



FEED • SEED • FERTILISER

INCREASE IN PROFIT

↑
IMPROVED ANIMAL PERFORMANCE

↑
TOP QUALITY AND YIELDS

↑
SUPERIOR MIXTURES

↑
PREMIUM SEED



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2021 SEEDS

GRASS • FORAGE • ENVIRONMENTAL • AMENITY

Premium quality seed for optimum performance



W.E. JAMESON & SON LTD is an independent family run business



As a growing season, the last twelve months certainly presented some significant challenges. The season began with a wet winter rapidly turning into a prolonged dry spring and early summer.

The latter part of the summer turned wet again, making harvesting difficult and as this wet period progressed into the autumn it threatened to effect sowing. However as always, we worked to overcome what mother nature threw at us and we should probably be thankful that the challenge the weather offered was relatively normal compared to the trials presented to us all from the COVID pandemic.

Once again, we head into a growing season optimistic that 2021 will be a less extreme year and that we will slowly see a recovery and a return to some sort of normality.

As an independent, family owned, company, we are always here to help in any way we can, with advice on seed choices, soil testing, fertiliser, and spray recommendations and of course the sale of high-quality assured products.

On behalf of everyone at Jameson's I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for your continued loyalty and support and above all we hope you and your families stay safe and healthy through 2021.

Graham Jameson

MIXTURE SELECTOR

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	3-4	✓✓	✓	13
No.4 - Maxi Clamp	3-4	✓✓	✓	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

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.

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SPECIAL MIXTURES made on site for you

Should you require something more specialised we have our own on-site mixing facilities allowing 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*.

- All varieties from the 2021 Recommended List
- The best possible varietal composition is selected to maximise forage potential and achieve optimum performance

*(min 5 acres)



As few as 1 in 20 varieties of ryegrasses tested will actually make it to full recommendation on the list



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

Our J-BLEND white clover seed is an equal blend of small, medium and large leaf clover varieties to benefit all systems.



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 and milk production.
- **Improves soil structure** - can help reduce soil compaction
- **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

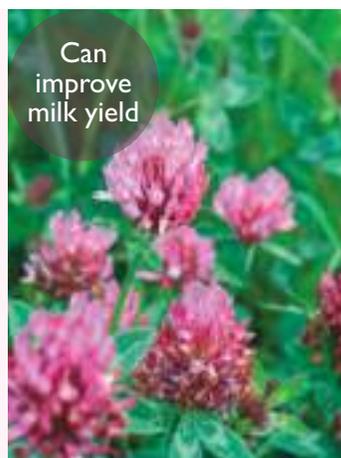
Why use red clover?

- **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

How much more grass does a reseed produce?

One of the best ways to reduce costs is to produce more forage on the farm rather than buying feed in. However relying on old varieties, farms are missing out on millions of pounds worth of investment made by plant breeders, to produce new grasses that are far superior in performance and feed value.

Recent research has shown that a 20 year old ley produced on average 8.5 -10 tonnes DM/ha in comparison with a newly reseeded pasture which is capable of producing 13-15 DM/ha.*



REMEMBER! - A one point increase in D-value equates to 0.26 litres of milk per dairy cow per day, 40g/day extra beef liveweight gain and 20g/day of extra lamb liveweight gain. (NIABTAG)

- Higher DM and ME improves palatability, encouraging higher intake, increasing milk and meat production
- Opportunity to introduce clover, reducing nitrogen costs and increase protein content
- Faster regrowth with more grass in the shoulder periods of the season
- Excellent grass genetics producing higher productivity and durability
- Improves 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
- Opportunity to reduce weed burden
- Improved silage and grazing quality

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

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 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/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.

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

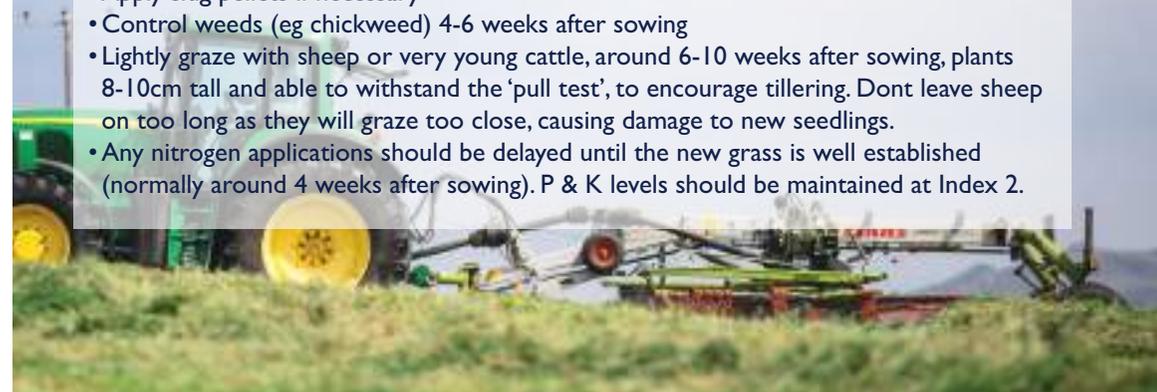
March-September when the soil temperature is above 7°C.

