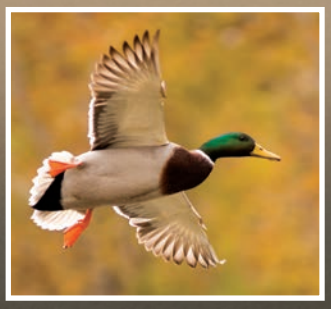
LA CROSSE SEED FOOD PLOT GUIDE 2024



BRIER RIDGE®
Food Plot Seed

DEER CREEK SEED CO.

Brier Ridge products have been formulated to provide superior performance in establishing, attracting and keeping those trophy bucks, turkeys and upland birds on your property.

In October 2022, La Crosse Seed, a division of DLF USA Inc., acquired Deer Creek Seed, Inc. headquartered in Windsor, Wisconsin.

Deer Creek Seed has served forage, turf, cover crop, and food plot customers since 1980.

Customers will continue to have access to the great Deer Creek Seed service, staff and products that they've come to appreciate. Now part of the La Crosse Seed family, they will have access to a full portfolio of products, including the Brier Ridge™ brand.

"Consistently taking world-class whitetails begins with two qualities: genetics and nutrition. Our neighborhood has the genetics and Brier Ridge provides us with the nutrition. Quality seed with excellent germination and strong vigor gives our food plots that extra edge by providing the necessary nutrients to grow the maximum amount of horn the genetics allow."

Bob H., Central Iowa

Table of Contents

BRIER RIDGE® Food Plot Seed

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ONLINE RESOURCES

Go to lacrosseseed.com for planting windows and other useful information.

NAME	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	WILD FLOWERS	DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)
8847 GT1 FORAGE SOYBEANS		✓			• Spring/fall planted annual species offering spring/summer/fall food source • Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun • Glyphosate tolerant, late maturity soybean stays green longer • Increased plant height	**ANNUAL**	**140,000** Seeds/Acre ***(1" Depth)***	**140,000** Seed Count
BUCKWHEAT				✓ FORBS	• Quick growing broadleaf, grows well in dry/summer conditions • Produces leafy above ground biomass for forage and weed supression • Aids in settling soil in seed bed preparation for next crop	**ANNUAL**	**50** Lbs Per Acre ***(½" Depth)***	**50**
BULLS-EYE DEER TURNIPS	✓				• Early fall planted annual turnip blend offering early/late fall food source • Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun • Turnips will remain green until 10°F • Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost, sugars will flush vegetative growth after frost, making it an appealing food source • Unique blend of turnips provide extensive above & below ground growth	**ANNUAL**	**2** Lbs Per ¼ Acre ***(¼" Depth)***	**2**
DEER CANDY SUGAR BEETS	✓				• Late spring planted annual offering early/late fall food source • Performs well on medium to heavy, well drained soils in full sun • Provides high energy food source from vegetation & root	**ANNUAL**	**2 - 3** (Drilled) **8** (Brdcast) ***(½" Depth)***	**1**
FORAGE COLLARDS	✓				• Spring/fall planted annual offering summer/late fall food source • Thrives in drought & remains green in below 0°F conditions • Superior forage quality with high biomass	**ANNUAL**	**5** (Drilled) **8** (Brdcast) ***(¼" Depth)***	**50**
FORAGE KALE	✓				• Early fall planted annual offering early/late fall food source • Kale will remain green until 10°F • Short stem, high leaf-to-stem ratio	**ANNUAL**	**3** (Drilled) **5** (Brdcast) ***(¼" Depth)***	**50**
PLOT SPIKE® FORAGE OATS			✓		• Spring/fall planted annual species offering spring/summer/fall food source • Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun • Late maturing forage oat selected for cold tolerance • Easy to establish, producing large amounts of forage	**ANNUAL**	**100 - 120** ***(1" Depth)***	**50**
TITAN™ FORAGE RAPESEED	✓				• A new generation rape x kale interspecies cross with high yielding multi-graze, intermediate height rape • Excellent regrowth potential suitable for summer, autumn and winter feed • Highest animal preference rape cultivar available with aphid and virus tolerance	**ANNUAL**	**3.5** (Drilled) **4** (Brdcast) ***(¼" Depth)***	**50**
VIVANT FORAGE BRASSICA	✓				• Quick establishment & vigorous regrowth, even under close feeding • Different than turnips, all the energy of the plant is contained in the leaves • Low bolt/high yielding leafy hybrid brassica - high digestability	**ANNUAL**	**4** (Drilled) **6** (Brdcast) ***(¼" Depth)***	**50**
WILDLIFE GRAIN SORGHUM (DWARF TYPE)			✓		• Summer planted annual offering cover for upland game birds, migratory birds & deer • Drought tolerant - performs in light to heavy soil types & light shade to full sun • Quick to establish, requires 60 - 65°F soil temps for planting/germination • Food source for various bird species later in fall/winter	**ANNUAL**	**6 - 8** (Drilled) **8 - 10** (Brdcast) ***(1" Depth)***	**50**
WILDLIFE SUNFLOWER (PEREDOVIK TYPE)				✓ FORBS	• Spring planted annual offering cover & food source for upland game birds • Drought tolerant - performs in light to heavy soil types & light shade to full sun • Food source for various bird species later in fall/winter	**ANNUAL**	**6 - 8** (Drilled) **8 - 10** (Brdcast) ***(1" Depth)***	**50**

BRIER RIDGE® Food Plot Seed

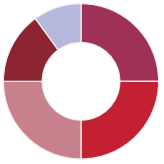
PERENNIAL MIXES

HORN HONEY

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	8* (Drilled)	10 (Brdcast)	5 & 10		●		●
PERENNIAL							

