



**Hubbards**  
Seeds

# Conservation & Gamecover Crops

**With options for Countryside Stewardship**

**HI**  
**BIRD**



# Opportunities for Wildlife

If you're already in an environmental scheme or just coming out of an existing agreement and you're not sure what to do, ask yourself a few questions. Is the land suitable for profitable food production? If it isn't, would it be better to join the Countryside Stewardship Scheme, or manage the land outside of an agreement? Whichever you decide, keeping these areas going has real benefits for the environment and will lead nicely into the Brexit transition period and towards the launch of the new Environmental Land Management scheme (ELM).

Within the pages of this section you will find crop options for farmland birds, pollinators and grass buffer habitats.





## Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package

For English lowland farmers, a key element of the Countryside Stewardship Scheme is the **Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package**. This is a range of different options designed to be simple and effective for attracting wildlife.

The Farm Wildlife Package includes options such as pollen and nectar mixes and wild bird seed mixes, which appear within the 'middle-tier' of the scheme. By focusing effort and resources in a straightforward way, the scheme is hoped to be more targeted and effective. A similar package of options has been developed for the 'higher-tier' of Countryside Stewardship, which is very similar to Higher Level Stewardship or HLS. The packages above are based on the best evidence available, and have been developed with Natural England, The National Gamekeepers' Organisation, and the farming industry, to bring together a wide range of knowledge and skills.

### Options for farmers coming out of existing schemes

If you are leaving an existing ELS or HLS scheme and have not joined the new Countryside Stewardship Scheme, there are still plenty of ways that you can contribute. The secret is to keep it simple and find areas of land that work for you. A few options we feel meet these criteria are listed below.

#### Targeted Environmental Options

POLLINATORS	FARMLAND BIRDS	FIELD MARGINS
Pages 08-09	Page 06-07	Pages 10-11

### Quicker and Easier Applications

Four new Countryside Stewardship scheme offers have been introduced for farmers and land managers.

Significant improvements have been made to the scheme to make it simpler and easier for farmers and land managers to apply.

#### The four new offers are;

- Online Arable
- Lowland Grazing
- Upland
- Mixed Farming

The Mixed Farming option will provide tailored options covering the full range of different farm types, so farmers and land managers can deliver environmental benefits

no matter where they are or what they farm.

The paperwork for the new offers is quicker and easier to get through. This is down to more streamlined evidence checks and shorter application forms, designed to help save farmers valuable time. The scheme is also non-competitive, meaning that all farmers who meet the eligibility requirements can get an agreement to deliver as few as 3 options, or as many as 7 up to 14, depending on the offer applied for.

Further details are available, visit [www.gov.uk/countrysidestewardship](http://www.gov.uk/countrysidestewardship)



## Countryside Stewardship

The Countryside Stewardship has replaced Environmental Stewardship, the English Woodland Grant scheme and the capital grants from catchment sensitive farming programme.

The scheme is managed by Natural England, the Forestry Commission and the Rural Payments Agency. It has 3 main elements:

- Higher tier (similar to the current Higher Level Stewardship)
- Mid-tier (which replaces Entry Level Stewardship)
- Lower tier of capital grants

### The higher-tier

For the most environmentally important sites and woodlands.

### The mid-tier

Options to address a wide range of environmental issues, including water pollution and improving the farmed environment for birds and pollinators.

### The wild pollinator and farm wildlife package

Within the two tiers, applicants can choose a specific group of management options that will bring benefits to wild pollinators, farmland birds and other farm wildlife.

#### The options are as follows (also shown on pages 4 and 5):

- Pollen & nectar resources for pollinators and chick-food for birds
- Nesting sites for birds and pollinators
- Winter food for seed eating birds

Farmers who apply for this package of measures will score more highly in their Countryside Stewardship scheme applications.

### Scotland

In Scotland, the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) will deliver pillar two of the European Agricultural Policy. The many options available include the Agri-Environment Climate Scheme; which includes both management options for arable and grassland areas. It also includes wild bird seed and forage brassica crops for farmland birds, plus grass strips and species rich grassland. Further details can be found on the Scottish government website [www.gov.scot/farming-and-rural](http://www.gov.scot/farming-and-rural)

### Wales

Glastir is the sustainable land management scheme for Wales. Further details can be found at [www.beta.gov.wales/glastir](http://www.beta.gov.wales/glastir)



**The Campaign for the Farmed Environment (CFE)** is encouraging farmers and land managers across England to protect and enhance the environmental value of farmland by taking up voluntary measures. CFE will help you choose the best measure, select the right site and manage the area to maximise the environmental value. You can learn more about the campaign by visiting their website [www.cfeonline.org.uk](http://www.cfeonline.org.uk)





## CS Option AB13

When you see this graphic on the product pages, it indicates which CS option the variety is suitable for, as detailed in the chart below.

## POLLEN & NECTAR

CODE	OPTION TITLE	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT	HIGHER TIER	MID TIER	POLLEN & NECTAR	BEE MIX	FLOWER RICH MARGIN	LEGUME 2
PAGE NUMBER >					8	8	9	9
AB1	Nectar flower mix	Boost essential food sources for pollinators	✓	✓	✓	✓		
AB3	Beetle banks	Provides nesting & foraging habitats	✓	✓				
AB8	Flower rich margins & plots	Provides important habitat & foraging area	✓	✓			✓	
AB9	Winter bird food	Food for farmland birds	✓	✓				
AB13	Brassica fodder crop	Site for seed eating birds in a pastoral area	✓	✓				
AB15	Two year sown legume fallow	Food for pollinators & farmland birds	✓	✓				✓
AB16	Autumn sown bumblebird	Food source for birds & nectar feeding insects	✓	✓				
GS4	Legume & herb rich swards	Habitat for invertebrates	✓	✓				
OP2	Wild bird seed mixture	Food source for farmland birds	✓	✓				
OP4	Multi species ley	Habitat for farmland wildlife	✓	✓				
OP5	Undersown cereal	Habitat for farmland wildlife	✓	✓				
SW1	4-6m buffer strip on cultivated land	New habitat and protecting landscapes	✓	✓				
SW3	In field grass strips	Helps reduce pesticides transported through surface run-off	✓	✓				
SW4	12-24m watercourse buffer strip	Helps reduce pesticides transported through surface run-off	✓	✓				
SW5	Enhanced management of maize crops	Reduce soil erosion and surface run off	✓	✓				
SW6	Winter cover crops	Reduce nitrate leaching	✓	✓				
EFA	EFA fallow land options	Food source for birds & nectar feeding insects	NA	NA	✓	✓		

### IMPORTANT NOTE:

Whilst we have taken every care in the preparation of this guide, it is not a substitute for reading the official rules and regulations associated with the various schemes currently in operation. 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. This information can normally be obtained from various websites or via direct contact with the appropriate government offices in your locality.

