palatability
- High Tonnage
- Excellent Shade Tolerance
- Very Good Regrowth

TetraMag
Intermediate Ryegrass



15
lbs/acre



40 °F



-10 °F



Italian Ryegrass
Plant Family: Poaceae

Biennial

Italian ryegrass is an excellent option for grazing. This high-quality forage withstands close grazing which allows for total forage utilization. Italian ryegrass is generally considered a biennial, so it remains vegetative in its first year of growth and will not produce seed until its second year of growth. The Tetra Prime variety has improved winter hardiness along with excellent drought tolerance.

- High-Quality Forage
- Shade Tolerant
- Not Reproductive in Year 1
- Improved Winter Hardiness

Tetlia/Tetra Prime
Italian Ryegrass



12-15
lbs/acre



40 °F



0 °F



Intermediate Wheatgrass
Plant Family: Poaceae

Intermediate wheatgrass is probably the most productive of the western grasses, relatively equal to orchard grass, tall fescue, or smooth brome in yield potential, with much more drought tolerance. It is a strong bunchgrass and tends to lose quality upon maturity.

- Excellent Drought Tolerance
- Provides Lasting Residue
- Highly Productive
- Excellent Palatability

Intermediate
Wheatgrass



12
lbs/acre



40 °F



-40 °F



Warm Season Soil Builder

Warm Season Soil Builder includes 13 different species designed for improving organic matter and controlling weeds during the summer months. Like its cool season counterpart, Warm Season Soil Builder is a diverse blend of legumes, grasses, brassicas, and broadleaves, making this a great mix for making nitrogen available to other plants, improving soil aggregation, water infiltration, nutrient cycling, breaking up compaction, and suppressing weeds. Choose this mix to improve the quality of your soil when soil temperatures are 60 degrees or higher.

Warm Season Soil Builder


30
lbs/acre


60 °F



32 °F



Cool Season Soil Builder

Cool Season Soil Builder includes 11 different species designed for improving soil organic matter and controlling weeds and grazing livestock. This diverse blend of legumes, grasses, brassicas, and broadleaves all work in synergy to build soil. Legumes convert nitrogen in the atmosphere and make it available to other plants while the prolific roots of the grasses improve soil aggregation and water infiltration. Brassicas are excellent scavengers of nutrients that are unavailable to other plants. Broadleaves offer a deep taproot to break up compaction and their flowers attract beneficial insects.

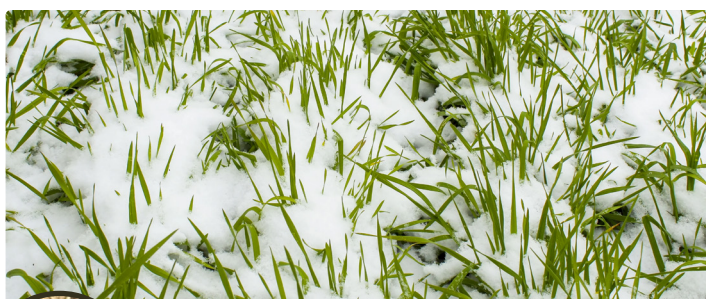
Cool Season Soil Builder


60
lbs/acre


40 °F



10 °F



Overwintering Mix

The Overwintering Mix is designed to be planted in the fall and overwinter, providing ground cover and a living root throughout the cold winter months. Hairy Vetch, Fixation Balansa Clover and Winter Peas are some of the most cold-hardy legumes that will provide organic nitrogen in the spring. Elbon Cereal Rye and Winter Barley provide a carbon source, massive root growth, and living mulch perfect for crimping or mowing in the spring. This thick cover of plants will suppress weeds ahead of your spring planted cash crop or garden. For best results, plant 4-6 weeks before the first frost.

Overwintering Mix


60
lbs/acre


40 °F



-20 °F



Corn Interseeding Mix

Adding diversity in a corn and soybean rotation is often difficult due to the short season left after harvest. To help with this, many producers are considering interseeding their corn at V3-V5 stage. At this stage, the corn gets the head start it needs but still allows light to bring up the cover crop before the canopy closes. This corn interseeding blend introduces all four functional groups - legumes, grasses, brassicas, and broadleaves - to add diversity to the soil. With more root exudates, beneficial insect attraction, and nutrient cycling, this blend helps build soil alongside the corn. Plus, after corn harvest, the already established species can continue to grow with the newfound sunlight. The green material also boosts nutritional values for grazing stalks. The Corn Interseeding Mix is an excellent option for corn producers looking to add diversity in their rotation while still producing a corn crop.

