Conservation & Gamecover Crops

With options for Countryside Stewardship
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.
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.

---

**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)
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

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

Wales

Glastir is the sustainable land management scheme for Wales. Further details can be found at 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
## COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP OPTIONS

### 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.

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

### 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.
## Countryside Stewardship Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multispecies Ley</th>
<th>Basic Habitat</th>
<th>Beetle Bank</th>
<th>CFE Field Margin</th>
<th>Wild Bird Seed Mixtures</th>
<th>Brassica Fodder Crops</th>
<th>Soil Improving</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Legend
- ✓: Suitable
- -: Not Suitable
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.

Linnet
- Will produce an abundance of small seeds
- Also suitable for tree sparrows and grey partridges
**Contains:** kale, oilseed rape, red millet, white millet, linseed, mustard, oilseed radish
**Supplied in 20 kilo one hectare units**

Bunting
- Cereal based mixture
- Seed use from September to February
- Also suitable for house sparrows, yellow hammer and skylarks
**Contains:** Triticale, spring wheat, spring barley, quinoa, red and white millet
**Supplied in 20 kilo half hectare units**

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

**WHY SELECT THIS CROP?** Fantastic crop for both farmland birds and insects
**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

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

**WHY SELECT THIS CROP?**
Ideal mixture to provide a succession of food for farmland birds

**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
- Quinoa
- Kale
- Linseed
- Radish

**WHY SELECT THIS CROP?**
A great mixture to provide a succession of food for 2 years
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

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
### 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 tretail
  - Sainfoin
  - Alsike
- **Wildflowers**
  - Yarrow
  - Common knapweed
  - Ribgrass
  - Chicory

### 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

### 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**
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.

Grass Buffers and Field Margins

Grass Buffers and Field Margins

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

GRASS BUFFERS AND FIELD MARGINS
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

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

MARGIN & BUFFER STRIP SOWING CALCULATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>PACK SIZE</th>
<th>SOWING RATE PER HECTARE</th>
<th>LENGTH OF FIELD MARGIN THE MIXTURE WILL SOW</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Habitat</td>
<td>8 kilos</td>
<td>20 kilos</td>
<td>2000m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle Bank</td>
<td>5 kilos</td>
<td>20 kilos</td>
<td>2500m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFE Field Margin Mix</td>
<td>4 kilos</td>
<td>20 kilos</td>
<td>1250m</td>
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</table>

CS Option
AB3 & SW1

CS Option
AB3
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.

80% Grasses
Browntop bent Agrostis capillaris
Chewings fescue Festuca rubra subsp. commutata
Crested dog’s-tail Cynosurus cristatus
Sheep’s fescue Festuca ovina
Slender creeping red fescue Festuca rubra litoralis
Smooth stalked meadow grass Poa pratensis
Strong creeping red fescue Festuca rubra rubra

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

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</table>

• Sowing possible
• Optimum sowing window

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

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.
## AWF 1 Woodland and Heavy Shade

- A carefully selected mixture suitable for shaded areas and woodlands
- Sowing rate 3-5g/m²
- Pack size 1 kilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Betony</td>
<td>Stachys officinalis</td>
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<td>Bluebell</td>
<td>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foxglove</td>
<td>Digitalis purpurea</td>
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<td>Garlic Mustard</td>
<td>Alliaria petiolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge Bedstraw</td>
<td>Galium mollugo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge Woundwort</td>
<td>Stachys sylvatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle-Leaved Bellflower</td>
<td>Campanula trachelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Campion</td>
<td>Silene dioica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Heal</td>
<td>Prunella vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Angelica</td>
<td>Angelica sylvestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Avens</td>
<td>Geum urbanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Sage</td>
<td>Teucrium scorodonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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/m²
- Pack size 1 kilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Betony</td>
<td>Stachys officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil</td>
<td>Lotus pedunculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Buttercup</td>
<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadowsweet</td>
<td>Filipendula ulmaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy</td>
<td>Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Loosestrife</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragged Robin</td>
<td>Lychnis flos-cuculi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Campion</td>
<td>Silene dioica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Heal</td>
<td>Prunella vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneezewort</td>
<td>Achillea ptarmica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Avens</td>
<td>Geum rivale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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/m²
- Pack size 1 kilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony</td>
<td>Agrimonia eupatoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betony</td>
<td>Stachys officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Medic</td>
<td>Medicago lupulina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Birdsfoot Trefoil</td>
<td>Lotus corniculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowslip</td>
<td>Primula veris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Scabious</td>
<td>Knautia arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea scabiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoary Plantain</td>
<td>Plantago media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Vetch</td>
<td>Anthyllis vulneraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy</td>
<td>Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Burnet</td>
<td>Sanguisorba minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Heal</td>
<td>Prunella vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Basil</td>
<td>Clinopodium vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Carrot</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Mignonette</td>
<td>Reseda lutea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Rattle</td>
<td>Rhinanthus minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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/m²
- Pack size 1 kilo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birdsfoot Trefoil</td>
<td>Lotus corniculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbous Buttercup</td>
<td>Ranunculus bulbosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Vetch</td>
<td>Vicia sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed</td>
<td>Centaurea nigra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady’s Bedstraw</td>
<td>Galium verum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Trefoil</td>
<td>Trifolium dubium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxeye Daisy</td>
<td>Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Burnet</td>
<td>Sanguisorba minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Heal</td>
<td>Prunella vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teasel</td>
<td>Dipsacus fullonum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Carrot</td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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/m²
- 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/m²
- 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/m²
- 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/m²
- 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.
MAIZE

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

**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

**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?**
- Fantastic dry cover produced in a short time
- Crop failed or left it late? Interval is the ultimate fast growing cover provider
- 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

Prosso 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 annus 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
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**

- Grass weeds
- Pansy
- Speedwells

- Chickweed
- Knotgrass
- Shepherd’s purse

- Dead nettle
- Nettle
- Fat hen

**BUTISAN ‘S’ TOLERANT**

- Annual meadow grass
- Shepherd’s purse
- Chickweed
- Dead nettle

- Groundsel
- Speedwells
- Mayweed
- Cranesbill
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.

