



Washington Soil and Water Conservation District

2025 Tree and Wildlife Packet Sale

How to Order

Orders will be taken until **Thursday, February 13, 2025**. Tentative distribution date is planned for April 4, 2025. You will receive a phone call from the Washington SWCD to confirm exact pick up date, location, and times. Be sure to include the number of packets ordered and your correct address and telephone number on the order form. Please complete the enclosed order form and mail it with your payment to: **Washington SWCD 21330 St. Rt. 676 Ste. E Marietta, Ohio 45750**.

You may also place orders by stopping in our office from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Orders can be paid with cash or check only. If you have any questions, please call 740-885-3318. For additional details or order forms visit washingtoncountyswcd.com. *The Washington Soil and Water Conservation District reserves the right to substitute species in the Specialty Tree Packets, Erosion Control Seed Mix and Wildlife Food Plot Seed Mix based upon availability.*

Seedling Descriptions

Deciduous Trees

Black Cherry – (*Prunus serotina*) Growing to 60+ft tall at maturity, the Black Cherry is a valuable wildlife and timber tree commonly used for specialty lumber and veneer. Produces white flowers May – June and small fruit June – October, Tolerates a wide variety of growing conditions.

Black Walnut – (*Juglans nigra*) Growing to 70+ ft tall at maturity, The Black Walnut is one of the most valuable native trees providing beautifully dark colored wood that is utilized extensively. Green catkins will form April – June and large nuts will form and fall from September – November. Grows well in most locations but prefers deep soils and partial to full sun.

Northern Red Oak – (*Quercus rubra*) Growing to 80+ ft tall at maturity, the Northern Red Oak not only has good commercial value but is a major food source for all forest wildlife yielding acorns from September – November, typically $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inches in length. Prefers full sun and acidic soils, will have shiny green leaves during growing season and rusty-red leaves in the fall.

Sugar Maple – (*Acer saccharum*) Growing up to 100 ft, the Sugar Maple has various uses from maple syrup production to a front yard shade tree. Capable of growing on most sites the Sugar Maple will often bare orangish - golden foliage in the fall.

White Oak – (*Quercus alba*) Growing to 100+ ft tall at maturity, the White Oak is the bread and butter of the forest, not only one of the greatest food sources for nearly all forest wildlife, the White Oak is also the heart of Appalachian timber products. Prefers deep sandy loam soil on South-Southwest facing slopes and is semi-shade tolerant. Green leaves with deep lobes that will turn rusty-red in the fall.

Coniferous Trees

Bald Cypress – (*Taxodium distichum*) Growing to 100+ ft tall at maturity, the Bald Cypress is a slow growing, long lived, deciduous conifer that greatly prefers extremely wet soils. The needles are flat with a light green color during the growing season which will turn a golden brown before shedding in the fall.

Eastern White Pine – (*Pinus strobus*) Growing to 80+ ft at maturity, the Eastern White pine is fast growing and one of the top timber pines of the Northeast. Although preferring most sandy, well drained soils, the White Pine is fairly adapted to a variety of growing conditions. Commonly used for wind breaks but is extremely salt intolerant. Needles are in clusters of 5 and are long, dark-light green with cones that can be 3-6 inches.

Northern White Cedar – (*Thuja occidentalis*) Growing to a maximum height of only 50ft, the Northern White Cedar has many uses but is most commonly used as a “natural privacy fence” and for wind breaks. Commonly called Arbor Vitae or “Tree of Life”, it is known to have many healing properties. Known for its flat, scale - like needles and green yellow cones, it often prefers to grow in wet, swamp-like areas.

Norway Spruce – (*Picea abies*) Growing to 70+ ft tall, the Norway Spruce is one of the fastest growing spruce trees. It is known for its swooping branches and drooping branchlets/twigs. With short, dark-green needles and large cones. The Norway Spruce is a beautiful tree for windbreaks. Tolerates acidic soils.

Virginia Pine – (*Pinus virginiana*) Growing to a maximum height of 70ft. The Virginia Pine is commonly used in forest reclamation areas for its determination to persist, the seeds provide a great food source for many birds. It grows best in well drained loams but can tolerate extremely poor sandy soils where it will grow slower and have a stunted growth. The needles grow in pairs and the small cones will often remain on the tree for many years.

SEEDLING SIZE: Tree and shrub seedlings are typically between 6 and 18 inches tall, depending on the species.

