



Focused On Farming

Grass | Forage | Environmental | Amenity



W.E. Jameson

Premium Seeds

Catalogue 2026

**SFI Mixtures
Available**

See pages 34 - 35

Premium quality seed for optimum performance



Seed Quality You Can Rely On

For the 2026 season we have strengthened our seed range to deliver reliable performance across a wide range of farming systems.

Our focus remains exactly where it has always been, firmly on supporting farmers with premium seed, sound advice and mixtures built on proven performance.

Every blend and product in this catalogue reflects our long-standing commitment to quality, consistency and practical on-farm results.

Farming continues to evolve and so do the demands on modern grassland and forage systems. Whether you're reseeding, overseeding or planning for environmental options, our aim is to provide seed that delivers reliability, resilience and real value throughout the year.

Alongside our seed range, our advisory services and on-farm support remain an important part of how we work with customers, helping you get the best from every acre.

Thank you for your continued trust in W.E. Jameson.
We look forward to working with you through the season ahead.

Graham Jameson
Managing Director



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Terms & Conditions of Sale

All seeds are guaranteed to comply with the UK Seeds Regulations currently in force and have been tested in accordance with all 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.

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 Cut & Graze	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.

Special Mixtures

Premium Grass Seed

See pages 10 - 19



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.†

- Majority of the varieties from the **2026 Recommended List**.
- The best possible varietal composition is selected to maximise forage potential and achieve optimum performance.

As few as 1 in 20 ryegrass varieties tested will receive a full recommendation status on the list.



Benefits of Reseeding

- High intake
- High yielding
- Longer grazing season
- Increased protein

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, by relying on old varieties, farms are missing out on significant gains in yield and feed value delivered by modern grass breeds.

Research

A 20-year-old ley produced on average 8.5-10 tonnes DM/ha, compared with a newly reseeded pasture, capable of producing 13-15 tonnes DM/ha.*

High intake

- Higher DM and ME improve palatability, encouraging higher intake, increasing milk and meat production.
- Improved silage and grazing quality.

High yielding

- Excellent grass genetics producing higher productivity and durability.
- Improves yield and quality, reducing bought-in feed requirements.
- Opportunity to reduce weed burden.



Longer grazing season

- Faster regrowth with more grass in the shoulder periods of the season.
- Early turnout, up to 3 weeks, saving on concentrate feed.

Increased protein

- Opportunity to introduce clover, reducing nitrogen costs and increasing protein content.
- Increase pasture response to nitrogen fertiliser.
- Improvement in soil structure leads to less leaching of nutrients.

i 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. (NIAB)

* 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.

Before reseeding (6 months ahead)

- Soil test at least 6 months before. Check pH (6-6.5) and P and K indices (2- or above).
- Check for soil compaction, subsoil 50mm below the pan, using a sward lifter if needed.

Soil Testing Service

See page 43



Preparation

- Tight graze or cut.
- Spray off with a glyphosate product, ensuring sufficient 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.

Seedbed & sowing

- Apply seedbed fertiliser and 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.



Post-sowing management

- Apply slug pellets if necessary.
- Control weeds (e.g. 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 pass 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.

i The cost of not reseeding

Reseeding is the cost that delivers the return.

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, resulting in a drop in both yield and quality.

Best time to reseed

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, as rainfall is more reliable in the autumn.

For grass	Soil temperature needs to be above 5°C.
For legumes	Spring sowing may be better, as soil temperatures need to be above 8°C for germination.





Undersowing and Overseeding

Undersowing

Establish grass under a cereal crop

If undersowing, the seed rate for the cereal crop should be lowered to allow space for young grass seedlings to develop.

Guidelines	
Barley	Ideal and should be sown at around 50kg / Acre.
Wheat	Less suitable unless it is spring wheat, a more open crop.
Winter Wheat	Too dense and not recommended for undersowing.

Timing guidance

- 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

A simple, but effective way to improve old pasture

Overseeding rejuvenates old leys by introducing more productive species, increasing yield and quality without ploughing and minimising time out of production. It is a cost-effective way to extend a ley's life by 2-3 years.

Benefits of overseeding

Increase:	
Yield	Crude Protein ME
D-Value	Sugar Content



Overseeding Guidelines

The main aim is to minimise competition from the existing sward

i Best results achieved using large seed, vigorous tetraploids, as used in **No.10 Rejuvenator** - see page 19.

Choose the right conditions

- March–September, when the soil temperature is above 7°C.
- Sufficient moisture is vital.
- Avoid May and June when the existing grass growth will smother new seedlings.

Prepare the soil

- Soil test in good time - check pH (6–6.5).
- Check for soil compaction; subsoil 50mm below the pan using a sward lifter if needed.

Prepare the sward

- Tight graze or cut.
- An open sward is vital for good seed-to-soil contact.
- Scarify in at least two directions using a wire-tine grass harrow to open up the sward.

Fertiliser
See page 42



Sow the seed correctly

- 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 (remove after 7–10 days) to maximise seed-to-soil contact.
- Apply slug pellets if necessary.

Early management after sowing

- Control weeds (e.g. chickweed) 4–6 weeks after sowing.
- Lightly graze with sheep or very young cattle around 6–10 weeks after sowing, when plants are 8–10cm tall and can withstand the pull test to encourage tillering; avoid overgrazing to protect new seedlings.

Fertiliser management

- Delay nitrogen applications until the new grass is well established (around 4 weeks after sowing).
- Maintain P and K levels at Index 2.



No.1 - Big Hitter

Short Term - 1 Year

Cutting

14 kg Pack / Acre



Produces valuable winter grazing, or an early spring bite followed by a leafy cut, depending on production needs. Extremely fast establishment and quick growth, perfect for bulk silage production.

- Bulky tetraploid Westerwold provides high yields in a short time. Important to cut before it heads to encourage regrowth.
- For optimum spring growth, drill in early autumn and graze off before winter to improve hardiness.
- Barmultra II provides high yields in the year of sowing.

Bulky | Fast establishment

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 20 – 22 May
Westerwold	50%	Westerwold Ryegrass (T)
Barmultra II	29%	Italian Ryegrass (T)
Alamo	14%	Italian Ryegrass (D)
Melina	7%	Italian Ryegrass (D)

No.2 - Rapid Sile

Medium Term - 2-3 Years

Cutting

14 kg Pack / Acre



Rapid establishment 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 offers excellent early spring growth in the first harvest year.
- Responds really well to nitrogen inputs.
- Alamo delivers good, high-quality yields.