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.**

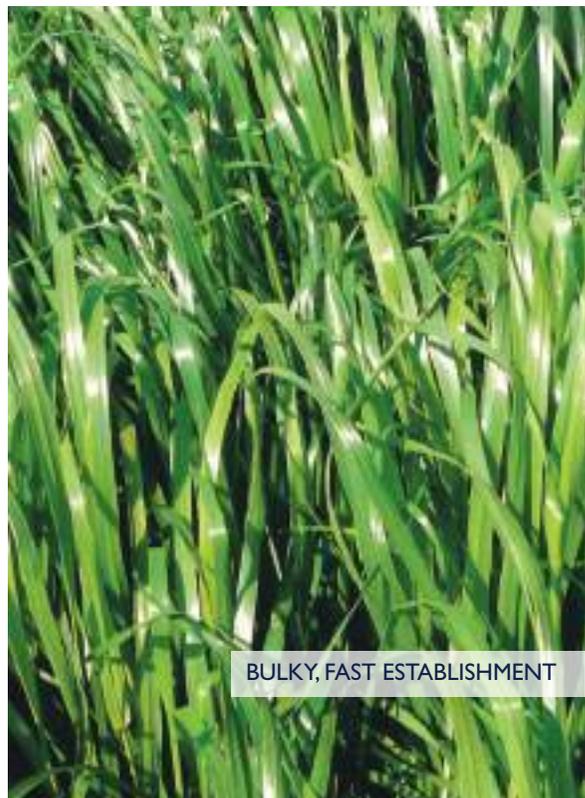
- Soil test in good time. Check pH is 6-6.5
- Check for soil compaction, subsoil 50mm below the pan using a sward lifter if needed
- Tight graze or cut.
- An open sward is vital for good seed to soil contact, scarify in at least 2 directions using a wire tine grass harrow to open up the sward
- Drill (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 Tetraploid Westerwold provides high yields in a short time. Important to cut before it heads to encourage regrowth.
- 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.
- Messina provides the highest early spring growth

2-3 years - MEDIUM TERM

14kg /acre/pack • CUTTING

• 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 more leaf than straight Italians
- Aston Crusader provides excellent early spring growth in the first harvest year
- Responds really well to nitrogen inputs.
- Meribel adds a high D-value to the mix

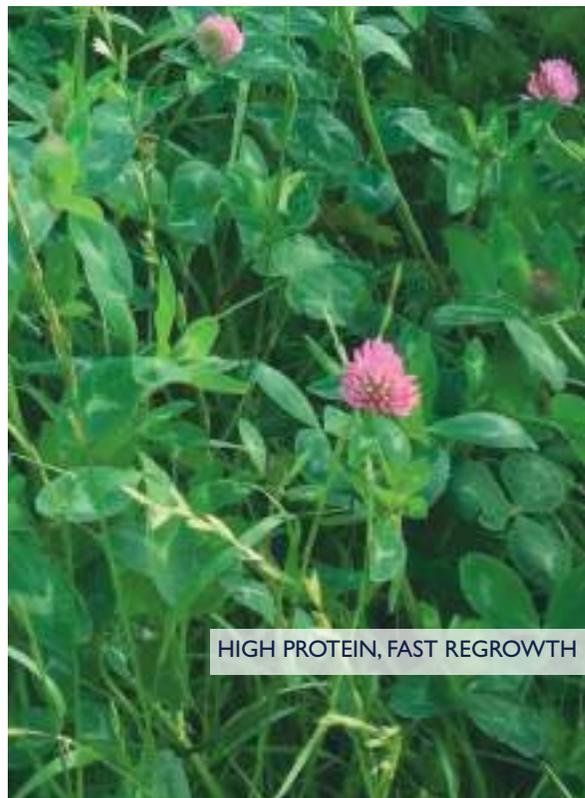
Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 20 May	kg
Westerwold	50%	Westerwold Ryegrass (T)	7
Messina	29%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	4
Meribel	21%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Fox		Italian Ryegrass (D)	1