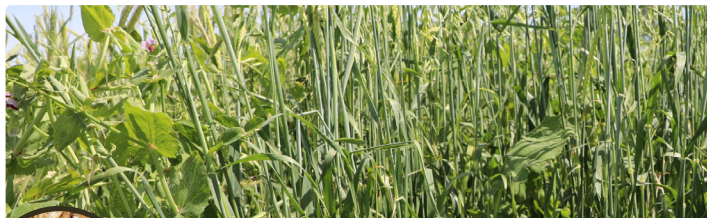
Corn Interseeding Mix (for V3-V6 stage)


18
lbs/acre


60 °F



32 °F



Spring Cattle Builder

Spring Cattle Builder offers excellent grazing potential at an excellent price. Oats, known for their tonnage, triticale, known for tonnage and palatability, and barley, known for its high forage value, make up the bulk of this mix. The addition of forage peas and collards increase the palatability and nutritional value of this mix.

Spring Cattle Builder



90
lbs/acre



40 °F



10 °F



Warm Season Grazing Mix

Warm Season Grazing mix features 12 of the most popular warm season cover crops. Cowpeas, mung beans and soybeans fix nitrogen while millets and BMR sorghum sudan provide tons of high-quality forage. Highly palatable collards, turnips, buckwheat, sunflowers and okra round out this very diverse and versatile grazing mix.

Warm Season Grazing Mix



25
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Stockpile Grazing Mix

The Stockpile Grazing Mix will grow huge amounts of biomass during the sunniest months of the year which can then be grazed later in the season. This is a great way to increase the number of days your livestock are grazing instead of eating hay. Avoid grazing for at least 10-14 days after a freeze to allow the prussic acid to volatilize off.

Stockpile Grazing Mix



35
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Fall Cattle Builder

Fall Cattle Builder combines the palatability of triticale and collards with rapid emergence from the oats and a protein punch from the peas to make a grazing mix perfect for fall, even winter grazing. Plant this mix after a silage crop, a wheat crop, or on any field you're hoping to graze in the cooler months. A late fall planting could also be grazed the following spring.

Fall Cattle Builder



75
lbs/acre



40 °F



-20 °F



Cool Season Sheep/Goat Grazing Mix

An ideal blend of highly palatable cool season species such as clovers, peas, vetch, barley and oats make up the bulk of the forage producing species in this mix. A diverse array of brassicas like collards and turnips along with broadleaves such as phacelia, flax and safflower make this an excellent grazing mix for small ruminants.

Cool Season Sheep/Goat Grazing Mix



54
lbs/acre



40 °F



10 °F



Warm Season Sheep/Goat Grazing Mix

A plethora of legumes offers an excellent protein source. A dwarf variety of sorghum sudan ensures the crop doesn't get too tall. A diversity of brassicas and broadleaves like forage collards, sunflowers, okra, and more ensures a highly diverse diet for your sheep or goats.

Warm Season Sheep/Goat Grazing Mix



22
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Spring Trio

Oats, peas, and barley will be quick to take root and begin suppressing weeds. They attract beneficial microbes and fungi underground, keeping the plants and soil healthier and providing forage for livestock.

Spring Trio



80
lbs/acre



40 °F



10 °F



Pasture Frost Seed Mix

Add diversity to an existing pasture by planting in late winter/early spring before the frost is out of the ground. Two types of clover help your pasture fix nitrogen and provide livestock with protein. Korean lespedeza adds a warm season legume component which will thrive during the heat of the summer. Chicory and plantain are known for their antimicrobial and antiparasitic properties in livestock, helping keep your herd healthy.

Pasture Frost Seed Mix



10
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F



Cool Season Perennial Pasture Mix

With a variety of legumes and an excellent lineup of high-quality, high-tonnage grasses, this mix will provide excellent forage for you livestock. Additionally, the antimicrobial and antiparasitic properties of chicory and plantain keep your herd healthy.

Cool Season Perennial Pasture Mix



25
lbs/acre



40 °F



-20 °F



Osage Tallgrass Prairie™ Mix

Mimicked after the native Osage tallgrass prairie in eastern Kansas, this mix is designed to be an easily established native grass mix that creates an ideal habitat for wildlife and can even be grazed by livestock. This blend includes Little and Big Bluestem, Indiangrass and RC Big Rock Switchgrass. RC Big Rock is a particularly fast establishing and quick growing switchgrass. These tallgrass species are native to the eastern Great Plains and all of the eastern US. We've also added oats as a nurse crop to help prepare the soil for the native perennials.

Osage Tallgrass Prairie Mix



15
lbs/acre



32 °F



-20 °F



Perennial Pollinator

This perennial mix creates a constant supply of flowering plants throughout the growing season. In order to build beneficial populations, you need to supply food and shelter. Clovers, legumes, and forbs provide flowers and shelter all season long.

Perennial Pollinator



20
lbs/acre



40 °F



-30 °F



Showy Flower™ Mix

This mix combines true, showy flowers with popular cover crop pollinator species. Planted at the beginning of summer, the Showy Flower Mix will provide beautiful blooms all the way into fall.