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Includes high energy legumes that will thrive in various geographical locations
- Chicory will thrive during summer months

25% Orion XL Ladino Clover
25% Red Carpet XL 990 Red Clover
25% Intermediate White Clover
15% Radium XL Alsike Clover
10% Chicory



Seed at ¼" Depth

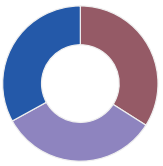
PERENNIAL HABITAT HIDE-A-WAY

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
PERENNIAL	9*	9 & 50			●	●

- Spring/fall planted native grass perennial mix offering year-round bedding/buffer source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Maintenance needed during slow establishment period; alternative to *Annual Habitat Hide-A-Way*
- Will reach heights up to 8 ft tall

34% Switchgrass
33% Indiangrass
33% Big Bluestem

See Natives First® Guide for establishment guidelines



Seed at ¼" Depth

ANNUAL/PERENNIAL MIXES

BUCK'S BANQUET

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	8* (Drilled)	10 (Brdcast)	5 & 10	●	●		●
ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL							

- Early fall planted annual & perennial species offering early/ late fall food source
- For medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Clover/chicory remain perennial after brassicas winterkill
- Portion remains green until air temps reach 10 - 15°F
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost

20% Orion XL Ladino Clover
20% Rapeseed
15% Purple Top Turnips
15% Tillage Radish®
10% Intermediate White Clover
10% Radium XL Alsike Clover
10% Chicory

Seed at ¼" Depth

DEER COUNTRY POINT BUILDER PLUS

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	9*	9 & 50			●	●

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Includes high sugar perennial grass & high energy legumes

25% Berseem Clover
20% Orion XL Ladino Clover
20% High Sugar Perennial Ryegrass
15% Rapeseed
10% Intermediate White Clover
10% Chicory

Seed at ¼" Depth

DEER COUNTRY FIELD MIX

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	10* (Drilled)	15 - 20 (Brdcast)	25		●	●	
ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL							

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Includes high energy legumes that will thrive in various geographical locations

25% FF Pro Alfalfa
20% High Sugar Perennial Ryegrass
15% Orion XL Ladino Clover
10% Radium XL Alsike Clover
10% Red Carpet XL Red Clover
10% Intermediate White Clover
10% Berseem Clover

Seed at ¼" Depth

DEER COUNTRY TRAIL MIX

ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	10* (Drilled)	15 - 20 (Brdcast)	25		●	●	
ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL							

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in moderate shade to full sun
- Very quick & easy establishment
- Includes shade tolerant species

20% High Sugar Perennial Ryegrass
20% Berseem Clover
20% Intermediate White Clover
15% Crimson Clover
15% Creeping Red Fescue
10% Radium XL Alsike Clover

Seed at ¼" Depth

BRIER RIDGE®
Food Plot Seed

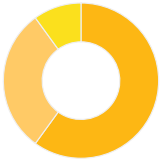
ANNUAL MIXES

ANNUAL HABITAT HIDE-A-WAY

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
ANNUAL	10* (Drilled) 12 (Brdcast)	10			●	●	

- Summer annual mix planted as bedding/buffer source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish, requires 60 - 65°F soil temps for planting/germination, annual alternative to *Perennial Habitat Hide-A-Way*
- Can reach heights up to 8 ft tall

60% Summer Select® Forage Sorghum
30% Wildlife Grain Sorghum
10% Wildlife Sunflowers



Seed at 1" Depth

RUT N READY

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
ANNUAL	6* (Drilled) 8 (Brdcast)	4 & 8	●				

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall food source
- For light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Brassicas remain green until air temps reach 10 - 15°F
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost, sugars flush vegetative growth after frost for appealing food source
- Brassicas attract deer early fall & after killing frost

30% Tillage Radish®
20% Rapeseed
20% Purple Top Turnips
10% Forage Kale
10% Vivant Brassica
10% Forage Collards

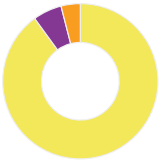
Seed at ¼" Depth

AUTUMN ENERGY

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
ANNUAL	40* (Drilled) 50 (Brdcast)	25	●		●		

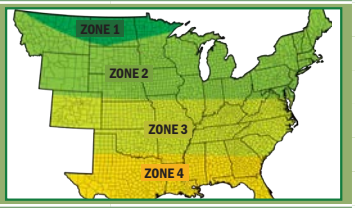
- Early fall planted annual species offering early/late fall food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Portion remains green until air temps reach 10 - 15°F
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost

90% Plotspike® Oats
6% Tillage Radish®
4% Purple Top Turnips



Seed at ¼" Depth

CODE	PLANTING ZONE DATES	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
BRIER RIDGE					
BW	BUCKWHEAT	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31, SEP 15 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30, SEP 15 - OCT 31
BET	BULLS-EYE DEER TURNIPS	JUL 1 - AUG 1	JUL 15 - SEP 1	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
DC	DEER CANDY SUGAR BEETS	MAY 15 - JUN 30	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	AUG 1 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
FC	FORAGE COLLARDS	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
FK	FORAGE KALE	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
GT1	8847 GT1 FORAGE SOYBEANS	JUN 1 - JUN 30	MAY 15 - JUN 30	APR 1 - JUN 30	APR 1 - JUL 31
PS	PLOTSPIKE® FORAGE OATS	AUG 1 - AUG 20	AUG 1 - AUG 30	AUG 1 - SEP 31	OCT 1 - NOV 30
TFR	TITAN™ FORAGE RAPESEED	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
VFB	VIVANT FORAGE BRASSICA	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
WGS	WILDLIFE GRAIN SORGHUM	**VARIES, SOIL TEMP @ 60 - 65°F**			
WS	WILDLIFE SUNFLOWER	JUN 1 - JUN 30	MAY 15 - JUN 30	APR 1 - JUN 30	APR 1 - JUL 31
PERENNIAL SPRING/FALL SEEDED					
HH	HORN HONEY	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
PHH	PERENNIAL HABITAT HIDE-A-WAY	**VARIES, SEE NATIVES GUIDE**			
FALL SEEDED ANNUAL/PERENNIAL					
BB	BUCK'S BANQUET	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
DPB	DEER COUNTRY POINT BUILDER +	JUL 15 - AUG 15	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31, SEP 1 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30, SEP 15 - OCT 31
DCF	DEER COUNTRY FIELD	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31, SEP 15 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30, SEP 15 - OCT 31
DCT	DEER COUNTRY TRAIL	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31, SEP 15 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30, SEP 15 - OCT 31
FALL SEEDED ANNUALS					
AHH	ANNUAL HABITAT HIDE-A-WAY	**VARIES, SOIL TEMP @ 60 - 65°F**			
AE	AUTUMN ENERGY	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
RR	RUT N READY WILDLIFE	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
SOIL FIRST MIXES					
SF 101	SF 101 COVER STARTER	NO LATER THAN AUG 15	NO LATER THAN SEP 5	NO LATER THAN SEP 15	NO LATER THAN OCT 1
SF 102	SF 102 COVER STARTER +	NO LATER THAN AUG 15	NO LATER THAN SEP 5	NO LATER THAN SEP 15	NO LATER THAN OCT 1
SF 125	SF 125 N-HANCER	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30, JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31, SEP 15 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30, SEP 15 - OCT 31
SF 140	SF 140 MULTI-PURPOSE	NO LATER THAN AUG 10	NO LATER THAN SEP 1	NO LATER THAN SEP 10	NO LATER THAN SEP 20
SF 142	SF 142 CLASSIC	NO LATER THAN AUG 1	NO LATER THAN SEP 1	NO LATER THAN SEP 20	NO LATER THAN OCT 1
DEER CREEK SEED					
PERENNIAL SPRING/FALL SEEDED					
PPC	PERENNIAL PLUS CLOVERS	MAY 15 - JUNE 10 AUG 1 - SEPT 10	MAY 1 - JUN 30 JUL 15 - SEP 1	APR 15 - MAY 31 SEP 15 - OCT 15	MAR 15 - APR 30 SEP 15 - OCT 31
PWC	PREMIUM WHITE CLOVERS				
WCM	WILDLIFE CLOVER MIX				
BCM	BEE CLOVER MIX				
LTM	LOGGERS TRAIL MIX				
SUMMER SEEDED					
QPB	QUAD PRO BEAN	**VARIES, SOIL TEMP @ 60 - 65°F**			
SSS	SANDY SURE SHOT				
WW	WETLAND WATERFOWL				
GBM	GAME BIRD MIX				
SSC	SILVER SCREEN				
SGE	SPRING GREENS ELITE				
FALL SEEDED ANNUAL/PERENNIAL					
AB	AUTUMN BUFFET	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
FALL SEEDED ANNUALS					
BS	BEETS & SWEETS	JUL 15 - AUG 15	AUG 1 - SEP 15	AUG 15 - OCT 15	SEP 1 - OCT 31
AB	AUTUMN BUFFET				
AS	ALL SEASON				
BB	BRASSICA BLEND				
PTB	PRIME TIME BRASSICA				
SSU	SUCCULENT SUCCOTASH				



DEER CREEK SEED CO.

PERENNIAL

PERENNIAL PLUS CLOVERS

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
PERENNIAL	8* (Drilled)	12 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓		✓	

- Spring/fall/frost planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Includes high energy legumes that will thrive in various geographical locations
- Chicory will thrive durring summer months

25% Chicory
25% Ladino White Clover
20% Red Carpet XL 990 Red Clover
15% Dutch White Clover
15% NZ White Clover

Seed at ¼" Depth

PREMIUM WHITE CLOVERS

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
PERENNIAL	8* (Drilled)	12 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓			

- Spring/fall/frost planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in moderate shade to full sun
- Includes high energy legumes that will thrive in various geographical locations
- White clovers will fill in areas of overgraze due to stolon root system

25% Alsike White Clover
25% Dutch White Clover
25% Ladino White Clover
25% NZ White Clover

Seed at ¼" Depth

WILDLIFE CLOVER MIX

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
PERENNIAL	15* (Drilled)	20 - 25 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓	✓		

- Spring/fall/frost planted perennial mix offering year-round food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Balance of high energy grasses/ legumes that will thrive in various geographical locations
- All purpose choice for meadows, trails, and borders

15% NZ White Clover
15% Alsike White Clover
15% Med Red Clover
15% Ladino White Clover
15% Dutch White Clover
15% 4N Annual Ryegrass
10% High Sugar Perennial Ryegrass

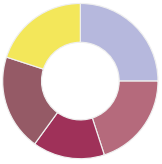
Seed at ¼" Depth

BEE CLOVER MIX

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
PERENNIAL	10* (Drilled)	12 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓			

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix offering year-round flowering/bloom cycles
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Promotes bee and pollinator insect populations
- All purpose pollinator to create a bee and pollinator sanctuary; not meant to be cut

25% Alfalfa
20% Ladino White Clover
20% Berseem Clover
20% Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover
15% Alsike White Clover



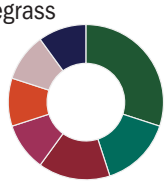
Seed at ¼" Depth

LOGGERS TRAIL MIX

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
PERENNIAL	20* (Drilled)	25 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓	✓		

- Spring/fall planted perennial mix quick to establish and produce cover
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Will persist in low-fertility, acidic, or wet soils and areas with minimal sunlight

30% Elite Forage Fescue
15% Annual Ryegrass
15% Ladino White Clover
10% Alsike White Clover
10% Creeping Red Fescue
10% NZ White Clover
10% Perennial Ryegrass



Seed at ¼" Depth

DEER CREEK SEED CO.