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 19-20 May	kg
Meribel	28%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Fox		Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Messina	36%	Italian Ryegrass (T)	5
Aston Crusader	36%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	5

MEDIUM TERM - 3 years

CUTTING • 13kg /acre/pack

• No.3 - PRO-RED •



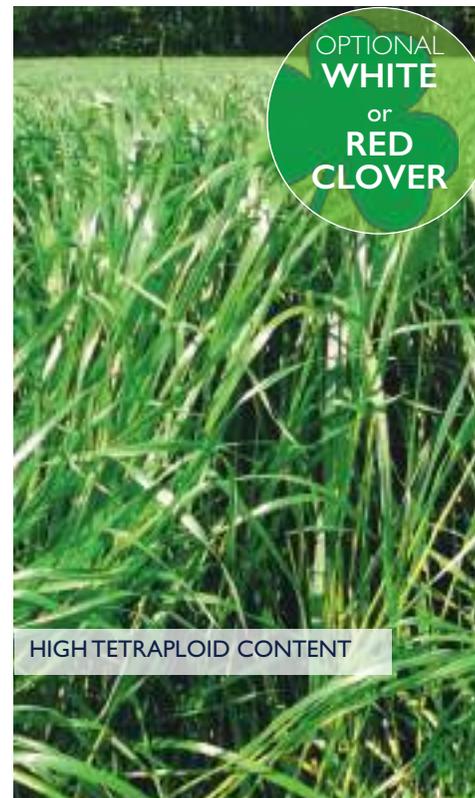
HIGH PROTEIN, FAST REGROWTH

- A combination of hybrids, Italian and red clover, producing a high yielding ley.
- Superior in terms producing of a higher protein silage.
- Encourages higher intakes leading to improved milk and meat production.
- Hybrids are very quick to establish and produce quick regrowth.
- Excellent for fattening lambs on the aftermath reducing the need for bought in feed.
- Clover has the ability to 'fix' atmospheric nitrogen reducing fertiliser bills.

3-4 years - MEDIUM TERM

14kg /acre/pack • CUTTING

• No.4 - MAXI CLAMP •



HIGH TETRAPLOID CONTENT

- Provides good early spring growth for early cutting.
- Aston Crusader produces high annual yields and good early spring growth.
- 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 is much more resistant to drought.
- Add white or red clover to increase protein content, improve intake and fix nitrogen.

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 19-30 May	kg
Fox	15%	Italian Ryegrass (D)	2
Aston Crusader	46%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Kirial		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Diwan	15%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Merviot	24%	Red Clover	3

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 19 -30 May	kg
Aston Crusader	50%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4
Kirial		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	3
Moira	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Seagoe	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.
- Aberzeus provides excellent yields and ground cover.
- Timothy helps fill summer gaps and is very persistent.



DENSE, EARLY SPRING GROWTH

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 19 May - 8 June	kg
Aston Crusader	43%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4
Kirial		Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	2
Moira	36%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	3
 AberZeus		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Seagoe	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	1
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

5+ years - LONG TERM

14kg /acre/pack • CUTTING & GRAZING

• 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.
- Includes high sugar variety for efficient production.
- Moira provides very good late summer yields providing an excellent third cut yield.
- Seagoe has one the highest total annual yields.



HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

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

• 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 for grazing.

