

PRAIRIE GRASS · TURFGRASS

STOCK SEED FARMS

AND WILD FLOWER SEED

**2026
Catalog**

Photo by Evie Sievert, 2025 Photo Contest - 3rd Place

Greetings from the Prairie!

This past year as our family said goodbye to another founding member of Stock Seed Farms, we've been reflecting on our family's legacy within the native grass and wildflower industries.

It turns out this is a year of historical milestones; 150 years ago, our family homesteaded outside of Murdock, Nebraska, where we still farm today; 70 years ago, Lyle Stock planted the family's first native grass field; 50 years ago, Lyle & Margaret Stock and Dave & Linda Stock purchased Wilson Seed Farms and launched Stock Seed Farms, which enabled us to start our mail order business, expand to a national customer base, and enhance the conditioning of seed in house. A year later, Dave planted our first wildflower field.

While going through the business' history, we found this quote from Margaret, written around 1987, that beautifully captures the passion behind the seed business in those early days. She wrote, *"We find ourselves in an exciting, fascinating business...we've met some of the nicest people in the world from all walks of life who are as interested as we are in the preservation of the beauty and resources of this land of ours. We never could have imagined some of the uses of our grass seeds when we first started growing them...we've sent seed to a steel company in New York State to plant on waste spoil; to Colorado to restore strip mining land; to wildlife refuges in Minnesota and Wisconsin to feed the birds and animals that migrate there; to Iowa game preserves; to Washington State for cattle pasture; to the Living History Farms in Iowa for their farms of long ago, to roadside seedings in Nebraska and the list could go on and on."* And the list has gone on, alongside the business' continued dedication to preserving the land's natural beauty.

In celebration of these milestone anniversaries within our family's business, we recognize that the heart of the operation lies with you—our wonderful customers over the last fifty years who, near and far, put your trust in our family. As the next generation of Stocks steps up to lead our family's legacy, we look forward to continuing to share our passion for soil conservation, education, and innovation.

- The Stock Family



Lyle Stock stands among the perennial prairie grasses in the early days of his native grass planting journey.

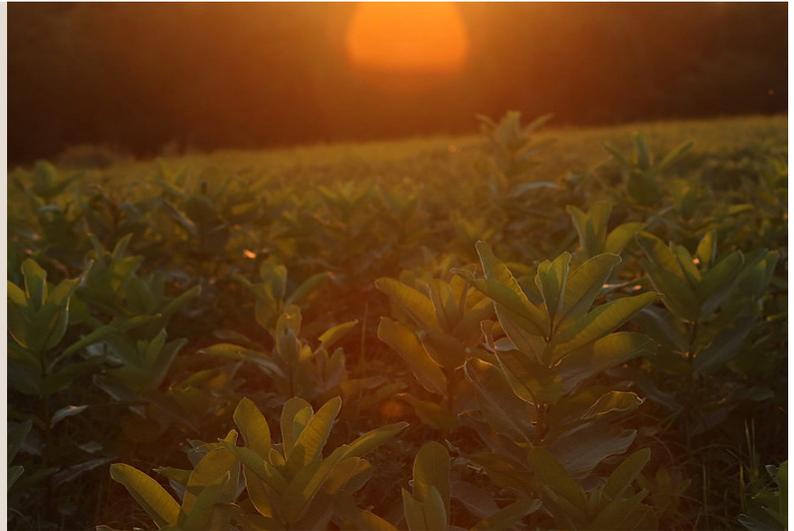
3 EASY WAYS TO ORDER!

Online: Visit www.stockseed.com for our complete list of products and current pricing, plus fast, secure checkout 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year!

Phone: Call us at 402-867-3771 or toll-free at 1-800-759-1520 during Store Hours.

In Person: Stop by the farm during Store Hours and we'll assist you right at the counter!

Photo by Amy Taracido, 2025 Photo Contest - 2nd Place



Store Hours:

Monday-Friday:

8:00am - 5:00pm

Saturday:

8:00am - 12:00pm, Mar-May & Aug-Oct only

Closed Sundays & all major holidays

***Online Store OPEN 24/7**

Contact Us:

prairie@stockseed.com

Phone: 800-759-1520 or 402-867-3771

Fax: 402-867-2442

28008 Mill Road, Murdock, Nebraska 68407

Quality Seed Since 1956

Not all seed you see at the store and online is the same. Depending on the methods used to grow, harvest and clean the seed, only a certain amount of the product you purchase contains viable seed that will germinate and grow.

Stock Seed Farm prides itself on providing the highest quality seed available to ensure the best opportunity for success with your planting. Three generations of native grass and wildflower expertise and experience guide our commitment to quality:

- Our seed is grown and harvested utilizing the specialized knowledge, equipment, patience and care necessary for these unique species.
- Our seed is cleaned using equipment specifically designed for native grass and wildflower seeds to eliminate foreign material, stems, leaves, or weed seed.
- All of our seed is lab-tested for purity and germination, and we only sell you product that meets our required levels for each of these measurements.

Know Your Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rate

You may see some detailed information on our product labels that highlights the purity and germination rate of individual products.

Purity - % Clean Seed

Labeled as "Pure Seed," this factor represents the percentage of seed, excluding other material you can expect to receive in your package. It is an indicator of how clean the product is.

Germ - % Viable Seed

Labeled as "Total Viable," this factor represents the percentage of viable seed that can be expected to germinate.

The Pure Seed and Total Viable values are used to calculate the Pure Live Seed (PLS) Rate, or PLS %. PLS is only the good, viable seed that is expected to grow. **PLS% = (PURITY x GERM) ÷ 100**

With product sold by "PLS lb," you will actually receive more physical lbs of product to equal a purchased weight of 100% Pure Live Seed. You only pay for the seed that is tested to grow, and nothing else!

Be careful not to confuse or compare "PLS lb" with "Bulk lb" prices you may find online or in big box stores – "Bulk lb" does not factor in seed purity or germination rate, and may be lower in quality and reliability with more waste material, leading to inconsistent, less successful results.

Join Our Community!

When you sign up for our email list, you'll receive:

- Articles, Expert Tips & Exclusive Guides
- Exclusive Product Offers & Discounts
- First Look at New Products, New Catalogs & Upcoming Events



SCAN HERE

We value your time! Our emails are limited to a few a month, contain purposeful and informative content, and are carefully crafted to support you in your planting success!

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PRAIRIE 3 "PLUS" PRAIRIE GRASS MIX

Purity	Variety - Kind	Germ	Dor-Mant	Hard Seed	Total Viable	Test Date	Origin
23.84	CAMPER LITTLE BLUESTEM	95	3	0	98	02/25	NE
21.17	BLAZE LITTLE BLUESTEM	66	25	0	91	02/25	NE
17.27	TRAILWAY SIDEOATS GRAMA	82	7	0	89	02/25	NE
9.32	SIDEOATS GRAMA VNS	72	27	0	99	02/25	KS
8.45	CERT SUNDANCER BUFFALOGRASS	35	62	0	97	02/25	OK
4.12	CERTIFIED HACHITA BLUE GRAMA	98	0	0	98	02/25	CO
2.57	BAD RIVER BLUE GRAMA	91	7	0	98	02/25	MN
41.195	Pure seed				Total Viable: 95		
0.03	Other Crop				PLS LBS: 0.824		
0.05	Weed Seeds				Lot No: SAMPLE TAG		
13.19	Inert				PLS %: 82.39		
	Net Wt: 1.00 LBS				Noxious weeds: NONE FOUND		

Stock Seed Farms, Inc. * 28008 Mill Road * Murdock, NE * 68407-2350

BROADCAST: 1.0 PLS LB / 3,000 SQ FT OR DRILL: 8.0 PLS LBS / ACRE

SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, EXCEPT THAT THE PRODUCT CONFORMS TO THE DESCRIPTION ON THE LABEL. BUYER AGREES THAT SELLER'S LIABILITY UNDER THIS WARRANTY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE AND SELLER HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES.

COMMON TERMS

Annual – a plant that completes life cycle in 1 year

Bunchgrass – grass that grows in clumps or tufts

Forb - a flowering plant

Introduced Grass – did not previously exist in nature where it is currently growing

Native Grass – existed in nature where it is currently growing

Native Wildflowers – indigenous to the continent where it is currently growing

Naturalized Wildflowers – May be common and non-aggressive, but they are not indigenous where they are growing

Perennial – a plant that returns each year from its roots

Prairie Grass – native tallgrass and shortgrass species found in the great plains and across the US

Sod-forming Grass – grass that spreads laterally by rhizomes (below ground) or by stolons (above ground)

Plan & Prepare

Gathering as much information as possible about site preparation, equipment, seed, and ongoing management before it's time to plant increases the probability of achieving your goals with your planting project.

Here are several points of consideration to help you get started:

Planning Your Site

NEW PLANTING

Working a year ahead allows you to eliminate undesirable plants and weeds from your site that may hinder the success of your stand.

Most seeds are planted in spring, but many can be winter/dormant seeded as well.

IMPROVE EXISTING SITE

Dead thatch and plant material must first be removed by raking, burning, or tilling. Seeds must have good contact with the soil in order to achieve germination.

Highest success will be achieved using a no-till drill.

Selecting Your Seed

SITE & SOIL

All seeds need moisture to germinate, whether naturally or through irrigation.

Choose seeds that are specifically tolerant to drought, moisture, shade, sandy soil, high pH or salt if those conditions are relevant to your site.

PURPOSE & DESIGN

This is where it gets **fun!**

- Do you want to create a pollinator or wildlife habitat?
- Is your goal to restore a native prairie?
- Do you want wildflowers, grasses, or both?
- Do you need forage for livestock or erosion control?
- Are you just trying to add interest to your yard?
- Are you looking for something that is low maintenance and sustainable?

Visit www.stockseed.com to explore an array of options and filter our products to **YOUR** specifications!

Staying on Budget

Stock Seed Farms has a wide variety of seed mixes to meet any budget and any situation. Choose from our economical or more premium, exclusive mixes and blends to create a unique landscape or meet specialized needs.

Either way, we promise to provide a top quality seed with the maximum purity and highest germination rates available. Remember: **Not all seed is equal!**

Planting Your Seed

The amount of seed you will need will depend on the size of your area, seeding rate of the selected seed as indicated by your seeding method, and whether or not you're mixing it in with other seeds or overseeding an established stand. Follow the recommended seeding rates or ask a Stock Seed Farms Expert for help!

Maintenance & Weed Control

Perennial plants will take a few years to fully establish. Supplement with Annuals in the meantime!

Ensure reseeding by waiting to clear the area until all species have dried down. Dead plant material can be mowed in early spring to clean up the site.

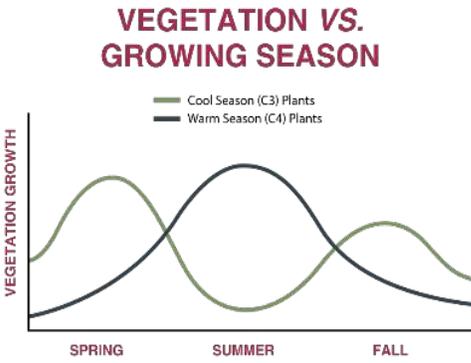
Weed management may be necessary as new plants get established. Mowing or shredding may be necessary to control weeds.

Learn more on
pages 5-10 of
this catalog or
SCAN HERE
for more Expert
Help topics at
www.stockseed.com



Warm Season vs. Cool Season Plants

The native prairie showcases a variety of both warm season and cool season plants. Understand the differences to determine what is right for your setting.



