

BarForage

2019 FODDER GUIDE

Northern Ireland **grass and forage crops**

Proudly supporting farmers



CONTENTS

PROUDLY SUPPORTING NORTHERN IRISH FARMERS

-  We breed our agricultural grasses in Britain (in partnership with AFBI)
-  Our grasses are tried, tested and proven with British farmers (including at our own Cropvale Research Site)
-  We have over 2,000 hectares of British farmland producing our grass seed
-  All our mixtures are designed and formulated to ensure continuous improvement for British farming.

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WOULD YOU USE 30 YEAR OLD ANIMAL GENETICS? NO...SO WHY DO THE SAME WITH GRASS?

RESEARCH

Modern farmers refuse to rely on livestock genetics that are decades old and we believe the same rule should apply to grass. That's why we continually invest in the development of new varieties and mixtures that are fit for today's farming requirements.

Breeding and commercialising a new agricultural grass cultivar is a challenging business. Typically it takes around 17 years and major resources to develop specialist new varieties. But this long-term investment in high-performance forage varieties and mixtures can pay handsome dividends for farmers that want a sure-fire way to boost yields and profits – and are prepared to give something new a go.

A cultivated background

Grassland is a defining feature of rural Britain, forming the dominant vegetation from coastal grazing to upland pasture. Estimates suggest that 65% of utilisable agricultural land in the UK is grassland with nearly 57% given over as permanent pasture.

The story of grass begins around 6,000 years ago when people first began growing grass as a food crop for domesticated animals. Ever since, grass cultivation has gone hand-in-hand with farming. For hundreds of years little changed. However, with the advent of the scientific age came the dawn of new plant breeding methods and grass production began a transition that continues to gather pace.

With a meristem situated near the bottom of the plant, grass is characterised by its ability to quickly recover from cropping at the top and rapidly replenish itself throughout the growing season – making it the most economical form of feed that farmers can give their animals.

Maximise yields with minimum risk

In today's increasingly complex agricultural landscape, modern farmers have sophisticated requirements when it comes to grass. Alongside high dry matter production, key drivers for grass mixture selection now also include palatability, persistency, nitrogen efficiency, drought tolerance, winter survival, rumen stimulation, protein production and the highest level of disease resistance.

In line with changing requirements, plant breeding R&D has advanced rapidly, leading to the development of new strains and blends of forage grass that can deliver consistently improved performance.

Over the years, work undertaken to develop new grass varieties by companies like us has had a huge impact on the productivity of UK grassland. Analysis of data from trials conducted over the last thirty years at AFBI in Loughgall – where Barenbrug is a partner – has shown a gradual increase in production equivalent of about 0.4% per annum. This means varieties being commercialised now are at least 12% higher

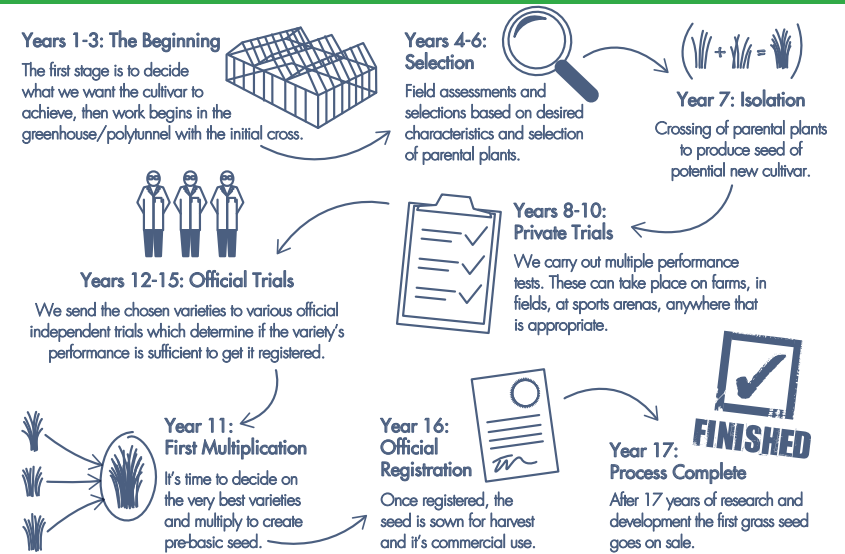
yielding than the best available varieties three decades ago.