	GRASS FIELD MARGINS			WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURES						BRASSICA FODDER CROPS	SOIL IMPROVING	
MULTISPECIES LEY	BASIC HABITAT	BEETLE BANK	CFE FIELD MARGIN	LINNET	BUNTING	BUMBLEBIRD	JACK RUSSELL	BIRD FEEDER	2 WBF	STUBBLE TURNIP/ FORAGE RAPE	LIFT N FIX	SOIL IMPROVER
9	10	11	11	6	6	6	7	7	7	19 & 26	-	-
		✓										
			✓									
				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
										✓		
						✓						
✓												
				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
✓												
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	✓		✓									
	✓											
	✓											
											✓	✓
											✓	✓
✓								✓	✓			



## Farmland Birds

The provision of important food resources for farmland birds is vital in the autumn and winter months and more specifically in the hungry gap period between winter and spring.

The new Countryside Stewardship Scheme has also launched a new option to provide food resources for both farmland birds and a range of nectar feeding insects. You can find details of the Bumblebird Mixture below.

## Seed Mixtures for Specific Farmland Birds

Limagrain has been working with a variety of different agencies to produce a range of seed mixtures specifically to feed some of the UK's favourite birds.

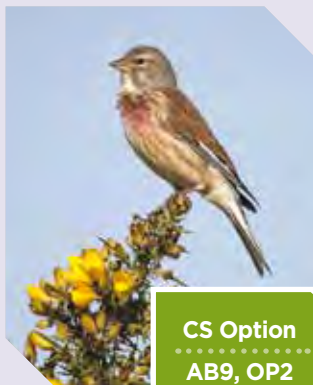
The mixture range below has been researched and blended with plant species we know are favoured by those bird species.

### Linnet

- Will produce an abundance of small seeds
- Also suitable for tree sparrow and grey partridges

**Contains:** kale, oilseed rape, red millet, white millet, linseed, mustard, oilseed radish

**Supplied in 20 kilo one hectare units**



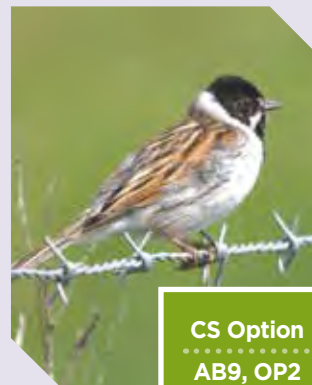
**CS Option**  
AB9, OP2

### Bunting

- Cereal based mixture
- Seed use from September to February
- Also suitable for house sparrow, yellow hammer and skylarks

**Contains:** Triticale, spring wheat, spring barley, quinoa, red and white millet

**Supplied in 20 kilo half hectare units**



**CS Option**  
AB9, OP2

## Bumblebird Mixture

- Abundant supply of small seeds during the winter
- Very suitable for tree sparrows and corn buntings
- Pollen and nectar source from early to late summer
- Ideal to attract bumblebees, solitary bees, butterflies and hoverflies
- Autumn sown, establish before 7th September
- Supplied in 10 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

- |                    |                     |                   |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| • Winter Triticale | • Birdsfoot trefoil | • Common knapweed |
| • Winter barley    | • Gold of pleasure  | • Rough hawkbit   |
| • Fodder radish    | • Kale              | • Oxeye daisy     |
| • Crimson clover   | • Common vetch      | • Phacelia        |

**WHY  
SELECT  
THIS  
CROP?**

Fantastic crop for both farmland birds and insects



**CS Option**  
AB16



## Jack Russell

- Fantastic feed source for one year
- Herbicide tolerant
- Inclusion of grain sorghum gives structure and winter hardiness
- Seed shed from early Autumn
- Derogation is required before spraying
- Supplied in 20 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

- Spring Triticale
- Grain sorghum
- Millet blend
- Sunflower

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

A herbicide tolerant mixture with fantastic colour



1 YEAR

## Bird Feeder

- A combination of small seed bearing crops
- Excellent feed potential
- Wide range of use from wild birds
- Good spread of seed shedding dates
- The ultimate bird feeder!
- Spring sown with 2 year potential
- Supplied in 10 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

- Kale
- Linseed
- Mustard
- Sunflower
- Fodder radish
- Millet blend

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Ideal mixture to provide a succession of food for farmland birds



2 YEAR

## 2 WBF

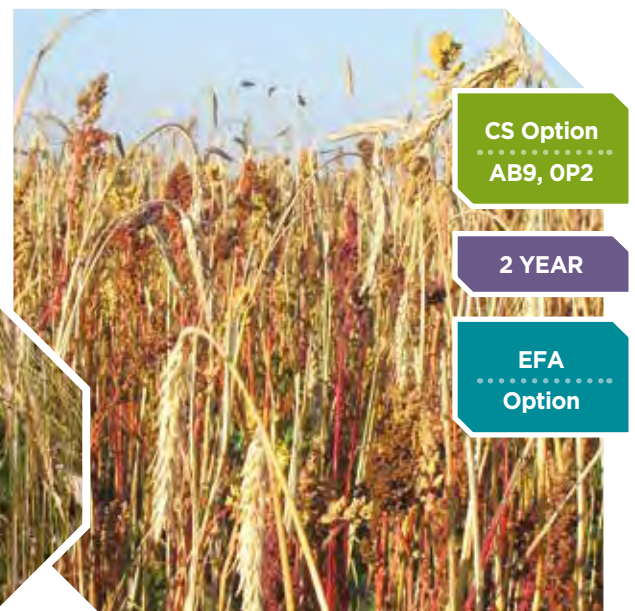
- A combination of three small seeded-bearing crops
- Succession of feed sources
- Triticale and quinoa provide excellent feed for both wild birds and reared game
- Ideally sown on field margins and headlands
- Spring sown with 2 year potential
- Supplied in 20 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

- Spring Triticale
- Kale
- Radish
- Quinoa
- Linseed

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

A great mixture to provide a succession of food for 2 years



2 YEAR



### Crops to Support Pollinators

The National Pollinator Strategy Scheme has been set up by the UK Government to ensure pollinators thrive, and provides essential pollination services for crop production, the wider environment and everyone.

The mixtures below will provide fantastic areas of flowering plants to help boost the essential food sources for beneficial pollinators, such as bumblebees, solitary bees and butterflies.



#### Bee Mixture

- A blend created to attract and maintain bumblebee populations
- Phacelia acts as a prolific flowering nurse crop whilst the red clover and sainfoin establish
- The phacelia will produce a fantastic display of purple flowers that bees will love
- You will be able to hear the mixture buzz!
- Supplied in 5 kilo one acre units

#### Mixture Formulation

- Phacelia
- Red clover
- Sainfoin
- Alsike clover
- Birdsfoot trefoil



CS Option  
.....  
AB1

EFA  
.....  
Option

#### Pollen & Nectar

- A wonderful pollen and nectar mixture
- Rich in food for many butterflies and bees
- Contains four key nectar rich plants
- Provides a perennial area for pollinators and natural predators
- Supplied in 5 kilo one acre units

#### Mixture Formulation

- Alsike clover
- Red clover
- Birdsfoot trefoil
- Sainfoin



CS Option  
.....  
AB1

EFA  
.....  
Option



## Multispecies Ley

- Grassland creation
- A carefully blended mixture containing key legumes, grasses and herbs
- Ideal for creating legumes and herb rich swards
- Supplied in 5 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