Warm season grass Little Bluestem (right) growing alongside a cool season turfgrass (left)

	Warm Season Grass	Cool Season Grass
Planting Dates	Late Spring through Summer	Spring or Fall
Ideal Soil Temp	60°F +	50°F - 65°F
Establishment	2-3 years - develops roots years 1 & 2	More consistent growth year 1
Dormancy	After 2-3 hard freezes through winter	May lead to inconsistent results

Benefits of a Pollinator Habitat

Pollinator plants offer essential resources such as pollen and nectar, which are vital for the survival and reproduction of native bees, birds, and butterflies. Additionally, many prairie plants provide habitat and nesting sites, creating a conducive environment for these species to thrive.



Increased Farm & Garden Yields



Additional Landscape Value



Long-term Ecological Benefit



Support A Variety of Wildlife

To learn more about Planting for Pollinators



Scan Here

Traditional Turf Alternatives

In recent years, the concept of “unlawn” has gained significant traction as homeowners seek lower maintenance, more sustainable and environmentally-friendly landscaping and lawn alternatives.

Traditional monoculture lawns demand significantly more water, fertilizer, and pesticides than more natural landscapes.

Native, turf-type buffalograss is also an excellent option for low-maintenance turf that is extremely drought tolerant while still maintaining an ideal green color through the summer months.

CHECK OUT OUR NATIVE TURF & LAWN ALTERNATIVES:

- Sundancer Buffalograss pg 11
- Cody Buffalograss pg 11
- Prairie Partners Mix pg 15
- Bee Lawn Mix pg 19
- Urban Meadow Mix pg 19

TURFGRASS MAINTENANCE COMPARISON CHART

Species/Mix Name	Overall Maintenance Score	Season	Soil Type	Irrigation	Mowing	Fertilizer	Spring Green-up	Drought Tolerance	Insect & Disease Resistance
Sundancer Buffalograss	Low	Warm	Any	Very Low	Low	Low	Mid-Late Spring	Very High	High
Cody Buffalograss	Low	Warm	Any	Very Low	Low	Low	Mid-Late Spring	Very High	High
Prairie Partners Mix	Low	Warm	Any, Sandy	Low	Low	Low	Mid-Late Spring	Very High	High
Defiance XRE	Medium	Cool	Any	Low	Average	Low	Early Spring	High	High
Tradition Fine Fescue	Medium	Cool	Any, Sandy	Low	Low	Low	Early Spring	High	High
Sports Turf Mix	Medium	Cool	Any	Average	High	High	Early Spring	Low	Average
Bee Lawn Mix	Low	Cool/Warm	Any	Low	Low	Low	Early Spring	High	High
Urban Meadow Mix	Low	Cool/Warm	Any	Low	Low	Low	Early Spring	High	High

Expanded chart with more species at www.stockseed.com

When to Plant

Several factors contribute to determining the optimal time to plant wildflowers and prairie grasses – growing cycle, rainfall period, temperature and seed dormancy should all be taken into account.

Timing can vary slightly depending on geographical location as well – use the Midwest as a baseline and adapt for your region.

In most cases, a late spring planting is recommended, allowing for extra time to eliminate weed problems prior to planting.

Dormant seeding in late fall offers natural stratification in the soil over winter and can reduce spring workload. Weedy perennials can be eradicated earlier in the fall, but note that any weed seeds in the ground will germinate in the spring along with your plants and will need to be managed at that time.

Annual forbs need to reseed themselves late in the season to ensure regrowth the next year. Planting too late in the season may not allow the plants to mature and produce viable seeds.

Biennials can be planted mostly any time, but must have growth, then experience a dormant period in order to bloom the following season.

Perennials should be planted in the spring or a late fall dormant seeding to allow for maximum establishment.

Where to Plant

Native plants have a remarkable adaptability to a diverse range of growing conditions, flourishing across most climates in the U.S.

In general, prairie plants are adapted to full sunlight and most soil types.

Some things to note:

- While full sun is optimum for the majority of plants, most can tolerate full sun (6-8 hrs daily) to partial shade (4 hrs daily). As the amount of sunlight decreases, so does the performance of the plant.
- Most plants prefer well-drained soils, but specific plants can be more adaptive to moist soils or sandy, rocky soils. Some are more drought tolerant than others, while some can flourish in wetland conditions.
- The majority of plants do best in soils with pH levels between 5.5 and 8. Levels outside the pH range will require soil amendments. There are also some plants that are more tolerant to alkaline soil conditions.

Visit www.stockseed.com to filter by specific criteria to find plants that are suited for your specific situation.

GUIDELINES FOR WARM SEASON GRASSES & WILDFLOWERS

	Germination occurs: Minimum soil temperature of 60°F	April 1 - May 15
	Latest Seeding: Allow at least 60 days of growth before a frost	Before August 1
	Dormant Seeding: Soil temperatures consistently below 40°F	After November 15

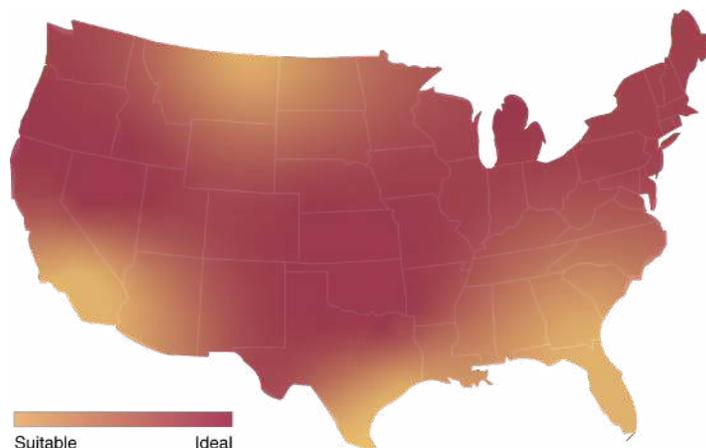
WHEN TO PLANT:



	Early Spring	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Annual Wildflowers	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Biennial Wildflowers	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perennial Wildflowers	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Cool Season Grasses	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Warm Season Grasses	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Legumes*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

*Planting date may vary by species

NATIVE PRAIRIE GROWING REGIONS**



**Use as a guideline. Refer to an expert if you have questions.

Site & Planting Preparation



Raking

It is extremely important to eliminate any undesirable plants by either chemical or tillage treatments. Removing aggressive cool season sod-forming grasses and other perennial weeds is necessary before planting prairie grasses and wildflowers.

Weed Control & Herbicide Application

Planning and working a year ahead allows the best chance to control these problem species as it may take multiple herbicide applications to eliminate them. Eliminating cool season sod-forming grasses is best accomplished with a fall herbicide application, followed by additional treatments in early spring if necessary.

Several nonselective herbicides are available for this, with Roundup® being the most popular and least toxic. Always refer to product labels for proper usage of any chemical. If unwanted plants are not properly controlled, they can still invade the new planting in future years.

Alternative Weed Control Options

Repeated tillage is another option to control undesired plant species. In cases of cool season sod-forming grasses, it will take a full season of repeated tillage to get good control before planting. The same goes for processes like solarization or hand-pulling weeds. The first flushes of weeds the following spring can also be taken care of by light tilling once or twice to destroy growth before planting.

Preparing a Clean Seedbed

When broadcasting seed, or planting with a no-till drill, dead thatch and plant material must first be removed by burning, raking or tillage. Getting seeds in direct contact with the soil is the most important factor in successful native grass and wildflower seedings.

Seeding into an Existing Stand

Overall, seedbeds free of weeds and old grass will produce the best stands. Interseeding into an established stand can be tricky, but with the right equipment and timing it can be accomplished. The established stand must also be thin enough to allow for new growth. Using a drill (preferably a no-till drill) will best place the seeds in direct contact with the soil at the correct depth (¼ – ½ inch), which is necessary for germination.

It is not recommended to seed native warm season grasses or wildflowers into established cool season grasses. Planting into old grass stands (even if the grass is dead) can produce inconsistent, lackluster results unless the dead thatch and plant material is removed.



Tillage



Controlled Burning

- Plan Ahead - CONTROL WEEDS Prior to Planting

Weed competition is the #1 cause of failure

Planning and working up to a year in advance allows the best chance to control weeds through a variety of methods



1-2 Passes
Herbicide



Light, Repeated
Tillage



Mow/Scalp
Existing Plants



Solarization or
Hand Pull Weeds

Planting Your Site

Planting Prairie Grasses & Wildflowers

Native seeds vary greatly in size and shape; the best planting results will be achieved by using a drill, planter, or broadcast seeder designed specifically to handle native seed. Areas over one-half acre are easier to plant with a native grass drill, which has specialized mechanisms and an agitator to ensure even seed distribution at the correct, uniform depth. Smaller areas can be broadcast-seeded with an easy-flow fertilizer spreader or by hand, using a mixture of seed with sand, vermiculite, or sawdust to promote even coverage. For optimal results, first spread half of the seed over the entire area and then the other half in a second pass to ensure full coverage.

Plant in a clean, firm seedbed free of clumps for optimal seed-to-soil contact. Too much loose soil can dry out and cause seed to be planted too deep, potentially leading to failure. Correct planting depth is between ¼ to ½ inch for grasses and ¼ inch deep or less for wildflowers.

Most native grass drills have a packer roller or wheels to incorporate and firm the soil around the seed. When broadcasting, incorporate into the soil by raking or dragging the area and then firmly packing the soil so it doesn't sink more than ½ inch when walked upon. A light layer of straw mulch or an erosion blanket (page 39) can be used to keep soil moist and protect against erosion while allowing sunlight through to support emergence.

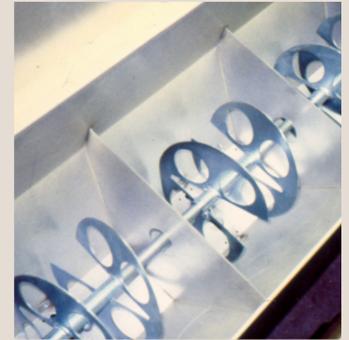
NATIVE SEEDING EQUIPMENT



No-Till Native Grass Drill



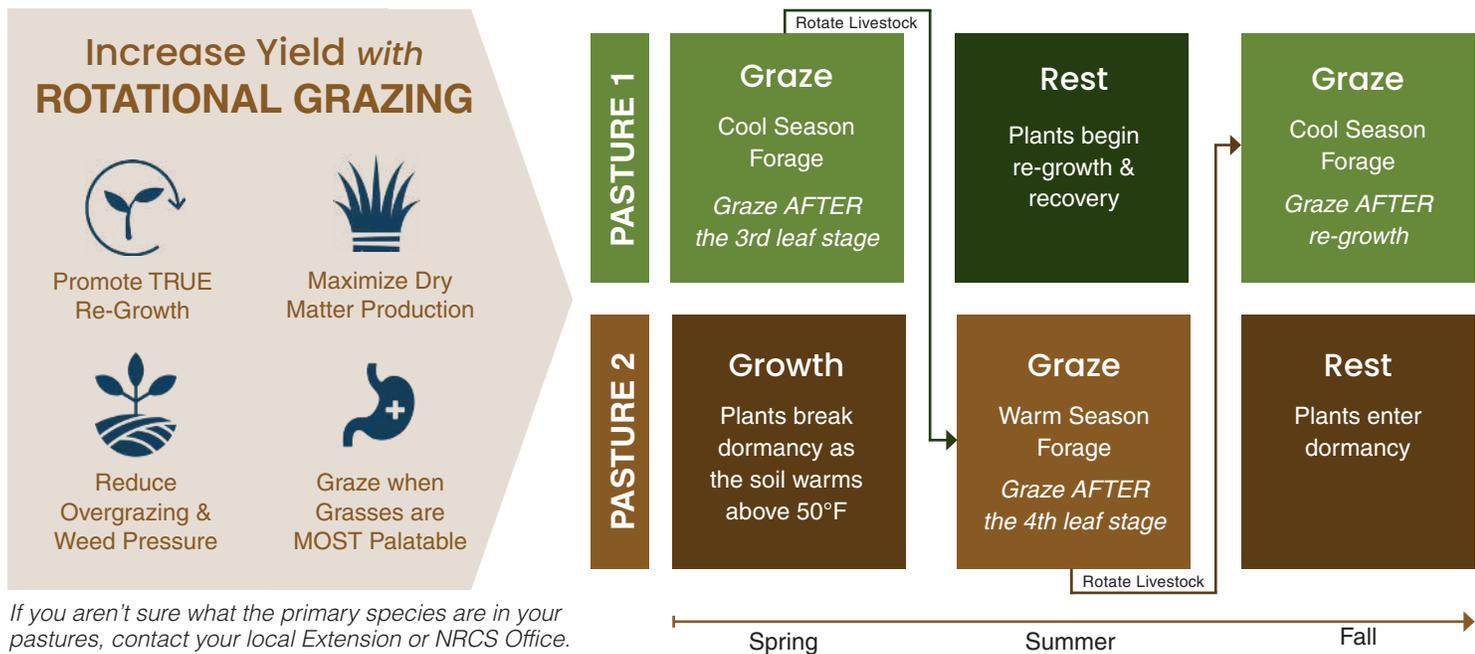
Native Grass Broadcast Seeder



Seed Agitators

Planting Pastures & Rotational Grazing

Because cool season grasses have different growth rates and habits, it is recommended to plant warm and cool season pastures separately. This maximizes forage potential, improves recovery rates, and preserves overall pasture health.



