



**HARVEST
BOUNTY®**

GRAINS

FORAGES

**COVER
CROPS**

**20
24** **SEED
GUIDE**





Welcome

Treat your soils like you treat your bank account. Cover crops are investments for the future. Whether you want to suppress weeds, increase organic matter, stop soil erosion, or extend your grazing period, let us help you achieve your goals. Custom blends are a great way for us to provide specific mixes that are unique to your acres.

Kevin Johannsen
Cover Crop Manager



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Undoubtedly, a few factors come to mind when you're choosing the right seeds. We know three things rise to the top: performance, quality, and your bottom line. Innovative farming requires innovative products.

That's why we created Harvest Bounty[®].



HARVEST BOUNTY GRAINS, FORAGES, AND COVER CROPS

A cover crop is a plant used to improve soil health, control pests and diseases, reduce weeds, and manage soil erosion. By improving the soil, you will improve the health and productivity of the soil, and the crops produced from it.



REASONS TO PLANT A COVER CROP



The 3 most common reasons used to promote cover crops are:

Soil organic matter improvement. Modern high tillage farming systems have depleted the original soil organic matter. By introducing a cover crop to the rotation, a grower can help arrest this decline and reverse this trend over time. For every 1% increase in SOM, the water holding capacity of the top 6" inches of soil is increased by 20,000 gallons or as much as 6%.

Soil nutrient improvement is usually associated with legumes in the cover crop fixing nitrogen, but the addition of a cover crop releases other nutrients from the soil as the plant material breaks down as well.

Protecting soil from erosion. The rate of soil erosion depends on many factors, including the soil's makeup, vegetation, and the intensity of wind and rain. By leaving soil exposed you're more susceptible to environmental and human erosion effects which in turn reduces the quantity and quality of the soil's ecosystem. Soil type, quality, and texture all influence the erodibility of a field's soil. Having vegetation in place will help buffer the impact water and wind have on your fields.





SORGHUM

Warm-season annual options produce low input, high yielding forages as an alternative to corn silage. There are multiple varieties of sorghum available including grain, forage, and sudangrass. Also, various traits are available including conventional, hybrid, and BMR. BMR (Brown Midrib) increases digestibility and is highly palatable.

SORGHUM-SUDANGRASS

- Good growth, 6 ft tall or taller with great re-growth potential
- Heat and drought tolerant
- Versatile options to either hay, graze, and/or chop

FORAGE SORGHUM

- Highest yielding potential
- Longer maturing, single-cut system
- Harvest at soft dough stage
- Best silage option

ALFALFA

Ideal Planting Conditions:

- Firm seed bed
- Pack or roll if possible
- Plant in early spring or late fall

Nurse Crop Potential:

- Pair with oats, barley, or triticale in early spring plantings to help with weed suppression.
- Also plant with cool-season grasses such as orchardgrass or ryegrass to maximize yield and dry-down potential.
- Available in various trait and disease packages, such as Conventional, RoundUp Ready®, and Organic in a wide variety of winter and fall dormancy options.





HARVEST BOUNTY COVER CROP MIXES

Take control of your operation's success! Set yourself up to meet your goals and exceed your yield potential. Create a custom blend to manage these common issues naturally.

- Provide needed winter cover
- Maximize weed suppression
- Manage nutrient cycle and scavenge
- Create erosion control
- Bridge nutrient gap with supplemental grazing

From one acre to multi-acre operations, the complexity and diversity of available cover crop options, the possibilities are endless to produce long-term, beneficial results.

EXAMPLES OF 2-SPECIES BLENDS:

Rye & Radish Used for winter cover & erosion control

Oats & Clover Used for nutrient scavenge & supplement grazing

EXAMPLES OF MULTI-SPECIES BLENDS:

Radish, Flax, Turnip, Clover, Oats Used for nutrient scavenge & supplement grazing

Rye, Winter Peas, Hairy Vetch, Radish, & Rapeseed Used for weed suppression & winter cover

Cover Crops Can Fulfill Multiple Tasks

- Suppress weeds
- Allow field access for winter operations
- Address soil moisture issues
- Increase diversity within the field
- Address environmental regulations



