

P.O. Box 19 / 325 E. 2nd St.

Jackson, GA 30233

Phone: (770) 775-7826 FAX: (770) 775-7122 e-mail: abseed@juno.com

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Rate(#'s) / Acre:</u>	<u>Planting Time:</u>	<u>Notes and Comments:</u>
"ABC" DEER DELIGHT BRASSICA MIX	2-5# / A	Fall or Spring	BRASSICA – This is the family of “greens” known as turnips, rape, kale, & swede. May be planted in the Spring when soil temperatures reach 50 degrees or planted in the Fall when the weather begins to cool off. Fertilize with 200-225# of Ammonium Nitrate (or equivalent) at seeding. Additional nitrogen may be applied to stimulate re-growth later in the season as needed.
"ABC" DEER/TURKEY ANNUAL FALL MIXTURE	75-90#/A	Aug.-Oct	A mixture of Austrian Winter Peas, Wrens Abruzzi Rye, Wheat, Dixie Reseeding Crimson Clover, Hairy Vetch, & Oats. Fertilize same as above.
"ABC" DEER/TURKEY PERENNIAL FALL MIXTURE	60-75#/A.	Aug.-Oct	A Mix of Bigbee Berseem Clover, Regal Ladino Clover, Osceola Ladino Clover, White Dutch Clover, Kenland Red Clover, Dixie Reseeding Crimson Clover, Austrian Winter Peas, Hairy Vetch, Wrens Abruzzi Rye, & Wheat. Fertilize & Lime according to soil test or apply 600# 10-10-10 + 50# Ammonium Nitrate per Acre. Also Lime at a rate of 1-2 Tons/Acre (more if needed).
"ABC" DNR DEER MIXTURE (Fall)	50-90#/A	Aug.-Oct	A mixture for Fall planting based on Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources recommendations. Mix contains Wheat, Wrens Abruzzi Rye, Ryegrass, & Clover. Fertilize same as above.
"ABC" DOVE MIX	25-35# / A	May - Aug.	A mixture of Millets, Sunflowers, Grain Sorghum, Sesame, & Buckwheat. Fields should be 5-10 Acres. Large Fields can be planted if field is long & narrow. If hunters are posted on both sides, fields should be 100 yards wide. Fields should be near good water supply. Limit hunts to once or twice a week. Fertilize with 400 # 10-10-10 per Acre--Lime if needed
"ABC" GA. WILDLIFE DELIGHT (Fall)	30-40#/A	Aug. - Nov.	Our own blend of 12 types of perennials and annuals. For all types of wildlife. Plant open fields, forest openings, logging roads, logging loading docks, fire trails, utility lines, and edges of fields. Fertilize same as above.
"ABC" GA. WILDLIFE DELIGHT (Spring)	25-35# / A	April - July	Our own blend of 13 kinds of seed that will attract and maintain quail, doves, deer, turkey, & rabbits. Plant in open spots in forest, logging roads, fire trails, and along edges of woods. Work up ground with disk, plow or roto tiller. The best-proven mixture planted in Spring and Summer.
"ABC" QUAIL MIX	30-40# / A	Spring	A mixture of Hegari, Millets, Sunflowers, Buckwheat, Egyptian Wheat, (Kobe or Korean) Lespedeza, Sesame, & Bobwhite Soybeans. Plant in small fields, in wood loading docks, along side of roads. Provide 1/8 - 1/4 Acre food plots for each covey.
"ABC" RUT ROOT RADISH (Diakon Radish)	5-10# / A	Early Fall or Spring	The word Daikon is made up of two Japanese words: dai, which means “large” and kon which means “root”. This is an oriental radish that produces a very large root. It is used for food in Japan and has been found to be very beneficial in breaking up compacted soils when used as a cover crop. The greens are very attractive to deer earlier than other brassicas. The roots are eaten after the tops are gone. They open up the soil and allow moisture and nutrients into the root zone for future crops.
"ABC" SPRING DEER MIX	20-40# / A	April - Aug.	A blend of Aeschynomene, Soybeans, Buckwheat, Cowpeas, Ladino Clover, Millet, Chufa, Alfalfa, White Dutch Clover, Perennial Ryegrass, Lespedeza, Delar Small Burnett, & Sainfoin.
"ABC" SPRING DEER/TURKEY MIX	20-40# / A	April - Aug.	A blend of Aeschynomene, Chufa, Pensacola Bahiagrass, White Proso Millet, Milo, Ladino Clover, White Clover, Reseeding Cowpeas, and Perennial Ryegrass.
