



Premium Seed



Superior Mixtures



Excellent quality and yields



Better Animal Performance

= HIGHER PROFITS



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2018 SEEDS

GRASS • FORAGE • ENVIRONMENTAL • AMENITY

providing performance and quality



ANIMAL FEEDS • SEED • FERTILISER



Supporting British Farmers for over 85 years
W.E. Jameson & Son Ltd is an independent family run business





2018 Premium Seeds

As an independent, family run business we are completely in control of offering you all the best forage seed. Each year we ensure our grass mixtures consist of the highest quality varieties available, all selected from the Recommended Grass & Clover List. There can be a 10% yield difference between the highest and lowest performing tetraploids, demonstrating the importance of the best varieties and how a low quality mixture can reduce your output results. Our seeds are routinely and rigorously tested for germination and purity, ensuring top performance and full traceability. We test silage for customers giving us a valuable insight into the performance of different grass leys. It cannot be stressed enough the gulf which exists between a sample of silage from an old grass ley and one from a new reseed. These differences are highlighted when we formulate feed rations to work alongside these silages, with poorer quality silages inevitably leading to higher feed costs.

We know every farm is different so we can formulate a bespoke mixture to suit your requirements and production needs - just call us.



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GRASS MIXTURES

Grazed grass remains the cheapest feed available

Premium Seed Mix	Years	Cutting	Grazing	Kg/acre
No.1 - Big Hitter	1	✓✓	✓	14
No.2 - Rapid Sile	2-3	✓✓	✓	14
No.3 - Pro-Red	3	✓✓	✓	13
No.4 - Maxi Clamp	2-3	✓✓	✓	14
No.5 - Early Bite	3-4	✓✓	✓✓	14
No.6 - Endura-Sile	5+	✓✓	✓	14
No.7 - Perma-Graze	5+	✓	✓✓	14
No.8 - Intensive Dairy	5+	✓✓	✓✓	14
No.9 - Heavy Duty	5+	✓	✓✓	15
No.10 - Rejuvenator	5+	✓	✓	10

• SPECIAL MIXTURES - made on site •

Need something different? Our on-site mixing facilities allows us to offer the flexibility to formulate and mix something more specific. Just call us, we will be pleased to oblige with an individual mixture for you, at no extra cost (minimum 5 acres).



- All varieties are chosen from the current RGCL
- **Premium Seed** mixtures are reviewed every year to ensure we are offering a top quality, comprehensive range
- We select the best possible varietal composition for optimum performance
- Heading date, D-value, persistency, ground cover, yield, disease resistance and duration to suit different production systems, is carefully considered to achieve optimum performance for you

Call us on **01765 689666**

CLOVER

Provides a good source of protein with high intake characteristics

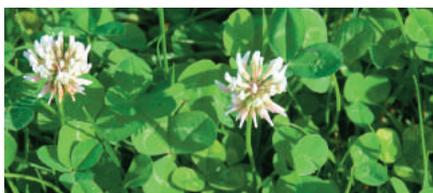
BENEFITS OF RESEEDING

Higher intake • High yielding • Longer grazing season • Increased protein

WHITE CLOVER J-BLEND

Why use white clover?

- **Increases protein** - For every 10% increase in white clover, the forage protein content will be 1% more. In late summer sward crude protein can increase up to 25%.
- **Nitrogen fixing** - In a well balanced, stable grass/clover sward it is estimated that the useable nitrogen generated through the fixation process is equivalent to 100-150kg N/ha. **This can reduce fertiliser bills by 10%.**
- **Increased intake** - Ruminants may consume 20-30% more white clover than grass, leading to higher liveweight gains.
- **Improves soil structure** - The root system of white clover can help reduce soil compaction resulting in more gaps between soil particles, that enhances the movement of water and nutrients, improving yields.
- **Different growth pattern** - Clover has a later growth pattern providing valuable nutrition when the grass growth starts to decline.
- **Seed rate:** Aim for 1kg/acre in a mixture. Sow by September



J-BLEND - ensures an excellent mix

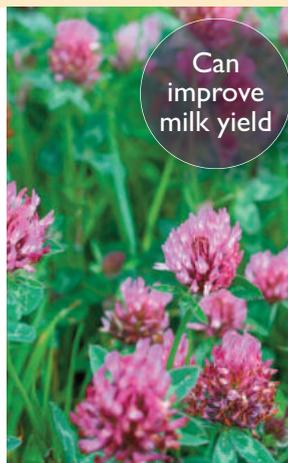
AberPearl	Small	Highest yielding, good ground cover
Violin	Medium-large	Good yields throughout the season
Alice	Large	High yielding, good ground cover

RED CLOVER

Why use red clover?

- **Nitrogen fixing** - Can fix between 200-300kg N/ha per year.
- **High yields** - Red clover/ryegrass swards are capable of producing 10-15t DM/ha per year.
- **Increases protein** - Red clover will support higher growth rates than on grass, herb-based swards, or brassicas.
- **Break cropping** - Significant benefits as a break crop due to its ability to improve soil structure and soil nitrogen status.
- **Seed rate:** Aim for 3kg/acre in a mixture, sow by August. Check soil pH 6-6.5 before sowing. (Breeding ewes should not be fed red clover for 6 weeks before and after tugging).

All figures quoted from AHDB



How much more grass does a reseed produce?

Achieving good performance from grass is dependent on the quality and amount of perennial ryegrass/clover in the sward. Recent research has shown that a 20 year old ley only produced 8.5 tonnes DM/ha in comparison with a newly reseeded pasture which produced **13 tonnes DM/ha**. Pastures with a low proportion of perennial ryegrass can cost up to £230/ha due to the loss of DM production and reduced nitrogen efficiency. In comparison the cost of reseeding is estimated to be covered in two years, proving it to be one of the most cost effective on farm investments.***



Reseeding a five-year-old ley can produce an extra **£1,144/ha (£463/ac)** of feed**

- **33% more yield** in first year and even more in dry years
- Produces higher feed quality
- Opportunity to reduce weed burden
- Supports increased stocking rates for grazing
- **25% more responsive to nitrogen** in comparison to old pasture
- Increased DM and improved ME values and palatability, encouraging higher intake, increasing milk and meat production
- Spring turnout up to 3 weeks earlier saving on concentrate feed
- Improved animal performance reducing finishing time for beef cattle and lambs
- Produce silage with good ME value and higher yields, resulting in lower cost per tonne on DM yield
- Correspond heading dates and varieties with production schedules
- Opportunity to introduce clover, reducing nitrogen costs and increasing protein content
- Improvement in soil structure leads to less leaching of nutrients

33%*
more yield
in the first year
compared with a
5 year old ley

* AHDB - Improving pasture for Better Returns

** AHDB - Based on summer 2012, wheat £160/t, soya £380t and a starting yield of 8.5t DM/ha

*** Figures from (2013) The benefits of sward renewal. Grassland Science Research Department. Animal & Grassland Research and Innovation Centre. Teagasc. Athenry & Moorepark.

RESEEDING GUIDELINES

Good grass starts with good seed, but establishment is equally important

Its important not to look at the cost of reseeding - instead consider the cost of not reseeding!