#### Grasses

- Red fescue
- Sheeps fescue
- Browntop bent
- Crested dogstail
- Rough stalked meadow grass
- Smooth stalked meadow grass

#### Legumes

- Red clover
- Birdsfoot trefoil
- Sainfoin
- Alsike

#### Wildflowers

- Yarrow
- Common knapweed
- Ribgrass
- Chicory



CS Option  
.....  
GS4, OP4, OP5

EFA  
.....  
Option

## Flower Rich Margin

- Ideal for field margins and buffers
- The mixture contains a blend of 80% grasses and 20% wildflowers
- Meets the HLS requirements for option HE10
- The mixture will produce a habitat for bees and butterflies in the second year
- The area can be mowed in the first year to help tillering
- Supplied in 5 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

#### Grasses

- Red fescue
- Crested dogstail
- Meadow fescue
- Smooth stalked meadow grass

#### Wildflowers

- Yarrow
- Black knapweed
- Oxeye daisy
- Birdsfoot trefoil
- Field scabious
- Selfheal



CS Option  
.....  
AB8

## Legume 2

- Two year sown legume fallow
- Provides food for farmland wildlife, such as pollinators
- If used in the rotation, it will help reduce blackgrass flowering
- Flowers between early and late summer
- Supplied in 10 kilo one acre units

### Mixture Formulation

- Perennial ryegrass
- Red clover
- Common vetch
- Birdsfoot trefoil
- Common knapweed



CS Option  
.....  
AB15



### Grass Buffers and Field Margins

The establishment of permanent grass buffer strips will produce new habitats, protect existing landscape features and improve water quality.

If used next to watercourses, buffers and margins, can also help prevent pollutants and sediments from being transported in surface water run-off. The strips will also provide safe green corridors to link habitats.



#### Basic Habitat

- Ideally suited for either 2, 4 or 6 metre buffer strips
- Contains grasses that are the food plants of several butterflies and insects
- Once established, the mixture can help protect habitats from sprays and fertiliser applications
- Sow in spring or autumn
- Supplied in 8 kilo units

#### Mixture Formulation

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| • Chewings fescue             | • Meadow fescue      |
| • Common bent                 | • Tall fescue        |
| • Smooth stalked meadow grass | • Sheeps/hard fescue |
| • Rough stalked meadow grass  | • Crested dogstail   |
| • Timothy                     | • Red clover         |
| • Cocksfoot                   |                      |



CS Option  
.....  
SW1, SW3, SW4



## CFE Field Margin Mix

- Permanent buffer or field margin
- Establish spring or autumn
- Contains UK native wildflowers
- Fantastic habitat for pollinators
- Suitable for use on fallow land - EFA
- Ideal nesting area for farmland birds
- Supplied in 4 kilo units

### Mixture Formulation

- Chewings fescue
- Common bent
- Smooth stalked meadow grass
- Rough stalked meadow grass
- Timothy
- Tall fescue
- Sheeps fescue
- Crested dogstail
- White clover
- Birdsfoot trefoil
- Yellow rattle
- Lesser knapweed
- Red clover



CS Option  
AB8 & SW1

## Beetle Bank

- Ideal for the creation of 2 metre tussocky grass ridges
- Beetle banks should run from one side of an arable field to the other for maximum benefits
- You may need to cut the grass several times during the first summer to aid establishment
- Provides a good, green corridor for animal movement
- Supplied in 5 kilo units

### Mixture Formulation

- Chewings fescue
- Timothy
- Sheeps fescue
- Cocksfoot
- Meadow fescue
- Smooth stalked meadow grass



CS Option  
AB3

### MARGIN & BUFFER STRIP SOWING CALCULATOR

PRODUCT	PACK SIZE	SOWING RATE PER HECTARE	LENGTH OF FIELD MARGIN THE MIXTURE WILL SOW		
			2m	4m	6m
Basic Habitat	8 kilos	20 kilos	2000m	1000m	670m
Beetle Bank	5 kilos	20 kilos	2500m	1250m	833m
CFE Field Margin Mix	4 kilos	20 kilos	1250m	625m	400m





## Wildflower Management Guidelines

**Select a weed-free site of low fertility.** Fertiliser should not be used, since broad-leaved and grass weeds, together with cultivated grasses contained in standard mixtures, can be highly competitive on fertile soils. This can adversely affect seed germination, establishment and subsequent growth. However, increased grass cutting can help to counteract over-competitive growth.

**Control weeds before sowing.** Annual weeds may be hoed, buried or killed with a contact herbicide. Perennial weeds should be eradicated by a translocated glyphosate-based herbicide. Sow mixtures either from early March to early May, or from early August to mid-September. This will ensure optimum establishment of most species.

**Cultivate the ground to provide a fine, weed-free seed bed.** Firm if necessary. Take care to sow evenly, at the recommended rate. Thoroughly mixing one part seed with four parts dry sand makes it more easily distributed. Rake the seed in lightly with a spring-tined rake and firm the soil by treading or, preferably, rolling. This ensures that the seed comes into contact with moisture in the soil.

**Water with a fine spray.** This will avoid disturbing the surface of the soil. Keep the area well-watered and free from any unwanted plants.

**Cut the sward every six to eight weeks during the first year** after sowing and remove the cuttings. This will prevent the grass from over growing the slower growing wildflowers.

**In the following years, cut in early spring,** before growth starts, and in October, after all wildflower seeds have been shed. Remove the cuttings.

### Wildflower Sowing Guide

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
		●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
● Sowing possible						● Optimum sowing window					

### Mixture Composition

We have carefully formulated our wildflower mixtures to meet a number of different habitats and soil types. This can range from a sandy soil to a hedgerow habitat. Low maintenance grass species (see panel below) are included in the mixture to act as a nurse crop in the early years of establishment and growth. The grasses help suppress weed invasion, whilst allowing the wildflowers to flourish.

**All our AWF Wildflower mixtures contain 80% grasses and 20% native British produced wildflowers**

#### 80% Grasses

Browntop bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Chewings fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Sheep's fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Slender creeping red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra litoralis</i>
Smooth stalked meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Strong creeping red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra rubra</i>





## AWF 1 Woodland and Heavy Shade

- A carefully selected mixture suitable for shaded areas and woodlands
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Bluebell**  
*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

**Foxglove**  
*Digitalis purpurea*

**Garlic Mustard**  
*Alliaria petiolata*

**Hedge Bedstraw**  
*Galium mollugo*

**Hedge Woundwort**  
*Stachys sylvatica*

**Nettle-Leaved Bellflower**  
*Campanula trachelium*

**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Wild Angelica**  
*Angelica sylvestris*

**Wood Avens**  
*Geum urbanum*

**Wood Sage**  
*Teucrium scorodonia*



## AWF 2 Wetland and Water Meadow

- Suitable for damp, moist and wet soils also on saturated banks of ponds, streams, rivers and ditches
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus pedunculatus*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Meadow Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus acris*

**Meadowsweet**  
*Filipendula ulmaria*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Purple Loosestrife**  
*Lythrum salicaria*