"ABC" FALL OVERSEEDER MIX	100# / A	Aug. - Nov.	An economical blend excellent for replenishing depleted Spring food plots. Contains a mix of small grains, Ryegrass, Clovers, and Brassica. Works best with some soil preparation, but may be broadcast into existing food plots with good success. Fertilize same as above.
"ABC" DEER SALAD CANOLA	10-15#/A	Fall	Canola is in the Rape family. Grows like turnips. Deer love the lush leafy “greens”. Plant in the Fall and it grows all winter. Fertilize with 400# 10-10-10 per Acre (or equivalent)
"ABC" HUNTERS CHOICE CLOVER MIX	12-15# /A	Fall or Spring	A mix of Re-seeding Annual, Bi-Annual, and Perennial Clovers. May be planted as a pure stand or used to “Sweeten up” food plots. Check soil pH and lime if needed-- a pH of 6.5 recommended. Fertilize with 200# 0-20-20 / A.
"ABC" LOGICAL ALTERNATIVE	10# / A	Fall	A blend of Rape, Canola, Chicory, Red Clover, & White Clover. A very good mix to be planted by itself or added to enhance a lesser quality mix or food plot. Fertilize with 400# 5-10-15 per Acre + 1 Ton Lime per Acres if needed
AESCHYNOMENE (American Jointvetch)	15-20# / A	March - July	A reseeding annual legume. Does well in low wet land even subject to flooding. Good for deer, cattle, ducks, quail & doves. Very high in protein. Mature plants reach 3-6 ft. Early growth is slow. Game will forage in 6-8 weeks. For excellent results plant with grain sorghum.
ALFALFA	20-25# / A	Fall or Spring	An excellent Perennial legume which is high in protein. May be planted alone or added to perennial mixes. Alfalfa is very pH sensitive, so soil test and lime accordingly to obtain a 6.5-7 pH. Nitrogen is not required on an establishe stand, however a balanced starter fertilizer would be beneficial until the plant begins to fix nitrogen. Be sure to plant inoculated seed.
ALYCECLOVER	15-20# / A	April - July	A Summer annual legume, maturing seed in October. An excellent deer browse especially when mixed with Cowpeas. Inoculate seed with type EL inoculant. Not sensitive to soil pH.
BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	6-8# / A	March - Oct.	A perennial legume which some stands have survived as long as 30 years. Excellent for beautification. Quail, dove, ducks, rabbits, deer & livestock eat foliage and seed. Matures in 90- 120 days. Not well adapted for the deep south, however. Best planted above the Piedmont region of Georgia and northward.
BUCKWHEAT	40-50# / A	April - July	Produces an abundance of seed in 70-80 days. Holds seed well on stalk long after ripening. Does well in any type of soil, poor, fertile, peat, sand, clay or loam. Good for quail, doves, turkey, ducks, & deer.
BUNDLEFLOWER, ILLINOIS	2# / A	April - Aug.	A warm season perennial legume. Provides food and cover for wildlife and forage for livestock. Grows 3-4' tall. Has about 64,000 seed per pound. Grows almost anywhere in the SW, West, & S.E. Plant 1/4 - 3/4" deep April-August. Excellent for quail, dove, turkey, & deer.
CHUFA	15-30#/A	April - Summer	Excellent for deer, turkey & hogs. Grows like peanuts except does not have a shell. Wildlife will scratch and dig the up once they find the tubers, which mature in 100-120 days. Plant in plots of at least 1/4 A. Plant April through late Summer depending on location.

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<u>Item:</u>	<u>Rate(#'s) / Acre:</u>	<u>Planting Time:</u>	<u>Notes and Comments:</u>
CLOVER, ARROWLEAF - Yuchi	8-12#/A	Aug - Nov	An annual clover which re-seeds well. It will grow to heights of 24" to 60". A heavy foliage and seed producer. High in protein it has become very popular for wildlife. It has a long growing season going well into Summer.
CLOVER, BALL			"Ball clover has excellent reseeding ability because it can produce seed under grazing that is over 60% hard seed. It has small ovate leaflets and small white to yellow-white flowers. Seed are very small with 1 million count per pound. Ball clover does best on level, fine sandy loam and clay loam soils that maintain good soil moisture. Seedling vigor is poor because of the small seed size. It should be mixed with annual ryegrass to reduce bloat problems." - Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Center at Overton
CLOVER, BIGBEE BERSEEM -	8-10#/A	Fall or Spring	A reseeding annual clover. Does well when mixed with other clovers spread out growing season and increase available forage for animals. Plant in Fall or Spring @ 8-10#/A.
