



2025



Cover Photo by Mark Ferguson

Greetings From the Prairie!

Nearly 70 years ago, Lyle and Margaret Stock harvested their first acres of Nebraska Certified grass seed. At the time, little was known about raising native grasses for seed, but Lyle saw it as an opportunity to act upon his strong commitment to soil conservation. As a result, Stock Seed Farms was born and quickly became a leader in the native grass and wildflower industry, expanding the knowledge and use of native plants nationwide.

As we start another exciting year in the native seed business, it is with great honor, but sadness, that we remember Dave Stock, who recently passed. Alongside his father Lyle, Dave built an incredible legacy over the years as not only a dedicated farmer, but also an entrepreneur, innovator, and soil conservationist. These, along with his passion for education, as a mentor for next generation farmers and as a collaborator with researchers at the University of Nebraska, were core in his approach to all areas of his life.

Started by Lyle, cemented by Dave, and carried forward by the Stock Seed Farm family, we honor our founders by continuing to deliver on these 3 foundational principles:

Quality Seed. We're committed to producing, conditioning and marketing the highest quality native grass and wildflower seed.

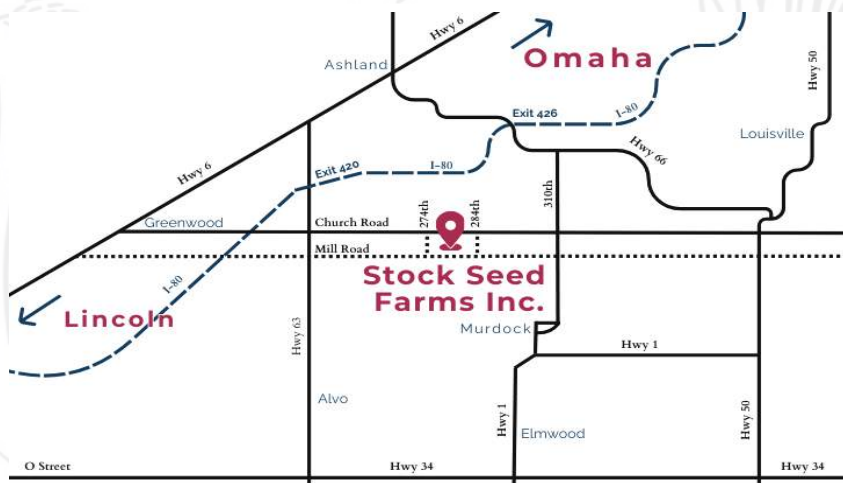
Education. We strongly believe that we are only successful if our customers are successful in their native planting endeavors. Our catalog and website, along with the native agriculture experts we employ, are available to equip you with the knowledge and tools necessary to cultivate the prairie planting of your dreams.

Dedication. We are blessed with hardworking, knowledgeable and dedicated employees who are truly the backbone of Stock Seed Farms. Whether they are harvesting, conditioning, selling or shipping, our employees are invested in your satisfaction with the products you order.

Regardless if you are a gardener, landscaper, farmer or just trying something new, we offer a wide variety of premium seeds to meet your needs. Thank you for choosing Stock Seeds Farms as your trusted partner in planting success!



*2025 Feature Cover photo: 1st Place Photo Contest Winner, "Tallgrass Prairie in Summer" by Mark Ferguson
Back cover: 2nd Place, "Vibrant Evening Primrose" by Robert Andrews*



Store Hours:

Monday-Friday:

8:00am - 5:00pm

Saturdays: Open Seasonally

Closed Sundays & all major Holidays

***Online store open 24/7**

Contact Us:

prairie@stockseed.com

800-759-1520

402-867-3771

Fax: 402-867-2442

28008 Mill Road

Murdock, Nebraska 68407

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 - 3rd Place Contest Winner, 2025

NEW! in 2025

NEW Products

Honey Buster Mix	19
Native Legume Foodplot Mix	21
Native Feast Foodplot Mix	21
Bee Lawn Mix	22
Urban Meadow Mix	23

NEW Website!

Check out the new & improved stockseed.com designed with *you* in mind:

- Improved site navigation to the products you want
- Helpful articles and expert tips to help grow your knowledge
- Product filters to curate options that fit your needs

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 seed product you purchase contains viable seed that will germinate and grow.

Stock Seed Farm prides itself on providing you with only the highest quality, premium seed to ensure you the best opportunity for success with your planting.

- 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 to eliminate foreign material, stems, leaves, and 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.

You may see a graphic (see right) on our website or on product labels that highlights the purity and germination rate of individual products. The PURE number represents the percentage of pure seed (without other material) you can expect in your package and is an indicator of how clean the product is. The GERM number represents the percentage of viable seed that can be expected to germinate.

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PRAIRIE 3 PLUS PRAIRIE GRASS MIXTURE							
Purity	Variety - Kind	Germ	Dor-Ment	Hard Seed	Total Viable	Test Date	Origin
50.66	CAMPER LITTLE BLUESTEM	12	86	0	98	01/24	NE
16.76	BUTTE SIDEOATS GRAMA	83	10	0	93	01/24	MN
8.98	PRIMED TEXOKA BUFFALOGRASS	92	5	0	97	01/24	TX
6.51	ELRENO SIDEOATS GRAMA	93	2	0	95	01/24	OK
4.89	BAD RIVER BLUE GRAMA	95	2	0	97	01/24	MN
2.27	CERTIFIED HACHITA BLUE GRAMA	92	6	0	98	01/24	CO
90.07	Pure seed				Total Viable: 97		
0.00	Other Crop				PLS LBS: 1.00		
0.03	Weed Seeds:				Lot No: SAMPLE-TAG		
9.90	Inert				PLS %: 87.37		
	Net Wt: 1,145 lbs				Noxious weeds: NONE FOUND		

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

BROADCAST: 1 PLS LB / 3,000 SQ.FT
DRILL: 8 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 IN THE AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE AND SELLER HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES.

What is PLS?

The PURITY and GERM numbers are used to calculate the Pure Live Seed (PLS) rate, which is what Stock Seed Farm bases our pricing on. PLS is only the good, viable seed that is expected to grow. "PLS lb" is not to be confused with or compared to "Bulk lb" prices many seed dealers may only quote or you may find online – "Bulk lb" does not factor in seed purity or germination rate, and therefore may be lower quality, less reliable and contain more waste material, leading to inconsistent, less successful results.