**Ragged Robin**  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*

**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Sneezewort**  
*Achillea ptarmica*

**Water Avens**  
*Geum rivale*



## AWF 3 Limestone Mix

- On soils overlying limestone or chalk, particular types of flowers can be found, and these are contained in this carefully selected blend of species
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Agrimony**  
*Agrimonia eupatoria*

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Black Medic**  
*Medicago lupulina*

**Common Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Cowslip**  
*Primula veris*

**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*

**Field Scabious**  
*Knautia arvensis*

**Greater Knapweed**  
*Centaurea scabiosa*

**Hoary Plantain**  
*Plantago media*

**Kidney Vetch**  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Wild Basil**  
*Clinopodium vulgare*

**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*

**Wild Mignonette**  
*Reseda lutea*

**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*

**Yellow Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*



## AWF 4 Clay and Heavy Soils

- This mixture can be sown on all clay soils and uses species typically found on this soil type
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Bulbous Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*

**Common Vetch**  
*Vicia sativa*

**Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Lesser Trefoil**  
*Trifolium dubium*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Teasel**  
*Dipsacus fullonum*

**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*





## AWF 5 Acid Soils Mix

- The flowers selected in this mixture naturally occur on soils characterised by a low pH, which allows you to produce a flowery sward on a range of acid soils
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Common Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Common Sorrel**  
*Rumex acetosa*

**Common Toadflax**  
*Linaria vulgaris*

**Common Vetch**  
*Vicia sativa*

**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*

**Devil's-Bit Scabious**  
*Succisa pratensis*

**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Meadow Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus acris*

**Musk Mallow**  
*Malva moschata*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Perforate St John's-Wort**  
*Hypericum perforatum*

**Ragged Robin**  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**White Campion**  
*Silene latifolia*

**Wild Basil**  
*Clinopodium vulgare*

**Yellow Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*



## AWF 6 General Purpose/Loam Soils

- This mixture is suitable for establishing flowery grassland on all loam/alluvial type soils and can produce a rich, diverse sward
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Bulbous Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*

**Catsear**  
*Hypochaeris radicata*

**Cowslip**  
*Primula veris*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**White Campion**  
*Silene latifolia*



## AWF 7 Hedgerow and Semi Shade

- Suitable for field and woodland margins
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Garlic Mustard**  
*Alliaria petiolata*

**Hairy St John's-Wort**  
*Hypericum hirsutum*

**Hedge Bedstraw**  
*Galium mollugo*

**Hedge Woundwort**  
*Stachys sylvatica*

**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Teasel**  
*Dipsacus fullonum*

**Wood Avens**  
*Geum urbanum*

**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*



## AWF 8 Sandy/Dry Soils Mix

- On free draining sandy soils, we advise the use of this mixture to recreate a meadow typical for this soil type
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Pack size 1 kilo



**Black Medic**  
*Medicago lupulina*

**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*

**Field Forget-Me-Not**  
*Myosotis arvensis*

**Hoary Plantain**  
*Plantago media*

**Kidney Vetch**  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*

**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Musk Mallow**  
*Malva moschata*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Perforate St John's-Wort**  
*Hypericum perforatum*

**Ribwort Plantain**  
*Plantago lanceolata*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Viper's Bugloss**  
*Echium vulgare*

**White Campion**  
*Silene latifolia*

**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*

**Wild Mignonette**  
*Reseda luteola*

**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*

**Yellow Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*







# Crops for Game & Wildlife Management

Cover crops can provide additional drives, autumn and winter feed as well as environmental benefits for wildlife. We have seen over the last few years an increase in the use of multispecies seed mixtures, some of which are herbicide tolerant, and provide a more diverse habitat.

Within the pages of this section you will find cover crop options for winter holding, brood rearing and game drives.



## HiBird Maize Blend

- Our best selling gamecover maize
- All varieties are selected for good early vigour and standing power
- Laboratory tested for germination and vigour
- Contains varieties bred by Limagrain
- Mesurol treated seed to control frit fly and damage by birds
- Packed in 1.1 acre units (50,000 seeds)

**CROP HEIGHT 180-200cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

HiBird Maize Blend will achieve a spread of maturity, cob ripeness and supply a valuable source of feed



## HiBird Compact

- Ideal for late sowings
- Compact and short growth habit will ensure beating lines are kept straight
- Excellent early vigour and good standing power
- A hybrid selected from our own breeding programme
- Packed in 1.1 acre units (50,000 seeds)
- Treated seed with insecticide (Mesurol)

**CROP HEIGHT 150-170cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

HiBird Compact is suitable for the more challenging maize growing areas and can be sown as late as mid June



## HiBird Late

- Late variety
- Limited cob development
- Reduces food source for rats and badgers
- Treated with insecticide (Mesurol)
- Selected from our own breeding programme
- Packed in 1.1 acre units (50,000 seeds)

**CROP HEIGHT 180-200cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Limited cob development if the crops are sown later







### Dwarf Shorty

- Ideal for driving and winter cover
- Can make excellent flushing points within maize
- Excellent replacement for kale
- Adds warmth to maize crops when sown adjacent
- Weed control possible
- Not suitable for Northern England or Scotland
- 12 kilo one acre units

**CROP HEIGHT 90-100cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Low crop canopy provides warmth and security, making Shorty the ultimate driving crop



### Intermediate

- Ideal replacement for maize
- Makes excellent controlled driving cover
- Herbicide use possible
- Best sown in June
- 10 kilo one acre units

**CROP HEIGHT 120-150cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

If rats and badgers are a problem, Intermediate can provide a similar height to maize crops without the cob!



### Giant Jumbo Star

- Tall, dense cover ideally used for a windbreak around maize
- Good vigour and fast growth
- Can reach a height of 5-6ft
- Later drilled crops will have reduced height potential
- Crops can screen guns allowing them to get in position without disturbing the birds
- 12 kilo one acre units

**CROP HEIGHT 200-220cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Jumbo Star can be sown later than other sorghums, just watch it grow!



## Caledonian

- The first kale bred with clubroot tolerance
- Caledonian can be continuously sown on brassica sick sites
- A taller kale allowing for easier bird access
- Winter hardy
- Excellent germination and vigour potential
- British bred, reliable and trusted
- Seed can be supplied fungicide treated
- Sow at 5 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 90-100cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Why run the risk of crop failure? Caledonian comes with clubroot tolerance



## Keeper

- A shorter variety with excellent lodging resistance
- Excellent leaf cover with a bare floor
- High leaf to stem ratio
- British bred and fully tested for germination and vigour to ensure maximum establishment
- Winter hardy
- Seed can be supplied fungicide treated
- Sow at 5 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 80-90cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

A high leaf to stem ratio ensures maximum cover and protection for your birds



## Kale Safe Blend

- A blend of Caledonian kale and Interval rape/kale hybrid
- Fast growth and establishment
- A safer way to establish kale
- Different crop heights give a broken canopy for easier access
- Seed can be supplied fungicide treated
- Sow at 5 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 80-100cm**

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

More vigorous and easier to grow than straight kale







### Carbon (Kale x Mustard)

- Amazing cover produced in a short period of time
- Best sown in June or July
- From the same plant breeder as Utopia
- Excellent cover by November
- Frost tolerant
- Ideal for new sowings or for patching existing areas
- Can be sown into cereal stubble
- Sow at 5 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 60-100cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Fantastic dry cover produced in a short time