If you aren't sure what the primary species are in your pastures, contact your local Extension or NRCS Office.

Planting Lawn & Turf

Plant in a clean, firm seedbed free of clumps for optimal seed-to-soil contact. Too much loose soil can dry out and cause seed to be planted too deep, potentially leading to failure. Correct planting depth is between ¼ to ½ inch.

When broadcasting, incorporate seed into the soil by raking or dragging the area and then firmly packing the soil so it doesn't sink more than ½ inch when walked upon. A light layer of straw mulch or an erosion blanket (page 39) can be used to keep soil moist and protect against erosion while allowing sunlight through to support emergence.

Care After Planting

All seeds need moisture to germinate. Wildflowers require more than grasses, but over-watering should be avoided. If possible, plantings should be kept moist during early stages of development. Light watering three or four times a week will ensure optimum germination.

On large areas where irrigation is not possible, one or two timely rains will usually get things going. An extremely critical point for seedlings is about two weeks after emergence. If hot, dry conditions persist, supplemental watering will be beneficial.

Native plants can exist under extremely adverse conditions. Heat and drought are generally tolerated, but additional watering can enhance establishment and prolong bloom periods; however, over-watering can promote weeds and disease.

Other than starter fertilizer, fertilizers are generally not required unless soils are extremely poor and low in organic matter. Refer to page 10 for recommended fertilization strategies.

FALL SEEDING COOL SEASON GRASSES & LEGUMES

Advantages:

- Quicker Germination
- Reduced Weed Competition

Challenges:

- Ensuring Adequate Moisture
- Proper Seed Bed Prep

LEARN MORE:



Stock's Sports Turf Mix - perfect for high-traffic areas!

GRASS MAINTENANCE CALENDAR

Find Maintenance Tips on the Next Page! >

Type	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept-Oct	Nov	Dec-Feb
Cool Season Grasses (CSG's)	TURF - Mow	TURF - Mow - Aerate - Seed ALL OTHER - Seed	TURF - Mow - 1st application weed control - Irrigate ALL OTHER - 1st application weed control - Irrigate	TURF - Mow - 2nd application weed control - Irrigate ALL OTHER - 2nd application weed control - Irrigate	TURF - White Grub control	TURF - Mow - Apply Nitrogen - Seed ALL OTHER - Apply Nitrogen - Seed	TURF - Mow - Broadleaf weed control -Aerate -Seed ALL OTHER - Broadleaf Weed control - Irrigate - Seed	TURF - Mow (as needed)	PLAN FOR NEXT SEASON
Warm Season Grasses (WSG's)	ALL OTHER - Early-season weed control	TURF - Mow (optional) - 1st pre-emergent application ALL OTHER - Controlled/prescribed burn (year 3+)	TURF - Seed - Mow - Treat Cinch bugs - Fertilize ALL OTHER - Seed - Mow as needed for weed control	TURF -Seed - Mow - 2nd application pre-emergent ALL OTHER - Seed - Mow as needed for weed control	TURF - Mow - Treat Cinch bugs	TURF - Apply slow-release Nitrogen (optional) - Mow	TURF - Mow - Broadleaf weed control ALL OTHER - Broadleaf weed control	TURF - Mow until grass stops growing -Apply non-selective herbicide once turf is dormant	DORMANT SEED - OR - PLAN FOR NEXT SEASON

* ALL OTHER includes prairie grasses, pasture grasses, introduced grasses, etc.

Maintenance: Year 1 & Beyond

In reconstructing a natural setting, it is important to remember that one cannot do in a single year that which took nature many lifetimes to create. Patience is key!

Year 1-2:

Prairie grasses and perennial wildflowers focus on their root systems during their first year of growth, becoming showier and more competitive in the following years as they establish.

Water deeply & infrequently as prairie grasses work to establish.

Mow or shred once in late fall or early spring (best) to remove thatch and encourage new growth. Waiting allows for the greatest chance of natural reseeding.

Year 3 & Beyond:

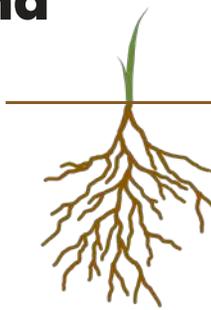
Continue to mow or shred to clear thatch in late fall or spring. Alternatively, a controlled burn can be used to manage perennial weeds and encourage new growth.

Always follow local regulations and obtain a burn permit before performing a controlled burn.

Weed Management

Weeds are often the greatest cause of lackluster native grass and wildflower plantings. They take away necessary water and nutrients that new plants need to establish and grow and they shade and smother small plants, stunting their growth. If weeds become a problem during the first year, you may need to mow or shred frequently to keep them from choking out new seedlings.

When mowing, the blade should be kept at a 6-8 inch height to let the desired plants continue uninterrupted growth while keeping weeds from going to seed. Once grasses reach the four-leaf stage, 2,4-D can be applied, but only to grass plantings. DO NOT use 2,4-D on wildflowers. Be sure to apply according to label directions – underapplying can result in herbicide resistance and poor control and overapplying can set back or burn small grass seedlings, especially on warm days over 70° F.



WHAT TO EXPECT

Deep Roots:

Prairie grasses grow down, not up during the establishment year.

Top growth may only amount to a straight, narrow, pale green leaf.



Using a Mower to Shred Weeds in a New Seeding



SEASONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Fall & Winter

Leave stems and seed heads through winter for additional reseeding, moisture retention, and wildlife benefit.

Optional: mow late fall for a more well-kept appearance



Spring

Mow, rake, or burn to remove thatch and control early season weeds before prairie grasses and wildflowers begin to green back up.

Note: DO NOT burn until year 3+



Summer

Native species typically don't require additional inputs, but supplemental water can be beneficial during drought.

For sustainable grazing: Follow the old pioneer advice – "Take Half, Leave Half"

FERTILIZATION STRATEGIES

Native Grasses & Wildflowers:

Prairie plants require limited input to achieve a quality stand. Poor soils may benefit from fertilization.

Opt for slow-release products. Over-fertilizing can promote excess weed growth in wildflower stands.

Turfgrass:

A starter fertilizer is recommended with any new lawn or turfgrass seeding.

Pasture:

Apply fertilizer to ensure strong root development and promote a resilient stand suitable for haying and grazing.

Other:

On disturbed sites or new construction, it is very important to add soil amendments. Soil testing is recommended.

Find Stock's fertilizer products on [Page 39](#)

Buffalograss

Why Choose Buffalograss?

Buffalograss is a fine-leaved native grass species that has prospered on the Great Plains for centuries. It has survived severe weather extremes and has evolved into a water efficient, drought tolerant, sod-forming grass of incredible durability and turf potential.

Buffalograss has become very popular as a low-maintenance lawn grass. It requires less water, fertilizer, and pesticides than more traditional turf grasses. It also requires less mowing, thatch control, and other management.

A buffalograss lawn can complement any residential, commercial, or acreage landscape project. Our two varieties, Sundancer and Cody, produce a darker, greener color that most gardeners desire. When left uncut, the fine-textured foliage of buffalograss lends a soft look to any landscape.

This hardy grass greens up 2-3 weeks later than Kentucky Bluegrass in spring, and stays green all summer with little or no care. It goes dormant at the first killing frost and turns a beautiful buff color until it breaks dormancy again in the spring.

Unlike many native grasses, buffalograss grows as much as 5 inches within 50 days after planting! In nature, buffalograss germinates very slowly; but after a non-toxic cold-priming process with potassium nitrate breaks down dormancy, germination can occur within 14 days.



Female plants with seed



Male plants with flag-like pollen heads

Ensuring a Successful Stand

With proper weed control, buffalograss spreads fast on runners or stolons (like strawberry plants), but is not a pest. It will, however, spread to bare areas or those with little competition. Each node on these stolons sends down a root, which creates another plant. This holds the runner in place.

Buffalograss requires 6-8 hours of sunlight and well-drained soil. It does especially well on hot, droughty sites where bluegrass dies out, so it is often used for erosion control. Buffalograss is not recommended for shady sites, high elevation, coarse sandy soils, or areas of high rainfall or standing water.

Sundancer Buffalograss



Sundancer is the **most advanced** turf-type buffalograss available today. This warm season bunchgrass has accelerated establishment and superior turf quality from seed. Sundancer is widely adapted and suited to a diversity of environments. Use Sundancer for residential lawns, commercial sites, parks and rec areas, golf courses, and medians.

In a 3-year trial, Sundancer ranked first in all categories against the competition: Quick Establishment, Early Green-up & Fall Color Retention, Dark Green Color, Enhanced Density, Disease & Insect Resistance, and Low Plant Height, among others.

SUNDANCER



Hottest Buffalograss Under the Sun

Lifespan: Perennial

Height: 4-8 in

Seeds/lb: 40,000

Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Cody Buffalograss



Cody Buffalograss provides the establishment, density, and drought tolerance that makes buffalograss so desirable. Use this variety for roadsides, industrial sites, common areas, and medians.

Cody is widely adapted, but has performed exceptionally well in the south and southwest United States.



THE SOPHISTICATED BUFFALOGRASS

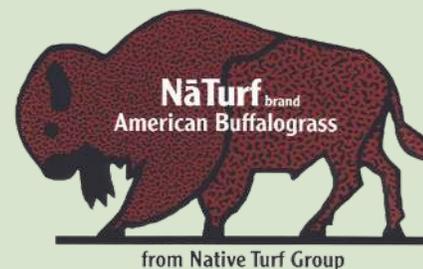
Lifespan: Perennial

Height: 4-8 in

Seeds/lb: 40,000

Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Establishment & Management Guide to NaTurf Brand Buffalograss



Site Selection and Prep

Grows best on:

- Well drained soils, non-sandy sites
- < 5,000 ft elevation
- 6-8 hours of sun
- Soil pH between 6.0 – 7.5

Prepare a firm, clean seedbed and roll or pack the soil so footprints sink no more than ½ inch deep. Use tillage only if necessary; a successful renovation can be achieved with aggressive vertical mowing (power raking). Use a turf starter fertilizer at manufacturer's recommended rate.

If pre-emergent herbicides have been used previously on the site, check the product label for restrictions on newly planted seed.

Planting the Seed

Best results occur by placing seed (Fig. 1) in good contact with the soil at ¼ to ½ inches deep. Plant no more than ½ inch deep; a small amount of seed on the surface is ok and is a good sign you have not planted too deep.

