



**SEEDWAY<sup>®</sup>**  
— WILDLIFE GENETICS<sup>™</sup> —



Since 1963, SEEDWAY, LLC has brought powerful, regionally adapted, and high yielding products to the commercial farmer throughout the Northeast. Through extensive research and trialing this holds true for our wildlife food plot seed as well. With more than 55 years of accrued knowledge we are proud to bring to you SEEDWAY® Wildlife Genetics™ brand seed products.

Wildlife Genetics™ utilizes premium and regionally adapted seed varieties for the Northeast to attract, pattern and hold wildlife. Whether it be for the nature enthusiast or the avid sportsman we can provide the best seed for the right acres to get the job done. Don't risk your hard earned money and your hunting season on inferior seed. Look over our products and know you are buying some of the best food plot seed and blends available in the market today.  
**SOW WITH US, HARVEST THE WILD!**

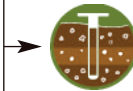
Sincerely,

Scott Rushe, SEEDWAY Forage and  
Product Market Development Manager

# SOW WITH US.

## MAXIMIZING YOUR FOOD PLOT'S POTENTIAL

Planting food plots is the single most effective way of attracting, growing, and keeping wildlife on your property. You should strive to have a spring, summer, fall and winter food source on your property to keep the wildlife coming year round. Whether it's your first time or you have been planting for years, the following steps will ensure you maximize your food plot potential.



**Step 1 • Soil Testing:** The most important part of planting a food plot is taking a soil sample. Choose an area that is well drained and gets sufficient sunlight throughout the year. Take a sample of the food plot area before planting. A soil sample report provides you with the soil pH and nutrient levels in that soil. It also provides recommendations for amounts of lime and fertilizer that needs to be applied for the food plot species you are planting.



**Step 2 • Eliminating Weeds:** Prepare your future food plot area by eliminating weeds with a glyphosate herbicide prior to planting or tilling.



**Step 3 • Liming/Raising Soil pH:** Apply proper amounts of lime based on your soil sample recommendation. Optimum pH levels are needed for plants to fully utilize fertilizer and maximize root growth. A pH of 6.3 to 7.0 works best for most food plots.



**Step 4 • Fertilizing:** Apply fertilizer based on soil sample recommendations before seeding. This will provide essential nutrients for proper plant and root growth, helping with good establishment and promoting continuous growth.



**Step 5 • Proper Tilling:** Tilling is necessary to work the lime and fertilizer into the soil. Proper tilling with the use of implements such as disc, roto-tiller or harrow, will work up the top 4 to 8 inches of soil. This creates a perfect seed bed to allow more seeds to germinate, creating maximum tonnage on your plot.



# HARVEST THE WILD!



**Step 6 • Seeding Your Plot:** For smaller seeds, it is best to culti-pack or roll your plot before seeding. Doing this will create a firm seed bed. Next, broadcast your seed and culti-pack or roll again, which creates proper seed-to-soil contact. Small seeds need to be less than a quarter of an inch deep when planted. For larger seeds, use a planter, a drill, or a pull-behind spreader to dispense the seeds. Then drag the seeds to lightly cover them. Plant these seeds up to ½" deep.



**Step 7 • Maintaining Your Food Plot:** Your food plot will get a lot of grazing pressure from the resident wildlife. As long as you can maintain enough forage on your plot, you will continue to attract game to your plot and keep them on your property. Be sure to fertilize your plot annually to ensure quick recovery and maximum plant growth throughout the year.





# KNOW WHAT YOU GROW

## Seed Blend Types

- ➔ **Annuals:** As their name implies, annual plants grow for a single season. They sprout, grow, produce a seed head and then die. Annual species are fast-growing, high-yielding forage varieties that must be planted every year. Typically they can be planted during the spring (warm season annuals) or fall (cool season annuals).
- ➔ **Perennials:** Perennials on the other hand, can last up to three years - and even longer in some situations. Perennial species take longer to establish but have longer survival rates. These plants have a high protein content, increased palatability and digestibility.
- ➔ **Annual/Perennial Blends:** These blends provide the best of both worlds in one food plot. Some plants grow large amounts of biomass quickly, and others provide consistent growth over several years.

## PLANT TYPES



➔ **Clover:** Annual clovers produce high yields of easily digestible forage. Clover is relatively easy to establish, readily available, affordable, and there are a variety of species to handle most any climate or soil type. To put it simply, clovers are a very versatile deer forage. Perennial clovers are typically mixed with other perennial varieties and consistently attract large numbers of wildlife species.



➔ **Brassicas/Turnips:** Smaller annual seeds like brassicas or turnips, however, need to be planted with more care in order to sprout and grow. They produce a lush amount of forage (up to 30 tons of wet matter per acre) and are high in protein to attract and hold game in your plots. Very cold tolerant, which along with nutritional quality, is one of its greatest attributes as a forage.