Optional Red Clover

Protein rich | Nitrogen fixing | High yields



Highly productive

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 19 – 22 May
Alamo	14%	Italian Ryegrass (D)
Melina	14%	Italian Ryegrass (D)
Barmultra II	36%	Italian Ryegrass (T)
Aston Crusader	36%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)



No.3 - Pro-Red

Medium Term - 3-4 Years

Cutting

13 kg Pack / Acre



High-output ley delivering superior, higher-protein silage, fast regrowth and lower fertiliser costs.

- A combination of hybrids, Italian and red clover for a high-yielding ley.
- Encourages higher intakes, leading to improved milk and meat production.
- Very quick to establish and quick regrowth.
- Excellent for fattening lambs on the aftermath, reducing the need for bought-in feed.
- Clover can 'fix' atmospheric nitrogen, reducing fertiliser bills.

High protein | Fast regrowth

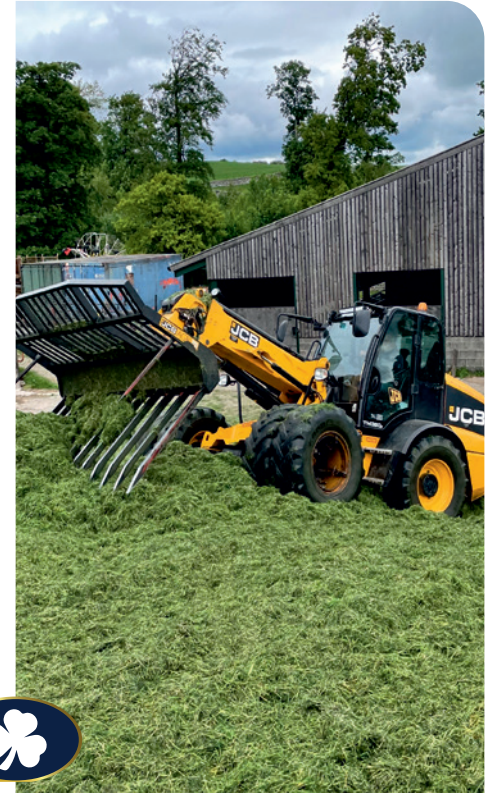
Variety	%	Heading Dates: 19 – 21 May
Alamo	15%	Italian Ryegrass (D)
Aston Crusader	24%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
Melcombi	23%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
Nolwen	15%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Global / Garant	23%	Red Clover Blend

No.4 - Maxi Clamp

Medium Term - 3-4 Years

Cutting

14 kg Pack / Acre



Provides fast-growing early spring growth for early cutting, with good spring yields and valuable aftermath grazing potential.

- Aston Crusader produces high annual yields and good early spring growth.
- 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.

Optional White or Red Clover

Protein rich | Nitrogen fixing | High yields



High tetraploid content

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 19 – 24 May
Aston Crusader	30%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
Melcombi	21%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
AberZeus	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Seagoe	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Nolwen	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)

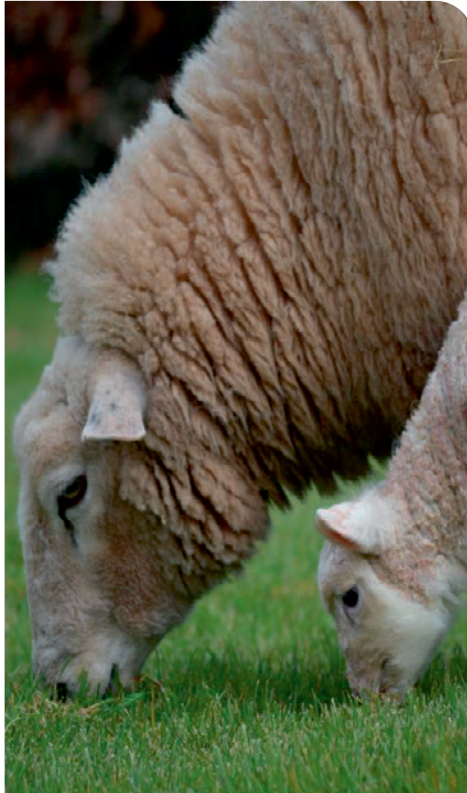


No.5 - Early Bite

Medium Term - 3-4 Years

Cutting & Grazing

14 kg Pack / Acre



Early heading varieties in this mixture provide quality grazing throughout the season, with the option to close up for a late first cut in mid-summer. Gives a very dense and highly productive sward with great persistence.

- Hybrid ryegrass provides better ground cover and improves yield in the second and third years.
- AberZeus provides excellent yields and ground cover.
- Timothy helps fill summer gaps and is very persistent.

Dense / Early spring growth

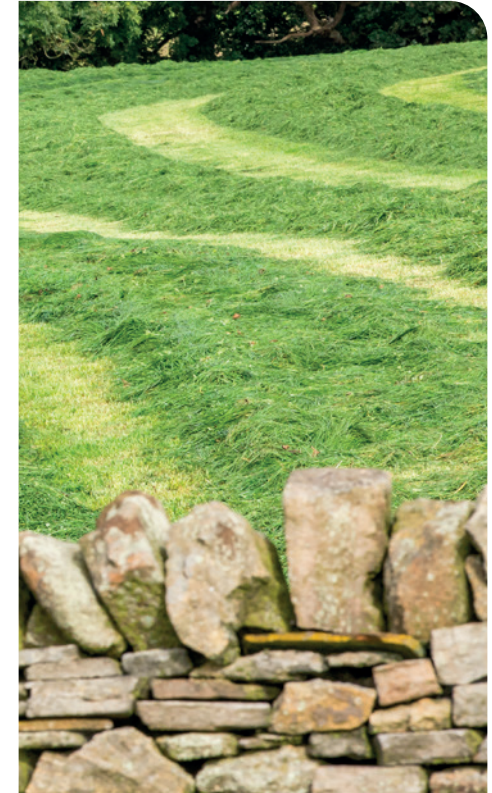
Variety	%	Heading Dates: 19 May – 8 June
Aston Crusader	28%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
Melcombi	14%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)
AberZeus	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
AberWolf	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Seagoe	8%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Comer	8%	Timothy
J-Blend	7%	White Clover

No.6 - Endura-Sile

Long Term - 5+ Years

Cutting & Grazing

14 kg Pack / Acre



Silage mixture for intensive situations with high nitrogen use where Timothy and white clover are unsuitable.