ANNUAL/PERENNIAL

AUTUMN BUFFET

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	8* (Drilled)	12 (Brdcast)	5 & 25	✓	✓		

- Early fall planted annual/perennial mix offering multi-year food source
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Multiple species for maximum grazing tolerance into late fall & clovers will overwinter

20% Elite Forage Brassica
20% Trophy Rapeseed
15% Winfred Forage Brassica
15% Forage Turnip
10% Ladino White Clover
10% NZ White Clover
10% Red Carpet XL 990 Red Clover

Seed at ¼" Depth

SPRING GREENS ELITE

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	40* (Drilled)	50 (Brdcast)	5 & 25	✓	✓	✓	✓

- Late Spring/Summer/fall planted annual/perennial mix offering multi-year food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Multiple species for maximum grazing quality & protects soil from nutrient loss

10% Balansa Clover
10% Buckwheat
10% Trophy Rapeseed
10% Forage Soybean
10% NZ White Clover
10% Med Red Clover
10% Peredovik Black Sunflower
10% Sunn Hemp
10% Sorghum Sudangrass
10% Italian Ryegrass

Seed at ¼" Depth

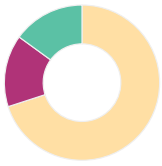
ANNUAL

QUAD PRO BEAN

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	40* (Drilled)	50 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓		

- Spring/Fall planted annual
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Fast growing, high protein mix with forage and vining soybeans
- Matures in approximately 60 days

70% 2 Forage Soybean Varieties
15% Lablab
15% Cowpea



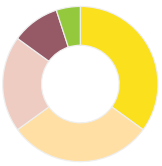
Seed at 1" Depth

SANDY SURE SHOT

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
	25* (Drilled)	35 (Brdcast)	5 & 25	✓	✓		✓

- Late Spring/Summer/Fall planted annual
- Formulated to persist in light sandy and dryland soil conditions
- Attracts deer and other avian wildlife

35% Peredovik Black Sunflower
30% Forage Soybean
20% Buckwheat
10% Berseem Clover
5% Winfred Forage Brassica



Seed at ½" Depth

DEER CREEK SEED CO.

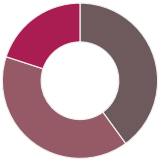
ANNUAL

TRIPLE TREAT

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	WILD FLOWERS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
ANNUAL	12* (Drilled)	15 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓			

- Spring/Fall Planted annual clover blend
- Performs well on medium to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Nitrogen fixing and biomass producing mix excellent for plot rotation
- Triple purpose food source, soil health, nitrogen builing

40% Balansa Clover
40% Berseem Clover
20% Crimson Clover



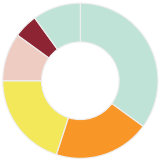
**Seed at ¼" Depth*

WETLAND WATERFOUL

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL	15* (Drilled)	20-25 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓	✓	✓

- Late spring/summer planted annual and perennial blend
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish, requires 60-65° F soil temps for planting/ germination
- Ideal attractant for waterfowl and other avian species

35% Japanese Millet
20% Forage Sorghum
20% Spring Oat
10% Buckwheat
10% Proso Millet
5% Alsike Clover



**Seed at ¼-½" Depth*

GAME BIRD MIX

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL	15* (Drilled)	20 (Brdcast)	5 & 25		✓	✓	✓

- Late spring/summer planted annual
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish, requires 60-65° F soil temps for planting/germination
- Ideal attractant for upland game birds and other avian species

25% Peredovik Black Sunflower
25% Dwarf Grain Sorghum
15% Forage Soybean
10% Buckwheat
10% Japanese Millet
10% Pearl Millet
5% Proso Millet

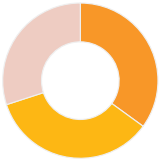
**Seed at ½" Depth*

SILVER SCREEN

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL	25* (Drilled)	30 (Brdcast)	5 & 25			✓	

- Late spring/summer planted annual for bedding/buffer source
- Performs well on light to heavy well-drained soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish, requires 60-65° F soil temps for planting/germination
- Can reach hieghts up to 8-10 ft tall

35% Forage Sorghum
35% Grain Sorghum
30% Egyptian Wheat



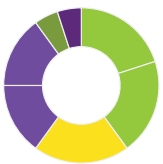
**Seed at 1" Depth*

BRASSICA BLEND

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL	8*		5 & 25	✓			

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Brassicas remain green until air temps reach 10-15° F
- Optimally planted 6-8weeks prior to killing frost, sugars flush vegetative growth after frost for appealing food source early and into late fall/winter

20% Winfred Forage Brassica
20% Rapeseed
20% Elite Forage Brassica
15% High Performance Turnip
15% Forage Turnip
5% Rutabaga
5% Forage Kale



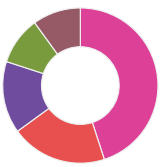
**Seed at ¼" Depth*

BEET & SWEETS

	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)		BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS
ANNUAL	10* (Drilled)	12 (Brdcast)	5 & 25	✓	✓		

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall high sugar food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish brassicas remain green until air temps reach 10-15° F
- Optimally planted 6-8weeks prior to killing frost, sugars flush vegetative growth after frost for appealing food source early and into late fall/winter

45% Sugar Beet
20% Swiss Chard
15% Forage Turnip
10% Forage Kale
10% Berseem Clover



**Seed at ¼" Depth*

DEER CREEK SEED CO.

