Greetings from the Prairie

We hope you enjoy the 2020 catalog cover of a Tiger Swallowtail butterfly and Purple Coneflower. The photo was submitted by our 2019 photo contest winner, Kathy Burks from Nickerson Nebraska. We received many entries and it was a very difficult decision. Timing is everything, and Kathy’s snap shot was perfect catching the morning sun shining off the butterfly’s wings. Below are the 2nd and 3rd place photos. 2nd place belongs to Rebecca McCorkindale from Gretna Nebraska and 3rd place comes from Mary Lawson from Ogallala Nebraska. The response to the photo contest was wonderful, we thoroughly enjoyed looking through all the pictures you took!

We know from history that native plants played an important role in our environment and we feel they will continue to do so for future generations. The uses for native plants seem endless and customers continue to look for ways to incorporate them into their landscapes. Native plants create great “character” in a landscape, adding so many different textures, colors, and visualizations throughout the entire year. Native plants offer solutions to many questions. How can I add color to my landscape? How can I conserve water and lower maintenance costs? How can I create habitat and improve soils? This catalog and our website www.stockseed.com are great places to start exploring the products that answer these questions.

A strong demand for Buffalograss in 2019 and poor production conditions have supplies very limited. It will be important to order before we are sold out. New production acres were put in place in 2019 and more will be planted in 2020 to help fill the demand for our turf-type Buffalograss varieties. See pages 8-12 for more information.

A special thank you to all our customers for your continued business and commitment to the prairie. Stock Seed Farms will make every effort to maintain and improve our quality and service to you.

The Staff at Stock Seed Farms

Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start with a Plan</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understanding Native Plants</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Started</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting &amp; Maintaining Prairie Grasses &amp; Wildflowers</td>
<td>6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Grasses</td>
<td>13-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Wildflowers</td>
<td>16-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalized Wildflowers</td>
<td>24-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Products</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Mixtures</td>
<td>28-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture Information</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Front cover photo credit: Kathy Burks
You have made the decision to go forward with a new seeding, or maybe you’re thinking about renovating an old one, but aren’t really sure where to start. Here is a good place! Gathering as much information as possible before you start will help determine preparation steps, equipment needs, seed requirements and management practices. Below are some considerations for your project. Once you have answered these questions we can easily assist you online or over the phone with advice on getting your project started.

- Site location and size
- Altitude
- Desired plant height
- Grasses, flowers, or both
- Amount of sunlight/rainfall
- Can it be watered?
- Drainage/erosion problems
- Soil type and pH (soil test)
- Seeding method (drill, broadcast, or hydro-seed)
- Chemical application (fertilizer, herbicides)
- What is your budget?
- What are your goals? (Aesthetics, habitat, erosion control)
- When will I seed it?
- Site history (weed problems, past herbicide use)

### Turf-type Buffalograss Supply

2020 supplies of Buffalograss will be limited. Overwhelming usage of Buffalograss in 2019 coupled with unfavorable production conditions have Cody, Bowie, and Sundancer in short supply. Pricing is up from recent years. This is true industry wide as demand for all Buffalograss will be greater than the supply. Quality remains high though, and you can expect the same consistent results from our products! Use Sundancer anywhere a premium warm season turf is desired and Cody or Bowie for all other low maintenance or utility applications.

Production acres were added in 2019 and more will be planted in 2020 to keep pace with increasing demand for our products. Pages 10-12 of this catalog are devoted to establishment and management along with herbicide options for Buffalograss. New herbicides continue to become readily available as Buffalograss popularity increases. Tenacity is a product safe for use at seeding. Specticle is a new pre-emergent option for weed control in established Buffalograss.

Our varieties continue to be used in home lawns, parks, golf courses, and medians. Visit page 9 of this catalog or stockseed.com to learn more about Buffalograss. Stock Seed Farms, a member of the Native Turf Group, continues to work with the University of Nebraska Lincoln to improve Buffalograss and meet the challenges of today’s turf marketplace. Seed orders will again be filled on a first come, first served basis. Order early to ensure availability for planting season!

### Placing an Order

**Stock Seed Farms has three easy ways to make your ordering easy!**

**Online:** Our website [www.stockseed.com](http://www.stockseed.com) continues to offer not only product information and pictures, but a fast and easy way for you to order and pay for the products you want. Search through our website to decide which seeds will help achieve your goals. Then simply add them to your shopping cart.

**Phone:** You can place an order over the phone by calling us at 402.867.3771 or 800.759.1520.

**In Person:** Stop by our store. Our location and business hours are listed on the opposite page.

**Questions?** We have included valuable planting information on our website www.stockseed.com such as when, where, and how to plant our seeds. If you don’t find the answers you’re looking for there, we have an excellent customer support staff ready to help. Contact us by phone (402.867.3771 or 800.759.1520), email (prairie@stockseed.com), or ask a question by clicking on “Expert Help” at the bottom of our home page (www.stockseed.com).

**Gift Certificates:** Give the perfect gift to your favorite prairie enthusiast! A gift certificate from Stock Seed Farms is great for any occasion. We will also send a free catalog to the recipient for easy ordering. You can obtain a gift certificate by calling us or ordering from the online store.

### What is Pure Live Seed (PLS)?

Stock Seed Farms sells native grass seed on the basis of Pure Live Seed (PLS). This refers to the amount of live, viable seeds in a quantity of bulk seed. You pay for only the good seed; not the stems, leaves, or non-viable seeds. Don’t confuse these prices with the much lower bulk pound prices quoted by some dealers! All of our seed is lab tested for purity and germination. We then use the formula in the column to the right to arrive at the percent of Pure Live Seed.

\[
Purity \times Germination \% \divided by 100 = \% \text{ of Pure Live Seed}
\]

**Example:** 98% Purity x 85% Germination Divided by 100 = 83.30% Pure Live Seed

1 Bulk Lb Divided by 83.30% PLS (.833) = 1.2 Bulk Lbs

Therefore, 1.2 bulk Lbs would equal 1 PLS Lb. Ordering 1 PLS Lb would get you a bag of bulk seed that weighed 1.2 Lbs, but you are only charged for 1 PLS Lb. That is our promise that you only pay for the seed that is tested to grow, nothing else!
What Are Warm- and Cool-Season Grasses?

The majority of plants we talk about in our catalog are warm-season, but the prairie also maintains a population of cool-season plants as well. Cool-season grasses (CSGs) start their growth early in spring and continue that growth while cool temperatures and rains prevail. They go dormant during hot summer months; and then begin growth again in cool, fall months if moisture is available. Most CSGs will turn brown in extremely hot, dry conditions. The native CSGs can withstand this dormancy, but introduced species may die. CSGs are best planted in early spring or late summer/early fall.

Warm-season grasses (WSGs) break winter dormancy and begin their growth in mid spring. They thrive in the summer months with high temperatures and reduced rainfall. WSGs are very efficient users of water and nutrients. They have an extensive root system that keeps them green and growing in periods of drought. WSGs go dormant after the first hard frost, but hold a brilliant display of fall colors through the winter months making them valuable to any landscape setting.

Warm-season prairie grasses focus most of their energy on establishing a root system the seeding year. They emerge as thin, needle-like shoots and produce very 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 and third years that they produce large amounts of top growth. Inexperienced growers many times become frustrated and feel they have failed the first year, however it is likely they actually have a good stand. Check the stand in the fall for small clumps with a red or yellow cast. Patience must be a part of the sower’s arsenal!

Where to Plant

Native plants are used in many applications for many different reasons. Their ability to adapt and survive harsh, extreme conditions makes them a popular choice for consumers. Most plant species offered by Stock Seed Farms prefer full sun to partial shade in well drained soils with pH levels between 5.5 and 8. Levels outside this pH range will require soil amendments. We must also advise that native plants perform best in full sunlight (6-8 hours a day). As sunlight decreases, so does the performance of the plants.

In general, prairie plants are adapted to full sun and most soil types. Each will perform differently in different soils or climates (see individual descriptions on pages 11-25). They usually require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight during their growth period. In any case, seedbeds free of weeds and old grass will produce the best stands. We have had very little success planting into old grass stands, even if the grass is dead. Using a no-till drill to open a furrow and place the seed in direct contact with the soil at the correct depth (1/4-1/2 in.) will achieve the most successful stands.

Weeds are the greatest cause of poor native grass and wildflower plantings. They challenge the small seedlings in two ways. First, they take away necessary water and nutrients. Second, they shade and smother the small plants. Mowing or shredding often is very important the first year to keep the weeds from choking or smothering seedlings.

The mower blade should be kept high to let the desired plants continue uninterrupted growth and also keep weeds from going to seed. Once grasses reach the four leaf stage, 2,4-D herbicide can be applied, but only to plantings with grasses only. Do not use this herbicide on wildflowers. Care must be taken to apply labeled rates as small grass seedlings can be burned or set back by over application, especially on warm days (over 75 degrees F).

Suggested Uses:

Grasses

Prairie grasses are sun loving plants, but a few will tolerate partial shade. We have successfully planted shorter grasses such as Buffalograss, Blue Grama, and Sideoats Grama between Christmas trees, fruit trees, and vineyards. Because native grasses are very efficient users of water, they do not compete with trees like cool-season grasses. Taller grasses such as Big Bluestem, Indiangrass, and Switchgrass make great windbreaks, snow fences, and sound barriers. Any of these grasses can be planted alone or blended with each other.

Virginia Wildrye and Canada Wildrye are two mid-height, native cool-season grasses that will handle shady conditions quite nicely. Hard Fescue and Chewings Fescue are both shorter bunch grasses that also thrive in shady areas. In heavily shaded areas it is best to use our Shady Mixture (page 28).

Wildflowers

The majority of wildflowers bloom best in full sun to partial shade. Woodland types can flourish in shaded areas, but most need a certain amount of sunlight to flower. Wildflowers that are described to tolerate partial shade will do so, but it must be understood that plant height and bloom frequency will decrease with less sunlight. We recommend our Shadow Wildflower Mixture (page 27) for shaded areas.
When to Plant

Grasses

Management practices differ between warm-season grasses (WSGs) and cool-season grasses (CSGs). Although seedbed preparation is the same, planting dates are different. CSGs should be planted in early spring or late summer/early fall. Their seeding should be timed to take advantage of cooler temperatures and ample rainfall.

WSGs should be planted in late spring; or late fall in a dormant seeding. WSGs require soil temperatures of around 60 degrees to support germination. This usually happens between April 1-May 15, depending on your location. The later planting dates allow for early season weed control and a clean seedbed prior to seeding. Dormant seedings should be done in late fall, after the soil is too cold to support germination. In the Midwest, a good safe date is after November 1.

In the Midwest, when there is adequate rainfall, or if irrigation is available; stands of WSGs can be established as late as August 1. These plants need at least 60 days of growth before frost to establish themselves enough to handle cold winter temperatures.

Dormant seeding of WSGs in late fall offers natural stratification in the soil over the winter and also reduces spring workload. The seeds will remain in the soil, dormant, until the temperature is right to germinate them in the spring. This method can often fail, however, due to early spring weed competition. Some degree of weed control can be obtained in the fall prior to seeding, but any weed seeds in the ground will germinate in spring. Late spring planting allows for better weed control and thus, a higher rate of success. We recommend late spring plantings of WSGs for best results.

Wildflowers

Wildflowers can germinate in somewhat cooler soils than WSGs, but Stock Seed Farms recommends planting them at similar times.

Annual wildflowers must be planted in spring; or in a late fall dormant seeding. These plants need to reseed themselves to ensure flowers the following year. Planting them too late in spring or summer may not allow the plants to mature and produce viable seeds.

