

Whistler

COMMON NAME: Winter Peas

SPECIES: *Pisum sativum*

Whistler winter peas, released by Progene Research of Washington, is a semi-leafless, white flowered pea with yellow cotyledons. Winter hardy down to 0 degrees Fahrenheit, Whistler winter peas are a great addition to satisfy your winter forage needs. Pea seed, properly inoculated with Rhizobium bacteria at planting time, does an excellent job of fixing nitrogen from the air. This nitrogen fixation makes peas a perfect partner with cereals and grasses, which use large amounts of nitrogen, as well as storing nitrogen for future crops through cover cropping and green manure plowdown.



MEDIUM MATURITY

| USAGE | LIVESTOCK |
|------------|-----------|
| Pasture | Beef |
| Hay | Sheep |
| Food plots | Dairy |
| Silage | Wildlife |

SEEDING RATES

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Monoculture: | 60-100 lb per acre |
| 40% mix w/cereals: | 40 lb per acre |
| Mix with ryegrass: | 20-40 lb per acre |
| Wildlife food plots: | 20-40 lb per acre |

Whistler

Forage

COMMON NAME:

Winter Peas

SEED COUNT:

5,000 seeds/lb



FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT

- Taking a soil test is highly recommended. Consult with your local extension service or fertilizer dealer for specific recommendations.
- Correct acidity: 5.8 - 7 is ideal.
- Inoculate seed with Rhizobium bacteria to encourage nitrogen fixation.

CLIMATE

MONTHS OF SOWING

ZONES

| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2A | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 3A, 4A | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | |
| 3B, 4B | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 3C, 4C | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | |
| 5, 6 | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | |

SOIL TYPE

Adapted to a wide range of soils from clay loam to sandy loam. Soil should have adequate surface drainage.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT

- Graze when new pasture is 6 inches tall.
- Rotational grazing at a 14-21 day interval is recommended.
- Do not graze shorter than 3 inches.
- Avoid grazing when frozen.

CUTTING MANAGEMENT

- Highest quality of hay and silage will be cut at medium pod stage.
- Cutting at an earlier stage will facilitate a second cutting under ideal conditions.
- Never cut below 3 inches if a second cutting is desired.



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