Yet despite overwhelming evidence demonstrating that new varieties far outperform older grass crops, some farmers remain reluctant to ditch the long-established varieties and mixtures they know and trust – meaning they are missing out on one of the easiest ways to maximise yields and minimise costs.

Given the nature of the agricultural sector it is perhaps unsurprising that some farmers feel this way. With continuing pressure on farm gate prices they want absolute assurances before changing anything – particularly a key crop like grass. But with so much science now involved in the development of new grass varieties, farmers should feel reassured that new strains and mixtures have undergone a meticulous development programme and some of the world's most rigorous testing to eliminate virtually all risk.

A best of breed approach

We carefully select only a very small proportion of the thousands of grass species available in order to develop improved commercial varieties for use in specific parts of the world. Meticulously designed, our development process ensures that a new variety only makes it to market after it has been thoroughly tested, validated and proven to deliver high-quality performance that farmers can depend on.



Broadly, the old adage of cross the best with the best still applies, backed with in-depth assessment, measurement and data analysis at every stage. The initial step involves crossing selected parent plants of proven genetic heritage, performance and disease resistance. Seeds harvested from these crosses are then evaluated as an independent plant variety. New grass varieties are then tested in plots on multiple sites for factors such as disease resistance and winter hardiness, while separate laboratory trials evaluate seed production capability and nutritional quality. Finally, the very best varieties are submitted for independent National List trials and assessed for inclusion on recommended lists.

Key stages in our grass development process are detailed above.

World-class innovation

We have been setting up research stations in different climate zones for more than 50 years. We also collaborate closely with industry partners, government agencies and leading academic research teams. Now spanning five continents, our global approach guarantees better testing and selection based on international best practice, offering well-adapted cultivars and species ideally suited to different habitats and weather systems.

In the UK our trials programme includes two sites – Cropvale near Evesham, and Loughgall, Northern Ireland. At these sites the conditions experienced by UK livestock producers are

replicated. Via both locations we are accelerating the submission of material onto the National Lists while enabling trials of minor species that will hopefully deliver ever-improved disease resistance and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Reap what you sow

With so much investment in modern forage grasses, making the switch to a next generation specialist variety has never been a better bet for farmers. For forward-looking farmers, prepared to invest in the cultivation of grass as a special crop, the numbers prove that the story of grass is fact not fiction – and that the rewards can be significant.





DEDICATED TO YOU ENTERPRISE GUIDES

LOOKING AFTER LEYS LONG-TERM

5 INDEXES

Good quality grazed grassland is the cheapest feed for ruminant livestock and is the base upon which profitable farming is built.

Around 70% of utilisable agricultural land in the UK is given over to grass – making it one of our nations’ most important crops.

To help UK farmers get more from their grassland, we have created a series of enterprise- and application-specific guides that set out a clear and compelling case for proactively managing grassland performance, whatever the farm focus.

Recognising that market conditions have been difficult for some time, and that farmers have more forage options available to them than ever before, our guides are designed to help UK farmers make the right choices and pick the right products as they work to achieve their grassland goals.

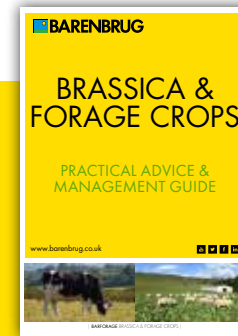
Each guide contains useful information about grassland growth and practical advice on perfecting grassland performance and looking after leys long-term. There are also details about the different grassland management techniques, and varieties and species available to UK farmers.

Long-term it is essential to maintain swards in the best possible condition to ensure consistently good yields. This means measuring and monitoring growth regularly and getting up close with your grass. Many fields look good at a glance and it is not until you get right up to the sward that you can spot problems. Most farms will have fields at different stages of maturity – and this variation can make it difficult to know which tasks to prioritise.

To help farmers decide where to focus their efforts, we have devised a simple field indexing system to monitor field performance, which can be employed regardless of grass type or management technique. The system is easy to use and draws on the stock conditioning method that many farmers use to grade their livestock. It provides a five-step scoring system that enables farmers to grade grass and decide what, if any, action is required to keep fields productive.