SMALL GRAINS & FORAGES

		Seeding Rate lb/A	Seeding Depth inches	Planting Range
Barley - Spring Forage	Beardless spring barley developed primarily for forage, commonly planted as hay or a silage crop. Will be taller and leafier than other barley varieties that is quick maturing and excels in double cropping scenarios. Produces fine-stemmed hay that will cure easily and be highly palatable to all classes of livestock. Drought tolerant.	75 - 100	½ - 1 ½	March - May
Millet - German Foxtail & White Wonder Foxtail	Fast-growing, annual grass that can reach 3-5' tall and be ready to cut in 50-60 days. Has a very fine stem that is easy to hay and highly palatable to livestock. This leafy variety is commonly planted as a single-cut hay millet. Very drought tolerant and will still grow rapidly during hot summer conditions.	20 - 25	½ - ¾	Early June - Mid July
Millet - Japanese Millet	Warm-season annual grass commonly grown for forage. It grows up to 5' tall and has a slightly coarser stem than other hay millets. Displays good regrowth persistence in a multi-cut haying or grazing scenario. More tolerant to flooding than other summer annual forage and can grow in heavy, wet soils - sometimes referred to as Duck Millet	20 - 25	½ - ¾	May - July
Millet - Pearl *BMR Varieties available	Warm-season annual grass desirable as forage due to its high leaf to stem ratio and high yield potential. Its coarser stem makes it more comparable to a sorghum-sudangrass than to other common hay millets. Will regrow following cutting or grazing and can be used in a multi-harvest scenario. Drought hardy and produces well in light or sandy soils.	20 - 25	½ - 1	Early June - Mid July
Oats - Jerry (VNS)	Cool-season oat for forage and/or cover cropping. Very versatile as a cover or nurse crop for Alfalfa or w/ Peas and can be chopped for livestock feed. Tolerant to cold and fast establishing.	100	1 ½ - 2	March-April / Aug-Sept
Oats - Goliath	Cool-season multi-purpose oat that can be used for grain production, forage, or straw. Goliath oats are aptly named because of their height. Has a very high great percentage with average protein content. Works well as a nurse crop for Alfalfa or Peas. Performs very well in dry conditions and are of the top-yielding varieties in Western Climates.	100	1 ½ - 2	March-April / Aug-Sept
Piper Sudangrass	Warm-season annual grass with finer stems, prolific tillering, and palatability make this product ideal for hay production, grazing, green chop, silage, or baleage. Rapid growth and lower prussic acid content than sorghum sudangrass that produces large amounts of organic matter and suppresses weeds.	15 - 25	¾ - 1 ¼	Early June - Mid July
Cereal Rye	Winter annual small grain commonly planted as a cover crop and also widely used as forage for livestock. Most winter hardy of any winter annual species. Should be planted in the fall when conditions will allow it to germinate before entering a dormant winter period in which it will vernalize.	60 - 120	1 - 1 ½	Aug - Oct
Triticale *Spring or Winter varieties available	A hybrid, annual cereal grain developed through a cross between wheat and rye. Rye's growth, vigor, and cold tolerance combined with Wheat's feed quality and palatability make this a high-yielding option for forage or hay production.	80 - 100	1 - 2	Aug - Sept
Wheat *Spring or Winter varieties available	Annual cereal grain commonly planted for forage or grain production. When planted in the winter, this late-maturing grain will have an extended period of vegetative growth in the spring that is correlated with higher forage quality compared to other winter annual small grains. Spring varieties available for areas susceptible to winter-kill.	80 - 100	1 - 1 ½	Early spring or Mid-late fall



BROADLEAVES

	Full Seeding Rate lb/A	Mix Seeding Rate lb/A	Ideal Seeding Depth Inches	Seed Size	Nitrogen Fixation	Grazing	Reduction of Soil Compaction	Planting Range
Buckwheat (WS)	50	15 - 25	½ - 1	Medium	No	Poor	Poor	June - July
Quick-growing, broadleaf summer annual. Very competitive with tough weeds like giant ragweed and Canada Thistle. Residue breaks down rapidly. Thrives on nutrient deficient soils.								
Flax (CS)	20	Variable	½ - ¾	Medium	No	Poor	Poor	Early Spring - August
Used to diversify cover crop mixtures at nearly any point in the growing season. High level of lignin makes it a residue-building species that will not be highly selected for by grazing livestock.								
Sunflower (WS)	7	1 - 2	1 - 1 ½	Large	No	Good	Good	April - Aug
Fast growing summer annual best used for weed suppression. Extensive root system breaks up compaction. Attractive flowers for pollinators. Very tall providing a large amount of biomass back into the soil to increase soil organic matter.								