PLS formula: (Purity % x Germination %) / 100 = PLS %

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

What are Warm and Cool Season Plants?

The majority of plants in our catalog are warm season species, but the prairie maintains a population of cool season plants as well.

Cool season grasses start growing in early spring and continue while cool temperatures and rain prevail. They will go dormant in the hot summer months and begin to grow again in the cooler fall months if adequate moisture is available. Most cool season grasses will turn brown in extremely hot, dry conditions. Native cool season grasses can withstand this dormancy period, while some introduced cool season species may die. Cool season grasses should be planted in early spring or late summer/early fall.

Warm season grasses break winter dormancy and begin growing in mid-spring. They thrive in the summer months with high temperatures and reduced rainfall. Warm season grasses use water and nutrients efficiently and they have an extensive root system that keeps them green and growing during periods of drought. Warm season grasses go dormant after the first hard frost, but present a brilliant display of fall colors through the winter months making them valuable in any landscape.

Warm season prairie grasses focus most of their energy on establishing a root system during the seeding year. They emerge as thin, needle-like shoots and produce little top growth at first. By the end of summer, they will have produced a small clump of grass and possibly a small seed head. It is not until the second or third year that they produce large amounts of top growth.

Inexperienced growers may get frustrated and feel they have failed the first year, but it is likely they have a good stand! Check the stand in the fall for small clumps with a red-yellow cast. Patience must be part of a grower's tool-kit!



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

Patience is a Virtue

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.

The first year can be somewhat frustrating because the visual picture one has in mind does not always happen. The long-lasting perennials sometimes take two or even three years to bloom. While a few perennials may bloom the first year, primarily annuals will provide first-year color.

Weed competition is the #1 cause of failure. Taking weed control measures before planting is the best and easiest way to create an environment for successful establishment.

Patience will be rewarded by an array of colorful wildflowers that will be enjoyed for many years. The display of color will change from year to year as different environmental conditions change. Some plants will go dormant while others bloom actively, a testimony to the incredible durability of the native landscape.



Expert Tip:

Weed competition is the #1 cause of failure

Taking weed control measures before planting is the best and easiest way to create an environment for successful establishment.

Start with a Plan - What's Right for You?

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 that may hinder the success of your stand.

Most seeds are planted in spring, but many can also be winter/dormant seeded

Improve Existing Site

Dead thatch and plant material must first be removed by burning, raking, 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 Considerations

All seeds need moisture to germinate, whether naturally or with 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.

Visit www.stockseed.com to filter our list of products to meet your specifications.

Selecting Your Seed: The Look & Purpose of Your Site

This is where it gets **fun!**

Do you want to create pollinator or wildlife habitat outside your backdoor?

Is your goal to restore a native prairie look?

Do you want wildflowers, grasses, or both?

Do you have a functional need for livestock forage or erosion control?

Are you just trying to make your yard look more interesting?

Are you looking for something that's low maintenance and sustainable?

Visit www.stockseed.com to explore all sorts of options and configurations that will help you achieve your goals!

Selecting Your Seed: Budget

Stock Seed Farms has a wide variety of seed mixes to meet any budget and any situation. Choose from economic, common varieties to more premium exclusive ones to create a unique landscape or to meet your specialized needs.

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

Planting Your Seed

The amount of seed you need will depend on the size of your area, seeding rate of the selected seed as indicated by your seeding method, and whether you are 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!

Maintaining Your Planting & 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 matured and dried down.

Dead plant material can be mowed in early spring to clean up the site.

Weed management may be necessary as your planting gets established. Mowing or shredding may be necessary in late fall or spring before plans break dormancy.



Learn more on pages 6-10 of this catalog or
SCAN HERE for more Expert Help topics at stockseed.com

When to Plant

Several factors contribute to determining the optimal time to plant wildflowers and prairie grasses in your area. Growing cycle, rainfall period, temperature and dormancy of the seed should all taken into account to ensure the most successful planting possible.

Timing can vary slightly depending on your geographical location. Use the Midwest as a baseline to adapt for your region:

	Guideline for Warm Season Grasses & Wildflowers	In the Midwest (Baseline)
Germination Occurs	Minimum soil temperature of 60 degrees F	April 1 - May 15
Lastest Seeding	Allow at least 60 days of growth before a frost	August 1
Dormant Seeding	Soil temperatures consistently below 40 degrees F	After November 15

Late spring/early summer planting allows extra time for weed problems to be eliminated prior to planting, leading to a more successful seeding. In most cases, a late spring planting is recommended for warm season natives.

Dormant seeding in late fall offers natural stratification in the soil over winter and also reduces spring workload. It requires planning ahead to help reduce the potential for weeds to be a significant problem during early spring. Weedy perennials can be eradicated in the fall, but any seeds in the ground will germinate in the spring along with your plants.

Annual forbs need to reseed themselves late in the season to ensure regrowth the next year.

Planting too late in spring or summer 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.

	Early Spring	Spring	Summer	Fall	Dormant/Winter
Annual Forbs	X	X			
Biennial Forbs	X	X		X	X
Perennial Forbs		X			X
Cool Season Grasses	X	X		X	
Warm Season Grasses		X	X		X
Legumes	X	X	X		

Where to Plant

Native plants are being used in many applications for many different reasons. Their ability to adapt and survive under harsh, extreme conditions makes them a popular choice for consumers.

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 your specific situation.



Michele Fortney





Controlled Burning



Tillage



Raking

Planting Preparation

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. Several nonselective herbicides are available for this, with Round Up being the most popular and least toxic. Always refer to product labels for proper usage of any chemical.

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. If unwanted plants are not properly controlled, they can still invade the new planting in future years.

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 first flushes of weeds in spring can be taken care of by light tilling once or twice to destroy growth before planting.

If 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 may be the most important factor in successful native grass and wildflower seedings.

The use of starter fertilizer with slow-release nitrogen is recommended. Even though native plants are extremely efficient and do not require as much water or nutrients, having extra nutrients available to young seedlings will stimulate healthy root and vegetative growth. On disturbed sites around new construction or water/sewer lines it is very important to add soil amendments. This helps germinate the seeds and maintain strong seedling vigor. In areas that may pose difficulty during establishment, soil tests are recommended to reveal existing problems.

Interseeding 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 successfully accomplished. Planting into old grass stands (even if the grass is dead) will produce inconsistent, lackluster results unless the dead thatch and plant material is removed. 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 (1/4 – 1/2 inches), which is necessary for germination.

