



all things rural

Wholesale Seed

Technical Guide



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Contents

Agricultural Grasses

Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*)

- ✓ Produces a high yield of hay or silage.
- ✓ Quick to establish.
- ✓ Rapid re-growth after cutting.
- ✓ Short term leys of 1 - 2 years.
- ✓ Used for early bite/spring grazing followed by hay or silage cut.



Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)

- ✓ High yields of high quality grass.
- ✓ Early, intermediate and late heading varieties means grass mixes can be designed to produce results at specific times of the year if managed correctly.
- ✓ Tetraploid and Diploid varieties.
- ✓ Used for intensive grazing or in long term leys such as permanent pasture.
- ✓ The high sugar content of perennial ryegrass enables silage making with an aftermath grazing potential. (Tetraploids have a higher sugar content than Diploids).
- ✓ Good response to fertiliser.



Tetraploids and Diploids

A diploid has two chromosomes per cell and a tetraploid has four. A tetraploid therefore has larger seeds and leaves and tends to be greener in colour. Tetraploids establish quicker but are less persistent than diploids

See more information in glossary

Hybrid Ryegrass (*Lolium x boucheanum*)

- ✓ Cross between Perennial Ryegrass and Italian.
- ✓ Combines yield, quality and persistence.
- ✓ More drought tolerant than Italian or Perennial Ryegrass.
- ✓ Good for grazing in spring.



Westerwolds (*Westerwoldicum*)

- ✓ Annual type of Italian Ryegrass.
- ✓ Rapid growth characteristics.
- ✓ When high production is required.
- ✓ Used as a catch crop and in green manure mixes.



Timothys (*Phleum pratense*)

- ✓ Grows at lower temperatures so is good for early grazing.
- ✓ Winter hardy so offers good production in winter.
- ✓ Slower to establish with smaller yields than Perennial Ryegrass.
- ✓ Prefers moist conditions.
- ✓ High in fibre when cut late.
- ✓ Grown for cattle feed and hay for horses as high in fibre.



Agricultural Grasses

Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*)

- ✓ Slow to establish in year of sowing but vigorous subsequently.
- ✓ Grows early in spring and when cut, consists of mainly leafy palatable shoots.
- ✓ Winter and drought tolerant.
- ✓ Important ingredient of hay meadows and natural pastures.



Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*)

- ✓ Very persistent.
- ✓ Very winter hardy.
- ✓ Grows on a wide range of soils.
- ✓ Used for cutting and grazing.



Rough Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*)

- ✓ Used in shady mixes.
- ✓ Best suited to humid conditions.
- ✓ Useful in horse paddocks due to its good palatability and growth habits.
- ✓ Survives well under severe grazing regimes.



White Clovers (*Trifolium repens*)

- ✓ High protein content good for fattening livestock.
- ✓ More persistent than red clover.
- ✓ Highly nutritional and palatable therefore important in pasture mixes for sheep and cattle.
- ✓ Fixes nitrogen improving soil fertility to aid grass growth.
- ✓ Small, medium and large leafed types.



Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*)

- ✓ High protein content.
- ✓ High yields.
- ✓ Cutting and grazing.
- ✓ Important in 1 - 2 year leys. Usually only last 3 years.
- ✓ Tolerates drought and low temperature.
- ✓ Fixes nitrogen improving soil fertility to aid grass growth.



Agricultural Grasses

Spring

- ✓ At the end of March forage stocks are running low, farmers want to get their animals out on fresh grass.
- ✓ Silage making.
- ✓ Lambing season.
- ✓ Key months for crop growing.
- ✓ Crop spraying.
- ✓ In April, permanent pasture will start to grow again.
- ✓ Apply fertiliser to crops.



Summer

- ✓ First cut of hay takes place late June if the weather has been hot.
- ✓ Winter barley maturing, ready to cut in July/ August.
- ✓ Winter wheat ready for harvest August/ September.
- ✓ Oil seed rape ready for harvest July/ August.
- ✓ Oats are harvested in August.
- ✓ Straw is baled.

- ✓ **Sunflowers make an excellent cover crop and are becoming more popular as the UK climate gets warmer.**



Autumn

- ✓ Forage maize is a spring sown crop, harvested in October and then fed through the winter months as a good quality silage.
- ✓ Middle of September, ploughing takes place ready for autumn sown crops.
- ✓ Later on sheep are moved from grass onto a forage crop e.g.. Turnips, Forage Rye.
- ✓ Sow green manures ready to plough back in, in the spring.