- A combination of the best Recommended List varieties for excellent long-term growth.
- Includes a high sugar variety for efficient production.
- AberWolf provides good total annual yield under conservation management.
- Seagoe has one of the highest total annual yields.

Highly productive

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 21 – 31 May
Nolwen	22%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Seagoe	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
AberZeus	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
AberWolf	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Meiduno	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Gracehill	22%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)



No.7 - Perma-Graze

Long Term - 5+ Years

Cutting & Grazing

14kg Pack / Acre



An excellent dual-purpose ley suitable for cattle or sheep. This mixture supports good ground cover and is long-lasting.

- Timothy is an ideal choice for colder and more exposed sites.
- Diploids are developed to suit wetter growing conditions and produce a dense sward.
- High diploid content promotes good tillering for grazing.
- Clover assists in the palatability and density of the sward, improving intake.

Extended grazing

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 21 May – 8 June
Nolwen	14%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Seagoe	8%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
AberZeus	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Callan	21%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Delika	21%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Gracehill	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Comer	8%	Timothy
J-Blend	7%	White Clover

No.8 - Intensive Cut & Graze

Long Term - 5+ Years

Cutting & Grazing

14kg Pack / Acre



A very dense, persistent sward that maintains performance for many years, extending grazing season by maximising late grazing.

- Wide range of ryegrass heading dates ensures maximum yield and digestibility.
- Can be closed up for cutting to provide a bulky mid-season silage.
- High tetraploid content improves palatability and increases intake.
- Quality, high sugar varieties for efficient milk and meat production.

Optional White Clover

High protein | Increased intake | Improves soil



High tetraploid content

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 21 May – 6 June
AberWolf	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Seagoe	21%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Delika	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Callan	14%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Gracehill	22%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Meiduno	22%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)



No.9 - Heavy Duty

Long Term - 5+ Years

Cutting & Grazing

15kg Pack / Acre



Developed for heavy, wet soils where poaching risk is high and long-term persistence is vital. This long-term mix of late-heading varieties is the ideal choice.

- Very leafy, producing a lush, dense sward with excellent persistency.
- High diploid content produces a thick, dense sward for exceptional ground cover for longer-term grazing.
- Clover increases protein content and fixes nitrogen for land that is difficult to access.

Good on heavy soils

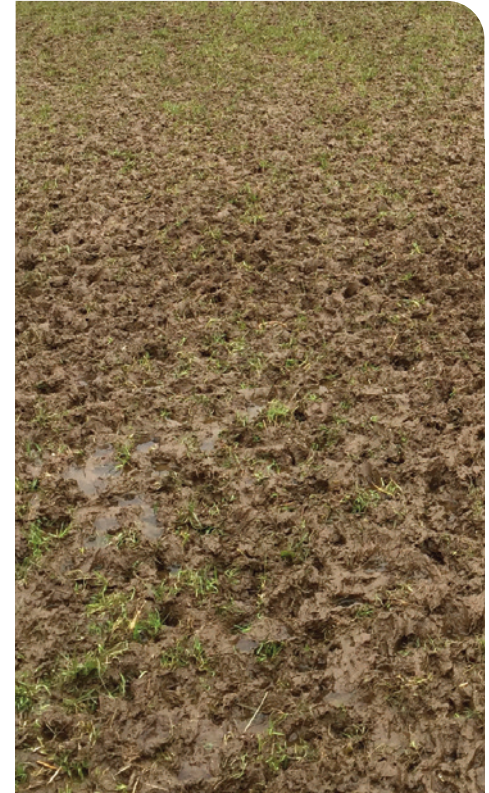
Variety	%	Heading Dates: 24 May – 8 June
AberWolf	7%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
AberZeus	13%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Delika	26%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Callan	20%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Gracehill	20%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Comer	7%	Timothy
J-Blend	7%	White Clover

No.10 - Rejuvenator

Long Term - 5+ Years

Overseeding

10kg Pack / Acre



A simple yet effective way to rejuvenate damaged or old grass leys without the cost of a complete reseed, restoring open and damaged swards.

- Overseeding quickly fills open swards, helping prevent weeds and unsown species from invading.
- Maintains productivity by increasing both yield and quality.
- Ideal for poached gateways and worn areas, where ring feeders have been sited.
- Large-seeded, vigorous strains of tetraploid ryegrass establish quickly and out compete weeds and existing grasses.

Repairs poached gateways

Variety	%	Heading Dates: 19 – 31 May
Seagoe	30%	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Meiduno	30%	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Aston Crusader	40%	Hybrid Ryegrass (T)



White Clover

Seed rate

1kg / Acre in a mixture

Sow

April to August when the soil is 8°C



The Jameson J-BLEND white clover seed is a blend of small, medium and large leaf clover varieties that benefits all systems.

- Higher intakes support improved liveweight gain and milk production.
- Suitable for grazing and silage, increasing yields by up to 15%.
- Improves soil structure and helps reduce compaction.
- Later growth pattern provides valuable nutrition when grass growth declines mid and late season.

Boosts protein, adds nitrogen and encourages higher intakes

Benefits of White Clover

High Protein	Every 10% increase in white clover raises forage protein by 1%.
Nitrogen Fixing	Typically fixes 150kg N/ha, reducing fertiliser.
High Intakes	Ruminants may consume 20-30% more white clover than grass.

i Oversowing Clover - Sow at 1.5 – 2kg / Acre

- Good seed-to-soil contact – Avoid sowing too deep.
- Adequate moisture is essential.
- Ensure existing grass doesn't crowd out the clover seedlings.

Red Clover

Seed rate

3kg / Acre in a mixture

Sow

Spring or mid July to end August when the soil is 8°C



A high-performing forage legume providing exceptional protein, nitrogen fixation and yields for productive, resilient grassland systems.

- Improves soil structure and soil nitrogen status, making it an effective break crop.
- Silage crude protein can reach up to 19%, depending on sward content and cutting date.

Red Clover can improve milk yield



High performance, strong nitrogen return and impressive yields

Benefits of Red Clover

High Protein	Excellent for finishing cattle and lambs.
Nitrogen Fixing	Fixes between 200-300kg N/ha, significantly reducing nitrogen inputs.
High Yields	Red clover/ryegrass swards are capable of producing 10-15t DM/ha per year.

! Important: Breeding ewes should not be fed red clover for six weeks either side of tugging.