- Rake, drill or cover seed with best method available, then roll or pack to ensure excellent seed contact with the soil.
- Steps to renovation without tillage include:
 1. Sequential applications of glyphosate herbicide
 2. Mow or power rake in 2-3 directions to remove dead vegetation
 3. Bag or rake to remove debris
 4. Broadcast Buffalograss seed
 5. Vertical mow or power rake again, and finally
 6. Roll or pack.
- Our most successful Buffalograss plantings occur May-June North of I-70 or March-April South of I-70.
- Soil temperature must be 55° F or more for germination. Dormant seeding is also an option.
- On non-irrigated sites, place the seed at the ½ inch depth, early in the season for best results.
- Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000 sq ft or 3-4 lbs/1,000 sq ft for soil stabilization. Look for 0.5 -1.5 seeds per square inch.
- If irrigating at establishment, water every day the 1st week, every other day the 2nd week, and every 3rd day the 3rd week after soil temperature reaches approximately 50°F. Water to wet the top ½ inch and do not water to the point of runoff.



Area of Adaptation for Turf-Type Buffalograss



Holmes Golf Course Fairway
Lincoln, NE

Watering, Fertilizing, Mowing

- Water deeply and infrequently if necessary. Under normal conditions, an inch of water per month whether from rainfall or irrigation will sustain Buffalograss.
- Apply 1-3 lbs of actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft each growing season to established Buffalograss in split applications. First application, 3 weeks after green-up and the second, 8 weeks later.
- Mow often during establishment at a height set to just remove the tips of the new Buffalograss leaves. This will encourage lateral spread (Fig. 2) and reduce weed competition.
- Optimum mowing height of mature Buffalograss is 3 ½ to 4 inches (Fig. 3), but it can adapt to heights from 1 ½ inches to not mowed, depending on desired appearance.
- Lower mowing heights require more frequent mowing and increased fertilizer and water needs.



Figure 1: Buffalograss Seed

Weed Management

- Mowing frequently just above the height of the Buffalograss during the first 4 to 5 weeks of growth will minimize weed competition and increase density.
- Avoid frequent watering, over-fertilizing, and scalping.
- When used in accordance with the manufacturer's label, herbicides are safe and can be very effective. *If you are inexperienced in the use of herbicides, contact a licensed applicator for assistance.*
- Most products containing 2,4-D are currently not recommended due to potential Buffalograss injury and availability of safer options.



Figure 2: Lateral Spread of Stolons

1st Year Control

1. Roundup® or other glyphosate herbicides can be used prior to seeding for existing weed/grass control. Check the product label for the waiting period before planting new seed.
2. Pre-emergent herbicides can be used the first year, but ONLY applied after Buffalograss emergence. This can be done to control weeds that germinate later in the season. Barricade (prodiamine) can be applied 60 days after spring seeding, Pendulum Aquacap (pendimethalin) can be applied 90 days after spring seeding.
3. Post-emergent herbicides can be used safely on first year Buffalograss. Apply at seeding with sequential applications throughout the season. Do not apply more than the maximum seasonal rate as specified by the product label. Refer to the table at the bottom of this page for current recommendations.



Figure 3: 3.5 inch Mowing Height

Post-Establishment Control (After 1st Year)

1. Roundup® or other glyphosate herbicides can be used in the early spring or late fall on FULLY dormant Buffalograss to control perennial cool season grasses/weeds. Applications made to actively growing Buffalograss may result in stand reduction.
2. Pre-emergent herbicides are strongly recommended on established Buffalograss stands. Best results are obtained with split applications for season long control. Do not apply more than the maximum seasonal rate as specified by the product label.
 - Barricade (prodiamine)
 - Pendulum Aquacap (pendimethalin)
 - Dimension (dithiopyr)
3. Post-emergent herbicides can be used safely on Buffalograss. Do not apply more than the maximum seasonal rate as specified by the product label.



Figure 4: Solitaire Treated



Figure 5: Untreated Control

THE ABOVE HERBICIDE RECOMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON TRIALS PERFORMED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN TURF SCIENCE PROGRAM 2010-2013

POST-EMERGENT HERBICIDES

Drive XLR8 (quinclorac)	
Solitaire (sulfentrazone+quinclorac)	
Quicksilver (carfentrazone)	
Tenacity (mesotrione)	
Dismiss (sulfentrazone)	

WEEDS CONTROLLED

grassy weeds, broadleaves
grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges
broadleaves
grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges
grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S LABEL PRIOR TO USE OF ANY HERBICIDE.

Native Grass Mixes

Prairie 3 Plus Mix



Prairie 3 Plus is an excellent mix of short- and mid-height, warm season prairie grasses that can be used for landscaping, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and especially seeding with wildflowers. It is low-maintenance, drought tolerant, and well-adapted to a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions.

The “Plus” stands for the small percentage of buffalograss that is added to the mix. Buffalograss is a non-aggressive, sod-forming grass that will improve the rate and density of first year coverage as well as fill in bare spots in following years.

Prairie 3 Plus will remain green in color through the summer months and will transition to beautiful reds and golden browns in the fall.

Plant mid-spring though early summer.

What's Inside:

Blue Grama
Buffalograss
Little Bluestem
Sideoats Grama

Height:

1-3 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lbs/3,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

8 PLS lbs/acre

Prairie 7 Mix



Prairie 7 Mix recreates the elegance and function of native tall grass prairies, providing excellent habitat for wildlife of all sizes. It also serves as an effective sound barrier, dust collector, and natural snow fence when planted between roadways and living quarters. Its radiant red, gold, and purple colors add landscaping beauty throughout the fall and winter months. Virginia Wildrye is included for earlier green-up and enhanced early season habitat value. Plant mid-spring through summer.

What's Inside:

Big Bluestem
Indiangrass
Little Bluestem
Sideoats Grama
Switchgrass
Western Wheatgrass
Virginia Wildrye

Height:

Up to 6 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lbs/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/acre



EXPERT TIP

Mix Wildflowers with Native Grasses for a show of color all season long!

Our Prairie 3 Plus Mix (left) is the perfect companion for wildflower mixes.

Find high-diversity wildflower and pollinator mixes on pages 24-29.

Prairie Partners Mix



Buffalograss and Blue Grama are perennial, warm season native grasses that grow together on native prairies and are also well suited to grow together in your backyard! Prairie Partners has a low, slow growth habit, minimal water and fertilizer requirements, and extreme drought tolerance. Blue Grama will germinate faster, green up earlier in spring, and appear slightly taller if left un-mowed. Together these two grasses make an attractive sod with increased density that offers an economical way to cover large, outlying areas. This mix works especially well in light or sandy soils.

Plant mid-spring through early summer; irrigate to establish. A starter fertilizer may be required in poor or sandy soils to aid in establishment.

What's Inside:

Blue Grama
Buffalograss

Height:

6-12 in

Broadcast Rate:

1-2 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

20-30 lbs/acre

Sandy Site Mix



These special mixes include warm and cool season native grasses, designed to fill the need for soil stabilization and protection on sites with sandy soils that are susceptible to wind and water erosion. The grasses collect and hold blowing sediment and snow, which is necessary for them to survive in drier soil profiles with little organic matter.

Plant in spring to early summer. Starter fertilizer and irrigation (if available) will help speed germination and establishment.

What's Inside:

Mid-Height Mix

Blue Grama
Canada Wildrye
Little Bluestem
Sand Dropseed
Sand Lovegrass
Sheep Fescue
Sideoats Grama

Tall Mix

Blue Grama
Canada Wildrye
Indian Ricegrass
Little Bluestem
Prairie Sandreed
Sand Bluestem
Sand Dropseed
Sand Lovegrass
Sheep Fescue
Sideoats Grama

Height:

Mid-Height Mix

1-3 ft

Broadcast Rate:

15 PLS lbs/acre

Drilled Rate:

12 PLS lbs/acre

Tall Mix

Up to 5 ft



Native Prairie near Tuttle, North Dakota

Photo by Jim Ringelman, 2025 Photo Contest, 3rd Place

INTERESTED IN MORE GRASS MIXES?

Check Out:

Conservation Mix - Page 20

Floodplain Mix - Page 21

Roadside Grass & Wildflower Mix - Page 28

Native Grasses

Big Bluestem ★

Andropogon gerardii

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 4-6 ft

Seeds/lb: 165,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/acre

The "King" of native grasses.

Warm season, sod-forming, ornamental, forage value



Indiangrass ★

Sorghastrum nutans

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 5-7 ft

Seeds/lb: 175,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

8-10 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, habitat & forage value



Little Bluestem ★

Schizachyrium scoparium

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 2-3 ft

Seeds/lb: 260,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/3,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

8 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, showy, habitat value



Blue Grama ★

Bouteloua gracilis

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 8-12 in

Seeds/lb: 825,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

4-5 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, short growth habit



Sideoats Grama ★

Bouteloua curtipendula

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 12-18 in

Seeds/lb: 191,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, sod-forming, drought tolerant



Eastern Gamagrass ★

Tripsacum dactyloides

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 3-9 ft

Seeds/lb: 6,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10-12 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, winter hardy



Switchgrass ★

Panicum virgatum

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 4-6 ft

Seeds/lb: 389,000

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/4,200 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

5 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, sod-forming, multi-purpose



Prairie Dropseed
Sporobolus heterolepis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-2 ft
Seeds/lb: 240,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/5,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
6 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, low-maintenance



Sand Lovegrass
Eragrostis trichodes

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 10-12 in
Seeds/lb: 1,300,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/15,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
1½-2 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, quick establishment



Purple Top
Tridens flavus

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft
Seeds/lb: 465,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
10 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, soil stabilizer



Tall Dropseed
Sporobolus compositus

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Seeds/lb: 759,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
5 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, bunchgrass, drought tolerant



Sand Bluestem
Andropogon hallii

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-5 ft
Seeds/lb: 113,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/1,300 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
16 PLS lbs/acre

Warm season, sod-forming, sand tolerant



River Oats
Chasmanthium latifolium

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Seeds/lb: 90,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
10 PLS lbs/acre

Cool season, bunchgrass, flood tolerant

COOL SEASON GRASSES



Alkaligrass
Puccinellia distans

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 6-24 in
Seeds/lb: 1,200,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
4 PLS lbs/acre

Cool season, bunchgrass, salt tolerant



Virginia Wildrye
Elymus virginicus

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Seeds/lb: 96,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
12-15 PLS lbs/acre

Cool season, bunchgrass, wide range of adaptation



Canada Wildrye
Elymus canadensis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-4 ft
Seeds/lb: 115,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
10-12 PLS lbs/acre

Cool season, bunchgrass, quick growth



Western Wheatgrass
Agropyron smithii

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-3 ft
Seeds/lb: 110,000

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/1,800 sq ft
Drilled Rate:
12-15 PLS lbs/acre

Cool season, sod-forming, winter hardy

Lawn & Turf

Tradition FINE FESCUE BLEND



The perfect low-maintenance, cool season turf for difficult-to-manage areas. This versatile blend of improved Chewings, Hard, Sheep, and Strong Creeping Red Fescues will endure heat, humidity and wear that older fine fescues cannot and has a higher resistance to disease and insects. Less mowing and lower water and fertilizer inputs are necessary.

Tradition grows well in areas of full sun, partial shade, or heavy shade. It can be used in high management turf situations or as a cover or buffer for naturalizing low management areas or native settings.

Plant in spring or fall.

Current Varieties:

Leeward Chewings Fescue
Spartan II Hard Fescue
Quatro Sheep Fescue
Ruddy Creeping Red Fescue

Seeding Rate: 4-6 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Mowing Height: 3-4 in

Defiance XRE TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE



Turf-type tall fescues have become a popular choice for a more drought-resistant, cool season lawn because they maintain their green appearance in dry periods longer than bluegrass or ryegrass. They are ideal for commercial landscapes, sports fields, parks, golf roughs, and residential lawns.