Winter

- ✓ Straw is used for bedding.
- ✓ Early lambing (inside as grass limited and poor conditions).
- ✓ Some livestock are brought indoors and fed on hay and supplementary feeds.
- ✓ If the weather has been dry, farmers will take the opportunity to plough ground ready for the spring.



Amenity Grasses

Turf Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*)

- ✓ Shorter growth habit.
- ✓ Very hardy.
- ✓ Fine leaved and hard wearing.
- ✓ Used in lawn, sports and commercial landscaping mixes.



Slender Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra trichophylla/litoralis*)

- ✓ High shoot density.
- ✓ Repairs gaps in swards.
- ✓ Withstands close mowing.
- ✓ A high tolerance of salt makes it useful in road verge mixes.
- ✓ Drought and shade tolerant.

Chewings Fescue (*Festuca rubra Commutata*)

- ✓ High shoot density.
- ✓ No rhizomes.
- ✓ Fine appearance.
- ✓ Tolerant to shade and low temperatures.
- ✓ Requires minimal water and fertilizer.
- ✓ Important in close mowing situations.

Strong Creeping Red Fescue *(Festuca rubra rubra)*

- ✓ Robust and adaptable.
- ✓ Strong rhizomes fill in the gaps in swards.
- ✓ Fast to establish.
- ✓ Tolerates extreme heat.

Sheeps/Hard Fescue *(Festuca ovina/longifolia)*

- ✓ Shade tolerant.
- ✓ Well adapted to drought and high temperatures.
- ✓ Used on banks, roadsides and in lawn mixtures.
- ✓ Low input requirements.

Amenity Grasses



Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*)

- ✓ Low maintenance.
- ✓ Drought, heat and water tolerant.
- ✓ Stays green in summer.
- ✓ High disease tolerance.
- ✓ Good in meadows where height is important.

Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

- ✓ Very high shoot density.
- ✓ Adapts well to close mowing regimes and is quick to recuperate, making it an important part of tees and fairway mixes.
- ✓ Creates a thick velvety turf.

Browntop Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*)

- ✓ High shoot density.
- ✓ Tolerates close mowing.
- ✓ Low input.
- ✓ Mixed with red fescue for golf green mixes.

Velvet Bent (*Agrostis canina*)

- ✓ Also known as brown bent.
- ✓ Produces an exceptionally dense turf.
- ✓ Good drought tolerance unlike other bents.

Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa pratensis*)

- ✓ There are a number of varieties that can be used in pastures as well as in playing fields.
- ✓ Very hardy and tolerant to wear and drought.
- ✓ Often used in polo pitch mixtures.

Flattened Meadow Grass (*Poa compressa*)

- ✓ Shade tolerant.
- ✓ Found in grasslands and moist meadows.

**We can help put
mixes together
suitable for
your intended
purpose!**

Herbs

Herbs can be added to grazing mixtures to enhance minerals and trace elements.

Good nutritional value and very palatable.

**HERBS
HAVE MANY
MEDICINAL
BENEFITS & ADD
NUTRITION TO
GRAZING
LEYS!**

Burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*)

- ✓ A tufted perennial most suited to dry, grassy and rocky habitats especially over chalk and limestone.
- ✓ Helps prevent soil erosion.
- ✓ Easily grown.
- ✓ Tolerates heat.
- ✓ Highly palatable to sheep and cattle.



Chicory (*Chicorium intybus*)

- ✓ A perennial most commonly suited to gravel habitats or chalky soils.
- ✓ Produces large bright blue flowers July to October.
- ✓ Can be used as a Game Cover crop as creates a tall and substantial cover.
- ✓ Highly palatable herb.
- ✓ The high mineral content aids growth in young livestock.



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)

- ✓ Commonly known plant with serrated leaves and bright yellow flowers.
- ✓ Produces round fluffy seed heads.
- ✓ The leaf of a dandelion is a detoxifying herb which cleans and rebalances a horse's metabolic system.
- ✓ Dandelion is high in calcium, iron, copper and magnesium as well as a number of vitamins.