Barmix



Long Term - 5+ Years
Cutting & Grazing
Sheep & Beef
14kg Pack / Acre



A long-term, low input multispecies for dry environments.

- A best selling mixture designed to be resilient and nutritious in challenging conditions.
- Modern cocksfoot and tall fescue varieties are softer and finer for better palatability, digestibility and management.
- Multispecies mix with diverse root structures for resilience to dry periods.
- Long growing season delivers consistent forage supply.

Bestseller - For less fertile, marginal soils

Variety	kg	Species
Crossgar	2	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Ballintoy	3	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Bardoux	4	Tall Fescue
Barcuby	2	Tall Fescue
Archibaldi	1	Cocksfoot
Prota White	1	White Clover Blend
Barronaise	1	Timothy

Beyond Nature® Herbal Ley

SFI SAM3 - Herbal Ley
Ley Length - Long
Grazing
10kg Pack



A multispecies herbal ley to support biodiversity, soil health and productive grazing within the SFI Herbal Ley standard.

- A diverse mix of grasses, herbs and legumes offers a habitat and food for pollinators and other invertebrates, ultimately providing food for farmland birds and mammals.
- Highly beneficial to soil health by increasing biological activity and organic matter levels.
- Deep-rooting action that enhances soil structure and helps reduce surface runoff.

- Extends the grazing season with improved feed quality for livestock, reducing purchased concentrates.
- The high legume content fixes nitrogen, reducing the need for expensive artificial nitrogen, feeding the grasses and herbs in the mixture.

Designed to meet the SFI Herbal Ley standard & created for Yorkshire Water tenant farmers by Neil Pickard

Grasses Total = 70%	Legumes Total = 27%	Herbal Flowering Plants Total = 3%
Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)	White Clover	Chicory
Festulolium	Sainfoin	Plantain
Cocksfoot	Birdsfoot Trefoil	Yarrow
Timothy	Alsike Clover	Burnet
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover	Sheeps Parsley
Suggested sowing rate of 10 – 12.5kg / Acre		



SFI CSAM3 Oversow

BARENBRUG

SFI CSAM3

Ley Length - Short

Grazing

10kg Pack / 2.5kg Acre



The same benefits as Bar Finisher and suitable for oversowing legumes and herbs into existing leys under the England & Wales SFI CSAM3 scheme.

- Leafy and high-quality feed with strong summer growth.
- Highly digestible and palatable to facilitate liveweight gains.
- Herbs provide minerals and trace elements, with taproot to help improve soil structure and drainage.
- Legumes provide nitrogen fixation and dietary protein.
- The mix can also be used on its own as a grazing finishing mix for young stock when sown at 5kg/Acre.

Chicory, plantain & clover blend

Variety	kg	Species
Captain	1.5	Plantain
Prota Red	4.2	Red Clover Blend
Prota White	2.8	White Clover Blend
Commander	1.5	Chicory

Also available without Chicory with Sheeps Parsley, Burnet & Yarrow included instead

These products are current at the time of this publication. Should scheme requirements change, products will change accordingly and be updated as soon as is practicable. Please consult the direct government website for the most up-to-date version of the government guidance and latest information www.gov.uk

SFI CSAM3 Barherbal

BARENBRUG

SFI CSAM3

Ley Length - Long

Cutting & Grazing

14kg Pack / Acre



The same benefits as Barherbal, updated to comply with the England & Wales SFI CSAM3 scheme.

- Clover and herbs in a strong grass mixture provide the advantages of a biodiverse mixture that is easy to manage.
- Mixture of heading date perennial ryegrasses to extend peak production.
- Herbs provide minerals and trace elements.
- Clovers provide nitrogen fixation and protein content.
- Diverse rooting structures.

A biodiverse mixture for animal performance

Variety	kg	Species
Galgorm	2	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Moirra	1.5	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Seagoe	2	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Callan	2	Late Perennial Ryegrass (D)
Ballintoy	3	Late Perennial Ryegrass (T)
Baronaise	0.5	Timothy
Commander	0.45	Chicory
Captain	0.45	Plantain
Prota Red	1.3	Red Clover Mix
Prota White	0.80	White Clover Mix

Also available without Chicory with Sheeps Parsley, Burnet & Yarrow included instead, along with Prota Red at the rate of 1.26kg and Prota White at the rate of 0.84kg



Forage & Root Crops Planner

Improved profitability
Break crop
High yields
Higher production

Forage crops are especially important when grass growth dips in summer. Many crops extend the grazing season in spring and autumn and help sustain higher levels of DLWG in growing stock.

- Feed to all livestock for milk production or liveweight gain.
- Control serious weed problems.
- Reduce reliance on purchased feeds.
- Provides outwintering options.

Forage & Root Crops 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 & Root Crops Guidelines	Fodder Beet	Stubble Turnip	Kale	Forage Rape	Swedes	Main Crop Turnip	Chicory
Drill / Acre	50,000 Seeds	1.5-2kg	1-1.5kg	2kg	1kg	1kg	2kg
Broadcast kg / Acre	-	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg	2kg
Days to grazing		60-100	150-220	90-110	170-250	60-100	56-80
Fresh Yield Tonne / Acre	33-42	15-20	20-30	15-20	25-35	20-35	16-20
ME MJ / kg DM	12-12.5	10-11	10-11	10-11	12-13	10-11	11.5-13
CP %	12-13	17-18	14-17	19-20	10-11	17-18	12-25
D-Value %	78	85	80	80	87	75	70-80

Fodder Beet

Sow - Late March - April
Drill - 50,000 Seeds / Acre
Lift & Clamp / Graze
Dairy, Beef & Sheep

High-yielding, high-energy, palatable forage crop for winter feed. Suitable for grazing in situ or lifting and feeding whole or chopped. Higher-DM varieties store better.

Robbos | High yield with clean roots

A bestseller, Robbos produced the highest dry-matter yields in trials. Clean, yellow root, large leaves and medium dry-matter content - ideal for both dairy and beef production.



Blaze | Excellent dry matter yields

UK proven and fast to establish, Blaze is a medium dry-matter variety where its clean red roots are fed whole or chopped. Highly digestible with low dirt contamination, ensuring high intakes without scouring.



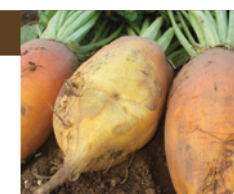
Jamon | Excellent grazing beet

Excellent all round, consistent variety. Highly palatable, orange-skinned with a medium dry matter make it easy to graze for a wide range of stock. Produces reliable high yields. It is an easy to lift, clean beet.