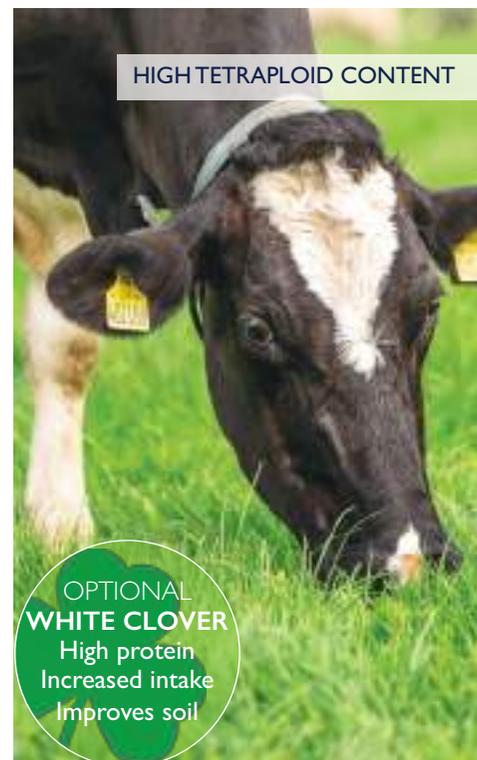


EXTENDED GRAZING

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 22 May - 12 June	kg
Diwan	22%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	2
Seagoe		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	1
Moira	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Glenarm	43%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	4
Cancan		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 by 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.
- High proportion of tetraploid will increase palatability, improving intake by livestock.
- Quality, high sugar varieties for efficient milk/meat production.



HIGH TETRAPLOID CONTENT

OPTIONAL WHITE CLOVER
High protein
Increased intake
Improves soil

Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 22 May - 12 June	kg
AberZeus	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Seagoe	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Cancan	29%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Glenarm		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Ballintoy	43%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	5
Meiduno		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 late varieties is more suitable.
- Very leafy producing a lush, dense sward with excellent persistency.
- High diploid content produces a thick, dense sward for exceptional ground cover providing longer term grazing.
- Clover provides more protein content and fixes nitrogen for land that is difficult to access.



Variety	%	HEADING DATES: 27 May - 12 June	kg
AberZeus	20%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	1
Moira		Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Cancan	46%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	2
Glenarm		Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	5
Ballintoy	20%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Comer	7%	Timothy	1
J-Blend	7%	White clover	1

5+ years - LONGTERM

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
Seagoe	30%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Meiduno	30%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)	3
Aston Crusader	40%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	4

LOW INPUT GRASS MIXTURES

For less fertile, marginal soils

• BARMIX •

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

Long-term, low input for challenging environments

A highly successful, persistent, drought tolerant and high protein sward for beef and sheep production. Uses the best new Cocksfoot and Tall Fescues yield a highly palatable, very productive ley. Produces considerably more grass than conventional ryegrass leys especially under low fertility conditions and low fertiliser usage.

- Cocksfoot grows earlier in the spring, delivering that vital early bite for lambing.
- Tall fescue is a winter active species adding excellent drought tolerance due to their deep rooted, persistent growth habits, and are also more tolerant of waterlogged soils.



14kg/acre/pack		
Toddington	Late Perennial Ryegrass (Dip)	2.5 kg
Gracehill	Late Perennial Ryegrass (Tet)	3 kg
Bardoux	Tall Fescue	2.5 kg
Barelite	Tall Fescue	3 kg
Archibaldi	Cocksfoot	1 kg
Prota White	White clover blend	1 kg
Comer	Timothy	1 kg

• BAR FINISHER •

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

Clover provides nitrogen to feed the crop, and will also fill any space not occupied by herbs. Red clover, alongside the herbs, will provide a high quality feed through a dry season. Can also be added to any to other grazing grass seed mixture at 2.5kg/acre.

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



10kg/pack - (2 acres)		
Tonic	Plantain	1.5 kg
Prota Red	Red clover blend	1.5 kg
Prota White	White clover blend	1 kg
Commander	Chicory	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.

- Can be fed to all livestock, either for milk production or live weight gain
- Opportunity to control serious weed problems
- Reduced reliance on purchased feeds
- Provides outwintering options

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 CROP TURNIP	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

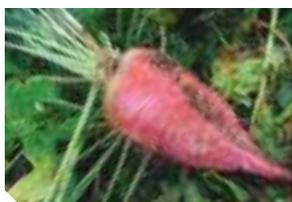
Sow: Late March-April Drill: 50,000 seeds/acre

• FODDER BEET •

One of the highest yielding forage crops, high energy, palatable feed that will provide useful winter forage. Can be grazed in-situ or lifted and fed whole or chopped. Higher DM varieties store better.