Biennials (two year life span) can be planted in spring, late summer, or late fall. Again, late fall dormant seedings will work, but early spring weed competition can cause problems. A late spring planting with preceding weed control will give better results and less long-term management.

Inter-seeding into established prairie grass stands can give inconsistent results. However, with the right equipment and timing; it can be accomplished. Here are some guidelines to follow.

1. Established stands need to be thin enough to allow for new growth.
2. Plantings should be made early in spring, before grasses break dormancy and after old growth has been removed by burning, shredding, or raking.
3. Use a drill, preferably no-till, to inter-seed. This will best place the seeds in direct contact with the soil.

Preparing to Plant

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 a must before planting a site to prairie grasses and wildflowers. Several nonselective herbicides are available to do 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 applications of herbicide to completely eliminate them. To eliminate cool-season sod forming grasses; a fall herbicide application is best, followed by additional treatments in early spring if necessary. Once again, it is imperative to control these plants as they can begin to invade your prairie 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 one or two light tillings to destroy growth before planting.

If you are not using a no-till drill to seed with; dead thatch and plant material must be removed by burning, raking, or tillage. Getting the 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 much water or many nutrients, having those extra nutrients available to young seedlings stimulates 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 to germinate the seeds and maintain strong seedling vigor. In areas that demonstrate difficulty in establishment, soil tests are recommended to reveal existing problems.
Planting & Maintaining Prairie Grass & Wildflowers

Planting

Many of the native warm-season grass seeds are very light and fluffy. They are not flowable and will not work in most conventional seeders or drills. Large areas over one half acre are easiest to plant with a native grass drill. These drills have special feeding mechanisms and agitators to evenly distribute the seeds. They are also capable of planting at a very uniform depth which is crucial. Easy-flow type fertilizer spreaders can also be used to distribute the seed.

Smaller areas can be broadcast seeded by hand. Mixing the seed with sand, sawdust, or vermiculite can add bulk to the seed and make it easier to distribute evenly over the entire area. This is especially true with wildflowers. We suggest seeding one half of the seed over the entire area, and then spread the other one half in a second pass. This helps to ensure full coverage of the seedbed.

Stock Seed Farms recommends planting into a clean, firm seedbed that is free of clumps for optimum seed to soil contact. Loose soil dries out quickly at the surface compared to firm soil. Seed may also be planted too deep in loose soil. A major cause of failed plantings is improper seeding depth. The correct planting depth of native grasses and wildflowers is ¼ to ½ inch deep. Wildflowers should be planted closer to the one fourth inch depth. It is not uncommon for a few seeds to remain on the soil surface. This is a good indication of proper planting depth.

Most native grass drills have packer wheels or a cultipacker roller behind them to firm the soil after the seeds have been planted. After broadcasting, seed must be incorporated into the soil by a light dragging, raking, or harrowing. Pulling a straight set disc lightly over the area will also work.

All this is done to place soil around the seed at the correct depth (1/4-1/2 inch). Then it must be rolled or packed to press the soil tightly against the seed and firm the seedbed. A good measure of a firm seedbed is to sink no more than ½ inch when walking on it. Straw mulch or erosion blanket can be used if it is not applied too thick. Native grasses and wildflowers need sunlight at emergence and may smother if the mulch does not allow light to penetrate. Straw mulch and erosion blanket help to keep the soil moist longer and protect against soil erosion.

Leffter seed should be stored in a cool, dry place as heat and humidity can cause germination loss. Properly stored seed can be planted the following year with minimal loss in germination.

Erosion Control Blanket

Stock Seed Farms carries two sizes of Erosion Control Blanket to meet the needs of any size project. Use it on slopes or banks subject to wind or water erosion and also to help keep the soil moist longer.

1.) 8 ft x 112 ft (100 sq yd) roll $50.00  2.) 16 ft x 112 ft (200 sq yd) roll $100.00  Application staples (1/square yard) $0.06 ea.

These items are available for pickup only. Check with local landscape supply stores in your area if pickup at Stock Seed Farms is not an option.

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. A very 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. 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 based on soil tests to maintain productivity.
Maintaining Prairie Grasses & Wildflowers

Long Term Management

Mowing or shredding can be done in late fall to eliminate dead material if desired. However, standing grasses will provide great beauty and valuable wildlife habitat if left over the winter. Mowing or shredding in spring should be done before grasses break dormancy (March-April).

As your prairie grass planting matures, weed problems will decrease. Perennial weeds may persist though, and may need to be controlled. This can be done by a properly selected herbicide or hand weeding. Care must be taken when hand weeding, as small wildflower plants may be uprooted at the same time.

Spring burning (March-April) can help stimulate native grasses and control weeds, small trees, and cool-season grasses all at the same time. We do not recommend burning until after the second year. Burning too late in the spring can hurt native grasses and wildflowers; it should be done before the plants break dormancy. Please, always observe local laws when burning your prairie!

Wildflower seedings become much more competitive in the second and following years as more perennials develop. Commercial herbicides are available for over the top grass control on established flowers stands. Consult your local garden store or County Extension Service.

Patience is a Virtue

In reconstructing a natural setting, it is important to remember that we cannot do in one year that which took nature many lifetimes to create. The first year can be somewhat frustrating because the visual picture you have in your mind does not always happen. The long lasting perennials sometimes take two or even three years to bloom. While a few perennials bloom the first year, we strongly recommend including annuals to guarantee color the first year. Annual wildflowers can also be used to give extra bursts of color in any year!

We must stress that weed competition is the number one cause of failure. Taking weed control measures before you plant is the best and easiest way to create an environment for successful establishment.

Patience will be rewarded by the 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!

Ensure Reseeding

We suggest waiting to clear your wildflower garden until all the species have matured and dried down. This will allow for a higher rate of natural reseeding. It may require some patience on your part; since wildflowers can look rather unkempt during their final stages. On the other hand, these same plants take on a whole new look with a background of new fallen snow. Dead plant material can be mowed in early spring to clean it up.

Established prairie

Waiting to mow flowers until early spring allows them to reseed!

Rough blazingstar & stiff goldenrod

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
Developed through a cooperative effort between the Native Turf Group and University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sundancer fills the demand for a warm season turf with accelerated establishment and superior turf quality from seed. Sundancer is widely adapted and has proven itself a **PREMIUM** turf, suited to a variety of diverse environments.

In a three year trial at locations in AZ, CO, KS, NE, NM, UT, VA, and WA; Sundancer ranked first in all categories. Side by side comparisons with other commercially available varieties showed Sundancer a step above the rest.

**• Faster Establishment from Seed (Similar to KY Bluegrass)**
• **Dark Green Color**
• **Disease & Insect Resistance**
• **Early Spring Green Up & Fall Color Retention**
• **Enhanced Density and Fine Leaf Texture**
• **Broad Adaption**
• **Lower Plant Height**

While Sundancer is improved in these areas, it retains the core low maintenance characteristics that make Buffalograss desirable.

• **Extreme Drought Tolerance**
• **Low Water & Nitrogen Usage**
• **Winter Hardiness**
• **Lateral Spread by Stolons**
• **Low Growth Habit**

Sundancer should be planted in locations receiving at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight each day. Clay based or heavy soils are preferred. Sandy soils may require amendments to aid establishment. Results may vary over 5,000 ft. elevations. See pages 11-12 of this catalog for more information on establishment and management of Turf-Type Buffalograss.

**Use Sundancer for residential lawns, commercial sites, parks & rec areas, golf courses, medians, or anywhere an attractive low maintenance turf is required!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sundancer™ Buffalograss</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Buchloe dactyloides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Span: Perennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height: 4-8 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds/Lb: 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primed with KNO3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding Rate: 2-3 lbs/1,000 sq ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
Buffalograss has become very popular as a low maintenance grass. It is a fine leaved, native prairie grass that has prospered on the Great Plains for centuries. Initially Buffalograss was used for pasture due to the low input requirements and vegetative production in summer months, but it didn’t take long to realize the potential for this grass to be used as turf. Buffalograss has survived severe weather extremes and has evolved into a water efficient, sod forming grass with incredible durability and turf potential.

Buffalograss has both male and female plants. The male plants demonstrate flag-like pollen heads above the grass while the females produce the seed near the base of the plant. As a warm-season grass, it breaks dormancy in spring 2-3 weeks after cool-season grasses such as Kentucky Bluegrass and Tall Fescue. It stays green all summer with little or no care and returns to dormancy at first frost; turning a beautiful buff color until the following spring.

In nature, Buffalograss germinates very slowly. Many times the seed can remain in the ground for over a year before starting to grow. Stock Seed Farms addresses this issue by priming our Buffalograss with Potassium Nitrate. This is a nontoxic process that breaks the seed’s dormancy to allow germination in as little as 14 days. Color dyed seed designates this process.

Buffalograss spreads by “runners” or stolons across the soil surface like strawberry plants. Each stolon has several nodes along its length that shoot down roots to form a new plant and hold the runners in place close to the ground. With proper weed control and sufficient moisture these stolons can spread up to 5 inches within 50 days of planting. Buffalograss is not an aggressive pest that will take over existing vegetation. It will however, spread to bare areas or those with little competition.

Buffalograss is a sun loving prairie plant. We only recommend planting on sites that receive at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight each day. The success of the planting will decrease as the amount of daily sun decreases. We do not recommend planting Buffalograss in areas that do not receive at least 6-8 hours of daily sunlight. Buffalograss can be planted in most well drained soils. It does not perform well in coarse or sandy soils unless organic matter or compost is added to the site. It will not tolerate standing water for any length of time, and will not stand up to heavy traffic during its dormant period as it cannot repair itself. In areas of high rainfall and humidity, Buffalograss may lose out to more competitive plant species.

**Bowie™ Buffalograss**
*Buchloe dactyloides*
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-8 in  Seeds/Lb: 40,000
Primed with KNO3

Bowie™ possesses medium green color, fine leaf texture, good turf density, and a low growth habit. Bowie has improved color and height uniformity along with quicker establishment, winter hardiness, and earlier spring green up. It is adapted to a wide geographical range, but performs especially well in the northern part of the Buffalograss range. Bowie is not recommended for shady areas and results may vary above 5000 ft. It requires 6-8 hours of daily sunlight and prefers heavy or clay based soils. Sandy soils may require amendments to aid establishment.

Buffalograss is known for its low water usage, winter hardiness and low vertical growth habit. These traits reduce labor, irrigation, mowing, and fertilization costs. Bowie was developed by the Native Turf Group in cooperation with the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Use Bowie Buffalograss as an economical warm season turf, soil stabilizer or in any other utility application where low maintenance characteristics are desired.

**Cody™ Buffalograss**
*Buchloe dactyloides*
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-8 in  Seeds/Lb: 40,000
Primed with KNO3

Cody™ Buffalograss has proven itself over the years as the standard to which all other Buffalograss varieties are measured. Cody is widely adapted, but has performed exceptionally well in the south and southwest United States.

Cody provides the establishment, density, and drought tolerance that makes Buffalograss so desirable. Roadside, industrial sites, common areas, and medians are all great places to use Cody. 6-8 hours of daily sunlight is required and heavy or clay soils are preferred. Sandy soils may require amendments to aid establishment. Results may vary above 5000 ft. in elevation.

Developed by the Native Turf Group in cooperation with the University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Cody’s performance has established itself as an economical, dependable warm-season turf grass.

*For your convenience, Stock Seed Farms is selling our Buffalograss on a BULK pound basis. We guarantee to maintain a consistent, high standard of quality. We promise to provide Buffalograss with a purity of 98% or higher with germinations of 80% or higher.

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
Buffalograss Herbicide Information

1. Weed Control in Buffalograss (1st Year)

- 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.

