

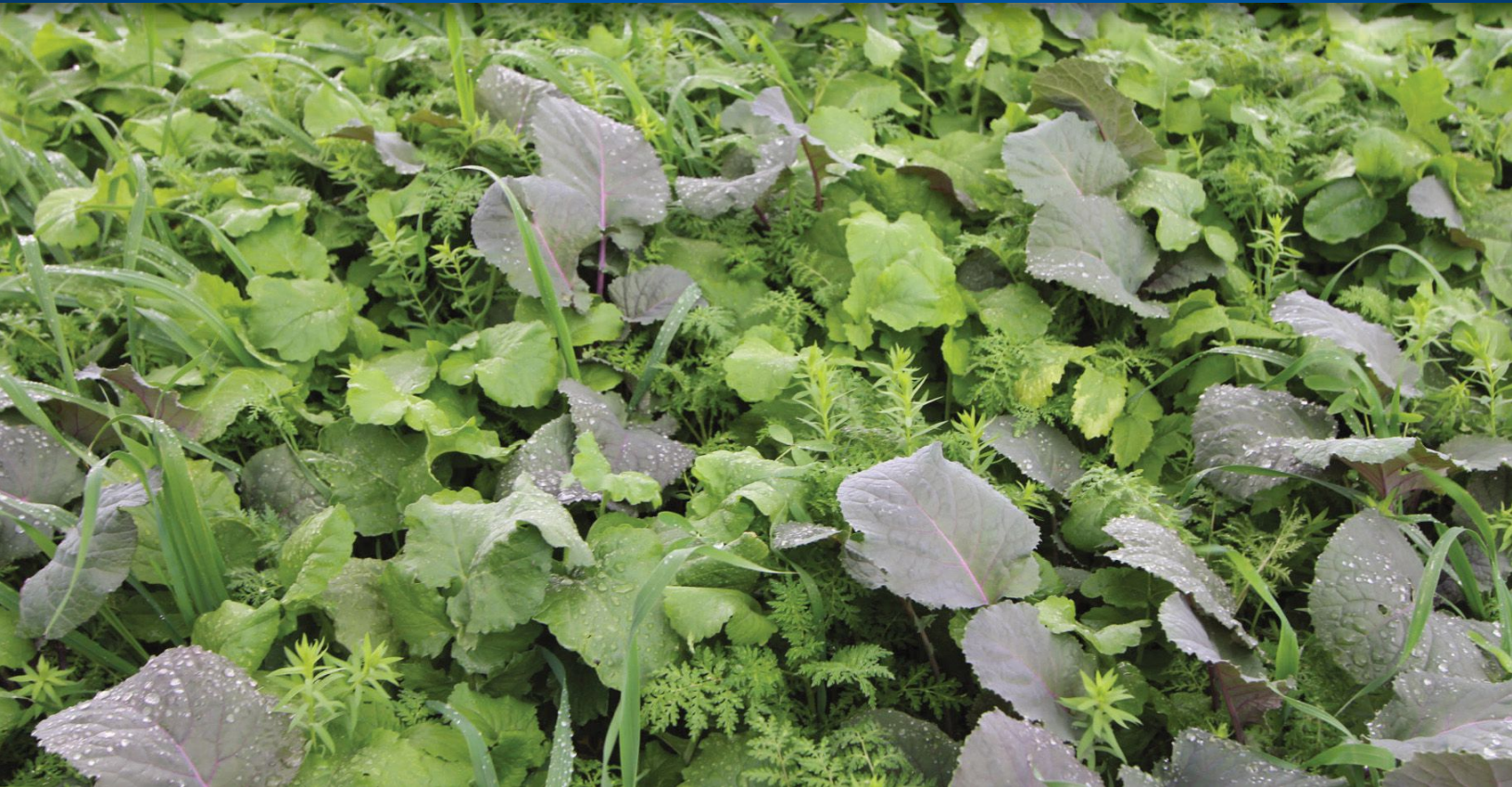
# ORGANIC RESOURCE GUIDE



Byron Seeds™



Seed for Livestock Performance



# Welcome to Our Organic Catalog

Dear Farmer Friends,

Organic farming is moving along stronger than ever. All of us at Byron Seeds are helping more and bigger farms transition to organic.

Why all the interest in organic?

- Today, many organic farms will outyield conventional farms.
- Organic farmers tend to be more concerned about cropping rotations and cover crops, improving soil structure and increasing organic matter.
- Organic farmers avoid the bad effects of herbicides as long as there is no drift from neighboring farms.
- Cropping rotations that are well planned and positioned can build soil—and life. The entire ecosystem can benefit dramatically, with more wildlife, more songbirds, a better balance of good insects versus bad insects and even more hawks to help control rabbits.

Being organic farmers ourselves for over 12 years, we have witnessed many of these changes firsthand. We continue to do a full cropping rotation as a way to build soil, increase yields and improve the quality of our crops.

Our Byron Seeds team supports organic farmers by providing cropping solutions to help maximize yield, quality and profitability on the farm. We source products/seed from proven genetics and research them in plots and on organic farms to help ensure the success of our organic-farming customers.

Our long-term goal is to help sustain farming by creating a healthier environment for our farms, our animals and, ultimately, our families. We invite you to join us in this effort.

Cordially,

Samuel S. Fisher  
Founder and CEO

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# How to Use this Organic Resource Guide

## Growing Zones

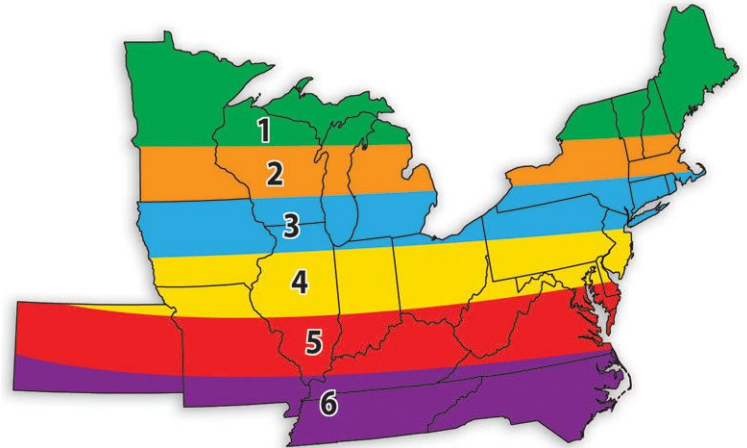
Beside the name of each variety listed in this resource guide is a zone recommendation. The variety does best in the recommended zone(s). The map at right shows the location of each zone.

There may be a management recommendation as well. The listed variety will do well in the management zone(s) if good farming management practices are implemented.

**Zones:** These zones are the recommended location(s) for the variety listed.

**Management:** An acceptable variety in this zone with good farm management, soils and fertility.

**Maturity zones pictured:** Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Dakota and Tennessee.



## Replant Policy

Byron Seeds will replace the seed of our Premium Products that failed to germinate and emerge, as determined by a Byron representative. Premium Products that qualify for the Replant Policy are as follows: KingFisher products, Premium perennial grasses. Byron Seeds also offers a 50% replant on any competitor's premium products.



### EXCEPTIONS

Corn that is planted prior to or after the state's insurable dates is not covered under this Replant Policy. Seed that is frost seeded or interseeded into existing stands is excluded as are non-KingFisher annuals, cover crops and turf grass.

### GOOD FARMING PRACTICES

Byron Seeds will not replace seed if planting was not done under good farming practices. Good farming practices include, but are not limited to, proper seedbed preparation, good weed control at planting, proper seed depth and recommended seed-to-soil contact. To qualify for a replant, a site inspection and approval by a qualified Byron Seeds representative may be required.

### TERMS

Replant requests must be received within 6 months of the planting date. Freight charges apply. Other terms and conditions may apply.

## Organic Seed

Byron Seeds is a supporter of the organic farming movement. We believe that there is a need for good, healthy forage for our livestock and good, healthy food for our families. It seems that others agree with us because there is an ever-increasing demand for a source of unmodified food and forage.

*KF 56C30 Organic – I've used this corn for several years with yields over 200 bu/acre. A leafy, showy corn with great emergence. Thanks for a great product! – West Central Ohio*

## ORGANIC ALFALFAS

Byron Seeds is pleased to offer an organic, branch rooted alfalfa with excellent disease resistance and forage quality (KF 407A2), as well as other good performing varieties that bring good persistence and quality.

### Management

Once established, alfalfa stands can last for many years. Many modern varieties can handle 28-day cutting schedules—in fact, some elite varieties need that type of management to perform their best. One very critical aspect of alfalfa management is knowing when to take the last cutting in the fall. Alfalfa needs five weeks of growth before a killing frost (25°F). In some areas, another cutting can be taken after frost when the alfalfa is dormant.

### Establishment

Alfalfa can be planted in the spring or late summer, but we recommend late summer whenever possible. If alfalfa will be spring sown, a nurse crop of grass or small grain is recommended to maximize the tonnage in the seeding year.

We usually advise seeding grass with alfalfa to give higher tonnage and better quality feed for the life of the stand. Alfalfa exhibits autotoxicity, which means that established plants (older than 8 months) give off compounds that prevent new alfalfa seedlings from establishing.-

### KF 407A2

**NEW**

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Our best disease-resistant variety including Aphanomyces Race 2.
- This branch-rooted variety works well on marginal soils prone to disease and wet conditions.

<b>Disease Resistance</b>	35
<b>Dormancy</b>	4.0
<b>Winter Survival</b>	2.0
<b>Forage Quality</b>	Excellent
<b>Leaf to Stem</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	*****



### Byron's 44 Mag

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This tall, robust organic variety has a dense, leafy canopy and good tonnage.
- This grower-friendly variety is easy to manage; performs well in short or longer rotations.

<b>Disease Resistance</b>	30
<b>Dormancy</b>	4.3
<b>Winter Survival</b>	2.2
<b>Forage Quality</b>	V. Good
<b>Leaf to Stem</b>	V. Good
<b>Persistence</b>	****



### OR 202

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- OR 202 is a blend of organically produced alfalfas.
- A fall dormancy of 4 helps it move farther south.

<b>Disease Resistance</b>	28
<b>Dormancy</b>	4
<b>Winter Survival</b>	2
<b>Forage Quality</b>	Good
<b>Leaf to Stem</b>	Good
<b>Persistence</b>	***



# CLOVERS

## RED CLOVER

### Description

Red clover is a legume that is widely grown throughout the United States as a hay or forage crop. Red clover does better than alfalfa in areas with low soil pH or fertility and poor soil drainage. Improved red clovers are fast-starting, highly productive and more persistent than older common types. Improved red clovers will persist three to four years.

Red clovers can be used in haying or grazing systems. In side-by-side trials, red clovers have had higher RFQs (more digestibility) than alfalfa in fermented or dried forages and approximately twice the level of bypass protein.

### Management

Red clover production during the second year is generally higher than during either the first or third years. The weather influences red clover growth much more than deeper-rooted alfalfa. If summer rainfall is good, clover may be cut about every

35 to 40 days. Growth should be removed after “freezedown.” Leaving the growth on a field during fall and winter can kill the stand. Red clover stands that are one year old or older should be cut three or four times in a season. Harvesting in drought conditions will also thin stands.

### Establishment

Red clover can be sown by itself or in mixtures with small grains, sorghum-sudans, alfalfa, and/or cool-season grasses. Seed at 5-15 pounds per acre. Planting depth should be 0.25 to 0.50 inch. Red clover can also be established by frost-seeding (broadcasting on frozen or snow-covered ground).

Red clover requires soil pH to be 6.0 or higher. Red clover is responsive to phosphorus and potassium. Apply to soil testing recommendations.

## WHITE CLOVER

### Description

White and ladino clover are long-lived perennials that spread by creeping above ground stems or stolons that root at the nodes. Large-leafed clovers, they are high in protein, vitamins, and minerals. Addition of white clover to pastures will increase daily dry matter intake in livestock. Ladino clover is a good producer of high-quality feed and is utilized extensively as a soil-building crop. It is an excellent legume to use in combination with other legumes and grasses. Ladino also produces large amounts of nitrogen, which in turn feeds the grass sward within the pasture.