ANNUAL

PRIME TIME BRASSICA

SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
10*	5 & 25	✓				ANNUAL

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall food source Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Quick to establish, brassicas remain green until air temps reach 10-15° F
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost, sugars flush vegetative growth after frost for appealing food source early and into late fall/winter

25% Daikon Forage Radish
25% Elite Forage Brassica
25% Forage Turnip
25% Winfred Forage Brassica

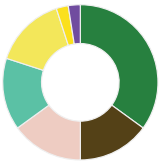
Seed at ¼" Depth

ALL SEASON MIX

SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
50*	25 & 50	✓	✓	✓	✓	ANNUAL

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall food source
- Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Winter Rye will overwinter providing addition food source following spring
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost, large biomass production for food source early and into late fall/ winter for areas of heavy feeding pressure

35% Winter Rye
15% Barley
15% Buckwheat
15% Forage Pea
15% Spring Oat
2.5% Rapeseed
2.5% Forage Turnip



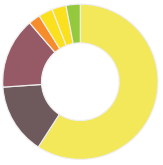
Seed at ¼" Depth

SUCCULENT SUCCOTASH

SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	BAG SIZE (LBS)	BRASSICAS	LEGUMES	GRASSES	FORBS	ANNUAL/ PERENNIAL
10* (Drilled) 20-25 (Brdcast)	5 & 25	✓	✓	✓		ANNUAL

- Early fall planted annuals offer early/late fall food source Performs well on light to heavy soil types in light shade to full sun
- Compounding benefits from cereal grains, clovers, and forage brassicas
- Optimally planted 6 - 8 weeks prior to killing frost, sugars flush vegetative growth after frost for appealing food source early and into late fall/winter

60% Arctic Brand Forage Oat
15% Balansa Clover
15% Berseem Clover
2.5% Daikon Oilseed Radish
2.5% Rapeseed
2.5% Elite Forage Brassica
2.5% Giant Rapeseed



Seed at ¼" Depth

Deer Creek Species Offered in Small Packs (5 Lb)

Legumes	Grasses	Broadleaves
Med Red Clover	Egyptian Wheat	Buckwheat
Alsike Clover	Deer Field Corn	Chicory
Berseem Clover	Japanese Millet	Forage Kale
Ladino Clover	Pearl Millet	Tillage Radish
Reisling Intermediate White Clover	High Sugar Perennial Ryegrass	Rapeseed
Alfalfa PI	Wildlife Grain Soghum (Dwarf)	Rutabaga
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Sweet Corn (Deer)	Swiss Chard
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	Winter Rye	Forage Soybean
		Sugar Beet
		Peredovik Black Oilseed Sunflower
		Purple Top Turnip
		Seven Top Turnip

Soil First® Mixes

Cover crops are being used across the country for many reasons. Besides soil and water quality benefits, integrating summer, fall and winter cover crops can supply much needed forage for hay, silage and pasture through fall and spring, **and many of our Soil First® cover crop mixes also make excellent food plots!**

Soil First® PREMIUM COVER CROP SEED

Soil First® Mixes Work Great for Food Plots!

SOIL FIRST® 101 COVER STARTER

Overwintering Annual

- Fall planted mix offering fall/early spring food source due to over wintering
- Meets objectives of nutrient scavenging, erosion control, weed suppression, and soil building
- Easy to establish providing large amounts of forage, dual purpose cover crop/food source

91% Guardian® Winter Rye
9% Tillage Radish®

SEEDING (LBS/ACRE)
Forage/Cover: 40 - 50
(½" Depth)

SOIL FIRST® 102 COVER STARTER +

Overwintering Annual

- Fall planted mix offering fall/early spring cover and food source due to over wintering
- Similar to SF 102 but includes a nitrogen fixing legume crimson clover
- Easy to establish provided large amounts of forage, dual purpose covercrop/food source

72% Guardian® Winter Rye
20% Crimson Clover
8% Tillage Radish®

SEEDING (LBS/ACRE)
Forage/Cover: 40 - 50
(½" Depth)

SOIL FIRST® 125 N-HANCER

Winter Terminating Annual (Varies Geographically)

- Spring/Fall planted mix designed as a nitrogen booster in front of grass species food plot
- Mix produces large amounts of biomass which can survive heavy grazing pressure
- Easy to establish, nutrient cycling, dual purpose cover crop/food source

30% Defender Oats
25% Spring Peas
20% Balansa Clover
20% Crimson Clover
5% Tillage Radish®

SEEDING (LBS/ACRE)
Forage/Cover: 40 - 50
(¼" Depth)

SOIL FIRST® 140 MULTI-PURPOSE

Overwintering Annual

- Fall planted mix formulated for maximizing food source through fall/early spring
- Mix formulated for nitrogen fixation and nutrient sequestration
- Easy to establish, nutrient cycling, dual purpoase cover crop/food source

50% Nitrous® Winter Trit
38% Winter Peas
6% Tillage Radish®
6% Forage Brassica

SEEDING (LBS/ACRE)
Forage/Cover: 40 - 50
(¼" Depth)

SOIL FIRST® 142 CLASSIC

Winter Terminating Annual (Varies Geographically)

- Spring/Fall planted mix formulated for nitrogen fixation/ sequestration
- Versitile mix can acompany many other small grain species
- Easy to establish, nitrogen producer, nutrient cycling, dual purpose cover crop/food source

70% Crimson Clover
30% Tillage Radish®

SEEDING (LBS/ACRE)
Forage/Cover: 15
(¼" Depth)

SOIL BENEFITS OF COVER CROPS

Cover crops and green manures stimulate microbial activity because they supply food (carbon) for the microorganisms to feed on. Microorganisms in our soils use carbon to build organic matter and in turn store nutrients. Carbon reserves allow nutrients to be scavenged, supplying food for the soil ecosystem, instead of robbing the microbes' reserves left from the organic matter. Aggregate stability leads to increased soil structure, which ultimately leads to better nutrient cycling, and better movement of water and oxygen. Cover crops and green manures prevent captured nutrients from being lost through soil erosion, leaching and volatilization.