- 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

- Post-emergent herbicides that 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drive XLR8 (quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square One (carfentrazone+quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitare (sulfentrazone+quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicksilver (carfentrazone)</td>
<td>broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenacity (mesotrione)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismiss (sulfentrazone)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Weed Control on Established Buffalograss (After 1st Year)

- 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.

- 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.
  - Specticle (indaziflam)
  - Barricade (prodiamine)
  - Pendulum Aquacap (pendimethalin)
  - Dimension (dithiopyr)

- Post-emergent herbicides that can be used safely on Buffalograss. Do not apply more than the maximum seasonal rate as specified by the product label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Drive XLR8 (quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square One (carfentrazone+quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitare (sulfentrazone+quinclorac)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicksilver (carfentrazone)</td>
<td>broadleaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenacity (mesotrione)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismiss (sulfentrazone)</td>
<td>grassy weeds, broadleaves, sedges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using any herbicide in a manner inconsistent with the manufacturer’s instructions can give inconsistent and undesired results. Always read the label prior to using any herbicide.

The above herbicide recommendations are based on trials performed by the University of Nebraska Turf Science Program 2010-2013.
Establishment and Management Guide
to NaTurf Brand Buffalograss

Site Selection and Prep

- Grows best on well drained, non-sandy sites with 6-8 hours of sun under 5,000 ft. elevation. Soil pH of 6.0 – 7.5 is preferred.

- Prepare a firm, clean seedbed and roll or pack the soil so footprints sink no more than ½ inch deep (Fig.1).

- 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.2) in good contact with the soil at 0.25 to 0.50 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 insure excellent seed contact with the soil.

- Steps to renovation without tillage include:
  1) sequential applications of glyphosate herbicide
  2) vertical 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.

- Buffalograss can be planted in a late fall dormant seeding, however, our most successful plantings occur in May and June North of I-70 or March and April South of I-70. Soil temperature must be 55° F and increasing for germination.

- 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 on residential or golf courses, 1-2 lbs/1,000 sq ft on industrial sites, and 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.

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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.3) and reduce weed competition.

- Optimum mowing height of mature Buffalograss is 3.5 to 4.0 inches (Fig.4), 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.

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.

  - At seeding, Tenacity (mesotrione) can be applied.
  - Thirty days after emergence, any of these products can be used: Tenacity, Drive XLR8 (quinclorac), SquareOne (carfentrazone+quinclorac), or Solitare (sulfentrazone+quinclorac) (Fig.5). Products with multiple active ingredients give a wider spectrum of control. Compare product labels with weeds present.
  - Pre-emergent herbicides for use on established Buffalograss include Specticle (indaziflam), Pendulum 3.3EC (pendimethalin), Dimension (dithiopyr), and Barricade 65WG (prodiamine).
  - Post-emergent herbicides for use on established Buffalograss include Drive XLR8 (quinclorac), SquareOne (carfentrazone+quinclorac), Solitare (sulfentrazone+quinclorac)

- Most products containing 2,4-D are currently not recommended due to potential Buffalograss injury and availability of safer options.

- ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER’S LABEL PRIOR TO USE OF ANY HERBICIDE.
Native Grasses

**Big Bluestem**  
*Andropogon gerardii*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 4-6 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 165,000  
Varieties: Bison, Bonanza, Bonilla, Kaw, Pawnee, Roundtree, Sunnyview  
Seeding Rates: 10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled) 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Many people call this the “King” of native grasses because of the quality and quantity of forage produced. It is a warm season, sod forming grass that prefers bottom land sites with good, well drained soils, but is adapted to many soil types. When left un-grazed or hayed, the mature plant turns a reddish purple color in the fall with a “turkey foot” seed head. In a mix with other warm season forages, or in a solid stand by itself, this grass provides excellent forage, palatability, and nutrition for all classes of livestock.

**Blue Grama**  
*Bouteloua gracilis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 8-12 in  
Seeds/Lb: 825,000  
Varieties: Bad River, Common, Hachita, Lovington  
Seeding Rates: 4-5 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled) 1 PLS lb/4000 sq ft (Broadcast)

This native warm season bunch grass has fine blue-green leaves and a short growth habit. Seed heads are white to purple flags on upright stems. It is taller than Buffalograss, but is more drought tolerant. It grows in all well drained types of soil including sandy and alkaline. Uses include recreation areas, roadsides, medians, cover between small tree plantings, warm season pasture, turf, and mixing with Buffalograss for low maintenance areas with sandy or coarse soils.

**Canada Wildrye**  
*Elymus canadensis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 115,000  
Varieties: Common, Mandan  
Seeding Rates: 10-12 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Canada Wildrye is a cool-season native, bunch grass. At maturity in July, the seed head is a nodding spike. A grass that prefers moist sites, it has good seedling vigor and rapid spring growth that aids in easy establishment and ground cover. This grass also has some shade tolerance and can grow in sandy soil types. It adds diversity to prairie mixtures and seed heads can be used in dried arrangements.

**Eastern Gamagrass**  
*Tripsacum dactyloides*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-9 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 6,000  
Varieties: Common, Pete  
Seeding Rates: 10-12 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

This native warm-season grass grows in clumps that can be 1-4 ft in diameter. It is a moderately winter hardy grass found mostly in the eastern half of the U.S. and as far west as Colorado. Favoring moist, heavy soils it is a very productive hay grass with vigorous re-growth, high palatability, and good nutrition. Landscaping and ornamental purposes are also served with this grass.

**Indiangrass**  
*Sorghastrum nutans*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 5-7 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 175,000  
Varieties: Cheyenne, Holt, NE 54, Osage, Oto, Rumsey, Scout, Tomahawk  
Seeding Rates: 8-10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled) 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Indiangrass is a native warm-season, bunch grass. At maturity in September, this grass has a golden, plume-like head and reddish-yellow foliage making it one of the most beautiful of the native grasses. It is adapted to a wide range of soils, thriving on well drained bottom land, but can also grow in sandy soils. It is one of the most important native tall grasses for its palatable and nutritious forage for livestock. Other uses include valuable wildlife habitat, and a great landscape plant.

**Little Bluestem**  
*Schizachyrium scoparium*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 260,000  
Varieties: Aldous, Blaze, Camper  
Seeding Rates: 8 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled) 1 PLS lb/3,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

This warm season bunch grass is native to 45 of the 50 states making it the most abundant of all native grasses. It turns a brilliant russet-red color in fall through winter. This grass grows well on uplands or lowlands over a wide range of well drained soils. Little Bluestem is used in low maintenance mixtures with other lower growing natives for recreational areas, golf courses, roadsides, and wildlife habitat. Because of its year round changing colors, it’s a great choice for landscaping or ornamental purposes.
Native Grasses

Prairie Dropseed
_Sporobolus heterolepis_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 1-2 ft Seeds/Lb: 240,000
Varieties: Common
Seeding Rates: 6 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/5,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Prairie Dropseed is a native warm-season, bunch grass. The globe-type seed head and long wispy leaves make it very eye catching in a landscape setting with other native grasses and wildflowers. This grass grows well in full sun and drier soils. It is an extremely low maintenance plant that can be used in mixes with other native grasses. Spacing plants 1-2 feet apart in a row can also make a natural border.

Prairie Cordgrass
_Spartina pectinata_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 5-7 ft Seeds/Lb: 150,000
Varieties: Common, Red River
Seeding Rates: 8-12 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Prairie Cordgrass is a native warm-season, sod forming grass also called “rip gut” due to its saw toothed leaf margins at maturity. This grass forms extremely dense stands, spreading by creeping rhizomes and seed produced on tillers 5-7 ft tall. It grows best on deep, heavy lowland soils and also does well with other warm-season grasses on sub-irrigated sites. Livestock find it palatable when grazed early. Other uses include soil stabilization, erosion control, water filtering, wildlife habitat, and landscape. It does not grow well in the extreme Southeast or Southwest U.S.

Purpletop
_Tridens flavus_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft Seeds/Lb: 465,000
Varieties: Common, Red River
Seeding Rates: 10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Purpletop is a perennial warm season bunchgrass generally found in meadows, roadsides, and open woodlands. This grass boasts a decorative pyramid shaped purple seed head in mid to late summer. It is best adapted to areas with more than 30 inches of annual rainfall and prefers well drained, infertile, shallow and rocky soils. Purpletop is tolerant of road salt so it often colonizes roadsides. Works well alone or in mixes with other warm season grasses, soil stabilization, erosion control, water filtering, wildlife habitat, and landscape. It does not grow well in the extreme Southeast or Southwest U.S.

Sand Bluestem
_Andropogon hallii_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 4-5 ft Seeds/Lb: 113,000
Varieties: Champ, Goldstrike
Seeding Rates: 16 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/1,300 sq ft (Broadcast)

Sand Bluestem is a native warm season sod forming grass. Mature grass exhibits a golden yellow to reddish brown color in fall and winter. It grows extremely well in sandy range sites. However, it will also survive on heavier well drained soils. It can be used in grazing programs, for erosion control, or ornamental arrangements. Throughout the winter, it makes an excellent nesting habitat for many upland birds and small mammals.

River Oats
_Chasmanthium latifolium_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 24-36 in Seeds/Lb: 90,000
Varieties: Common
Seeding Rates: 10 PLS lbs/acre (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft (Broadcast)

River Oats are a very useful native cool season bunch grass. They provide ornamental and decorative diversity to native grass and wildflower mixtures. They also provide wildlife habitat. They are also called Inland Sea Oats, but have no salt tolerance like regular Sea Oats. River Oats spread by short rhizomes and seed. There is some shade tolerance and drought tolerance, but they will perform best in moist soils and will tolerate some flooding.

Purpletop
_Purpletop tridens flavus_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-5 ft Seeds/Lb: 465,000
Varieties: Common, Red River
Seeding Rates: 10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/4,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Purpletop is a perennial warm season bunchgrass generally found in meadows, roadsides, and open woodlands. This grass boasts a decorative pyramid shaped purple seed head in mid to late summer. It is best adapted to areas with more than 30 inches of annual rainfall and prefers well drained, infertile, shallow and rocky soils. Purpletop is tolerant of road salt so it often colonizes roadsides. Works well alone or in mixes with other warm season grasses, soil stabilization, erosion control, water filtering, wildlife habitat, and landscape. It does not grow well in the extreme Southeast or Southwest U.S.

Sand Lovegrass
_Eragrostis trichodes_
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 10-12 in Seeds/Lb: 1,300,000
Varieties: Bend, Common, NE 27
Seeding Rate: 1.5-2 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/15,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

This fine leaved bunch grass has seed heads with a purple cast on a dainty and open panicle. Sand Lovegrass breaks dormancy nearly two weeks earlier than most warm-season natives. Sandy soils are its favorite, but it will grow in heavy soils also. It can be seeded alone or it can compete well in mixes due to good seedling vigor and quick establishment even in low fertility soils. This grass is good to include in erosion control mixes for sandy areas.

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Native Grasses

**Native Grasses**

- **Sheep Fescue**
  - *Festuca ovina*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 1-2 ft
  - Seeds/Lb: 680,000
  - Varieties: Common
  - Seeding Rates: 20-25 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

  Sheep Fescue is a cool-season, native bunch grass. This blue-green colored grass likes moist soils and does well in sandy or gravel soil types. It is adapted to central and northern latitudes of the U.S. It can be used as a cover crop with other native grass and wildflower plantings, erosion control, landscaping, or high elevation pasture.

