

## Custom Mixtures

We carry one of the most extensive forage seed inventories in Western Canada. We will help you select the correct varieties or forage species and custom mix to your specific needs. There is no extra charge for custom mixes - minimum size of mixture is 250KG.



# FORAGES

### Stock blends to meet your every need!

		CONTENT	RATE	REMARKS	TIPS
<b>Hay-Max II</b> Hay	40%	Chief intermediate wheatgrass*	10-12	Highest forage yield. Excellent hay quality. Ideal for black and dark brown soils.	Do not take second cut between August 15 and freeze up.
	40%	Magna bromegrass*	lbs/ac		
	20%	AC Longview alfalfa* (inoculated)			
<b>Benchmark</b> Hay	80%	Magna bromegrass*	10-12	Widely adaptable, high yield, high quality forage, second cut high % alfalfa.	1st cut when alfalfa is approximately in 15% bloom.
	20%	AC Longview alfalfa* (inoculated)	lbs/ac		
<b>Longstay</b> Hay	70%	AC Longview alfalfa*	6-10	Creeping root alfalfa has greater persistence. Extends the life of the stand.	Do not cut after September 1 to allow for nutrient replenishment.
	30%	Rangelander alfalfa (inoculated)	lbs/ac		
<b>Protein Plus</b> Hay/Pasture	55%	Magna bromegrass*	8-10	Makes early pasture, plus high quality hay; protein, palatability and intake are high.	Ideal choice for lighter soils.
	35%	AC Parkland crested wheatgrass	lbs/ac		
	10%	AC Longview alfalfa* (inoculated)			
<b>Success Plus</b> Hay/Pasture	55%	AC Success*	8-10	Highest yielding early pasture, erectness and rapid regrowth allow easy cutting, consistent high quality 2nd cut hay crops.	Widely adapted, very responsive to fertility.
	35%	AC Parkland crested wheatgrass	lbs/ac		
	10%	AC Longview alfalfa*			
<b>Saline Special</b> Hay/Pasture	30%	AC Parkland crested wheatgrass	12-14	For severe saline soils (6-15 mmhos). Short duration flooding.	Increase seeding rate as saline levels climb.
	30%	Swift Russian wildrye	lbs/ac		
	30%	Revenue slender wheatgrass			
	10%	AC Longview alfalfa* (inoculated)			
<b>Poundmaker II</b> Pasture	45%	Paddock meadow brome*	8-10	Designed for maximum grazing, good spring and fall growth, plus no bloat incidence.	Cut for hay the first year so the cicer milkvetch can establish long-term productivity.
	35%	Fawn tall fescue	lbs/ac		
	20%	AC Oxley II cicer milkvetch			
<b>Hi-Gain</b> Pasture	90%	Paddock meadow brome*	8-10	Full season production and top quality grazing.	Manage for bloat control.
	10%	Rangelander alfalfa (inoculated)	lbs/ac		
<b>Pasture Max</b> Pasture	65%	Paddock meadow brome*	12-14	Cicer milkvetch requires patience to establish. Manage the stand for intensive grazing. Excellent for season-long pasture.	Rotational management prevents selective grazing, ensuring milkvetch persists.
	35%	AC Oxley II cicer milkvetch	lbs/ac		
<b>Horse Power</b> Horse Blend	40%	Paddock meadow brome*	8-10	Early, long season custom mix designed for working and pleasure horses.	Cross fencing will enhance productivity.
	25%	Boreal creeping red fescue	lbs/ac		
	20%	AC Parkland crested wheatgrass			
	15%	Joliette timothy*			

\* Varieties are exclusive to FarmPure Seeds. Contents of all mixtures are Certified #1 Seed, your assurance of quality! FarmPure Seeds reserves the right to substitute varieties due to product availability.

**Some of the varieties available only from FarmPure Seeds:**

### **AC Longview** ALFALFA

The yield, winter hardiness, disease resistance and regrowth characteristics make this variety a sound choice for Western Canada. AC Longview is a tap root alfalfa with a deep set crown which extends the longevity of the stand.

### **Hornet** ALFALFA

Hornet is a tap root alfalfa with a great winter-hardiness. Hornet produces high yields of quality forage and is suitable for a wide variety of soil types. Hornet's excellent disease resistance makes it a popular variety for forage producers.

### **AC® Success** HYBRID BROMEGRASS

This variety was developed to combine the grazing benefits of meadow brome grass with the hay production of smooth brome grass. AC® Success is a superior grass producer that offers top yields to both meadow brome and smooth brome grass in dryland production. Its erect growth habit, wide leaves and rapid re-growth maximize the opportunity for grazing and hay production.

### **Paddock** MEADOW BROMEGRASS

Paddock is a superior grazing grass with heavy grazing tolerance, rapid re-growth and a long productive period compared with smooth brome grass. A moderately deep-rooted bunchgrass, Paddock offers improved plant vigor and basal leaf growth with improved yields compared to Fleet meadow brome grass.

### **Magna** SMOOTH BROMEGRASS

Magna is widely adapted for hay and pasture production. A superior hay producer, Magna is a creeping rooted grass that offers better yield and lodging resistance compared to Carlton smooth brome grass.

### **Joliette** TIMOTHY

Joliette timothy was selected for its mid-season maturity, winter hardiness, persistence and forage production. Joliette is a medium lived perennial bunchgrass that requires adequate moisture and good fertility to maintain productivity.

# 7 Steps

## To Successful Forage Establishment

### 1. CHOOSE VARIETIES WITH CARE

*Determine your production objectives prior to seeding so that you can choose the most appropriate forage species. What are your requirements? Hay or pasture? Short-term or long-term use? What's your land and soil type capable of growing? Consider feed quality, peak productivity period, rotation schedule and other agronomic factors that have a bearing on what you can grow.*

### 2. CONTROL WEEDS

*Always start with a clean field and make sure perennial weeds are controlled prior to seeding. Understand your herbicides too, and be aware that some herbicide residue can carry over longer than one year and can kill forage seedlings.*

### 3. CHOOSE YOUR SEED WISELY

*For optimum production, seed only those varieties that are adapted to your area, always use clean, pedigreed seed and seed at recommended rates - don't skimp. You may need to use a carrier (fertilizer, cracked grain, etc.) when seeding with equipment not adapted for seeding forages.*

### 4. MOISTURE COUNTS

*Try to seed into moisture whenever possible. Seeding into very dry soil, or at the driest time of the year, is not recommended.*

### 5. PREPARE THE SEEDBED

*Seed into a firm seedbed so that good seed to soil contact is guaranteed. The ideal seeding depth for most forages is 1/4 to 1/2 inch (0.5 to 1.5 cm) in firmly packed soil.*

### 6. THINK TWICE ABOUT COMPANION CROPS

*For best results, you must eliminate all competition for moisture and nutrients. Naturally, this includes weeds and volunteer crops, but it also includes companion crops which directly compete with forages and will set back plant development, or even kill seedlings under extreme conditions. Hint: If you are on erodible land, try seeding a cereal at 10 to 15 lbs./ac. and removing it as green feed in August.*

### 7. BE PATIENT

*Some forages germinate and develop slowly, and may require two growing seasons for complete establishment.*

Contact your Territory Manager, or our Forage Technical Sales Specialist at 1-866-791-4522, for additional information.