# PLANT TYPES CONTINUED



**Trefoil:** Birdsfoot trefoil is a perennial that adapts well to production on poorly drained, low-pH soils. Think of trefoil as your food plots insurance policy. During a drought while other plot species are dwindling trefoil will thrive and is very heat tolerant. Preferred by different species of game like deer, turkey, pheasant, rabbit and quail.



**Forage Peas/Oats:** Forage peas and oats are cool season legumes developed to produce high quality forage for livestock or wildlife consumption. Barley, oats, and triticale are usually combined with the peas to support upright growth. These are a popular addition to wildlife food plot seed mixtures.



**Game Food Sorghum:** Annual plant variety that typically reaches mid-bloom about 40-50 days after emergence. Mature plants can grow 26" to 30" in height. The seed becomes edible at maturity and are readily consumed by upland game birds such as quail, turkey, pheasant, and other migratory birds including duck, geese and, dove. Deer are also feeders of this grain producing plant.



**Soybeans:** A warm season legume that might be the most preferred forage of whitetail deer. When they first emerge, deer will browse the young sprouts and consume the high protein leaves and stems like candy. This will last from April or May until the plant starts to yellow in late summer or early fall. Then, for a brief time as they ripen and yellow, deer will avoid the bean fields only to return a few weeks later to once again pound the pods filled with the ripened beans.



**Corn:** A warm season legume packed with protein! Add corn to a food plot as a high energy food source for cool season nutrition. Corn requires good fertility and is a heavy nitrogen user. In addition to providing a tasty meal and energy source for deer, corn makes outstanding bedding and thermal cover for deer if left unharvested.



**Chicory:** A tough cool season perennial that contributes to rumen health in deer. Lasts 2-5 years. Survives tough soil conditions and is heat tolerant. Excellent for fall attraction. Blends well with other food plot varieties for custom mixtures.