Specialty Tree and Shrub Packets

Wildlife Packet

(4 each of the following species - 24 seedlings total - No Substitutions)

American Elderberry – (*Sambucus canadensis*) The American Elderberry has countless uses for both human consumption and wildlife, bearing its characteristic white flowers from June – July and its purple-black berries August – September. It tolerates a wide range of conditions but prefers medium wet, well drained soils. Often spreading by root suckers to form larger colonies. The berries can be used to make jam, jellies, syrup, wine and more.

American Plum – (*Prunus americana*) The American Plum is a small tree only reaching a mature height of about 25 ft that requires full sunlight and is adapted to medium wet but well drained soils. Its white, sweet-smelling flowers will emerge in early April before leaf out and can show until June with fruit yielding from August – October.

American Hazelnut – (*Corylus americana*) The American Hazelnut is a deciduous shrub growing up to 16 ft in height that commonly spreads via root suckers forming small colonies. It prefers a combination of full sun and partial shade in a variety of soils and is known to be drought tolerant. Should be planted in groups to ensure cross pollination. The often multi-stemmed shrub, produces edible nuts that are mature from July – October and can be eaten raw or roasted and are preferred by many forms of wildlife including deer, turkey and grouse.

American Persimmon – (*Diospyros virginiana*) The American Persimmon is a medium sized tree, reaching a mature height of 30-50 ft. it has characteristically dark blocky bark and is known to be a dioecious species, having male and female flowers on separate trees. This requires multiple to be within proximity to cross pollinate. It prefers well drained, average soils but easily adapts to poor rocky soils. It will not tolerate wet sites and requires partial to full sun. Showing yellow-white flowers from May - June then producing edible fruit August – October that are greatly sought after by wildlife and can be made into jams and baked goods.

Shagbark Hickory – (*Carya ovata*) growing to 100+ ft at full maturity the Shagbark Hickory is most recognizable by its long peeling bark that gives the tree's trunk a shaggy appearance. Its lumber is used for many products such as cabinets, tool handles, furniture, and more. The nuts are an excellent food source for wildlife and are found to be the most palatable to humans out of all the hickories, often times used as a substitute for pecans. Commonly found growing in dry uplands and moist valleys.

Chinkapin Oak – (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) Reaching a mature height of only about 50 ft. the Chinkapin Oak generally prefers full sun and fairly alkaline soils and in rocky or sandy slopes. The fall foliage will show a variety of golden brown – orangish red colors and ½-1 in. acorns will fall from September – October.

Hardwood Packet

(4 each of the following species - 20 seedlings total - No Substitutions)

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) See page 1 for description.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) See page 1 for description.

Northern Red Oak – (*Quercus rubra*) See page 1 for description.

White Oak – (*Quercus alba*) See page 1 for description.

Butternut (White Walnut) - (*Juglans cinerea*) Growing up to a maximum height of 80 ft the Butternut is commonly accepted to be a species of concern. Affected by Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD), many mature trees have been destroyed. Similar to the Black walnut, nearly every component of this tree is historically utilized. Butternut grows best on stream banks and wet-well drained soils.

Fruits and Mushrooms

Dwarf Red Haven Peach - (*Prunus persica*) - (2 trees) A popular variety freestone peach that produces large, luscious fruit with an almost fuzzless skin over firm, creamy flesh. Reaching a mature height and spread of 10 ft - 15 ft, it prefers full sun and well drained, loamy soils. This peach tree bears heavy crops and is hardy in southeastern Ohio. Ripens in late July. Good for freezing.

Shiitake Mushroom (1 kit) Delicious mushrooms that have brown, slightly convex caps that range from about 2-4 inches in diameter. Kit contains 200 inoculated shiitake dowel plugs, 1/4 lb. bees wax, wax dauber, 5 metal tags for labeling, and an easy to follow growers guide. Each kit will plug approximately 10 logs 3 inches in diameter and 40 inches long. Logs not included.

Seed Mixes

Create Food Plots for Wildlife with Whitetail 365! (25 lb. bag) This “throw & go” mix can be planted anytime from early spring through late fall. The combination of oats, rye, and 2 varieties of peas ensures that something is always growing and providing forage for deer year-round. Covers ½ acre.

Erosion Control Seed Mix (2 lb. bag) A blend of Birdsfoot Trefoil, Timothy, Tall Fescue, Annual Ryegrass, Alsike Clover, and Red Top. Excellent substitute for crownvetch. For severe erosion control measures. Covers 2000 sq. ft.