CLOVER, CRIMSON - Dixie Reseeding	20#/A	Aug - Nov	A reseeding annual clover developed by the Ga. Experiment Station at Griffin. We were the first commercial producers of these seed over 40 years ago. Plant 20#/A. alone or 12-15#/A. with 2 bu. oats, 1.5 bu. Rye or wheat, and 20# Ryegrass in August- November.
CLOVER, LADINO - "ABC Mix"	8-10#/A	Fall or Spring	Our own mixture of three Ladino Clovers.
CLOVER, LADINO - Osceola	8-10#/A	Fall or Spring	Developed by University of Florida. Is well adapted for the deep South. Excellent for deer, turkey, and other wildlife
CLOVER, LADINO - Regal	8-10#/A	Fall or Spring	A perennial clover developed by Auburn University. Excellent for deer, turkey, and other wildlife. Available "Raw" (natural) or "Coated" (Pre-Inoculated).
CLOVER, RED (Redland II, Kenland, Medium, & Cherokee) -	12-15#/A	Fall or Spring	Very popular clovers. They have deep root systems, produce high forage yields, and are superior soil builders. Plant Fall or Spring @ 12-15#/A.
CLOVER, SUBTERRANEAN (DALKEITH OR DENMARK) -	12-15#/A	Aug - Dec	One of the finest clovers you can plant. It is an annual that re-seeds very well even under heavy grazing. Brought to this country from Australia it has been used in the South for over 50 years. When seeded in timber land it provides nitrogen for tree growth. Plant August-December @ 12-15#/A. A good mix would be to add 20# of Ryegrass to the clover.
CLOVER, WHITE DUTCH -	8-10#/A	Fall or Spring	A very old and widely used perennial clover. Provides food for all game. Plant in old logging roads, trails, or open patches in woods. Deer, rabbits, quail, grouse, and other birds will benefit.
CORN, CANAMAIZE DWARF EARLY -	25-30#/A	Spring	A yellow flint corn growing 4-5' tall and produces a 6" long ear about 1' off the ground. Matures in 65-70 days. Small flat grain seed slightly larger than popcorn. Plant 15" rows.
CORN, DWARF EXTRA EARLY -	8-10#/A	March-July	Matures in 65 days. Plant around ponds for ducks. Grows 3-4 ft. tall making it accessible to game birds & waterfowl.
CORN, QUAIL -			A corn developed specifically with wildlife in mind. It grows and looks like popcorn, but was developed to reduce the risk of aflatoxin harming the animals that consume it. This corn does not develop aflatoxin as readily as conventional corn. The kernel size is also "bite-sized" for small birds. Plant as you would any corn crop, but remember the seed are small. There are more kernels in a pound of seed.
CROWN VETCH -	5-15#/A	Fall or Spring	Spreads by seed, stolens, & rhizomes. Will grow from Alaska to Africa. Excellent for beautification. Permanent ground cover. Chokes out weeds. Good for quail, dove, & deer. Plant < 1/4" deep.
DELAR SMALL BURNETT -	15-20#/A	April-July	A perennial evergreen. Grows well anywhere except wet soil. Gets about 18" tall. Birds, deer or cattle feed on seed or leaves. Stays green all winter.
DUCK WHEAT (TARTARY BUCKWHEAT) -	35-50#/A	May-Sept.	Produces abundance of seed in 45 days and continues until frost. Small Seeded, grows in any type soil, poor fertile, mud, peat, sand, or clay.
FLORIDA BEGGARWEED -	5-10#/A	March-June	Excellent for all birds. An old time favorite. Grows most anywhere. Matures in 150 days.
GRASS (native), BIG BLUESTEM	6#PLS/A**		Call for additional specific information for your application.
GRASS (native), INDIANGRASS	5#PLS/A**		Call for additional specific information for your application.
GRASS (native), LITTLE BLUESTEM	4#PLS/A**		Call for additional specific information for your application.
GRASS (native), SWITCHGRASS (Panicum virgatum)	2#PLS/A**		A perennial native warm season bunchgrass which provides excellent Spring nesting and winter cover. Grows 2-5' tall Good for erosion control. High in protein. May be planted on dykes, banks, or flooded. Plant 8-10#/A alone for hay.