Defiance XRE (X-treme Rhizome Expression) is a superior blend of high-ranking turf-type tall fescues that provides excellent disease resistance, superior wear resistance, and proven brown patch resistance. Its high level of endophytes offer a natural resistance to many surface-feeding insects. It also boasts a better, faster recovery from injury and stress than other tall fescue blends. It is dark green in color with a medium-fine texture and a semi-dwarf growing habit.

Turf-type fescues should be planted in spring, if possible, but early fall seedings will work as well. Irrigation in extended heat/drought will help prevent stand loss.

Current Varieties:

Grande III Tall Fescue
Trending Tall Fescue
Turfway Tall Fescue

Seeding Rate: 10 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Mowing Height: 3-4 in

Sports Turf Mix



Sports Turf Mix combines our best turf blends to provide a dense, dark green turf that establishes quickly and regrows fast to maintain a lush playing surface.

Plant in early to late spring and again in late summer to mid fall. Irrigation can extend seeding times and is recommended for establishment. A starter fertilizer should also be used. Turf will stay looking its best with regular irrigation, fertilization, and by maintaining the desired height by mowing as needed.

Current Varieties:

Rebounder Tall Fescue
Blackwatch II Tall Fescue
Grande III Tall Fescue
Sideways Perennial Ryegrass

Fielder Kentucky Bluegrass
Mercury Kentucky Bluegrass
Arcadia Kentucky Bluegrass

Seeding Rate: 7 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Mowing Height: 2 ½-3 ½ in

Unlawning & Lawn Alternatives

Bee Lawn Mix



Looking to *bee* more pollinator friendly but still require a low-growing lawn that can keep up with outdoor activities and entertaining?

This simple but effective mix of low-growing clover, native yarrow, sweet williams and a blend of fine fescues will create a pollen-rich environment right in your lawn, while still providing an attractive lawn.

Sow in spring or early summer. Irrigate to establish.

What's Inside:

Fine Fescue Blend
Microclover
Western Yarrow
Sweet Williams

Seeding Rate:

6 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Height:

12-14 in

Urban Meadow Mix



If you're looking for an alternative to the more traditional turf look and maintenance requirements, this Urban Meadow Mix combines our drought tolerant Fine Fescue Blend and Blue Grama with low-growing wildflowers and legumes to create a whimsical meadow look.

This mix will turn any yard or home landscape into a pollinator haven. Mow this mix infrequently or leave it to grow up to a foot in height. Increased mowing frequency will reduce the blooms of some species.

Seed in spring through early summer. Do not mow below 4 inches.

What's Inside:

Fine Fescue Blend
Blue Grama
Microclover
Western Yarrow
Birdsfoot Trefoil
Purple Prairie Clover
Prairie Junegrass

Sweet William
Dwarf Red Coreopsis
Ohio Spiderwort

Seeding Rate: 6 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Height: 6-24 in



Microclover

This small-leaved clover grows well with traditional grass species, enhancing their color and vitality.

It's more drought tolerant and requires little fertilizer, fungicide, or water, promoting a healthier lawn ecosystem.

Delicate white flowers add visual interest and attract pollinators.

Seeding Rate:

1 lb/1,000 sq ft

Height: 4-6 in

MORE FLOWERS?

Low Growing, High Diversity & Multi-Purpose

Check out [Roadside Grass & Wildflower Mix](#) on Page 28!

GOING NATIVE?

Low Maintenance, Low Mow Warm Season Turf

Check out [Prairie Partners Mix](#) on Page 15 or [Buffalograss](#) on Page 11!



EXPERT TIP

Starter fertilizer supports early root development.

- A higher rate of phosphorus (P) promotes root growth leading to a stronger establishment
- Apply at or before seeding cool season turf
- Apply 1-2 weeks after seeding warm season turf

Find [Fertilizer](#) products on Page 39

Pasture & Conservation

Warm Season Pasture Mix



This powerhouse of native grasses produces the best possible hay and forage in the heat of summer when cool season pastures lose productivity. Bonanza and Scout have exceptional in vitro dry matter digestibility (IVDMD), increasing animal rate of gain significantly. Trailway is highly palatable and aids in stand establishment.

Best if left ungrazed until year 2. Forage quality and palatability are best before heads appear. Overgrazing slows root growth, extending plant recovery and promoting weeds. Adding fertilizer in late spring will keep plants productive. Maximize production using a rotational grazing system (see page 8). Plant mid-spring through early summer.

What's Inside:

Bonanza Big Bluestem
Scout Indiangrass
Trailway Sideoats Grama

Height: Up to 6 ft

(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10-12 PLS lbs/acre

High Elevation Pasture Mix



This pasture mix includes 6 cool season grasses that will provide excellent grazing in altitudes **up to 9,000 feet**. Annual rainfall of 12 inches/year or more is required for max forage production. Fertilize annually. Time planting to take advantage of cool temps and rainfall.

What's Inside:

Intermediate Wheatgrass
Meadow Bromegrass
Orchardgrass
Perennial Ryegrass
Slender Wheatgrass
Timothy

Height: Up to 3 ft

(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate: 24 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Cool Season Pasture Mix



This economical mix combines 7 cool season grasses with high yields and improved forage quality, suitable for all classes of livestock. Produces best in spring and fall with cool temperatures and moisture. Do not overgraze, as this can slow or stop root growth which extends recovery time and can promote weed invasion. Maximum production is achieved with a well-managed rotational grazing system (see page 8). Plant in early spring or fall.

What's Inside:

Festulolium
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Orchardgrass
Pubescent Wheatgrass
Meadow Bromegrass
Smooth Bromegrass
Timothy

Height: Up to 3 ft

(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate:

1-2 lb/1,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

15 lbs/acre

Conservation Mix



A mix of cool season perennial grasses plus quick-germinating annuals that is perfect for fast coverage with both bunch and sod-forming grasses. Use for fast establishment in waterways, ditches, banks, hillsides, or other critical sites. If high water flow is possible, an erosion blanket is recommended.

What's Inside:

Spring Mix

(available early spring-summer)

Annual Ryegrass
Tall Fescue
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Oats
Orchardgrass
Smooth Bromegrass

Fall Mix

(available late summer-winter)

Annual Ryegrass
Tall Fescue
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Winter Wheat
Orchardgrass
Smooth Bromegrass

Height: 1-3 ft

Broadcast Rate: 5 lbs/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate: 50 lbs/acre

Water's Edge Mix



This combination of grasses and forbs is designed to hold soil along the fluctuating shorelines of lakes, ponds, streams, or lagoons. It consists of 28 species that will provide soil stabilization and habitat not only in the water, but on the banks leading down to it as well. These plants will filter runoff flowing into the body of water while providing food and cover for wildlife and waterfowl. Plant mid-spring through early summer, or dormant seed in late fall.

What's Inside:

Blue Flag Iris	Monkey Flower
Bluejoint Reedgrass	New England Aster
Blue Vervain	Prairie Cordgrass
Bristly Sedge	Rice Cutgrass
Canada Anemone	Riverbank Wildrye
Cardinal Flower	Softstem Bulrush
Common Arrowhead	Soft Rush
Dark Green Bulrush	Swamp Milkweed
Fox Sedge	Sweet Flag
Frank's Sedge	Tussock Sedge
Giant Bur Reed	Virginia Wildrye
Great Blue Lobelia	Water Plantain
Hardstem Bulrush	Woolgrass
Hop Sedge	
Joe Pye Weed	

Height: 2-5 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 lb/1,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

15 lbs/acre

Wetlands & Floodplains

Floodplain Mix



This mix is ideal for re-establishing damaged floodplains and will withstand seasonal flooding. The deep-rooted grasses have varying degrees of tolerance to inundation (standing water) depending on temperature, soil type, water depth and time of year, tending to be more tolerant in spring than summer.

Plant along fluctuating shorelines, on dams, or in lowland pasture. Seed in spring or fall, after frost. Use increased rates when wet conditions dictate broadcast seeding.

What's Inside:

Big Bluestem
Canada Wildrye
Eastern Gamagrass
Fox Sedge
Indiangrass
Switchgrass
Virginia Wildrye
Western Wheatgrass

Height: 3-6 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1lb/ 2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

12-15 lbs/acre

MORE WETLAND SPECIES*

*Visit www.stockseed.com or call for pricing & availability of wetland species

Product	Botanical Name	Life Span	Seeds/lb
American Sloughgrass	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Annual	800,000/lb
Bluejoint Reedgrass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Perennial	4,480,000/lb
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Perennial	2,560,000/lb
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Perennial	6,400,000/lb
Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Perennial	22,400/lb
Common Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Perennial	1,600,000/lb
Dark Green Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Perennial	7,360,000/lb
Fox Sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Perennial	1,600,000/lb
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Perennial	8,000,000/lb
Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Perennial	3,520,000/lb
Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Perennial	176,000/lb
Plains Oval Sedge	<i>Carex brevior</i>	Perennial	464,000/lb
Rice Cutgrass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Perennial	544,000/lb

Order now at www.stockseed.com

SPECIAL SECTION:
**Wildlife Habitat
 & Foodplots**

**BUILDING THE ULTIMATE
 WILDLIFE HABITAT**

The key to attracting and keeping deer, gamebirds, and other wildlife in your habitat is to provide ALL of the essentials:

 <p>Native Grasses = Nesting & Cover</p>	 <p>Legumes & Brassicas = Forage Base</p>	 <p>Native Wildflowers = Natural Habitat</p>	 <p>Water Source = Added Value</p>
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Include native plants to support wildlife, pollinators, and a thriving ecosystem!
Scan to learn more.

Native Legume Foodplot Mix



Looking to create a simple, long-lasting, economical wildlife foodplot while sticking to native plants? This mix combines top performing native legumes to create an irresistible perennial mix that appeals to deer, turkey, and upland birds, as well as pollinators of every kind! Plant in spring or summer.

What's Inside:

- Illinois Bundleflower
- Leadplant
- Roundhead Lespedeza
- Perennial Lupine
- Purple Prairieclover
- Showy Tick Trefoil

- Showy Partridge Pea
- White Prairieclover
- Wild Senna

Broadcast Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/acre

Forage Base Mix



A good forage base is one key component necessary to attract and hold deer. This mix of high protein forages will provide grazing into summer months when it's needed for weight gain and antler growth while also providing forage and brood cover for wild turkeys.

Plant in spring or late summer near a grain base or water source for best results. This mix is best suited for well-drained soils and can also provide good erosion control.

What's Inside:

- Ladino Clover
- Medium Red Clover
- Crimson Clover
- Annual Ryegrass
- Alfalfa
- Timothy
- Alsike Clover
- Forage Chicory
- Orchardgrass

Broadcast Rate:

1 lb/1,500 sq ft
 25-30 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate:

20 lbs/acre

Native Feast Foodplot Mix



Imitate their natural habitat with this bountiful, all-native foodplot designed to provide forage summer through fall. It includes 14 native forbs and legumes that deer, turkey and upland birds have been known to browse in their natural setting, and provides nectar for pollinators as well!

Keep them around by planting with our Prairie 3 Plus Mix or Prairie 7 Mix (page 14) to provide valuable cover and nesting.

Plant in spring or summer.

What's Inside:

- Blackeyed Susan
- False Sunflower
- Grayhead Coneflower
- Illinois Bundleflower
- Ohio Spiderwort
- Purple Prairieclover
- Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
- Roundhead Lespedeza
- Showy Partridge Pea

- Showy Tick Trefoil
- Smooth Penstemon
- Smooth Blue Aster
- Shell Leaf Beardtongue
- White Prairieclover

Broadcast Rate: 35-40 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 18-20 lbs/acre

Trophy Greens Brassica Mix



The most palatable and sought-after brassicas are combined in this annual foodplot mix sure to attract and hold big bucks! Fast-growing and highly nutritious, this blend offers dependable forage from early fall through winter.

