

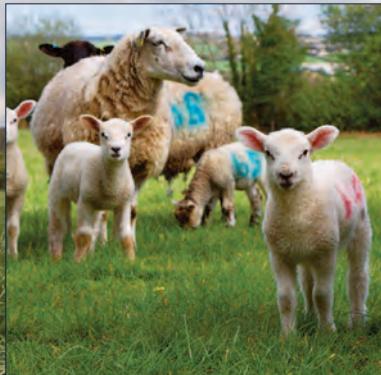


W. E. JAMESON & SON LTD

2019 SEEDS

GRASS • FORAGE • ENVIRONMENTAL • AMENITY

Providing top performance and quality



ANIMAL FEED • SEED • FERTILISER

Supporting British Farmers for over 85 years

W.E. Jameson & Son Ltd is an independent family run business



2019 PREMIUM SEEDS

Renewing pastures regularly is important to maximise productivity and maintain feed quality. Last year this was emphasised even further during the drought conditions. Old pasture suffered badly, dieing off and turning brown, yet recent reseeds were still being productive, made obvious by staying alive and green. We have the advantage of offering you all the best forage seed available from all the breeders. Everything is cherry picked to provide the absolute best performing varieties for our mixtures using the revised data from the 2019 Recommended Grass & Clover List. Remember there can be a 10% yield difference between the highest and lowest performing tetraploids, demonstrating the importance of utilising the best varieties and how a cheaper, low quality mixture can reduce your output results, so be cautious.

In this uncertain time, maximising efficiencies are crucial and well managed grass still remains the cheapest feed.

Call us on **01765 689666**

CONTENTS

Mixture Selection	3	Low Input Grass Mixtures	18
Clover	4	Forage & Root Crop Planner	19
Benefits of re-seeding	5	Fodder Beet	20
Re-seeding guidelines	6	Stubble Turnips	21
Overseeding	7	Forage Maize	22
No.1 - Big Hitter	8	Forage & Roots	23
No.2 - Rapid Sile	9	Gamecover Straights	24
No.3 - Pro-Red	10	Gamecover Mixtures	25
No.4 - Maxi Clamp	11	Countrywide Stewardship	26
No.5 - Early Bite	12	Equestrian Mixtures	28
No.6 - Endura-Sile	13	Grassland Weed Control	30
No.7 - Perma-Graze	14	Soil Testing	31
No.8 - Intensive Dairy	15	Fertiliser	32
No.9 - Heavy Duty	16	SiloSolve® FC	33
No.10 - Rejuvenator	17	Silage Testing	34
		Wildflower Mixtures	36
		Lawns and Landscaping	38

GRASS MIXTURES

Grazed grass remains the cheapest feed available

MIXTURE SELECTOR

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

If we are forced to make any substitution of varieties in mixtures owing to supply, we will ensure that we only use the best alternative varieties available.

SPECIAL MIXTURES made on site for you

Our comprehensive range of mixtures cover virtually all situations. However, should you require something different our on-site mixing facilities allows us to offer the flexibility to formulate something more specific. Just call us, we will be pleased to oblige with an individual mixture for you, at no extra cost*.

*(min 5 acres).



- All varieties are from the current Recommended List
- We select the best possible varietal composition to maximise forage potential and achieve optimum performance for you.

A one point increase in D-value can increase animal output by up to 5% (NIAB TAG)



CLOVER

Provides a good source of protein with high intake characteristics

WHITE CLOVER



Why use white clover?

- **High protein** - for every 10% increase in white clover, the protein content of forage will be 1% higher.
- **Nitrogen fixing** - typically fixes 150kg N/ha reducing fertiliser.
- **High intakes** - ruminants may consume 20-30% more white clover than grass, leading to higher liveweight gains.
- **Improves soil structure** - can help reduce soil compaction resulting in more gaps between soil particles, enhancing the movement of water and nutrients, improving yields.
- **Later growth pattern** - providing valuable nutrition when grass growth starts to decline mid and late season.
- **For grazing and silage** - can increase yields by up to 15%

Seed rate: 1kg/acre in a mixture. Sow April-August when soil is 8°C

Over-sowing clover - ensure good seed to soil contact, the seed isn't too deep, enough moisture and the existing grass doesn't crowd out the clover seedlings.
Sow at 1.5 - 2kg/acre

RED CLOVER

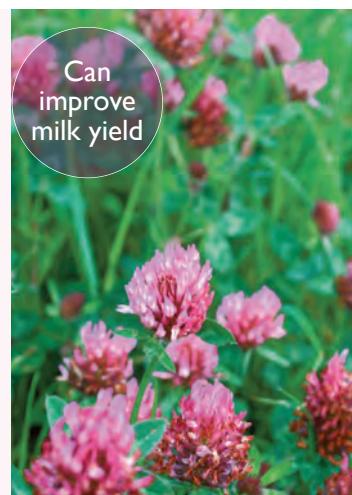
Why use red clover?