From the first day a new ley is established, there is a continual decline in the percentage of sown species, as weed grasses and broad leaved weeds move into the sward. Even under good management, it is likely that after six years, a medium term ley based around intermediate perennials, could contain less than 60% ryegrass. The impact of declining ryegrass content is a drop in both yield and quality.

Choice of sowing time is often dictated by livestock requirements, and other cropping on the farm, but the two main opportunities are spring and autumn. Moisture is very important when establishing a spring sowing, rainfall is more reliable in the autumn. Soil temperature needs to be above 5°C for grass, however if sowing legumes, spring sowing may be better as soil temperature needs to be above 8°C for germination.

GUIDELINES TO RESEEDING

- Soil test in good time. Check pH is 6-6.5 and P and K indices are 2- or above
- Check for soil compaction, subsoil 50mm below the pan using a sward lifter if needed
- Tight graze or cut
- Spray off with a glyphosate product ensuring there is enough new growth for the chemical to be taken up. This will control active plants but will not kill dormant seed.
- Apply FYM, plough and press
- Apply seedbed fertiliser & lime as required
- Work down to prepare a fine tilth to ensure good seed to soil contact, and roll
- Drill (no more than 1cm) or broadcast seed, especially clover
- Ring roll again in both directions to ensure maximum contact
- Apply slug pellets if necessary
- Control weeds (eg chickweed) 4-6 weeks after sowing
- Lightly graze with sheep or very young cattle, around 6-10 weeks after sowing, ensuring plants are 8-10cm tall and able to withstand the 'pull test'. This will promote tillering. However, don't leave sheep on too long as they will graze too close, causing damage to new seedlings.

Undersowing

If undersowing, the seed rate for the cereal crop should be lowered to allow space for the young grass seedlings to develop. Barley is ideal and should be sown at around 50kg/ac. Wheat is less suitable unless it is spring wheat, a more open crop. Winter wheat is too dense and not recommended for undersowing.

If drilling spring barley in February, then it is best to wait and drill the grass in late March. If drilling barley in late March, then grass can be drilled (separately) the same day.

OVERSEEDING

Overseeding will rejuvenate old leys and introduce more productive species

A simple, but effective way to improve old pasture

**INCREASE...
YIELD, D-VALUE, CRUDE PROTEIN M.E. & SUGAR CONTENT!**

Overseeding increases yield and quality and can be achieved without ploughing and minimising the time spent out of production. It is a cost effective way of extending the life of a ley by 2-3 years. It should be used on leys with at least 50% of the sown species present or in situations where the ground is difficult due to slopes or stones for example. The best time to overseed is March-September when the soil temperature is above 7°C. Sufficient moisture is vital so better to avoid May and June when the existing grass growth will smother new seedlings.

GUIDELINES TO OVERSEEDING

The main aim is to minimise competition from existing sward. Best results are achieved from using large seed, vigorous tetraploids as used in **No.10 REJUVENATOR**.

- Soil test in good time. Check pH is 6-6.5
- Check for soil compaction, subsoil 50mm below the pan using a sward lifter if needed
- An open sward is vital for good seed to soil contact, so check the surface thatch/mat, if it is too thick then ploughing will be the only option.
- Tight graze or cut.
- Scarify in at least 2 directions using a wire tine grass harrow to open up the sward
- Drill (no more than 1cm) or broadcast seed, especially clover, immediately at 10kg/acre.
- Roll thoroughly using a ring or flat roller, or tread in with sheep (take sheep off after 7-10 days) to get as much seed to soil contact as possible.
- Apply slug pellets if necessary.
- Control weeds (eg chickweed) 4-6 weeks after sowing.
- Lightly graze with sheep or very young cattle, around 6-10 weeks after sowing, plants 8-10cm tall and able to withstand the 'pull test', to encourage tillering. Dont leave sheep on too long as they will graze too close, causing damage to new seedlings.
- Any nitrogen applications should be delayed until the new grass is well established (normally around 4 weeks after sowing). P & K levels should be maintained at Index 2.



SHORT TERM

1 year CUTTING



14kg per acre/pack

MEDIUM TERM

14kg per acre/pack



2-3 years CUTTING

• No.1 - BIG HITTER •



- Bulky Westerwolds provides high yields over a short time.
- Extremely fast establishment and growth, predominantly used for one year silage production.
- Can produce valuable winter grazing, or an early spring bite followed by a leafy cut, depending on production needs.
- For optimum spring growth drill in early autumn and graze off before winter to improve hardiness.
- Contains highly digestible tetraploid and high yielding Italian Ryegrass to put more silage in the clamp with close heading dates to make this mixture easy to manage.

• No.2 - RAPID SILE •



OPTIONAL RED CLOVER
Protein rich
Nitrogen fixing
High yields

- Establishes rapidly for early and late utilisation, providing the optimum balance between high quality and yield.
- A perfect option for prolific spring grass growth and a very large first cut in May, or can be sown late autumn due to its ability to establish at lower temperatures.
- Hybrids provide improved leafiness in 2nd and subsequent cuts.
- Up to four cuts in one season in a silage only situation.
- Responds really well to nitrogen inputs.
- Alamo provides the best ground cover for an Italian.

Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 19-22 May	kg
Peleton	42%	Westerwold Ryegrass	6
Barmultra II	29%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	4
Alamo	29%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Davinci		Italian Ryegrass (D)	2

Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 18-22 May	kg
Alamo	36%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Meribel		Italian Ryegrass (D)	3
Barmultra II	28%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	4
AstonCrusader	36%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	5

MEDIUM TERM

3 years CUTTING



13kg per acre/pack

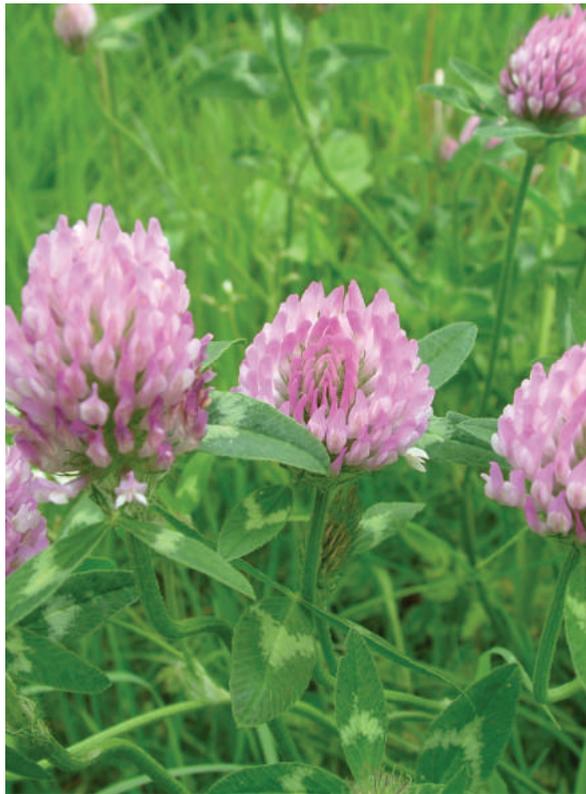


MEDIUM TERM

14kg per acre/pack

3-4 years CUTTING

• No.3 - PRO-RED •



- High yielding mixture, incorporating red clover, producing high protein forage.
- Hybrids are the best grasses available for intense production, high yielding, very quick to establish and naturally produce high water soluble carbohydrates.
- The combination of hybrids and red clover provides a premium quality ley for 3 years. Can also be fed with maize and whole crop silage. Excellent for fattening lambs on the aftermath.
- AstonCrusader provides excellent early spring growth with good disease resistance.