For best results, plant annually in late summer to create a reliable draw during peak hunting season.

What's Inside:

Purple Top Turnips
Radish
Rape
Winfred Brassica

Broadcast Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/acre

Full Strut Forage Mix



Designed to draw and sustain wild turkey and other upland wildlife, this mix provides highly palatable forage and seasonal cover. Plant along field edges, open timber, or areas frequently visited by turkey.

For dependable results year after year, seed annually in spring or early summer.

What's Inside:

Alsike Clover
Annual Ryegrass
Ladino Clover
Medium Red Clover
Winter Wheat

Broadcast Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/acre

Migration Magnet Mix



Formulated specifically to draw waterfowl, this mix delivers nutrient-rich food sources along with temporary cover.

Plant near wetlands or damp areas commonly used by ducks and geese. For consistent performance each season, seed annually in spring.

What's Inside:

Buckwheat
Foxtail Millet
Japanese Millet
WGF Milo

Broadcast Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/acre

Upland Gamebird Mix



This mix will provide food and cover for upland game birds.

Food plots are most successful when placed near heavy cover and a water source. We suggest seeding this mix annually in spring next to a perennial native grass stand.

Our Prairie 7 or Prairie 3 Plus mix are well-suited to this purpose. Pheasants and quail will find it irresistible along with other birds and wildlife.

What's Inside:

Annual Sunflower
Buckwheat
Foxtail Millet
Oats
WGF Milo
White Proso Millet

Broadcast Rate: 30 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Stock's Pollinator Mix



With 44 different **all-native** annual and perennial wildflowers, Stock's Pollinator Mix provides diverse bloom colors and shapes from early spring all the way through late fall—a key to creating a quality pollinator habitat. We recommend planting this mix close to flowering trees and/or native grasses to provide additional blooms, nesting sites, and shelter. Our Prairie 7 or Prairie 3 Plus prairie grass mixes are ideal for this purpose (see page 14).

Seed this mix in mid spring. The annual wildflowers (and many of the perennials) will bloom the first year, with increased blooms the second and third year as perennials establish themselves.

What's Inside:

Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Flax
Blue Vervain
Blue Wild Indigo
Butterfly Milkweed
Canada Milkvetch
Clasping Coneflower*
Common Milkweed
Culvers Root
False Sunflower
Golden Alexander
Grayhead Coneflower
Hoary Vervain
Illinois Bundleflower
Indian Blanket*
Leadplant
Lemon Mint*
Mexican Red Hat
New England Aster

New Jersey Tea
Pale Purple Coneflower
Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*
Prairie Cinquefoil
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Rattlesnake Master
Rocky Mtn. Bee Plant
Roundhead Lespedeza
Shell Leaf Beardtongue
Showy Milkweed
Showy Partridge Pea*
Showy Tick Trefoil
Sky Blue Aster
Smooth Blue Aster
Smooth Penstemon
Stiff Goldenrod
Sullivant's Milkweed
Thickspike Gayfeather

Upright Coneflower
White Prairieclover
White Wild Indigo
Wild Bergamot

*Annuals

Height: 2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

Bit O' Prairie Native Mix



Bit O' Prairie is an **all-native**, beginner-friendly mix consisting of 3 annual and 21 perennial species of the most common and easy to grow wildflowers. Annuals will provide the most first year flowers, but some of the perennials will also bloom first year with increased blooms ongoing years as they establish themselves. Bit O' Prairie blooms in different hues of purple, red, blue, yellow and white. Sow in early spring or late fall.

What's Inside:

Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Flax
Butterfly Milkweed
Canada Milkvetch
Grayhead Coneflower
Hoary Vervain
Illinois Bundleflower
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Leadplant
Mexican Red Hat
New England Aster

Pale Purple Coneflower
Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Showy Partridge Pea*
Sky Bkue Aster
Stiff Goldenrod
Thickspike Gayfeather
Upright Coneflower
White Prairieclover
Wild Bergamot

Height: 2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

* Annuals



EXPERT TIP

Incorporate Native Plants in your Pollinator Habitat!

- Adds year-round habitat value
- Requires less water and fertilizer inputs
- Improves water absorption and soil function
- Supports a more biodiverse ecosystem

Backyard Retreat Mix



“Bee” one with nature in your own backyard! This easy-to-grow mix of 34 annual and perennial wildflowers serves as habitat for birds, insects, and butterflies, providing a full season of beauty and observing our winged friends. Plant in early spring or late fall.

What's Inside:

Aromatic Aster
Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Flax
Butterfly Milkweed
Canada Milkvetch
Common Milkweed
Drummond Phlox*
False Sunflower
Gloriosa Daisy
Grayhead Coneflower
Hoary Vervain
Joe Pye Weed
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Leadplant
Maximilian Sunflower
Mexican Red Hat
New England Aster
Pale Purple Coneflower

Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Rattlesnake Master
Showy Milkweed
Showy Partridgepea*
Sky Blue Aster
Smooth Blue Aster
Smooth Penstemon
Stiff Goldenrod
Thickspike Gayfeather
Upright Coneflower
White Prairie Clover
Wild Bergamot

* Annuals

Height: 2-5 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

Honey Buster Mix



A high-diversity mix designed specifically with honey production in mind, the Honey Buster Mix provides diverse blooms and colors from early spring all the way through late fall. With 17 wildflowers and 5 high-producing legumes, honey bees are sure to feast on this mix all season long. The annual wildflowers and legumes will bloom the first year with increased perennial blooms the second and third year.

What's Inside:

Alfalfa**
Alsike Clover**
Blanketflower
California Poppy*
Canada Milkvetch
Common Milkweed
Corn Poppy*
Crimson Clover**
Hoary Vervain
Lemon Mint*
Maximilian Sunflower
New England Aster
Sensation Cosmos*
Siberian Wallflower*
Showy Partridge Pea*
Smooth Blue Aster

Thickspike Gayfeather
Western Yarrow
White Blossom Sweet
Clover**
Wild Bergamot
Yellow Blossom Sweet
Clover**

*Annuals

**Biennials or short-lived perennials

Height: 2-6 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

CREATING THE IDEAL POLLINATOR HABITAT & FORAGE



Select a variety of flowering native plants

Include a variety of shapes, colors, blooming periods, and heights to ensure a food source for a wide range of native pollinators.



Include Milkweed, a host plant for Monarchs

Milkweed, the ONLY host plant for the Monarch Butterfly caterpillar, will also provide pollen to a wide range of native bees!



Incorporate native grasses for nesting & habitat

Hollow-stemmed plants like grasses and coneflowers provide valuable nesting for bees. Bunchgrasses are also used by ground-nesting birds and pollinators.



Include dry wood, sand, and fresh water

Dry wood, sand, leaf litter, and loose soil are especially valuable in the fall and winter months. A shallow dish or bird bath can provide a much-needed fresh water source in the urban landscape.



SCAN HERE
TO LEARN
MORE!

Happy Hummingbird Mix



Our Happy Hummingbird Mix is made up of 22 colorful and showy wildflowers designed to attract and provide nectar for hummingbirds and support pollinators the entire growing season. A mixture of 11 annuals and 11 perennials provide a burst of color the first year and a long-lasting spectacle of beauty for years to come. Seed in spring.

What's Inside:

Annual Lupine*	Missouri Primrose
Butterfly Milkweed	Nasturtium*
Calendula*	Perennial Lupine
Candytuft*	Rocket Larkspur*
Clarkia*	Rocky Mtn. Penstemon
Corn Poppy*	Russell Lupine Mix
Red Drummond Phlox*	Scarlet Sage*
Dwarf Columbine	Smooth Penstemon
Evening Primrose	Spiked Gayfeather
Flowering Tobacco Plant	Sweet Williams
Four O'Clock	Zinnia*
Maltese Cross	

Height:

18-36 in

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

* Annuals

Monarch Flyway Mix



Monarch Flyway® Wildflower Mix was put together specifically for migrating monarchs! Containing 15% Common Milkweed seed in combination with 31 other Monarch favorites, this mix will provide habitat crucial to their successful journey. Four native grasses have also been added to increase diversity, aid in soil stabilization, and improve fall and winter aesthetics. Plant in spring or summer.

What's Inside:

Wildflowers:

Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Vervain
Columbine
Common Milkweed
Dwarf Goldenrod
False Sunflower
Grayhead Coneflower
Hoary Vervain
Ironweed
Joe Pye Weed
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Maximilian Sunflower
New England Aster
Pale Purple Coneflower
Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*

Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Shell Leaf Beardtongue*
Showy Tick Trefoil
Smooth Blue Aster
Smooth Penstemon
Spiked Gayfeather
Thickspike Gayfeather
Wild Bergamot
Wild Quinine
White Prairie Clover
White Wild Indigo

Grasses:

Little Bluestem
Prairie Dropseed
Prairie Junegrass
Sideoats Grama

Height:

18-36 in

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

* Annuals

BENEFITS OF POLLINATOR HABITAT:



**Increased
Farm & Garden
Yields**



**Additional
Landscape
Value**



**Long-term
Ecological
Benefit**



**Supports a
Variety of
Wildlife**



Habitat Mix

Developed from many years of experience working with wildlife habitat, conservation projects, and roadside developments, Habitat Mix solves many problems while providing natural beauty. Consisting of 36 native and introduced wildflowers and 4 introduced legumes, this mix attracts butterflies and other insects for wildlife food and provides nesting and cover for birds. Its fast growth stabilizes soil on critical sites such as roadside ditches, dams, waterways and hills.

What's Inside:

Birdsfoot Trefoil
Crimson Clover**
Hairy Vetch**
Medium Red Clover
+ Stock's Wildflower Mix (see next page)

**Winter Annuals

Height:

2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

Stock's Wildflower Mix



This mix of 36 species of wildflowers is adapted to a large area of the Great Plains and east to the Atlantic Coast, making it a versatile solution for a variety of conditions. Because most of the flowers in this mix are hardy, native perennials, the array of color that will bloom from year to year will vary. Some will bloom prolifically while others remain dormant until their preferred climatic conditions are present. This survivability is precisely what delights native plant enthusiasts.

The perennials will be slow to germinate and may not bloom until the second or third year; in the meantime, the nine re-seeding annuals will provide a brilliant display of color while competing against weeds as the perennials establish.

What's Inside:

Blackeyed Susan	New England Aster
Blanketflower	Ohio Spiderwort
Blue Flax	Perennial Lupine
California Poppy*	Plains Coreopsis*
Canada Milkvetch	Purple Coneflower
Corn Poppy*	Purple Prairieclover
Cornflower*	Scarlet Flax*
Dwarf Red Coreopsis*	Shasta Daisy
False Sunflower	Showy Evening Primrose
Gloriosa Daisy	Showy Milkweed
Gold Yarrow	Showy Partridge Pea*
Golden Alexander	Sky Blue Aster
Grayhead Coneflower	Smooth Blue Aster
Indian Blanket*	Smooth Penstemon
Lance Leaf Coreopsis	Spiked Gayfeather
Lemon Mint*	Thickspike Gayfeather
Mexican Red Hat	Upright Coneflower
Missouri Primrose	Western Yarrow

Height: 2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

*Annuals

Wildflower Mixes

Annual Wildflower Mix



Landscapers and gardeners often want growth and color the initial year of planting while their slower-growing perennials and biennials get established; or, maybe only 1 year of flowers is desired. This annual mix is beneficial as a cover crop for perennials, as erosion control, as temporary food plots for wildlife, and as an attractant for butterflies. It's adaptable to a wide range of soils as well.