Showy Northeast Native Wildflower & Grass Seed Mix (1 oz. packet) A mix of native wildflowers and prairie grasses that will provide a wonderful display of color from spring through summer. This full sun/part shade mixture contains drought resistant species that attain an average height of 2-3 ft. Excellent for native meadows and wildflower patches. Covers 200 sq. ft. For specific details of species included in this seed mix visit our website washingtoncountyswcd.com.

Pollinator Seed Mixes

Created by Pheasants Forever, these seed mixes have been designed by wildlife professionals to provide diverse high-quality long-lasting wildlife habitat, meet Ohio Department of Agriculture standards and exceed NRCS conservation standards. Both of these seed mixes meet criteria set forth by Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). In addition they also meet criteria set forth by Farm Service Agency (FSA) for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) practice CP42 - Pollinator Habitat. If you are purchasing seed for either of these programs, be sure to follow all standards and specifications as directed from NRCS and/or FSA. Please note that steeper slopes may require a grass component, please refer to your District Conservationist to ensure the desired mix meets any slope requirements. **Seed sold in 1/2 acre increments.** Quantity listed is pure live seed (PLS).

Ohio Pollinator Seed Mix - Species details are posted on our website washingtoncountyswcd.com.

Ohio Pollinator (NO GRASSES) Seed Mix - Species details are posted on our website washingtoncountyswcd.com.

Native Groundcover

Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadensis*) This native spring wildflower is usually grown in woodland gardens, native plant gardens, or used as edging in landscapes. Easily grown in a variety of soil types in part shade to full shade. Spreads slowly by rhizomes. Height is 4-8 inches at maturity. Plant 8-12 inches apart. 25 starts per packet.

Partridge Berry (*Mitchella reptans*) A mat-forming, evergreen groundcover that displays interesting foliage, flowers, and fruit. Tolerates heavy shade and dry conditions. Height is 2 inches at maturity. Plant 8-12 inches apart. 25 starts per packet.

Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) This species is recognized by pollination ecologists as attracting large numbers of native bees! Noted as a semi-evergreen, the plant grows 1-2 ft. high and produces flowers 1-1.5 inches across. This plant does well under a variety of growing conditions and prefers part to full shade. Plant 8-12 inches apart. 25 starts per packet.

Wildlife Boxes

Bat House Bats play an essential role in keeping populations of night-flying insects in balance; one bat can catch hundreds of insects per hour! They are the primary predators of beetles, moths, leafhoppers, mosquitoes, and other insects. Installing this cedar bat house on your property will provide roosting locations for these nocturnal mammals.

Eastern Bluebird Box Landlords wanted! Attract bluebirds to your property! Bluebirds readily accept nesting boxes to raise their young. Ideal bluebird habitat is a mix of scattered trees and open grasslands including short, mowed, or grazed grass. These cedar nest boxes should be placed at least 300 ft. apart. Contact the District for more information on bluebirds.

Tree Supplies

Tree Marking Flags 30 inch high metal stake with a 4 x 5 inch purple flag. Perfect for marking those newly planted trees, shrubs, and groundcover.

Plantskydd 100% organic, safe for use in protecting flowers, ornamentals, seedlings, shrubs, and trees, as well as fruit, vegetables, and other food crops against browse damage from deer and rabbits. Won't harm the environment or pets. It is non-toxic, biodegradable, and also acts as a fertilizer. Available in 1 quart ready to spray bottle, 2.2 lb. soluble powder concentrate (makes 10 quarts of liquid for spraying) or 2 lb. granular shaker container.



Weed Wand Magic

The perfect accessory for fighting invasive species - no spray, no drift, no waste! Ideal for quick, easy and targeted spot application of herbicide directly on weeds or stumps! Its lightweight design prevents the need to bend over - simply push down on the tube to precisely apply the desired amount of herbicide. Each wand also comes with a three pack of replacement tips.



Don't Guess...Soil Test!

Plants need proper nutrients to reach their full genetic potential. Soil sampling allows us to determine if plant needs can be met or if we need to make amendments to our soil so plants can grow their best. It's inexpensive and it's easy!