• No.4 - MAXI CLAMP •



OPTIONAL RED CLOVER
Protein rich
Nitrogen fixing
High yields

OPTIONAL WHITE CLOVER
High protein
Increased intake
Improves soil

PRODUCTION HIGH SUGAR

- Provides good early spring growth for early cutting.
- AberWolf provides excellent annual yield combined with an outstanding mid-season D-value.
- Tetraploids increase WSC which aids silage fermentation and aftermath grazing.
- Includes hybrid ryegrass to produce high yields of silage and intermediate ryegrass for quality aftermath grazing.
- Available with the option of white or red clover to increase protein content and improve intake.

Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 19-29 May	kg
Meribel	15%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Tetragraze	46%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
AstonCrusader		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Dunluce	15%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Merviot	24%	Red Clover	3

Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 19-29 May	kg
Tetragraze	43%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
AstonCrusader		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
AberWolf	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
Seagoe	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Dunluce		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2

MEDIUM TERM

3-4 years CUTTING & GRAZING



14kg per acre/pack

LONG TERM

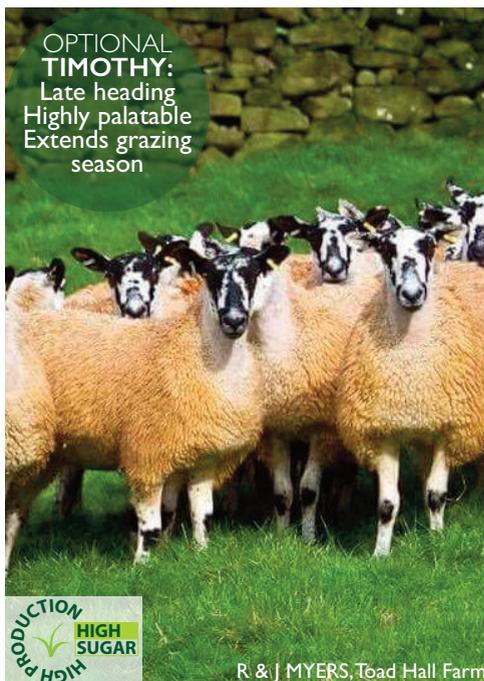
14kg per acre/pack



5+ years CUTTING & GRAZING

• No.5 - EARLY BITE •

- Early heading varieties in this mixture will provide quality grazing throughout the season with the option to close up for a late first cut in mid-summer.
- This ley gives a very dense and highly productive sward with great persistence.
- Hybrid ryegrass provides better ground cover and improves yield in second and third years.
- Aber varieties provide excellent yields and D-value



• No.6 - ENDURA-SILE •

- Silage mixture for intensive situations where nitrogen use is high and Timothy and white clover are therefore unsuitable.
- A combination of some of the best varieties on the Recommended List gives excellent long term growth.
- A thick bottomed sward to also provide maximum grazing yield.
- The two tetraploids, provide good yields and improves midseason D-value.



Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 18 May - 6 June	kg
AstonCrusader	14%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	2
Aber Wolf	44%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
AberStar		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
AberAvon	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Xenon	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 25 May - 11 June	kg
Dunluce	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Montova		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
AberStar	28%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
AberWolf		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
AberAvon	36%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Cancan		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3

LONGTERM

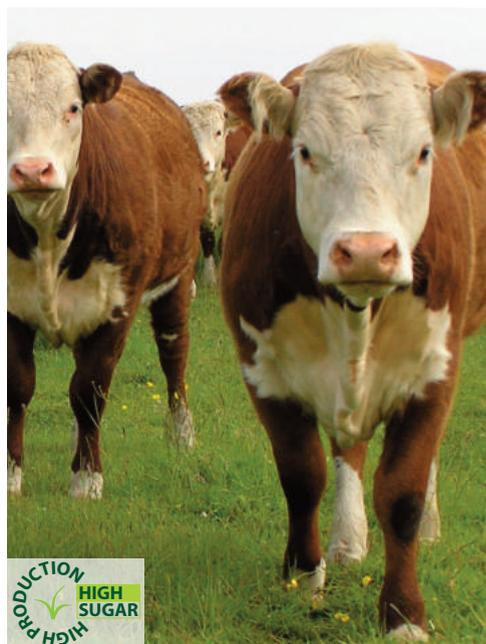
5+ year CUTTING & GRAZING



14kg per acre/pack

• No.7 - PERMA-GRAZE •

- An excellent dual purpose ley suitable for cattle or sheep.
- Timothy is an ideal choice for colder and more exposed sites.
- Diploids are developed to suit wetter growing conditions and produce a dense sward.
- This mixture supports good ground cover and is long lasting.
- Clover assists in the palatability and density of the sward, improving livestock performance.
- Combines the benefits of intermediate and late perennial ryegrass varieties.



Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 27 May - 11 June	kg
Dunluce	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
AberWolf	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
Toddington	37%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Cancan		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
AberAvon		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Xenon	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

LONGTERM

14kg per acre/pack



5+ years CUTTING & GRAZING

• No.8 - INTENSIVE DAIRY •

- The wide range of ryegrass heading dates in this mixture ensures maximum yield and digestibility.
- This sward will be persistent and very dense for many years.
- If closed up for cutting the ley will provide a bulky mid season silage yield.
- Inclusion of tetraploid grasses will increase palatability therefore improving intake by livestock and will provide good drought resistance.



Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 27 May - 6 June	kg
AberStar	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
Aber Wolf		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Montova	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
AberAvon	21%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Cancan		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Xenon	29%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	4

LONGTERM

5+ years CUTTING & GRAZING



15kg per acre/pack

• No.9 - HEAVY DUTY •

- Heavy, wet soil means the ground is easily poached and can prevent machinery access. In such conditions it is important to select species which suit heavier/wetter soils, and often long term mixtures are preferred where regular ploughing is impractical.
- No. 9 is very leafy producing a lush, dense sward with excellent persistency.
- A thick sward density enables it to withstand more wear.
- The later ryegrass varieties are more hardy whilst white clover will fix nitrogen.



Variety	%	Species - HEADING DATES: 29 May - 4 June	kg
AberStar	20%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
AberWolf		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Toddington	73%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
Cancan		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	4
AberAvon		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	4
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

LONGTERM

10kg per acre/pack



5+ years OVERSEEDING

• No.10 - REJUVENATOR •

- If a sward is damaged and becomes open, it allows weeds and unsown species to invade.
- Overseeding will quickly check this and maintain productivity by increasing both yield and quality.
- A simple but effective way to rejuvenate damaged, or old grass leys, without the cost of a complete reseed.
- No.10 can also be used in poached gateways and worn areas, where ringfeeders have been sited, to bring areas back into full production.
- The large seeded and vigorous strains of tetraploid ryegrass establish quickly and are more able to out compete weed grasses.