### Management

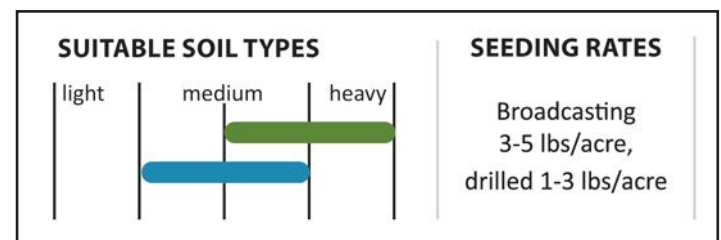
Ladino is primarily a pasture-type clover. Ladino clover planted with perennial grasses should be grazed or mowed frequently (2 or 3 times per summer) with the final mowing in late August. Fertilizer should be applied throughout the year. To manage the bloat risk associated with ladino clovers, manage your pasture swards with no more than a 10% stand of clover.

Do not overgraze the grasses below 4 inches for this increases the clover concentration.

### Establishment

White clover will thrive on soils with a pH of 5.5 or higher. Both white and ladino clover need adequate phosphorus and potassium for establishment, persistence and growth. White clover is especially responsive to cool, moist conditions. It grows best between 50°F and 85°F. Because of its shallow root system, it is not adapted to shallow, droughty soils.

Ladinos can be broadcasted, frost seeded, or drilled into soil. Seed depth should not exceed 0.25 inch.




All clovers are available with a SureStand conventional coating or a SureStand coating approved for organic.

### KF Resilience Red Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Bred for persistence in the Midwest, this variety gives very high RFQ and great yields.
- KF Resilience has very fast recovery.


<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Dry Down</b>	V. Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Quality</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	Excellent



### KF Red Power Clover Blend ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- KF Red Power Clover Blend brings a synergistic effect to enhance yield and reduce risk.
- This blend combines the best of our red clovers for a powerhouse forage.

<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Dry Down</b>	V. Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Quality</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	Excellent



*Untreated Seed*

### Prairie Fire ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



- This is a persistent, high yielding, double cut red clover
- Good compliment with alfalfa in a hay stand or can be planted with grasses.


<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Dry Down</b>	V. Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Quality</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	Excellent



### Renegade Red Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This variety works well on heavier, wetter soils.
- It is organic and conventional.


<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Dry Down</b>	Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Quality</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	V. Good



### Klondike/Rivendale White ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This clover is a ladino-type clover with high protein content and high yields.
- Very fast regrowth makes this a good partner with grass.

<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Height</b>	Erect
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Stolon Density</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	Excellent




## CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson clover is a fast-growing annual that provides early spring nitrogen, up to 200 pounds at 50% bloom. Its rapid growth makes it an excellent weed suppressor and an emergency forage supply that doesn't cause bloat. In the south, crimson clover is fall planted with other cover crops for weed suppression, erosion control and quality spring forage. For fall planting, drill at 15-18 lbs/A, 0.125 to 0.25 inch deep. It can be spring seeded in the northern areas for weed control and nitrogen production. If planted in the spring or summer, it will bloom the same year and will not over-winter.

Crimson clover thrives in cool, moist conditions. It works well on any soil with the exception of heavy, wet clays. Inoculate for best N production. It is usually mixed with annual ryegrass, vetch, radishes, and small grains like

oats. Nitrogen production requires an adequate supply of phosphorous and potassium. Crimson clover can be killed by spraying or incorporation. At bloom stage, it can also be killed by mowing or rolling with a stalk chopper.

### Majestic Crimson Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Majestic is more cold-tolerant than Dixie, making Majestic a better choice for a fall-planted cover crop that will produce good spring biomass.
- Good winterhardiness, but zones 1 and 2 are spring planted only.



Untreated Seed

Organic Coating Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Fair
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Fair
<b>N Production</b>	V. Good

## MISCELLANEOUS CLOVER

Clovers are an excellent source of nitrogen and can double as a quality forage. They are good as a soil builder, as a weed suppressor and for erosion control. Clovers can be frost seeded and work well when mixed with other crops such as small grains, grasses, radishes and other legumes.

Clovers can be spring-planted by frost-seeding or planting with small grains. Use the grass seeding box on the drill. They also can be overseeded into standing corn at last cultivation and broadcast or aerial-seeded into beans at leaf yellowing prior to leaf drop.

Red clover will grow well in cooler, moist conditions and will slow down over the summer months. Yellow blossom sweet clover does well in the summer and has the greatest warm-weather biomass production of any legume, even alfalfa.

### Mammoth Red Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This clover produces up to 150 lbs. of nitrogen and 4 tons of dry matter seeded at 10-12 lbs./A.
- When mixed with grains, it can be left for cover or forage after grain harvest.
- Mammoth is better than crimson for the North because it is more likely to survive the winter.



Organic Coating Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Excellent
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Fair
<b>N Production</b>	Excellent

### Medium Red Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Medium Red can be cut once late in the seeding year and twice the following year.
- This clover is good for short-term rotations with good persistence.



Untreated Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Fair
<b>N Production</b>	V. Good

### Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Yellow Blossom is a summer biannual with a very deep root system (up to 5 feet deep).
- Seeded at 8-15 lbs/A, it can produce 2.5 tons of dry matter the first year; winter hardy and drought tolerant.



Organic Coating Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Fair
<b>N Production</b>	V. Good

## HAY MIXES

Byron Seeds has selected the best hay solutions for organic producers. KingFisher Alfa-Plus is an all-time-high favorite and now includes our Liherold Meadow Fescue. The advantages of adding grasses with alfalfa for hay are:

- Increased tonnage by 1.5 to 2 tons of dry matter per acre
- Increased neutral detergent fiber digestibility (NDFD) for improved herd health
- Better feed utilization due to higher digestible fiber and increased feed efficiency
- Higher sugar content and energy levels

### KF Alfa-Plus

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- A mixture of the best tall fescues, orchardgrasses and meadow fescues.
- Better for grazing than KingFisher Premium Hay Blend; grazing to 4-6 inches will protect both the orchardgrass and tall fescue.
- Great for hay and haylage; easy to dry.



Untreated Seed

CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF:

Tall Fescue	50%	Meadow Fescue	25%
Orchardgrass	25%		

### KF Performance Max

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- A complete mix of two high-quality alfalfas and three different grasses.
- Ultimate tonnage for alfalfa and grass mixtures.
- Available in organic.



Untreated Seed  
Organic Coating Seed

CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF\*:

KingFisher Alfalfas	70%	Orchardgrass	10%
Tall Fescue	10%	Meadow Fescue	10%

\*Some percentages include seed coating

### KF Haylage Plus

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Designed for haylage or baleage harvest, or as a base for a custom pasture blend.
- Excellent as a straight planting or mix with alfalfa.
- High yielding in various soil types and management systems.

CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF:

Tall Fescue	50%
Festulolium	25%
Meadow Fescue	25%



Untreated Seed





# ORCHARD GRASS

## Description

Orchardgrass is a perennial, cool-season bunchgrass best suited for fertile, light to medium soils with good drainage. It can persist on moderately poor drained soils. Orchardgrass has good winter hardiness, tolerance to shade and moderate tolerance to drought. It is an excellent choice for pasture, hay, greenchop or silage and is well adapted to grow with legumes such as clover and alfalfa.

There is typically a 10- to 20-day spread in heading date between early and late maturing varieties. Use a later-heading variety as a companion to alfalfa.

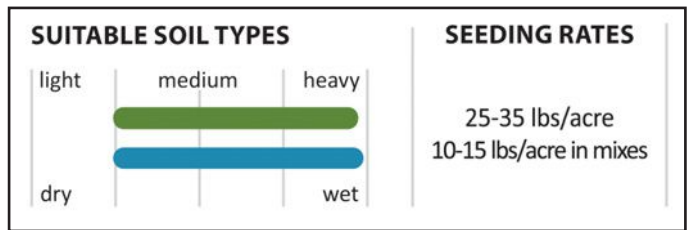
## Management

Orchardgrass is very responsive to fertilizer and aftermath production can be excellent with proper fertility and split N applications. For optimum first harvest yield and quality, orchardgrass should be harvested in early-mid boot stage at a cutting height of 3 to 4 inches so it can recover quickly and persistence can be maintained.

For grazing, excellent grazing management is required to maintain persistence and productivity. Graze to 3 to 4 inches and rest 28 days between rotations. Orchardgrass does not persist well under continuous grazing. It is not a good candidate to pair with perennial ryegrass since their management protocols are so different.

## Establishment

Orchardgrass can be planted in either early spring or late summer depending on the area of the country where it is being grown. Seeding depth is generally 0.25 to 0.50 inch in a firm seedbed. Rolling or using a cultipacker after seeding ensures even germination and emergence.



## Lidacta

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- Lidacta is a mid-late variety with excellent yield especially in the first cut.
- Lidacta realizes good results in rust resistance and standability.

<b>Maturity</b>	Mid-Late
<b>Palatability</b>	V. Good
<b>Digestibility</b>	Excellent
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Suitability</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

## Echelon

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- This newest addition has good persistence with the highest yield in our lineup.
- Echelon is our best fall performer with outstanding yield and forage quality.

<b>Maturity</b>	Late
<b>Palatability</b>	Excellent
<b>Digestibility</b>	Excellent
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Suitability</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

# TALL FESCUE

## Description

Tall fescue has a strong agronomic constitution that allows season-long productivity that is unmatched by other cool-season grasses. Tall fescue can grow in wet conditions well but is also very drought tolerant. On dairy farms, tall fescue is a great addition to the hay portfolio, and on beef operations in the Midwest it remains the foundation of pasture systems.

In the past number of years, tall fescue has made many appearances at the World Dairy Expo Forage Analysis Superbowl including as the Grand Champion haylage! While tall fescue has long been viewed as a southern grass, endophyte-free tall fescues are thriving in Wisconsin and Minnesota! For our southern farmers, novel endophyte tall fescues are the way to go.

## Management

Tall fescue can be planted with alfalfa, with grass hay mixes, or simply in monoculture for hay or pasture systems. Remember that tall fescue, like most cool-season grasses, stores 90% of food for regrowth after harvest in the bottom 2.0 to 2.5 inches of the stem. This means that for maximum

growth and production, at least 3 to 4 inches of stubble should remain after harvest.

Also, for top yield, we recommend 1.0 to 1.5 lbs. of available N for each day of growth. Another way to look at nitrogen is that it will take a total of 25 lbs. N for each ton of dry matter harvested. Sulphur is also very necessary for proper conversion of the N to crude protein. Tall fescue can tolerate less than ideal fertility but, like most crops, it gives best yield and quality in balanced soils. Tall fescue is the best grass for stockpile grazing.

## Establishment

Tall fescue is easy to establish; but remember, a good seedbed is at the heart of excellent stands of hay or pasture. It can be no-tilled into existing alfalfa stands (0.25 to 0.50 inch deep) immediately after harvest. (Talk to your dealer about the proper timing for your area.) When seeding in a prepared seedbed, make sure sufficient packing has been done before and after seed is put down. Also, 20 to 30 units of N at seeding is necessary for a faster establishment.

### LiPalma

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

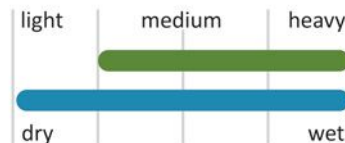
A very winter-hardy variety selected for digestibility and very high yield.

<b>Maturity</b>	Late
<b>Hay Production</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Preference</b>	Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Stockpiling</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

#### SUITABLE SOIL TYPES



#### SEEDING RATES

25-35 lbs/acre  
6-12 lbs/acre in mixes

### Tower

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

The best dual purpose fescue from DLF, this highly digestible grass can be used for grazing or hay production.

Excellent yield and persistence.

<b>Maturity</b>	Late
<b>Hay Production</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Preference</b>	Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Good
<b>Stockpiling</b>	Good



Untreated Seed

### Kora

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Best tall fescue for hay!

This Forage Analysis Superbowl winner is best used in hay/haylage situations where its high forage quality and extreme yields really shine.

<b>Maturity</b>	Late
<b>Hay Production</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Preference</b>	Good
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Good
<b>Stockpiling</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

# MEADOW FESCUE

## Description

Meadow fescue is becoming the new go-to grass in the Upper Midwest. Why is it replacing tall fescue? Tall fescue will always outyield meadow fescue head to head. But when meadow fescue or tall fescue is partnered with alfalfa, the yield of the alfalfa and either of the grasses gives the same increase in yield over the alfalfa alone. It seems the meadow fescue is less competitive and does not try to replace the alfalfa. Therefore, the alfalfa/grass ratio remains more constant with meadow fescue. Yes, we still like the drought tolerance of the tall fescue and some may choose Haylage Plus (tall fescue, meadow fescue and Perun festulolium as a nurse crop) as their alfalfa partner.