	Sowing Date	Sowing Rate
Burnet	Spring/Autumn	1Kg/acre
Chicory	Spring/Autumn	0.5Kg - 1Kg/acre
Dandelion	Spring/Autumn	0.25Kg/acre
Ribgrass	Spring/Autumn	0.5Kg/acre
Sheeps Parsley	Spring	0.5Kg/acre
Yarrow	Spring/Autumn	0.25Kg/acre
Greater Burnet	Spring/Autumn	1Kg/acre



Ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*)

- ✓ A perennial which can grow up to 45cm.
- ✓ This variety produces flowers from May to September and proves popular as a crop for sheep grazing.
- ✓ Highly palatable.
- ✓ High mineral content.
- ✓ Tolerant to drought.
- ✓ Good disease resistance



Sheeps Parsley (*Petroselinum*)

- ✓ A palatable grazing species suited to dry soils.
- ✓ Produces flowers June to August.
- ✓ High in iron and vitamin C.
- ✓ Helps with arthritic, emaciated and urinary tract conditions.

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)

- ✓ A variety most suited to grassy, well drained habitats.
- ✓ Improves soil quality.
- ✓ Used for many medicinal purposes.
- ✓ Often used in butterfly mixtures.



Greater Burnet (*Pimpinella major*)

- ✓ A perennial commonly suited to chalk and limestone soils and occasionally clay.
- ✓ Prevents soil erosion.



Green Crops

Green crops are grown to improve the nutrient content in the soil. They are cheaper than using artificial fertilisers. They can be an inexpensive method of improving crop yields.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)

- ✓ Sown at 8Kg per acre in the spring, it produces a good crop after 4 months of sowing therefore making it a good weed suppressor.
- ✓ Produces a cobalt blue flower, which attracts a large number of bees.
- ✓ Can be grown for its oil, usually on contract.



Brown Mustard (*Brassica juncea*)

- ✓ Claimed to have soil sterilisation properties when incorporated as a green manure.
- ✓ Similar growth habits to conventional mustard.

Fodder Radish (*Raphanus sativa*)

- ✓ Can be sown in the spring or autumn and may out yield rape or turnips.
- ✓ If not grazed, it can quickly become unpalatable and must be utilised before flowering.
- ✓ For green manuring, it will aid soil structure and fertility.
- ✓ Certain varieties can reduce cyst nematodes in a number of crops including sugar beet and potatoes.

	Sowing Date	Sowing Rate	Pack Size
Borage	April/May	8Kg/acre	1Kg
Brown Mustard	Spring	8Kg/acre	5Kg
Fodder Raddish	Spring/Autumn	5Kg/acre	1Kg
Forage Rape	Spring/Autumn	2.5Kg/acre	5Kg
Mustard	Spring/Autumn	5Kg/acre	5Kg
Nematode Mustard	Spring/Autumn	5Kg/acre	5Kg
Phacelia	Spring/Autumn	4Kg/acre	5Kg



Forage Rape (*Brassica napus*)

- ✓ A winter hardy crop which can be grown in most areas and is suitable for both cattle and sheep grazing.
- ✓ Variety selection is important to maximise yield and palatability.
- ✓ Varieties low in uric acid and glucosinolates can offer significant benefits.

Mustard (*Sinapis alba*)

- ✓ Can be effectively used as a break crop to improve soil structure and fertility.
- ✓ Fast establishing and drought tolerant.
- ✓ Used as a Game Cover crop which provides excellent shelter for birds.



Nematode Mustard (*Sinapis alba*)

- ✓ Shown to be beneficial in breaking the lifecycle of beet and potato nematodes.
- ✓ Whilst currently not a big problem in the UK due to crop rotations, some pockets of resistance are developing.

Phacelia (*Phacelia tenacetifolia*)

- ✓ A crop mainly directed towards green manuring.
- ✓ Especially useful on sugar beet growing farms as it is nematode neutral and can therefore break a nematode breeding cycle.
- ✓ It is not winter hardy and is ideally sown in the spring or summer to break down over the winter period leaving fertile ground for spring crops.
- ✓ Can also be used for grazing.



Wild Grasses

Bermuda Grass

(Cynodon dactylon)

- ✓ A leafy perennial most commonly found on wastelands and sandy areas often by the sea.
- ✓ Hardy and used in lawns in many arid climates.

Wavy Hairgrass

(Deschampsia flexuosa)

- ✓ A tufted perennial best suited to acidic soils.
- ✓ Grows 20 to 100cm and produces flowers June to July.

Crested Dogtail *(Cynosurus cristatus)*

- ✓ A compact, hardy perennial that can withstand cold and dry conditions and remains green during the winter.
- ✓ Produces flowers June to August.
- ✓ Often included in seed mixtures for permanent pastures or poor soils.
- ✓ Gives a good bottom to sward, making it ideal for sheep grazing and is favoured by horses despite its low nutritional value.