Variety	%	Species	kg
Seagoe	30%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Xenon	30%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Tetragraze	40%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4

GRASS & FORAGE PROTECTION

Weed infestations can soon reduce productivity

• GRASSLAND WEED CONTROL •

Common grassland weeds like nettles, docks and thistles reduce grazing and yield due to them competing with grass for light, nutrients and moisture, in new leys and especially if clover is being established. Weeds can also cause other problems; from stock refusing to graze around them in the case of nettles, or from thistles increasing the incidence of orf in sheep.

Reduced grazing + Reduced quality
= Lower performance (milk yield & live-weight gains)

Good grazing provides around 1 t/ha DM
10% weed infestation caused 10% loss in forage yield
= 1.1 t/ha DM lost for grazing
= an extra 8 lambs/ha/year

Source: John Nix 2014 (346kg LWG; finished lamb liveweight 41kg)

• FORAGE CROP PROTECTION •

Full range of forage crop protection products available

GRASS, MAIZE, FODDER BEET, BRASSICAS AND WHOLECROP

Pesticides are important for protecting both grass and forage, providing a cheap and efficient way of controlling major weeds, pests and diseases, especially during the establishment stage. We offer a full range of crop protection products, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides for all our other forage crops.

Getting the right product is very important.
We can arrange an agronomist to visit and advise you

Call us on **01765 689666**

GRASSLAND WEED CONTROL

Weed control is a small cost relative to the gain in extra feed

Ring for all your plant protection sprays - Sally Cornforth **01765 680215**

Situation	Problem	Solution	Graze/ Cut interval	Rate l/ha	Water Volume l/ha
New and established leys	Chickweed	Gal-Gone 200g/litre fluroxypyr	3 days	1L	200
	Chickweed Buttercup Dandelion	Gal-Gone & Lupo 200g/litre fluroxypyr 360g/litre 2,4-D, 315g/litre MCPA	2 weeks	0.75 2.5L	200
	Chickweed Fat Hen Thistles	Leystar 200g/litre fluroxypyr, 80g/litre clopyralid, 2.5g/litre florasulam	7 days	1L	200
	Chickweed Buttercup Dandelion	Envy 100g/litre fluroxypyr 2.5g/litre florasulam	7 days	1.5L	200
Established grass leys	Docks Nettles Thistles	Pas Tor 200g/litre Clopyralid, 150g/litre fluroxypyr, 350g/litre triclopyr Companion Gold	7 days grazing 3 wks cutting	1L 0.5L	300
	Thistles	Thistlex +/- Companion Gold 200g/litre clopyralid, 200g/litre triclopyr	7 days grazing 3 wks cutting	1L 0.5L	300
	Docks Nettles	Doxstar Pro +/- Companion Gold 150g/litre fluroxypyr, 150g/litre triclopyr	7 days grazing 3 wks cutting	2L or 2x1L 0.5L	300
	Ragwort	Thrust Staff +/- Companion Gold 344g/litre 2,4-D and 120g/litre dicamba 500g/litre 2,4-D	3 weeks +	1.5 2.25L 0.5L	200
Clover safe on new & established	Annual & perennial weeds	Triad & Spruce 500g/kg tribenuron-methyl 400g/litre 2,4-DB	3 weeks +	10g 2.5L	200
Sward destruction	Grass & broadleaf weeds	Clinic Ace +/- Companion Gold 360g/litre glyphosate	7 days	4L 0.5L	200
Knapsack	Docks, Nettles Thistles	Grazon Pro 60g/litre clopyralid, 240g/litre triclopyr	7 days	60ml in 10L	

YOUR SOIL

A £12 (ex.VAT) soil test can save you £1,000's on fertiliser

FERTILISER

Boost growth by feeding grass properly

• SOIL - TEST! TEST! TEST! •



Like animals, plants need nutrients to grow. If any are in short supply, development and performance will be compromised. Any shortfalls can be made up by applying manures, slurries or artificial fertilisers. A soil test will help decide how many additional nutrients are required, allowing a more targeted approach to fertiliser use, **saving time and money!**

Phone us to organise your soil test 01765 689666

We can loan you a soil corer and provide pre-paid sample boxes

- Push soil corer down to 7-8 cm
- Walk the field in a 'W'. Avoid gateways/feeding areas
- Collect at least 25 plugs of soil in a bucket and mix thoroughly
- Fill a small sample box that we will provide, for each field test
- Post to laboratory and we will email/post the results to you.

Sample about **every five years**, well in advance of a reseed and at least **2 months** after the last application of manure, fertiliser or lime. Include fields that are underperforming, which receive a lot of muck and slurry or where perennial ryegrass content is declining.

Nutrients applied	Scenario	Sustained stocking rate
Lime, Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash	Standard practice	30 ewes/ha
Lime, Phosphate, Potash	No N	25 ewes/ha
Lime	No N, P, K	15 ewes/ha
Nil	No nutrient input	7 ewes/ha

AHDB Improving pasture for Better Returns

The impact of poor soil management

Poor soil nutrient content and condition encourages competition from indigenous and less productive grasses. These are less digestible and contain lower levels of energy and protein, reducing feed quality, animal intake and performance.

Compaction

Compaction restricts the movement of air, water, nutrients down through the soil profile. This type of damage leads to poor root growth, which stresses the plant and reduces its response to nitrogen. Applying fertiliser to compacted soils is very inefficient as the plant will not be able to fully utilise it.

• FERTILISING GRASSLAND •

Feeding grass and forage crops properly – with manufactured fertilisers or slurries and manures, can boost growth. This means bought-in feed requirements can be reduced with potential savings to your business.



- Lime grassland on mineral soils to pH 6.5 and on peaty soils to pH 5.3
- Aim for soil P Index 2 and K Index 2-. Apply manures/fertiliser where possible to fields with indices below this target
- Replace K (Potassium) removed in grass cut for silage
- Avoid large single applications of K in spring or in fields used for grazing.

• pH - LIME: your best investment!

Correcting the pH status of the soil by applying lime is a simple and effective way to increase grassland productivity. Do not apply more than 5t lime/ha in any one season and don't re-test for a year as it takes between 9-12 months for pH to increase.

- **N - NITROGEN** - the key to achieving high dry matter yields and essential for the conversion of protein into meat and milk. The source of nitrogen is also important with the two primary sources being ammonium nitrate and urea. Applying too much N can cause high ammonia levels in silage, leading to reduced intakes.
- **P - PHOSPHOROUS** - essential for crop growth and root development providing anchorage, and efficient N uptake. Phosphorus deficiency is usually seen in early spring when soils are cold and wet.
- **K - POTASSIUM** - transports nutrients around the plant, taken up in large quantities during the rapid growth phases in spring and early summer, crucial under a cutting system. Excess potassium can lead to an increased risk of staggers in livestock.
- **MAGNESIUM** - The correct balance of Potassium, Magnesium and Sodium is essential to reduce the risk of staggers (hypomagnesaemia). Plants will take up potash in the spring at the expense of Magnesium so it is best to avoid potash applications in the spring.