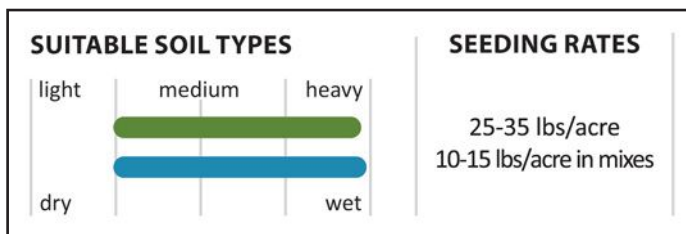
There is, however, one more meadow fescue advantage and one more contributing factor. Work at UW-Madison has shown a neutral detergent fiber digestibility (NDFD) edge that can amount to a 2- to 3-pound milk boost when meadow fescue is substituted for tall fescue.

## Management

Meadow fescue needs fertile soils for optimum performance. It works well in intensively managed grazing or hay production if not mowed lower than 3 inches.

## Establishment

Meadow fescue will establish faster than tall fescue or orchardgrass but will still benefit from a nurse crop. Use a low rate of a small grain or combine with festulolium or ryegrass to help suppress weeds. Meadow fescue is a good no-till option but will not express itself until the following year.



## Liherold Meadow Fescue

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- A top performer from Wisconsin to Kentucky.
- A standout in our Rockville trials.

**Maturity** Late

**Palatability** V. Good

**Digestibility** V. Good

**Winter Hardiness** Excellent

**Grazing Suitability** V. Good



Untreated Seed



# PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

## Description

Globally, perennial ryegrass (PRG) is the most widely used grass for grazing because of its aggressive growth and high quality forage. PRG also makes excellent haylage or baleage, but it does not dry well for dry hay. With proper management and high fertility, PRG can be persistent for 5 to 7 years or more in the Midwest. All the PRG varieties that Byron Seeds selects have excellent grazing tolerance.

## Management

Intensively managed pastures are a great place to use PRG, which requires aggressive management and high fertility. Residual heights can be lower for PRG compared to other grasses. Grazing down to about 2 inches in spring and fall is recommended, and leaving higher residual of at least 3 inches in the summer helps persistence and overall productivity of the stand. PRG is not a good candidate for pairing with orchardgrass, which has taller residual requirements.

## Establishment

PRG can be sown by itself (usually 30 lbs./A) or sown in mixtures with legumes or other cool-season grasses. Planting depth should be between 0.25 and 0.50 inch. Broadcast sowing into thin stands is sometimes successful, but no-till drilling is the recommended method to thicken existing stands. Plants are ready for pasturing when they no longer can be pulled out by the roots (about 6 weeks) and are ready for harvesting in about 50 to 60 days.

SUITABLE SOIL TYPES			SEEDING RATES
light	medium	heavy	25-40 lbs/acre drilled, 10-15 lbs/acre no-tilled into existing (but thin) stands
dry		wet	

Kentaur		ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A tetraploid with larger leaves for excellent forage quality.</li> <li>Very winter hardy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tetraploid or Diploid</b> Tetraploid</li> <li><b>Maturity</b> Mid</li> <li><b>Winter Hardiness</b> Excellent</li> <li><b>Persistence</b> Excellent</li> </ul>	
	<i>Untreated Seed</i>	



# ITALIAN RYEGRASS

## Description

Italian ryegrass (IRG) is a cool-season biannual plant that requires vernalization (a period of cold and reduced day length) to initiate heading. IRG is extremely high yielding and typically the highest-quality, most-digestible grass of all. Its low cost and ease of seeding make it an excellent choice as either a nurse crop for other species or a great short-term forage in all Upper Midwest growing zones.

IRG is often used as a nurse when seeding alfalfa, tall fescue, orchardgrass and meadow fescue, with only about 2 pounds of IRG required. IRG makes excellent haylage or baleage, but it does not dry well for hay.

## Management

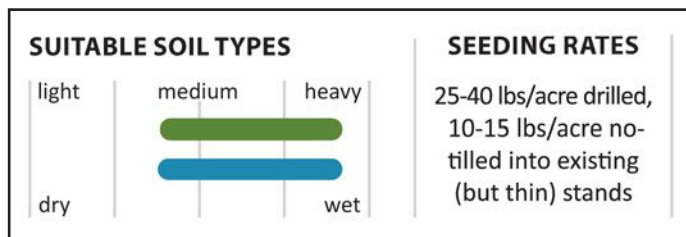
Successful use of IRG requires aggressive management and high fertility. If there are a lot of nutrients on a farm, IRG can be a good choice to utilize and recycle those nutrients. It can be easily used to extend thinning alfalfa or mixed stands for one more year, resulting in high yields of excellent quality forage without the hassle of a total stand renovation. With its soft leaves, clear stands of IRG are better suited to mechanical harvest with a discbine than a sicklebar.

IRG must be stored horizontally rather than in a vertical silo. It would be very difficult to fill and to empty. Having IRG mixed with other grasses or legumes alleviates these problems.

When IRG is sown in spring, very few seedheads will be observed throughout the seeding year. If IRG is fall sown, the plants will head profusely the following spring.

## Establishment

IRG is very fast to establish, making it ideal for a spring nurse crop with other more perennial grasses. Planting depth should be 0.25 to 0.50 inch. Broadcast sowing into thin stands can sometimes be successful, but no-till drilling is the recommended method to thicken existing stands. Depending on the time of planting and conditions, the first harvest can come as early as 50 to 60 days after planting, and the first pasturing can take place in about six weeks or when the plant cannot be pulled from the ground.



## KF Allegro Italian Ryegrass ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- A Superbowl Grand Champion, this diploid/tetraploid blend can give you the highest quality feed in just 40 days.
- Best in the North where it can yield as much dry matter as corn silage.

<b>Tetraploid or Diploid</b>	Both
<b>Yield</b>	Excellent
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Tolerance</b>	Excellent
<b>Persistence</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

# FESTULOLIUM

## Description

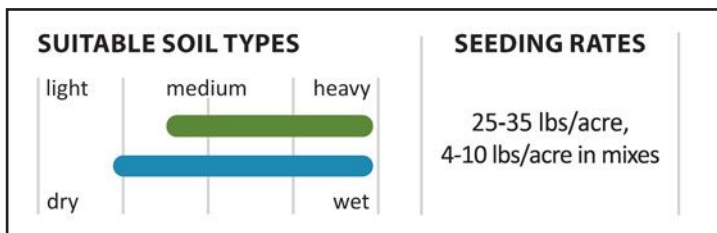
Festulolium is a cross between a fescue and a ryegrass. While there may be thousands of ways to make crosses, most yield very heady grasses. In contrast, the varieties we offer you are the best in the world.

## Management

Festulolium fertilizer requirements are intermediate between ryegrass and tall fescue.

## Establishment

Seed is identical in size and weight to tall fescue and they mix well together without separating. Seeding rate as a nurse crop with tall fescue and alfalfa is 4 to 10 lbs/A.



For a pure stand the seeding rate is the same as tall fescue. This is not commonly done as stand life is approximately 3 years with the first year being the most productive and declining from there on. However, this characteristic with its fast establishment makes it an excellent nurse crop for alfalfa and tall fescue.

## Perseus

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4

- A meadow fescue/Italian ryegrass cross, Perseus is a perfect nurse crop for new seedings as it establishes very quickly.
- It also works well extending the life of a pasture or hay field for a year or two.

<b>Maturity</b>	Late
<b>Palatability</b>	Excellent
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	V. Good
<b>Digestibility</b>	Excellent
<b>Grazing Suitability</b>	V. Good



Untreated Seed

# KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

## Description

Balin Kentucky Bluegrass may well be the world's most widely used Kentucky bluegrass—and for good reason. It has shown superior winter hardiness compared to many other bluegrass varieties, and its relatively tall growth habit makes it a much better forage producer than the common bluegrass that most producers are used to. If there is moisture, it will stay green into the summer—almost as long as tall fescue.

## Management

Typically, 70% of bluegrass production is before June, hence its nickname “June Grass.” Balin extends the growing period as long as there is moisture. This high-producing bluegrass can thrive in a more relaxed management system due to its superior summer production. Early heavy grazing prevents over-mature, low-quality forage. And although Balin's rhizomatous root structure allows it to thrive on intensive grazing, any companion grasses will be stressed to their demise. Keeping a stubble height of over 2 to 3 inches increases Balin's tillering.

## Establishment

Most bluegrasses take 21 to 28 days to establish. Balin, by contrast, establishes at 17 days. Seeding depth is 0.125 to 0.25 inch.

## Balin

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This may be the world's most widely used bluegrass because it has shown superior winter hardiness.
- Its tall growth and summer production make it a much better yielder than common bluegrass.

<b>Maturity</b>	Early-Mid
<b>Palatability</b>	Excellent
<b>Winter Hardiness</b>	Excellent
<b>Digestibility</b>	V. Good
<b>Grazing Suitability</b>	Excellent



Untreated Seed

# PASTURE MIXES

## Description

Pasture mixes are very popular for good reasons. They're versatile and more forgiving of adverse soil and climate conditions than monocultures. However, mixes can require good management to keep ratios consistent. Byron Seeds uses a lot of trial experiments from across the Midwest in putting together compatible mixes.

## Management

Use the equivalent of about 40 pounds of N to kick-start the seedlings. Clip the pasture when the seedlings are about 6 to 8 inches high to encourage density. Do not graze until

firmly rooted. Rotational grazing is best to promote persistence. Manure or fertilizer in the fall will improve winter hardiness.

## Establishment

An early fall planting is best using a Brillion seeder or drilled 0.25 inch deep into a well prepared seedbed. If a Brillion seeder or drill is not available, the seed can be broadcast and rolled firm with a cultipacker. Make sure weeds are controlled before establishment. Spring planting is possible but competition must be suppressed. Most of the Upper Midwest is spring planted.

### KF Beef Builder

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This is a high-performing pasture mix for finishing beef.
- This mix brings great quality for faster weight gains; withstands heavy traffic.



**CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF\*:**

<b>Endophyte-Free Soft Tall Fescue</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>Red Clover</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Orchardgrass</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>Kentucky Bluegrass</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Perennial Ryegrass</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>White Clover</b>	<b>5%</b>

\*Some percentages include seed coating

### KF Grassworks® Grazing Mix

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4

- A mix developed especially for dairy quality (very high fiber digestibility/ sugar) for the Upper Midwest with good winter hardiness.
- This mixture is selected for consistent palatability and high yield and milk production for dairy or stockers.



**CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF\*:**

<b>Meadow Fescue</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>Red Clover</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Festulolium</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>White Clover</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Perennial Ryegrass</b>	<b>10%</b>		

\*Some percentages include seed coating





# KINGFISHER CORN

Hybrid	Relative Maturity	GDUs 50% Silking	GDUs to Black Layer	Conventional (CV), Organic (O), Energy Edge (EE), BMR	Red Tail Hybrid (if any)	Irrigated/Productive Soil	Average/Variable Soil	Less Productive/Stress Prone Soil	Heavy Soils with Poor Drainage	Seedling Vigor	Plant Height	Ear Height	Ear Flex	Cob Color	Stalk Strength	Root Strength
KF 27C10	77	1132	2100	CV	27T11	8	9	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Red	8	7
KF 34C30	84	1145	2145	CV, OR		9	9	9	9	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Light Red	7	8
KF 35C10	85	1180	2150	CV	35T12	8	9	7	8	8	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	7	Pink	8	8
KF 37C60	87	1150	2230	CV, OR		9	9	8	8	8	Medium	Medium	8	Red	8	8
KF 38C80	88	1220	2260	CV	38T86, 38T89	9	9	9	9	9	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Red	9	8
KF 42C20	92	1200	2280	CV, OR		9	9	8	8	9	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	9	Pink	7	7
KF 43C40	93	1210	2300	CV	43T48	9	8	7	9	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	9	Pink	8	8
KF 44C20	94	1235	2320	CV, OR		9	9	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Red	8	7
KF 45C30	95	1235	2370	CV		9	9	9	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Red	8	8
KF 48C90	98	1250	2300	OR		9	8	7	8	9	Medium	Medium	8	Red	8	9
KF 49C60	99	1250	2307	CV	49T61	8	8	7	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Light Red	7	7
KF 51C50	101	1220	2300	CV	51T51	9	9	8	9	9	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	8	Light Red	8	9
KF 51C80	101	1200	2290	CV, OR	51T86	9	9	9	8	8	Tall	Medium	8	Pink	9	8
KF 52C20	102	1298	2418	CV		9	9	8	8	8	Tall	Medium	9	White	8	9
KF 54C50	104	1270	2600	OR		9	8	7	8	9	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Pink	8	8
KF 54C90	104	1250	2550	CV, OR	54T96	9	8	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Red	9	8
KF 56C30	106	1300	2420	OR		8	8	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	7	Pink	9	9
KF 57H50	107	1300	2450	EE		9	8	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	8	Pink	8	8
KF 57C80	107	1310	2460	CV	57T81, 57T85	9	9	9	7	9	Tall	Medium	9	Red	8	9
KF 59B70	109	N/A	N/A	BMR		9	8	7	8	8	Tall	Medium	9	Red	8	8
KF 59C30	109	1310	2690	CV, OR	59T36	9	9	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Red	9	8
KF 60C50	110	1300	2690	CV		9	9	7	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Red	7	8
KF 60S60	110	N/A	N/A	CV		9	9	8	8	8	Tall	Medium	N/A	Pink	8	7
KF 61C90	111	1380	2400	CV	61T96, 61T99	9	8	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Medium	7	Red	8	8
KF 62C80	112	1424	2470	CV	62T83	8	8	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	8	Light Red	8	8
KF 63C10	113	1320	2790	CV		9	9	8	8	8	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	9	Pink	8	8
KF 64C40	114	1360	2855	CV, OR		9	9	9	8	9	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	8	Red	8	7
KF 65C00	115	1435	2630	CV	65T06	9	9	8	8	9	Med.-Tall	Med.-High	7	Pink	8	8
KF 65C90	115	1355	2790	CV		8	8	8	8	8	Tall	Medium	9	Light Red	7	9
KF 66B80	115	N/A	N/A	BMR		9	8	8	8	7	Med.-Tall	High	8	Red	8	8
KF 67C20	117	1480	2700	CV	67T21	9	9	9	8	8	Tall	Med.-High	9	Light Red	8	7
KF68C10	118	1370	2910	CV	68T88, 68T89	8	8	8	8	9	Tall	Med.-High	9	White	8	7



Rating scale: POOR | FAIR | GOOD | VERY GOOD | EXCELLENT  
 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | 9-10

Stay Green	Dry Down	Test Weight	High Population Tolerance	Continuous Corn	Drought Tolerance	Gray Leaf Spot Tolerance	Northern Leaf Blight Tolerance	Goss's Wilt Tolerance	Common Rust Tolerance	Tar Spot	FiberGest (30-hr. NDFD)	SofStarch (IVSD7)	Milk per Ton	Digestible Fiber Per Acre	Hand Husking	Fungicide Response
8	9	5	9	7	8	6	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8
8	8	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	5	9	8	8	9	8	8
7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	5	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	9	8	7	7	7	8	6	7	9
9	8	7	8	9	8	8	9	9	8	7	9	9	9	9	N/A	9
7	7	8	9	7	9	7	7	5	7	4	9	9	8	9	7	8
8	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	8	8	9	7	8	8	7	7	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8	8	9	9	7	9	8	6	9	9	9	9	7	7
8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	7	7	8	9	8	9
7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	5	9	8	8	8	7	8
9	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	9	7	8
9	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	5	9	9	9	9	9	9
7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	5	8	8	8	9	8	9
9	9	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	9
8	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	5	8	9	8	8	N/A	9
9	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	6	8	7	9	9	9	9	7	9
9	N/A	N/A	5	8	8	8	8	6	8	5	9	9	9	8	N/A	9
9	7	9	9	8	8	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	9
9	4	4	8	7	8	9	7	9	7	7	8	9	8	8	N/A	9
8	N/A	N/A	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	9	N/A	9	8	N/A	N/A
9	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	N/A	9
8	8	7	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	9
7	7	7	7	8	8	9	7	9	7	5	8	8	9	9	8	7
9	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	7
8	7	7	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	5	8	8	8	8	7	9
8	7	7	5	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	9	9	8	9	9	9
9	N/A	N/A	7	8	8	7	8	6	8	5	9	9	9	9	N/A	9
8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	9	7	8
7	7	8	8	8	9	8	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9

## KF 34C30

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

84 Day RM

Impressive performance across high and low yield environments for silage and dry grain. Above average disease ratings. Great stay green for very good dry down in late season. Great test weight with great starch digestibility.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Excellent</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Excellent</i>
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- Recommended Population 27-32K
- Dual-purpose silage and grain
- Not for use on continuous corn acres
- High yields across varied soils
- Very good roots
- Very good response to fungicide application

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Light Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

## KF 37C60

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

87 Day RM

Attractive hybrid with strong yield and agronomics. A medium plant with medium ear placement.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 30-34K
- Excellent late season intactness and stay green
- Flex cob with 14-16 kernel rows
- Very good test weight
- Very good leaf and stalk disease ratings

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Excellent

## KF 42C20

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

92 Day RM

High yield with flex ears and impressive grain quality, outstanding silage hybrid for quantity and quality.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Excellent</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Excellent</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Excellent</i>
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- Recommended Population 26-30K
- Dual-purpose silage and grain
- High yielding grain potential
- Good agronomics
- Best performance when kept in maturity zone

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium-High	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Pink	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Good

## KF 44C20

ORGANIC

94 Day RM

Attractive hybrid with strong agronomics. Girthy, flex-style ears bring top yield potential.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 27-32K
- Medium-tall plant with medium ear placement
- Flex cob with 16-18 kernel rows
- Very good test weight
- Very good leaf and stalk disease ratings

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

## KF 48C90

ORGANIC

98 Day RM

Excellent yield potential for maturity with fast dry down for timely grain harvest, excellent emergence and very good disease ratings.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Excellent</i>
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- Recommended Population 28-32K
- Quick dry down
- Medium plant with a girthy ear
- Super yield potential
- Responds well to good management

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Test Weight</b> .....	Excellent
<b>Plant Height</b> .....	Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>	
<b>Ear Height</b> .....	Medium	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Ear Flex</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Northern Leaf</b>	
<b>Cob Color</b> .....	Red	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Stalk Strength</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>	
<b>Root Strength</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Stay Green</b> .....	Very Good		
<b>Dry Down</b> .....	Excellent		

## KF 51C80

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

101 Day RM

Tall, robust, versatile hybrid with excellent stalk strength and very good root ratings. Stay green is excellent.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 27-32K
- Tall plant with medium ear placement
- Flex pink cob with 18-20 kernel rows
- Excellent tar spot tolerance
- Very good leaf and stalk disease ratings

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> .....	Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> .....	Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>	
<b>Ear Flex</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> .....	Pink	<b>Northern Leaf</b>	
<b>Stalk Strength</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>	
<b>Stay Green</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good

## KF 54C50

ORGANIC

104 Day RM

A medium-tall plant with medium ear placement, impressive fall intactness and appearance, performs best in good management.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Excellent</i>
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- Recommended Population 28-32K
- Excellent dual-purpose hybrid
- Pink cob; 16-18 kernel rows
- Excellent agronomics
- Responds well to good nitrogen management

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Dry Down</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> .....	Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> .....	Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>	
<b>Ear Flex</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> .....	Pink	<b>Northern Leaf</b>	
<b>Stalk Strength</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>	
<b>Stay Green</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Very Good

## KF 54C90

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

104 Day RM

Medium-tall healthy plant with excellent flex. Widely adapted across all environments.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 27-32K
- Excellent stalk strength and stay green
- Versatile hybrid that lends itself more to fed-grain
- Excellent test weight
- Excellent leaf and stalk disease ratings
- Very good tar spot tolerance

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> .....	Excellent
<b>Plant Height</b> .....	Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> .....	Excellent
<b>Ear Height</b> .....	Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>	
<b>Ear Flex</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Excellent
<b>Cob Color</b> .....	Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>	
<b>Stalk Strength</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> .....	Excellent
<b>Root Strength</b> .....	Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>	
<b>Stay Green</b> .....	Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> .....	Excellent

## KF 56C30

ORGANIC

106 Day RM

Excellent emergence, very good seedling vigor, very good disease package, stress and drought tolerant, semiflex ears.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 30-34K
- Good dual-purpose hybrid but leans more toward grain
- Solid agronomics
- Excellent emergence and very good seedling vigor
- Selected for wide range of management practices
- Great drought tolerance

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium-High	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Pink	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

## KF 59C30

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

109 Day RM

High-yielding versatile hybrid that's widely adapted across all environments. Medium-tall robust plant.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Excellent</i>
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- Recommended Population 27-30K
- Excellent stalk that is tolerant to anthracnose
- Deep, wide kernels on red cob
- Very good stalk and disease ratings
- Very good tar spot tolerance

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Excellent
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Excellent
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Excellent
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

## KF 60C30

ORGANIC

110 Day RM

A medium-tall plant with medium ear placement, impressive fall intactness and good fall appearance.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 30-32K
- Excellent grain producer
- Red cob; 18-20 kernel rows
- Adapted to a wide range of soils and management
- Very good leaf and stalk disease ratings

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

## KF 64C40

UNTREATED / ORGANIC

114 Day RM

Medium-tall plant, medium-high ear placement, wide dense leaves with good canopy, excellent agronomics over multiple years of testing.

<b>FiberGest</b> (30-hr. NDFD) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>SofStarch</b> (ISVD7) <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Milk</b> per Ton <i>Very Good</i>	<b>Digestible</b> Fiber per Acre <i>Very Good</i>
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- Recommended Population 28-32K
- Good for silage or grain (semi-flex ears)
- Red cob; 16-18 kernel rows
- Very good stalk and root
- Very good leaf and stalk disease ratings

<b>Seedling Vigor</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Dry Down</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Plant Height</b> ..... Medium-Tall	<b>Test Weight</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Ear Height</b> ..... Medium-High	<b>Gray Leaf Spot</b>
<b>Ear Flex</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Cob Color</b> ..... Red	<b>Northern Leaf</b>
<b>Stalk Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Blight Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good
<b>Root Strength</b> ..... Very Good	<b>Goss's Wilt</b>
<b>Stay Green</b> ..... Excellent	<b>Tolerance</b> ..... Very Good

# FORAGE SORGHUM

## Description

Forage sorghum, a row crop handled very much like corn for corn silage, offers a replacement for corn silage or multi-cut sorghum-sudans at a much lower seed cost. The cost to plant an acre of forage sorghum—usually \$20 to \$25—is a fraction of the cost to plant an acre of corn.

The brachytic dwarf option adds more leaves and less stalk (the leaf nodes are much closer together). In addition, brachytic dwarfs tend to exhibit more tillering, along with the extra leaves, to more than make up for the shorter height. Brachytic dwarfs are also much less vulnerable to lodging from high winds.

## Management

Forage sorghum is usually direct-cut with a forage harvester. The one struggle is having the forage dry enough to chop and store without having too much sorghum grain. The grain fills from top to bottom on the panicle (head) and becomes very hard with ripening, so the starch of the ripe grain will not be very digestible.

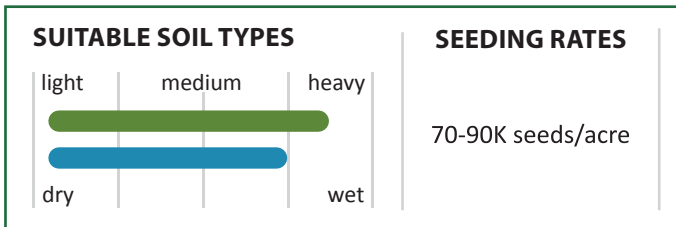
A big advantage of BMR forage sorghum over corn silage is that sorghums need about 33% less water and nutrients

per ton of forage produced than corn silage. Sorghums love hot and dry climates, and therefore will be more productive than corn silage on marginal soils. Finally, sorghums have few insect problems (for example, corn borers and root worms), and mycotoxins are rarely a problem.