ROBBOS - High yield, clean roots Dairy, Beef & Sheep
A best seller Robbos produced the highest dry matter yields in trials. With a clean, yellow root, large leaves and medium dry matter content it is an ideal choice for both dairy and beef production.
LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE



BLAZE - Excellent dry matter yields Dairy, Beef & Sheep
UK proven Blaze is a medium dry matter variety which enables the roots to be fed whole or chopped. Fast to establish it produces clean red roots that are highly digestible with low dirt contamination ensuring high intakes without scouring.
LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE



JAMON - Excellent grazing beet Dairy, Beef & Sheep
Excellent all round, consistent variety. Orange skinned variety with a medium dry matter. Highly palatable beet and easily grazed by a wide range of stock. Produces consistent high yields. Easy to lift, clean beet, can be grazed in situ or lifted and fed whole or chopped.
LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE



FELDHERR - Huge fresh yield Dairy, Beef & Sheep
Ideal for grazing in situ and will 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 young livestock.
LIFT & CLAMP / GRAZE

Variety	DM Content %*	DM Yield %	Skin Colour	% of Root in Ground
ROBBOS	19.8	99	Yellow	60.0
BLAZE	18.7	95	Red	57.1
JAMON	17.9	94	Orange	57.0
FELDHERR	15.8	88	Orange	49.6

Taken from Limagrain trials data 1998 - 2019

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

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

• STUBBLE TURNIPS •

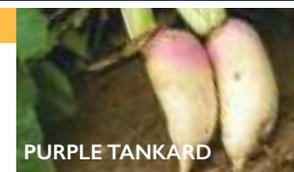


BULB TYPES: EARLY SOWING PRODUCES HIGHER DM T/ACRE

BULB TYPES - Sheep & lambs • Cattle • Autumn & winter

SAMSON - Sweet, tetraploid variety

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



PURPLE TANKARD

DELILAH - High yielding

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.



WHITE TANKARD

BARKANT - CATTLE & SHEEP

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.



PURPLE TANKARD

RONDO - Ideal for later use - CATTLE & SHEEP

Winter hardy with a very leafy habit, a smaller bulb and excellent disease resistance, usually utilised later between September and early February. Deep roots gives excellent anchorage helping to reduce wastage.



GREEN GLOBE

LEAFY TYPE - Cattle • Summer & early autumn

TYFON - Leafy hybrid with regrowth potential - CATTLE

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. Produces huge, palatable leaves, slightly higher in protein, with regrowth potential, good for late summer grazing.



LEAFY

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Consistent forage to improve the performance of your stock

• FORAGE MAIZE •



PINNACLE - EARLY



Very high starch and improved cell wall digestibility, maximising energy and feeding performance from an early harvest. Pinnacle has excellent vigour for rapid early season growth with superb yields and most importantly, feed quality.

MATURITY CLASS	ME CONTENT	ME YIELD	STARCH YIELD
9 (FAO 180)	11.9 MJ/KG	215,654 MJ/Ha	110%
EARLY	EXCELLENT	MAX ENERGY	TOP PERFORMER

GEMA - VERY EARLY

NEW! Expected to be listed as First Choice on the BSPB/NIAB 2022 List. For superb yields from an ultra early harvest! Gema has very high starch content for assured maturity, providing energy dense feed ideal to balance grass silage rations.

MATURITY CLASS	DM YIELD	STARCH YIELD	ME CONTENT
12 (FAO 150)	102%	109%	11.6MJ/KG
VERY EARLY	HIGH	VERY HIGH	GOOD

REASON - VERY EARLY



Very early maturing delivering excellent results from an early harvest. Reason combines superb cell wall digestibility with high dry matter yield to deliver top quality maize with assured feeding performance filling the clamp with quality forage.

MATURITY CLASS	DM YIELD	STARCH YIELD	DIGESTIBILITY
10 (FAO 160)	100%	98%	59.4%
VERY EARLY	EXCELLENT	GOOD	SUPERB

KORIT® PRO NEW unique seed treatment combination for maize
Provides three modes of action:

- **Helps Deter Birds** - The most effective bird repellent after the loss of Mesurol
- **Promotes Root Development** - Protects plant from stem and root rot
- **Boost Growth** - Includes trace elements Selenium and Zinc to improve establishment

FORAGE & ROOT CROPS

Extends the grazing season • Reduced reliance on purchased feed

• FORAGE & ROOTS •

KALE

KEEPER Sheep & Lambs

Short, leafy type, flexible utilisation ideal for finishing lambs. Very winter hardy providing high quality winter feed.

CALEDONIAN Dairy & Beef

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



FORAGE RAPE

HOBSON Sheep & Lambs

Hobson is the variety for finishing lambs. Reliable forage that is very palatable and digestible. Excellent resistance to powdery mildew

INTERVAL Dairy & Beef

Very fast to establish hybrid. Exceptional yield potential, disease resistance and palatability is ideal for finishing lambs or dairy cows.