Call us on 01765 689666

SILAGE ADDITIVE

Well fermented silage smells fruity or has no aroma and should look bright.

• PENTO-GUARD •

Additives cannot make a bad grass crop into good silage. When used well on good grass, they can improve fermentation and animal performance.

We recommend **PENTO-GUARD**, a new generation of silage additive designed to conserve grass, maize and whole crop silages through a more rumen-friendly balance of preservation acids.



BENEFITS of PENTO-GUARD

- Sweeter and more palatable than untreated silage, resulting in higher intake
- Yeast and mould growth is reduced, with reduced spoilage and heating
- Silage will also be more resistant to heating at feed out
- Aerobic stability is improved and protein retention is increased
- Quickly helps to create an anaerobic state thereby improving DM recovery

Making good silage

For good quality silage at an acceptable yield, cut **just before** heading. Similarly, although it might be tempting to cut low as this increases yield, the stem base is the part of the plant with the lowest digestibility. So again, overall quality will be improved by cutting higher.

In the field

- Mow after dew has dried off. Plant sugars are higher in the afternoon. A rapid wilt concentrates the sugars allowing a quick and effective fermentation.
- A conditioner on the mower splits the grass, so there is a greater surface area for water loss. Can increase wilting speed by up to 20%.
- Leave a stubble of at least 5cm on established grass, 7-10cm on new leys.
- Spread the crop quickly and over a wide area. Water loss is highest for the first two hours after cutting.
- Ensure rakes and tedders work efficiently and do not pick up soil or manure.
- Wilt as rapidly as possible for a maximum of 48 hours.
- Wilting reduces effluent, however excessive wilting causes poor fermentation and loss of nutritional value. Target DM should be 30% for clamp and 35-45% for big bales.

SILAGE ANALYSIS

Early cut silages produces higher D-Values

• SILAGE SAMPLING •



The quality of silage is naturally inconsistent with factors such as cutting date, sward quality and weather at time of ensiling, all impacting on the quality of the forage that is offered to stock. Given the core nutritional role played by silage on livestock farms, it is important to get it analysed.

If not, the feed value will be underestimated or overestimated, affecting your budget and livestock performance. Once we have your forage results we can formulate a ration specific to you, to achieve maximum performance results.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR SILAGE ANALYSIS

Dry Matter (DM%)	Moisture	If silage is too wet (<25% DM), it can be difficult for animals to eat enough to meet their needs and more concentrate feed may be required to meet nutritional requirements. TARGET: Clamp - 30% Big Bale - 35-45%
D-value	Digestibility	The higher the D-value the less concentrates will be needed to balance a ration. TARGET: 70
Energy (ME MJ/kg DM)	Useable energy	When buying a supplement, make sure the ME is higher than that of the forage. TARGET: 12
Crude Protein (CP%)	Protein content (not quality)	It is important to provide enough protein in supplementary feeds to make up the shortfall. TARGET: 16
pH	Acidity	Low levels indicate a stable fermentation, but very acid silage (below pH 4.0) can affect palatability and restrict how much an animal eats. High pH levels, above 4.5, may indicate a poor fermentation leading to unpalatable and unstable silage.
Ash %	Mineral content	Levels over 10% indicate soil contamination resulting in poor fermentation and low intake. High ash figures for legume silages is normal

Call us on **01765 689666**

LOW INPUT

For less fertile soils

• BARMIX •

Sheep/Beef 5+ yrs / CUTTING & GRAZING - 14kg pack/acre

A highly successful, persistent, drought tolerant, high protein sward, BARMIX uses the best new cocksfoot and tall fescues to produce a highly palatable, very productive ley, especially under low fertility conditions and usage.

- Developed to offer an alternative mixture for beef and sheep enterprises looking for a low input, high output mixture
- Tall fescue is a winter active species and cocksfoot grows earlier in the spring than other species, delivering that vital early bite for lambing
- Tall fescues add excellent drought tolerance due to their deep rooted, persistent nature. They are also more tolerant of waterlogged soils



14kg/acre/pack		
Dundrum	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3.5 kg
Glanariff	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3.5 kg
Barolex	Tall Fescue	2 kg
Bardoux	Tall Fescue	2 kg
Intensiv	Cocksfoot	1 kg
Ensign	White clover blend	1 kg
Comer	Timothy	1 kg

• BAR FINISHER •

Sheep/Dairy 6 months-2 years / GRAZING - 10kg pack 5kg/acre

A mix of chicory, white clover, red clover and plantain with excellent animal performance potential. Can be used as a six month or two year crop depending on the farm system. The clover in the mixture will provide nitrogen to feed the crop, also filling space not occupied by herbs.

- High live weight gains
- Provides high quality feed through summer that recovers quickly after grazing
- Anthelmintic properties from chicory
- High protein
- Clover provides fixed nitrogen
- High mineral content, particularly zinc, potassium and copper

10kg/pack - 2 acres @ 5kg/acre		
Tonic	Plantain	1.5 kg
Ensign Red	Red clover blend	1.5 kg
Ensign	White clover blend	1 kg
Chicory	Commander	1 kg

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Improved profitability • Break crop • High yields • Higher production

FORAGE & ROOT CROP PLANNER

Forage crops can play an important role, especially when the grass growth dips in summer. Many crops will also allow farmers to extend the grazing season in spring and autumn.

- Reduced reliance on purchased feeds
- Excellent break crop & entry back into grass
- Outwintering options
- Control serious weed problems

	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
FODDER BEET	USE	USE	SOW	SOW					USE	USE	USE	USE
STUBBLE TURNIP	USE	USE		SOW	SOW		SOW	SOW	USE	USE	USE	USE
KALE	USE	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	SOW				USE	USE	USE
FORAGE RAPE						SOW	SOW	SOW		USE	USE	USE
SWEDES	USE	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	SOW				USE	USE	USE
MAIN CROP TURNIP	USE	USE	USE		SOW	SOW	SOW	SOW		USE	USE	USE
CHICORY				SOW	SOW				USE	USE		

FORAGE AND ROOTS	FODDER BEET	SWEDE	KALE	STUBBLE TURNIP	FORAGE RAPE	MAIN CROP TURNIP
DRILLED per acre	50,000 SEEDS	1kg	1-1.5kg	1.5-2kg	2kg	1kg
BROADCAST kg per acre	-	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg
Days to grazing		170-250	150-220	60-100	90-110	60-100
FRESH YIELD tonne per acre	25-35	25-35	20-30	15-20	15-20	20-35
ME (MJ/kg DM)	12-12.5	12-13	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11
CP (% DM)	12-13	10-11	14-17	17-18	19-20	17-18
D-Value	78	87	80	85	80	75

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Sow: late March-April Drill: 50,000 seeds/acre

• FODDER BEET •

WHY GROW FODDER BEET?

High energy feed • Palatable & nutritious • Graze or clamp & store



TARINE - Rhizomania resistant - Dairy & Beef

A new generation fodder beet, bred for maximum feed potential from every hectare for outstanding performance. A high DM content enables crops to be harvested later and stored longer in the clamp.