Feldherr | Huge fresh yield

Ideal for grazing in situ and produces huge fresh yields from its orange, low dry matter roots, which grow out of the ground - ideal for feeding to dairy cows but excellent feed for young livestock.



Variety	DM Content %*	DM Yield	Skin Colour	% of root in the ground
Robbos	19.6	101	Yellow	60
Blaze	18.4	95	Red	60
Jamon	17.7	94	Orange	60
Feldherr	15.7	88	Orange	50



Stubble Turnips

Sow: April - May / July - August

Drill: 2kg / Acre

Broadcast: 3kg / Acre

Earling sowing of bulb types gives higher DM T / Acre, while leafy types provide fast, high-quality grazing.

Samson | Sweet, tetraploid variety

Bulb Type

Cattle, Sheep & Lambs | Autumn & Winter

Highly digestible, ideal for fattening lambs or flushing ewes in autumn.

- Huge, tankard root grows out of the ground, enabling easier grazing.
- Highest DM yield and fresh yield in trials.



Tyfon | Leafy hybrid with regrowth

Leafy Type

Cattle | Summer & Early Autumn

Ideally sown in spring and utilised in summer when grass growth declines.

- Suits strip grazing by dairy or beef cattle.
- Should not be sown too early - prone to bolting.
- Produces huge, palatable leaves, slightly higher in protein, with regrowth potential.
- Good for late summer grazing.



Catch Crop Mixtures

Meatmaker

Forage Rape	Stubble Turnip
1.95kg	0.75kg
Kale	Sow
0.30kg	3kg (per 0.5 Ha)

- An excellent blend designed to produce autumn or winter keep with minimal effort.
- The high inclusion of forage rape helps to protect the turnips if crops are to be used later.

Autumn Keep

Forage Rape	Stubble Turnip
1.20kg	1.50kg
Kale	Sow
0.30kg	3kg (per 0.5 Ha)

- Very fast establishment for autumn use.
- Autumn Keep will produce a quality crop with good disease resistance.

Forage Maize

Consistent, high-energy forage to improve stock performance

LG31.152 | Ultra early maturing

- Very high dry matter yields for an ultra-early variety.
- Good starch content and excellent early vigour.
- Superb standing power and good eyespot tolerance to growers.



Maturity Class	Early Vigour
12 (FAO 130)	7.2 (1-9)
Ultra - Early	Excellent
DM Yield	Starch Yield
18.5 t/Ha	6.8 t/Ha
Very High	Very High

Gema | Ultra early maturing

- Very high yields for ultra early maturing.
- Offers superb starch content, early cob maturity, good eyespot tolerance and standing power.

Maturity Class	ME Content
11 (FAO 140)	11.6 MJ/kg DM
Ultra - Early	Good
DM Yield	Starch Yield
17.1 t/Ha	6.6 t/Ha
High	Very High

Prospect | Very early maturing

- Excellent early vigour and standing power for a safe harvest.
- One of the best varieties for ME content.
- Combines highly digestible fibre with high starch content to produce superb silage quality.



Maturity Class	ME Yield at harvest
9 (FAO 170)	217,000 MJ/Ha
Very Early	Very High
DM Yield	Cell Wall Digestibility
18.5 t/Ha	57.7%
High	Excellent

KORIT[®] PRO | Unique seed treatment combination for maize

Provides three modes of action

- 1. Bird deterrence** - most effective alternative after the loss of Mesurol.
- 2. Root development** - protects against stem and root rot.
- 3. Boosts growth** - includes trace elements selenium and zinc.



Forage & Roots

Forage crops and roots extend the grazing season and cut dependence on bought-in feed, giving livestock a reliable, home-grown source of nutrition.

Kale

Keeper | Sheep & Lambs

- Short, leafy type, flexible use.
- Ideal for finishing lambs.
- Very winter hardy.
- High quality winter feed.



Caledonian | Dairy & Beef

- Highest yielding kale.
- Good digestibility.
- Ideal for utilisation by dairy and beef cattle.
- Clubroot tolerant.

Forage Rape

Hobson | Sheep & Lambs

- Perfect for finishing lambs.
- Reliable forage that is very palatable and digestible.
- Excellent resistance to powdery mildew.



Interval | Dairy & Beef

- Fast to establish hybrid.
- Exceptional yield potential.
- Disease resistant.
- Ideal for finishing lambs or dairy cows.

Swede

Gowrie | Use Nov - Jan

- Variety bred in Scotland.
- Can be utilised pre or post Christmas.
- High DM yields.
- Good disease tolerance.

Invitation | Use 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.
- Very high yielding turnip.
- Yellow fleshed variety.
- Winter hardy.

Green Globe

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



Chicory | Graze rotationally every 5-6 weeks to prevent flowering

Good protein | High energy

- Highly palatable resulting in a high intake without the risk of bloat.
- Proven to increase liveweight gain.
- Summer production & drought tolerant.
- Grown as a pure stand, or sown with grass seed.
- Mix with Forage Plantain to increase copper and selenium.





Game Cover Straights



Supplying cover and feed

	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	1 year	100,000 Seeds
Kale Caledonian & Keeper	April - June	Sept - March	5kg 1ha	2 years	5kg
Sunflowers Sunspot	April - May	July - Nov	12.5kg 1ha	1 year	12.5kg
Spring Triticale	March - April	Sept - Dec	25kg 0.2ha	1 year	125kg
Millet Red & White	April - June	Sept - Dec	25kg 2.5ha	1 year	10kg
Perennials					
Reed Canary Grass	April - June	Sept - Feb	3kg 0.5ha	3-4 years	6kg
Canary Grass	April - June	Sept - Feb	3kg 0.5ha	3-4 years	6kg
Chicory Choice	May - June	Sept - Feb	3kg 0.5ha	3 years	6kg
Summer / Autumn Sown - Recovery					
Unicorn Rape X Kale	June - Aug	Sept - Feb	5kg 1ha	1 year	5kg
Carbon Kale X Mustard	June - Aug	Sept - Jan	2kg 0.5ha	1 year	4kg
Mustard	May - Sept	Aug - Dec	20kg 2ha	1 year	10kg
Phacelia Pollinator	April - Aug	Sept - Nov	5kg 1ha	1 year	5kg
Linseed	April - May	Sept - Dec	25kg 0.4ha	1 year	60kg