Discover our **Enterprise** and **Advice Guides** and turn your grass into gold.

- DAIRY GUIDE
- GOOD GRASS GUIDE
- SILAGE GUIDE
- SHEEP GUIDE
- BEEF GUIDE
- FORAGE CROPS



www.barenbrug.co.uk



CHOOSING THE CORRECT GRASS MIXTURE

We believe there are three areas to getting grass seed mixtures right on farm:

Persistence

Our breeders select potential varieties with the best disease resistance and physical characteristics and test them exhaustively.

One variety takes around 5,000 plots and 16 years to come to market!



BARENBRUG

Palatability

Our breeders focus on key aspects such as disease resistance and low re-heading and then we test our varieties on commercial farms in various locations.

Management

The key to maximising grassland output and subsequent meat and milk yields!

Correct management can increase output, reduce waste, reduce reliance on expensive inputs and improve yields. Recording has just become a whole lot easier with the introduction of our **Good Grass Guide**.



This helpful colour guide quickly shows where the mixture is designed for.

DAIRY
BEEF
SHEEP
SILAGE

Few farmers would rely on genetics from the past for livestock breeding but many stick with the same grass seed varieties and mixtures year after year – even if they aren't delivering the best results.

For some farmers, the prospect of picking a new grass can seem daunting. There are hundreds of different varieties, blends and mixtures available – so how do you know which one will work best?

Our grasses have shown an average improvement of 0.5% yield per annum over the last 20 years, highlighting the benefits we're delivering to farmers nationwide.

If you are unsure about which product to pick, we advise selecting a grass seed from one of the UK's Recommended Lists. Bred to perform in UK conditions, grasses included on Recommended Lists have been tried and tested by farmers, who've seen real results.

Grass Seed Considerations

Grass seed research and development has come a long way in recent years and there are many new forage strains and blends available, which are proven to improve the performance and productivity of animals dramatically. High levels of dry matter production will always be a priority but consideration must also be given to palatability and persistency as well as nitrogen efficiency, drought and disease tolerance, winter survival, rumen stimulation and protein production.

Our advice for 2018 is very simple: plan ahead.

Decide what enterprise is most important to you; for example is it the all-year grazing sheep flock or the all-year housed cows in which case silage will be the key factor.

Next take into account any specific needs such as field soil types, disease pressure or potential weed burdens. Also ask, would clover be beneficial to me?

Lastly, make sure soil samples and rectifications are done well in advance of sowing. Recent soil analysis reports from across the UK still show that only around one third of grassland soils are at the target P, K or pH levels and all of these things are very influential to grass growth.



THE SCIENCE OF GOOD GRASS

The UK has the ideal climate for growing grass. Ryegrass grows best at between 5°C to 25°C – and most of the UK is between these temperatures 95% of the time.

Making up 70% of utilisable agricultural land, grass is our national crop. Like all other crops, growing grass requires careful management to maximise yields and utilisation. It is a science – but a relatively simple one to grasp once you have a basic understanding of plant as well as animal physiology.

Armed with information about how grass grows and the different species and management techniques available, it is easy for farmers to make informed choices about what kind of grass to grow; when to sow it; when to graze it; how long to graze it for; and what to do to ensure its performance long-term.



BALLINTOY:
AFBI Breeder David Johnston with Ballintoy at our Grassland and Muck 2017 stand



BREEDING VARIETIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

While the recommended list in Northern Ireland may not exist anymore, this hasn't stopped our dedication to producing quality grass varieties and bringing them to the market. Looking at the England and Wales list for 2017/18, half of the early perennial ryegrass diploid varieties recommended were developed as a result of the special breeding and marketing partnership that exists between the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) and Barenbrug.

The varieties are Moyola, which was first listed in 2009; Kilrea, first listed in 2005; and Glasker – added to the list in 2016.

Barenbrug varieties also dominate the intermediate perennial ryegrass tetraploid category with a third of all products (six out of eighteen) developed by the business in conjunction with AFBI. Four of the top six varieties are marketed by Barenbrug. These include Fintona, which has retained the top slot for another year plus Malone, Seagoe, Ramore, Dunluce and Caledon.