- Sample in spring or fall when grass is no longer actively growing.
- Soil properties vary from place to place. The sample should be representative of the area to be sampled as a whole. Do not take samples from an unrelated area.
- Remove plant debris or turf from soil surface at sample site.
- Sample lawns, gardens, and fields to a depth of 6-8 inches.
- Using a clean plastic bucket and a soil probe or spade, combine cores or slices of soil from at least ten locations per acre scattered throughout the area to be tested.
- Break up clumps, mix soil thoroughly, and air dry at room temperature.
- Place one pint of sampled soil in bag.
- Take sample to a testing location. Some local options are: the Washington SWCD and Washington County Extension Office.

The Washington Soil and Water Conservation District reserves the right to substitute species in the Specialty Tree Packets, Erosion Control Seed Mix and Wildlife Food Plot Seed Mix based upon availability.

2025 ORDER FORM

Tree	Trees per Packet	# Packets	\$/Packet	Total \$
Black Cherry	25		\$20.00	
Black Walnut	25		\$20.00	
Northern Red Oak	25		\$20.00	
Sugar Maple	25		\$30.00	
White Oak	25		\$20.00	
Bald Cypress	25		\$20.00	
Eastern White Pine	25		\$20.00	
Northern White Cedar	25		\$20.00	
Norway Spruce	25		\$20.00	
Virginia Pine	25		\$20.00	
Wildlife Packet	24		\$25.00	
Hardwood Packet	20		\$22.00	
Dwarf Red Haven Peach	2		\$36.00	
Shiitake Mushrooms	1 kit		\$29.00	
Whitetail 365 Food Plot Seed Mix	25 lbs		\$57.50	
Erosion Control Seed Mix	2 lbs		\$17.00	
Wildflower and Grass Seed Mix	1 oz		\$6.00	
Ohio Pollinator Seed Mix	1/2 acre		\$115.00	
Ohio Pollinator (NO GRASSES) Seed Mix	1/2 acre		\$101.00	
Wild Ginger	25 per packet		\$25.00	
Partridge Berry	25 per packet		\$25.00	
Wild Geranium	25 per packet		\$25.00	
Bat House	Each		\$30.00	
Eastern Bluebird Box	Each		\$30.00	
Tree Marking Flags	25 per packet		\$2.75	
Plantskydd-ready to use spray	1 quart		\$22.00	
Plantskydd-soluble powder	2.2 lbs.		\$49.00	
Plantskydd-granular	2 lbs.		\$20.00	
Weed Wand Magic with 3 replacement tips	Each		\$28.00	

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City/State/Zip: _____

Sub Total
7.25% Tax =
Total

**Order deadline is
February 13, 2025.**

~Cash or Check Only~

Make checks payable to:
Washington SWCD

Seedlings should be planted within 5 days after pick-up and then watered regularly.
 Customers will be notified about pick-up date via phone call once the date is confirmed.

2025 Pollinator Seed Mixes

Ohio Pollinator Seed Mix – NO – GRASS – 2025

Cost: \$101.00 per 0.5 acres with 5lbs Rice Hulls

Includes (#s/ac): Partridge Pea (1), Illinois Bundleflower (Prairie Mimosa) (1), Alfalfa (VNS) (0.2), Clover, Alsike (0.06), Clover, Crimson (0.4), Clover, Ladino (0.05), Clover, White (Dutch) (0.05), Yarrow (0.05), Milkweed, Swamp (Marsh) (0.05), Milkweed, Common (0.05), Coreopsis, Lanceleaf (sand) (0.25), Coreopsis, Plains (0.15), Coneflower, Purple (0.4), Sunflower, False (Oxeye) (0.2), Lobelia, great blue (0.004), Bergamot, Wild (Prairie Beebalm) (0.05), Evening primrose, Common (0.1), Goldenrod, Stiff (Rigid) (0.03), Beardtongue, Foxglove (Smooth penstemon) (0.05), Mint, Narrowleaf Mountain (Slender) (0.015), Mint, Mountain (Common) (Virginia) (0.006), Coneflower, Prairie (Long-headed) (0.25), Coneflower, Grayheaded (Yellow) (0.1), Susan, Black-eyed (0.2), Susan, Brown-eyed (0.08), Cup Plant (0.05), Goldenrod, Gray (Field) (Old Field) (0.005), Aster, Heath (0.007), Aster, Smooth Blue (0.025), Aster, Calico (0.006), Aster, New England (0.02), Aster, Sky Blue (Azure) (0.01), Vervain, Hoary (0.05), Wingstem, Yellow (0.015), and Culver's Root (0.004).