ROBBOS - Dairy, Beef & Sheep

A recent introduction Robbos has high dry matter yields in trials and with a clean, yellow root and medium dry matter content, an ideal choice for both dairy and beef production.



BLAZE - Dairy, Beef & Sheep

Excellent dry matter yields with very clean, bright red roots. A medium dry matter variety which enables the roots to be fed whole or chopped. Low dirt contamination ensures a high intake.



JAMON - Dairy, Beef & Sheep

An excellent all round variety. Orange skinned variety with a medium dry matter. Highly palatable beet and easily grazed by a wide range of stock. Consistent high root yields.



FELDHERR - Grazing - Dairy, Beef & Sheep

Huge fresh yield of low dry matter roots. Ideal for feeding to dairy cows but makes excellent feed for ewes that can handle the low dry matter roots. Ideal grazing variety.

Variety	DM Content % 100% = 18.5 t/ha	DM Yield %	Skin Colour	% of Root in Ground
TARINE	20.8	105	Pink	64.4
ROBBOS	19.9	100	Yellow	60
BLAZE	18.8	96	Red	57.1
JAMON	18	93	Orange	57
FELDHERR	15.9	89	Orange	49.6

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Sow: April-May, July-August Drill: 2kg/acre B/cast: 3kg/acre

• STUBBLE TURNIPS •



TANKARD - Dairy/Beef/Sheep

SAMSON (Purple) - Autumn & winter use

Highly digestible variety ideal for fattening lambs or flushing ewes in autumn. The large tankard root grows out of the ground enabling easier grazing. Highest DM yield and fresh yield.



DELILAH (White) - Autumn & winter use

High DM yields. Used for summer strip grazing 12-14 weeks from sowing, alternatively if sown into cereal stubbles, can provide quality autumn/winter keep for finishing lambs or ewes.



BARKANT (Purple) - Autumn & winter use

A very vigorous variety with a tankard root type. It has very good leaf and root yield with a high sugar and second highest DM content. Highly palatable with a good resistance to bolting. Early maturing 60-90 days.



ROUND - Dairy/Beef/Sheep

RONDO (Green) - Summer & autumn use

Very leafy habit with smaller bulb and excellent disease resistance, usually utilised between September and early February. The round bulb gives excellent root anchorage helping to reduce wastage in the field.



LEAFY - Dairy/Beef

TYFON (Leafy hybrid) - Summer & autumn use

Ideally sown in spring and utilised in summer when grass growth declines, suited for strip grazing by dairy or beef cattle. Tyfon should not be sown too early as it is prone to bolting. Leafy growth habit with regrowth potential, good for late summer grazing.



FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Consistent forage to improve the performance of your stock

• FORAGE MAIZE •



Maize maximises energy density for every kg fed in your ration, improving performance and reducing bought-in feed costs. Feeding cattle with maize silage in the winter rations will increase feed intake, liveweight gain and milk production in comparison to feeding grass silage alone. They complement one another: maize silage is high in starch and low in protein, while grass silage, has a lower energy but is high in protein. Making full use of maize varieties is getting the right balance between dry matter content, yield and feed quality.

REASON - VERY EARLY



One of the highest yielding varieties delivering excellent results from an early harvest. Quick out of the ground Reason combines superb cell wall digestibility with high dry matter yield to deliver top quality maize with assured feeding performance.

ACTIVATE - VERY EARLY



Highest ME content of all varieties available on the BSPB/NIAB List. Maximises the energy density from maize silage, improving DM intakes and increasing performance from every kg fed in your ration. Excellent cob tip cover and stays green up to harvest, reducing the risk of Fusarium infection

AMBITION - EARLY



One of the most widely grown maize varieties in the UK, proving a reliable choice for growers. Combines superb yield and improved cell wall digestibility to produce one of the best ME yields of all varieties available. Excellent early vigour, growing Ambition ensures maximum performance in all conditions.

YUKON - EARLY

A stable crop performance across variable situations. Yukon is a very good tall, high yielding variety, with good cobs and a high DM and starch yields, producing superior starch rich silage.

PINNACLE - EARLY

NEW VARIETY

A brand new variety that looks set to be the "new" Ambition. Pinnacle has similar agronomic characteristics to Ambition but has improved feed quality with higher starch and CWD values. An early maturing variety with excellent yields, vigour and most importantly feed quality.

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Extends the grazing season • Reduced reliance on purchased feed

• FORAGE & ROOTS •

KALE

- **KEEPER** (sheep)
- **CALEDONIAN** (beef & dairy)

Keeper is a short type, ideal for fattening lambs and being very winter hardy it provides high quality winter feed. **Caledonian's** huge yield makes it ideal for dairy and beef cattle and it is clubroot resistant.



FORAGE RAPE

- **HOBSON** (sheep)
- **INTERVAL** (dairy/beef)

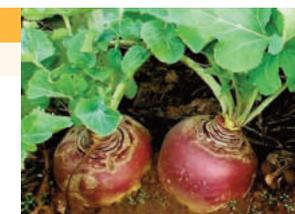
Fast growing, leafy catch crop with a high protein content. Longer lasting than stubble turnips. **Hobson** is the variety for finishing lambs, very palatable and digestible. **Interval** is a hybrid with exceptional yields for dairy or cows or finishing lambs.



SWEDE

- **GOWRIE**
- **LOMOND**
- **INVITATION**

Gowrie is a variety bred in Scotland and can be utilised pre or post Christmas. High fresh and dry yields make this variety ideal for finishing lambs post Christmas. **Invitation** is a very uniform, clubroot resistant variety, ideal for utilisation after Christmas.



MAIN CROP TURNIP

- **MASSIF IMPERIAL**
- **GREEN GLOBE**

Later maturing than stubble turnips and with higher dry matter, higher yields and better winter hardiness. Utilise winter hardy **Massif** between October & February. **Green Globe** turnips produce soft, easily eaten, roots that are well anchored into the ground, utilise before Christmas.



• CHICORY

A good protein, high energy and highly palatable forage resulting in a high intake without the risk of bloat and proven to increase liveweight gain. Can be grown as a pure stand, or sown with grass seed to provide a rich source of trace elements and minerals. Graze rotationally every 5-6 weeks to prevent flowering.