Tallgrass Prairie

Taller native grasses make great wind-breaks, snow fences and sound barriers.

Shortgrass Prairie

Shorter native grasses can do well in groves and vineyards, as they do not compete with the trees and vines for moisture.

Weed control prior to planting is essential.

Planning and working a year ahead allows the best chance to eliminate these problem plants from your stand

Planting Prairie Grasses & Wildflowers

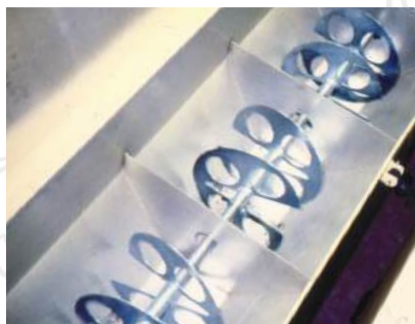
Native seeds vary greatly in size and shape; the best planting results will be achieved by using a drill, planter, or broadcast seeder designed specifically to handle native seed. Areas over one-half acre are easier to plant with a native grass drill, which has specialized mechanisms and an agitator 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 less than ¼ inch deep 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 (see pg 37) can be used to keep soil moist and protect against erosion while allowing sunlight through to support emergence.



No-Till Native Grass Drill



Seed Agitators in Drill Box



Native Grass Broadcast Seeder

Planting Pastures & Rotational Grazing

Warm Season vs. Cool Season Pasture

Because cool season grasses begin growth when temperatures are cooler and warm season grasses begin growth later in the season when temperatures are warmer, it is recommended to plant warm and cool season pastures separately. This also allows for rotational grazing, which can improve recovery rates of each pasture.

Cool Season Grasses will be ready for grazing in the spring, and again in the fall after a period of rest. Warm season grasses are most grazable in the summer months.

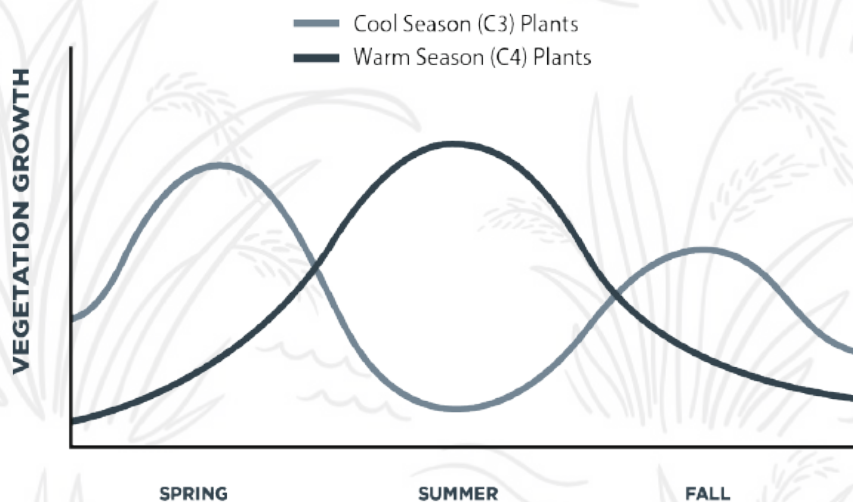
Rotational Grazing

By grazing cool and warm season grasses separately, it allows for a true re-growth period, reduces competition between plant species, maximizes dry-matter production, and allows plants to be grazed when they are most palatable and nutritious for livestock.

Overgrazing of pasture leads to weed problems, highly variable forage production/quality, and risk of erosion. When grass has been grazed down to 6-8 inches in height, it is time for the grazing animals to be moved to the next paddock or food source.

Good pasture management consists of constantly looking ahead. It can take anywhere from 20-40 days for a grazed pasture to recover. The time of year must also be taken into consideration. Plants may take more than 40 days to recover during periods of slow growth or low moisture. Using both cool and warm season pasture in a rotational grazing system allows for more diversity and options throughout the growing season, including a greater rest period and better yield for both types of plant species.

VEGETATION GROWTH VS. SEASON



Traditional Turf Alternatives

Unlawning Your Home Landscape

In recent years, the concept of “unlawning” 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. Combining fine-bladed, low growing grasses with legumes and wildflowers provides a low maintenance option that transforms your lawn into a pollen-rich landscape with a charming meadow look.

- Fine fescues such as Chewings Fescue are low-maintenance, drought-tolerant, and thrive in various soil conditions, requiring less water and fertilizer.
- Native forbs like Western Yarrow attract pollinators and are resilient to local pests, improving soil structure.
- Low-growing legumes such as White Dutch Clover enrich the soil by fixing nitrogen and providing food for pollinators.
- Native grasses like Blue Grama and Buffalograss require minimal care, offer seasonal interest, and help prevent erosion.

Careful planning is essential for transitioning to an unlanded yard, considering soil type, sunlight, and maintenance preferences to create the eco-friendly landscape that is right for you.

Check out our **NEW** products [Bee Lawn Mix](#) on Page 19 and [Urban Meadow Mix](#) on Page 23 to begin your transformation!

Native Lawn & Turf

Turf-type buffalograsses are excellent warm season options for a low-maintenance turf that are extremely drought tolerant while maintaining the ideal green color of a typical lawn. Check out our Special Section on [Buffalograss](#) (starting on Page 11) to learn more! Our [Prairie Partners Mix](#) on Page 15 has a low, slow growth habit and minimal water and fertilizer requirements that is an economical way to cover large, outlying areas.

Stand Maintenance

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. Applying too much fertilizer can cause plants to go vegetative at the expense of blooms and seed heads.

Plants that are utilized for pasture and grazing purposes will require annual applications of fertilizer base on soil tests to maintain productivity.



Shredding Weeds in a New Seeding



Credit: Denny Russell, 2023 Photo Contest Finalist

Weed Management

Weeds are often the greatest cause of lackluster native grass and wildflower plantings. They take away all the necessary water and nutrients plants need to establish and grow and they shade and smother small plants, stunting their growth. Mowing or shredding frequently may be necessary the first year to keep weeds from choking out the 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 degrees F.



New Native Seeding

Long Term Maintenance

As your planting matures, weed problems will decrease. Perennial weeds may persist and may need to be controlled using an appropriate herbicide or by careful hand-weeding. Mowing, shredding or burning can be done in late fall to eliminate dead material if desired; however, waiting to clear off your site until all species have matured and dried down will allow for a higher rate of reseeding.