- **Switchgrass**
  - *Panicum virgatum*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 4-6 ft
  - Seeds/Lb: 389,000
  - Varieties: Blackwell, Cave-In-Rock, NE28, Trailblazer
  - Seeding Rates: 5 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/4,200 sq ft (Broadcast)

  Switchgrass is a warm-season, native sod forming grass. In fall, this plant has a red cast and turns yellow-orange in winter. It is very winter hardy, drought resistant and has a moderate salt tolerance. It prefers lowland, moist sites, but is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates including sand. The height and extensive root system of Switchgrass can cause it to become dominant over time in mixtures with other natives. This grass can be used for soil conservation, warm-season pasture, hay, wildlife habitat, and has become a potential source for bio-energy production.

- **Virginia Wildrye**
  - *Elymus virginicus*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 2-3 ft
  - Seeds/Lb: 96,000
  - Varieties: Common
  - Seeding Rates: 12-15 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft (Broadcast)

  Virginia Wildrye is very unique among prairie grasses. It is a native cool-season, bunch grass. It is a medium height that has beardless heads that remain upright at maturity. This grass is widely adapted throughout the U.S. where it grows best in moist soils, tolerates upland sites, and likes shade or full sun. It can be planted alone or in pasture, habitat, or floodplain mixtures. Palatability and nutrition are very good when hayed or grazed before heading.

- **Sideoats Grama**
  - *Bouteloua curtipendula*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 12-18 in
  - Seeds/Lb: 191,000
  - Varieties: Ariba, Barton, Flintlock, Common, Rosana, Trailway
  - Seeding Rates: 10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/2,200 sq ft (Broadcast)

  Sideoats Grama is a native warm-season, sod forming grass with fine leaves and oat like seeds hanging down one side of the stem. It has a bluish-green color, sometimes with a purplish cast and cures to a reddish-brown or straw color. This plant is very long lived, growing best on upland soils and spreads readily by seeds and rhizomes. This grass is one of the most drought tolerant among the natives. Its uses include erosion control along highways and sloped areas, cover between trees in orchards, landscaping, and ornamental arrangements.

- **Tall Dropseed**
  - *Sporobolus compositus*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 2-4 ft
  - Seeds/Lb: 759,000
  - Varieties: Common
  - Seeding Rates: 5 PLS Lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS Lb/4,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

  a.k.a Composite Dropseed. Tall Dropseed is a perennial warm season native grass that gets its name from the way its seed readily falls to the ground. A bunch grass, it is more drought tolerant than most other grasses of the bluestem prairie. It usually has a solitary to slightly branched seed head. It’s forage is best in early spring. This species is most abundant on soils that are intermittently wet and dry and usually clay to somewhat silty.

- **Western Wheatgrass**
  - *Agropyron smithii*
  - Life Span: Perennial
  - Height: 1-3 ft
  - Seeds/Lb: 110,000
  - Varieties: Ariba, Barton, Flintlock, Common, Rosana
  - Seeding Rate: 12-15 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled), 1 PLS lb/1,800 sq ft (Broadcast)

  Western Wheatgrass is a native cool-season, sod forming grass. The stems are blue-green and the leaf blades have rough, raised veins on the upper surface. It is drought resistant and winter hardy. This grass grows best on moist bottomland, however it will establish on heavier upland soils as well. It is used in range and waterway seedings usually in a mixture. Western Wheatgrass also makes an excellent erosion control plant.
Native Wildflowers

Blackeyed Susan  
*Rudbeckia hirta*  
Life Span: Biennial/Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,450,000  
Bloom Period: May-September  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,250 sq ft

This flower has yellow-orange rays with dark brown spherical centers. It is native to the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. This easy to grow flower is adapted to a wide soil range and will tolerate some shade. Blackeyed Susan adds to any cut flower arrangement.

Blanketflower  
*Gaillardia aristata*  
Life Span: Short-lived Perennial  
Height: 18-24 in  
Seeds/Lb: 156,500  
Bloom Period: Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

This daisy-like flower has shades of yellow, bronze and scarlet on its petals. It is native to the northern Great Plains and Midwest. Blanketflower does well on any well drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Old flowers can be removed from the plant to prolong blooming. This easy to grow, short-lived perennial does not require fertilizer.

Blue Vervain  
*Verbena hastata*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-6 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,400,000  
Bloom Period: July-September  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

Blue Vervain produces blue to violet flowers on stiff spikes branched from its grooved stem. It prefers moist sites in gravel or heavy loam soils such as stream banks, ditches, road sides, and damp woodland borders. Bumblebees are an important pollinator to this plant.

Butterfly Milkweed  
*Asclepias tuberosa*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 67,000  
Bloom Period: June-September  
Seeding Rate: 10 oz/1,000 sq ft

Viewed by many as one of the most attractive prairie plants, Butterfly Milkweed displays orange clusters of dainty flowers. It is adapted to a large range, and once established, its deep, thick root system provides drought tolerance. It does not spread as aggressively as Common Milkweed. It attracts butterflies and makes a desirable landscape plant when started inside, then transplanted. Blooms may not appear until 2-3 years after planting.

Canada Milkvetch  
*Astragalus canadensis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 275,000  
Bloom Period: Summer  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

This native legume has petals with yellow or green tints to creamy, greenish white. It prefers moist sites and is not recommended in dry upland soils. Three to four years is typically the plants lifespan. Canada Milkvetch is used for erosion control, forage, restoration projects and wildlife habitats. It’s also a source of nectar for bumblebees and its seeds are eaten by wild turkeys. We suggest planting this seed in a mixture with other native plants.

Clasping Coneflower  
*Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 922,000  
Bloom Period: July-August  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1000 sq ft

Clasping Coneflower gets its name from the heart shaped leaves that clasp the stem. It features drooping yellow petals attached to a brown, cone shaped center. It adapts to most well drained soils in full sun, and will reseed itself.
**Native Wildflowers**

**Common Milkweed**  
*Asclepias syriaca*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 70,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Late Summer  
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

This flower has rounded leaves with rosy pink to purple flower clusters atop a stem filled with milky sap. Common Milkweed will grow in any soil type in sunny locations and can be aggressive. It’s a favorite food of the Monarch butterfly larvae.

**Compass Plant**  
*Silphium laciniatum*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-10 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 21,200  
Bloom Period: June-August  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also called Pilot Plant, this plant has leaves that orient themselves to point North and South. The yellow flowering heads are two to four inches in diameter and typically do not bloom until the second or third year. Compass Plant likes rocky, disturbed and sandy soils. This perennial from the sunflower family blooms mid-spring through early summer. It is often used as a perch for song birds in prairie settings.

**Dwarf Red Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis tinctoria, red*  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 1-2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,400,000  
Bloom Period: Early Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Dwarf Red Coreopsis has yellow centers with deep red flowers. A native to the central Midwest, it prefers low moisture areas in full sun to partial shade and grows in patches. Seeding in spring produces the best results as this allows the plant to produce viable first year seed necessary to reseed itself. This flower blooms early spring through summer. Typically this plant is an annual, but occasionally is a short lived perennial.

**False Sunflower**  
*Heliopsis helianthoides*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 60,000  
Bloom Period: July-September  
Seeding Rate: 8 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Smooth Oxeye, False Sunflower is not a true sunflower as its name indicates. It is a long flowering plant with a multitude of yellow daisy-like flowers on stiff stems. This easy to grow flower prefers dry soils and will bloom the first year after planting. Its shorter height makes it useful for roadside seeding and disturbed sites.

**Gold Yarrow**  
*Achillea filipendulina*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 2,800,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/2,500 sq ft

Also known as Fernleaf Yarrow, this plant is topped with gold flower clusters. Gold Yarrow grows well in most soils and climates throughout the U.S. It is taller than other yarrows making it good to use along borders or in mixtures with taller grasses. This perennial flower can become aggressive like other yarrows.

**Golden Alexander**  
*Zizia aurea*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 192,000  
Bloom Period: Mid Spring-Early Summer  
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

Golden Alexander displays bright yellow flowers and is a very beneficial plant for pollinators. They are a good source of nectar and pollen earlier in spring when there are few other blooming flowers. It prefers moist soils, but is tolerant of dry sites as well. Plant in spring; light shade is ok, but full to partial sun is best. Include this flower in wildflower gardens conservation plantings, and habitat restoration.

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Native Wildflowers

**Grayhead Coneflower**  
*Ratibida pinnata*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 625,000  
Bloom Period: June-August  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Yellow Coneflower and Pinnate Prairie Coneflower are other names for this long lived, drought tolerant, true prairie plant that is native to the tall grass prairies. A member of the daisy family, this flower has long yellow rays that droop from a spherical gray cone. Grayhead Coneflower grows in a wide range of soils in full sun to partial shade. It attracts butterflies and song birds making it a great background or border for any landscape or garden.

**Illinois Bundleflower**  
*Desmanthus illinoensis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 60,000  
Bloom Period: August-September  
Seeding Rate: 8 oz/1,000 sq ft

Illinois Bundleflower is a deep rooted, native warm season legume. White to pink ball shaped flowers adds subtle beauty to the plants bush-like foliage. It is native to the southern Great Plains. This perennial plant is primarily used for erosion control and high protein wildlife food.

**Indian Blanket**  
*Gaillardia pulchella*  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 1-2 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 153,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Early Fall  
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Firewheel, this flower shows a close resemblance to its perennial cousin Blanketflower. A native annual, it has red flowers with yellow margins. Indian Blanket is adapted to a wide range of soils. It’s a beautiful addition to any prairie planting.

**Joe Pye Weed**  
*Eupatorium maculatum*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 4-6 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,520,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Early Fall  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Joe Pye Weed displays flat top clusters of multiple branched flowers that rest on stems filled with five inch whorled leaves with saw toothed margins. The flowers are pink to red in color and irresistible to our winged friends. It prefers moist to semidry soils in full sun to partial shade. More fertile soils will produce taller plants, but they can be cut back to increase blooms and shorten height.

**Lance-Leaf Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis lanceolata*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 8-24 in  
Seeds/Lb: 210,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

Lanceleaf Tickseed is another name for this daisy-like flower. This plant has rich yellow eight ray flowers with four rounded lobes at their tips. The flowers are at the end of long, slender stems. Common to the prairies in the eastern U.S., it can be found in a wide range of soils and climates. This low maintenance native perennial wildflower has the possibility of blooming in the first year. Lance-leaf Coreopsis adds beauty to any cut flower arrangement.

**Leadplant**  
*Amorpha canescens*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 123,000  
Bloom Period: Late June-August  
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

Leadplant is a shrubby legume that is named for the color of its leaves. It has small purple flowers clustered together in 4-6 in. spikes atop the robust 2-3 ft stems. This slow growing plant has an extensive root system and is adapted to a wide range of soils and locations in the central U.S.
Lemon Mint
Monarda citriodora
Life Span: Annual
Height: 1-3 ft
Seeds/Lb: 819,000
Bloom Period: Spring-Summer
Seeding Rate: 2 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Lemon Beebalm, this member of the mint family emits a sweet citrus aroma from its lavender to white blossoms. Native to the southern Midwest, it prefers full sun to partial shade and drier soils. Lemon Mint easily reseeds itself and is very attractive to butterflies and moths.

Missouri Primrose
Oenothera missouriensis
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 8-10 in
Seeds/Lb: 80,000
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Early Fall
Seeding Rate: 2 oz/1,000 sq ft

A member of the sunflower family, this flower has large showy yellow blooms. It can be found from the Great Plains to the eastern prairies of the U.S. Because of its height, this warm-season flower is often used as a privacy fence. It is also very useful in permanent food plots for upland birds and for erosion control. This perennial sunflower attracts migrating Monarchs and other butterflies.