CS Option  
AB13

### Interval (Rape/Kale hybrid)

- Fantastic fast growing rape with kale parentage
- Excellent establishment and early vigour
- Ideal replacement for kale when sown in June or July
- Winter hardy, full season cover
- Can also be used as a pioneer or rescue crop
- Sow at 5 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 50-100cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Crop failed or left it late?  
Interval is the ultimate fast growing cover provider



CS Option  
AB13

### Skyfall (Hybrid Brassica)

- Fast growing and leafy
- Late sown option for June to August
- Large leaves for extra cover
- Can be successfully grazed after use
- Can be sown into cereal stubble
- Sow at 4 kilos per hectare

**CROP HEIGHT 30-40cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Late sown cover provider  
ideal for partridges





## Magic Millet

- Dense reed millet
- Ideal for use alongside maize
- Windproof and warming
- Good flushing point
- Also contains red and white millet for feed value
- Winter hardy
- Sow at 10 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 5 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 100-120cm**



## Top Flush Millet

- A carefully blended mixture of red, panorama and white millets
- Mixture ensures a wider window of seed shed
- Feed value from September to December
- Provides an excellent feed block if sown adjacent to maize
- Can be cross drilled or broadcast in maize crops to add feed value and warmth
- Sow at 10-15 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 10 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 80-100cm**



## Proso White Millet

- This high yielding variety will provide huge seed yields
- Ideal for use with maize crops
- Can be used as a feeding block or flushing point
- Sow at 10-15 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 10 kilo and 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 80-100cm**

### We can also supply:

- Red Millet
- Tanka Millet Mix

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Winter hardy millet for later use

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Feeding birds can be expensive, why not grow your own feed and reduce your costs?

### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Huge seed yields will provide additional feed and prevent birds from roaming



## A History of Sunflowers

Sunflowers have travelled the world since their discovery in America, where native Americans domesticated and bred the plant. Spanish boats crossed the Atlantic Ocean and christened the plant *Helianthus annuus* from the Greek "Helios" meaning sun.

It was used initially as an ornamental plant until an English inventor – Arthur Bunyan developed a method for extracting the oil from the seeds.

Sunflowers sown in April or early May can grow quickly in warm weather; flowers begin to form in June and show colour by the end of July and August. Flowering lasts approximately 2-3 weeks and seed use by farmland birds and game can begin in early October.

### Sunspot

- Large, attractive flowers
- Excellent seed production
- Good standing ability
- Used by finches and game birds
- From our own plant breeding programme
- Sold in 1 hectare 10 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 130-150cm**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Excellent autumn feed source for game & farmland birds



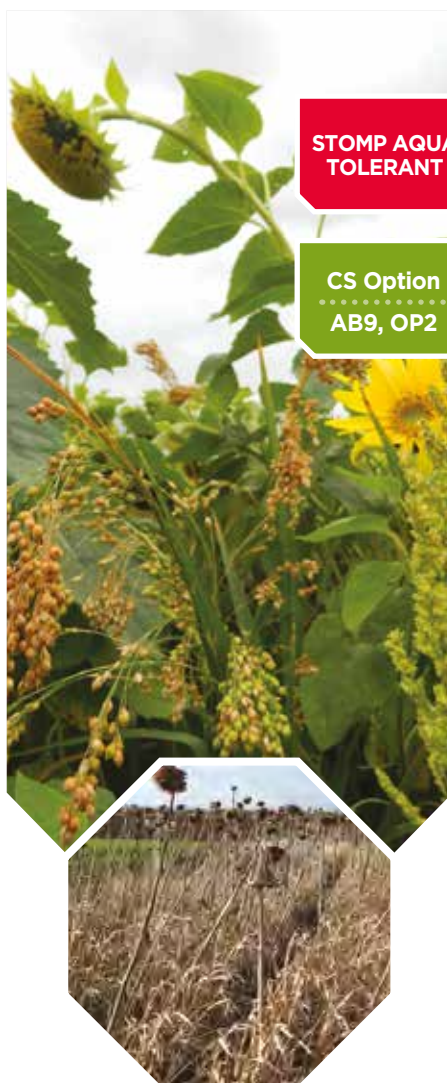




**STOMP AQUA  
TOLERANT**

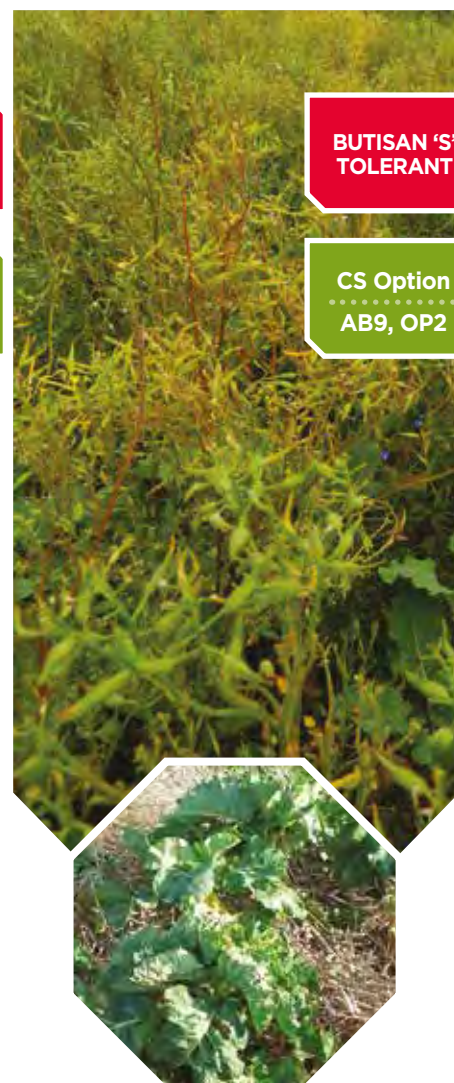
**STOMP AQUA  
TOLERANT**

**CS Option  
AB9, OP2**



**BUTISAN 'S'  
TOLERANT**

**CS Option  
AB9, OP2**



## Golden Retriever

- Stomp Aqua tolerant
- Excellent full season cover combined with seed shed potential
- Ideal driving cover for pheasants or partridges
- Winter holding potential
- Attractive to wild birds as well!