Game Cover Mixtures



Supplying cover and feed

	Sowing	Cover	Pack Size	Duration	Sowing Rate per hectare
Winter Holding					
Setter <i>Phacelia, Kale, Dwarf Sunflower, Linseed, White Millet, Buckwheat, Mustard & Reed Millet</i>	April - June	July - Feb	12.5kg 0.5ha	2 years	25kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAHL2 Compliant. ● Cover & feed for 2 years. 					
Labrador <i>Spring Triticale, Spring Barley, Mustard, Kale, Linseed & Quinoa.</i>	April - June	July - Feb	20kg 0.5ha	2 years	40kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CAHL2 Compliant. ● Good where rabbits are a problem. ● Tolerates low pH and difficult soil. 					
Golden Retriever <i>Dwarf Sorghum, Dwarf Sunflowers, Millet Blend & Fodder Radish.</i>	May - June	Sept - Feb	12.5kg 0.5ha	1 year	25kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excellent full season cover combined with seed shed potential. ● Winter holding potential. 					
Perennial Solution					
Springer <i>Perennial Chicory & Spring Triticale</i>	April - June	Sept - Feb	20kg 0.5ha	3 - 4 years	40kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ideal for areas that cannot be sown annually. 					
Fast Growing Recovery Crop - Failed crops and poor sites					
Spaniel <i>Kale, Mustard, Oilseed Radish, Forage Rape, Stubble Turnip & Buckwheat.</i>	May - Aug	Sept - Feb	6kg 0.5ha	1 year	12kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drought tolerant & fast growing. 					
Herbicide Tolerant					
Cocker - Butisan 'S' tolerant <i>Caledonian Kale, Mustard, Fodder Radish & Linseed.</i>	April - June	Sept - Dec	8kg 0.5ha	2 years	16kg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For excellent weed control. 					



Environmental Options

Scheme requirements and regulations change, so it's essential to stay up to date when making seed-purchasing decisions. Always check the latest Sustainable Farming Incentive and Countryside Stewardship guidance, or seek advice from Defra or your Jameson advisers, before placing your order.

	Sowing	Pack Size	Duration	Coverage per pack
Wild Bird Seed Mixtures				
Jack Russell - CAHL2, AB9, AHL2 <i>Spring Triticale, Dwarf Sunflower, Millet Blend, Dwarf Sorghum, Oilseed Radish & Linseed.</i> ● Herbicide tolerant mixture. ● Fantastic colour and feed source.	April - June	20kg	1 yr	0.5ha
Birdfeeder - CAHL2, AB9, AHL2 <i>Kale, Dwarf Sunflower, Linseed, Oilseed Radish, Mustard & Millet Blend.</i> ● A mix of small seed-bearing crops ● Spring sown with 2 year potential.	April - June	12.5kg	2 yrs	0.5ha
2 WBF - CAHL2, AB9, AHL2 <i>Spring Triticale, Quinoa, Kale, Forage Rape, Linseed & Oilseed Radish.</i> ● A combination of small seed-bearing crops. ● Spring sown with 2 year potential.	April - June	20kg	2 yrs	0.5ha
Bumblebird Mixture - AHW1, AB16 <i>Winter Triticale, Winter Wheat, Winter Barley, Oilseed Radish, Crimson Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Red Clover, Kale, Vetch, Lucerne, Linseed & Phacelia.</i> ● Autumn sown mixture. ● For farmland birds and pollinators.	June - Sept	20kg	2 yrs	0.5ha
Grass Buffers and Field Margins				
Basic Habitat - CAHL3, CAHL4, CIGL3, AHL3, AHL4, IGL3 <i>Chewings Fescue, Bent Grass, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass, Timothy, Tall Fescue, Meadow Fescue & Red Fescue.</i> ● Can help protect habitats from sprays and fertiliser applications.	April - Sept	10kg	5 yrs	0.5ha

These products are current at the time of this publication. Should scheme requirements change, products will change accordingly and be updated as soon as is practicable. Please consult the direct government website for the most up-to-date version of the government guidance and latest information www.gov.uk

	Sowing	Pack Size	Duration	Coverage per pack
Grass Buffers and Field Margins				
Beetle Bank - AHW3 <i>Chewings Fescue, Timothy, Sheeps Fescue, Cocksfoot, Meadow Fescue, Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass.</i> ● Provides a good, green corridor for animal movement.	April - Sept	10kg	5 yrs	0.5ha
Crops For Pollinators and Soil Health				
Bee Mixture - AB1, AHL1, CAHL1 <i>Phacelia, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin, Alsike Clover, Vetch, Oxeye Daisy, Wild Carrot & Red Clover.</i> ● Created to attract and maintain bumblebee populations. ● Phacelia produces a fantastic display of purple flowers.	April - Sept	7.5kg	5 yrs	0.5 ha
Flower Rich Margin - CIPM2, AB8, IPM2 <i>7 grass species & 15 wildflowers</i> ● For field margins and buffers. ● A blend of 90% grasses & 10% native wildflowers. ● Mow after first year to help tillering.	April - Sept	10kg	5 yrs	0.5 ha
Legume 2 - CNUM3, AB15, NUM3 <i>Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Common Vetch, Lucerne, Sainfoin, Perennial Ryegrass & Birdsfoot Trefoil. (Also available without ryegrass & Sainfoin plus Crimson Clover).</i> ● Legume fallow mix lasting two years or more. ● Provides food for farmland wildlife such as pollinators. ● Contains 66% ryegrass, 34% legumes.	April - Aug	10kg	5 yrs	0.5 ha
Legume and Herb Mixtures				
Multispecies 60 - CSAM3 <i>Tall fescue, Perennial Ryegrass, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, Festulolium, Red Clover, White Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin, Forage Chicory, Forage Plantain, Yarrow & Sheeps Burnet.</i> ● A scientifically formulated mixture ● Contains 60% legumes & herbs and 40% grasses.	April - Aug	20kg	4 yrs	1.5 - 2 acres
Multispecies 25 - CSAM3 <i>Contains all of the same species as Multispecies 60</i> ● A version of Multispecies mixture with 25% legumes and herbs and 75% grasses.	April - Aug	20kg	4 yrs	1.5 - 2 acres
Multispecies 10 - CSAM3 <i>Contains Perennial Ryegrass, Timothy, Red Clover, White Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Forage Chicory, Forage Plantain, Sheeps Burnet.</i> ● An economy version of Multispecies mixture with 10% legumes & herbs with 90% grasses.	April - Aug	20kg	4 yrs	1.5 - 2 acres



Agronomy Solutions

Weed control for new and established leys, with options suitable for clover safe and, grazing and cutting.