For best results, seed in late fall after frost or in early spring. In the spring, germinating seeds will produce plants with color in 8 to 10 weeks and will continue to bloom into fall. If allowed a full growing season, some natural next season reseeding will occur; however, overseeding at a half-rate each year is necessary to ensure results similar to the first year. If using as a cover crop for perennials, do not exceed 2 lbs/acre to ensure optimum results.

What's Inside:

Baby Blue Eyes	Evening Primrose
Baby's Breath	Indian Blanket
California Poppy	Painted Daisy
Candy Tuft	Showy Partridge Pea
Catchfly	Plains Coreopsis
Clarkia	Rocky Mtn. Bee Plant
Clasping Coneflower	Scarlet Flax
Corn Poppy	Sensation Cosmos
Cornflower	Sulphur Cosmos
Drummond Phlox	
Dwarf Red Coreopsis	

Height: 2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

All species in this mix are annuals



Stock's Wildflower Mix plus Annual Wildflower Mix
Grandpa's Woods Golf Course - Murdock, NE



EXPERT TIP

Add the Annual Wildflower Mix to perennial mixes to ensure 1st year blooms.

A few perennials may bloom the first year, most color seen during that first year is due to quick-growing annuals!

Pioneer Wildflower Mix



Pioneer Wildflower Mix is a hardy, all-native mix containing species that adapt well to poor soils low in fertility and organic matter, and in areas of low to moderate rainfall. The annuals (along with a few perennials) will give a vibrant first year show, with more perennials blooming the following years.

Sow in spring or late fall for best results. Keep soil moist during germination period (1-2 weeks) until plants have established a root system. Developing plants will require supplemental water if extra-dry conditions persist within a month after seedling emergence.

What's Inside:

Aromatic Aster	Pale Purple Coneflower
Black Samson	Perennial Lupine
Blackeyed Susan	Pitcher Sage
Blanketflower	Plains Coreopsis
Blue Flax	Plains Sunflower*
Butterfly Milkweed	Prairie Sage
Clasping Coneflower*	Purple Prairieclover
Dotted Gayfeather	Rocky Mtn. Bee Plant*
Fringed Sagewort	Shell Leaf Beardtongue
Hairy Golden Aster	Showy Partridge Pea*
Hoary Vervain	Stiff Goldenrod
Leadplant	Upright Coneflower
Lemon Mint*	Western Yarrow
Mexican Red Hat	White Prairieclover
Missouri Primrose	

Height: 2-3 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

***Annuals**

Shadow Wildflower Mix



Use Shadow Wildflower Mix in areas that receive minimal daily sun, noting that the plants in this mix do require at least 4 hours of direct sunlight or filtered sun to flourish. Less sunlight will shorten height and bloom period. Good soil fertility and occasional watering during dry periods will help plants tolerate shade.

What's Inside:

Baby's Breath*	Nodding Onion
Blackeyed Susan	Ohio Spiderwort
Blue Flax	Purple Coneflower
Catchfly*	Scarlet Flax*
Cornflower*	Shasta Daisy
Dames Rocket*	Showy Goldenrod
Illinois Bundleflower	Showy Tick Trefoil
Lance Leaf Coreopsis	Smooth Penstemon
Mexican Red Hat	Western Yarrow
New England Aster	Wild Bergamot

Height: 2-4 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

***Annuals**

Roadside Grass & Wildflower Mix



This mixture will naturalize many areas where a low growing combo of grasses and wildflowers is desired. Warm and cool season grasses are combined with annual and perennial wildflowers to form beautiful borders along driveways, roads, recreation areas, and building sites.

10% MORE WILDFLOWERS!

What's Inside:

Blue Grama
Buffalograss
Hard Fescue
Sheep Fescue
Sideoats Grama

+ Husker Li'l Wildflower Mix

(see next page)

Height: 1-2 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1-2 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

30 lbs/acre



**EXPERT
TIP**

**Wildflower seed
should be planted
1/4 inch deep or less**

After broadcasting seed, lightly rake and pack the soil to ensure good seed-to-soil contact.

PLANTING A MIXED PRAIRIE



Site Requirements

Consider a site's soil type, drainage, sun exposure, and potential for erosion.



Aesthetics & Budget

Factor in desired visual aesthetics, budget, foot traffic, and a site's overall purpose.



Planting Seed

Choose your seed! Use a 2:1 ratio of prairie grasses and wildflowers based on recommended seeding rates.



Combining warm season grasses and wildflowers helps create a more resilient prairie stand. **Scan to learn more!**

No Deer Here Wildflower Mix



Are you tired of working hard to plant, water, weed, and care for your wildflowers only to have them nibbled off right before the beautiful payoff? No Deer Here contains a specific blend of wildflowers that deer find unappealing and therefore avoid eating. The mix contains 6 perennial wildflowers and 11 annual wildflowers. Many of the annuals will reseed themselves for enjoyment in following seasons, but re-seeding occasionally will help keep all the colors on display.

What's Inside:

Arryo Lupine*
Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
California Poppy*
Dwarf Lupine*
Gloriosa Daisy*
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Perennial Lupine

Plains Coreopsis*
Scarlet Sage*
Smooth Penstemon
Shirley Poppy*
Tall White Sweet Alyssum*
White Yarrow
Yellow Lupine*
CA Giant Zinnia*

Height: 1-2 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

***Annuals**

Husker Li'l Wildflower Mix



Husker Lil' Wildflower Mix has 18 perennials and 11 annuals ideal for areas where shorter heights are needed, such as gardens, parks and along trails. Annuals give a burst of color the first year, with perennials flourishing in following years.

Plant in spring or a late fall dormant seeding to allow annuals a full growing season to produce seed for the next year. Husker Li'l also pairs well with Prairie 3 Plus grass mix.

What's Inside:

Baby Blue Eyes*
Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Flax
Butterfly Milkweed
California Poppy*
Canada Milkvetch
Corn Poppy*
Cornflower*
Drummond Phlox*
Dwarf Red Coreopsis*
Golden Alexander
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Leadplant
Lemon Mint*
Mexican Red Hat
Painted Daisy*
Perennial Lupine
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Red Yarrow
Scarlet Flax*
Shasta Daisy
Shell Leaf Beardtongue
Siberian Wallflower*
Spiked Gayfeather
Upright Coneflower
White Prairieclover

Height: 1-2 ft

Broadcast Rate:

1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq ft

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/acre

***Annuals**



**EXPERT
TIP**

Wait to clear your plants until all species have matured and dried down

Allow dried plant matter to stand over winter for the highest rate of natural reseeding!

Native Wildflowers

Blackeyed Susan ★

Rudbeckia hirta

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 1-2 ft

Color: Yellow

Seeds/lb: 1,450,000

Blooming Period:

May-September

Seeding Rate:

1 oz/1,250 sq ft



Lance Leaf Coreopsis ★

Coreopsis lanceolata

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 1-2 ft

Color: Yellow

Seeds/lb: 210,000

Blooming Period:

May-August

Seeding Rate:

4 oz/1,000 sq ft

Maximilian Sunflower ★

Helianthus maximiliani

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 4-6 ft

Color: Yellow

Seeds/lb: 150,000

Blooming Period:

July-October

Seeding Rate:

5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Blanketflower ★

Gaillardia aristata

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 18-24 in

Color: Red/Yellow

Seeds/lb: 156,500

Blooming Period:

June-September

Seeding Rate:

4 oz/1,000 sq ft



Mexican Red Hat ★

Ratibida columnifera, red

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 1-3 ft

Color: Red/Yellow

Seeds/lb: 737,000

Blooming Period:

June-August

Seeding Rate:

1 oz/1,250 sq ft



Common Milkweed ★

Asclepias syriaca

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 3-4 ft

Color: Pink

Seeds/lb: 70,000

Blooming Period:

May-August

Seeding Rate:

3 oz/1,000 sq ft



New England Aster ★

Aster novae angliae

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 2-4 ft

Color: Purple

Seeds/lb: 1,300,000

Blooming Period:

June-October

Seeding Rate:

1 oz/1,250 sq ft



Pale Purple Coneflower ☆

Echinacea pallida

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Pink/Purple
Seeds/lb: 115,500
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Frank Mayfield

Smooth Blue Aster ☆

Aster laevis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-4 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 880,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,500 sq ft



Perennial Lupine ☆

Lupinus perennis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: Blue/Purple
Seeds/lb: 22,700
Blooming Period:
April-August

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,250 sq ft



Spiked Gayfeather ☆

Liatris spicata

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Purple/Pink
Seeds/lb: 136,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Purple Coneflower ☆

Echinacea purpurea

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Pink/Purple
Seeds/lb: 115,500
Blooming Period:
June-September

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Swamp Milkweed ☆

Asclepias incarnata

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Pink
Seeds/lb: 72,000
Blooming Period:
July-August

Seeding Rate:
6 oz/1,000 sq ft



Rattlesnake Master ☆

Eryngium yuccifolium

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-5 ft
Color: White/Blue
Seeds/lb: 120,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Wild Bergamot ☆

Monarda fistulosa

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 1,200,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,400 sq ft



Anise Hyssop
Agastache foeniculum
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft
 Color: Purple
 Seeds/lb: 1,400,000
 Blooming Period:
 June-September
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,200 sq ft



Compass Plant
Silphium laciniatum
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 3-10 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 21,200
 Blooming Period:
 June-August
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Ashy Sunflower
Helianthus mollis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-3 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 140,000
 Blooming Period:
 August-September
Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft



False Sunflower
Heliopsis helianthoides
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 3-4 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 60,000
 Blooming Period:
 July-September
Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft



Blue Vervain
Verbena hastata
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-6 ft
 Color: Blue/Purple
 Seeds/lb: 1,400,000
 Blooming Period:
 July-September
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/ 1,000 sq ft



Gold Yarrow
Achillea filipendulina
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 3-4 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 2,800,000
 Blooming Period:
 June-September
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/2,500 sq ft



Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-2 ft
 Color: Orange
 Seeds/lb: 67,000
 Blooming Period:
 June-September
Seeding Rate:
10 oz/1,000 sq ft



Golden Alexander
Zizia aurea
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-2 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 192,000
 Blooming Period:
 April-June
Seeding Rate:
3 oz/1,000 sq ft



Canada Milkvetch
Astragalus canadensis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-3 ft
 Color: Yellow/Cream
 Seeds/lb: 275,000
 Blooming Period:
 June-August
Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Grayhead Coneflower
Ratibida pinnata
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 625,000
 Blooming Period:
 June-August
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Illinois Bundleflower
Desmanthus illinoensis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Yellow/White
Seeds/lb: 60,000
Blooming Period:
August-September

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft



Missouri Primrose
Oenothera missouriensis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 8-10 in
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 80,000
Blooming Period:
May-September

Seeding Rate:
2 oz/1,000 sq ft



Ironweed
Vernonia fasciculata

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-6 ft
Color: Purple/Pink
Seeds/lb: 384,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,200 sq ft



Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum virginianum

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: White
Seeds/lb: 3,520,000
Blooming Period:
June-October

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,250 sq ft



Joe Pye Weed
Eupatorium maculatum

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-6 ft
Color: Pink/Purple
Seeds/lb: 1,520,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,600 sq ft



Obedient Plant
Physostegia virginiana

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Pink
Seeds/lb: 176,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft



Leadplant
Amorpha canescens

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 123,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft



Ohio Spiderwort
Tradescantia ohiensis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 160,000
Blooming Period:
May-July

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Lemon Mint
Monarda citriodora

Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-3 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 819,000
Blooming Period:
May-August

Seeding Rate:
2 oz/1,000 sq ft



Pitcher Sage
Salvia azurea

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Blue/Purple
Seeds/lb: 149,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Prairie Wild Rose
Rosa arkansana

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-3 ft
Color: Pink
Seeds/lb: 32,000
Blooming Period:
June-July