**CROP HEIGHT 200-220cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Dwarf sorghum
- Dwarf sunflowers
- Millet blend

**10 kilo one acre units**

## Jack Russell

- Fantastic feed source for one year
- Herbicide tolerant
- Inclusion of grain sorghum gives structure and winter hardiness
- Seed shed from early autumn
- Derogation is required before spraying

**CROP HEIGHT 150-200cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Spring Triticale
- Grain sorghum
- Millet blend
- Sunflower

**20 kilo one acre units**

## Cocker

- Butisan 'S' tolerant
- If weed control is your priority, this is the mixture for you!
- Full season cover for 2 years
- Derogation is required before spraying

**CROP HEIGHT 80-90cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Caledonian kale
- Mustard
- Fodder radish
- Linseed

**6.5 kilo one acre units**

### STOMP AQUA TOLERANT

#### Stomp Aqua is effective against:

- |               |                    |               |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| • Grass weeds | • Chickweed        | • Dead nettle |
| • Pansy       | • Knotgrass        | • Nettle      |
| • Speedwells  | • Shepherd's purse | • Fat hen     |

### BUTISAN 'S' TOLERANT

#### Butisan 'S' is effective against:

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| • Annual meadow grass | • Groundsel  |
| • Shepherd's purse    | • Speedwells |
| • Chickweed           | • Mayweed    |
| • Dead nettle         | • Cranesbill |



# Weed Control

We are very pleased that with the help of BASF UK, we have jointly produced the herbicide guidelines printed below. We strongly recommend that you always check with a BASIS registered agronomist before applying any herbicides to your crop. If you intend to use a seed mixture in any stewardship schemes, derogation is required before spraying.

TYPE OF WEED CONTROLLED Max rate litre or Kg/Ha Application Timing	PRE-EMERGENCE				POST-EMERGENCE				
	Stale Seedbed	Crystal	Piconia	Stomp Aqua	Aramo	Basagran SG	Crystal	Piconia	Stomp Aqua
	G & B S & A	G & B 4 A	G & B 3 A	G & B 2.9 or 3.3 S & A	G 1.5 S & A	B 1 S	G & B 4 A	G & B 3 A	G & B 2.9 or 3.3 S & A
MAINCROP									
Beans	YES			YES (max 2.9)	YES	YES			
Borage	YES				YES (max 1)				
Buckwheat	YES	CE (max 2)			CE		CE (max 2)		
Fodder Beet	YES				YES				
Gold of Pleasure	YES	CE (max 2)		CE (max 2.9)	CE		CE		CE (max 2.9)
Kale	YES	CE			YES				
Linseed	YES	CE	CE	CE (max 2.2)	YES	YES			YES (max 2.2)
Maize	YES			YES (max 3.3)	YES	YES			YES (max 3.3)
Nyger	YES	YES		CE (max 2.9)	YES				
Pearl Millet	YES	YES (max 2)			YES				CE (max 2.2)
Red Millet	YES	CE	CE	CE (max 2.2)		CE	YES	CE	CE (max 2.9)
White Millet	YES	CE	CE	CE (max 3.3)		CE	CE	CE	YES (max 3.3)
Quinoa	YES				YES				
Sainfoin	YES			YES (max 2.9)					
Dwarf Sorghum	YES	YES	CE	CE (max 3.3)	YES		YES	CE (max 2)	YES (max 3.3)
Spring Oilseed Rape	YES								
Triticale	YES	YES	YES	YES (max 2.9)			YES	YES	YES (max 2.9)
Sunflower	YES	CE		CE (max 2.9)	YES				CE (max 2.9)
Swede	YES				YES				
Sweet Clover	YES	YES (max 2)		YES (max 2.2)	YES		CE (max 2)		YES (max 2.2)
CROP COMBINATIONS									
Kale & Quinoa	YES				YES				
Maize & White Millet	YES			CE (max 2.9)		CE			YES (max 3.3)
Maize & Sunflower	YES			CE (max 2.9)					CE (max 2.9)
PERENNIAL CROPS									
Canary Grass	YES	YES	CE	YES (max 2.9)		CE	CE (max 2)	CE	CE (max 2.9)
Chicory	YES	CE		CE (max 2.2)	YES		CE		YES (max 2.2)
Teasel	YES	YES		CE (max 2.9)	YES (max 1)				CE (max 2.9)
CATCH CROPS									
Fodder Radish	YES				CE				
Forage Rape	YES				YES				
Mustard	YES	YES		CE (max 2.9)					
Phacelia	YES				YES				
Stubble Turnip	YES				YES				
Texcel Greens	YES	YES		YES (max 2.9)	CE				
HI-BIRD MIXTURES									
Pro Driver	YES				CE				
Golden Retriever	YES	CE		CE (max 2.9)					CE (max 2.9)
Cocker	YES								
Pointer	YES								
King Mix	YES			CE (max 2.2)					CE (max 2.9)
Spaniel	YES				YES				

**KEY:** Weeds; **G** = Grass Weed Control; **B** = Broad Leaved Weed Control; **YES** = OK to apply; **CE** = OK to apply BUT some transient crop effects may be seen (e.g. chlorosis, crop thinning, etc). Using a lower dose rate may improve crop safety.

All information supplied is accurate to the best of our knowledge at the time of printing. All data is provided purely on the basis of crop safety and does not consider the legal status of product use. Limagrain and BASF can accept no liability for crop loss or damage. Products are applied at growers own risk. Ensure seed is sown to an appropriate depth and is adequately covered with fine consolidated soil. Always check with your BASIS Registered Agronomist before applying any herbicides to your crop. Always read the product label and use pesticides safely.





## Setter

- Two year, full season cover and feed
- Traditional mixture using a wide range of species
- Excellent seed shed from September onwards
- Fantastic for insect use
- Perfect winter holding cover
- Fully tried and tested

**CROP HEIGHT 150-200cm**

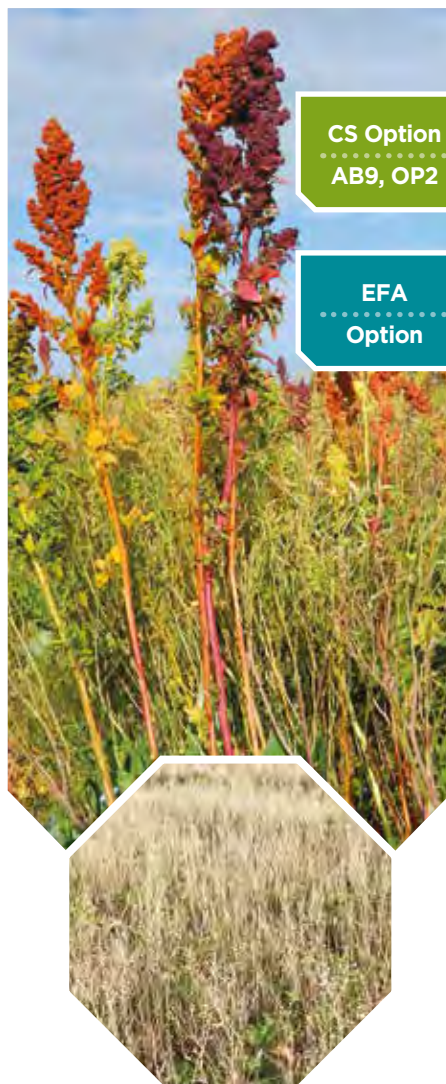
### Mixture Formulation

- Phacelia
- Mustard
- Sweet clover
- Keeper kale
- Millet blend
- Buckwheat
- Maize
- Sunflower

Supplied in 10 kilo one acre units

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Setter will provide you with cover and feed throughout a two year period



CS Option  
AB9, OP2

EFA  
Option

## Labrador

- Two year full season cover and feed
- Ideal for use in cooler, more exposed areas
- Triticale cereal helps prevent rabbit damage
- Brood rearing potential