## Establishment

Forage sorghum is planted (after 60°F soil temps are reached) with a corn planter adapted for low-output sorghum since seeding rates are small. Forage sorghum can be planted in 15- or 30-inch rows. Sorghum seeding rates—planted on 30 inch rows: 5 to 7 lbs with a target of 70,000 plants per acre; planted on 15 inch rows: 7 to 9 lbs with a target of 90,000 plants per acre.

Forage sorghum emerges in about 10 days, after which the plants grow from 3 to 6 inches a day, depending on whether the temperature stays over about 70°F. Sorghums will not grow below 60°F, but they will not deteriorate like corn at temps above 105°F. When the temperature moderates a bit, the sorghum recovers quickly.



**KF FiberPro 74** ZONES: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This full-season brachytic dwarf forage sorghum has been well proven.
- It has superior density with excellent standability and high yield potential.

	<b>Relative Yield</b> Excellent
	<b>Tillering</b> Excellent
	<b>NDFD</b> Excellent

Treated Seed    Untreated Seed

**KF FiberPro 50** ZONES: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- KF FiberPro 50 is our shortest season brachytic dwarf.
- It is a very uniform hybrid with high yield and excellent quality.

	<b>Relative Yield</b> Excellent
	<b>Tillering</b> Excellent
	<b>NDFD</b> Excellent

Treated Seed    Untreated Seed

**Byron's FiberPro 76A** ZONES: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This is a full maturity, aphid-tolerant, brachytic dwarf forage sorghum.
- It's very high yielding with excellent standability, digestibility, and palatability.

	<b>Relative Yield</b> Excellent
	<b>Tillering</b> Excellent
	<b>NDFD</b> Excellent

Treated Seed    Untreated Seed

# BMR SORGHUM-SUDAN

## Description

Sorghum-sudangrass crosses are a warm-season, or C4, grass. Because warm-season grasses process sunlight into sugars (photosynthesis) differently than do cool-season (C3) grasses, sorghum-sudangrass:

- Must be planted after soil temperatures reach 60°F and are rising
- Grow very little at temperatures lower than 60°F
- Grow best at 77°F and higher
- Will produce a ton of silage with half the rain or irrigation needed by corn silage

After germination, sorghum-sudangrasses thrive in hot, dry weather. They die soon after a freeze. These forages produce quick tons of highly digestible (high-energy) silage or pasture; they are an excellent source of pasture for the hottest months.

BMR (brown mid-rib) is a natural trait (not GMO) that produces lower levels of lignin in these plants. BMR Gene 6 is the highest BMR level, meaning that it contains the lowest level of lignin of any sorghum or sudan. This trait transforms sorghum products from heifer feed to the highest-quality dairy cow feed.

Our sudangrass hybrid is a very aggressive, drought tolerant summer annual. It emerges more quickly and has faster regrowth than sorghum-sudan as well as finer stems that contribute to its superior quality.

## Management

Sorghum-sudangrass will be harvested for baleage or haylage about 45 days after planting. Grazing is usually initiated a week to 10 days earlier. KF SugarPro 55SS is mowed when it reaches a height of 38 to 40 inches, as is EnergyPro 93.

Residue heights are also important. Sorghum-sudan and sudangrass must be mowed with at least 6 inches of residue to promote rapid regrowth. Caution: Regrowth can be almost zero if the residual is too short.

Fertilizer needs are 1 to 1¼ units of nitrogen per growing day, i.e., 45 to 50 units for the first cut and 30 to 35 units for each subsequent cut. Potassium, phosphorous and sulfur are also needed on most farms. All fertilizer needs are the equivalent of the needs for 100-bushel corn.

Manure can be used for the original application of fertilizer; however, commercial nitrogen is the best source after a cutting. Nitrogen application for grazed sorghum-sudangrass

must be reduced proportionally so that cows can be brought in to graze earlier without danger of nitrate poisoning.

## Establishment

Sorghum-sudangrass usually emerges in about 10 days and then can grow 3 to 6 inches per day. A conventional or no-till drill is used for the seeding, and planting depth should be 1 inch to 1.5 inches.

Planting after a small grain crop (rye or triticale, for example) requires dealing with the allelopathic effects from the dying grain plants. This can be accomplished with either minimum tillage or heavy application of liquid manure.

SUITABLE SOIL TYPES			SEEDING RATES
light	medium	heavy	Sudangrass
			25-35 lbs/acre
			Sorghum-sudan
			40-50 lbs/acre
dry		wet	

## Organic Dream

ZONES: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This later maturing organic BMR sorghum-sudan is a brachytic dwarf with high sugar content.
- Excellent standability, high yields, and very good disease resistance.

**Relative Yield** Excellent

**Regrowth** Excellent

**Disease Tolerance** V. Good

**NDFD** Excellent



## Organic Eons

ZONES: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This later maturing organic BMR sorghum-sudan brings a wide harvest window with high green leaf retention.
- Eons features excellent tillering and regrowth with high drought resistance.

**Relative Yield** Excellent

**Regrowth** Excellent

**Disease Tolerance** V. Good

**NDFD** Excellent



# SMALL GRAIN MIXES

## Description

Triticale Plus Fall is a winter annual mixture that combines the strengths of improved forage triticale and Italian or annual ryegrass. The triticale adds agronomic stability for those not experienced with growing ryegrasses and more bulk for easier silo filling and unloading. The ryegrass in the mixture adds higher fiber digestibility (NDFD) and sugar content.

This productive mixture can be followed with BMR sorghum-sudan or corn. Tritical Plus is an excellent choice to no-till fall seed into thinning alfalfa and cut one or two cuttings the following spring. Most growers will use only the ryegrass if they are doing more than one cut since it can be difficult to terminate after only one cut.

## Management

Triticale Plus gives flexibility for grazing or haylage or baleage. It works very well for double cropping after corn silage or no-tilled into old alfalfa stands in early fall in order to increase the following year's tonnage and quality in the first cutting.

Apply 30 units of N at planting. In early spring, at greenup, apply an additional 40-60 units of N to maximize tonnage and protein.

Caution: Allelopathy could affect the next crop unless either some light tillage is done or a large amount of liquid manure is applied.

## Establishment

Seed at 70-100 lbs./A and drill at 0.5-0.75 inch deep. Triticale Plus Spring is for early fall or early spring seeding.

## Oats Plus



ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- We've mixed Flex, our late-maturing annual ryegrass, with forage oats for superb yields and quality.
- Oats Plus can be spring planted in the North or South; it can also be fall planted south of I-70 and should overwinter for a spring harvest.

Untreated Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor

## Triticale Plus Fall

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This mixture of winter triticale and annual ryegrass has fast growth and is more winter-hardy.
- It is easier to cut with a cutter bar than ryegrass alone and blows into a silo better.

Untreated Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor

## Tritilage Pro

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This mix of Byron's Spring Trit and forage peas provides excellent digestible fiber for energy.
- The forage peas provide high protein along with nitrogen production.



Untreated Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Good
<b>N Production</b>	Good

## Milk Max

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- Milk Max is a mixture of quality peas and forage oats.
- It can be used as a nurse crop for alfalfa or seeded alone.



Untreated Seed

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	Excellent
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	Good
<b>N Production</b>	Good

# TRITICALE/WHEAT

## Description

Triticale is a cross between winter wheat and cereal rye. Its winter hardiness allows it to grow later in the fall than other cover crops. Its fibrous roots continue to grow through the winter down to 60 inches or more, building soil organic matter. Triticale's rapid growth suppresses winter weeds better than rye. It produces a lot of biomass that is good as a mulch mat, forage or straw. Triticale has an allelopathic effect on weeds and following corn crops.

## Management

Triticale can be winter grazed, plowed under in spring as a green manure, cut and made into baleage, rolled after boot stage to provide a mulch, or allowed to go to grain and combined.

## Establishment

Drill or no-till 80-150 lbs/A at a depth of 0.5 to 1 inch deep. Can be mixed with hairy vetch, crimson clover and annual ryegrass. Use about 40 lbs/A of nitrogen in the fall to help establish and 70 lbs/A again in the spring if it's going to be used as a forage.

## Leap Spring Triticale



ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This aggressive triticale was developed as a spring type, bringing excellent forage yields.
- It's an excellent nurse crop when sown at 35 to 50 lbs/A.



Loosen Soil	V. Good
Forage Value	Excellent
Ground Cover	V. Good
Soil Builder	V. Good
N Scavenger	V. Good
N Production	Poor

## HyTon Winter Triticale

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- HyTon has a strong prostrate fall/winter growth habit that suppresses weeds and gives superior soil coverage.
- It has good forage yields with exceptional forage quality; excellent winterhardiness.



Loosen Soil	V. Good
Forage Value	Excellent
Ground Cover	V. Good
Soil Builder	V. Good
N Scavenger	V. Good
N Production	Poor

## LVF 0938 Soft Red Winter Wheat

Organic & Conventional

- Over 100 bu/a in Wayne County, IA (organic farmer).
- Excels on light sandy soil.
- Ideal for organic production with multiple genes tolerant to leaf diseases.
- Tall plants stand well and will produce high grain and straw yield.
- Early maturity makes it a good option for double crop.



Because of early maturity, this variety makes a lot of sense if you want to double crop, although, on average, LVF 1462 will yield a little better.

### Agronomic Traits

Head Type	Smooth
Heading Date	136
Plant Maturity	Ultra-Early
Plant Height	37.4"
Straw Strength	Good
Test Weight	Excellent

### Disease Resistance

1= Most Resistant 9= Most Susceptible

Powdery Mildew	3.0
Leaf Rust	3.0
Glume Blotch	2.0
Stripe Rust	6.0
Septoria Tritici	2.0
Soil-Borne Mosaic	6.0
Head Scab	1.5

## LVF 1462 Soft Red Winter Wheat

Organic & Conventional

- An obvious choice for most farms.
- High test weight.
- Robust look with long, filled heads.
- Good standability.
- Good disease resistance.
- Notice-PVP protected variety; this variety cannot be saved for seed for own use or others.
- New and improved over LVF 1640.



This variety out-yielded the competition by 15 bushels/acre in 2023. It's smooth headed with good results from KY to northern IL and PA to MO.

### Agronomic Traits

Head Type	Smooth
Heading Date	138
Plant Maturity	Med.-Full
Plant Height	38"
Straw Strength	Excellent
Test Weight	Very Good

### Disease Resistance

1= Most Resistant 9= Most Susceptible

Powdery Mildew	4.0
Leaf Rust	1.0
Glume Blotch	N/A
Stripe Rust	1.0
Septoria Tritici	3.0
Soil-Borne Mosaic	3.0
Head Scab	3.0



# SMALL GRAINS

Barley is gaining popularity in the Midwest for forage because it tends to be high in sugar with high digestibility. Barley also is very palatable. The downside is it cannot take very wet areas, and it may winterkill. As a grain, barley is 10 days earlier than wheat—great for a double crop.

Oats are an excellent spring-planted forage crop. Our new Panther forage oat is a vigorous oat with wide leaves for high yields and excellent digestibility and sugars.