Leaving native plants standing through the winter months offers numerous ecological benefits, particularly in prairie environments. Tall native grasses and plants serve as crucial habitats for native pollinators and bird species.

These plants provide essential shelter and protection from harsh winter conditions, supporting biodiversity even in colder months. Additionally, the structure of these plants acts as a natural wind and snow break.

Mowing, shredding, or burning in early spring should be done before grasses break dormancy. Burning is best if the area is suitable, and early spring burning will not hurt the grass and wildflower seedlings while controlling weeds, small trees and cool season grasses, and stimulating the native grass at the same time.

Fertilizer may not be necessary unless your planting is under heavy use, such as haying or pasture, although plants will still require the necessary nutrients to remain healthy and robust. **Follow soil test recommendations.**



Burning Guidelines:

- Do not burn until after the second year
- ALWAYS observe local laws and obtain appropriate permits
- Be conscious of weather conditions

Maintenance Calendar

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

SPECIAL SECTION: 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 2 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 that breaks down dormancy, germination can occur within 14 days.



Male plants with Flag-like pollen heads



Female plants with Seed

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 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

Height: 4-8 inches
Seeds/lb: 40,000
Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000sq. 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.



Height: 4-8 inches
Seeds/lb: 40,000
Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000sq. ft

Visit www.stockseed.com to view current prices. *All prices subject to change.

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 1/4 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 1/2 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 0.5 inches and do not water to the point of runoff.

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 N/1,000 sq ft per growing season to established Buffalograss in split applications. 1st 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 3.5 to 4.0 inches (Fig.3), but it can adapt to heights from 1.5 in. to not mowed, depending on desired appearance.
- Lower mowing heights require more frequent mowing and increased fertilizer and water needs.



Area of Adaptation for Turf-Type Buffalograss



Holmes Golf Course Fairway
Lincoln, NE



Figure 1: Buffalograss Seed

Weed Management

- Mowing frequently just above the height of the Buffalograss the first 4 to 5 weeks will minimize weed competition and increase Buffalograss 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: Stolons

1st Year Control:

1. Round Up 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.



Figure 2: 3.5 in. Mowing Height

Post-Establishment Control (After 1st Year):

1. Round Up 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

Product	Weeds Controlled
ProductDrive XLR8 (quinclorac)	grassy weeds, broadleaves
Solitare (sulfentrazone+quinclorac)	grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges
Quicksilver (carfentrazone)	broadleaves
Tenacity (mesotrione)	grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges
Dismiss (sulfentrazone)	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 through early summer.

What's Inside:

Blue Grama
Buffalograss
Little Bluestem
Sideoats Grama

Height:

1-3 feet

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lbs/3,000 sq. ft.

Drilled Rate:

8 PLS lbs/ac

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.

What's Inside:

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

Height:

Up to 6 feet

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lbs/2,000 sq. ft.

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/ac

Expert Tip:

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

Our **Prairie 3 Plus Mix** goes well with most of our wildflower mixes. (Pages 22-27)

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, but 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 inches

Broadcast Rate:

1-2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.

Drilled Rate:

20-30 lbs/ac

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 dryer 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 Lovegrass
Sheep Fescue
Sideoats Grama

Height:

Mid-Height Mix- 1-3 feet

Tall Mix - Up to 5 feet

Broadcast Rate:

15 PLS lbs/acre.

Drilled Rate:

12 PLS lbs/acre



Native grass and wildflower stand at Stock SeedFarms

Interested in more Grass Mixes? Check out:

Conservation Mix - Page 18

Roadside Grass & Wildflower Mix - Page 27

Floodplain Mix - Page 36

Native Grasses

Big Bluestem

Andropogon gerardii

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 4-6 ft

Seeds/lb: 165,000

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Many people call this the “King” of native grasses because of the quality & quantity of forage produced by this giant.

Warm season, sod-forming, ornamental, forage value



Switchgrass

Panicum virgatum

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 4-6 ft.

Seeds/lb: 389,000

Drilled Rate:

5 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/4,200 sq ft

Warm season, sod-forming, multi-purpose

Little Bluestem

Schizachyrium scoparium

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 2-3 ft.

Seeds/lb: 260,000

Drilled Rate:

8 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/3,000 sq ft

Warm season, bunchgrass, showy, habitat value



Indiangrass

Sorghastrum nutans

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 5-7 ft.

Seeds/lb: 175,000

Drilled Rate:

8-10 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Warm season, bunchgrass, habitat & forage value



Blue Grama

Bouteloua gracilis

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 8-12 in.

Seeds/lb: 825,000

Drilled Rate:

4-5 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft

Warm season, bunchgrass, short growth habit



Sideoats Grama

Bouteloua curtipendula

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 12-18 in.

Seeds/lb: 191,000

Drilled Rate:

10 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft

Warm season, sod-forming, drought tolerant



Eastern Gamagrass

Tripsacum dactyloides

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 3-9 ft.

Seeds/lb: 6,000

Drilled Rate:

10-12 PLS lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Warm season, bunchgrass, winter hardy





Sand Bluestem
Andropogon hallii
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 4-5 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 113,000
Drilled Rate:
16 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/1,300 sq ft.
 Warm season, sod-forming,
 sand tolerant



Sand Lovegrass
Eragrostis trichodes
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 10-12 in.
 Seeds/lb: 1,300,000
Drilled Rate:
1.5-2 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/15,000 sq ft
 Warm season, bunchgrass,
 quick establishment



Prairie Dropseed
Sporobolus heterolepis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-2 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 240,000
Drilled Rate:
6 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast -
1 PLS lb/5,000 sq ft
 Warm season, bunchgrass,
 low-maintenance



Tall Dropseed
Sporobolus compositus
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 759,000
Drilled Rate:
5 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft
 Warm season, bunchgrass,
 drought tolerant



Purple Top
Tridens flavus
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-5 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 465,000
Drilled Rate:
10 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000sq ft
 Warm season, bunchgrass,
 soil stabilizer



Western Wheatgrass
Agropyron smithii
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 1-3 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 110,000
Drilled Rate:
12-15 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/1,800 sq ft
 Cool season, sod-forming,
 winter hardy



Virginia Wildrye
Elymus virginicus
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-3 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 96,000
Drilled Rate:
12-15 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft
 Cool season, bunchgrass,
 wide range of adaptation



Canada Wildrye
Elymus canadensis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 3-4 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 115,000
Drilled Rate:
10-12 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft
 Cool season, bunchgrass,
 quick growth



River Oats
Chasmanthium latifolium
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-3 ft.
 Seeds/lb: 90,000
Drilled Rate:
10 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft
 Cool season, bunchgrass,
 flood tolerant



Alkaligrass
Puccinellia distans
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 6-24 in.
 Seeds/lb: 1,200,000
Drilled Rate:
4 PLS lbs/ac
Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft
 Cool season, bunchgrass,
 salt tolerant

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 as heads start to appear. Overgrazing can slow root growth, extending plant recovery and promoting weeds. Adding 50 Lbs./Ac of Nitrogen fertilizer each spring will keep plants productive. Maximize production using a rotational grazing system (see page 8).