GAMECOVER STRAIGHTS

Supplying cover and feed

STRAIGHT SPECIES	SOWING	COVER	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
WINTER HOLDING / DRIVING COVER					
HI BIRD MAIZE COMPACT <i>For challenging maize areas</i>	April-June	Sept-Feb	1 acre	1yr	D=38-40,000 seeds
KALE <i>Caledonian & Keeper</i>	April-June	Sept-March	1 kg	2yr	D=2kg B=3kg
QUINOA	April-May	Sept-Dec	2 kg	1yr	D=2kg
SUNFLOWERS <i>Sunspot - large attractive flowers</i>	April-May	July-Nov	7 kg bucket	1yr	D=4kg B=7kg
SPRING TRITICALE	March-April	Sept-Dec	25 kg	1yr	D=50kg
MILLET <i>Red & White</i>	April - May	Sept-Dec	10 & 25 kg	1yr	D=5kg
PERENNIAL (PERMANENT SOLUTION)					
REED CANARY GRASS <i>UK native (CANARY also available)</i>	April-May	Sept-Feb	2.5 kg	4yrs	D=2.5kg
CHICORY	May-June	Sept-Feb	2.5 kg	3yrs	D=2.5kg
HYBRID CATCH CROPS					
INTERVAL - Rape x Kale	April-July	Sept-Feb	5 kg	1yr	D=2.5kg
CARBON - Kale x Mustard	June-Aug	Sept-Jan	2 kg	1 yr	D=2.0kg
USEFUL CROPS					
LINSEED	April-May	Sep-Dec	25 kg	1yr	D=25kg
PHACELIA	April-May	Sep-Nov	2 kg	1yr	D=2kg B=4g
MUSTARD	May-Sep	Aug-Dec	10 & 20 kg	1yr	D=4kg B=7kg

D=Drilled B=Broadcast

GAMECOVER MIXTURES

Supplying cover and feed

GAMECOVER MIXTURE	SOWING	COVER	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
WINTER HOLDING					
SETTER <i>Provides cover & feed for 2 years Phacelia, Sweet Clover, Millet Blend, Maize, Mustard, Keeper Kale, Buckwheat & Sunflower</i>	April-May	July-Feb	10kg	2yrs	B=10kg
LABRADOR - good where rabbits are a problem <i>Tolerates low pH and difficult soil types Spring Triticale, Mustard, Kale, Linseed & Quinoa</i>	April-May	July-Feb	20kg	2yrs	B=20kg
KINGMIX <i>Best cover & feed mixture to hold birds Coleor Kale & Sandoval Quinoa</i>	April-May	Sept-Dec	2.5kg	2yrs	D=2.5kg
PRO DRIVER - Good for partridges <i>Thinner canopy for easier bird access and controlled drives. Huge seed shed Kale, Mustard, Linseed & Quinoa</i>	April-May	Sept-Feb	6.5kg	1yr	D=6.5kg
DRIVING COVER - HERBICIDE TOLERANT					
COCKER - Butisan 'S' tolerant <i>For excellent weed control Kale, Mustard, Fodder Radish & Linseed</i>	April-May	Sept-Dec	6.5kg	2yrs	D=6.5kg
RECOVERY, FAST GROWING COVER CROP - Failed crops and poor sites					
SPANIEL - WINTER HOLDING <i>Drought tolerant & fast growing Carbon, Mustard, Interval Rape/Kale & Fodder Radish</i>	June-Aug	Sept-Feb	4.5kg	1yr	B=4.5kg
PERENNIAL					
SPRINGER - DRIVING <i>Ideal for areas that cannot be sown annually Perennial Chicory & Spring Triticale</i>	April-July	Sept-Feb	15kg	3yrs	D=15kg

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES

Countryside Stewardship

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES	SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
All mixtures apply to all tiers of the Countryside Stewardship				
WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURE FODDER CROPS				
JACK RUSSELL - AB9, OP2 - Stomp Aqua tolerant mixture and provides a fantastic feed source for 1yr <i>Spring Triticale, Millet Blend, Grain Sorghum & Sunflower</i>	Apr - May	20kg	1yr	20kg
BIRDFEEDER - AB9, OP2, EFA - A fantastic mixture to provide a succession of food <i>Kale, Sunflower, Linseed, Fodder Radish, Mustard & Millet Blend</i>	Apr - May	10kg	2yrs	10kg
WMI - AB9, OP2, EFA - A great mixture to provide a succession of food for 2 years <i>Spring Triticale, Kale & Quinoa</i>	Apr - May	20kg	2yrs	20kg
BRASSICA				
STUBBLE TURNIP/FORAGE RAPE - AB13 Excellent establishment & fast growing leafy crops	Jun - Aug	2kg	1yr	2kg
SOIL PROTECTION				
LIFT N FIX - SW5, SW6 - The mixture will help penetrate compacted soils and will provide excellent weed smothering properties. <i>70% Winter Rye & 30% Vetch</i>	Aug - Sept	20kg	1yr	24 - 28 kg
SOIL IMPROVER - SW5, SW6 - Root structure covers different levels of the soil profile. <i>85% Winter Oats, 5% Lucerne, 5% Mustard & 5% Phacelia</i>	Aug - Sept	20kg	1yr	16 - 20 kg

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES

Countryside Stewardship

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES	SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
Four new Countryside Stewardship offers will be introduced from January 2018. They will provide tailored options covering the full range of different farm types, so farmers and land managers can deliver environmental benefits no matter where they are or what they farm.				
POLLINATORS				
EF4 - ABI & EFA - Wonderful pollen and nectar mixture, rich in food for many butterflies and bees. <i>Alsike Clover, Red Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil & Sainfoin</i>	Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
HE10 - AB8 . For field margins and buffers, a blend of 80% grasses & 20% wildflowers. <i>Grasses: Red Fescue, Crested Dogstail, Meadow Fescue & Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass. Wildflowers: Yarrow, Black Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Field Scabious & Selfheal</i>	Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
EK21 - GS4, OP4, OP5 & EFA Ideal for creating legumes and herb rich swards. <i>5 Species of Herbs/Wildflowers, 6 Species of Grasses & 4 Species of Legumes</i>	Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
GRASS BUFFERS AND FIELD MARGINS				
BASIC HABITAT - SW1, SW3, SW4 Helps protect habitat from sprays <i>Chewings Fescue, Common Bent, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Cocksfoot, Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue, Sheeps/Hard Fescue, Crested Dogstail & Red Clover</i>	Apr - Sept	8kg	5yrs	8kg
CFE FIELD MARGIN MIX - SW1, AB8 Contains UK native flowers & grasses <i>Chewings Fescue, Common Bent, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Tall Fescue, Sheeps Fescue, Crested, Dogstail, White Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Yellow Rattle, Lesser Knapweed & Red Clover</i>	Apr - Sept	4kg	5yrs	4kg

EQUESTRIAN MIXTURES

Horse paddock and pasture

• GENERAL PURPOSE •



Produces a good, spring, dense turf. Incorporates varieties specifically selected for roughage and low fructan content, reducing the risk of laminitis. Yields good levels of effective roughage, ideal for the equine gut. A strong rooting system produces a dense sward, hard wearing and persistent.

10kg
SOWS: up to 0.7 acre. REPAIRS: 1 acre

% in mix	Species - 10kg packs
70%	Perennial Ryegrass turf
16%	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
8%	Meadow Fescue
6%	Timothy



• 2 YEAR HAY/ HAYLAGE •

A professional hay and haylage mixture available as a long-term or two year mixture. Producing hay and haylage for horses can be a challenging task, the market demands quality, uniformity and the absence of dust and mould. This mixture is formulated to provide two years of quality hay/haylage crops with the option to lightly graze later in the season in dry conditions.