New England Aster
Aster novae angliae
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft
Seeds/Lb: 1,300,000
Bloom Period: Early Summer-Frost
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,250 sq ft

One of the largest and showiest of wildflowers, New England Aster boasts clusters of violet-purple flowers with yellow centers atop leafy branches. It is native to the Central and Northeast U.S., but has adapted to a much wider range. This perennial Aster prefers moist sites in full sun to partial shade. It attracts butterflies, bees and songbirds. This excellent cut flower blooms early summer to frost.

Ohio Spiderwort
Tradescantia ohiensis
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft
Seeds/Lb: 160,000
Bloom Period: May-July
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

“Blue Jacket” as it is sometimes called, has blue to lavender flowers with three petals that bloom early in the day. This native perennial wildflower is adapted to most of the eastern half of the U.S. and is commonly found on open prairies, woodland borders, roadsides, and disturbed sites. It prefers full sun to moderate shade in well drained to moist soils. It can become aggressive in fertile soils. The foliage can appear unsightly in mid-summer, but cutting back the vegetation after blooming can stimulate re-growth and autumn flowering.
Native Wildflowers

**Pale Purple Coneflower**  
*Echinacea pallida*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 115,500  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft  

This flower is similar to Purple Coneflower. It has long (1.5-3.5 in.) pale purple ray flowers curved toward the stem. Pale Purple Coneflower is native to the Midwest and will tolerate some shade. Some of its uses are medicinal as well as attracting butterflies and songbirds.

**Perennial Lupine**  
*Lupinus perennis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 22,700  
Bloom Period: Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 8 oz/1,250 sq ft  

Also known as Sundial Lupine, this flower boasts an elongated flower head stacked with blue to purple blossoms. It does not like heavy soils, therefore grows best in light soils with full sun and can tolerate drought. Perennial Lupine is great for attracting wildlife and butterflies.

**Pitcher Sage**  
*Salvia azurea*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-4 ft  Seeds/Lb: 149,000  
Bloom Period: July-September  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft  

Pitcher Sage displays azure blue, two lipped flowers. This drought tolerant, warm season plant is widely adapted to well drained sites throughout the U.S. Hummingbirds, butterflies and other pollinating insects are attracted to this perennial.

**Plains Coreopsis**  
*Coreopsis tinctoria*  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 1,650,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,250 sq ft  

Also known as Golden Tickseed or Calliopsis, this flower resembles a yellow daisy bearing red to maroon banding with a velvet texture. Plains Coreopsis is native to the central Great Plains and southern Midwest. It grows in clusters usually in low lying sites or ditches in full sun. Spring planting is required for this annual.

**Purple Coneflower**  
*Echinacea purpurea*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 115,500  
Bloom Period: Early Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft  

Purple Coneflower has long stems leading to single flower heads with half to one inch dome disks covered with golden spines surrounded by purple petals. Native to the Midwest and southeastern U.S., this flower grows best in full sun. Known for its medicinal uses, it also makes an exceptional, long lasting cut flower.

**Purple Prairieclover**  
*Petalsystemum or Dalea purpurea*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 290,000  
Bloom Period: June-July  
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,250 sq ft  

Also known as Violet Prairie Clover, this flower is a native legume with a deep tap root. It shows a unique flower head that is cylindrical in shape with rose to purple blooms. It is native to the tall and mid-height prairies of the U.S. Purple Prairie Clover is a good plant to include in wildlife habitat mixtures.
Native Wildflowers

Rattlesnake Master
Eryngium yuccifolium
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 3-5 ft  Seeds/Lb: 120,000
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Button Eryngo, Rattlesnake Master boasts very unusual, sword-shaped foliage with unique white to blue, ball shaped flowers. Flower heads have a honey-like odor. It prefers moist, rich, light soils in full sun. Adding compost to heavy soils before planting will increase success. Rattlesnake Master can be used in cut flower arrangements or as an addition to any flower garden or prairie seeding.

Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
Cleome serrulata
Life Span: Annual
Height: 2-4 ft  Seeds/Lb: 64,000
Bloom Period: June-September
Seeding Rate: 8 oz/1,000 sq ft

This native annual produces pink to purple-pink flowers. Rocky Mountain Bee plant has thin seed pods that grow 2.5 inches in length, adding continued interest after blooming. It grows quickly and can tolerate sandy soils along roadways, meadows, and rangelands.

Roundhead Lespedeza
Lespedeza capitata
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft  Seeds/Lb: 128,000
Bloom Period: Late Summer-Fall
Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Roundheaded Bushclover, this native legume has bushy green colored blooms that form atop a branched stem. The flower petals are white with a purple spot on the banner petal. Roundhead Lespedeza is quite drought tolerant and compliments any grass, forbs or habitat mixture.

Shell Leaf Beardtongue
Penstemon grandiflorus
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 273,000
Bloom Period: May-June
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

It is commonly called Large Flowered Beardtongue. Tubular lavender and pink flowers adorn the single stem of this plant. The leaves have a waxy surface and are oriented opposite each other. Native to the eastern Great Plains, Shell Leaf Beardtongue prefers well drained light to sandy soils in full sun.

Showy Milkweed
Asclepias speciosa
Life Span: Perennial
Height: 2-4 ft  Seeds/Lb: 85,000
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

Showy Milkweed has 10 – 25 point star shaped pink flowers on top of a milky, sap filled stem. The leaves are alternate and oval shaped, 6 – 8 inches long. Its seed pods are 3 – 5 inches long and are covered by short white hairs. This plant likes all soils in sunny areas and can be aggressive. Known for attracting Monarch butterflies, this Milkweed makes a unique addition to any wildflower planting.

Showy Partridgepea
Cassia chamaeacciata
Life Span: Annual
Height: 6-24 in  Seeds/Lb: 50,000
Bloom Period: July-September
Seeding Rate: 8 oz/1,000 sq ft

This native warm-season legume produces beautiful showy yellow flowers on short branches with fern-like leaves. Although this plant is an annual, the seeds form in delicate pea-like pods that burst open at maturity readily reseeding for the following year. Showy Partridgepea is good for soil building, roadsides, wildlife food, and will easily establish on disturbed soil sites.
Native Wildflowers

**Sky Blue Aster**  
*Aster azureus*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,280,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Sky Blue Aster has blue to lavender petals with yellow centers. It prefers slightly moist loam to dry sandy soils in sunny locations. This hardy perennial plant is a great addition to any mixture in prairie or garden settings.

**Smooth Blue Aster**  
*Aster laevis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 3-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 880,000  
Bloom Period: Late Summer-Frost  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/600 sq ft

One of the longer lived asters, this plant boasts blue to lavender flowers with yellow centers floating over blue green foliage. It grows best in moist to dry soils with full sun to partial shade. Smooth Aster attracts butterflies and is a great cut flower.

**Smooth Penstemon**  
*Penstemon digitalis*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-4 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 400,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Early Summer  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,250 sq ft

Smooth Penstemon has clusters of pure white, tube-like flowers. The leaves are smooth and shiny with serrated edges reaching six inches long. It makes a great cut flower or welcome addition to any prairie landscape. This perennial flower attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and bees.

**Spiked Gayfeather**  
*Liatris spicata*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 136,000  
Bloom Period: July-September  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Dense Blazing Star, this flower is similar to Thickspike Gayfeather, but has a more slender appearance and shorter height. Spiked Gayfeather is a perennial that is pinkish purple in color and can tolerate periodic flooding. This very popular cut flower also attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

**Stiff (Rigid) Goldenrod**  
*Oligoneuron rigidum*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-5 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 770,000  
Bloom Period: Late Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 2 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Rigid Goldenrod, this native wildflower boasts attractive bright yellow flowers in small clusters. Stiff Goldenrod prefers full sun and well drained soils, but will tolerate rocky or sandy sites. Used for roadside seeding, prairie plantings and wildlife habitat, it is also a great addition to any flower garden or cut flower arrangement.

**Sky Blue Aster**  
*Aster azureus*  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-3 ft  
Seeds/Lb: 1,280,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Fall  
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Native Wildflowers

Thickspike Gayfeather
*Liatris pycnostachya*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-4 ft  Seeds/Lb: 136,000  
Bloom Period: Late July-September  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Prairie Blazing Star, it has flower heads on the terminal portion of its stem that form rose to purple, heavy spikes. Moist, but well drained sites are preferred by this perennial plant that is the tallest of the Gayfeathers. It is used as a cut flower and attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

Upright Coneflower
*Ratibida columnifera*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 737,000  
Bloom Period: May-August  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,000 sq ft

Upright Coneflower has yellow petals hanging from an elongated cone head. You can find this perennial throughout the Great Plains, Midwest, and eastern U.S. It competes well with other flowers and grasses, making it easy to grow. The flowers blooms attract butterflies.

White Prairieclover
*Petalostemum or Dalea candida*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 384,000  
Bloom Period: June-July  
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

White Prairie Clover is a native legume with white flowers that bloom on a cylindrical head from the base to the top. The leaves and flower head are larger than Purple Prairie Clover. Its growth is fairly vigorous from a large tap root. This perennial prefers well drained sites in full sun. It is highly palatable to wildlife and livestock.

Whorled Milkweed
*Asclepias verticillata*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 18-30 in  Seeds/Lb: 176,000  
Bloom Period: July-September  
Seeding Rate: 2 grams/1,000 sq ft

Whorled Milkweed is a shorter milkweed species (1.5-2.5 feet tall) that blooms later than other milkweed species. This feature allows for insects that like milkweed nectar to forage after the others have stopped blooming. As its name states, the plant has thin “whorled” leaves with generally white flowers atop the plant. It is a rhizomatous plant that likes well drained soils in full sun to partial shade. Works well when planted in a mixture with shorter to mid height prairie grasses. Packaged in 2 gram packets that cover approx 1000 sq ft.

Western Yarrow
*Achillea millefolium L. var. occidentalis DC*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 2,800,000  
Bloom Period: June-July  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/2,500 sq ft

This native white yarrow has fern-like foliage with white, compact flower heads. It spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Use at low rates in mixes as it can become aggressive at high rates. This flower is most commonly used to add diversity to native plantings or create pollinator habitat. However, it also has uses as a medicinal herb, ground cover, or for erosion control. It prefers full sun to partial shade and is very drought tolerant.

Wild Bergamot
*Monarda fistulosa*
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 2-5 ft  Seeds/Lb: 1,200,000  
Bloom Period: June-August  
Seeding Rate: 1 oz/1,400 sq ft

Horsemint and Bee Balm are other names for this fragrant smelling flower. Pink and lavender flowers form on top of branches from a somewhat square stem. Wild Bergamot is usually found on floodplains, shorelines, or woodland edges in rich, moist soils with full sun to partial shade.
Baby Blue Eyes

*Nemophila menziesii*

Life Span: Annual

Height: 4-10 in  Seeds/Lb: 260,000

Bloom Period: Spring-Summer

Seeding Rate: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

This is a low growing clear blue flower with white centers. Baby Blue Eyes grows well in full sun or partial shade and reseeds easily. This flower makes a good “carpet” plant in open areas, but will also do well as a “container” plant. The bright blue color of the flower petals attracts butterflies and birds.

Blue Flax

*Linum perenne*

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 293,000

Bloom Period: Mid Spring-Early Summer

Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

An introduced flower of European origin, this short lived perennial can bloom spring through early summer. The sky blue petals are most brilliant during the morning hours and are known to attract butterflies. Sunny slopes or well drained sites are best suited as it handles hot and dry conditions very well. Plant alone for blue waves of color or in mixed plantings.