Crested Hairgrass

(Koeleria cristata)

- ✓ A tufted perennial commonly found on dry grasslands.
- ✓ Best suited to dry or calcareous soils.
- ✓ Prefers coastal mixes.

Yellow Oatgrass

(Trisetum flavescens)

- ✓ A loosely tufted perennial common on dry pastures and hilly grasslands.
- ✓ Highly palatable to cattle and sheep.
- ✓ Fairly drought resistant and tolerates a wide range of soils

Wood Meadow Grass

(Poa nemoralis)

- ✓ A delicate, tufted perennial, best suited to damp and wet soils.

Yorkshire Fog

(Holcus lanatus)

- ✓ A tufted perennial able to tolerate acidity and low fertility.
- ✓ Grows on a wide range of soils and ground conditions but is unpalatable to livestock.

Wild Grasses

Tall Oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)

- ✓ A coarse, loosely tufted perennial commonly found on rough grasslands and wastelands.
- ✓ Very leafy, of rapid growth, deep rooted and drought resistant therefore having considerable value in dry situations.
- ✓ Most suitable for hay making as will not stand heavy grazing.

Timothy (*Phleum bertolonii*)

- ✓ A hardy tufted perennial capable of growing on a wide range of soils and in extreme cold and wet conditions.



Tufted Haigrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)

- ✓ Dense, tufted perennial well suited to wet and badly drained soils.

Upright Brome (*Bromus erectus*)

- ✓ A dense, coarse and fibrous perennial commonly found on calcareous and chalky soils.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

- ✓ Flowers April until June.
- ✓ Found on neutral soils and grasslands.
- ✓ Has two common relatives Marsh Foxtail and Black Grass.
- ✓ Often confused with Timothy which is coarser and flowers later.



Game Cover

Game Cover crops provide a habitat for game birds.

Some crops provide feed or cover and some provide both.

Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)

- ✓ A fast establishing, bushy cover crop that attracts a wide variety of insects due to its high levels of nectar.
- ✓ This crop can grow up to 120cm and provides good cover to game birds and deer.



Canarygrass Holdfast (*Phalaris aquatica*)

- ✓ A long lasting perennial game cover that will last approximately 10 years if thinned out annually.
- ✓ Capable of growing on exposed sites and provides an effective nesting site for birds.

Texel Greens (*Brassica carinata*)

- ✓ A hardy crop that can withstand winter well, staying green throughout.
- ✓ Sown during June and July.
- ✓ Has the ability of growing to 4 feet.



Dwarf Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

- ✓ A stiff stemmed hybrid cover crop providing excellent food for game birds.
- ✓ Produces attractive large flower heads full of seed.

Japanese Reed Millet (*Echinochloa crusgalli*)

- ✓ A very aggressive leaved plant suitable for cover or feed.
- ✓ Commonly used for supporting other millets due to its stiff stem.

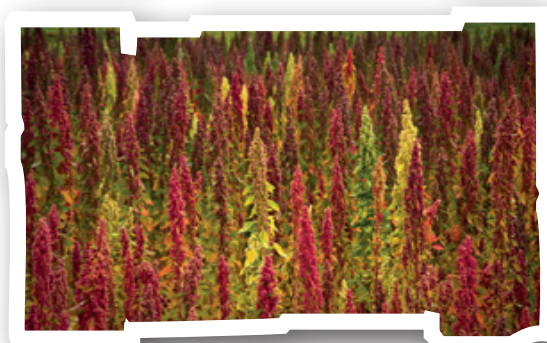
Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)

- ✓ Produces palatable seeds enjoyed by game birds, especially partridges.
- ✓ Ideally sown with Kale or Triticale.
- ✓ Makes an excellent break crop.



Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*)

- ✓ An excellent crop with a high output of good quality seed.
- ✓ Best grown with kale to add growth support.
- ✓ Can produce up to 1000Kg of seed per acre.



Game Cover

Red Millet (*Peripisetum*)

- ✓ Similar to white millet, this species is best suited to warmer parts of the country.
- ✓ Provides an excellent food source for wild birds.

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

- ✓ A strong hardy grass which can withstand harsh frosts and exposed areas.
- ✓ Provides good cover due to its strong, thick leaves and stems.
- ✓ Although slower to establish than conventional canary grass, it is much more hardy.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

- ✓ Produces large attractive flowers and can produce up to 500Kg of seed per acre.
- ✓ The seed has high oil content and is very attractive to wildlife.
- ✓ Dwarf varieties are better suited to the UK climate.