What's Inside

Bonanza **Big Bluestem**
Scout **Indiangrass**
Trailway **Sideoats Grama**

Height: Up to 6 feet
(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate:
1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft

Drilled Rate:
10-12 PLS lbs/ac

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 maximum forage production. Fertilizer is also needed annually to keep forage production high. The planting of this mixture should be timed to take advantage of cooler temperatures and rainfall.

What's Inside:

Intermediate Wheatgrass
Meadow Bromegrass
Orchardgrass
Perennial Ryegrass
Slender Wheatgrass
Timothy

Height: Up to 3 feet
(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate: 24 lbs/ac

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Cool Season Pasture Mix



This economical mix combines 7 cool season grasses with high yields and improved forage quality, making it suitable for all classes of livestock. It will produce 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 pg. 8).

Plant in early spring or late summer.

What's Inside:

Festulolium
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Orchardgrass
Pubescent Wheatgrass
Meadow Bromegrass
Smooth Bromegrass
Timothy

Height: Up to 3 feet
(if not grazed or hayed)

Broadcast Rate:
18-20 lbs/ac

Drilled Rate:
15 lbs/ac

Conservation Mix



Use our Conservation Mix for fast establishment in waterways, ditches, banks, hillsides, or other critical sites.

A mix of 4 cool season perennial grasses plus 2 quick-germinating annuals is perfect for fast coverage with both bunch grasses and sod-forming grasses. In areas where high water flow is possible, an erosion blanket is recommended as an extra measure to keep seed and soil in place during establishment.

What's Inside:

Spring Mix

Annual Ryegrass
Tall Fescue
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Oats
Orchardgrass
Smooth Bromegrass

Fall Mix

Annual Ryegrass
Tall Fescue
Intermediate Wheatgrass
Winter Wheat
Orchardgrass
Smooth Bromegrass

Height: 1-3 feet

Seeding Rate: 50 lbs/ac

Spring Mix is available early spring-summer;

Fall Mix is available late summer-winter

Tradition - Fine Fescue Blend



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.

Tradition Fine Fescue Blend is 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.

Bee Lawn Mix



What's Inside:
Tradition Fine Fescue Blend
Micro Clover
Western Yarrow
Sweet William

Seeding Rate:
6 lbs/ 1,000 sq ft.

Height: 12-14 inches



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, and a blend 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.

Expert Tip:

Starter fertilizer is recommended for any new lawn or turf seeding.

A starter fertilizer contains a higher rate of Phosphorus (P), which is vital for the root development of new plants.

Lawn & Turf

DefianceXRE - Turf Type Tall Fescue



Current Varieties:
Grande III Tall Fescue
Trending Tall Fescue
Turfway Tall Fescue

Seeding Rate: 10 lbs/1,000 sq ft.

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.

Sports Turf Mix



What's Inside:
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.

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.

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

Considering a Native Turf?

Check out the Prairie Partners Mix on Page 15!

Wildlife Habitat & Foodplots

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

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 30 lbs/ac

Forage Base Deer & Turkey 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

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 1 lb/1,500 sq ft. or 25-30 lbs/ac



Habitat Mix

This mix been developed from many years of experience working with wildlife habitat, conservation projects, and roadside developments. A mixture that can solve many problems while providing natural beauty. Consisting of 36 native and introduced wildflowers along with 4 introduced legumes that exhibit success on critical sites. It will attract butterflies and other insects for wildlife food while providing nesting cover for birds. Its fast growth will stabilize soil on roadside ditches, dams, waterways, and side hills.

What's Inside:

Birdsfoot Trefoil
Crimson Clover**
Hairy Vetch**
Medium Red Clover
Stock's Wildflower Mix (pg 25)

****Winter Annuals**

Height: 2-4 feet

Broadcast Rate: 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/ac

Native Legume Foodplot Mix



Looking to create a simple, economical wildlife foodplot while sticking to native plants? The Native Legume Foodplot Mix combines top performing native legumes to create an irresistible mix that appeals to deer, turkey and several upland birds, as well as pollinators of every kind!

Plant in spring or summer.

What's Inside:

Purple Prairieclover
White Prairieclover
Showy Partridge Pea
Showy Tick Trefoil
Illinois Bundleflower
Roundhead Lespedeza
Leadplant
Wild Senna
Perennial Lupine

Drilled Rate: 10 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Expert Tip:

Plant food plot & habitat mixes alongside the Prairie 3 Plus or Prairie 7 Mixes.

Native Grasses provide nesting and forage throughout the year as well as a valuable layer of thermal protection during the cold winter months.

Find Native Grass Mixes on pg 14-15.

Native Feast Foodplot Mix



What better way to attract the buck of your dreams than by imitating their natural habitat! This bountiful, all-native foodplot is designed to provide forage summer through fall and 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!

Draw them in and keep them around by planting this mix alongside 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:

Purple Prairieclover
White Prairieclover
Showy Partridge Pea
Showy Tick Trefoil
Illinois Bundleflower
Roundhead Lespedeza
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
Ohio Spiderwort
Grayhead Coneflower

Blackeyed Susan
Stiff Goldenrod
New England Aster
False Sunflower
Smooth Penstemon

Drilled Rate: 18-20 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 35-40 lbs/ac

Native Plants Provide Ecological Benefit

Including native plants in your foodplot and habitat will add numerous benefits and help support biodiversity!

Leave these natives standing through winter and see the benefit even in the colder months!

Pollinators

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.

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 Milkvech
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 Mt. 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
Sullivants Milkweed
Thickspike Gayfeather
Upright Coneflower
White Prairieclover
White Wild Indigo
Wild Bergamot

***Annuals**

Height: 2-4 feet

Drilled Rate:
10 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:
1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq. ft.