- **Nitrogen fixing** - can fix between 200-300kg N/ha.
- **High yields** - red clover/ryegrass swards are capable of producing 10-15t DM/ha per year.
- **High protein** - excellent for finishing cattle and lambs.
- **Break cropping** - benefits as a break crop due to its ability to improve soil structure and soil nitrogen status.
- **Crude protein** - in silage can be up to 19%, depending on the amount in the sward and cutting date.

Seed rate: 3kg/acre in a mixture.

Sow in spring or mid July-end August when soil is 8°C

Breeding ewes should not be fed red clover 6 weeks either side of tupping



All figures quoted from AHDB

BENEFITS OF RESEEDING

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

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****

- Improves pasture yield and quality, reducing bought-in feed requirements
- Improvement in soil structure leads to less leaching of nutrients
- Early turnout, up to 3 weeks, saving on concentrate feed
- Increase pasture response to nitrogen fertiliser
- Improved silage and grazing quality
- Opportunity to reduce weed burden
- Opportunity to introduce clover, reducing nitrogen costs and increase protein content
- Higher DM and improved ME values and palatability, encouraging higher intake, increasing milk and meat production
- Introduces improved grass genetics with improved productivity, durability and disease resistance

* AHDB - Improving pasture for Better Returns

**AHDB - Based on summer 2012, wheat £160/t, soya £380/t 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

It's 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 at least 6 months before. 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/ha. 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 time spent out of production. It is a cost effective way of extending the life of a ley by 2-3 years. The best time to overseed is March-September when the soil temperature is above 7°C.

Sufficient moisture is vital so 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
- Tight graze or cut.
- An open sward is vital for good seed to soil contact, 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 /acre/pack



• No.1 - BIG HITTER •

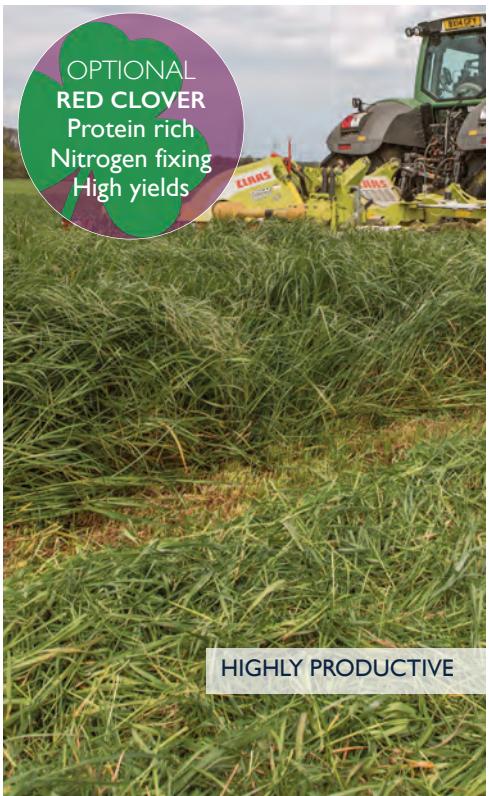


BULKY, FAST ESTABLISHMENT

- Bulky Westerwold provides high yields over a short time.
- Extremely fast establishment and quick growth, great for bulk 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.
- Alamo & Davinci are the top two yielding diploid varieties.
- Close heading dates make this mixture easy to manage.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 19-22 May	kg
Westerwold	50%	Westerwold Ryegrass	7
Barmultra II	29%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	4
Alamo	21%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Davinci		Italian Ryegrass (D)	1

• No.2 - RAPID SILE •



- Establishes rapidly for early and late utilisation, providing the optimum balance between high quality and yield.
- A perfect option for prolific spring growth and a very large first cut
- Italians enable growth at lower temperatures,
- Hybrids provide improved leafiness in 2nd and subsequent cuts.
- AberEcho is the highest yielding hybrid with a very high D-value.
- Responds really well to nitrogen inputs.
- Barmultra II provides excellent spring growth and good annual yields, especially in the first year.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 15-22 May	kg
Alamo	28%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Davinci		Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Barmultra II	36%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	5
AberEcho	36%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	5