Giant Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

- ✓ Used primarily as a game cover crop.
- ✓ A hardy species that forms quality dense cover and shelter, making it ideal for use as a wind break around maize.
- ✓ Fast growing.

Dwarf Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

- ✓ An effective game cover which has large leaves providing an excellent holding area for birds.
- ✓ Drought resistant and very hardy making it an ideal cover at any time.

White Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)

- ✓ Provides a large supply of high protein seed for birds.
- ✓ It has a larger production of seed than red millet and is capable of growing up to 90cm tall.



Game Cover

Game Maize (*Zea mays*)

- ✓ An excellent, medium maturing game cover with large leaves and short stiff stems.
- ✓ Early to establish, with excellent resistance to disease.
- ✓ Please call us to discuss variety choice.

Spring Triticale (*X triticosecale*)

- ✓ A cereal with high levels of protein.
- ✓ Used for forage.
- ✓ Provides a good cover.

Forage Rye (*Secale cereale*)

- ✓ Early bite grazing for sheep and cattle.
- ✓ Can be used as a catch crop.



	Sowing Date	Sowing Rate
Buckwheat	April/May	20Kg/acre
Canarygrass Holdfast	April/May	2.5Kg/acre
Dwarf Sorghum	May	8Kg/acre
Dwarf Sunflower	April	5Kg/acre
Japanese Reed Millet	Spring	5Kg/acre
Linseed	Spring	25-30Kg/acre
Quinoa	Spring/Autumn	3Kg/acre
Red Millet	April/May	8-10Kg/acre
Reed Canarygrass	April/May	2.5Kg/acre
Sunflower	April/May	8Kg/acre
Susu Giant Sorghum	May/June	12Kg/acre
Texel Greens	Spring	3-4Kg/acre
White Millet	April/May	8-10Kg/acre
Game Maize	April/May	45,000 seeds/acre
Fodder Beet	Spring	50,000 seeds/acre
Gold of Pleasure	Autumn/Spring	2.5Kg/acre
Spring Triticale	Spring	50Kg/acre



Be careful when taking orders for Canary grass

Ask the question, 'is it *Phalaris Arundinacea* or *Phalaris Aquatica*'?

For challenging conditions we recommend *Phalaris Arundinacea* due to its aggressive growth habit and persistence.

For more advice please call.

Gold of Pleasure (*Camelina sativa*)

- ✓ Will grow on a wide range of soil types.
- ✓ The seeds are high in protein.
- ✓ Drought tolerant.

Misc Legumes

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium hybridum*)

- ✓ This species grows particularly well on acidic or waterlogged soils usually mixed with grasses suitable for these conditions.
- ✓ Similar growth characteristics of both red and white clover.
- ✓ May cause big liver syndrome in horses.



Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)

- ✓ A low, sprawling perennial once commonly grown for forage.
- ✓ Produces yellow to orange flowers, June to September.
- ✓ Is considered a bloat safe forage legume.
- ✓ Responds well to fertilisation.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)

- ✓ As with all legumes, this short-term clover will fix atmospheric nitrogen thereby improving soil fertility and enhancing soil structure.
- ✓ Succeeding crops will therefore benefit from the slow release of nitrogen resulting from the decomposition of plant material in the soil.
- ✓ Not as hardy as the more common clover species and specific to green cropping situations.

Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*)

- ✓ A low tannin legume which has none of the nutritional problems which are associated with other leguminous species.
- ✓ Can be grazed or cut and when ploughed in, will have contributed significant residual nitrogen and fertility for the succeeding crop.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)

- ✓ Grown as a conservation crop either for hay, silage or crop drying.
- ✓ 3 to 4 cuts each season at 6 week intervals.



Yellow Trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*)

- ✓ A low growing legume suited to grazing regimes.
- ✓ Increasing in popularity for long term extensive leys.
- ✓ Has excellent nitrogen fixing capabilities.

Vetches (*Vicia sativa*)

- ✓ Capable of producing high yields of silage of up to 25T green matter, per acre within 10-12 weeks, in one harvest.
- ✓ Sown with cereal companion, the composition of the mixture may be dried to suit the required protein/energy balance.
- ✓ The peas will, of course, contribute residual nitrogen to the succeeding crop.