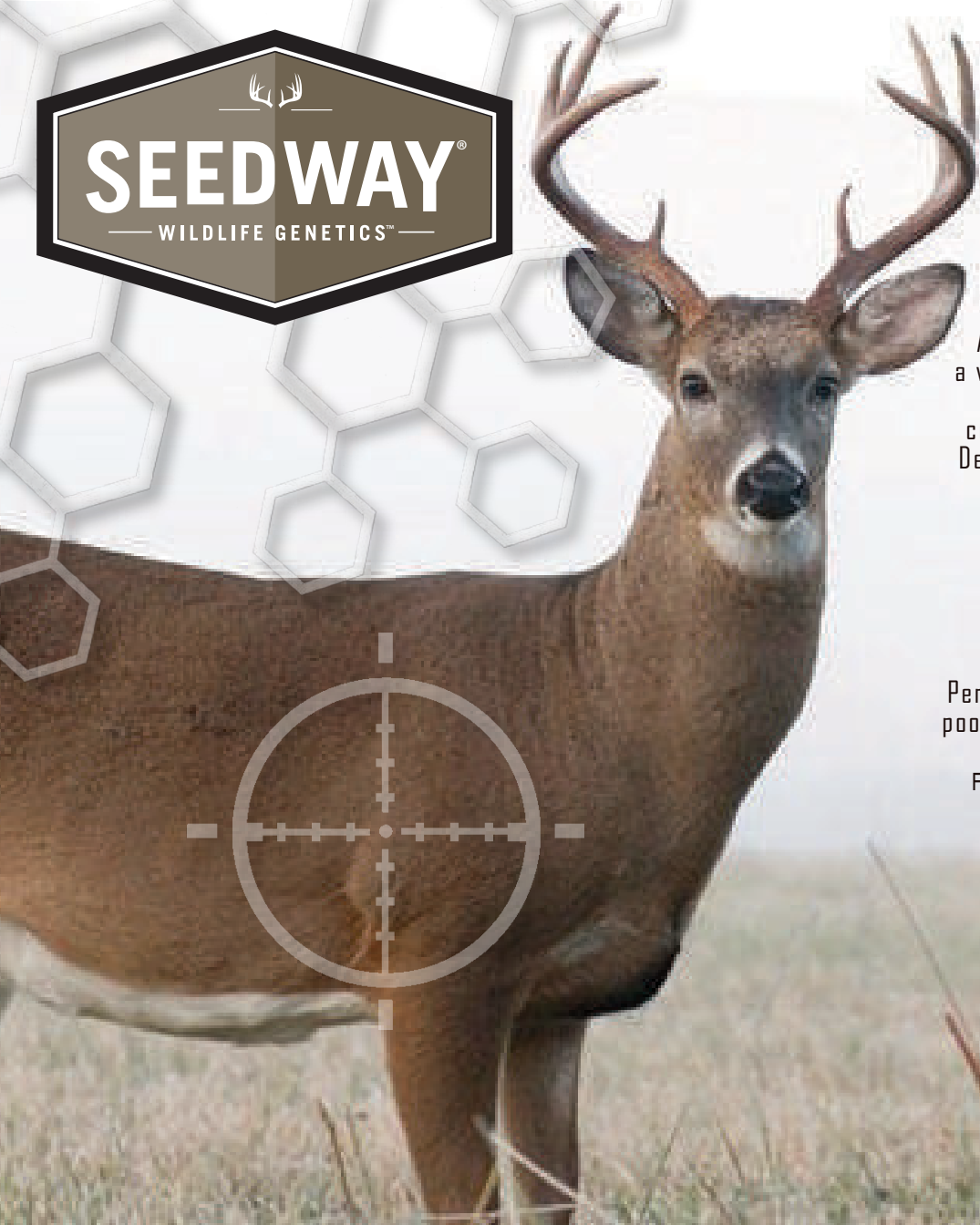


**Alfalfa:** Alfalfa is a perennial with new growth produced from the crown each year. Alfalfa hay is highly palatable and nutritious with very high digestible protein, mineral and vitamin contents. Outstanding winterhardiness. Leafy, dark-green and fine-stemmed. High yield potential over a wide variety of soil types.



**Sunn Hemp:** A rapid establishing warm season legume that produces large amounts of biomass. Deer prefer to forage on the leaves while other wildlife species such as turkey and quail take shelter in Sunn Hemp's natural cover/canopy.





## ECO-TILL RADISH

A forage radish that is highly palatable that not only provides a valuable food source to wild game but also serves as a nutrient mining cover crop. Eco-Till will assist breaking up soil compaction and restore essential nutrients to the ground level. Deer love the greens and tops of tubers. Excellent way to start a perennial food plot the following season after planting.

## LAST CALL GRAZING MIX

Perennial mixture that is ideal for well pads, logging roads, and poor soils. Will perform very well on good soil. Contains loads of high quality forage that is packed with plenty of protein.

FORMULA: Crimson Clover, Wildcat Red Clover, Stamina White Clover, Alsike Clover, Chicory

SEEDING RATE: Sow 12 pounds per acre

## ALSO AVAILABLE

FIXatioN Balansa Clover, Sunn Hemp, Buckwheat, Forage Oats, Triticale, Sunflower, Wild Game Feed Sorghum, Corn (Conventional and Treated), Alfalfa, Clovers, Brassicas, Sugar Beets and Many More!

# HERE'S WHAT WE'RE MADE OF

## RECOIL CLOVER MIX

Selected for the mountains of North Central Pennsylvania. Versatile mix that produces improved yields and palatability with stand longevity. When properly managed clover can produce as long as 3-5 years.

FORMULA: New Zealand White Clover, Ladino Clover, Wildcat Red Clover, Alsike Clover

SEEDING RATE: Sow 10 pounds per acre

## SPRINT MAXX MIX

A spring annual forage blend of Forage Oats and Forage Peas that produces high quality forage and yield. Forage Oats have long, wide leaves with excellent forage quality. Forage Peas produce large vines and leaves for outstanding yields and forage quality.

SEEDING RATE: Sow 100 pounds per acre

## ONE SHOT BRASSICA MIX

Annual mix of brassicas that will provide the protein needed for the rut and the nutrients needed for the long winter months.

Excellent harvest plot for the late season.

FORMULA: Jackpot Forage Turnip, Vivant Hybrid Brassica, Trophy Rape, Purple Top Turnip

SEEDING RATE: Sow 5 pounds per acre

## RACK REAPER MIX

Perennial mix developed for your best ground that needs to be managed for best results. High quality varieties that are very persistent and provide quality forage and protein.

FORMULA: Stamina White Clover, Wildcat Red Clover, Alfalfa, Chicory

SEEDING RATE: Sow 12 pounds per acre.

## FORAGE FEVER CHICORY & CLOVER MIX

Perennial mix that does better on good soil. Very aggressive under intense grazing and provides high quality forage and protein.

FORMULA: Wildcat Red Clover, Stamina White Clover, Chicory

SEEDING RATE: Sow 12 pounds per acre

## CSC PR MIX



Conservation Science Genetics™. Not only used for cover crops, this mix provides late summer and fall forage. Mixture of Austrian Winter Peas and Eco-Till Radish. The combo will grow long into the winter to keep deer coming back for more.

FORMULA: Austrian Winter Peas, Eco-Till Radish

SEEDING RATE: Sow 25 pounds per acres





**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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