GRASS, BAHIA GRASS, Pensacola (common)	20# / A	Spring	Turkey, quail & doves feed on the small seed heads. Deer feed on the foliage.
GRASS, BAHIA GRASS, TifQuick	10# / A	Spring	A quicker emerging and faster growing variety developed after Tifton 9.
GRASS, BAHIA GRASS, Tifton 9	10# / A	Spring	An improved variety of Pensacola Bahiagrass developed in Tifton, GA. Yields better quality forage than common Pensacola and produces more volume.
GRASS, PRAIRIE BROMEGRASS - (Dixon-Lakota-Matua) -	25-60#/A*	Fall or Spring	Seeding in early Fall or Spring is recommended. When planted with Alfalfa, Clover or Chicory seed at 25 30#/A or at 50-60#/A when planted alone. Much more attractive to deer than most other perennial grasses such as Fescue.
GRASS, REED CANARYGRASS	10-12#/A	April-July	A perennial which provides food, cover in winter, and nesting for waterfowl & other gamebirds. Stands drought or flooding. Plant dykes, banks or dams. Excellent for deer, horses, or cattle. Grows 3-6' tall.
GRASS, WEeping LOVEGRASS	5-10#/A	March-July	An old & very popular grass for quail. Grows 2- 4' tall. Produces an abundance of seed, which quail love. Quail love its "weeping" growth habit for nesting cover. Will grow well on steep, rough land. Plant 5-10#/A. March-July.
KUDZU -	1,000 Crowns/A	Transplant while dormant	"The vine that ate the South." Excellent for erosion control. Very high in protein. Good food source for deer, goats or cattle. It should be planted where it can be controlled. Call for information.

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LAB LAB -	10#/A	Spring- Summer	A Summer annual legume that produces high quality forage for livestock and deer. A tropical plant that is very heat and drought tolerant and adapted to warm regions of the Southeast and Texas. Lab Lab may be grown with forage sorghum, millet, or sorghum-sudangrass. The high quality legume is ideal for food plots, especially for deer. To establish Lab Lab for wild game food plots disc, smooth, and firm seed bed and plant 10#/A. Plant inoculated seed in 38" rows 6"-8" apart. For wild game plots you may want to plant with corn, millet, or sorghum to allow plants to establish. Adapted to partially dry conditions to occasional water logging. Produces abundant forage throughout the Summer and until frost.
LESPEDEZA, BI-COLOR -	8-15#/A	March-July	A perennial shrub Lespedeza that is the best food & cover plant for quail and other game birds. Seed are very attractive. Plant 12-15#/A. rate in strips approximately 20' wide March-July. In addition to Bi-Color 101 we also have available Attaway & AmQuail Thunbergii Lespedeza. Plants are also available for these for planting December through early March. These should be planted in 3' rows and spaced approximately 3' apart in the row.
LESPEDEZA, KOBE STRIATE -	30#/A	Feb - June	Widely used as a good food and cover for quail and dove. Plant in Spring in patches and strips near bush, wooded areas, and water. Grows 24-30" tall. Heavy seed producer.
LESPEDEZA, KOREAN -	30#/A	Feb - June	Plant like Kobe. Grows 15" tall. Heavy Seeder.
MILLET, BROWNTOP -	30-40#/A	April-August	Heavy seed producer. Grows 2-3' tall. For quail, doves, turkey, and ducks when flooded. Will produce seed in 65 days.
MILLET, DOVE PROSO -	30-40#/A	April-August	The millet doves consume most. Relished by all game birds. Grows 3-6' tall. Matures from head down. Produces seed in about 70 days. Plants bend over as seed matures dropping them to the ground. Seed has a bright coat, which protects it from mildew and makes it very attractive to birds.
MILLET, JAPANESE -	25-40#/A	May-Sept.	Also known as Wild "Jap" or Duck Millet. Grows fast and produces an abundance of seed. Matures in 60-90 days. Ducks, dove, & quail love seed. Deer will graze forage. Broadcast around ponds, mud flats, or where may be flooded. Some clubs plant thousands of pounds this way.
MILLET, JAPANESE - Chiwappa	25-40#/A	May-Sept.	Chiwappa is a very long seasoned Japanese Millet requiring a 120+ growing season. It is also taller than regular Japanese millet. It has the advantage of being able to be planted early and still mature late and hold seed longer than its cousin. The seeding rate would be the same, however, it should be planted earlier considering the maturity requirement.