Weed Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF WEED CONTROLLED</th>
<th>PRE-EMERGENCE</th>
<th>POST-EMERGENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stale Seedbed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max rate litre or Kg/Ha</td>
<td>S &amp; A</td>
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</table>

Application Timing

**MAINCROP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>G &amp; B</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>2.9 or 3.3</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
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</table>

**CROP COMBINATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>G &amp; B</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>2.9 or 3.3</th>
<th>S &amp; A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kale &amp; Quinoa</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
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**CATCH CROPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>G &amp; B</th>
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<th>S &amp; A</th>
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**KEY:**
- G = Grass Weed Control
- B = Broad Leaved Weed Control
- S = Spring
- A = Autumn
- S & A = Spring & Autumn

Application Times:
- S = Spring
- A = Autumn
- S & A = Spring & Autumn

- 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 grower’s 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.
GAMECOVER MIXTURES

**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

**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
- Kale
- Quinoa

Supplied in 20 kilo one acre units

**WHY SELECT THIS CROP?**
Labrador will tolerate low pH and difficult soil types

**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
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 units

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
WHY SELECT THIS CROP?
If your crop has failed or established poorly, this fast growing recovery mixture can save the day!

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

Supplied in 4.5 kilo one acre units

**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

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

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

**Supplied in 4.5 kilo one acre units**

**Sown at 5 kilos per hectare Supplied in 5**
**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
- 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
- Sown 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/m²
- **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/m²
- **Germination:** 8-10 days in the correct conditions
- **Flowering:** from mid-June to beginning of November

---

**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/m²
- **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 COVER DURATION (per acre) SOWING DATE COVER DATE CROP

### WINTER HOLDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Packet Size</th>
<th>Sowing Rate</th>
<th>Cover Date</th>
<th>Crop Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Setter 1 acre</td>
<td>B=10kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>July-Feb</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Labrador 1 acre</td>
<td>B=20kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>July-Feb</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Pro Driver 1 acre</td>
<td>D=6.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Golden Retriever 1 acre</td>
<td>D=10kg</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Pointer 1 acre</td>
<td>D=20kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Cocker 1 acre</td>
<td>D=6.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
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<td>Driving Cover Maize 1 acre</td>
<td>D=38,000-43,000 seeds</td>
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<td>Driving Cover Sorghum 1 acre</td>
<td>D=10-12kg</td>
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<td>Driving Cover Kale 1 kilo</td>
<td>D=2kg B=3kg</td>
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<td>Sept-March</td>
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<td>Winter Holding Millet 10 kilos &amp; 25 kilos</td>
<td>D=5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Dec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Quinoa 0.5 acre</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Sunflower 7 kilo bucket</td>
<td>D=4kg B=7kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>July-Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Buckwheat 10 kilos &amp; 25 kilos</td>
<td>D=20kg B=25kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Triticale 25 kilos</td>
<td>D=50kg</td>
<td>March-April</td>
<td>Sept-Dec</td>
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### PERENNIAL SOLUTIONS

<table>
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<th>Crop Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Canary Grass 2.5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Reed Canary Grass 2.5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Springer 1 acre</td>
<td>D=15kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Cover Chicory 2.5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
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### CATCH CROPS

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<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Packet Size</th>
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<th>Crop Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Spaniel 1 acre</td>
<td>B=4.5kg</td>
<td>June-Aug</td>
<td>Sept-Feb</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Mustard 10 kilos &amp; 20 kilos</td>
<td>D=4kg B=7kg</td>
<td>May-Sept</td>
<td>Aug-Dec</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Phacelia 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2kg</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Sept-Nov</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Carbon 2 kilo</td>
<td>D=2.0kg</td>
<td>June-Aug</td>
<td>Sept-Jan</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Interval 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>April-July</td>
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### BIENNIAL CROPS

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<th>Crop Duration</th>
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<tr>
<td>Winter Holding Sweet Clover 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=2.5kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>July-Feb</td>
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### ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS

<table>
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<th>Crop Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffer Flower Rich Margin 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=5kg</td>
<td>April-Sept</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffer Basic Habitat 8 kilos</td>
<td>D=8kg</td>
<td>April-Sept</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer CFE Field Margin Mix 4 kilos</td>
<td>D=4kg</td>
<td>April-Sept</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer Pollen &amp; Nectar 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=5kg</td>
<td>April-Sept</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer Beetle Bank 5 kilos</td>
<td>D=5kg</td>
<td>April-Sept</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bird Seed Mix 2 WBF 1 acre</td>
<td>D=20kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bird Seed Mix Bumblebird 1 acre</td>
<td>D=10kg</td>
<td>Sept/Oct</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bird Seed Mix Bird Feeder 1 acre</td>
<td>D=10kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bird Seed Mix Jack Russell 1 acre</td>
<td>D=20kg</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** D = Drilled  B = Broadcast