MEDIUM TERM - 3 years

CUTTING • 13kg /acre/pack



• No.3 - PRO-RED •



- High yielding mixture, incorporating red clover, producing high protein forage.
- Hybrids are the best grasses available for high yields, very quick to establish and quick regrowth.
- 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.
- Clover also reduces amount of bought in nitrogen.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 15-30 May	kg
Davinci	15%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
AberEcho	46%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Enduro		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Diwan	15%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Merviot	24%	Red Clover	3

• No.4 - MAXI CLAMP •



- Provides good early spring growth for early cutting.
- AberZeus top performing intermediate ryegrass variety.
- Fast growing with good spring yields and aftermath grazing potential.
- Tetraploids increase WSC which aids silage fermentation, establish quickly and are more palatable.
- Hybrid ryegrass varieties produce quick regrowth
- Add white or red clover to increase protein content and improve intake.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 15-30 May	kg
AberEcho	50%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4
Enduro		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
AberZeus	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Fintona	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Diwan		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2

MEDIUM TERM - 3-4 years

CUTTING & GRAZING • 14kg /acre/pack



• 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
- Timothy helps fill summer gaps

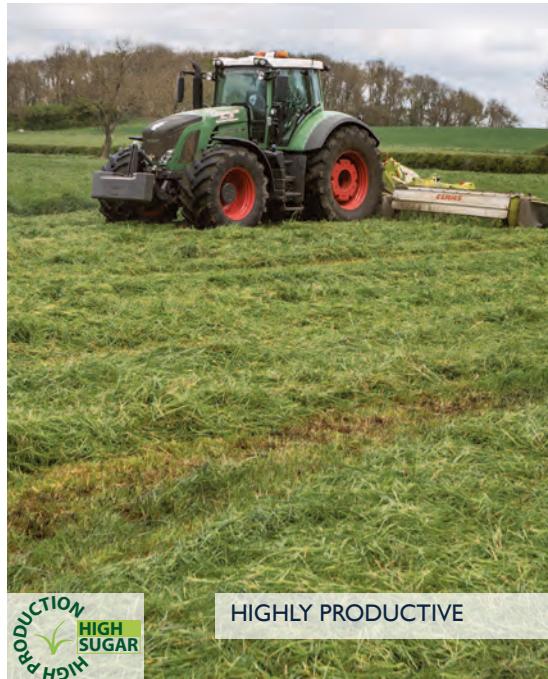


Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 15 May - 29 May	kg
AberEcho	43%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4
Enduro		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	2
AberZeus	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
AberGreen		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Seagoe	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	1
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

• 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 high proportion of high sugar varieties for efficient production
- Aberzeus is an outstanding variety, ranking highest in annual yields, in the top two for ground cover with excellent disease resistance.



HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 22 May - 3 June	kg
Diwan	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Seagoe		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
AberGreen	28%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
AberZeus		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
AberGain	36%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Ballintoy		Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3

LONGTERM - 5+ years

CUTTING & GRAZING • 14kg /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 intake.
- High diploid content promotes good tillering.

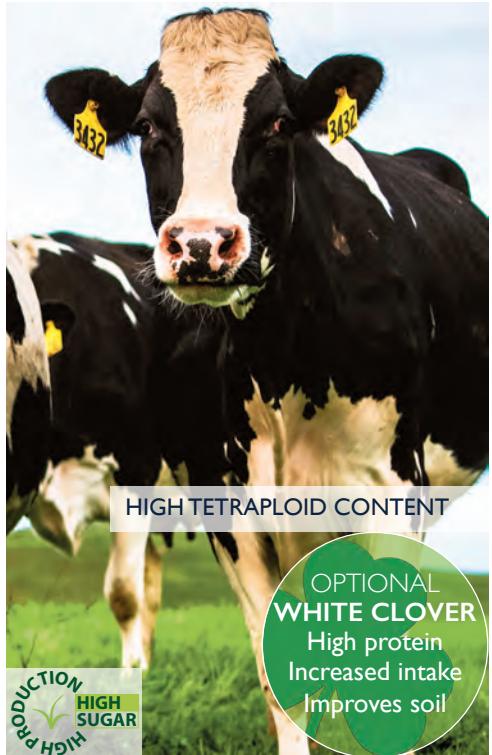


EXTENDED GRAZING



Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 22 May - 11 June	kg
Diwan	22%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Seagoe		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	1
AberZeus	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Glenarm	43%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	4
AberChoice		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Ballintoy	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

• No.8 - INTENSIVE DAIRY •



- The wide range of ryegrass heading dates in this mixture ensures maximum yield and digestibility.
- Increases grazing season, maximising late grazing.
- 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.
- Tetraploid grasses will increase palatability, improving intake by livestock.
- Quality, high sugar varieties for efficient milk/meat production.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 22 May - 11 June	kg
Aber Green	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Seagoe	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Aber Choice	29%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Glenarm		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Ballintoy	43%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	5
Aber Gain		Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	1

LONGTERM - 5+ years

CUTTING & GRAZING • 15kg /acre/pack



• No.9 - HEAVY DUTY •

- Heavy, wet soil means the ground is easily poached so in such conditions it is important to select species which suit the conditions.
- A long term mixture with later varieties is more suitable.
- Very leafy producing a lush, dense sward with excellent persistency.
- High diploid content produces a thick, dense sward for better ground cover and provides longer term grazing.
- Later ryegrass varieties are more hardy.