SWEDE

GOWRIE utilise Nov-Jan

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

INVITATION utilise Jan-Feb

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



MAIN CROP TURNIP - Later maturing than stubble turnips

MASSIF IMPERIAL

Bred in Scotland, producing large roots, Massif is a very high yielding turnip that is very winter hardy. Yellow fleshed variety.

GREEN GLOBE

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



CHICORY

Good protein, high energy and highly palatable 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. Mix with Forage Plantain to increase copper and selenium. 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 hectare
WINTER HOLDING / DRIVING COVER					
HI BIRD MAIZE BLEND	April-June	Sept-Feb	50,000 seeds 0.5ha	1yr	100,000 seeds
KALE - Caledonian & Keeper	April-June	Sept-March	5kg 1ha	2yr	5kg
SUNFLOWERS Sunspot	April-May	July-Nov	12.5kg 1ha	1yr	12.5kg
SPRING TRITICALE	March-April	Sept-Dec	25kg 0.2ha	1yr	125kg
MILLET - Red & White	April - June	Sept-Dec	10kg 1ha	1yr	10kg
PERENNIALS					
REED CANARY GRASS	April-June	Sept-Feb	3kg 0.5ha	5+yrs	6kg
CANARY GRASS	April-June	Sept-Feb	3kg 0.5ha	5+yrs	6kg
CHICORY	May-June	Sept-Feb	3kg 0.5ha	3yrs	6kg
SUMMER/AUTUMN SOWN - Recovery					
INTERVAL - Rape x Kale	June-Aug	Sept-Feb	5kg 1ha	1yr	5kg
CARBON - Kale x Mustard	June-Aug	Sept-Jan	2kg 0.5ha	1 yr	4kg
MUSTARD	May-Sep	Aug-Dec	10kg 0.5ha 20kg 1ha	1yr	20kg
PHACELIA - Pollinator	April-August	Sep-Nov	5kg 1ha	1yr	5kg
LINSEED	April-May	Sep-Dec	25kg 0.4ha	1yr	60kg

GAMECOVER MIXTURES

Supplying cover and feed

GAMECOVER MIXTURES	SOWING	COVER	PACK SIZE	DURATION	SOWING RATE per hectare
WINTER HOLDING					
SETTER Cover & feed for 2 years <i>Phacelia, Sweet Clover, Millet Blend, Maize, Mustard, Keeper Kale, Buckwheat & Sunflower</i>	April - June	July - Feb	12.5kg 0.5ha	2yrs	25kg
LABRADOR Good where rabbits are a problem. Tolerates low pH and difficult soil <i>Spring Triticale, Mustard, Kale, Linseed & Quinoa</i>	April - June	July - Feb	20kg 0.5ha	2yrs	40kg
POINTER Winter hardy, high feed value <i>Bombardier Kale, Interval rape/kale hybrid & Sandoval Quinoa</i>	April - June	Sept - Jan	3.5kg 0.5ha	2yrs	7kg
PERENNIAL SOLUTION					
SPRINGER Ideal for areas that cannot be sown annually <i>Perennial Chicory & Spring Triticale</i>	April - May	Sept - Feb	20kg 0.5ha	3yrs	40kg
FAST GROWING RECOVERY CROP - Failed crops and poor sites					
SPANIEL Drought tolerant & fast growing <i>Carbon, Mustard, Interval Rape/Kale & Oilseed Radish</i>	June - Aug	Sept - Feb	5kg 0.5ha	1yr	10kg
HERBICIDE TOLERANT					
COCKER - Butisan 'S' tolerant For excellent weed control <i>Kale, Mustard, Oilseed Radish & Linseed</i>	April - June	Sept - Dec	8kg 0.5ha	2yrs	16kg

COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP

Countryside Stewardship Options

ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIONS	SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	COVERAGE per pack
It is vitally important that you keep fully up-to-date with the latest regulations in force at the time you make your seed purchasing decisions.				
WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURES				
JACK RUSSELL - AB9, OP2 Herbicide tolerant mixture with fantastic colour and feed source <i>Spring Triticale, Sunflower, Millet blend, Grain Sorghum, Oilseed Radish & Linseed.</i>	Apr - June	20kg	1yr	0.5ha
BIRDFEEDER - AB9, OP2 Ideal mixture to provide a succession of food for farmland birds <i>Kale, Sunflower, Linseed, Oilseed Radish, Mustard & Millet Blend</i>	Apr - June	12.5kg	2yrs	0.5ha
2 WBF - AB9, OP2 A great mixture to provide a succession of food for 2 years <i>Spring triticale, Quinoa, Kale, Stubble turnip, Linseed & Oilseed Radish</i>	Apr - June	20kg	2yrs	0.5ha
BUMBLEBIRD - AB16 Autumn sown crops for both farmland birds and nectar feeding insects <i>Winter Triticale, Winter barley, Fodder Radish, Crimson clover, Birdsfoot trefoil, Gold of pleasure, Kale, Common vetch, Alsike clover, Red clover, Mustard & Phacelia.</i>	June - Sept	15kg	2yrs	0.5ha
BRASSICA FODDER CROP				
STUBBLE TURNIP - AB13 Excellent establishment & fast growing leafy crop	Jun - Aug	5kg	1yr	1ha
SOIL IMPROVING				
SOIL IMPROVER - SW5, SW6 Root structure covers different levels of soil profile. <i>Winter Oats 80%, Mustard 8%, Oilseed radish 10% & Phacelia 2%</i>	Aug - Sept	20kg	1yr	0.5ha

COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP

Countryside Stewardship Options

ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIONS	SOWING	PACK SIZE	DURATION	COVERAGE per pack
Information can normally be obtained from various websites or via direct contact with the appropriate government offices in your locality.				
POLLINATORS AND NECTAR				
BEE MIXTURE - AB1 A blend to attract and maintain bumblebees. Phacelia produces a fantastic display. <i>Phacelia, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin, Alsike clover, Vetch, Oxeye Daisy, Wild carrot & Red clover</i>	Apr - Sept	6kg	5yrs	0.5ha
FLOWER RICH MARGIN - AB8 For field margins and buffers, a blend of 80% grasses & 20% wildflowers. Mow after first year to help tillering <i>7 grass species & 15 Wildflowers</i>	Apr - Sept	10kg	5yrs	0.5ha
MULTISPECIES LEY - GS4, OP4, OP5 Multispecies Ley is ideal for creating legumes and herb rich swards. <i>5 Species of Herbs/Wildflowers, 6 Species of Grasses & 4 Species of Legumes</i>	Apr - Aug	25kg	5yrs	1ha
LEGUME 2 - AB15 Multispecies Ley is ideal for creating legumes and herb rich swards. <i>Perennial ryegrass, Red clover, Alsike clover, Common vetch, Lucerne, Sainfoin & Birdsfoot trefoil.</i>	Apr - Aug	10kg	5yrs	0.5ha
GRASS BUFFERS AND FIELD MARGINS				
BASIC HABITAT - SW1, SW3, SW4 Helps protect habitat from sprays <i>Chewings fescue, Bent grass, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Tall fescue, Meadow Fescue & Red Fescue.</i>	Apr - Sept	10kg	5yrs	0.5ha
BEETLE BANKS - AB3 Contains UK native flowers & grasses <i>Chewings Fescue, Timothy, Sheeps Fescue, Cocksfoot, Meadow Fescue, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass</i>	Apr - Sept	10kg	5yrs	0.5ha

EQUESTRIAN MIXTURES

Horse paddock and pasture

• GENERAL PURPOSE •

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

Incorporates varieties specifically selected for effective roughage and low fructan content, reducing the risk of laminitis, and ideal for the equine gut.

A strong rooting system produces a good, dense, hard wearing, persistent sward.



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

10kg PACK - Repairs 1 acre. Reseed at 15kg/acre

• HAY/ HAYLAGE •

A longer term option for hay with long lasting perennials, lasting 4-5 years. Diploid varieties have a lower moisture content that dry out faster, ideal for hay. Timothy will provide good bulk from the second year onwards. Sow in the autumn to provide a crop in the following spring, which can be cut earlier in the year to provide haylage. After cutting it will also provide high quality late summer and autumn grazing.

HAY/HAYLAGE 14kg/acre	kg	%
Hybrid Ryegrass (T)	2	14%
Intermediate Ryegrass (D)	8	58%
Late Ryegrass (D)	3	21%
Timothy	1	7%

EQUESTRIAN MIXTURES

Horse paddock and pasture

• TRADITIONAL MEADOW •

Ryegrass free formulation to recreate the nutritional characteristic of a natural habitat.

NO Ryegrass

The healthiest pasture for your horse, likely to be lower in fructans which helps reduce the risk of laminitis. Provides effective fibre making it an optimum grass seed for your horse 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
15%	Timothy
15%	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass

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 Pack - SOW: 30-60kg /acre.