Ohio Pollinator Seed Mix – W/ Grass – 2025

Cost: \$115.00 per 0.5 acre with 5lbs Rice Hulls

Includes (#s/ac): Bentgrass, Autumn (Upland) (0.006), Switchgrass (Blackwell) (0.02), Bluestem, Little (Aldous) (0.75), Dropseed, Tall Composite (Rough) (0.2), Dropseed, Prairie (0.04), Purple Top Tridens (0.1), Partridge Pea (1), Illinois Bundleflower (Prairie Mimosa) (1), Alfalfa (VNS) (0.2), Clover, Alsike (0.06), Clover, Crimson (0.4), Clover, Ladino (0.05), Clover, White (Dutch) (0.05), Yarrow (0.05), Milkweed, Swamp (Marsh) (0.05), Milkweed, Common (0.05), Coreopsis, Lanceleaf (sand) (0.25), Coreopsis, Plains (0.1), Coneflower, Purple (0.4), Sunflower, False (Oxeye) (0.2), Lobelia, great blue (0.004), Bergamot, Wild (Prairie Beebalm) (0.05), Evening primrose, Common (0.07), Goldenrod, Stiff (Rigid) (0.03), Beardtongue, Foxglove (Smooth penstemon) (0.05), Mint, Narrowleaf Mountain (Slender) (0.015), Mint, Mountain (Common) (Virginia) (0.006), Coneflower, Prairie (Long-headed) (0.1), Coneflower, Grayheaded (Yellow) (0.1), Susan, Black-eyed (0.113), Susan, Brown-eyed (0.08), Cup Plant (0.05), Goldenrod, Gray (Field) (Old Field) (0.005), Aster, Heath (0.007), Aster, Smooth Blue (0.025), Aster, Calico (0.006), Aster, New England (0.02), Aster, Sky Blue (Azure) (0.01), Vervain, Hoary (0.05), Wingstem, Yellow (0.015), and Culver's Root (0.004).

Showy Northeast Native Wildflower & Grass Mix - ERNMX-153

Botanical Name	Common Name
29.60 % <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> , Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype	Little Bluestem, Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype
20.00 % <i>Elymus virginicus</i> , Madison-NY Ecotype	Virginia Wildrye, Madison-NY Ecotype
10.60 % <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower
6.60 % <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> , Butte	Sideoats Grama, Butte
4.00 % <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> , PA Ecotype	Partridge Pea, PA Ecotype
4.00 % <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf Coreopsis
4.00 % <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed Susan
2.80 % <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> , PA Ecotype	Tall White Beardtongue, PA Ecotype
2.60 % <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> , PA Ecotype	Oxeye Sunflower, PA Ecotype
2.00 % <i>Zizia aurea</i> , PA Ecotype	Golden Alexanders, PA Ecotype
1.60 % <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> , PA Ecotype	Butterfly Milkweed, PA Ecotype
1.20 % <i>Liatris spicata</i> , PA Ecotype	Marsh Blazing Star, PA Ecotype
1.00 % <i>Aster oblongifolius</i> , PA Ecotype	Aromatic Aster, PA Ecotype
1.00 % <i>Baptisia australis</i> , Southern WV Ecotype	Blue False Indigo, Southern WV Ecotype
1.00 % <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> , RI Ecotype	Roundhead Lespedeza, RI Ecotype
1.00 % <i>Lespedeza virginica</i> , VA Ecotype	Slender Lespedeza, VA Ecotype
0.80 % <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> , RI Ecotype	Purple Lovegrass, RI Ecotype
0.80 % <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> , WV Ecotype	Brown-eyed Susan, WV Ecotype
0.80 % <i>Senna hebecarpa</i> , VA & WV Ecotype	Wild Senna, VA & WV Ecotype
0.80 % <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> , PA Ecotype	Ohio Spiderwort, PA Ecotype
0.60 % <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Narrowleaf Mountainmint
0.40 % <i>Aster laevis</i> , NY Ecotype	Smooth Blue Aster, NY Ecotype
0.40 % <i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Calico Aster
0.40 % <i>Aster pilosus</i> , PA Ecotype	Heath Aster, PA Ecotype
0.40 % <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> , Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype	Wild Bergamot, Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype
0.40 % <i>Senna marilandica</i>	Maryland Senna
0.40 % <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> , PA Ecotype	Gray Goldenrod, PA Ecotype
0.20 % <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Beardtongue
0.20 % <i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary Mountainmint
0.20 % <i>Solidago bicolor</i> , PA Ecotype	White Goldenrod, PA Ecotype
0.20 % <i>Solidago juncea</i> , PA Ecotype	Early Goldenrod, PA Ecotype