Create a Nitrogen Source	**Reduce Soil Erosion**	**Sequester/Cycle Nutrients**
Support Pest Control	**Weed Control**	**Break Soil Compaction**
Generate Extra Forage	**Wildlife Shelter**	**Build Organic Material**
Increase Soil Structure	**Financial Value**	**Conserve Soil Moisture**

WHAT MAKES AN IDEAL FOOD PLOT?

Let's start with the size of the food plot.

OPTIONS FOR CALCULATING FOOD PLOT SIZE

$$\text{ACRES} = \frac{\text{LENGTH (L)} \times \text{WIDTH (W)}}{43{,}560}$$

EXAMPLE:

W = 300 FEET
L = 1,742 FEET

$$\frac{1{,}742 \times 300}{43{,}560} = 11.997 \text{ ACRES}$$

$$\text{ACRES} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\,[\text{LENGTH (L)} \times \text{WIDTH (W)}]}{43{,}560}$$

EXAMPLE:

W = 300 FEET
L = 1,742 FEET

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\,(1{,}742 \times 300)}{43{,}560} = 5.99 \text{ ACRES}$$

$$\text{ACRES} = \frac{\pi \times R^2}{43{,}560}$$

π = 3.14
R = RADIUS

EXAMPLE:

R = 340 FEET

$$\frac{3.14 \times 340^2}{43{,}560} = 8.33 \text{ ACRES}$$

Rule of Thumb: Allow 1/4 to 1/2 acre in multiple areas.

Numerous small plots are generally more productive for hunters, rather than one or two large plots. Deer, especially mature bucks, are more likely to use food plots during daylight hours if plots are smaller and surrounded by thick cover. Plots should receive four to five hours of sunlight per day. If small plots are receiving too much grazing pressure, then planting a large "feeding" plot in the center of your property can take stress off smaller plots. Generally speaking, planting 2-5% of your property in food plots is ideal, with about 2/3 of those plots being perennial forages.

As you plan the food plot, take into consideration the landform and the type of soil.

- It should be free, open and without obstacles such as large rocks, low hanging branches and sudden drop-offs.
- The soil should be able to supply high quality feed. If it isn't already in the right condition, you'll have to treat it before planting.
- Once planted, the ground cover should provide a soft cushion to prevent stress on limbs and it should be attractive.

If managed wisely, a food plot will be both an economical source of high-quality feed for deer, as well as cover for other wildlife.

If managed poorly or ignored, a food plot can soon become nothing more than an overgrazed weed patch that not only has little nutritional value, but may even contribute to health problems.

SOIL FERTILITY

Soil is the foundation of a healthy food plot, so it's essential that you know what condition your foundation is in before planting. More than likely, the land you're turning into a food plot was once used for other purposes.

Soil that is deficient in the proper nutrients, or out of pH balance, cannot produce forage that has high nutritional value. The only reliable way to know what the soil needs -and doesn't need -is to test, don't guess.

The best time to soil test is in the fall and early spring, before previous residue starts to breakdown. If fertilization has already taken place, you should wait at least 12 weeks before testing, in order to get an accurate reading.

When taking samples, use clean tools. Pesticide or fertilizer

residues on the tools, or in the container, will create misleading results. Take six to eight cores from each food plot where the soil type and topography are fairly uniform and the food plot has been uniformly managed, with regard to the crop grown or fertilizer applied. Limit the maximum area of each sample to no more than 2 acres. Collect a sample by making a random zig-zag pattern over the entire field. Mix the cores thoroughly and then submit about a pint of soil to the lab.

Rule of Thumb:
Soil test every two to three years. Take soil from the top 3 to 5 inches.

BENEFITS OF FERTILIZING

Fertilization enables the plant to develop denser and deeper roots which allow it to:

- Absorb more nutrients and moisture.
- Develop denser foliage to increase the absorption of sunlight.
- Increases the plant's ground cover, which inhibits the growth of weeds.

THE FOOD PLOT'S BUILDING BLOCKS: N.P.K.

NITROGEN (N) - the first number on a bag of fertilizer

Nitrogen is critical for the maximum growth of cool season grasses. An adequate supply of nitrogen is associated with vigorous vegetative growth and a plant's dark green color. Nitrogen is very mobile in the soil. It moves from the soil into the plant as part of the growth process and seeping water can leach it out of the soil over time. Therefore, it must be continually replenished.

The preferred sources of nitrogen are Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0-24) or Urea (46-0-0).

Ammonium Sulfate aides the new plants without burning them if put on at too high of a rate or when under higher temperatures. Urea is best used in the spring, when temperatures are lower. If it's applied when temperatures are hotter, high levels of volatilization may occur. (http://ohioline.osu.edu/b760/b760_3.html)

Heavily grazed food plots with high yielding forages require approximately 100-150 pounds of actual Nitrogen/acre/year.