15kg Half Acre Packs	kg	%
Fancy - Perennial Ryegrass	6	40%
Bell Vue - Perennial Ryegrass	6	40%
Creeping Red Fescue	3	20%

GRASS & FORAGE PROTECTION

Weed infestations can soon reduce productivity

• GRASSLAND WEED CONTROL •

1. Make an assessment and decide if you need to treat your sward
If weeds cover 10% you need to take action, this is the point when herbicide becomes economically useful. A 10% infestation amounts to a weed plant in every 2m².

2. When to treat for best results - Its crucial to get the timing right in order for the active ingredient to get from the leaves to the roots to kill it.

TOO EARLY: In spring nutrients move from the tap root to grow new shoots and leaves, so herbicide will not be moved down to the roots.

TOO LATE: During stem extension when the weed is starting to produce seed heads, as the nutrient flow is moving from roots to stems.

JUST RIGHT: When the weed is actively growing, the movement of nutrients is from the leaves to the roots.

Docks - 15cm-20cm high **Nettles** - 30cm in diameter

Thistles - Up to the start of flower extension but not beyond.

If you miss the right time, treat weeds in silage aftercuts, around 3 weeks after depending on the growing time. For grazing fields, graze tightly, top in June and then spray.

3. Select the right product - Use a narrow spectrum product if you only have a dock problem, but use a wide spectrum product if you have a mixture of weeds.

4. Apply correctly - Always apply products according to the label, adhering to the withdrawal period.

Take before and after pictures so you can monitor whats happening, around 4 weeks after application, you can then review what you've done. If it didnt work its usually because the application timing wasn't quite right.

Full range of forage crop protection products available

Call us on **01765 689666**

GRASSLAND WEED CONTROL

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

• GRASSLAND HERBICIDE •

Situation	Problem	Solution	Graze/ Cut interval	Dose Rate l/ha	Water Volume l/ha
New and established leys	Chickweed	Gal-Gone 200g/litre fluroxypyr	3 days	0.75 L	200
	Chickweed Buttercup Dandelion	Gal-Gone & Lupo 200g/litre fluroxypyr 360g/litre 2,4-D, 315g/litre MCPA	2 weeks	0.75 L 2.5 L	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	1.5 L	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 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 L 2.25 L 0.5 L	200
Sward destruction	Grass & broadleaf weeds	Glyphosate 360g/litre glyphosate Companion Gold	7 days	4L 0.5 L	200
Knapsack	Docks, Nettles Thistles	Grazon Pro 60g/litre clopyralid, 240g/litre triclopyr	7 days	60ml in 10 L	

• 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 (hypomagnesemia). 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**

• SILOSOLVE® FC •

The key to this new way of preserving silage is the **REMOVAL** of oxygen from the clamp

SiloSolve® FC contains two strains of bacteria that preserve silage without relying on high levels of lactic acid.

1. *Lactococcus lactis* 0224 - a highly effective oxygen scavenger that removes oxygen from the clamp in a matter of hours. This massively reduces the growth of yeasts and moulds.

2. *Lactobacillus buchneri* LB1819 - produces acetic acid killing 98% of yeasts and 94% of moulds.

- Reduces yeasts & moulds by up to 98%
- Highly palatable for higher intakes
- Improved animal performance
- Works on all forages
- Open clamp in just 7 days
- Cool & stable silage
- Less waste
- Lower in lactic acid so less risk of acidosis
- Out-competes pathogenic silage bacteria, including E.coli, Enterococcus and Bacillus

EXCLUSIVE!

This totally exclusive combination of bacteria in SiloSolve® FC is **not available in any other inoculant range** and its performance is backed up by published scientific studies, proving SiloSolve® FC to be highly effective.

1 x 200g sachet treats 100 tons of fresh forage. 1 box contains 10 x 200g sachets.

After 6 weeks exposure



Treated



Untreated

• 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**

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. 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. 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.

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.



WILDFLOWERS

A range of native and non-native species

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

LAWNS & LANDSCAPING

Versatile mixtures for quality lawns and landscaping projects

• GREEN VELVET LAWN SEED •

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

• ALL ROUNDER

A multi purpose grass seed that is great for an everyday lawn that will withstand heavy foot traffic, while giving an attractive appearance. Rapid germination and establishment makes it ideal for creating new lawns, overseeding or repairing worn patches.

• 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.

• 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.

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



JAMESON'S CUSTOMER 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.