Candy Tuft

*Iberis umbellata*

Life Span: Annual

Height: 1-1.5 ft  Seeds/Lb: 195,000

Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer

Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,200 sq ft

Also known as Globe Candy Tuft, this short bush like plant has white, pink and lavender clusters of flowers. Candy Tuft is adapted to light, well drained soils in full sun throughout the U.S. This flower is a perfect choice for planting alone or in mixtures and makes a good cut flower. It may act as a perennial in southern zones, otherwise it’s an annual.

California Poppy

*Eschscholzia californica*

Life Span: Perennial

Height: 12-18 in  Seeds/Lb: 250,000

Bloom Period: Spring-Early Summer

Seeding Rates: 4 oz/1,000 sq ft

California Poppy has yellow-orange flowers with four petals that sit atop long stems amidst a sea of blue green foliage. This flower is native in the western U.S., but has adapted to most areas of the country. It can withstand hot, dry conditions and prefers light soils in full sun where it readily reseeds itself. This plant is a perennial in zones 4 and above, but acts like an annual in colder climates.

Catchfly

*Silene armeria*

Life Span: Annual

Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 4,500,000

Bloom Period: Late Spring-September

Seeding Rate: 1 oz/2,500 sq ft

Catchfly gets its name from its stems that emit a sticky sap which traps small insects. This plant has very showy clusters of pink flowers. It likes full sun to partial shade.
Chicory  
*Cichorium intybus*  
**Life Span:** Perennial  
**Height:** 2-4 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 426,000  
**Bloom Period:** May-October  
**Seeding Rate:** 2 oz/1,000 sq ft  

This flower displays blue-violet blooms atop branched, erect stems that are anchored by a deep tap root. Chicory is easy to establish and prefers full sun. This plant recovers well after mowing and will bloom again from the shorter state. It is often included in herb gardens.

Cornflower  
*Centaurea cyanus*  
**Life Span:** Annual  
**Height:** 1-2 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 96,000  
**Bloom Period:** Spring-Summer  
**Seeding Rate:** 2 oz/1,250 sq ft  

Bachelor’s Button is another name for these blue tufted flowers. They are very hardy, drought tolerant plants that reseed easily. Cornflower can also be seeded later in the season to produce fall blooms. They make a good cut or dried flower.

**Corn Poppy (Shirley Mix)**  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
**Life Span:** Annual  
**Height:** 1-2.5 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 3,100,000  
**Bloom Period:** Late Spring-Mid Summer  
**Seeding Rate:** 1 oz/1,400 sq ft  

The Corn Poppy Shirley Mix has red, pink and white flowers with large petals that dance in the wind, making this a perfect flower for your garden or meadow planting. Corn Poppy prefers sunny well drained soils and will tolerate some shade. Mass plantings are incredible and easy to grow, while individual plants make excellent cut flowers.

**Drummond Phlox**  
*Phlox drummondii*  
**Life Span:** Annual  
**Height:** 1-2 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 250,000  
**Varieties:** Summer-Frost  
**Seeding Rate:** 4 oz/1,000 sq ft  

Also known as Annual Phlox, this flower’s blooms are clustered close together with five petals each and are occasionally pink or white, but mostly red. This annual flower is native to Texas, but has naturalized throughout the U.S. Drummond Phlox prefers light, well drained soils in full sun.

**Evening Primrose**  
*Oenothera lamarckiana*  
**Life Span:** Perennial  
**Height:** 2-4 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 865,000  
**Bloom Period:** Mid Summer-Fall  
**Seeding Rate:** 1 oz/600 sq ft  

Also known as Redsepal Evening Primrose, it has yellow flowers that adorn a spiked stem. The blossoms open in the late afternoon, blooming into the evening, and close before morning. This flower likes sunny, well drained soils. Evening Primrose reseeds itself well, acting as a perennial in the southern zones, but grows as a biennial in the northern zones.

**Gloriosa Daisy**  
*Rudbeckia hirta, gloriosa*  
**Life Span:** Perennial  
**Height:** 2-3 ft  
**Seeds/Lb:** 1,450,000  
**Bloom Period:** Mid Summer-Early Fall  
**Seeding Rate:** 1 oz/1,250 sq ft  

This flower is a glorified relative of the Blackeyed Susan. It has a brown center with mahogany red color shooting into yellow outer petals. Easy to grow from seed, this plant is adapted to all well drained soils in the United States. It is also noted as a long lasting cut flower.
Naturalized Wildflowers

**Painted Daisy**
Chrysanthemum carinatum  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 189,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Fall  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

Painted Daisy has three inch beautiful white, yellow, purple and red flowers with varying bands of other colors with a purple center. It's easy to grow and reseeds itself. This annual flower is a great choice for a quick, showy burst of color and also makes a good long lasting cut flower.

**Sensation Cosmos**
Cosmos bipinnatus  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 2-5 ft  Seeds/Lb: 89,000  
Bloom Period: Summer-Early Fall  
Seeding Rate: 5 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Garden Cosmos, this flower has showy red, white and pink blooms. It prefers hot, dry sites in full sun and will tolerate most soil types. Sensation Cosmos bloom 60 – 90 days after germination and will reseed itself. The annual plant can become quite tall in fertile soils, but can be cut back before blooming starts to maintain height.

**Shasta Daisy**
Chrysanthemum maximum  
Life Span: Perennial  
Height: 1-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 436,000  
Bloom Period: June-July  
Seeding Rate: 2 oz/1,000 sq ft

Also known as Max Chrysanthemum, Shasta Daisy has white petals radiating from yellow centers. This flower will tolerate partial shade and colonize, making good ground cover. It makes an excellent cut flower.

**Siberian Wallflower**
Cheiranthus allionii  
Life Span: Biennial  
Height: 12-18 in  Seeds/Lb: 345,000  
Bloom Period: Late Spring-Summer  
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

Siberian Wallflower has clusters of orange flowers above a canopy of evergreen foliage. This biennial, bushy plant should be planted in spring or late summer for blooms the second year. The appealing fragrance of the flowers makes them a good choice for flower arrangements as well as a great addition to any landscape or meadow planting. Butterflies love this late spring through summer blooming flower.

**Sulphur Cosmos**
Cosmos sulphureus  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 2.5-3 ft  Seeds/Lb: 63,000  
Bloom Period: Summer  
Seeding Rate: 3 oz/1,000 sq ft

This flower has yellow to orange flowers that attract attention to any backyard landscape. Although native to Mexico and the Southwest where it may be a perennial, this annual flower has naturalized over much of the U.S. Sulphur Cosmos can be easily grown on light soils in full sun, but will tolerate most soil types. This flower adds beauty to any cut floral arrangement. Butterflies and birds are found among them during their summer blooms.

**Scarlet Flax**
Linum grandiflorum rubrum  
Life Span: Annual  
Height: 1-2 ft  Seeds/Lb: 122,000  
Bloom Period: April-September  
Seeding Rate: 6 oz/1,000 sq ft

This is an early spring planted annual that produces an astonishing array of deep scarlet blossoms. It is a low maintenance plant that prefers full sun in light soils and will tolerate hot, dry conditions.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Life Span</th>
<th>Seeds/lb</th>
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<td>Perennial</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>8 lbs/1,000 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Cup Kentucky Bluegrass</td>
<td>Poa pratensis</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>3 lbs/1,000 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legumes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>227,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium hybridum</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>680,000</td>
<td>6 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birdsfoot Trefoil</td>
<td>Lotus corniculatus</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>6 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium incarnatum</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crownvetch</td>
<td>Coronilla varia</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Vetch</td>
<td>Vicia villosa</td>
<td>Winter Annual</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladino Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium repens</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>768,000</td>
<td>12 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoth Red Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium pratense</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>12 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Red Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium pratense</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>12 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Blossom Sweet Clover</td>
<td>Melilotus albus</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Dutch Clover</td>
<td>Trifolium repens</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover</td>
<td>Melilotus officinalis</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cool Season Pasture Grasses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping Foxtail</td>
<td>Alopecurus arundinaceus</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>786,000</td>
<td>8 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Wheatgrass (Oahe)</td>
<td>Thinopyrum intermedium</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>15 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Bluegrass (Common)</td>
<td>Poa pratensis</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Bromegrass</td>
<td>Bromus riparius</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>15 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td>Dactylis glomerata</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>10 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Ryegrass (Common)</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pubescent Wheatgrass (Manska)</td>
<td>Thinopyrum intermedium, spp. barbulatum</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>15 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top</td>
<td>Agrostis gigantea</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>4 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Canarygrass</td>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>8 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Bromegrass</td>
<td>Bromus inermis</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>15 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue (KY 31)</td>
<td>Festuca arundinacea</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy (Climax)</td>
<td>Phleum pratense</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>12 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cover Crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Ryegrass</td>
<td>Lolium multiflorum</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>224,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Sunflower (Peredovik)</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Polygonum fagopyrum</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>50 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Grain</td>
<td>Secale cereale</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>100 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax</td>
<td>Linum usitatissimum</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>20 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>Avena sativa</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>80 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Top Turnip</td>
<td>Brassica rapa</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>Raphanus</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>8 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>Brassica napus</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>5 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage Peas</td>
<td>Pisum sativium</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>70 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Pea</td>
<td>Pisum sativium</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>70 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Wheat</td>
<td>Triticum spp.</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>120 lbs/acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Wildflower Mixtures

The next few pages of this catalog are devoted to several mixtures that we at Stock Seed Farms have created to help you use prairie plants successfully in a number of different applications. Planting wildflowers & prairie grasses together creates a more complete prairie setting.

Our most popular option remains using the Stock’s Wildflower Mixture with the Prairie 3 Plus Prairie Grass Mixture. These two mixtures seeded together are compatible in height and provide color all through summer and into the winter months. We recommend using full rates of each mixture to speed establishment and compete against weeds.

The combination adds both texture and greater competition against weeds.

Stock's Wildflower Mixture
Our most popular, most colorful mixture!

Most of the flowers in this mixture are native perennials. Because of their hardy nature, the array of color that will bloom from year to year will vary according to the weather. Under certain conditions, some will bloom prolifically while others remain dormant until their preferred climatic conditions return. This survivability is precisely what delights native plant enthusiasts. Stock’s Wildflower Mixture contains 36 species adapted to a large area of the Great Plains and east to the Atlantic Coast.

Since the majority of the perennials are slow to germinate and may not bloom until the second or third year, we have included nine reseeding annual flowers in the mixture. These annuals will help provide a brilliant display of color the seeding year and will help compete against weeds while the perennials establish.

Blackeyed Susan* Blue Flax*
Blanketflower* Lemon Mint*
California Poppy* Mexican Red Hat
Canada Milkvetch Missouri Primrose
Corn Poppy* New England Aster
Cornflower* Ohio Spiderwort
Dwarf Red Coreopsis* Perennial Lupine
False Sunflower Plains Coreopsis*
Gloriosa Daisy Purple Coneflower
Gold Yarrow Purple Prairie clover
Golden Alexander Scarlet Flax*
Grayhead Coneflower Shasta Daisy

*Annuals

Seeding Rates: 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

Height: 2-4 ft

Note: Mix formulations and components may change with species availability.

Annual Wildflower Mixture
Stunning first year color!

Landscape and gardeners want first year growth and color. This mixture gives just that, while perennials and biennials establish. It can be used alone or in combination with slower starting wildflowers. In addition to the beautiful array of first year blooms, this mix is also used for a cover crop with perennial flowers, erosion control, temporary wildlife food plots, and as an attractant for butterflies. The flowers in this mix are adapted to a wide range of soil types. To achieve the best results, plant these seeds in late fall after frost or in early spring. Annuals need a full growing season to produce the seed necessary to reseed themselves.