Brand new variety Ballintoy goes straight into the number one slot for late perennial ryegrass tetraploid varieties with other Barenbrug varieties listed in this category including Dundrum, Youpi and Ideal.

In Scotland, 2017/18 listing results are similarly strong with three new forage grass varieties set to appear on the nation's Recommended Grass and Clover List when it is published later this year. Selecting products for its 2017/18 list, SRUC (Scotland's Rural College) included a hybrid diploid grass from Barenbrug plus two of the company's late perennial ryegrasses: a diploid and a tetraploid.

Mhairi Dawson, R&D Manager at Barenbrug UK, said: "The fact that our grass varieties regularly appear on Recommended Lists across the UK is testimony to the expertise of our grass breeding team. Year after year, their understanding of grass and their knowledge of grass-growing conditions across the UK ensures the development of top qualities varieties that can make a significant difference to a farmer's bottom line."

New variety for 2018.

Caledon - an intermediate tetraploid perennial ryegrass that has been bred to offer obvious improvements in yield and disease resistance. Caledon has a very high total cutting yield in year 1 and 3 (108 and 105); a high second cut yield of 117; and good second cut quality of 72.30.





LOUGHGALL GRASS TRIALS

As commercial partner of the AFBI grass breeding programme at Loughgall, we have seen their varieties improve yield by an average of 0.5% every year.

We are in the prime position to offer Northern Ireland farmers varieties of grass bred locally for use on local farms. The expertise and knowledge gained from years of grass breeding experience at Loughgall, ensure our mixtures are perfect for our local farming environment.

In August, we sowed 100 plots at AFBI Loughgall in Northern Ireland - as part of three extensive trials in partnership with the organisation.

The trials are planned to last until 2019 and will focus on three different areas.

The first trial, the simulated grazing trial has 48 plots, with nine cuts planned on each plot each year. On the second trial, the focus is on conservation management and the 42 plots in this trial will be cut four times a year to simulate silage/hay making.

Finally, 10 plots comprise the demonstration area looking at the BarForage mixtures.

Commenting on the trials, Mhairi Dawson, Research and Development Manager, said: "We are delighted to be the only breeder trialling mixtures alongside individual varieties in Northern Ireland. These new trials, which are in an ideal location for the market conditions, add to our extensive UK trials programmes and further back up our ethos of breeding, trialling and supporting local farmers with local information. Alongside focussing on the UK, we focus into regional climatic conditions too, allowing us to help you turn your Grass Into Gold."



BARENBRUG TEAM HELP OUT AT AFBI OPEN DAY

In June, James Ingles, Mhairi Dawson and David Linton, three members of our agricultural grass team, travelled to Loughgall in Northern Ireland to help out at 'More from Grass' – an open day held by the team at AFBI. In excess of 600 grassland farmers and industry specialists attended AFBI's one-day event, which saw the institute reinforce the message that growing grass is a great way for farmers to reduce production costs in dairy, beef and sheep systems.

Mhairi, James and David were invited to take part in the event by David Johnston from AFBI. The team was asked to staff several workstations and talk to farmers about different aspects of good grassland management.

With an in-depth knowledge of the grassland requirements of livestock farmers in Northern Ireland, David Linton spoke to attendees about perennial ryegrasses – the preferred species for many local producers.

At a separate workstation, James and Mhairi chatted to farmers about the benefits of growing 'alternative' grass species such as cocksfoot, timothy, tall fescues, hybrids and Italian ryegrasses – demonstrating the breadth of the company's grass expertise.

Commenting, David Linton, Northern Ireland Regional Manager, said: "It was a pleasure to take part in the AFBI More from Grass open day. The event was incredibly busy – proving that farmers in Northern Ireland have a real interest in grass and understand that tangible improvements in profitability are possible with relatively minor adjustments to working practices. For the team at Barenbrug, the event was a great opportunity to meet local farmers and offer them advice and information that will make a difference to their grass-growing capabilities."