% in mix	Species - 14kg acre packs
34%	Italian Ryegrass
33%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
33%	Hybrid Ryegrass (D)

EQUESTRIAN MIXTURES

Hard wearing gallop, and ryegrass free meadow mixtures

• TRADITIONAL MEADOW •

Formulated to recreate the nutritional characteristic of a natural habitat. An optimum grass seed for your horse, containing effective fibre, which helps prevent laminitis. A ryegrass free mixture, with a less aggressive growth habit to aid diversity.

10kg
SOWS: up to 0.7 acre. REPAIRS: 1 acre



% in mix	Species - 10kg packs
25%	Tall Fescue
25%	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
20%	Meadow Fescue Fescue
15%	Timothy
15%	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass

**NO
Ryegrass**

• GALLOP AND SCHOOLING •

Designed for gallops and schooling areas, produces a very dense, springy, sward. Incorporates a tolerant dwarf perennial ryegrass, ensuring hard wearing capabilities that can withstand heavy use.

15KG - SOW: 30-60kg per acre.

Also suitable for poultry runs and pheasant pens.

% in mix/acre	Species - 15kg half acre packs
40%	Fancy - Perennial Ryegrass
40%	Esquire - Perennial Ryegrass
20%	Creeping Red Fescue



WILDFLOWERS

Wild flowers mixed with grasses or pure for a colourful display



• WILDFLOWERS & MIXTURES •

Available as...

- **100% WILDFLOWERS** - Sow at 2g/m²
- **80:20 GRASS:WILDFLOWERS** - Sow at 5g/m²

Grass mixture contains a rich blend of grasses, formulated to compliment the wildflower species. The grass blend contains slow growing species which will not compete against the slower growing wildflowers. Some of the grass species in the mixtures are very attractive in their own right.

Pack sizes						
80% GRASS : 20% WILDFLOWERS	500g	1kg	100% WILDFLOWERS	25g	500g	1kg
	100m ²	200m ²		12m ²	250m ²	500m ²

HABITAT - 80% Grass:20% Wildflowers or 100% Wildflowers



• **Classic Hay Meadow** *Perennials*

A mixture of some of the most commonly found wildflower species in the UK. Can be used on a broad range of soil types. *Contains 13 wildflowers.*

Feature species: Yellow Rattle, Oxeye Daisy, Meadow Buttercup, Common Knapweed.

LANDSCAPING - 80% Grass:20% Wildflowers or 100% Wildflowers

• **Bees & Butterflies** *Perennials, Annuals & Biennials*

A broad and reliable mixture that contains annuals, perennials and biennials. Each wildflower species contained in the mixture is featured on the RHS 'Perfect for Pollinators' list. Annuals will flower in the first year.

Contains 32 wildflowers. Feature species: Cornflower, Foxglove, Field Scabious, Kidney Vetch, Kidney Vetch



• **Universal Mix** *Annuals & Perennials*

A reliable mixture which will perform in almost any situation. Contains a blend of reliable perennial and annual species which give instant colour by flowering in the first year. *Contains 20 wildflowers.*

Feature species: Cornflower, Poppy, Oxeye Daisy, Meadow Buttercup.



WILDFLOWERS

A range of native and non-native species

• **Tall and Short Flowers** *Perennials*

Tall mixtures provide wildflowers which can grow to approximately thigh height. *Contains 18 wildflowers.*

Feature species: Greater Knapweed, Field Scabious, Foxglove, Evening Primrose



Short flowers Ideal for smaller areas along roadsides where restricting visibility may be an issue. Knee height.

Contains 16 wildflowers. Feature species: Rough Hawkbit, Forget-Me-Not, Bladder Campion, Betony



ANNUALS - 100% Wildflowers. Sow 2g/m²



• **Pastel Shades** *Non-Native Annuals*

A stunning array of pastel colours to brighten up any area.

Ammi Majus, Cosmos Gloria, Poppy Shirley Mixed, Iberis Amara White, Cornflower Pink, Candytuft Mixed, Dimorphoteca Mixed, Nigella Sky Blue

Pack sizes

100% WILDFLOWERS	25g (12m ²)	500g (250m ²)
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• **Aurora** *Non-Native Annuals*

Medium height mixture, flowering mid June to October. Contains new varieties that provide a more effective and long lasting flower display.

Contains: Polka Dot Cornflower, Sunbow Zinnia, Pacific Beauty English Marigold, Escholzia & Trianon Cosmos.

Pack sizes

100% WILDFLOWERS	30g (15m ²)	400g (200m ²)
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ANNUALS - can provide a boost of colour to spring sown seed mixtures. This will only last for one season as their seed will not establish in a developed sward.

PERENNIALS - re-establish in the spring from their own rootstock. Most species will germinate from seed in year one, flower and produce seed in year two, go dormant over the winter and re-establish in the spring.



LAWNS & LANDSCAPING

Versatile mixtures for quality lawns and landscaping projects

• LAWN SEED •

Sowing rate: 25-35g/m² Sowing depth 8-12mm

• ALL ROUNDER

Rapid establishment, attractive, multi purpose grass seed that will withstand heavy foot traffic while giving an attractive appearance.

• MOW SAVER

Establishes fast AND requires less mowing, as simple as that! Slower regrowth and a lower growing height.

• PERFECTIONIST No ryegrass

Fine leaved, beautiful, dense lawn for a luxurious, quality look for areas with lower levels of wear.

• SHADY ONE

Grows in full or partial shade, anywhere the sun doesn't get to but you want grass coverage.

Carton - 15m²

Pouch - 50m²

10kg bag - 286m²

20kg bag 570m²

• LIFE SAVER - 30-40g/m²

The ultimate quick fix grass seed mixture for emergency repairs to give year-round cover on grass areas.

Carton - 15m²



JAMESON'S SERVICES

We go that little bit further, to make your life easier!

Silage analysis - FREE

Consider the facts: over or underestimating, the feeding value of silage could be costing you significant amounts of money. Matching animal requirements with nutrients supplied in the diet is crucial to maximising production.

Dairy Costings - FREE

Dairy costings allow you to track your dairy herd's performance on a monthly basis. It's easy to get started with our help and it allows you to check your performance against your plans and budgets which instantly highlights any areas that are underperforming.

Ration Formulation - FREE

Our nutritional advice is backed up by the latest research from the UK and around the world, keeping you at the cutting edge of the latest developments in animal nutrition. We aim to provide you with high quality technical advice, allowing you to make real improvements on your farm. We can provide advice on balancing rations for milking cows, dry and transition cows, as well as calves, youngstock and beef cattle.

We are also able to provide up-to-date advice on diets for ewes and lambs.

Trading with Customers

We like doing a 'buyback' trade with our customers; you buy from us and we'll buy from you. We buy local wheat, barley, oats and fodder beet, grown by customers and sell it on.

Please contact Jonathan Stansfield or Nick Bowkett to discuss.

Call us on **01765 689666**

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

All seeds are guaranteed to comply with the UK Seeds Regulations currently in force and have been tested in accordance with the UK seeds regulations. We give no warranty, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds sold, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned immediately. Net cash in one month. All seeds are offered subject to being unsold and prices offered subject to alteration without notice. We reserve the right to substitute varieties in a mixture if those varieties become difficult to obtain or uneconomic.