Rule of Thumb:
Three applications of Nitrogen at 50 lbs./acre/year each.

- Summer, if rains are present to promote growth.
- Spring and fall.

PHOSPHORUS (P) - the second number on a bag of fertilizer

Plants require phosphorus for steady, strong growth. As growth occurs, phosphorus is used to efficiently use sugars and starches and to maximize photosynthesis in the young roots, stems and leaves. When adequate phosphorus is in the soil, you will generally see rapid growth, earlier maturity and frequently the quality of vegetative growth is improved. *(http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex920?opendocument)*

Rule of Thumb:
40-60 lbs./acre/year or based on the soil test.

- Phosphorous is directly related to milk production of the doe and antler growth of the buck.

POTASSIUM (K) - the third number on a bag of fertilizer

Potassium is required for overall strong plant growth, increased disease resistance and increased winter hardiness.

Rule of Thumb:
250-300 lbs./acre/year or based on the soil test.

WHAT IF SOIL PH IS NOT IDEAL?

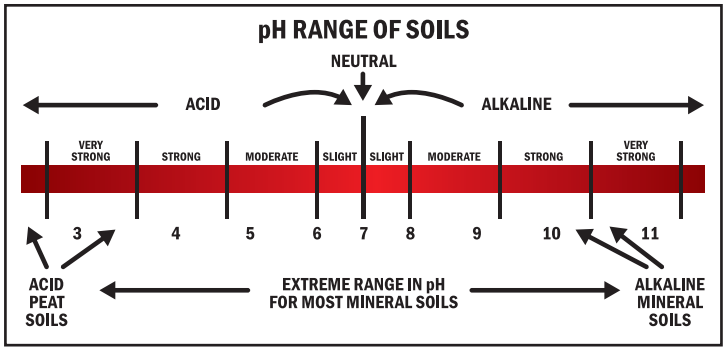
For the food plot to reach its full nutritional potential, the soil's pH range should be between 6.0 to 7.0. Legumes require a higher pH than the grasses, due in part to the rhizobia activity in the root nodules. The rhizobia have a higher pH requirement for nitrogen fixation than the plant has for growth. Within grasses, the warm-season grasses are more tolerant of low pH values than the cool-season grasses. But, there are important reasons to maintain a pH of 6.0 to 7.0, even if you are planting a warm-season grass.

- Most nutrients that a plant needs are available within the 6.0 to 7.0 pH range.
- Some problem weed species are more competitive at lower pH values.
- Over-seeded winter annuals, especially clovers, require a higher pH for optimum growth and production.

- Nitrogen fertilizer is a major acidifying force in food plots. Therefore, high nitrogen rates can rapidly decrease the soil pH. (http://hubcap.clemnson.edu/-blpprt/pasture/grasing.html)

BALANCING THE PH

Fall is the best time to boost pH levels by applying lime because it allows the soil to neutralize, which takes from four to six months.



WEED CONTROL

The presence of weeds and brush in a food plot often indicates poor food plot management, typically either over-grazing or inadequate fertilization. Because they compete with desirable food plot species for water, sunlight and nutrients, their presence reduces both the longevity and nutritional value of a food plot stand.

The best weed control is achieved by maintaining a dense healthy stand of grasses and legumes through proper fertilization, cutting management and higher seed rates.

Once broadleaf weeds take root in a food plot, chemicals such as 2,4-D[1], Banvel® or Crossbow® may be used to take control. Keep the following in mind:

- Chemicals are non-selective – they kill beneficial broadleaf plants, like legumes and clover, in addition to noxious plants such as multi-flora rose and brambles.
- To control broadleaf weeds in a legume food plot, you must control them the year before and plant the legumes the following year. Mowing is the best alternative.
- For the chemical to be effective, weeds must be actively growing when it's applied. Follow the label.
- Round-Up® can be used to remove difficult perennials; however, Round-Up® will take out beneficial plants at the same time and will require reseeding of those areas.
- Use pesticides as spot treatments only. Do not broadcast them throughout the food plot.
- It's best to apply herbicides in early spring.

CAUTION:

Use pesticides only when necessary, and at the recommended dosages and timing, to keep residues within the limit the set by the law. Before using any pesticide, read the label and follow all directions and safety precautions listed.

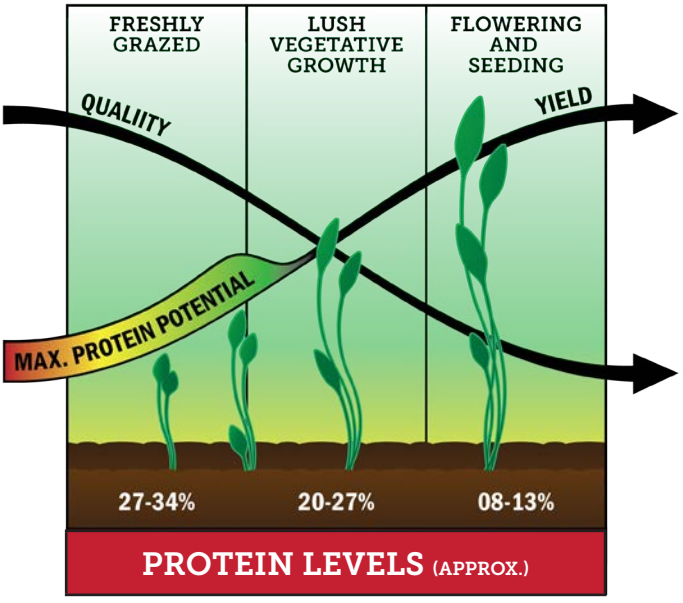
[1]2,4-D is an option for broadleaf weed control in legume- and grass-based plots. It does not kill all broadleaf weeds.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

MOWING

Mowing has two primary advantages. First, it reduces weeds and second, it improves the food plot's productivity.