**CROP HEIGHT 100cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Spring Triticale
- Linseed
- Mustard
- Quinoa
- Kale

Supplied in 20 kilo one acre units

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Labrador will tolerate low pH and difficult soil types



CS Option  
AB9, OP2

## Pro Driver

- Thinner canopy for easier bird access and controlled drives
- Will show birds on the most inclement of days
- Fully tried and tested
- Huge seed shed potential

**CROP HEIGHT 90-100cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Kale
- Linseed
- Mustard
- Quinoa

Supplied in 6.5 kilo one acre units

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

If partridges are your passion then Pro Driver's crop structure is ideal





CS Option  
AB9, OP2



CS Option  
AB9, OP2

## Kingmix 2000

- A great combination of kale and quinoa
- For growers with clubroot problems (Brassica sick land)
- Includes Caledonian (clubroot tolerant)
- A taller kale allows for easier bird access

**CROP HEIGHT 100-120cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Caledonian kale
- Sandoval quinoa

Supplied in 3.25 kilo half hectare

**WHY  
SELECT  
THIS  
CROP?**

Contains clubroot tolerant Caledonian kale

## Magnet

- Best sown in September/October
- Fantastic brood rearing cover the following spring
- Phacelia adds colour and insect use
- Seed shed from late summer onwards
- Fully tried and tested

**CROP HEIGHT 100cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Triticale
- Fodder radish
- Phacelia
- Linseed

Supplied in 15 kilo one acre units

**WHY  
SELECT  
THIS  
CROP?**

Autumn sown option

## Kingmix

- Combining the winter hardiness of kale with the feed value of quinoa
- Excellent mixture to hold birds
- Quinoa ensures a good mixture of early, medium and later maturing seed heads
- Now includes purple coloured Coleor kale

**CROP HEIGHT 100-120cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Coleor kale
- Sandoval quinoa
- Gold of pleasure

Supplied in 3.25 half hectare units

**WHY  
SELECT  
THIS  
CROP?**

The best cover & feed option using kale and quinoa - proven and reliable



## Spaniel

- Summer sown drought tolerant cover mixture
- Can be broadcast into cereal stubble
- Useful for patching areas where drought or flea beetle damage has occurred
- Fodder radish retains its seeds late into the season
- More winter hardy than mustard

**CROP HEIGHT 80-100cm**

### Mixture Formulation

- Carbon
- Interval rape/kale
- Mustard
- Fodder radish

**Supplied in 4.5 kilo one acre units**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

If your crop has failed or established poorly, this fast growing recovery mixture can save the day!



## Interval

(Rape/Kale hybrid)

- Fantastic fast growing rape with kale parentage
- Excellent establishment and early vigour
- Ideal replacement for kale when sown in June or July
- Winter hardy, full season cover
- Can be used also as a pioneer or rescue crop

**CROP HEIGHT 50-100cm**

**Sown at 5 kilos per hectare Supplied in 5**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Crop failed or left it late? Interval is the ultimate fast growing cover provider



CS Option  
AB13

## Catch Crops

Catch crops can provide some wonderful cover that can be sown either in the summer or early autumn. The advantages of sowing later in the year are numerous; with less weed pressure and increased soil moisture levels it makes crop establishment easier.

Daylight hours are critical, so some of these crops are best sown from July to mid August to get the maximum potential cover.

Catch crops to sow during these periods are listed below:

- Mustard
- Stubble turnips
- Oilseed radish
- Forage rape
- Ethiopian mustard

Some of these catch crops qualify for the new Countryside Stewardship Scheme 'Brassica fodder crops (AB13)'





## Springer

- Ideal for sowing on areas that cannot be sown annually
- Triticale will provide feed in the first year
- Second and third years will see the chicory flower at a height of 1.5m
- Very drought tolerant due to deep rooting chicory
- Excellent driving cover

**CROP HEIGHT 150-200cm** (second year)

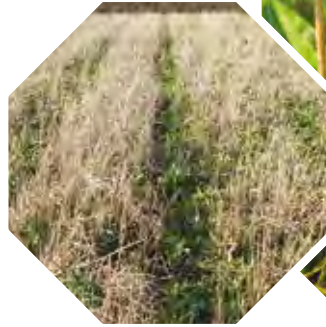
### Mixture Formulation

- Perennial chicory • Spring Triticale

**Supplied in 15 kilo one acre unit**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Ideal for sowing on areas that cannot be sown annually



## Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris Arundinacea*)

- Tall perennial cover
- Driving and nesting cover potential
- UK native
- Can be sown on difficult soil types
- Produces stolons and creeps
- Sow in 30" rows at 2.5 kilos per acre

**CROP HEIGHT 50-60cm** (first year)  
**150cm** (subsequent years)

**Supplied in 2.5 kilo one acre units**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Wood or hedgeside perennial cover



## Chicory

- Perennial chicory
- Spring sown
- Excellent driving cover in second year
- Deep rooted
- Drought tolerant
- Best mixed with other species in first year

**CROP HEIGHT 30-40cm** (first year)  
**150-200cm** (second year)

**Supplied in 2.5 kilo one acre units**

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Tall, spectacular cover







### Sandoval Quinoa

- Capable of shedding up to 1 tonne of seed per acre
- Sheds high protein seed which will help reduce feed bills
- Seeds are highly sought by pheasants, partridges and farmland birds
- Ideal for use with companion crops such as Keeper kale or Interval rape/kale hybrid
- Sown at 5 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 5 kilo half hectare units

**CROP HEIGHT 80-150cm**



### Canary Grass (*Phalaris Aquatica*)

- Perennial cover
- Will grow on poor soils and exposed areas
- Second year growth can reach 2 metres
- Takes two years to become fully established
- Driving or nesting cover
- Sown at 6 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 2.5 kilo one acre units

**CROP HEIGHT 50-60cm** (first year)  
**150cm** (subsequent years)



### Oilseed Radish

- Very fast growth
- Good weed suppressant
- Seeds are used by wild birds late into winter
- Can be used for biomass green manure
- Sown at 20 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 5 kilo or 20 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 60-80cm**



### Phacelia

- Extremely fast growing catch crop
- Brilliant pretty blue flowers attract huge numbers of insects
- Pollen and nectar provider
- Competes well with weeds
- Care should be taken in following crops, as phacelia can reseed itself readily
- Sown at 5 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 5 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 30-60cm**



### Texcel Greens

- Summer sown cover crop
- Better winter hardiness than white mustard
- Ideal for use on areas where spring sown cover has failed
- Sown at 5 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 1 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 40-70cm**





### Buckwheat

- Thick, bushy seed producing plant
- Seed shed occurs in early autumn
- Very fast establishment with some weed smothering properties
- Can be used adjacent to flight ponds to attract ducks and geese
- Can be sown in woodland glades
- Sown at 50 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 10 kilo and 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 70-120cm**



### Linseed

- Very fast establishment
- Tolerates a wide range of soil types
- Broken canopy is very attractive to partridges
- Autumn seed shed produces a palatable feed
- Sown at 60 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 60-70cm**