BRAEMAR FARM GRASS INTO GOLD

Braemar Farm in Castlerock, Co. Londonderry has been in the Pollock family for three generations and is a successful enterprise managed today by husband and wife team Ian and Ruth. Ian is in charge of the 220-acre farm and it's 140-strong herd of Holstein cows. The cattle produce around 8,000l litres of milk a year – some of which is supplied to Green Pastures with the remainder heading straight to the Pollock's award winning artisan ice cream business, which Ruth runs from a purpose built unit on site.

Ian said "For Green Pastures and our own ice cream business, its essential that our milk comes from pasture grazed cows – it really enhances the flavour of the end-product. Luckily we are located in one of the best dairy areas of Ireland with our cows grazing 30 acres of fields overlooking the sea towards Scotland. We've also got 190 acres that we use to produce silage – achieving over 3000 bales last year. Since we started in the Grass into Gold scheme, we have managed to increase our first cut silage yields, something which was vital considering the weather we have had in Autumn 2017. With a marked improvement in our grass quality and sward density we can already see the benefits of healthier, better performing swards.

Traditionally the Pollocks re-seeded every eight to nine years. However, the results of their last re-seed were disappointing. Ian contacted Barenbrug to provide advice on mixture choice and re-seeding options. David Linton, Regional Manager for Barenbrug in Northern Ireland, said: "I first visited Ian and Ruth in late April 2015 and we walked some of the swards Ian wanted to rejuvenate. The swards, while only three or four years old, were severely depleted and Ian felt their production just wasn't up to scratch. Ian's cows are not turned out early in spring so maximising first cut potential is essential to ensure he has enough quality forage to see him through winter. He felt his existing swards were too slow in spring and producing more silage in the second cut than the first – so we needed a solution that would maximise output early on in the growing season."



Ian and Ruth were nervous about ploughing their fields in case it took them out of production for too long. As the fields were level and in good condition, it was agreed that Ian would burn off the existing sward and stitch new seeds into the ground using a specialist seed drill.

David recommended a mixture that would give maximum production but be easy to manage. Barenbrug's COMBI mixture was picked. This gives top quality grass when it is most needed, with maximum production throughout the year, but extra emphasis on the first cut. Ian sowed the Combi mixture in early June and growth each year since has been very good. David continued: "COMBI is a popular choice for many farmers across Northern Ireland as it is one of the highest producing mixtures from a perennial ryegrass sward. Four years ago Ian moved from making clamp silage to bales. Using COMBI, he now feels he can cut when necessary – getting the best quality silage from his swards, without having to wait for all his fields to be ready at one time. This takes the pressure off when it comes to waiting for contractors, who can get delayed other farms.

The Barenbrug partnership with Braemar farm doesn't end there. At the RUAS Winter Fair every year at Balmoral park, Ruth has been on the Barenbrug stand serving Braemar farm ice cream to visitors with Barenbrug's compliments. A great example of a finished product from quality grass and proof that we really can turn "Grass into Gold".





MIXTURE SELECTOR WHICH IS RIGHT FOR YOU?

Our grass seed mixtures have been formulated carefully using species and varieties that should suit almost any circumstance in Northern Ireland.

We don't just put grass seed in a bag and put it on a shelf. As well as developing a range of mixtures suited to different farm management focuses we have a full support team throughout the UK and a range of tools to help you get the best from your grassland.

The make-up of each mixture and its subsequent management can have significant impacts on the longevity and levels of production you can achieve.

Deciding how long the ley will last and what it needs to deliver will help ensure you get the best mixture for your enterprise. Each mixture is formulated for a specific job, which you'll find detailed on each product page.

If you are in any doubt, contact your local supplier or one of our team who can advise you on the merits of a mixture for the requirements of the job.

SHORT TERM (Up to 4 years)

Maximum yield up to 2 years



SILAGE

Overseeding an existing pasture



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

Winter cover and grazing



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

Extensive grazing and cutting with clover



BEEF, SHEEP

Mainly cutting (mid-May cut)



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

Dual purpose cut and graze (lighter soils)



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

Dual purpose cut and graze (Heavy/wet land)



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

Mainly cutting (late-May, early-June cut)



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

Dual purpose cut and graze



DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP, SILAGE

4 cuts, 4 years



SILAGE

DAIRY
BEEF
SHEEP
SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

BARMIX

LONG-TERM

The long-term, low input, high output mixture for beef and sheep enterprises.