GOOD ON HEAVY SOILS

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 27 May - 11 June	kg
AberGreen	20%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
AberZeus		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Romark	60%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Glenarm		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	5
AberChoice	13%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Ballintoy		Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Comer	7%	Timothy	1

5+ years - LONG TERM

10kg /acre/pack • 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.
- Can also be used in poached gateways and worn areas, where ringfeeders have been sited, to bring areas back into production.
- The large seeded and vigorous strains of tetraploid ryegrass establish quickly and are more able to out compete weed existing grasses.

Variety	%	Species	kg
Fintona	30%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
AberGain	30%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
AberEcho	40%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4

LOW INPUT GRASS MIXTURES

For less fertile soils

• BARMIX •

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

Long-term, low input, high output mix for beef & sheep enterprises

A highly successful, persistent, drought tolerant, high protein sward from a clover based sward. Uses the best new cocksfoot and tall fescues to produce a highly palatable, very productive ley. Produces considerably more grass than conventional ryegrass leys especially under low fertility conditions and low fertiliser usage.

- 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 and are also more tolerant of waterlogged soils.



14kg/acre/pack

Ballintoy	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3.5 kg
Gosford	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3.5 kg
Barolex	Tall Fescue	2 kg
Bardoux	Tall Fescue	2 kg
Baraula	Cocksfoot	1 kg
Ensign	White clover blend	1 kg
Comer	Timothy	1 kg

• BAR FINISHER •

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

A mix of chicory, white clover, red clover and plantain with excellent performance potential. Clover provides nitrogen to feed the crop, and will also fill any space not occupied by herbs. The red clover, alongside the herbs, will provide a high quality feed through a dry season, helping to reduce risk in summer dry areas.

- Provides high quality feed through summer that recovers quickly after grazing
- Highly palatable, providing excellent feed for high live weight gains
- Anthelmintic properties from the chicory
- High protein option for dairy farmers
- Clover provides fixed nitrogen
- High mineral content, particularly zinc, potassium and copper

10kg/pack - (2 acres)

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 and help sustain higher levels of DLWG in growing stock.

- Reduced reliance on purchased feeds
- Excellent break crop to reduce pest populations between reseeds
- Outwintering options
- Opportunity to control serious weed problems

Forage and roots planner	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 CROPTURNIP	USE	USE	USE		SOW	SOW	SOW	SOW		USE	USE	USE
CHICORY				SOW	SOW			USE	USE			

Forage and roots guidelines	FODDER BEET	STUBBLE TURNIP	KALE	FORAGE RAPE	SWede	MAIN CROP TURNIP
DRILL per acre	50,000 SEEDS	1.5-2kg	1-1.5kg	2kg	1kg	1kg
BROADCAST kg/acre	-	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg
Days to grazing		60-100	150-220	90-110	170-250	60-100
Fresh yield tonne/acre	33-42	15-20	20-30	15-20	25-35	20-35
ME MJ/kg DM	12-12.5	10-11	10-11	10-11	12-13	10-11
CP %	12-13	17-18	14-17	19-20	10-11	17-18
D-Value %	78	85	80	80	87	75

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

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

• FODDER BEET •

Fodder beet provides a nutritious, high energy, palatable crop that can provide useful winter forage. Can be grazed in-situ or lifted and fed.

Higher DM varieties store better.



TARINE - Bred for yield & production

Dairy & Beef

A new generation fodder beet, bred for maximum feed potential from every acre. Shown in UK trials to be suited for livestock farmers looking to increase their forage production. A high DM content enables crops to be harvested later and stored longer in the clamp.

LIFT & CLAMP



ROBBOS - High yield, clean roots

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, it is an ideal choice for both dairy and beef production.

LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE



BLAZE - High yield, clean roots

Dairy, Beef & Sheep

Excellent dry matter yields with very clean, bright red roots. Highly digestible with a medium dry matter variety which enables the roots to be fed whole or chopped. Low dirt contamination ensures a high intake with no scouring.

LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE



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. Consistant high root yields.



FELDHERR - Low DM for grazing

Dairy, Beef & Sheep

Has the ability to produce huge fresh yields from its orange roots which grow out of the ground. 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.

LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE

Variety	DM Content %*	DM Yield %	Skin Colour	% of Root in Ground
TARINE	20.8	104	Pink	64.4
ROBBOS	19.9	99	Yellow	60.0
BLAZE	18.8	95	Red	57.1
JAMON	18	93	Orange	57
FELDHERR	15.9	89	Orange	49.6

* 100% = 18.3 t/ha

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

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

• STUBBLE TURNIPS •



SHEEP & LAMBS - Autumn & winter use

SAMSON - Purple tankard

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 and fresh yield in trials



DELILAH - White tankard

Outperformed many existing varieties in our trials for a number of years. Delilah is ideal for finishing lambs and will produce huge, white tankard shaped bulbs. Good resistance to disease and high DM yields.



BARKANT - Purple tankard

A very vigorous variety with a tankard shaped bulb, two thirds grows above ground and one third in the ground for good utilisation. High proportion of leaves to bulb. Potential regrowth under grazing regime.



LEAFY FOR DAIRY & BEEF - Summer & Autumn use

RONDO - Green globe

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.



TYFON - Leafy hybrid

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 •



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. Maize silage is high in starch and low in protein complimenting grass silage, which is in lower energy but high in protein.

REASON - VERY EARLY



Quick out of the ground Reason

combines superb cell wall digestibility with high dry matter yield to deliver top quality maize.

ACTIVATE - VERY EARLY



Highest ME content of all varieties

available on the BSPB/NIAB List. Excellent cob tip cover and stays green up to harvest.

AMBITION - EARLY



With excellent early vigour growing

Ambition ensures maximum performance in all conditions proving a reliable choice for growers. Superb yield and one of the best ME yields.

PINNACLE - EARLY



Combines a very high starch content with

improved digestible fibre, to produce superb quality silage., maximising energy yield and feeding performance from an early harvest.

YUKON - EARLY

With its superb early cob maturity,Yukon has a high DM and starch content producing superior starch rich silage.

Means better quality forage



Maize varieties can have very different nutritional characteristics, leading to significant differences in animal performance. UK LGAN maize varieties are evaluated across eight parameters using an extensive and robust data set that combines the official BSPB/NIAB data. The best varieties receive the LGAN accreditation and offer increased nutritional value, providing a simple and cost-effective way for growers to increase feed efficiency and help reduce feed costs.

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Extends the grazing season • Reduced reliance on purchased feed

• FORAGE & ROOTS •

KALE

• KEEPER Sheep & Lambs

Keeper - Short, leafy type, ideal for finishing lambs and being very winter hardy it provides high quality winter feed.

Caledonian - Highest yielding kale and good digestibility makes it ideal for dairy and beef cattle. Clubroot tolerant.



FORAGE RAPE Dairy, Beef & Sheep

• HOBSON Sheep & Lambs

Hobson - Good winter hardiness very palatable.

Interval - Very fast establishment, can be ready to use 12-14 weeks



SWEDE Dairy, Beef & Sheep

• GOWRIE Nov-Jan

Gowrie - Variety bred in Scotland and can be utilised pre or post Christmas. High DM yields and good disease tolerance.

Invitation - Winter hardy, ideal for finishing lambs after Christmas. Also suitable for cattle. Good disease resistance.



MAIN CROP TURNIP Dairy, Beef & Sheep

• MASSIF IMPERIAL

Later maturing than stubble turnips and better winter hardiness.

Massif - Very high yielding, winter hardy, yellow fleshed variety.

Green Globe - Produce soft, easily eaten, roots that are well anchored into the ground. Strip graze between October - January.



CHICORY Dairy, Beef & Sheep

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. Summer production and drought tolerant. 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

GAMECOVER STRAIGHTS	SOWING	COVER	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
WINTER HOLDING / DRIVING COVER					
HIBIRD MAIZE BLEND <i>For challenging maize areas</i>	April-May	Sept-Feb	1 acre	1yr	D=38-40,000 seeds
KALE - Caledonian & Keeper	April-June	Sept-March	1 kg	2yr	D=2kg B=3kg
SUNFLOWERS Sunspot - large attractive flowers	April-May	July-Nov	10 kg	1yr	D=4kg B=7kg
SPRING TRITICALE	March-April	Sept-Dec	25 kg	1yr	D=50kg
MILLET - Red & White	April - May	Sept-Dec	10 kg	1yr	D=5kg
PERENNIALS					
REED CANARY GRASS	April-May	Sept-Feb	2.5 kg	4yrs	D=2.5kg
CANARY GRASS - Stolons	April-May	Sept-Feb	2.5 kg	3yrs	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	Weighed	1yr	D=4kg B=7kg