Blooms can be expected 8-10 weeks after germination in spring, and should continue into fall. Please note that some natural reseeding will occur, but an additional 2-4 lbs/ac each year is needed to ensure results similar to the first year. Do not exceed 2 lbs/ac when using this mix as a cover crop for perennial wildflowers.

Baby Blue Eyes* Corn Poppy* Indian Blanket
Baby’s Breath Cornflower Plains Coreopsis
California Poppy Drummond Phlox Scarlet Flax
Candy Tuft Evening Primrose Sensation Cosmos
Catchfly Indian Blanket Sulphur Cosmos
Clarkia Painted Daisy
Clasping Coneflower

Height: 2-4 ft

Seeding Rates: 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

Husker Li’l Wildflower Mixture
A blend of shorter height wildflowers

This is a mixture of 19 perennial and 10 annual wildflowers to be used where shorter heights are required. It is perfect for gardens, parks, or along trails. The flowers range in height from just under one foot to just over two feet. Plant this mix in spring for best results or late fall in a dormant seeding. The annuals need a full growing season to produce seed for the next year.

The annuals will provide most of the color the first year with the perennials making their showing in following years.

Baby Blue Eyes* Dwarf Red Coreopsis*
Blackeyed Susan* Indian Blanket
Blanketflower* Lance Leaf Coreopsis
Blue Flax* Lemon Mint*
Butterfly Milkweed Mexican Red Hat
California Poppy* Painted Daisy*
Canada Milkvetch Perennial Lupine
Corn Poppy* Purple Coneflower
Cornflower* Purple Prairie clover
Drummond Phlox* Red Yarrow
Dwarf Blanketflower Scarlet Flax*

*Annuals

Seeding Rates: 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

Height: 1-2 ft

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
This mixture creates a feast for nature’s existence in your own backyard. It provides a full season of radiant colors and natural beauty. The blend of 34 different wildflowers creates a place of serenity and an atmosphere to sooth the soul. Observing the many birds, butterflies, and insects attracted to the blooms will make you feel one with nature in your own ‘Backyard Retreat.’

We combine our Native Bit O’ Prairie Wildflower Mixture with the following additional flowers for a diverse mixture of 30 perennials and 4 annuals. Extra Butterfly Milkweed (the very popular host plant for the rearing of Monarch butterflies) makes it even more appealing.

**Backyard Retreat Mixture**
*Attract birds, butterflies, and insects!*

This native wildflower mixture has been expanded to include a wide array of native plants for your enjoyment. Bit O’ Prairie consists of 3 annual and 20 perennial species of the most common and easy to grow wildflowers. The annuals will provide first year flowers, but most of the perennials will also bloom the first year. Colors in this mixture favor hues of purple, blue, red, yellow, and white. It should be seeded in early spring or late fall.

**Bit O’ Prairie Native Wildflower Mixture**
*23 native wildflowers, easy to grow!*

Just as you need sun to have a shadow, the plants in this mixture require at least four hours of direct sunlight in combination with filtered sun to flourish. Less sunlight will shorten their height and bloom period. Good fertility and occasional watering in dry periods will also help these flowers tolerate shady conditions.

**Shadow Wildflower Mixture**
*Flowers adapted to partial shade*

Stock Seed Farms has improved this irresistible mixture, now with 44 all native wildflowers! Providing diverse bloom colors and shapes from early spring all the way through late fall is key to quality pollinator habitat. Another component is to plant this mixture 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 mixtures work well for this purpose. Seed this mixture in mid spring. The annual wildflowers, and many perennials will bloom the first year with increased perennial blooms the second and third year.

**Stock’s Pollinator Mixture**
*A variety of season long blooms for pollinators!*

We combine our Native Bit O’ Prairie Wildflower Mixture with the following additional flowers for a diverse mixture of 30 perennials and 4 annuals. Extra Butterfly Milkweed (the very popular host plant for the rearing of Monarch butterflies) makes it even more appealing.

**Bit O’ Prairie Wildflower Mix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit O’ Prairie Wildflower Mix</th>
<th>Gloriosa Daisy</th>
<th>Rattlesnake Master * Annuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Milkweed</td>
<td>Hoary Vervain</td>
<td>Sky Blue Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond Phlox*</td>
<td>Joe Pye Weed</td>
<td>Smooth Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Sunflower</td>
<td>Maximilian Sunflower</td>
<td>Smooth Penstemon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Seeding Rates:**
- 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

**Height:** 2-5 ft

---

**Blackeyed Susan**

- Leadplant
- Mexican Red Hat
- New England Aster
- Pale Purple Coneflower
- Perennial Lupine
- Plains Coreopsis*
- Purple Coneflower
- Purple Prairiecoreopsis

**Seeding Rates:**
- 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

**Height:** 2-4 ft

---

**Blue Eyed Grass**

- Lance Leaf Coreopsis
- Mexican Red Hat
- New England Aster
- Nodding Onion
- Ohio Spiderwort
- Purple Coneflower
- Scarlet Flax*

**Seeding Rates:**
- 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

**Height:** 2-4 ft

---

*All Native Wild Bergamot*

- Shell Leaf Beardtongue
- Showy Milkweed
- Showy Partridge Pea*
- Showy Tick Trefoil
- Sky Blue Aster
- Smooth Blue Aster
- Smooth Penstemon
- Stiff Goldenrod
- Thickspe Gayfeather
- Upland Boneset
- Upright Conflower
- White Prairiecoreopsis
- White Wild Indigo
- Wild Bergamot

*Annuals

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Prairie Grass, Wildflower, & Turf Mixes

**Sandy Site Mixture**
*Native Grasses to Stabilize Sandy Sites*

We have put together this special blend to fill the need for soil stabilization and protection on sites with sandy soils that are susceptible to wind and water erosion. Included are both warm- and cool-season native grasses that perform in sandy soils. These grasses collect and hold blowing sediment and snow which is necessary for them to survive in dryer soil profiles with little organic matter. We have included two options. One is a mid height blend (up to 3 ft) and the other includes three taller grasses (up to 5 ft). Plant these mixes in spring through early summer. Starter fertilizer and irrigation (if available) will help speed germination and establishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mid Height Option</th>
<th>Tall Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grama</td>
<td>Blue Grama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Wildrye</td>
<td>Canada Wildrye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Dropseed</td>
<td>Sand Dropseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Lovegrass</td>
<td>Sand Lovegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Fescue</td>
<td>Sheep Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height: Mid Option 1-3 ft, Tall Option up to 5 ft
Seeding Rate: 15 PLS lbs/ac (Broadcast), 12 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled)

**Shady Mixture**
*Cover bare, shady areas with these grasses*

This is a cool-season blend of four grasses that cover a wide range of conditions. They demonstrate exceptional tolerance to shade, drought, and disease. Shady mixture works well in deep shade to partial sun. Best results will be obtained by mowing the grass at a raised cutting height and mowing it less frequently if at all.

Applying water and fertilizer prior to hot, dry conditions and limiting traffic will also promote a long lived stand.

Chewings Fescue | Hard Fescue
Creeping Red Fescue | Shade Tolerant Kentucky Bluegrass

Height: 6-8 in
Seeding Rates: 5 lbs/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

**Sports Turf Mixture**
*Perfect for Athletic Fields, Parks, or High Traffic Areas*

This mixture combines our best turf type Tall Fescue, turf type Perennial Ryegrass, and Kentucky Bluegrass. It will provide a dense, dark green turf suitable for activities and sports. These fast growing varieties will establish quickly and also repair themselves fast to maintain a lush playing surface. The Sports Turf mixture will require irrigation and fertilization to remain looking its best. The mixture can be planted in early through late spring and again in late summer through mid fall. Supplemental irrigation can extend seeding times and is recommended for germination and early establishment. A starter fertilizer should also be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defiance Turf Type Tall Fescue Blend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Cup Kentucky Bluegrass Blend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoom Turf Type Perennial Ryegrass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height: Maintain desired height by mowing
Seeding Rate: 7 lbs/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast)

**Roadside Mixture**
*Good for driveways and building sites too!*

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**

Blue Grama
Buffalograss
Hard Fescue
Husker Li’l Wildflower Mixture (page 28)
Sheep Fescue
Sideoats Grama

Height: 1-2 ft
Seeding Rates: 1-2 lbs/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast) 30 lbs/ac (Drilled)

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
Prairie Grass & Wildflower Mixtures

Prairie 7 Prairie Grass Mixture
Grasses from the native tall grass prairies

If recreating the elegance of the native tall grass prairies is your goal, this is the mix to do it! Enjoy nature’s beauty with this blend of three tall and four mid-height native grasses. This mix provides excellent habitat for all types of wildlife. It acts as a natural dust collector, sound barrier, and snow fence when planted next to roadways or living spaces. Its radiant red, gold, and purple colors add landscaping beauty throughout the fall and winter months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>Height: Up to 6 ft</th>
<th>Seeding Rates:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiangrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prairie 3 Plus Prairie Grass Mixture
Perfect with any wildflower mix or by itself!

This mixture is an excellent choice of short and mid-height, warm-season prairie grasses that can be used for landscaping, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and especially seeding with wildflowers. 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. The plants range in height from 1-3 ft with Blue Grama, Sideoats Grama, and Little Bluestem. These four low maintenance grasses are adapted to a very wide range of soils and climatic conditions. Drought tolerance is a common characteristic of all these grasses. This mix will give green color in the hot summer months before changing to beautiful reds and golden browns in fall through winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>Height: 1-3 ft</th>
<th>Seeding Rates:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grama</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 PLS lb./3,000 sq ft (Broadcast), 8 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prairie Partners Mixture
Perfect for short grass prairie settings!

Buffalograss and Blue Grama are blended together in this mix. These perennial, native warm-season short grasses grow together on native prairies and can also grow together in your backyard! Both grasses have similar characteristics such as low, slow growth habits, minimal water and fertilizer requirements, and extreme drought tolerance. Blue Grama will however, germinate faster and green up earlier in spring. Together, these two grasses make an attractive sod with increased density and offer an economical way to cover large, outlying areas. They work especially well on light or sandy soils. Blue Grama will appear slightly taller than Buffalograss when the mixture is unmowed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>Height: 6-12 in</th>
<th>Seeding Rates:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grama</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 lbs/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast for Turf), 20-30 lbs/ac (Drilled for Forage or Cover)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habitat Mixture
Great for erosion control as well!

This wildflower and legume mixture serves many purposes along with its natural beauty. 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. The Habitat Mixture has been developed from many years of experience working with wildlife habitat, conservation projects, and roadside developments. A mixture that can solve many problems, it consists of 36 native and introduced wildflowers (50% by weight) along with 4 introduced legumes that exhibit success on critical sites. We recommend seeding a full rate of Habitat Mixture with either the Prairie 3 or Prairie 7 Grass Mixture at a full rate as well. Always use a minimum of ½ rate of each for grasses and flowers seeded together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grasses</th>
<th>Height: 1-4 ft</th>
<th>Seeding Rates:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birdsfoot Trefoil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 lb/3,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Clover**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Vetch**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock’s Wildflower Mixture (page 28)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Winter Annuals

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
Wetland Mixtures

**Floodplain Mixture**
*Tolerates seasonal flooding*

This blend of deep rooted grasses is used to reestablish damaged floodplains. The mixture can also withstand seasonal flooding with grasses that have different levels of tolerance to standing water. The grasses in the Floodplain Mixture have varying degrees of tolerance to inundation (standing water) as shown below. 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 this mix be planted 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed Name</th>
<th>Tolerance to Standing Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem *7-14 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Wildrye *15-30 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Gamagrass *45 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Sedge *60 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianagrass *3-5 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchgrass *15-30 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Wildrye *60 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Wheatgrass *60 Days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tolerance to standing water

Height: 3-6 ft  
Seeding Rates: 18-20 lbs/ac (Broadcast), 12-15 lbs/ac (Drilled)

**Water’s Edge Mixture**
*Grasses and Forbs for Shoreline Stabilization*

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.