### Sweet Clover

- A nectar producing biennial clover
- Thrives on neutral and calcareous soils
- Ability to fix "free nitrogen"
- Second year growth can reach 1-2 metres in height
- Best sown in conjunction with kale or canary grass
- Sow in a shallow seedbed at 10 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 5 kilo and 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 85-150cm**



### Mustard

- Fast establishment and drought tolerant cover
- Ideal summer sown catch crop
- Broadcast or drill into cereal stubble
- Resilient to rabbit damage because of its rapid establishment
- Drill at 15-20 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 10 kilo and 20 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 30-100cm**



### Spring Triticale

- The best cereal crop for gamecover situations
- Spring sown
- Increased seed head emergence and feed value
- Will tolerate poorer soils with low pH levels
- Resilient to rabbit damage
- Seed heads should remain late into the winter months
- Sow at 125 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 90-100cm**



### Spring Beans

- Provides an excellent source of feed, especially suitable for areas that cannot produce maize
- Limited cover, so better sown with kale or other suitable cover providers
- Can be sown in feed blocks adjacent to driving crops
- Sow at 180 kilos per hectare
- Supplied in 25 kilo units

**CROP HEIGHT 80-100cm**



## Estate Grass Mixture

- Ideal for producing release pen areas
- Amenity grasses produce a good dense floor
- Hardwearing
- Ideal for birds to dry off and feed
- Can be left uncut to produce taller cover
- Estate can grow in shaded areas
- Supplied in 20 kilo units

### Mixture Formulation

- Amenity perennial ryegrass
- Creeping red fescue

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Great for professional  
release pen areas



## Beetle Bank

- Ideal for the creation of 2 metre tussocky grass ridges
- Beetle banks should run from one side of an arable field to the other for maximum benefits
- You may need to cut the grass several times during the first summer to aid establishment
- Good green corridor for animal movement
- Supplied in 5 kilo units

### Mixture Formulation

- Chewings fescue
- Timothy
- Sheeps fescue
- Cocksfoot
- Meadow fescue
- Smooth stalked meadow grass

#### WHY SELECT THIS CROP?

Eligible for organic areas



CS Option  
AB3





## Festival

- Tall growing mixture, 1m - 1.5m, ideal for adding a splash of colour to any dull area
- Contains new varieties, such as Sunbow Zinnia, which provides several waves of flowers over time
- Good ground cover and a source of insects and wildlife
- Appropriate mixture for dry land

### Floral Arrangement:

Annuals, 5 flowers

**Sowing:** April - May, 2g/m<sup>2</sup>

**Germination:** 8-10 days in the correct conditions

**Flowering:** From end of June to mid-November



## Aurora

- Medium height mixture, around half a metre tall
- New varieties; Sunbow Zinnia and Trianon Cosmos provide more effective and long lasting flowering
- Ideal for soil with more organic material and nutritive mineral elements

### Floral Arrangement:

Annuals, 5 flowers

**Sowing:** April - May, 2g/m<sup>2</sup>

**Germination:** 8-10 days in the correct conditions

**Flowering:** from mid-June to beginning of November



Our Colour Splash mixtures come packed in a 4kg bag or a professional grade 400g tin



## Honey Bee

- Tall growing mixture around 1m - 1.5m tall
- Composed of flowering plants for landscaping which will attract insects
- Perfect mix for attracting pollinating insects, whilst beautifying the countryside
- Cosmos Sulphureus, Godetia and Rudbeckia are included in the mixture

### Floral Arrangement:

Annuals, 9 flowers

**Sowing:** April - end May 2g/m<sup>2</sup>

**Germination:** 8-10 days in the correct conditions

**Flowering:** Mid-June to mid-October



Please visit [www.lgseeds.co.uk/colour-splash](http://www.lgseeds.co.uk/colour-splash) to see the full Colour Splash collection





USE	PRODUCT	PACKET SIZE	SOWING RATE (per acre)	SOWING DATE	COVER DATE	CROP DURATION (years)
WINTER HOLDING						
Winter Holding	Setter	1 acre	B=10kg	April-May	July-Feb	2
Winter Holding	Labrador	1 acre	B=20kg	April-May	July-Feb	2
Driving Cover	Pro Driver	1 acre	D=6.5kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Golden Retriever	1 acre	D=10kg	May-June	Sept-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Pointer	1 acre	D=20kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Cocker	1 acre	D=6.5kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Maize	1 acre	D=38,000-43,000 seeds	April-May	Sept-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Sorghum	1 acre	D=10-12kg	May-June	July-Feb	1
Driving Cover	Kale	1 kilo	D=2kg B=3kg	April-June	Sept-March	2
Winter Holding	Millet	10 kilos & 25 kilos	D=5kg	April-May	Sept-Dec	1
Winter Holding	Quinoa	2 kilos	D=2kg	April-May	Sept-Dec	1
Winter Holding	Kingmix	0.5 acre	D=2.5kg	April-May	Sept-Dec	2
Winter Holding	Sunflower	7 kilo bucket	D=4kg B=7kg	April-May	July-Nov	1
Winter Holding	Buckwheat	10 kilos & 25 kilos	D=20kg B=25kg	April-May	June-Sept	1
Winter Holding	Triticale	25 kilos	D=50kg	March-April	Sept-Dec	1
PERENNIAL SOLUTIONS						
Driving Cover	Canary Grass	2.5 kilos	D=2.5kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	3
Driving Cover	Reed Canary Grass	2.5 kilos	D=2.5kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	4
Driving Cover	Springer	1 acre	D=15kg	April-May	Sept-Feb	3
Driving Cover	Chicory	2.5 kilos	D=2.5kg	May-June	Sept-Feb	3
CATCH CROPS						
Winter Holding	Spaniel	1 acre	B=4.5kg	June-Aug	Sept-Feb	1
Winter Holding	Mustard	10 kilos & 20 kilos	D=4kg B=7kg	May-Sept	Aug-Dec	1
Winter Holding	Phacelia	5 kilos	D=2kg	April-June	Sept-Nov	1
Winter Holding	Carbon	2 kilo	D=2.0kg	June-Aug	Sept-Jan	1
Winter Holding	Interval	5 kilos	D=2.5kg	April-July	Sept-Feb	1
BIENNIAL CROPS						
Winter Holding	Sweet Clover	5 kilos	D=2.5kg	April-May	July-Feb	2
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS						
Buffer	Flower Rich Margin	5 kilos	D=5kg	April-Sept	-	5
Buffer	Basic Habitat	8 kilos	D=8kg	April-Sept	-	5
Buffer	CFE Field Margin Mix	4 kilos	D=4kg	April-Sept	-	5
Buffer	Pollen & Nectar	5 kilos	D=5kg	April-Sept	-	5
Buffer	Beetle Bank	5 kilos	D=5kg	April-Sept	-	5
Wild Bird Seed Mix	2 WBF	1 acre	D=20kg	April-May	-	2
Wild Bird Seed Mix	Bumblebird	1 acre	D=10kg	Sept/Oct	-	2
Wild Bird Seed Mix	Bird Feeder	1 acre	D=10kg	April-May	-	2
Wild Bird Seed Mix	Jack Russell	1 acre	D=20kg	April-May	-	1

Key: D = Drilled B = Broadcast