Honey Buster Mix



A high-diversity mix designed specifically with honey production in mind, the Honey Buster Mix provides diverse blooms and colors and 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:

White Blossom-
Sweet Clover**
Yellow Blossom-
Sweet Clover**
Crimson Clover**
Alsike Clover**
Alfalfa**
Wild Bergamot
Lemon Beebalm*
Common Milkweed
Canada Milkvech
Western Yarrow
New England Aster
Smooth Blue Aster
Thickspike Gayfeather

Blanketflower
Maximillian-
Sunflower
Hoary Vervain
Showy Partridge Pea*
Western Yarrow
California Poppy*
Corn Poppy*
Siberian Wallflower*
Sensation Cosmos*

Height: 2-4 feet

Drilled Rate:
10 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:
1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq. ft.

***Annuals**

****Biennials/short-
lived perennials**

Expert Tip:

Seed wildflowers & native grasses together!

Our Prairie 3 Plus Mix blends perfectly with our wildflower mixes to provide additional pollinator habitat & wildlife value.

Bit O' Prairie Native Mix



Supports Native Pollinators

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
Lemon Mint*

Mexican Red Hat
New England Aster
Pale Purple-
Coneflower
Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairieclover
Showy Milkweed
Showy Partridge-
Pea*
Stiff Goldenrod
Thickspike-
Gayfeather

Upright Coneflower
White Prairieclover
Wild Bergamot

Height: 2-4 feet

Drilled Rate:
10 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:
1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq. ft.

* Annuals

Backyard Retreat Mix



Multi-Purpose

"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.

The annuals in Backyard Retreat Mix will provide the most first year flowers; some of the perennials will also bloom first year, with increase blooms ongoing years as they establish themselves. Plant in early spring or late fall.

What's Inside:

Annual Lupine*
Butterfly Milkweed
Calendula
Candytuft
Clarkia
Cornflower
Red Drummond-
Phlox*
Evening Primrose
Flowering Tobacco-
Plant
Forget-Me-Not

Four O'Clock
Maltese Cross
Missouri Primrose
Nasturtium
Perennial Lupine
Rocket Larkspur
Rocky Mountain-
Penstemon
Russell Lupine Mix
Scarlet Sage
Spiked Gayfeather
Sweet William
Zinnia

Height:
18-36 inches

Drilled Rate:
10 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:
1 oz/150 sq ft
1 lb/3,500 sq. ft.

* Annuals



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. Do not mow below 4 inches.

Seed in spring through early summer.

What's Inside:

Tradition Fine Fescue Blend
Blue Grama
Micro Clover
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 inches

NEW!

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 all 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 as the perennials continue to establish. Seed in spring.

What's Inside:

Annual Lupine*
Butterfly Milkweed
Calendula*
Candytuft*
Clarkia*
Cornflower*
Red Drummond Phlox*
Evening Primrose
Flowering Tobacco Plant
Forget-Me-Not*
Four O'Clock

Maltese Cross
Missouri Primrose
Nasturtium*
Perennial Lupine
Rocket Larkspur*
Rocky Mountain-Penstemon
Russell Lupine Mix
Scarlet Sage*
Spiked Gayfeather
Sweet William
Zinnia*

Height:

18-36 inches

Broadcast Rate:

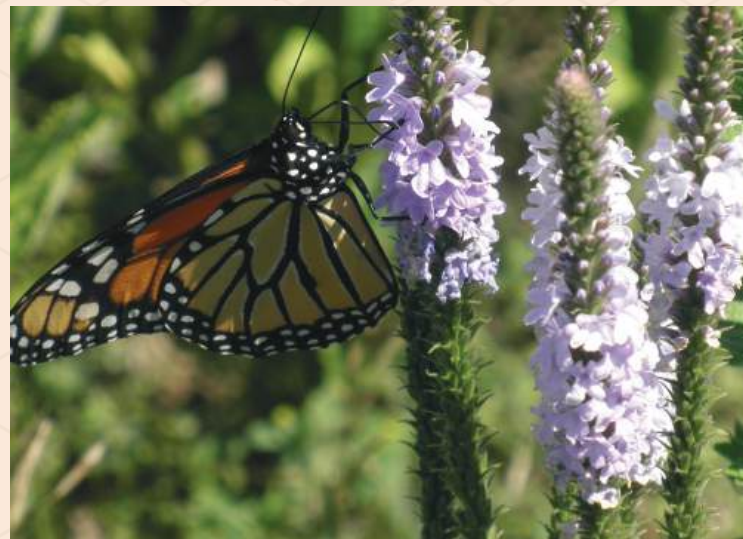
1 oz/150 sq. ft. or
1 lb/3,500 sq. ft.

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

* Annuals

Monarch Flyaway Mix



Monarch Flyaway® Wildflower Mix was put together specifically for migrating monarchs! Containing 15% Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) seeds in combination with 31 other Monarch favorites, this mix will provide habitat crucial to the successful journey of the *Danaus plexippus*. Four native grasses have also been added to increase diversity, aid in soil stabilization, and improve fall and winter aesthetics. Plant in mid spring through early summer.

What's Inside:

Blackeyed Susan
Blanketflower
Blue Vervain
Columbine
Common Milkweed
Dwarf Goldenrod
Spotted Bee Balm
False Sunflower
Grayhead Coneflower
Hoary Vervain
Ironweed
Joe Pye Weed
Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Lemon Mint*
Maximilain Sunflower
New England Aster

Pale Purple Coneflower
Perennial Lupine
Plains Coreopsis*
Purple Coneflower
Purple Prairie Clover
Shell Leaf Beardtongue*
Showy Tick Trefoil
Smooth Blue Aster
Smooth Penstemon
Spiked Gayfeather
Showy Goldenrod
Thickspike Gayfeather
Wild Bergamot
Wild Quinine
White Prairie Clover
White Wild Indigo

Height:

18-36 inches

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

* Annuals

Creating the Ideal Pollinator Habitat



1. Select a variety of flowering Native Plants

Including a variety of shapes, color, blooming period, and height will ensure there are food sources for a wide range of native pollinators. All of Stock Seed Farms' Wildflower mixes are designed with this in mind.



2. Include Milkweed, the host plant for Monarch Butterflies

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



3. Incorporate Native Grasses to provide nesting sites and winter habitat

Hollow-stemmed plants like grasses and coneflowers provide valuable nesting for bees. The bunchgrasses also provide nesting material in the form of thatch for birds species and ground-nesting pollinators.