MILLET, HYBRID PEARL GRAIN TYPE (Tifgrain 102 or #686)	3-5#/A	May-July	A grain type "pearl" millet growing to about 3' -4" tall and maturing in about 85 -95days. Plant 3-5#/A drilled when soil temperatures are above 70° F. The #686 variety is a little shorter and about 10 days earlier than Tifgrain 102.
PEAS, Austrian Winter Peas	30-40# / A	Fall	An annual pea closely related to garden peas (English). The vines will get 5' long on good ground. Good for Deer & Turkey. A soil builder so fertilizer not needed. They will grow throughout the cooler months but for added forage add ryegrass, grain, & clover.
PEAS, CATJANG (Black Auntry Pea / OK Game Bird Pea) -	10-30#/A	April-July	This pea is know by three different names. Good for quail, doves or other game. Plant 10-15#/A drilled or 30#/A broadcast. April to late July.
PEAS, COMBINE (RESEEDING TYPE) COWPEAS -	40-50#/A	April-August	Good for late Summer and early Fall quail food. Plant with Dove Proso Millet, Browntop Millet, or alone. Ducks enjoy when flooded with a few inches of water. Deer and rabbits like the tender foliage.
PEAS, IRON-CLAY MIXED COWPEAS -	50#/A	April-August	Excellent for quail, dove & deer. Produces forage in 45 days, mature seed in 100 days.
PEAS, LATHCO FLATPEA -	25-40#/A	Spring or Early Fall	A long-lived perennial that makes dense growth 2-3' high. Nothing better for doves, quail, ducks, turkey, deer, pheasant, & grouse. Plant 25-40#/A. April-July or early Fall.
PEAS, PARTRIDGEPEA -	10-15#/A	Feb - June	An annual Reseeding legume growing 1-5' tall which will grow most anywhere in all type soils. Provides good cover for quail and other wildlife. Gives protection, winter food, summer shade, and insect brood habitat. Prepare seed bed, cover lightly, pack with tractor tire or cultipacker. A little fertilizer may be applied the first year, but on most soils not necessary. With light disking or burning each Spring in March the patch will re-seed for years. Broadcast with cyclone seeder at a 10-15#/A rate In February-July. Mature seed in about 110 days after germination. Seed have a very hard seed coat and germinate over a period of time insuring longevity of the stand.
RICE, LONG GRAIN -	90-135#/A	April-May	Plant 2-3 bu./A. Broadcast (90-135#), cover 1", April-May. Needs 120 units of N divided into 3 applications (1st at flooding, 2nd at jointing, & 3rd 14 days later).
RICE, WILD -	25-40#/A	Feb - June	Plant in fresh water lakes, ponds, sloughs, or marshes. Plant in standing water 6-18" deep. Seed are shipped wet and must be refrigerated if not planted right away. Planting instructions are shipped with each order. Plant 25-40#/A. February-June. Seed will sprout when water temperature gets above 60 degrees.
SAINFOIN -	25-30#/A	Fall or Spring	A perennial legume. Grown in Europe & Asia over 100 years. Grows 3' tall producing an abundance of pea shaped seed. Good for deer & turkey. Beekeepers like it for high yield and high quality honey.
SESAME -	10-12#/A	April-June	Growing in popularity. Widely used by large hunting preserves for all birds, especially quail. Grows 4-6' tall and produces very attractive seed. Seed maturing in 85 days. Like velvet beans, Sesame provides nematode control in peanuts, cotton, and soybeans. In tests, peanuts yielded 42 lbs. per acre more.
SESBANIA -	20-25#/A	April-July	Makes wonderful cover for quail, doves, ducks and all birds. Grows 8-12' tall. Likes hot weather. May be planted with Cowpeas using 8 parts peas to 1 part Sesbania.

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SORGHUM ALUM -	5-25#/A*	April-August	A perennial sorghum (warm season grass) which comes back each year from the crown. This plant will make a good browse for deer when kept tender (by periodic mowing) and it makes excellent nesting habitat for quail. This is a cousin to Johnsongrass with similar characteristics. Plant as early as April or as late as August. Planting rates as little as 5#/A in 36" rows or 20-25#/Acre broadcast.
SORGHUM, HEGARI MILO -	10-25#/A	April-July	Seed very attractive. Provides cover for quail. Good for doves, ducks, and deer that eat the foliage as well as the seed heads.