D=Drilled B=Broadcast

GAMECOVER MIXTURES

Supplying cover and feed

GAMECOVER MIXTURES		SOWING	COVER	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
WINTER HOLDING						
SETTER Cover & feed for 2 years <i>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. Tolerates low pH and difficult soil <i>Spring Triticale, Mustard, Kale, Linseed & Quinoa</i>	April - May	July - Feb	20kg	2yrs	B=20kg	
KINGMIX Best cover & feed mixture to hold birds <i>Caledonian Kale & Sandoval Quinoa</i>	April - May	Sept - Dec	2.5kg	2yrs	D=2.5kg	
HERBICIDE TOLERANT						
COCKER - Butisan 'S' tolerant For excellent weed control <i>Kale, Mustard, Fodder Radish & Linseed</i>	April - May	Sept - Dec	6.5kg	2yrs	D=6.5kg	
FAST GROWING RECOVERY CROP - Failed crops and poor sites						
SPANIEL Drought tolerant & fast growing <i>Carrot, Mustard, Interval Rape/Kale & Fodder Radish</i>	June - Aug	Sept - Feb	4.5kg	1yr	B=4.5kg	
PERENNIAL						
SPRINGER Ideal for areas that cannot be sown annually <i>Perennial Chicory & Spring Triticale</i>	April - July	Sept - Feb	15kg	3yrs	D=15kg	

COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP

Countryside Stewardship Options

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES

Four new Countryside Scheme offers have been introduced: **Online Arable, Lowland Grazing, Upland and Mixed Farming.**

WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURES

JACK RUSSELL - AB9, OP2 - Stomp Aqua tolerant mixture and provides a fantastic feed source for 1yr
Spring Triticale, Millet Blend, Grain Sorghum & Sunflower

SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
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Apr - May	20kg	1yr	20kg
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BIRDFEEDER - AB9, OP2, EFA - A fantastic mixture to provide a succession of food

Kale, Sunflower, Linseed, Fodder Radish, Mustard & Millet Blend

Apr - May	10kg	2yrs	10kg
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2 WBF - AB9, OP2, EFA - A great mixture to provide a succession of food for 2 years

Spring Triticale, Kale & Quinoa

Apr - May	20kg	2yrs	20kg
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BRASSICA

STUBBLE TURNIP/FORAGE RAPE - AB13

Excellent establishment & fast growing leafy crops

Jun - Aug	2kg	1yr	2kg
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SOIL IMPROVING

LIFT N FIX - SW5, SW6

Will help penetrate compacted soils and will provide excellent weed smothering properties.

70% Winter Rye & 30% Vetch

Aug - Sept	20kg	1yr	24 - 28 kg
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SOIL IMPROVER - SW5, SW6

Root structure covers different levels of the soil profile.

85% Winter Oats, 5% Lucerne, 5% Mustard & 5% Phacelia

Aug - Sept	20kg	1yr	16 - 20 kg
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COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP

Countryside Stewardship Options

ENVIRONMENTAL MIXTURES

Replacing Environmentals Stewardship, the English Woodland Grant Scheme and capital grants from catchment sensitive farming programme.

POLLINATORS AND NECTAR

POLLEN & NECTAR - ABI & EFA - Grass free. Pollen & nectar mixture, rich in food for butterflies and bees.
Alsike Clover, Red Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil & Sainfoin

SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per acre
Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
Apr - Sept	5kg	5yrs	5kg
Apr - Sept	8kg	5yrs	8kg
Apr - Sept	4kg	5yrs	4kg

FLOWER RICH MARGIN - AB8. For field margins and buffers, a blend of 80% grasses & 20% wildflowers.

Grasses: Red Fescue, Crested Dogtail, Meadow Fescue & Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass. Wildflowers: Yarrow, Black Knapweed, Oxeye Daisy, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Field Scabious & Selfheal

MULTI SPECIES LEY - GS4, OP4, OP5 & EFA
Multispecies Ley is ideal for creating legumes and herb rich swards.