## Haymaker Spring Barley

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Haymaker is our highest-yielding forage barley.
- This is very high-quality barley that is earlier than oats.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Robust Spring Barley

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4

- This barley is good for grain or forage.
- The plants are taller for more hay or straw.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Cereal Rye

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Cereal Rye can be seeded in the fall later than other small grains and used as a forage or cover crop.
- Its fast-growing fibrous root system takes up residual nutrients and is good for no-till systems.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Panther Oats



ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Panther is a new, improved forage oat with top shelf yields and quality.
- It has very good disease resistance.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Champ Spelt

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Champ is suitable for forage or grain and has good disease resistance.
- This spelt behaves a bit more like wheat.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Jerry Oats

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Jerry is an inexpensive alternative with a good fibrous root system.
- It has vigorous growth when fall planted and it winter-kills.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed

## Esker Oats

ZONES: 5, 6

- Esker is the best oat for grain.
- It is a tremendous yielder, 20-30 bushels higher than Jerry.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Poor



Untreated Seed



## Lakeview Farms Soybeans

Variety	Maturity Group	Approx. Seeds/lb.	Food/Feed Grade	Hilum Color	Protein % (Dry Matter)	Oil % (Dry Matter)	Emergence	Early Season Vigor	Stability	Plant Type	Plant Height	Flower Color	Pubescence Color	Pod Color	Phytophthora Root Rot	Brown Stem Rot	White Mold	Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	Sudden Death Syndrome	Soybean Cyst Nematode	Stem Canker	Sulfonyleurea Tolerance
LVF 1933	1.9	2,650	Feed	Black	39.0	22.6	7	7	7	Med. Bushy	Medium	Mix	Lt. Tawny	Brown	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	No
LVF 2632	2.6	2,428	Feed	Black	40.3	21.6	7	7	7	Med. Bushy	Medium	Purple	Lt. Tawny	Brown	8	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	7	N/A
LVF 2849	2.8	2,900	Feed	Buff	38.0	N/A	8	7	6	Bushy	Medium	Purple	Gray	Tan	9	8	5	6	7	9	N/A	No
LVF 2872	2.8	N/A	Feed	Black	N/A	N/A	7	7	6	Med. Bushy	Med. Tall	Purple	Lt. Tawny	Brown	7	N/A	N/A	6	6	7	6	No
LVF 3073	3.0	N/A	Feed	Black	N/A	N/A	8	7	7	Med. Bushy	Med. Tall	Purple	Lt. Tawny	Brown	8	N/A	N/A	6	6	7	6	Yes
LVF 3430	3.4	2,300	Food	Yellow	44.0	21.0	6	7	7	Bushy	Medium	White	Gray	Brown	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6	N/A	N/A	No
LVF 3432	3.4	2,840	Feed	Yellow	40.0	20.0	7	7	7	Med. Bushy	Medium	White	Lt. Tawny	Brown	9	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	7	N/A	N/A
LVF 3530	3.5	2,700	Feed	Black	39.1	20.1	7	6	7	Erect	Medium	Purple	Tawny	Brown	8	7	4	6	6	3	N/A	Yes
LVF 3648	3.6	2,750	Feed	Buff	42.8	19.5	9	8	7	Bushy	Med. Tall	White	Gray	Tan	7	6	4	6	8	7	N/A	Yes
LVF 3653B	3.7	2,700	Feed	Buff	39.0	22.0	9	8	6	Bushy	Med. Tall	Pur/Wh	Gray	Tan	7	6	6	7	7	8	N/A	No
LVF 3831	3.8	2,800	Feed	Black	39.0	22.0	8	7	7	Med. Bushy	Medium	Purple	Lt. Tawny	Brown	9	7	7	7	7	7	N/A	No
LVF 3949	3.9	2,750	Feed	Black	40.6	20.8	8	8	7	Bushy	Med. Tall	White	Tawny	Tan	8	6	6	8	6	7	N/A	No
LVF 4274	4.2	N/A	Feed	Black	N/A	N/A	7	7	8	Med. Bushy	Med. Tall	White	Lt. Tawny	Tan	6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	6	N/A

Scale 1-10: 1=Poor, 10=Best

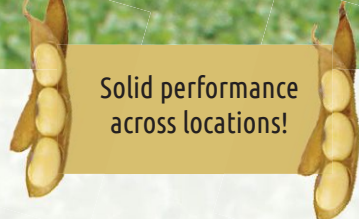
LVF 3648 in Missouri

# LVF1933

## Group 1.9

### Feed Grade

- Organic
- High yield feed grade
- Replaces LVF 2032



Solid performance  
across locations!

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	N/A
Brown Stem Rot	7
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	N/A
Sudden Death Syndrome	N/A
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	Mix	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	22.6	Protein % (Dry Matter)	39.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,650	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: Black Hilum. Replaces LVF 2032. Feed grade. Showing great potential.

# LVF2632

## Group 2.6

### Feed Grade

- Organic
- Aphid resistant
- Replaces LVF 2630 with better yields
- Amazing disease tolerance



High yield  
and protein!

**NEW**

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot RPS1K	8
Brown Stem Rot	8
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	N/A
Sudden Death Syndrome	N/A
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	7
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	N/A

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	21.6	Protein % (Dry Matter)	40.3
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,428	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: If you liked LVF 2630, this one is even better with excellent protein and high yield. The disease tolerance is excellent as well.

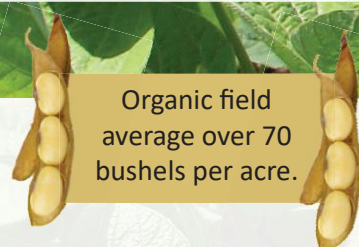
# LVF2849

## Group 2.8

### Feed Grade

### Food Grade potential

- Organic/Conventional
- High yield potential
- Excellent cyst resistance
- Branchy with some leaning
- Widely adapted



Organic field  
average over 70  
bushels per acre.

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot RPS1K	9
Brown Stem Rot	8
White Mold	5
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	7
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788 & 437654
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Gray
Plant Type	Bushy	Pod	Tan
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Buff
Oil % (Dry Matter)	N/A	Protein % (Dry Matter)	38.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,900	Emergence	8
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	6

Notes: Farmers report yield monitor readings over 100 bu/A in parts of the field. Two organic field yield averages over 70 bu/A in 2022. Caution: It can lodge, so don't exceed 175,000 population.

# LVF2872

## Group 2.8

### Feed Grade

#1 yielder in 2023 trials!

**NEW**

- Organic/Conventional
- A must try for late 2 maturity
- Excels in high yield environments

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	7
Brown Stem Rot	N/A
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	6
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	6
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	N/A	Protein % (Dry Matter)	N/A
Approx. seeds/lb.	N/A	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	6

Notes: This bean has been through rigorous testing and shows to be one of the industry leaders. It was #1 yielder in our Lakeview research trials against over 80 varieties!

# LVF3073

## Group 3.0

### Feed Grade

Beat LVF3039 by 9% in LVF research trials.

**NEW**

- Organic
- Replaces LVF 3039
- A good defensive package

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	8
Brown Stem Rot	N/A
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	6
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	6
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	Yes

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	N/A	Protein % (Dry Matter)	N/A
Approx. seeds/lb.	N/A	Emergence	8
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: LVF 3073 brings good agronomics and disease package. It has the same benefits as LVF3039 with more consistent yield across environments.

# LVF3430

## Group 3.4

### Food Grade

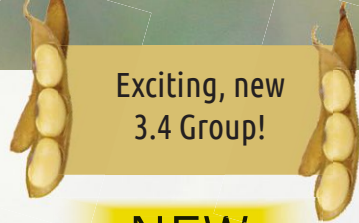
True food grade with good agronomics.

- Organic
- Traditional food grade
- Selected for high protein
- Protein up to 43.5%
- If you want true food grade, this is it.

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	N/A
Brown Stem Rot	N/A
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	6
Soybean Cyst Nematode	N/A
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Gray
Plant Type	Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	White	Hilum	Yellow
Oil % (Dry Matter)	21.0	Protein % (Dry Matter)	44.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,300	Emergence	6
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: Yellow hillum, high protein food grade. Protein up to 43.5%. Food grade buyers love it. Expect a little yield drag compared to some of our other varieties.



Exciting, new  
3.4 Group!

**NEW**

# LVF3432

Group 3.4  
Feed Grade  
Food Grade potential

- Organic
- High yield across all soil types
- Widely adapted
- Strong defensive package

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	9
Brown Stem Rot	N/A
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	8
Sudden Death Syndrome	N/A
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	N/A

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	White	Hilum	Yellow
Oil % (Dry Matter)	20.0	Protein % (Dry Matter)	40.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,840	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: After multiple years of rigorous testing, this 3.4 line could not be overlooked. It replaces several older lines, bringing better agronomics and yield. Plant it for feed or possibly food grade, or, as always, plant more than one variety to lower your risk.



Excellent  
standability!

# LVF3530

Group 3.5  
Feed Grade

- Organic
- Better suited for 30" row width or less
- Chosen for yield
- Excellent standability
- Very attractive looks

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	8
Brown Stem Rot	7
White Mold	4
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	6
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	Yes

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Tawny
Plant Type	Erect	Pod	Brown
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	20.6	Protein % (Dry Matter)	39.1
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,700	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	6	Standability	7

Notes: Black hilum, feed grade. Very attractive plant type with the best standability in our lineup. Less bushy than most of our beans but still decent. Nice tawny color in the fall. Widely adapted in Group 3 maturity range and goes south to Southern IL/IN.



Tried and true  
variety. Lots of  
happy customers  
on this one!

# LVF3648

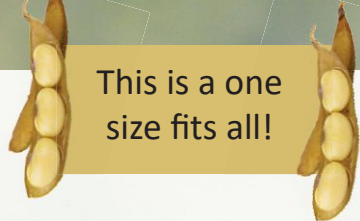
Group 3.6  
Feed Grade  
Food Grade potential

- Organic/Conventional
- Aggressive plants shade weeds
- Good early season vigor
- Very reliable with high stress tolerance

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	9
Brown Stem Rot	8
White Mold	4
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	6
Sudden Death Syndrome	7
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788 & 437654
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonylurea Tolerance	Yes

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Gray
Plant Type	Bushy	Pod	Tan
Flower	White	Hilum	Buff
Oil % (Dry Matter)	19.5	Protein % (Dry Matter)	42.8
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,750	Emergence	8
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	6

Notes: Buff hilum. Tried and true variety. Lots of happy customers on this one. 96 bu/A at Sandborn, Indiana in 2020.



This is a one size fits all!

# LVF3653B

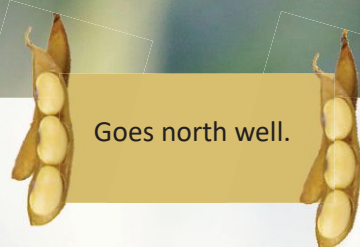
Group 3.6  
Feed Grade  
Food Grade potential

- Organic
- Widely adapted
- Good Soybean Cyst Nematode resistance
- Very aggressive plant type

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	7
Brown Stem Rot	6
White Mold	6
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	7
Sudden Death Syndrome	7
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788 & 437654
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Gray
Plant Type	Bushy	Pod	Tan
Flower	Purple-White	Hilum	Buff
Oil % (Dry Matter)	22.0	Protein % (Dry Matter)	39.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,700	Emergence	9
Early Season Vigor	8	Standability	7

Notes: Buff hillum, widely adapted. Looks like it could out-compete LVF 3648 since it out-performed it by 6% in 2022 and 2023. Nice and bushy but has a little lodging problem.



Goes north well.

# LVF3831

Group 3.8  
Feed Grade

- Organic
- Responds well to high fertility
- Good standability
- Better suited on row width 30" or less

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	9
Brown Stem Rot	7
White Mold	7
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	7
Sudden Death Syndrome	7
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Brown
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	22.0	Protein % (Dry Matter)	39.0
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,800	Emergence	8
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	7

Notes: Black hillum, feed grade. Not overly bushy but really good standability. Nice tawny look and very good agronomically. Goes north well.



This is a very outstanding line; our most popular in longer season feed grade.

# LVF3949

Group 3.9  
Feed Grade

- Organic
- High yield
- Moves south well
- Proven performance

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot	8
Brown Stem Rot	6
White Mold	6
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	8
Sudden Death Syndrome	6
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	N/A
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	No

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Tawny
Plant Type	Bushy	Pod	Tan
Flower	Purple	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	20.8	Protein % (Dry Matter)	40.6
Approx. seeds/lb.	2,750	Emergence	8
Early Season Vigor	8	Standability	7

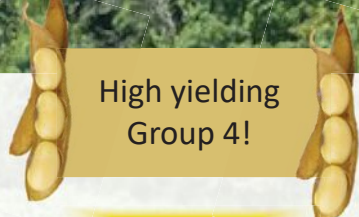
Notes: Black hillum, feed grade. This is a very outstanding line. The most popular in longer season feed grade. Very widely adapted north, south, east, and west.

# LVF4274

## Group 4.2

### Feed Grade

- Organic
- Excellent standability
- Widely adapted



High yielding  
Group 4!