Seeding Rate:
6 oz/1,000 sq ft



Sky Blue Aster
Aster azureus

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 1,280,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Purple Prairieclover
Dalea purpurea

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-3 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 290,000
Blooming Period:
June-July

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,250 sq ft



Smooth Penstemon
Penstemon digitalis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: White
Seeds/lb: 400,000
Blooming Period:
May-June

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1250 sq ft



Rosinweed
Silphium integrifolium

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 30,400
Blooming Period:
June-October

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft



Sneezeweed
Helenium autumnale

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 2,080,000
Blooming Period:
May-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Roundhead Lespedeza
Lespedeza capitata

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: White/Purple
Seeds/lb: 128,000
Blooming Period:
May-August

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft



Thickspike Gayfeather
Liatris pycnostachya

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Purple/Pink
Seeds/lb: 136,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Showy Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Pink
Seeds/lb: 85,000
Blooming Period:
May-August

Seeding Rate:
3 oz/1,000 sq ft



Western Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
var. occidentalis

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: White
Seeds/lb: 2,800,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/2,500 sq ft



White Prairieclover

Dalea candida

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-3 ft
Color: White
Seeds/lb: 384,000
Blooming Period:
June-July

Seeding Rate:
3 oz/1,000 sq ft



Wild Senna

Senna hebecarpa

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 22,400
Blooming Period:
July-August

Seeding Rate:
6 oz/1,000 sq ft



Whorled Milkweed

Asclepias verticillata

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 18-30 in
Color: White
Seeds/lb: 176,000
Blooming Period:
June-September

Seeding Rate:
2 gm/1,000 sq ft



Lacy Phacelia

Phacelia tanacetifolia

Life Span: Annual
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Purple
Seeds/lb: 273,000
Blooming Period:
May-June

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft

ANNUAL WILDFLOWERS



Clasping Coneflower

Rudbeckia amplexicalis

Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 922,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
5 oz/1,000 sq ft



Plains Coreopsis

Coreopsis tinctoria

Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: Yellow/Red
Seeds/lb: 1,650,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,250 sq ft



Dwarf Red Coreopsis

Coreopsis tinctoria, red

Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: Red
Seeds/lb: 1,400,000
Blooming period:
March-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft



Rocky Mtn. Bee Plant

Cleome serrulata

Life Span: Annual
Height: 2-4 ft
Color: Pink/Purple
Seeds/lb: 64,000
Blooming Period:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft



Indian Blanket

Gaillardia pulchella

Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-2 ft
Color: Yellow/Red
Seeds/lb: 153,000
Blooming Period:
May-September

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft



Showy Partridge Pea

Cassia chamaecrista

Life Span: Annual
Height: 6-24 in
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 50,000
Blooming Period:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft

Cover Crops

FOR SOIL HEALTH

Equalizer Cover Crop Mix



This warm season annual cover crop mix is designed to help you accomplish a variety of goals. These species maximize soil health by working to reduce compaction and scavenge nutrients. Also doubles as a feed source for grazing livestock.

Plant mid-late summer; at least 6-8 weeks before the first frost.

What's Inside:

- 30% Turnips
- 20% Common Vetch
- 20% Cover Crop Radish
- 20% Sorghum Sudangrass
- 10% Flax

Broadcast Rate: 15 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 12 lbs/acre

Top Hand Cover Crop Mix



This diverse cool season annual cover crop mix is multi-purpose and provides season-long cover that is durable and well-suited for grazing. It will winter terminate at the end of the season.

Plant spring-summer; at least 6-8 weeks before the first frost.

What's Inside:

- 20% Sorghum Sudangrass
- 15% Peredovik Annual Sunflower
- 10% Oats
- 10% Common Vetch
- 10% German Millet
- 10% Rapeseed
- 10% Turnips

5% Crimson Clover

5% Flax

5% Winfred Brassica

Broadcast Rate:

25 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate:

20 lbs/acre

Finish Line Cover Crop Mix



This cool season annual mix is a later season multi-purpose blend designed to help you accomplish a wide variety of goals. The species included help maximize soil health by working to reduce compaction and scavenge nutrients while doubling as an excellent late-season feed source for grazing livestock.

Plant in late summer to mid-fall.

What's Inside:

- 25% Purple Top Turnips
- 25% Common Vetch
- 20% Cover Crop Radish
- 15% Flax
- 15% Oats

Broadcast Rate: 25 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/acre

Xtra Graze Cover Crop Mix



Xtra Graze is a high-yielding warm season annual cover crop mix with strong heat and drought tolerance, designed to provide exceptional forage quality for grazing livestock during the summer through the late season. Its high palatability will help to increase dry matter intake and performance as a feed source.

Plant in summer; at least 6-8 weeks before the first frost.

What's Inside:

- 25% Millet
- 25% Turnips
- 20% Sorghum Sudangrass
- 20% Winfred Brassica
- 10% Graza Radish

Broadcast Rate:

18 lbs/acre

Drilled Rate:

15 lbs/acre

Designed for the Garden

Spring Rebound Mix



Spring Rebound cover crop mix includes the same species found in Season Finale, along with 3 additional species that will come back in spring: Rye Grain, Hairy Vetch, and Crimson Clover. This cover crop mix suppresses weeds, scavenges nutrients, fixes nitrogen into the soil, and helps reduce soil compaction. As fall approaches and gardening season comes to a close, using cover crops to improve soil quality is an excellent way to prepare your garden for the next growing season!

The over-wintering species in the mix will require termination in spring, prior to garden seed planting.

What's Inside:

Buckwheat
Crimson Clover
Flax
Hairy Vetch
Oat
Purple Top Turnips
Radish
Rapeseed
Rye Grain

Seeding Rate:

2 lbs/1,000 sq ft

Season Finale Mix



Season Finale cover crop mix has been specifically designed to scavenge nutrients, suppress weeds, and reduce soil compaction in your garden. As fall approaches and gardening season comes to a close, using cover crops to improve soil quality is an excellent way to prepare for your next growing season! All plants in this mix will winter terminate.

What's Inside:

Buckwheat
Flax
Oats
Purple Top Turnips
Radish
Rapeseed

Seeding Rate:

2 lbs/1,000 sq ft



**EXPERT
TIP**

Plant Cover Crop Seed

Cover crops provide valuable ground cover, improve soil quality, and even suppress weeds!

MORE COVER CROPS

Find clovers, alfalfa, and other legumes on page 39

Product	Botanical Name	Life Span	Seeds / lb	Seeding Rate
Annual Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual	230,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Annual Sunflower - Peredovik	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Annual	8,000/lb	10 lbs/ acre
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>	Annual	18,000/lb	50 lbs/acre
Rye Grain	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Annual	18,200/lb	100 lbs/acre
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissmim</i>	Annual	80,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Annual	15,000/lb	80 lbs/acre
Purple Top Turnips	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Annual	170,000/lb	5 lbs/acre
Radish	<i>Raphanus</i>	Annual	34,000/lb	8 lbs/acre
Forage Pea	<i>Pisum sativa</i>	Annual	1,800/lb	70 lbs/acre
Winter Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Annual	2,000/lb	70 lbs/acre
Winter Wheat	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Annual	11,400/lb	120 lbs/acre

Other Products

STORE UNUSED SEED IN A COOL, DRY PLACE.

The primary cause of germination loss during storage is exposure to **heat** and **humidity**.

Product	Botanical Name	Life Span	Seeds/lb	Seeding Rate
Cool Season Grasses				
Chewings Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra commutata</i>	Perennial	615,000/lb	5 lbs/1,000 sq ft
Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Perennial	615,000/lb	5 lbs/1,000 sq ft
Hard Fescue	<i>Festuca longifolia</i>	Perennial	550,000/lb	5 lbs/1,000 sq ft
Sheep Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Perennial	680,000/lb	1 lb/1,000 sq ft
Turf-Type Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial	240,000/lb	8 lbs/1,000 sq ft
World Cup Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Perennial	2,200,000/lb	3 lbs/1,000 sq ft
Cool Season Pasture Grasses				
Creeping Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>	Perennial	786,000/lb	8 lbs/acre
Intermediate Wheatgrass	<i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i>	Perennial	95,000/lb	15 lbs/acre
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Perennial	2,200,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Meadow Bromegrass	<i>Bromus riparus</i>	Perennial	93,000/lb	15 lbs/acre
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Perennial	650,000/lb	10 lbs/acre
Perennial Ryegrass (common)	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial	240,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Pubescent Wheatgrass	<i>Thinopyrum intermedium</i>	Perennial	95,000/lb	15 lbs/acre
Red Top	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Perennial	5,000,000/lb	4 lbs/acre
Reed Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea L.</i>	Perennial	480,000/lb	8 lbs/acre
Smooth Bromegrass	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Perennial	135,000/lb	15 lbs/acre
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Perennial	230,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Perennial	1,200,000/lb	12 lbs/acre
Naturalized Wildflowers				
Baby Blue Eyes	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Annual	260,000/lb	4 oz/1,000 sq ft
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	Annual	174,000/lb	3 oz/1,200 sq ft
Blue Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial	293,000/lb	3 oz/1,000 sq ft
California Poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Perennial	250,000/lb	4 oz/1,000 sq ft
Candy Tuft	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Annual	195,000/lb	3 oz/1,200 sq ft
Catchfly	<i>Silene armeria</i>	Annual	4,500,000/lb	1 oz/2,500 sq ft
Chicory	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>	Perennial	426,000/lb	2 oz/1,000 sq ft
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Annual	96,000	2 oz/1,250 sq ft
Corn Poppy (Shirley Mix)	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Annual	3,100,000/lb	1 oz/1,400 sq ft
Drummond Phlox	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Annual	250,000/lb	4 oz/1,000 sq ft
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera lamarckiana</i>	Perennial	865,000/lb	1 oz/600 sq ft
Gloriosa Daisy	<i>Rudebeckia hirta, gloriosa</i>	Perennial	1,450,000/lb	1 oz/1,250 sq ft
Painted Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum carniatum</i>	Annual	189,000/lb	3 oz/1,000 sq ft
Scarlet Flax	<i>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</i>	Annual	122,000/lb	6 oz/1,000 sq ft
Sensation Cosmos	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Annual	89,000/lb	5 oz/1,100 sq ft
Shasta Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Perennial	436,000/lb	2 oz/1,000 sq ft
Siberian Wallflower	<i>Cheiranthus allionii</i>	Biennial	345,000/lb	3 oz/1,000 sq ft
Sulphur Cosmos	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Annual	63,000/lb	3 oz/1,000 sq ft

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Product	Botanical Name	Life Span	Seeds/lb	Seeding Rate
Legumes				
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Perennial	227,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Alsike Clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Perennial	680,000/lb	6 lbs/acre
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Perennial	375,000/lb	6 lbs/acre
Crimson Clover	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Annual	140,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Perennial	110,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Hairy Vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Winter Annual	20,000/lb	25 lbs/acre
Ladino Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Perennial	768,000/lb	12 lbs/acre
Mammoth Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Perennial	275,000/lb	12 lbs/acre
Medium Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Perennial	275,000/lb	12 lbs/acre
Microclover NEW!	<i>Trifolium repens Turf</i>	Perennial	400,000/lb	40 lbs/acre
White Blossom Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	Perennial	260,000/lb	5 lbs/acre
White Dutch Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Perennial	800,000/lb	5 lbs/acre
Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Perennial	175,000/lb	5 lbs/acre

Product	Description	Coverage	Contents	Availability
Non-Seed Products				
Fertilizer	Starter or Maintenance	12 -15,000 sq ft	N, P, K	online or in-store
Erosion Blankets	8 ft or 16 ft x 112.5 ft	900 or 1800 sq ft	staples sold separately	in-store only
Red Weeder	Hand-held applicator	n/a	applicator + cover	online or in-store

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