Misc Legumes

Yellow Blossom Clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)

- ✓ Produces a high yield of protein rich feed and can be fed in situ or made into silage.
- ✓ Usually grown with a cereal crop to help support peas.

Forage Peas (*Pisum sativum*)

- ✓ A biennial nectar producing clover that's an effective, early establishing cover crop with good growth ability.
- ✓ Best suited to calcareous or neutral soils and is best sown with canary grass or kale.
- ✓ Sown April to July at 4Kg per acre.

	Sowing Date	Sowing Rate	Pack Size
Alsike	All Year	2Kg/acre	25Kg
Birdsfoot Trefoil	All Year	2-3Kg/acre	25Kg
Crimson Clover	All Year	2-4Kg/acre	25Kg
Forage Peas	Spring	35-40Kg/acre	25Kg
Sainfoin	Spring/Early Summer	10Kg/acre	25Kg
Lucerne	Spring/Early Summer	5-7Kg/acre	25Kg
Virgo Yellow Trefoil	Spring/Early Summer	2-3Kg/acre	25Kg
Vetches	Spring/Autumn	20-30Kg/acre	25Kg
Yellow Blossom Clover	Spring/Early Summer	4Kg/acre	25Kg

Kale, Stubble Turnips & Swede

Kale (*Brassica oleracea*)

- ✓ Suitable for most areas but care must be exercised in choosing varieties where use after Christmas is envisaged.
- ✓ Sowing rate is 2Kg per acre when drilled or 4Kg per acre when broadcasted.



Sowing Date	Sowing Rate	Pack Size
Spring/Early Summer	4Kg/acre	2Kg

Swedes (*napobrassica*)

- ✓ Best suited to the north and west but will grow successfully on most soils.
- ✓ An excellent livestock feed but high dry matter varieties may need to be chopped for best nutritional value in order to be effectively utilised.
- ✓ Sowing rate is 0.5Kg for graded seed, 2Kg natural seed.

Sowing Date	Sowing Rate	Pack Size
Spring/Early Summer	0.5-2Kg/acre	-

Stubble Turnips (*Brassica rapa oleitera*)

- ✓ This quick growing species is suitable for virtually all areas and produces very high yields.
- ✓ Varieties vary in the proportion of top-root.
- ✓ Is relatively disease resistant
- ✓ Should be chosen with local conditions in mind.
- ✓ Nutritious and highly palatable to live stock.



Sowing Date	Sowing Rate	Pack Size
Spring/Early Autumn	2-4Kg/acre	25Kg

Kale, Stubble Turnips & Swede

Turnip (*Brassica rapa*) Green Globe

- ✓ Usually later maturing than stubble turnips and with a higher dry matter content.
- ✓ Especially suitable in the north, they are hardier and, where lifted, have a better keeping quality.

Sowing Date	Sowing Rate
Spring/Early Autumn	0.5Kg/acre



Forage Rape (*Brassica napus*)

Sowing Date	Sowing Rate
Spring/Early Autumn	2-4Kg/acre

Annual - A plant that germinates, flowers and dies in a year or one season.

Biennial - A plant that takes two years to complete its lifecycle unless under extreme weather conditions.

Perennial - A plant that lives for more than two years. They grow and bloom over the spring and summer and die back during the winter.

Diploid - Has two chromosomes per cell, therefore less cell content relative to cell wall material, resulting in a higher level of dry matter. Diploids are mainly used in permanent pastures due to high tiller rates and durability.

Tetraploid - Has four chromosomes per cell, therefore more cell content relative to cell wall material, resulting in a lower level of dry matter. For this reason Tetraploids tend to be sweeter and more palatable with a higher nutritional value.

Early Bite Grazing - Providing early grass for dairy cows and sheep.

Green Manuring - Ploughing under or adding green manure crops, e.g. mustard while they are green or after they have flowered. This improves the soil by adding nutrients and increasing the percentage of organic matter, improving the quality of the soil.

Catch Crop - Grown in-between main crops as green manure or as a feed for livestock e.g. Stubble Turnips.

Fusarium - A large genus of fungi found in soil.

Nematode - Simple multicellular animal. The impact on crops can be positive and negative, some will damage crops and others will prevent the crop from other pest damage.

Inflorescences - A cluster of flowers positioned on a stem, generally in a fixed pattern.

Rhizomes - The horizontal stem of a plant from which the plant grows. Tends to be sweeter and more palatable with a higher nutritional value.



Glossary



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