4. For additional benefit, be sure to include dry wood, sand, and a fresh water source.

Dry wood, sand, leaf litter, and loose soil will attract ground-nesting and burrowing bee species - especially in the fall & winter months. A water source, such as a shallow dish or bird bath can provide a much-needed fresh water source in the urban landscape.

Stock's Wildflower Mix



This mix contains 36 species of wildflowers 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 according to the weather. 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 year 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*
- Blanketflower
- Blue Flax
- California Poppy*
- Canada Milkvetch
- Corn Poppy*
- Cornflower*
- Dwarf Red
- Coreopsis*
- False Sunflower
- Gloriosa Daisy
- Gold Yarrow
- Golden Alexander
- Grayhead
- Coneflower
- Indian Blanket*

- Lance Leaf Coreopsis
- Lemon Mint*
- Mexican Red Hat
- Missouri Primrose
- New England Aster
- Ohio Spiderwort
- Perennial Lupine
- Plains Coreopsis*
- Purple Coneflower
- Purple Prairieclover
- Scarlet Flax*
- Shasta Daisy
- Showy Evening-Primrose
- Showy Milkweed
- Showy Partridge Pea*

- Sky Blue Aster
- Smooth Blue Aster
- Smooth Penstemon
- Spiked Gayfeather
- Thickspike-Gayfeather
- Upright Coneflower
- Western Yarrow

***Annuals**

Height: 2-4 feet

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

Stock Seed Farm Favorites

Wildflower Mixes

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 Blanketflower
- Dwarf Red-Coreopsis*
- Golden Alexander
- Indian Blanket

- Lance Leaf Coreopsis
- Mexican Red Hat
- Painted Daisy*
- Perennial Lupine
- Purple Coneflower
- Purple Prairieclover
- Red Yarrow
- Scarlet Flax*
- Shasta Daisy
- Shell Leaf-Beardtongue
- Showy Milkweed
- Siberian Wallflower*
- Spiked Gayfeather
- Upright Coneflower
- White Prairieclover

Height: 1-2 feet

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

***Annuals**



Stock's Wildflower Mix at Grandpa's Woods Golf Course - Elmwood, NE

Pioneer Wildflower Mix



Arid
Climates

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:

Blanketflower	Missouri Primrose	2-3 feet
Blue Flax	Shell Leaf-	
Perennial Lupine	Beardtongue	
Purple Prairieclover	Black Samson	
Pale Purple-Coneflower	Butterfly Milkweed	
White Prairieclover	Blackeyed Susan	
Showy Partridge Pea*	Lemon Mint*	
Rocky Mountain Bee-Plant*	Plains Coreopsis	
Leadplant	Stiff Goldenrod	
Plains Sunflower*	Western Yarrow	
Mexican Red Hat	Dotted Gayfeather	
Upright Coneflower	Pitcher Sage	
Clasping Coneflower*	Aromatic Aster	
Hoary Vervain	Prairie Sage	
	Showy Milkweed	
	Fringed Sagewort	

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

*Annuals

Wait to clear your wildflower garden

Wait until all the species have matured and dried down. This will allow for a higher rate of natural reseeding!

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 four hours of direct sunlight in combination with filtered sun to flourish. Less sunlight will shorten height and bloom period. Good fertility and occasional watering during dry periods will help plants tolerate shady conditions.

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 feet

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

*Annuals

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:

Arroyo Lupine*	Perennial Lupine
Blanketflower	Plains Coreopsis*
Blue Pimpernell*	Scarlet Sage*
Blue Sage	Shirley Poppy*
California Poppy*	Tall White-
Dwarf Lupine*	Sweet Alyssum*
Foxglove	White Yarrow
Gloriosa Daisy*	Yellow Lupine*
Lance Leaf Coreopsis	CA Giant Zinnia*

Height:

1-2 feet

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

*Annuals

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.

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; and is adaptable to a wide range of soils.

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, an additional 2-4 lbs/acre each year is needed 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
Baby's Breath
California Poppy
Candy Tuft
Catchfly
Clarkia
Clasping Coneflower
Corn Poppy
Cornflower
Drummond Phlox

Dwarf Red Coreopsis
Evening Primrose
Indian Blanket
Painted Daisy
Partridgepea
Plains Coreopsis
Rocky Mountain-
Bee Plant
Scarlet Flax
Sensation Cosmos
Sulphur Cosmos

Height: 2-4 feet

Broadcast Rate:

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

Drilled Rate:

10 lbs/ac

***All species in this mix are annuals**

Roadside Grass & Wildflower Mix



This mixture will naturalize many areas where a low growing combination 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

Height: 1-2 feet

Broadcast Rate:

1-2 lbs/1,000 sq. ft.

Drilled Rate:

30 lbs/ac

+ Husker Li'l Wildflower Mix
(Pg. 25)

Expert Tip:

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

While a few perennials may bloom the first year, most of the first year color is due to quick-growing annuals!

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



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



Pale Purple Coneflower

Echinacea pallida

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 2-3ft.

Color: Pink/Purple

Seeds/lb: 115,500

Blooming Period:

June-August

Seeding Rate:

5 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.



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.



Lance Leaf Coreopsis

Coreopsis lanceolata

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 1-2ft.

Color: Yellow

Seeds/lb: 210,000

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.



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.



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.



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.



Clasping Coneflower

Rudbeckia amplexicaulis

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

Seeding Rate:
1 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.



False Sunflower

Heliopsis helianthoides

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-4 ft.
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 60,000
Blooms:
July-September

Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Dwarf Red Coreopsis

Coreopsis tinctoria, red

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

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Compass Plant

Silphium laciniatum

Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-10ft.
Color: Yellow
Seeds/lb: 21,200
Bloom:
June-August

Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 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.



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.



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.



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.



Indian Blanket

Gaillardia pulchella

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

Seeding Rate:
4 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Rosinweed
Silphium integrifolium
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft.
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 30,400
 Blooms:
 June-October
Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Shell Leaf Beardtongue
Penstemon grandiflorus
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-3 ft.
 Color: Purple
 Seeds/lb: 273,000
 Blooms:
 May-June
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
 Blooms:
 May-August
Seeding Rate:
3 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Showy Partridgepea
Cassia chamaecrista
 Life Span: Annual
 Height: 6 in. - 2 ft.
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 50,000
 Blooms:
 July-September
Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Sky Blue Aster
Aster azureus
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-3 ft.
 Color: Purple
 Seeds/lb: 1,280,000
 Blooms: June-August
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Smooth Blue Aster
Aster laevis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 3-4 ft.
 Color: Purple
 Seeds/lb: 880,000
 Blooms:
 July-September
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,500 sq ft.