BRASSICAS

	Full Seeding Rate lb/A	Mix Seeding Rate lb/A	Ideal Seeding Depth Inches	Seed Size	Nitrogen Fixation	Grazing	Reduction of Soil Compaction	Planting Range
Forage Collards	Planting Range	1 - 3	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March - Early October
One of the most winter-hardy brassicas available. Thrives under a wide range of conditions, is drought tolerant, and excellent at scavenging excess nutrients remaining from the previous crop.								
Kale	4	1 - 2	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March - May / July - Sept
Economical, cold-tolerant choice for grazing. Highly palatable and can be grazed late into fall. Prefers well-drained soils rich in organic matter. Is frost tolerant.								
Cover Crop Radish	8	2 - 3	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	Aug - Sept
Vigorous taproot accumulates leachable nutrients, protects soil, improves infiltration, and mitigates compaction. Plants break down completely by spring; no need for fall or spring tillage.								
Rapeseed	5	Variable	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	Aug - Early October
Versatile cool season annual brassica that can be utilized in a wide array of mixtures. Use in spring mixtures where a brassica is desired because it will be the slowest species in the brassica family to flower and produce seed extending your grazing season.								
Purple Top Turnip	5	1 - 2	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March - May / July - Sept
Hardy, large-rooted brassica that produces abundant high quality forage below and above ground. Best used for grazing or as a cover crop - ready to graze in 60-90 days!								
Mustard	8	3 - 5	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March - May / Aug - Sept
Economical choice for cover cropping. Very fast growing. Thrives in cooler conditions and is easy to establish when sufficient moisture is available.								

COOL-SEASON LEGUMES

	Full Seeding Rate lb/A	Mix Seeding Rate lb/A	Ideal Seeding Depth Inches	Seed Size	Nitrogen Fixation	Grazing	Reduction of Soil Compaction	Planting Range
Balansa Clover	10	1-4	¼ - ½	Small	Yes	Good	Good	Feb - Mar / Aug - Sep
Quick establishing, annual legume that is more cold tolerant than crimson clover. Adapted to a wide range of soil types.								
Berseem Clover	15	2-8	¼ - ½	Small	Yes	Good	Poor	May - June / Aug - Oct
Fast-growing annual for quick biomass. Slightly more cold tolerant than crimson but usually winter kills. Excellent early fall cover.								
Common Vetch	20	10-15	½ - 1 ½	Medium	Yes	Good	Fair	Aug - Sept
Viney legume w/ compound leaves. Excellent candidate for aerial application. Rapid growth makes it an excellent weed suppressant.								
Crimson Clover	15	2-8	¼ - ½	Small	Yes	Good	Poor	May - June / Aug - Oct
Summer annual, very versatile legume cover crop w/ exceptional biomass and nitrogen production. Prefers well drained soils.								
Fava Bean	80	10-30	1 - 1 ½	Large	Yes	Fair	Fair	Early Spring / Aug - Oct
Tall, bushy annual legume. Good forage for hay or silage. Adaptable to most soil types but thrives under cool, wet conditions. Does not tolerate heat or drought well.								
Field/ Forage Pea	120-180	40-80	1 ½ - 2	Large	Yes	Good	Poor	March - April / Aug - Sept
Offers excellent forage quality for grazing or hay. Avoid wet ground, prefers cool weather. Good companion to small grains.								
Hairy Vetch	25	10-15	½ - 1	Medium	Yes	Good	Fair	Early Spring / Aug - Oct
Winter-hardy legume w/ great rooting system that works well as a cover crop or erosion control. Rapid growth makes it an excellent weed suppressant. Drought tolerant and has the potential to withstand freezing temps.								
Medium Red Clover	10	2-8	¼ - ½	Small	Yes	Good	Fair	Feb - May / July - Aug
Biennial or short-lived perennial that is very versatile while producing high quality forage. Used for hay, pasture, silage, soil improvement, or cover crop								
Winter Pea	70	10-30	1 ½ - 2	Large	Yes	Good	Poor	March - April / Aug - Sept
Prefers cool weather and well-drained soils, sensitive to heat and humidity, and can withstand colder autumn temps than field peas.								