**NEW**

DISEASE RESISTANCE	1-10
Phytophthora Root Rot RPS1C	6
Brown Stem Rot	6
White Mold	N/A
Iron Deficiency Chlorosis	N/A
Sudden Death Syndrome	N/A
Soybean Cyst Nematode	P188788
Stem Canker	6
Sulfonyleurea Tolerance	N/A

Plant Height	Medium Tall	Pubescence	Lt.Tawny
Plant Type	Medium Bushy	Pod	Tan
Flower	White	Hilum	Black
Oil % (Dry Matter)	N/A	Protein % (Dry Matter)	N/A
Approx. seeds/lb.	N/A	Emergence	7
Early Season Vigor	7	Standability	8

Notes: LVF 4274 is a feed grade bean with robust yield and agronomics (replaces LVF 4331). A medium-tall plant with good standability and stress tolerance.

## Soybean Seeding Rates and Tips

7 ½" rows—170,000 seeds per acre

15" rows—160,000 seeds per acre

30" rows—150,000 seeds per acre

For organic production, increase the planting population by 20% to compensate for mechanical damage and to increase weed shading.

Plant soybeans when the soil temperature is 55 degrees or higher (usually the upper Midwest is after April 25).

Early planting can give maximum yield but it also increases more early season diseases and a prevalence for potential sudden death in September.

Soil pH should be 6.2 to 6.8.

Plant at 1 ¼" to 1 ½" deep. (Plant slightly deeper if needed to reach good soil moisture.)

Choose varieties that have strong disease resistance, quick emergence, strong standability, and late season health.

Pay attention to soil biology: Sulfur helps with protein production. Boron helps mobilize calcium. Potassium helps promote root growth, reduce drought stress, and translocate energy. Molybdenum helps with nodulation and nitrogen assimilation.

## TERRALIFE® COVER CROP MIXES

Our TerraLife cover crop mixes are strong in diversity. Each mix has an intelligent combination of at least six species of cover crops that were carefully selected to build soil health, recycle nutrients and break up pest cycles. They also include a proportion of quick-growing species to suppress weeds and stop soil erosion efficiently.

### TerraLife® Rigol DT

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Rigol DT works very well planted after wheat and prior to soybeans.
- This mix is extremely effective in penetrating compacted soils thanks to its intensive rooting activity.
- The low carbon-to-nitrogen ratio allows rapid nitrogen availability for the following crop.
- Included species: Abyssinian cabbage, black oat, buckwheat, Egyptian clover, linseed, phacelia, Persian clover, sunflower, tillage radish.
- Seeding Rate: 18-20 lbs./A. Plant from late May to late August.

### TerraLife® BetaMaxx

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- BetaMaxx was developed for planting in sugar beet rotations, but it also works very well for produce production. No cruciferous plants are included in this mix, which makes it suitable for growing in advance of brassica crops like broccoli and cabbage.
- Since BetaMaxx will reliably winter-kill in the North, vegetables and beets can be grown the following year with minimal soil preparation.
- Included Species: Black Oat, Common Vetch, Egyptian Clover, Pea, Linseed, Phacelia.
- Seeding Rate: 35-40 lbs./A
- Planting Dates: early spring to late August

### TerraLife® MaizePro DT

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- MaizePro DT is ideal for corn crop rotations as it supports the formation of mycorrhiza and improves soil structure.
- This mix has several winter-hardy components that will likely need to be terminated before planting corn.
- It also has components that will grow quickly in the fall and die over the winter, providing fall weed suppression and quick nutrient availability in spring.
- Included species: Alsike clover, crimson clover, field pea, linseed, Persian clover, sorghum, sunflower, tillage radish, winter rye, winter vetch.
- Seeding Rate: 35-40 lbs./A. Plant from late May to late August.

## OTHER COVER CROP MIXES

### Bio-D, 16-Way Mix

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Highly diverse mix with an intelligent design that allows all the species to actively express themselves.
- Utilize upper, middle, and lower canopy to maximize sunlight capture for warm-season nutrient cycling.
- Works for grazing or forage but yields less dry matter than a more focused mix.
- Included species: Millet, Braco mustard, Abyssinian cabbage, Cowpeas, Sunn hemp, Forage sorghum, Flaxseed, Spring pea, Black oat, Sunflower, Phacelia, Berseem clover, Persian clover, Lifago buckwheat, T-raptor rape, Nitro radish.
- Seeding Rate: 20-45 lbs./A. Plant from late May to early August.

### N-Cite, 8-Way Mix

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- A warm-season mix designed for nitrogen production and recycling with grazing potential.
- Good mix to follow small grain harvest; corn can perform well following this mix.
- This mix will winter-kill.
- Included species: Cowpeas, Spring peas, Lifago buckwheat, Millet, Sunn hemp, Nitro radish, Sunflower, Abyssinian cabbage.
- Seeding Rate: 15-30 lbs./A. Plant from late May to late August.



# WHY COVER CROPS ARE IMPORTANT FOR ORGANIC PRODUCERS

by Tim Kline

Cover crops have been a hot topic in the last few years, and for good reason. The soil, after all, provides nourishment for our bodies; it also affects the water, which is also essential for our existence. For these reasons and more, those of us who are involved in agriculture have an obligation to be caretakers of our land and water. Cover crops offer us this opportunity.

The most successful farmers tend to have a farm plan that includes cover crops. The benefits of cover crops are many: preventing soil erosion, breaking insect and plant disease cycles, and providing nutrients for both the next crop and soil microbes. In a livestock operation, cover crops can even provide needed forage. With a minimal investment, the potential of a large return from cover crops is great.

**With a minimal investment, the potential of a large return from cover crops is great.**

With a bit of effort and some persistence, the rewards of planting cover crops can be huge—no matter what your operation is. In most cases, the overall farm plan has to be tweaked to make cover crops work. For example, you'll need to plant a shorter-season corn to gain time to establish a cover crop.

My favorite cover crop is oats and annual ryegrass following first-year corn, which can be grazed or harvested in late fall. The ryegrass will often survive the winter, giving you a great plow down or another harvest in the spring.

When organic practices are in place, the ryegrass is more beneficial in a plow down for the corn crop. I can grow corn two years in the same field, and the corn crop following this practice often outyields the first-year corn. If you do this, you'll have a growing crop over the winter, the disease and insect cycle will be broken, you'll have a good biomass or green manure plow down, and you'll promote nutrient scavenging.

But a word of caution: you'll have to moldboard-plow the ryegrass. If there's a need for nitrogen, legumes such as

vetch or clovers can be added to the annual ryegrass and oats mix.

Sudans are also a very good crop if biomass and, for example, rootworms, are the target. Rootworms see sudan roots as good food, however, the low levels of cyanide are lethal for them.

Planting oats and peas in early spring, and plowing down prior to corn, can be very successful if you're patient and allow the mix to grow tall enough. Cereal grains, primarily rye, have been used extensively. Cereal rye is your go-to crop when it's getting late in the season. The allelopathic effect hinders germination of weed seeds and allows the row crop to get a head start. Triticale will do the same thing, and if the goal is to harvest in the spring, it will provide better forage than cereal rye.

**Cereal rye is your go-to crop when it's getting late in the season.**

Radishes planted with oats are an option if winterkill is advantageous. Radishes will break up hardpan, and oats mellow the soil for a nice, clean seedbed in the spring. The nutrients scavenged will be secured in the plants and available for the next crop, along with good weed suppression.

One of the best times to get a good cover crop is following wheat. The options are almost endless due to the time from harvest to frost.

Grain farmers looking to always have a crop to sell have fewer options than livestock farmers. With livestock, a cover crop can be grazed, harvested or incorporated. If you're a grain farmer and you don't want to harvest hay, your options are even fewer. If wheat is grown, it's much easier.

With the average farmer making 30 to 40 "tries" in his farming lifespan to "get it right," we need to take advantage of every opportunity. Byron Seeds dealers can help you develop a cover crop plan that benefits your next cash crop. Let us help you be successful with cover crops.



# SOIL BUILDER

## Description

Soil Builder is a mixture of KB Royal Annual Ryegrass, Crimson Clover, Hairy Vetch and Nitro Radish. This versatile mix will scavenge nutrients, fix nitrogen and establish quickly to combat weeds. No matter why you plant a cover crop, Soil Builder deserves consideration.

## Management

Soil Builder has to be moldboard plowed in the spring before planting the cash crop. This versatile mix can be germinated early and still contribute a good amount of nitrogen due to the Crimson Clover. However, if the cropping schedule permits, letting this mix grow until the purple blooms of the Hairy Vetch can be seen will result in significantly higher nitrogen fixation. In the North, if this mix is planted after mid-August, the radishes are not likely to perform to their potential. Below I-70, the date would be September 10th. Other species in the mix will still give tremendous benefits if planted a bit late.

## Establishment

Seed 18-25 lbs./A. Drill up to 0.5 inch deep. Satisfactory results can be had by flying the mix on if the seeding rate is increased.

### Soil Builder

ZONES: 3, 4, 5, 6

- Soil Builder has tremendous root growth and early spring top growth.
- The legumes in this mix can fix up to 100 lbs. of nitrogen.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	Excellent
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Good

#### CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF:

<b>Annual Ryegrass</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>Crimson Clover</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Hairy Vetch</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>Nitro Radish</b>	<b>4%</b>



Organic Coating Seed

# NITROGREEN MIX

## Description

Nitrogreen Mix is a mixture of species to maximize nitrogen production and green manure crop. Plant from August 15th to October 10th, depending on how far south you are. If left until flowering the following year, it can produce up to 100-150 units of N for the next crop. Nitro radishes help loosen and aerate the soil.

## Management

Nitrogreen Mix has to be moldboard plowed in the spring before planting the cash crop. Direct seeding is best but also a relatively early seeding date is needed in northern zones to make sure the legumes are established enough to be winter-hardy. This mix does well when aerial-seeded into standing crops in late August. When aerial-seeded, you can expect more crimson clover to establish than hairy vetch, unless soil moisture is very consistent near the soil surface for a couple of weeks after seeding.

## Establishment

Seed 15-25 lbs./A. Drill 0.5 inch deep.

### Nitrogreen Mix

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- This mix includes deep-rooting legumes for southern and northern zones.
- The nitro radish element breaks up hardpan and recycles deeply buried nutrients.

<b>Loosen Soil</b>	V. Good
<b>Forage Value</b>	V. Good
<b>Ground Cover</b>	V. Good
<b>Soil Builder</b>	V. Good
<b>N Scavenger</b>	V. Good
<b>N Production</b>	Excellent

#### CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL MIX OF:

<b>Hairy Vetch</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>Crimson Clover</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Medium Red Clover</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>Balansa Clover</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Yellow Blossom Clover</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>Nitro Radish</b>	<b>5%</b>

Organic Coating Seed

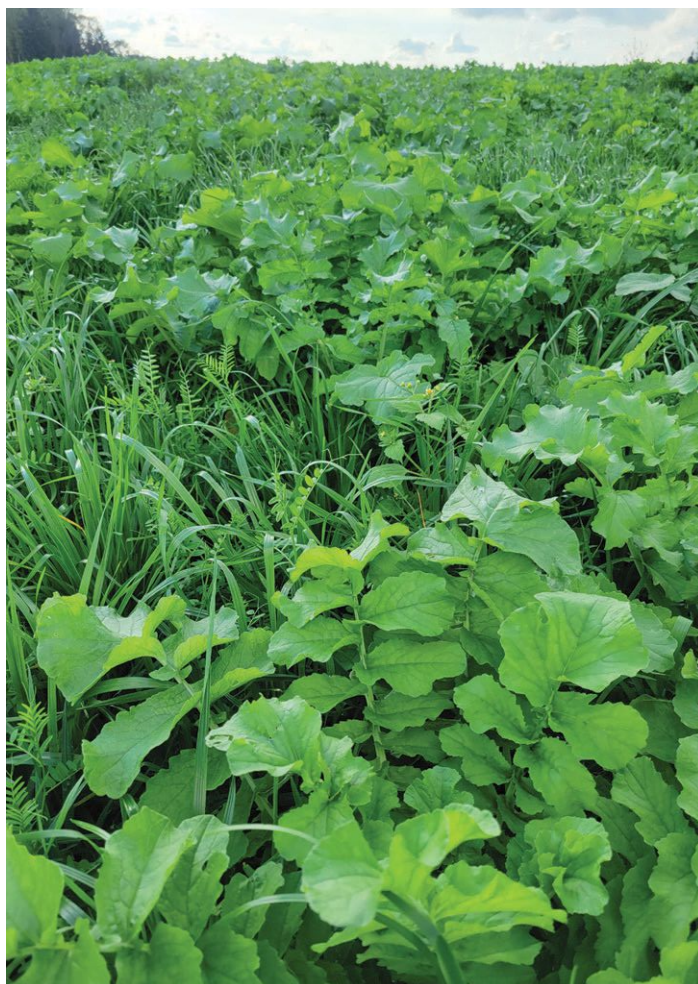
# RADISHES, RAPE & PEAS

## Description

Radishes establish very quickly, providing good ground cover, smothering weeds and preventing erosion. The taproot drives deep into the soil, pulling up nutrients otherwise unavailable to the shallower-rooted crops. These taproots provide a way for air, water and crop roots to penetrate deeply into the soil. Fall-planted radishes are great for sequestering residual nutrients from the previous crop. Radishes work as a biofumigant, especially if incorporated in the vegetative stage.