Showy Flower Mix



20
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Warm Season Pollinator

Our Warm Season Pollinator Mix includes over 20 flowering plants to attract beneficial insects. For every yield-robbing pest, there are 1,700 other insects that are beneficial. This diverse mix is designed to attract those insects and serve as an excellent food source throughout the summer. The variety of different colors in flowers will attract many different insects, benefiting both the plant and soil. This unique blend of native flowers, annual grains, and flowering brassicas will flower all summer long.

Warm Season Pollinator

 **35**
lbs/acre

 **60 °F**

 **32 °F**



Milpa Garden Mix

The Milpa technique originated in Central America where the Maya used the three sisters: corn, squash, and beans, alongside other native and cultivated plants to improve the soil and grow food in their forest gardens. Inspired by this concept, we've created a mix of over 40 different seeds including multiple varieties of Squash, Cucumbers, Watermelons, Turnips, Sunflowers, Okra, and many more. By planting this diverse mix altogether, we can grow healthful food that builds healthy soil. Harvesting the Milpa garden is an adventure in experiencing the power of natural diversity firsthand. Not only does Milpa produce delicious food, it attracts beneficial insects, reduces pressure from pests, and increases organic matter in the soil. Enjoy watching life explode right before your eyes and bring home tons of homegrown food throughout the season.

Milpa Garden Warm Season Mix

 **35**
lbs/acre

 **60 °F**

 **32 °F**



Game Bird Mix

Our Game Bird Mix is designed to attract and hold dove, quail, pheasants, and turkey. This diverse mix offers everything game birds need to thrive. Flowering plants like Sunflowers, Buckwheat, and Mustard will attract insects for adults and chicks, while seed-producing plants like Mung Beans, Millet, and Flax provide enough feed your birds will never have to leave. In addition, this mix of millets and sorghums will make a perfect shelter and provide room to roam.

Game Bird Mix

 **25**
lbs/acre

 **60 °F**

 **32 °F**



High Diversity Mix

Maximize your diversity with the High Diversity Mix. Here we combine cool and warm season species for a blend that provide maximum diversity throughout the growing season. This mix changes throughout the season based on inventory, but is always a highly diverse mix of cool and warm season grasses, brassicas, broadleaves, and legumes. If your top priority is adding diversity to your soil, the High Diversity Mix is a great opportunity to reap the benefits of a wide variety of cover crop species.

High Diversity Mix

 **35**
lbs/acre

 **40 °F**

 **10 °F**



Check out even more mixes at greencover.com/mixes

We partnered with Grant Woods, well-known wildlife biologist with Growing Deer.tv, to bring you the best possible seed blends for growing healthy deer and improving the productivity of your land.

Questions?

Call Colton at (402) 277-9962



Green Cover Food Plots



Summer Release™

Summer Release™ consistently yields high-quality forage when planted and managed appropriately. Using a variety of annual forage species, including legumes, forbs, and grains significantly enhances the production of quality forage, attracts deer more effectively, and helps suppress weeds compared to planting a single species. Use the Super Summer Release™ blend to keep ahead of high browse pressure.

Summer Release™



47
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F

Super Summer Release™



45
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



Fall Release™

Fall Release™ produces premium deer forage that lasts from the start of hunting season through spring. Packed with several species of protein-rich legumes and brassicas, as well as nutrient-dense cereal grains, this blend attracts deer from the start of season and gets them ready to produce antlers and fawns come spring. Use the Super Fall Release™ blend to keep ahead of high browse pressure.

Fall Release™



70
lbs/acre



40 °F



10 °F

Super Fall Release™



100
lbs/acre



40 °F



10 °F



Northern/Southern Clover Release™

Establish or revitalize a robust clover food plot with the optimal ratio of multiple clover species, alfalfa, and brassicas. Choose Northern or Southern based on whether you're north or south of Interstate I-70.

Northern Clover Release™



20
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F

Southern Clover Release™



20
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F



Frost Seed Release™

This blend features cold-hardy clover varieties that we selected for their ability to germinate in the low moisture conditions and cooler soil temperatures of early spring, ensuring your plot greens up sooner rather than later and allows for capitalizing on frost seeding opportunities for maximum coverage and growth.

Frost Seed Release™



20
lbs/acre



32 °F



10 °F



Brassica Plus Release™

Brassica Plus Release is tailored for peak deer attraction and nutrition from autumn to spring. This blend excels by integrating not only brassicas but also a selection of resilient, cold-tolerant clovers.

Brassica Plus Release™



15
lbs/acre



45 °F



10 °F



View Blocker™

View Blocker™ is expertly crafted to establish a tall annual screen that obscures your food plots. This blend features four varieties of sorghum which can reach heights of 10 to 12 feet and will maintain an effective screen well into winter and spring.

View Blocker™



20
lbs/acre



60 °F



32 °F



The Cover Crop Seed You Need

Reach out to one of our expert sales representatives and we'll help you design a custom mix that fits your field and meets your goals.

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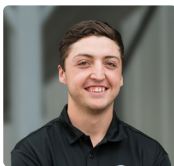
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*Helping people regenerate, steward, and share
God's creation for future generations*

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