Mowing before the weed's seedheads are produced, prevents weeds from spreading. Mowing also keeps the plants shorter, which deer prefer because it has less fiber, is higher in protein and more nutrients reside in the younger leaves and stems.



RENOVATION

Ideally it would be best to plow the food plot and grow an annual crop, such as corn or oats, for one year and seed the food plot the following year. Growing an annual crop helps remove both broadleaf and grass weeds that have

strong root systems, destroys mole runs, breaks down the compacted sod and allows the preparation of a good seedbed.

An alternative method is to till the food plot in late fall and leave tilled over winter. Then work a new seedbed in the spring by rotovation or plowing, followed by dragging into a smooth, firm seedbed. It is important that all past plants be buried so they don't re-grow.

Seeding in early spring offers the greatest opportunity for successful renovation. Later plantings are likely to suffer during summer droughts because they don't have the root structure to survive. Also, bacterial nodulation of legumes slows when plants are under moisture stress and weeds become more competitive. If you must plant during the summer, make sure to irrigate sufficiently in order to establish plant growth.

Planting in early fall can also be successful, depending on moisture levels and temperatures. It is important the seedling is established 45-60 days before temperatures drop to freezing, so plants can get an adequate root system established. (http://clallam. wsu.edu/waterquality/pasture.html)

Seed needs to have good soil contact. This can best be accomplished by using a drill to plant. Broadcast seeding is not recommended because it does not ensure soil contact nor seed placement. If broadcast seeding is the only option, follow with a drag or cultipacker to push seed into the top 1/8 to 1/4 inch of the soil.

FROST SEEDING

Frost /dormant seeding legumes and grasses is an efficient way to improve food plot yields or change the forage composition within your food plot. This is done in late fall after soil temperatures are below 40 degrees Fahrenheit or early spring before soils warm above 40 degrees Fahrenheit. This allows the new seedlings to establish without heavy competition.

Frost seeding has several benefits over traditional forms for planting:

- Ability to establish forage in an undisturbed sod bed.
- Reduced need for labor and energy.
- Minimum equipment investment.
- Shortened "non-grazing" period.
- Maintains stand productivity for both grasses and legumes.

As with other planting methods, soil contact is essential for success. This can be achieved by mowing closely in the fall or winter, down to 2 inches, in order to open up stands and expose soil. Sod-type grasses (bluegrass, brome) are the most difficult to frost seed, especially where a thick layer of thatch covers the soil surface. In these instances, spraying out the bluegrass or bromegrass and starting over is the best solution. Preferred species are festulolium, ryegrass, orchardgrass, Ladino clover and red clover.

In the spring, it's important to reduce plant competition so the new seedlings can develop adequate root systems. By mowing or animal grazing down to 2 inches in the fall, spring regrowth from established plants is slowed down, allowing the seedlings to take hold. As the new seedlings take hold, follow the prescribed routine to ensure strong root growth and thicken up the foot plot more quickly:

- Allow food plot to grow 6-8 inches.
- Mow it.
- Allow it to re-grow to 6-8 inches.
- Mow it again.
- After the second mowing, allow the food plot to re-grow. Then, either allow it to grow for cover or continue mowing cycle.

WATER

Like other field crops, food plots benefit from adequate water throughout the growing season. It provides for faster recovery, maintains productivity and lengthens the life of the food plot.

The amount of water required each week depends on the type of soil and weather conditions. Different soils hold water better than others. A soil test will indicate the amount of watering that is required.

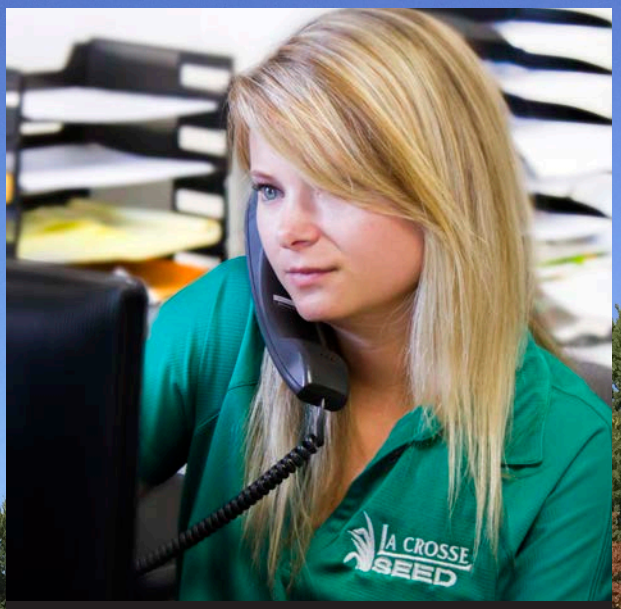
REFERENCES:

- The Grass Can Be Greener
- Dr. Clyde Johnson, DVM - Spofford, NH
- Johnson Agronomy Department – Purdue
- Purdue University
- K.D. Johnson, Agronomy Department
- M.A. Russell, Animal Sciences Department
- Photos of plants used with permission
- Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Department, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

In The Crosshairs

One of the goals at La Crosse Seed is to provide our customers with relevant and helpful information on a regular basis. Currently, La Crosse Seed sends regular email newsletters that communicate relevant topics. Check out "In The Crosshairs" for timely updates on wildlife and food plots.

IN THE CROSSHAIRS



General questions can also be sent to info@laxseed.com

Email info@laxseed.com to SIGN UP TODAY!

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