COOL-SEASON GRASSES

	Full Seeding Rate lb/A	Mix Seeding Rate lb/A	Ideal Seeding Depth Inches	Seed Size	Nitrogen Fixation	Grazing	Reduction of Soil Compaction	Planting Range
Annual Ryegrass	20	6-10	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Fair	Fall
Rapid growing with an extensive root system that builds soil structure. Single year forage production, heads out early-to-mid-summer and usually winter kills in northern zones. Well adapted to heavier soil types.								
Italian Ryegrass	20	12	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Fair	March-May / August (Late fall grazing)
High quality forage with early spring development, quick regrowth, and prolonged fall vigor. Will not head out in the seeding year unless a hard freeze sets in after seed has germinated. Behaves as an annual in the upper Midwest.								
Perennial Ryegrass - Forage	15	10	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March - May / August
Establishes rapidly, excellent wear tolerance. Relatively high-yielding, high nutrient value. Grows from 1-2ft tall. Recover rapidly and tillres extensively. Best used for grazing or haylage in mixture with red or white clovers.								
Forage Barley	80	20-40	1½ - 2	Large	No	Fair	Fair	Early Spring
Beardless spring barley developed for forage. Cool-season annual small grain commonly planted as hay or silage crop. Taller and leafier than other barley varieties, quicker maturing, and will be ready to cut earlier than other small grain forages planted at the same time.								
Spring Barley	80	-	1½ - 2	Large	No	Fair	Fair	March - May
Cool season, annual cereal grain. Primarily grown for grain, forage, or cover cropping. Great addition to wildlife mixes and a solid nurse crop option.								
Orchardgrass	12	5	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Fair	March-May / August (Late fall grazing)
A bunch-type, tall growing, cool-season perennial grass tha regrows quickly with good winter hardiness and drought tolerance. Commonly used in pasture and hay mixtures.								
Timothy	8	1-2	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Fair	March-May / August (Can be frost seeded)
A shallow-rooted, perennial, cool-season grass well adapted to the Upper Midwest. Very winter-hardy and palatable. Better for hay crop than as a pasture species. Great nurse crop w/ Alfalfa or clovers.								
Wheatgrass - Intermediate	12	varied	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	March-Mid May / August
A long-lived, cool-season grass with short rhizomes and a deep-feeding root system. Produces good hay yields, both individually and with alfalfa. Responds well to irrigation in a single cutting system and will outyeild smooth brome.								
Bromegrass - Smooth	15	5	¼ - ½	Small	No	Good	Good	February - May / July-Aug (Can be frost seeded)
Sod-forming and very persistent. Excellent for erosion management on slopes. Resistant to drought and temperatures. Best for long-term pastures.								



WARM-SEASON LEGUMES

	Full Seeding Rate lb/A	Mix Seeding Rate lb/A	Ideal Seeding Depth Inches	Seed Size	Nitrogen Fixation	Grazing	Reduction of Soil Compaction	Planting Range
Cowpea	50	25	1 - 1 ½	Large	Yes	Good	Fair	June - Aug
Highly productive warm-season, annual legume that works well in pastures, hay and silage. Rapid germination and growth quickly shade the ground aiding in weed control. Great protein source!								
Mung Bean	25	Varied	1 - 1 ½	Large	Yes	Fair	Fair	June - Aug
Warm season legume planted after small grain harvest. Drought and heat tolerant comparable to cowpeas.								
Faba Bean	50	Varied	½ - 2	Medium	Yes	Good	Good	August - Oct
Tall, bushy annual legume. Large taproot breaks up compaction. Good forage for hay or silage.								
Sunn Hemp	25	8	½ - 1	Large	Yes	Fair	Good	June - Aug
Tall-growing, warm-season annual legume that is quick growing with tremendous biomass and N-fixing capacity. Terminate crop at first flower to avoid fibrous stalks								

**For Pricing and Availability please email
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