## Management

Radishes can be planted into existing crops at the beginning of leaf wilt, either by aerial application or by a high boy rigged with a broadcast system. They work well in mixes or can be seeded alone. In mixes, 2 or 3 lbs is all that's needed. Radishes winter kill when temperatures reach 23°F.



## Establishment

Seed 8-10 lbs/A straight or 2-4 lbs/A in mixes. Drill in rows 6-8 inches apart, 0.25 to 0.5 inch deep. Radishes can be broadcast and rolled with a cultipacker or aerial-seeded into drying corn. Use higher rates for broadcasting and aerial seeding. Radishes can be no-tilled into grass if the grass has been grazed or mowed very close.

### 4010 or Arvika Field Peas

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- These spring peas have rapid spring growth; plant as early as you can get in the field. They are excellent forage and produce over 100 lbs. of nitrogen.

**Loosen Soil** V. Good

**Forage Value** V. Good

**Ground Cover** V. Good

**Soil Builder** V. Good

**N Scavenger** Fair

**N Production** V. Good



Untreated Seed

### Daikon Radish

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- An organic cover crop radish good for seeding in late summer and fall.
- The deep taproot breaks up compaction.

**Loosen Soil** V. Good

**Forage Value** Good

**Ground Cover** V. Good

**Soil Builder** V. Good

**N Scavenger** V. Good

**N Production** Poor



Untreated Seed

### Dwarf Essex Rape

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Essex rape has more lateral growth than a radish and needs at least 8 weeks of growth.
- It provides good ground cover and is winter hardy to 20°F.

**Loosen Soil** V. Good

**Forage Value** Good

**Ground Cover** V. Good

**Soil Builder** V. Good

**N Scavenger** V. Good

**N Production** Poor

Untreated Seed

# HAIRY VETCH

## Description

While hairy vetch is a top producer of nitrogen and ground cover, fall-planted vetch is slow to establish and will not produce much top cover unless planted early, for example, after wheat or oats. For this reason, vetch is usually mixed with faster-establishing cover crops such as radish and ryegrass. Rapid spring growth produces a heavy mulch layer and is one of the best for suppressing weeds and preventing erosion. If allowed to reach 50% bloom, vetch can produce up to 250 lbs of N, about half of which is available to the following crop. About 10% of vetch seed is “hard seeded” and will not germinate the first year, posing potential weed problems.

## Management

Hairy vetch is best ahead of corn. Inoculate with a vetch inoculant for best N production. Once vetch reaches 50% bloom, it can be killed by mowing or rolling with a stalk chopper. Incorporation also works well. Vetch will provide a heavy ground cover, but as a succulent, it decomposes rapidly and will lose its effectiveness as cover in 4 to 6 weeks.

Winter kill is possible if temperatures are below 5°F with no snow cover.

## Establishment

Drill 15-20 lbs/A or broadcast at 25-30 lbs/A and cover with a harrow. (In mixes 10-15 lbs/A.) Seed 30-45 days before a killing frost as vetch is slow to establish. Plant 0.5 to 1 inch deep. Roots continue to grow through the winter. Vetch has a high phosphorous and potassium requirement but needs very little N for establishment. Vetch doesn't do well as a spring planted crop.

### Hairy Vetch

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Hairy vetch is a great nitrogen producer and can lower N expenses by one-third.
- Rapid spring growth gives heavy mulch cover for weed suppression and erosion control.

**Loosen Soil** V. Good

**Forage Value** Good

**Ground Cover** V. Good

**Soil Builder** V. Good

**N Scavenger** Fair

**N Production** Excellent



Untreated Seed

# BUCKWHEAT

## Description

Buckwheat is a short-lived summer annual reaching maturity in just 70-90 days. Buckwheat is not a grain or even a grass, but an herb. It is one of the fastest and easiest establishing cover crops available. It can produce 2-3 tons of dry matter in just 6-8 weeks making it an excellent crop for summer weed suppression. It is easy to kill and is known for its ability to extract phosphorus from the soil. It is also known for its sweet blossoms that attract beneficial insects. It is very succulent and does not add much to the soil by way of biomass.

## Management

Buckwheat likes light to medium, well-drained soils, sandy loams, loams, and silty loams. It grows best in cool, moist conditions. Buckwheat is not drought tolerant. It works very well as a nurse crop. Make sure to cut back on the seeding rates. It is very susceptible to frost and kills easily by rolling.

## Establishment

Drill 50-60 lbs/A 0.5 to 0.75 inch deep when all danger of frost is past. For weed suppression or broadcasting into a firm seedbed, use up to 90 lbs/A. For a nurse crop, use one-third the usual rate.

### Lifago Buckwheat

ZONES: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

- Lifago, a late-maturing buckwheat, is good as a summer crop to suppress weeds, mellow the soil, and attract beneficial insects.
- Lifago is the best buckwheat to use in mixes, since it pairs well with other species because of its late maturity.

**Loosen Soil** Excellent

**Forage Value** Good

**Ground Cover** Excellent

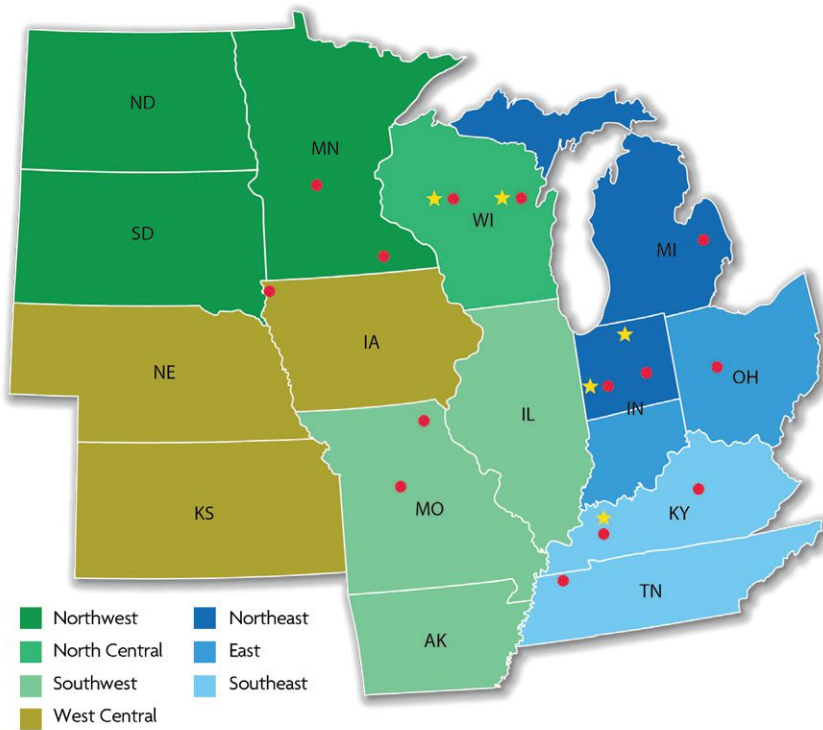
**Soil Builder** V. Good

**N Scavenger** V. Good

**N Production** Poor



Untreated Seed



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- Southwest
- West Central
- Northeast
- East
- Southeast

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330-465-1175

**Greenfield, OH 45123**  
D&L Seeds  
David Zimmerman  
937-981-4120

**Greenwich, OH 44837**  
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Nelson Martin  
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**Kensington, OH 44427**  
Paul Fisher  
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**Mechanicsburg, OH 43044**  
Eades Seed Service  
Logan Eades  
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**Montpelier, OH 43543**  
Friedel Farms Seed  
419-519-0611

**Saint Henry, OH 45883**  
Brunswick Forage Seed Sales  
Tim Brunswick  
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Ruff's Seed Farm Inc  
740-969-2600

**Ashland, OH 44805**  
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955 TR 1451

**Baltic, OH 43804**  
Gerber & Sons  
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**Berlin, OH 44610**  
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Danny Ray Gingerich  
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419-957-1360

**Camden, OH 45311**  
Four Corner Farms LLC  
Melvin Metzger  
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**Chesterhill, OH 43728**  
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**Conover, OH 45317**  
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Nutrien Ag  
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Mike Kutter  
937-456-7149

**Edon, OH 43518**  
Travis Hake  
419-212-0675

**Greenfield, OH 45123**  
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Allen Miller  
11861 Karnes Rd  
Mark Miller  
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Scioto Valley Seed  
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**Maplewood, OH 45340**  
Jake Schwartz  
21500 St Rt 47

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Ben Byler  
440-548-5580

**Millersburg, OH 44654**  
Wayne A. Miller  
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**Mt. Vernon, OH 43050**  
Jared McLaughlin  
740-814-9190

**Ottawa, OH 45875**  
Nutrien Ag  
Tom Krueven  
419-523-3041

**Salem, OH 44460**  
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Brian Beck  
330-692-6922

**West Farmington, OH 44491**  
Hostetter Farm Repair  
Amos Hostetter  
440-693-4273

**West Union, OH 45693**  
Brier Ridge Seed & Ag  
James McAdams  
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**Zanesville, OH 43701**  
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Randall Horst  
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**Elgin, IA 52141**  
Pleasant Valley Supply  
Ben Frieden  
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**Kalona, IA 52247**  
Timberline Sales & Service  
Joe Graber  
319-461-2120

**Leon, IA 50144**  
D J Cattle Company  
Daryn Yoder  
641-344-6002

**St. Ansgar, IA 50472**  
Focus Forage & Consulting  
Mervin Beachy  
641-381-0054

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Eckstein Devons  
Sheldon Headings  
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**Creston, IA 50801**  
Maynard Hostetter  
641-278-0286

**Greeley, IA 52050**  
Gary's Feed Store  
563-925-2441

**Jesup, IA 50648**  
Roth Seeds  
319-827-6670

**Kalona, IA 52247**  
Homestead Ag  
Vernon Martin  
319-591-3142

**Moulton, IA 52572**  
Troyer Seeds  
641-929-3381

**Redding, IA 50860**  
Herman Mast  
3192 180th Ave

**Rock Rapids IA 51246**  
Master Seed  
605-838-7192

**Sioux Center, IA 51250**  
Advanced Crop Nutrition  
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Matt Smolder  
712-441-1916

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Mark Schwartz  
606-845-8718

**Stanford, KY 40484**  
Grandview Supply  
Jeremy Lehman  
606-510-4586

**Trenton, KY 42286**  
Green Leaf LLC  
Sol Stoltzfus  
270-887-0083

**Adairville, KY 42202**  
ProSolutions  
Chris Timmons  
270-847-2392

**Austin, KY 42123**  
Freeman Shetler  
2543 Peters Creek Rd

**Campbellsville, KY 42718**  
Fairview General Store  
Ivan Hostetter  
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**Glasgow, KY 42141**  
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270-651-6167

**Liberty, KY 42539**  
Goldenrod Feed  
Albert Shirk  
606-787-1748

**Marion, KY 42064**  
Bluegrass Farm Supply  
1850 Mt. Zion Church Rd

**Morgantown, KY 42261**  
Drakes Farm Service  
270-526-3471

**Munfordville, KY 42765**  
Cedar Lane Seeds  
Daniel J Miller  
270-524-9500

**Scottsville, KY 42164**  
Hoofbeats Echo Harness  
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Benedict Brothers  
270-250-4949

**Utica, KY 42376**  
Rice Agri Marketing  
Jeff Rice  
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**Cottage Grove, TN 38224**  
Jacob Leach  
731-336-4984

**Pleasantville, TN 37033**  
Hidden Valley Farm  
Stephen Mast  
931-593-2416

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