Smooth Penstemon
Penstemon digitalis
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft.
 Color: White
 Seeds/lb: 400,000
 Blooms:
 May-June
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1250 sq ft.



Sneezeweed
Helenium autumnale
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-5 ft.
 Color: Yellow
 Seeds/lb: 2,080,000
 Blooms:
 May-August
Seeding Rate:
1 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
Cleome serrulata
 Life Span: Annual
 Height: 2-4 ft.
 Color: Pink/Purple
 Seeds/lb: 64,000
 Blooms:
 June-August
Seeding Rate:
8 oz/1,000 sq ft.



Roundhead Lespedeza
Lespedeza capitata
 Life Span: Perennial
 Height: 2-4 ft.
 Color: White/Purple
 Seeds/lb: 128,000
 Blooms:
 May-August
Seeding Rate:
4 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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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



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.



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



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.

Cover Crops

Equalizer Cover Crop Mix



This warm season cover crop mix is a 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. Equalizer can also double as a feed source for grazing livestock.

Plant at least 6-8 weeks before the first frost; for best results, plant in mid-late summer.

What's Inside:

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

Drilled Rate: 12 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 15 lbs/ac

Finish Line Cover Crop Mix



This cool season 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

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 25 lbs/ac

Top Hand Cover Crop Mix



This diverse cover crop mix is designed to be multi-purpose and provide season-long cover that is both durable and well-suited for grazing. It will winter terminate at the end of the season.

This mix can be planted in the spring or summer months; for best results, plant at least 6-8 weeks before the first frost, mid-late summer.

What's Inside:

20% Sorghum Sudangrass
15% Peredovik Sunflower
10% Oats
10% Common Vetch
10% German Millet
10% Rapeseed
10% Turnips
5% Crimson Clover
5% Flax
5% Winfred Brassica

Drilled Rate: 20 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 25 lbs/ac

Xtra Graze Cover Crop Mix



Xtra Graze is a high-yielding 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 early to late summer; for best results, plant 6-8 weeks before the first frost.

What's Inside:

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

Drilled Rate: 15 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate: 18 lbs/ac

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:

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

Broadcast 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:

- Oats
- Buckwheat
- Flax
- Radish
- Purple-Top Turnips
- Rapeseed

Broadcast Rate:

2 lbs/1,000 sq ft.

Sow Cover Crop Seed After Harvest

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

More Cover Crops

Product	Botanical Name	Life Span	Seeding Rate
Annual Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual	20 lbs/ acre
Annual Sunflower - Peredovik	<i>Helianthus annus</i>	Annual	10 lbs/ acre
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>	Annual	50 lbs/acre
Rye Grain	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Annual	100 lbs/acre
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissmim</i>	Annual	20 lbs/ acre
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Annual	80 lbs/acre
Purple Top Turnips	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Annual	5 lbs/acre
Radish	<i>Raphanus</i>	Annual	8 lbs/acre
Forage Pea	<i>Pisum sativa</i>	Annual	70 lbs/acre
Winter Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Annual	70 lbs/ acre
Winter Wheat	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Annual	120 lbs/ acre

Wetlands & Floodplains

Floodplain Mix



This blend of deep rooted grasses is used to re-establish damaged floodplains. The mix can also withstand seasonal flooding with grasses that have different levels of tolerance to standing water.

The grasses in this mix have varying degrees of tolerance to inundation (standing water). Temperature, soil type, water depth, and age of stand all influence how long grasses can survive in standing water. Plants are typically more tolerant in spring than in summer.

We recommend planting along fluctuating shorelines, on dams, or for lowland pasture. Seeding should be done 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 feet

Drilled Rate:

12-15 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

18-20 lbs/ac

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.

What's Inside:

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

Height: 2-5 feet

Drilled Rate:

15 lbs/ac

Broadcast Rate:

1lb/1,000 sq ft

More Wetland Species Please call for pricing and availability of other 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

Erosion Control Blanket



Stock Seed Farms carries two sizes of Erosion Control Blankets to meet the needs of any size project. Use on slopes or banks subject to wind or water erosion.

Size 1: 8 ft x 112.5 ft roll (100 sq. yards)

Size 2: 16 ft x 112.5 ft roll (200 sq. yards)

Erosion Blanket Staples (1 staple per sq. yard)

Available for in-store pickup only.

**Check with local landscape supply stores in your area if pick-up from Stock Seed Farms is not an option*

Fertilizer



Starter fertilizer with slow-release nitrogen is recommended for new plantings to stimulate healthy root and vegetative growth.

Maintenance fertilizer may be necessary if your planting is under heavy use, such as haying or pasture, to keep plants healthy and robust.

Starter: 16-24-12, covers 15,000 sq. feet

Maintenance: 20-2-2, covers 12,000-15,000 sq. feet

Red Weeder

This unique weed wiper puts herbicide directly on weeds you want to kill. Control your weeds even on a windy day when you normally couldn't spray. The patented wicking system is trouble free and easy to use.

Benefits Include:

- Exact Herbicide Placement
- Easier than hoeing or hand-weeding
- No Spray Drift



Other Products

We Have Gift Certificates!



The **perfect gift** for the **prairie enthusiast** in your life!

Order online, in-store, or over the phone.

Available in increments of \$10.00

Store unused seed in a cool, dry place. Heat and humidity can cause germination loss.

Other Products

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	20-25 lbs/acre
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

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
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
White Blossom Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Perennial	175,000/lb	5 lbs/acre
Cover Crops & Grains				
Annual Ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Annual	224,000/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	18,000/lb	100 lbs/acre
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Annual	80,000/lb	20 lbs/acre
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Annual	15,000/lb	80 lbs/acre
Purple Top Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Annual	170,000/lb	5 lbs/acre
Radish	<i>Raphanus</i>	Annual	25,000/lb	8 lbs/acre
Forage Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Annual	3,200/lb	70 lbs/acre
Winter Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Annual	4,000/lb	70 lbs/acre
Winter Wheat	<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Annual	11,000/lb	120 lbs/acre

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Our Customers!