- Effective control is a small cost compared to the gains in extra feed, as infestations can reduce productivity.

Situation	Problem	Product	Graze	Cut	Interval
New Leys Less than 1 year	Chickweed	Gal-Gone 0.75L/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
	Buttercup & Dandelion	Gal-Gone 0.75L/ha + Lupo 2.5L/ha Or Envy 1.5L/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Chickweed, Fat Hen, Thistles	Leystar 1L/ha	✓	✗	7 days Grazing ONLY
	General Broadleaf Weeds	Lupo 2.5L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
New Leys Clover Safe	Docks & Chickweed	Squire Ultra 40g/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
	General Weeds + Thistles	Triad 10g/ha + Larke 1L/ha	✓	✓	28 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
Established Grass Over 1 Year	Docks & Chickweed	Doxstar 2L/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Nettles	Thrust 2.5L/ha + Gal-Gone 1L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
	Thistles	Thistlex 1L/ha	✓	✗	7 days Grazing ONLY
	Chickweed (Docks)	Gal-Gone 2L/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
	Ragwort	Thrust 3.5L/ha + Depitone Ultra 1.25L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
	Docks Thistles Nettles	Pas Tor 2L/ha Or Gal-Gone 1L/ha + Thistlex 1L/ha	✓	✗	7 days Grazing ONLY
	General Weeds + Thistles	Thrust 2.5L/ha + Gal-Gone 1L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Buttercups & Dandelions	Envy 2.5L/ha Or Lupo 2.5L/ha + Gal-Gone 1.25L/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Rushes	Larke 2.2L/ha	✓	✓	14 days / 21 days Cutting
Clover Safe	General Weeds + Thistles	Triad 10g/ha + Larke 1L/ha	✓	✓	28 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Docks	Squire Ultra 60g/ha	✓	✓	7 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
Without Clopyralid	Docks Thistles Nettles	Thrust 2.5L/ha + Gal-Gone 1L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 28 days Cutting
	Thistles	Thrust 3.5L/ha	✓	✓	14 days Grazing / 21 days Cutting
Sward Destruction	Grassland Broadleaf Weeds	Glyphosate 4-6L/ha + Companion Gold 0.5L/ha	✓	✓	7 days
Knapsack	Docks Thistles Nettles	Grazon Pro 60ml/10L Or Thrust 90ml/10L	✓	✓	7 days and 14 days Grazing
Bracken	Bracken	Squire Ultra 60g/ha + Thrust 2.5L/ha			14 days Grazing



Annual Mixtures

100% Flowers

Sow 2g/m²

400g Can (200m²)



Annual species complete their life cycle within one year. They establish from seed in spring, flower, produce seed and die by the onset of winter.

- Ideal for adding instant colour to spring sown mixtures.
- Will only last for one season and will not establish in a developed sward.

Annual flowers for a colourful display

Honey Bee

- Perfect for attracting pollinating insects.
- Tall growing mix around 1m to 1.5m.
- Sow April-June.
- Flowers mid June to mid October.

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

Aurora

- Designed for long-lasting flowering.
- Mid height mix around 0.5m.
- Flowers from mid June to early November.

Polka Dot Cornflower, Sunbow Zinnia, Pacific Beauty English Marigold, Eschscholzia californica & Trianon Cosmos.



Annual & Perennial Mix

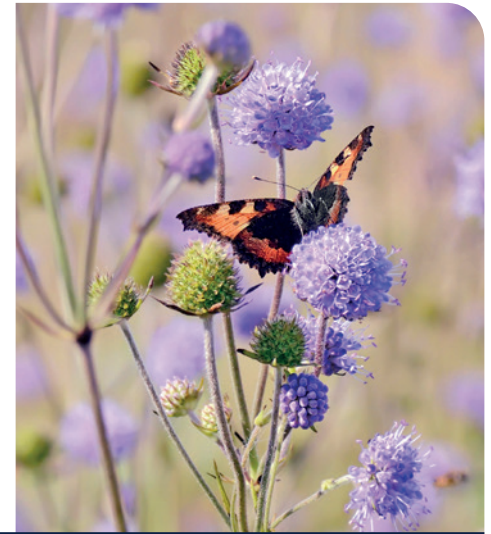
BARENBRUG

100% Flowers

Sow 2g/m²

25g Can (12m²)

500g Can (250m²)



Most wildflower species are perennial, re-establishing each spring from their rootstock. Many species germinate from seed in year one, flower and produce seed in year two, go dormant over the winter and re-establish in spring.

A range of native and non-native species

Universal Mix

- A reliable mixture suitable for most situations.
- A blend of reliable annual and perennial species for instant colour in the first year.
- Contains 20 wildflower species.

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



Bees & Butterflies

- A broad and reliable mixture of annuals, biennials and perennials.
- All species feature on the Royal Horticultural Society's 'Perfect for Pollinators' list.
- Annual species provide colour in the first year.
- Contains 32 wildflower species.

Feature species: Cornflower, Foxglove, Field Scabious, Kidney Vetch.





Annual & Perennial Mix



100% Flowers
Sow 2g/m²
25g Can (12m²)
500g Can (250m²)



General Purpose Classic Hay Meadow

- A traditional mixture of commonly found UK wildflowers.
- Suitable for a broad range of soil types.
- Contains 13 wildflower species.

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

Balanced annual and perennial blend

80:20 Grass Accompaniment

80% Grass : 20% Flowers
Sow 5g/m²
500g Can (100m²)
1kg Can (200m²)

This mixture contains a rich blend of grasses and wildflowers, formulated to complement the wildflower species.

- The grass blend contains slow-growing species which will not compete against the slower-growing wildflowers.
- Grass dominance is a common cause of wildflower establishment failure, so by including only slow-growing species this is minimised.
- Some of the grasses included are quite rare, such as Meadow Foxtail and Sweet Vernal.

Green Velvet® Lawn Seed

Coverage Guide	Covers up to
Carton (525g)	15m²
Pouch (1.75kg)	50m²
10kg Bag	286m²
20kg Bag	570m²



Versatile mixtures for quality lawns & landscaping projects

Green Velvet® Lawn Seed is produced by Barenbrug UK. Developed using extensive experience and specialist breeding knowledge, these mixtures deliver reliable establishment, durability and an attractive finish.

The All Rounder

A multipurpose, hardwearing grass seed suitable for creating new lawns, overseeding or repairing worn patches.