Height: 2-5 ft
Seeding Rates: 1 lb/1,000 sq ft (Broadcast), 15 lbs/ac (Drilled)

---

**Stock Seed Farms has a wide selection of wetland species**

Custom mixtures can be made to fit any special need or project. We have seeds for floodplain establishment, shoreline stabilization, waterfowl habitat, rain gardens, and bio retention basins.

Please call for pricing on these items or custom mixes.

Along with the species in the Floodplain and Water’s Edge mixtures, we also carry seed for a variety of wetland plants:

- **American Sloughgrass**
- **Bluejoint Grass**
- **Boneset**
- **Cardinal Flower**
- **Cup Plant**
- **Great Blue Lobelia**
- **Mountain Mint**
- **Obedient Plant**
- **Rice Cutgrass**
- **River Oats**
- **Rosin Weed**
- **Sneezeweed**
- **Various Bulrushes**
- **Various Rushes**
- **Various Sedges**
- **Water Plantain**
- **Wild Golden Glow**
- **Woolgrass**

**All Native**

All pricing subject to change without notice. View current pricing and availability at www.stockseed.com
**Forage Base Deer and Turkey Mixture**  
*Great for wildlife food and cover!*

A good forage base is one of the components necessary to attract and hold deer. Others include a grain base, tree or shrub area, and water supply. This mixture of high protein forages will provide grazing into summer and fall months to support weight gain and massive antler growth. These plants also provide forage and brood cover for wild turkeys. It will also protect against soil erosion. Plant this mix in spring/late summer on well drained soils near one or more of the above components for best results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alfalfa</th>
<th>Oats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
<td>Red Clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage Chicory</td>
<td>Saintoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forage Peas</td>
<td>Timothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladino Clover</td>
<td>Turnips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Height:** 2-3 ft  
**Seeding Rates:** 1 lb/1,500 sq ft or 25-30 lbs/ac (Broadcast), 20 lbs/Acre (Drilled)

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**Happy Hummingbird Wildflower Mix**  
*Attract Hummingbirds & enjoy stunning wildflowers all season long*

There is a well-known symbiotic relationship between hummingbirds and wildflowers. The wildflowers provide nectar to fuel the bird. The birds, in turn, carry pollen from plant to plant, fertilizing as they go.

Our Happy Hummingbird Wildflower Mix is made up of 22 species designed to attract and provide nectar for Hummingbirds for the entire growing season. The wildflowers selected for this mix are colorful and showy as to attract the Hummingbirds, as well as, other welcome pollinators. This mixture is made up of 11 annuals and 11 perennials to allow a burst of color the first year and a long-lasting spectacle of beauty for years to come.

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

- Annual Lupine  
- Butterfly Milkweed  
- Calendula  
- Candytuft  
- Clarkia  
- Cornflower  
- Red Drummonds Phlox  
- Evening Primrose  
- Flowering Tobacco Plant  
- Forget-Me-Not  
- Four O’Clock  
- Maltese Cross  
- Missouri Primrose  
- Nasturtium  
- Perennial Lupine  
- Rocket Larkspur

**Height:** 18-36 inches  
**Seeding Rates:** 1 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/4,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 10 lbs/ac (Drilled)

---

**Upland Game Bird Mixture**  
*Provides food and cover*

This mixture will provide food and cover for upland game birds with a variety of 7 annual grains and forbs. 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 Prairie Grass Mixtures are suited to this purpose. The habitat and food value of this mixture will be available to upland birds in summer and through the winter months. Pheasants and Quail will find it irresistible along other birds and wildlife.

- Annual Sunflower  
- Buckwheat  
- Foxtail Millet  
- Oats  
- Showy Partridgepea  
- WGF Milo  
- White Proso Millet

**Height:** Up to 4-5 ft  
**Seeding Rate:** 30 lbs/ac (Broadcast), 20 lbs/ac (Drilled)

---

**No Deer Here Wildflower Mix**  
*17 Wildflowers Not on the Menu!*

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 Wildflower Mix contains a specific blend of wildflowers that deer tend to pass up while munching along. 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.

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

**Height:** 8-48 inches  
**Seeding Rates:** 2 oz/150 sq ft or 1 lb/2,500 sq ft (Broadcast), 15 lbs/ac (Drilled)

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Pasture and Conservation Mixtures

**Warm-Season Pasture Mixture**
*Maintains production in summer months*

Turn to this warm-season pasture mix for summer forage when cool-season pastures lose productivity. This mixture combines Bonanza Big Bluestem, Scout Indiangrass, and Trailway Sideoats Grama to offer the best possible hay and forage production in the heat of summer. Increase animal rate of gain with the two newest releases in warm season pasture grasses. Bonanza and Scout have exceptional In Vitro Dry Matter Digestibility (IVDMD); with Trailway added as another palatable, high quality grass that aids in stand establishment. Forage quality is best when grazed or hayed as heads start to appear. Leaving these grasses grow to maturity will decrease palatability and forage quality. With adequate moisture or irrigation, established stands can also be grazed or cut early, then rested to provide additional forage in late summer. Do not overgraze, as this slows or even stops root growth. This will extend recovery time and promote weed invasions. The addition of 50 lbs/ac of nitrogen fertilizer annually in spring will help keep plants productive. Maximum production will be achieved when used in a well managed, rotational grazing program.

**Components:**
- Bonanza Big Bluestem
- Scout Indiangrass
- Trailway Sideoats Grama

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

**Seeding Rates:**
- 1 PLS lb/2,000 sq ft (Broadcast)
- 10-12 PLS lbs/ac (Drilled)

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**Cool-Season Pasture Mixture**
*Economical pasture with high digestibility*

This pasture mix works well for either cattle or horses. It is an economical mixture that includes 7 grass varieties with high yields and improved forage quality. These cool season grasses will produce best in spring and fall, with cool temperatures and adequate moisture. Do not overgraze as this will slow or even stop root growth. This will slow the recovery time of the grasses, and also promote weed invasions. Maximum production will be achieved with a well managed, rotational grazing program. Plant this mixture in early spring or late summer.

**Components:**
- Festulolium
- Intermediate Wheatgrass
- Orchardgrass
- Pubescent Wheatgrass
- Meadow Bromegrass
- Smooth Bromegrass
- Timothy

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

**Seeding Rates:**
- 18-20 lbs/ac (Broadcast)
- 15 lbs/ac (Drilled)

---

**High Elevation Pasture Mixture**
*Pasture up to 9,000 feet*

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 per 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.

**Components:**
- Intermediate Wheatgrass
- Meadow Bromegrass
- Perennial Ryegrass
- Slender Wheatgrass
- Orchardgrass
- Timothy

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

**Seeding Rates:**
- 24 lbs/ac (Broadcast)
- 20 lbs/ac (Drilled)

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**Conservation Mixture**
*Fast establishment for erodible sites*

Use this mix for FAST establishment in waterways or ditches; on banks, hillsides or other critical sites to control soil erosion. The mixture of 5 cool season grasses plus oats is perfect for quick germination and coverage with both bunch and sod forming grasses. In areas where high water flow is possible, erosion blanket is recommended as an extra measure to keep the seed and soil in place during establishment. Plant in early spring or late summer.

**Components:**
- Annual Ryegrass
- Fawn Tall Fescue (Low Endophyte)
- Intermediate Wheatgrass
- Oats
- Orchardgrass
- Smooth Bromegrass

**Height:** 1-3 ft

**Seeding Rate:** 50 lbs/acre

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Utilizing Warm-Season and Cool-Season Pastures

Management Intensive Grazing

There is a clear need for a more economic approach to grazing with the high cost of pasture acres. Many people think that rotational grazing is a complex task. It does require a bit more planning; however, studies have shown that production can be doubled by utilizing rotational grazing.

Continuous grazing (one paddock) may be easy to manage; however, it is costly in the long run. Continuous grazing leads to selective grazing, and overgrazing. Overgrazing causes issues such as weed problems, highly variable forage production/quality, and soil erosion. Grazing below 6-8 inches will cause stress on grasses and slow recovery times. When the grass has been grazed down to 6-8 inches, it’s time to move the livestock to the next paddock or alternate food source.

You’ve heard the old saying, “Take Half, Leave Half”... there is truth to this old adage when it comes to grazing and root growth.

The table to the right illustrates how important it is to stop grazing when around 50% of the leaf volume has been removed. At 80%, root growth stops completely for 12 days. When 90% of the leaf volume is removed; root growth is stopped for 18 days.

You don’t have to start out with a complicated 12 paddock system. Start with an easier to manage 2-4 paddock system and find out how well this proven technique works. The key is the rest period! Rotating the livestock to a new pasture at the proper time, allowing the plants to re-grow and strengthen, is what makes rotational grazing such a profitable management tool.

### Bonanza Big Bluestem
*Andropogon gerardii, Vitman*

This Big Bluestem cultivar is well adapted in the Great Plains and Midwest. It produces forage with high In Vitro Dry Matter Digestibility that results in improved animal gains of 18 to 50 lbs more per acre than previously available cultivars when utilized by beef cattle in well managed grazing systems. Bonanza, developed for use in pastures during the hot months of summer, is an improved warm-season grass variety that increases beef production and net profit per acre. Use Bonanza by itself or in a mixture with other palatable and nutritious warm-season grasses.

### Scout Indiangrass
*Sorghastrum nutans*

This new cultivar is an exciting new Indiangrass from the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources (University of Nebraska). Scout is adapted to a wide range of the Great Plains and Midwest. It was developed by two generations of breeding for improved forage yield and digestibility. In comparison to other Indiangrass cultivars, Scout has significantly better hay and forage yields along with high In Vitro Dry Matter Digestibility, giving better animal gains in beef cattle when used in well managed grazing systems. Scout has also shown exceptional first year coverage and vigorous growth. Scout is a welcome addition to any warm-season pasture mixture.

### Dry Matter Production of Warm & Cool-Season Grasses

The graph above shows the cycle of a cool-season grass vs. a warm-season grass. As you can see, the cool-season grass is ready in spring; then the warm-season grass is ready in the summer. Then, in the fall, the cool-season grass is ready again. If you follow the rule of 2/3 cool-season grass to 1/3 warm-season grass (keeping the cool-season and warm-season grass in separate paddocks...not mixed), you can effectively manage even a two paddock system to maximize your dry matter production.

Using both a cool-season mixture (such as our Cool-Season Pasture Mix) and a warm-season grass mixture (see our Warm-Season Pasture Mix) in a rotational grazing regime allows a greater rest period for both types of plants. Again, the cool-season plants are planted by themselves, and the warm-season plants are planted alone as well. This separation allows for a true regrowth period, reduces competition, maximizes the dry matter production, and allows the plants to be grazed when they are the most nutritious and palatable. Your plants will respond to proper rest by producing higher leaf and root volumes. That means you will be able to carry more livestock for a longer period of time on the same amount of land year after year.

Sufficient time must be provided for the grazed plant to recover before another grazing. Good pasture management means constantly looking ahead to when the recently grazed paddock can be grazed again. Allowing rest periods for all grasses permits them time to re-grow, and stay productive and healthy.
Mission Statement

The mission of Stock Seed Farms, Inc. is to continually produce high quality products that meet or exceed our customer’s expectations in a timely fashion. To remain a profitable, competent, reliable team working together to improve our individual and collective skills and technical abilities to create a long-term competitive advantage in the marketplace, thereby benefiting our ultimate partners…our customers!