Whitetail 365 Signature Series Food Plot

General Description

Whitetail 365 is exactly what its name implies. It's a perfect "Throw & Go" mix for any situation on any farm. It can be planted anytime from early spring through late fall. The combination of oats, rye, and peas ensures that something is always growing and providing forage for deer year-round. It can be grown on the toughest ground in the toughest conditions.

Target Species / Wildlife Value

This mix doubles as the perfect bedding mix and also a great forage mix for giant whitetails. The oats and rye grow quick to provide bedding cover while the peas provide critical minerals and proteins for trophy buck antler growth.

Timeline

Conduct site prep 3 – 5 weeks before planting. Typically plant April through early October.

Planting Rates

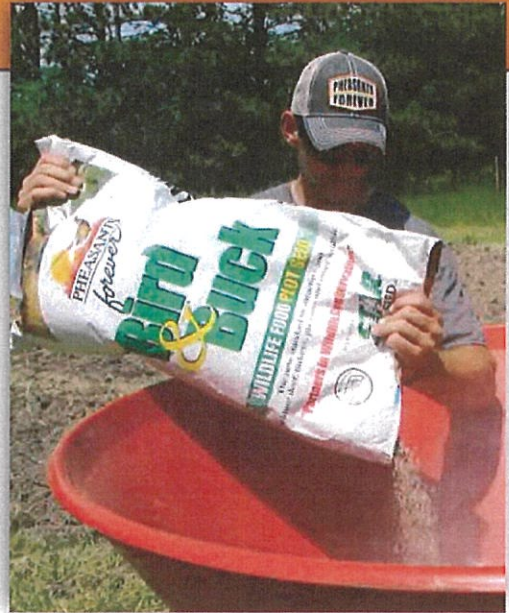
One 25 lb bag plants 0.5 acres.

Contains

A proprietary blend of legumes and annual grasses including 2 varieties of peas, annual ryegrass, and oats.

Similar PFQF Signature Series Blends

Bird, Buck, and Brood Food is a similar green browse mix including 11 varieties of legumes, forbs, brassicas, small grains, and annual grass including pasja, sweet clover, buckwheat, cool season peas, sunflower, cowpeas, white mustard, alfalfa, rapeseed, millet, and partridge pea.



Pheasants Forever / Quail Forever

Whitetail 365 Signature Series Food Plot

General Planting Instructions

Site Preparation (generally 3 – 5 weeks before planting starting in April)

Poor site preparation is the number one reason for project failures. Mow (or burn) your food plot 3 to 5 weeks before planting to remove residual plant material from previous year. Alternately, mow (or disk) the previous fall, followed by spring disking and/or a burn-down herbicide application when new weedy growth is visible.

Get a soil test! Soil tests can be done in the fall or early spring. Typically, you should schedule 3-4 weeks for results. This is the only true way to determine your fertilizer, nutrient, and pH adjustment (lime) needs.

Spray with a contact herbicide (glyphosate / RoundUp) ahead of planting once weeds green up, following label instructions. If field has little history of broadleaf or grass competition, a contact herbicide may not be needed.

Weed Management (generally early May to mid-June)

Some weeds in a wildlife food plot can provide additional cover and food, but too many weeds will compete with your food plot reducing or even eliminating yields. Your site should be weed free at the time of planting (see site prep).

- DO NOT SPRAY WITH CONTACT HERBICIDE (glyphosate / Roundup) ONCE ESTABLISHED. If sprayed, it will die.

Planting (generally April to early October)

Disk field before planting (unless no-tilling), incorporating fertilizer and nutrients (lime, etc.) per soil test results, or fertilize at planting. To improve yield, consider broadcasting 80-100 pounds of actual nitrogen (175-220 #s of 46-0-0) per acre 6 to 8 weeks after planting. Soils should be well drained (not wet). Do NOT overplant!

- Whitetail 365 can be no-till drilled or broadcasted.
- If broadcasting, incorporate into soil by dragging, cultipacking or lightly disking. Rolling seed bed after planting will increase germination.