



COVERS
A Plant Diversity Co.

FALL FORAGE COVER[®]

Scotiabank 

The Seeding Early Blend

Take advantage of moisture and “wasted” sunlight in late fall and early spring with these cool-season biennial/winter annual plant species. The result is a highly palatable and balanced (energy + protein) feed source. Consider sowing the **Warm Season Cover** after Fall Forage Cover harvest. This is commonly referred to as double cropping.

#1 Agronomic Tip: Sow as early as possible. Do not add any additional seeds.

WINTER WHEAT COOL SEASON GRASS 33%	WINTER TRITICALE COOL SEASON GRASS 41%	
CEREAL RYE COOL SEASON GRASS 17%	RED CLOVER COOL SEASON LEGUME 2%	HAIRY VETCH COOL SEASON LEGUME 7%

Warm Season Plants: None Cool Season Plants: Dark Blue

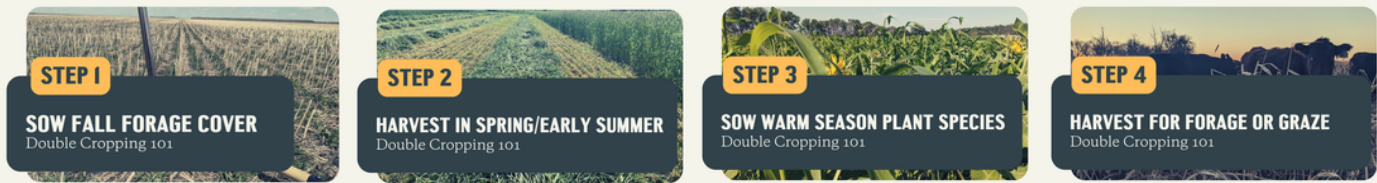
Soil Temperature: As early as possible in fall
Seeding Depth: 3/4 -1 inch
Pre Burn Glyphosate: Yes (no residual)
Fertilizer: Keep below 40 lbs actual nitrogen
Inoculant: 1/2 rate NDURE multi-species required

Seeding Rate: 60 lbs /acre
SKU: 2000 lb Tote

WHAT IS DOUBLE CROPPING?

By sowing overwintering plant species in the fall, we can capture moisture & sunlight that would otherwise not be utilized. Once harvested or grazed in spring/early summer, we can now sow the **Warm Season Cover**, which will reach maximum biomass in 50-60 days.

Sowing warm season plant species in summer is an example of putting the right seeds in the right context.



Step 1: Sow Fall Forage Cover in fall (as early as possible)

Step 2: Harvest in spring/early summer for winter forage or early spring grazing.

Step 3: Sow The Warm Season Cover as soon as possible.

Step 4: Harvest the warm season cover for winter forage or late season grazing.

• 2023/2024 PRICING & EARLY PURCHASE DISCOUNT

FCC & Scotiabank Financing Available. Please reach out to your local dealer to secure your seed. If you have any further questions, feel free to contact your provincial Territory Manager.

- **Early Purchase:** \$45.00/acre
- **In-season Pricing:** \$50.00/acre

***Early Purchase Deadline:** March 15th, 2024

Multi-Species Environment:

Plants are forming symbiotic relationships with rhizobium bacteria, mycorrhizal fungi, and other soil micro-organisms to fix, solubilize & share nutrients (and water).



Monoculture Environment:
Plants are all competing for the same sunlight, moisture & nutrients - all at the exact same time.