5 Species of Herbs/Wildflowers, 5 Species of Grasses & 4 Species of Legumes

GRASS FIELD MARGINS

BASIC HABITAT - SW1, SW3, SW4

Helps protect habitat from sprays

Chewings Fescue, Common Bent, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Cocksfoot, Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue, Sheep's Hard Fescue, Crested Dogtail & Red Clover

Apr - Sept	8kg	5yrs	8kg
Apr - Sept	4kg	5yrs	4kg

CFE FIELD MARGIN MIX - SW1, AB8

Contains UK native flowers & grasses

Chewings Fescue, Common Bent, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Tall Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Crested, Dogtail, White Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Yellow Rattle, Lesser Knapweed & Red Clover

EQUESTRIAN MIXTURES

Horse paddock and pasture

• GENERAL PURPOSE •



Hardwearing ryegrass mixture designed to withstand the pressures of equestrian use and provide good quality grazing

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, hard wearing and persistent sward.



% in mix	Species - 10kg packs/15kg/acre
70%	Perennial Ryegrass turf
16%	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
8%	Meadow Fescue
6%	Timothy

10kg PACK - REPAIRS 1 acre. SOW at 15kg/acre

• HAY/ HAYLAGE •

Producing hay and haylage for horses demands quality, uniformity and the absence of dust and mould. This mixture is formulated to provide quality hay/haylage crops with the option to lightly graze later in the season in dry conditions.

%	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 •

Ryegrass free formulated to recreate the nutritional characteristic of a natural habitat

The healthiest pasture for your horse, likely to be lower in fructans which could reduce the risk of laminitis.

Contains effective fibre making it an optimum grass seed for your meadow.

Uses species with a less aggressive growth habit to encourage diversity



% 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

10kg PACK - REPAIRS 1 acre. SOW at 15kg/acre

• GALLOP AND SCHOOLING •

Designed for gallops and schooling areas. Produces a very dense, springy, hard wearing sward, that can withstand heavy use. Also suitable for poultry runs and pheasant pens.
15KG - SOW: 30-60kg per acre.

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

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 and lambs.

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 crops, providing a cheap and efficient way of controlling major weeds, pests and diseases. 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 680216**

GRASSLAND WEED CONTROL

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

For all your plant protection sprays - Sally Cornforth 01765 680216

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 & 200g/litre fluroxypyr Lupo 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 +/- 200g/litre clopyralid, 200g/litre triclopyr Companion Gold	7 days grazing 3 wks cutting	1L 0.5L	300
	Docks Nettles	Doxstar Pro +/- 150g/litre fluroxypyr, 150g/litre triclopyr Companion Gold	7 days grazing 3 wks cutting	2L or 2x1L 0.5L	300
	Ragwort	Thrust 344g/litre 2,4-D and 120g/litre dicamba Depitox +/- 500g/litre 2,4-D Companion Gold	3 weeks +	1.5 2.25L 0.5L	200
Clover safe on new & established	Annual & perennial weeds	Triad & 500g/kg tribenuron-methyl Spruce 400g/litre 2,4-DB	3 weeks +	10g 2.5L	200
Sward destruction	Grass & broadleaf weeds	Clinic Ace +/- 360g/litre glyphosate Companion Gold	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

• 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

Improved fermentation and aerobic stability

**NEW!
EXCLUSIVE**

• SILOSOLVE® FC •

The silage challenge...

Open your pit in just seven days!

SiloSolve® FC is a completely new silage inoculant that combines the effects of two proven lactic acid bacterial strains. Most farmers recognise significant challenges of silage management:

- Heating of silage largely due to growth of yeast and mould results in the loss of valuable nutrients.
- The dry year last year forced some farmers to feed out early, possibly before the recommended 90 days of fermentation which doesn't allow the silage long enough to reach a stable state.

- Open silage pits much earlier
- Nutritive quality of the silage is better
- Better intakes, better profits from forage
- Keeps silage fresh
- Works on all forages

Early feed out? – not a problem

As soon as silage is exposed to air during feed out, yeast and mould will use nutrients to grow exponentially, with heat as the end result.

Using **SiloSolve® FC** will increase the aerobic stability even after a very short fermentation (pat. pending). Real farm life data show good fermentation and no heating even after only **2 to 8 days of fermentation!** As soon as the bunker is sealed, it immediately establishes ideal anaerobic conditions that effectively inhibit CO₂ production and reduce dry matter loss.



200g sachet treats 100 tons of fresh forage.

1 box contains 5 x 200g

100g sachet treats 50 tons of fresh forage.