SORGHUM, SHALLU (EGYPTIAN WHEAT)	10-15#/A	April-July	"Egyptian Wheat". Shallu is the proper identification for the crop called Egyptian Wheat. It was first brought to the U.S. from India. It has become a most valuable crop for wildlife habitat. An excellent source of cover and food. Also called "Chicken Corn". It belongs to the sorghum family. Excellent as a feed and cover for birds. Plants are leafy and have some forage value. Well adapted to high humidity. Seed heads are large, creamy white, brittle but not hard, high in protein, & shatters freely when mature. It shades birds that scratch and feed off fallen seed. Plant 3/4" deep. Matures in 90-105 days. Heavy nitrogen user so fertilize well.
SORGHUM, WGF (WILD GAME FOOD) -	10-20#/A*	April-July	A most valuable source of winter food for quail and other wildlife. A short, fast maturing sorghum, which will produce seed, heads in 90 days or less. The plants will tiller and keep producing additional heads as long as there is moisture until frost. The seed is bitter until dry and the short stubby stalks (24-30" tall) stand up well protecting the quality of the seed. No bird will touch it until ripe, but when mature all birds will eat. This makes WGF a must for proving food when other food sources are depleted. Plant 10#/A drilled or 20#/A broadcast. Plant April-July.
SOYBEANS, KESTER'S BOBWHITE TRAILING (RESEEDING TYPE) -	20-30#/A	May-July	Bred and developed by Kester specifically for wildlife. Small greenish-brown seed about the size of grain sorghum. Produces long vines that wind and crawl up on corn, sorghum, & sunflowers. Deer also relishes the foliage. Matures in 85 days. Plant with something for it to climb on at 30#/A broadcast or 20#/A drilled with Corn, Sorghum, or sunflower. Plant MAY-July. Contains 40% protein.
SOYBEANS, LAREDO -	25-30#/A	April-July	This is a very heavy foliage plant, has a small black seed, all birds like as they mature and drop. Deer like these both for the forage and seed. These are different to the regular oil type bean. May be planted with another crop.
SOYBEANS, QUAIL HAVEN -	20-30#/A	May-July	(cultivate same as Bobwhite Soybeans)
SUNFLOWERS, SMALL BLACK (PEREDOVIC TYPE) -	10-30#/A*	April-August	Most popular seed we sell. Matures in approx. 100 days. Grows 4-5' tall. Sunflowers left standing provide cover for hunters while shattered seed attract birds. When mixed with Cowpeas, doves & quail will start feeding on the peas before the sunflowers mature. Plant 10-15#/A in rows, 25-30#/A broadcast, or mix 10# peas with 15# Sunflowers. Plant April-August. Plant some and have half the birds in the county eating lunch with you.
VELVET BEANS -	12-15#/A	March-June	Plant 1/4 - 1/2 Acre plots in woods or around edge of woods in corn or sorghum. Deer really love them. Plant 12-15#/A. March-June.
VETCH, HAIRY -	15-20#/A	Aug-Dec	An annual legume good for all wildlife. Plant August-December @ 15-20#/A. It does well when used in mixtures. Good to use on land to be planted in cotton. Has high residue that stands on top of soil longer than rye.
Z-planting dates		Note	A range in planting dates are given because of location and geography.
Z-seeding rates	*Note		A "broadcast" seeding rate is usually twice (2X) that of a "drilled" seeding rate
Z-seeding rates	**Note		Native grasses are generally seeded on "Pure Live Seed" rate (#PLS/Acre).
Nitragin Inoculants -	Nitragin inoculants are cultures of nitrogen-fixing nodule bacteria (<i>Rhizobium</i> spp.) in a peat-based medium prepared for application to legume seeds before planting. <i>Rhizobia</i> working in nodules gather air nitrogen and make it available to their host. The strains of nodule bacteria are specifically selected for their ability to produce effective nodules on the leguminous plants for which they are labeled. There are three common ways of applying the inoculants to seed, the " Slurry Method " where you mix the inoculants with a liquid (1 1/4 pt per 50# of seed) and pour the mixture onto the seed and mix it in, the " Sprinkle Method " where you moisten the seed with a smaller amount of liquid (1 pt per 50# of seed) and mix the inoculants with the seed, and the " Dry Method " where you simply mix the dry inoculants with the seed in the planter hopper. All three methods are effective under ideal circumstances. Cool water may be used. A "soft drink" such as coke also makes a good "sticking agent". (Caution: be careful using chlorinated water) Plant inoculated seed within 24 hours of inoculation for best results.		