Great for everyday family use, it withstands heavy foot traffic while maintaining an attractive appearance. Rapid germination and establishment make this a great all-rounder.

Sowing Rate	25 - 35g/m²
Sowing Depth	8 - 12mm

The Shady One

A high-quality grass seed mixture specifically formulated for lawns in shaded or partially shaded areas.

Performs well near fences, under obstacles such as trampolines or in areas with limited sunlight, providing grass coverage where standard lawn mixtures struggle.

Sowing Rate	25 - 35g/m²
Sowing Depth	4 - 6mm



Fertiliser

Fertilising Grassland

Correctly feeding grass and forage crops with manufactured fertilisers or slurries and manures boosts growth, reduces reliance on bought-in feed and delivers potential cost savings.



Feed your grassland for maximum growth and performance

- Maintain lime grassland on mineral soils to pH 6.5 and peaty soils to pH 5.3.
- Aim for soil P Index 2 and K Index 2-. Apply manure/fertiliser 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 on grazing fields.

Managing soil nutrients for productive grassland	
pH Lime The best investment	Correcting soil pH with lime is a simple and effective way to increase grassland productivity. Do not apply more than 5t lime/ha in a single season and wait 9-12 months before retesting to allow the pH to increase.
N – Nitrogen	Nitrogen drives high dry matter yields and supports the conversion of protein into meat and milk. The source is important, with ammonium nitrate and urea the main options. Excess N can increase 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	Vital for nutrient transport around the plant and taken up in large quantities during the rapid growth phases in spring and early summer, crucial under a cutting system. Excess K increases the risk of staggers (hypomagnesemia) in livestock.
Mg – Magnesium	Maintaining the correct balance of potassium (K), magnesium (Mg) and sodium (Na) reduces the risk of staggers (hypomagnesemia). Avoid spring potash applications, as plants take up potash in the spring at the expense of magnesium.

Soil Testing

Understand nutrient levels
Improve soil health
Improve crop performance



Like livestock, plants require the right balance of nutrients to grow. If nutrients are in short supply, growth, yield and forage quality are compromised.

Soil testing identifies any shortfalls, allowing manures, slurries, or manufactured fertilisers to be applied in a more targeted manner - saving time and money.

i We can help: Soil corers are available on loan, with pre-paid sample boxes provided.

How to sample

- 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 per field.
- Post to the laboratory, and the results will be emailed/posted directly.

When to sample

Every five years, well in advance of a reseed and at least two months after the last application of manure, fertiliser or lime. Priority should be given to underperforming fields that receive a lot of muck and slurry or where perennial ryegrass content is declining.

The impact of poor soil management

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

Compaction causes inefficiency

Compaction restricts the movement of air, water, and nutrients through the soil profile, limiting root growth and reducing its response to nitrogen. Applying fertiliser to compacted soils is very inefficient, as the plant will not be able to fully utilise it.

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



SiloSolve® FC

Improved fermentation
Aerobic stability
1 x 200g sachet treats 100 tonnes of fresh forage
1 box contains 10 x 200g sachets



The key to this new way of preserving silage is the removal of oxygen from the clamp.

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

Improved fermentation and aerobic stability

Bacterial strains

Lactococcus lactis 0224	A highly effective oxygen scavenger that rapidly removes oxygen from the clamp in a matter of hours, significantly reducing yeast and mould.
Lactobacillus buchneri LB1819	Produces acetic acid, killing 98% of yeasts and 94% of moulds.

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

i Exclusive formulation

This unique bacterial combination is exclusive to SiloSolve® FC – it is not available in any other inoculant range. Its performance is backed by published scientific studies, proving its effectiveness.

Silage Sampling

Improved feed efficiency
Tailored data-driven rations

Silage quality can vary significantly due to factors such as cutting date, sward quality and weather conditions at ensiling.

Given the core nutritional role silage plays on livestock farms, analysis is essential to assess feed value accurately.

Without analysis, forage quality may be underestimated or overestimated, affecting budgets and livestock performance.

Silage analysis provides the forage data required to formulate a farm-specific ration and maximise animal performance.

Early-cut silages produce higher D-Values

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 are normal.



Customer Advisory Services

Specialist advice and technical support are included as part of our commitment to customers.

Measuring Soil and Nutrient Status

Soil Testing and Analysis

A clear understanding of soil status underpins effective decision-making. This service identifies nutrient requirements and supports efficient fertiliser use across every acre.

Manure Analysis

Manure analysis reveals the nutrient value of slurry or manure, enabling better use of on-farm resources and reducing unnecessary fertiliser costs.

Slurry Testing

Combining soil and slurry analysis provides a fuller picture of nutrient availability, allowing slurry applications to be targeted where they deliver the greatest return.

Planning for Productive, Cost-Effective Growth

Fertiliser Plans

Tailored fertiliser plans are developed to match crop demand, improve nutrient use efficiency and support productive, cost-effective farming throughout the season.

Crop Advice

Practical, season-by-season guidance is available to support crop performance from establishment through to harvest.

Optimising Forage and Feed

Silage Sampling and Analysis

Accurate silage analysis safeguards livestock performance. Understanding the true feeding value of forage enables balanced rations and avoids costly overfeeding or underfeeding.

Ration Formulation

Balanced rations are formulated for milking, dry and transition cows, as well as calves, youngstock and beef cattle. Up-to-date feeding advice for ewes and lambs ensures every group remains on track.

Supporting your farm, every step of the way



Monitoring Performance and Informed Decision-Making

Dairy Costings

Monthly dairy costings track herd performance against plans and budgets, highlighting opportunities and identifying areas requiring attention.

Practical Support When Required

Farming Advice

Specialist advisers offer experienced dairy farming support, providing practical guidance whenever challenges arise or improvements are sought.

Working Together with Local Farmers

Trading with Customers

Reciprocal trade is an important part of the W.E. Jameson approach. Local wheat, barley, oats and fodder beet grown by customers are purchased for use in the mill or for onward sale, strengthening long-term partnerships and supporting local farming.



Customer Advisory Services

Call 01765 689666 or speak to your Jameson adviser to find out more.



Focused On Farming



Call 01765 689666



sales@wejameson.co.uk



www.wejameson.co.uk

Opening Times

Monday - Friday

8am – 5pm

Saturday

8am – 12pm

W.E. Jameson & Son Ltd | Foxholme Lane Mill
Masham | North Yorkshire | HG4 4EL