1 box contains 10 x 100 g

• SILAGE SAMPLING •

FREE
to all
customers

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

WILDFLOWERS

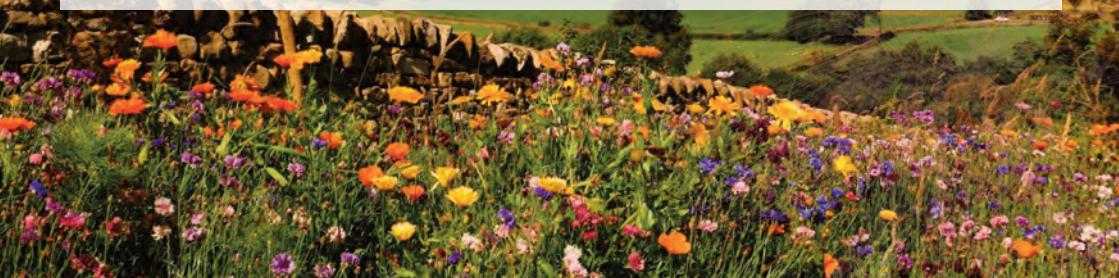
Wild flowers for a colourful display



• ANNUAL MIXTURES •

100% Flowers. Sow 2g/m². Available in 400g can (200m²)

Annual species complete their life cycle within a one year period. They typically establish from seed in the spring, flower, produce seed and completely die by the onset of winter. They can provide a boost of colour to spring sown mixtures, although this will only last for one season as they will not establish in a developed sward.



• Aurora

Contains Sunbow Zinnia and Trianon Cosmos that provide long-lasting flowering. A mid height mix around 0.5m. Flowers mid June to early November.

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

• Honey Bee

This mixture is perfect for attracting pollinating insects. A tall growing mix around 1m to 1.5m. Sow April-June. Flowers mid June-mid October.

Contains: Borage, Cornflower, Godetia, Garden Cosmos, Yellow Cosmos, Californian Poppy, Sunflower, Indian Blanket, Farewell to Spring, Black Eyed Susan, & Common Zinnia.

• ANNUAL & PERENNIAL MIX •

100% Flowers. Sow 2g/m². Available in 25g (12m²) & 500g (250m²)

80:20 Grass:Flowers. Sow 5g/m². Available in 500g (100m²) & 1kg (200m²)

• Universal Mix

A reliable mixture which will perform in almost any situation. Contains a blend of reliable perennial and annual species to give instant colour in the first year. Contains 20 wildflowers. Feature species: Cornflower, Poppy, Oxeye Daisy, Meadow Buttercup.

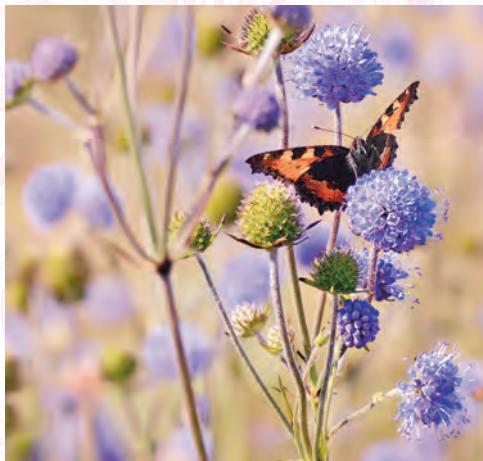


• PERENNIAL MIXTURES •

100% Flowers. Sow 2g/m². Available in 25g (12m²) & 500g (250m²)

80:20 Grass:Flowers. Sow 5g/m². Available in 500g (100m²) & 1kg (200m²)

The majority of wildflower species are perennial. They 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 spring.



• Bees & Butterflies

A broad and reliable mixture that contains annuals, perennials and biennials. Each wildflower species contained in the mixture is featured on the Royal Horticultural Society ‘Perfect for Pollinators’ list. Annual species will provide instant results by flowering in the first year.

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

• General Purpose Classic Hay Meadow

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.



80:20 Grass Accompaniment

80:20 Grass:Wildflowers 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. Grass dominance is a common reason why wildflower sowings sometimes fail, so by including only slow growing species this is minimised. Some of the grasses included in the mixtures are quite rare, such as Meadow Foxtail and Sweet Vernal.

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. Will produce a very fine leaved and dense lawn.

• SHADY ONE

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

CARTON	15m ²
POUCH	50m ²
10KG bag	286m ²
20KG bag	570m ²

• MOW SAVER

Establishes fast AND requires less mowing, as simple as that! Slower regrowth and a lower growing height. Easy care, requires less mowing, saves time and money.

• PERFECTIONIST

Superior beautiful, dense lawn for exceptional golf green type quality. A premium, ryegrass free seed for areas with low levels of traffic.



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 also 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.



HIGHER PROFITS!

BETTER ANIMAL PERFORMANCE



TOP QUALITY AND YIELDS



SUPERIOR MIXTURES



PREMIUM SEED



01765 689666

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