A highly successful, persistent, drought tolerant, high protein sward for beef and sheep production from a clover-based sward.

BARMIX uses the best new cocksfoot and tall fescues to produce a highly palatable, very productive ley.

As a result it produces considerably more grass than conventional ryegrass leys especially under low fertility conditions and low fertiliser usage.

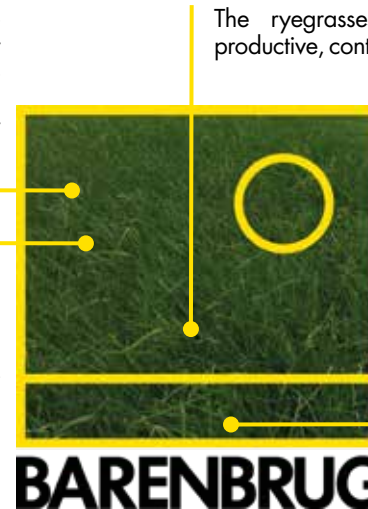
IN THE BAG	HEADING DATE
3.50kg GLENARIFF Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	25 th May
3.50kg DUNDRUM Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	2 nd June
2.00kg BAROLEX Tall Fescue	
2.00kg BARDOUX Tall Fescue	
1.00kg INTENSIV Cocksfoot	
1.00kg COMER Timothy	
1.00kg Ens^{gn} White Clover Blend	

14kg per acre. Sowing: 2,814 seeds/m²



This innovative mixture has been developed by us to offer an alternative mixture for beef and sheep enterprises looking for a low input, high output mixture.

INTENSIV (cocksfoot), BAROLEX and BARDOUX (tall fescues) are proven in on-farm grazing trials to be highly palatable due to their soft leaves.



The ryegrasses in the sward are highly productive, contributing to the total performance.

Tall fescue is a winter active species and cocksfoot grows earlier in the spring than other species, delivering that vital early bite for lambing.

Tall fescues BAROLEX and BARDOUX add excellent drought tolerance due to their deep rooted, persistent nature. They are also more tolerant of waterlogged soils.

When to sow

Sow when soil temperature is above 8°C. The mixture has been designed to deliver exceptional late winter and early spring growth.

This mixture has a lower proportion of ryegrass, so will thrive on more marginal land and under a clover only or very low nitrogen system.

When to cut

Produces exceptional silage cuts of extremely nutritious forage.

BARMIX can be shut off mid season for a big bale silage cut or can be grazed all year.

When to graze

This mixture can be grazed all year.

Tall fescue and cocksfoot grow very rapidly, particularly in early spring, so to maintain the sward in its optimum condition, it's strongly recommended to tightly graze the sward from late winter.

This stops the grass becoming too strong, and remaining highly palatable to grazing animals or giving the best combination of quality and quantity when conserved.

DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

COMBI LONG-TERM



This mixture is a blend of top performing varieties which is designed to produce a very high yielding, flexible cutting and grazing mixture.

DUNDRUM provides a highly digestible sward suitable for cutting or grazing which performs best early in the season with well balanced growth for the rest of the year.

Contains only varieties recommended by DARD.

The high proportion of tetraploid varieties ensures better drought resistance and higher water soluble carbohydrate content.

FINTONA is the highest yielding perennial ryegrass ever in the UK with unrivalled spring grazing yields and impressive sward density for the type. As the highest yielding 2-cut silage diploid perennial, BOYNE provides maximum yield potential for silage production.



BARENBRUG

DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

Flexible, extensive, long-term ley suited to cutting and grazing.

COMBI is a clover-free version of CUT & GRAZE, giving all the benefits of a top grass sward for situations where high nitrogen input is common practice or if docks are a problem.

Its blend of the best recommended intermediate and late heading ryegrasses is designed to produce a very high-yielding, flexible, dense, palatable, long-term, top class cutting mixture which will also produce quality grazing.

When to sow

Perennial ryegrass germinates at 8°C; ensure this is sown when soil temperature is above 8°C.

When to cut

COMBI combines the benefits of high quality mid-May silage production with excellent sward density.

Produces exceptional silage cuts of extremely nutritious forage.

When to graze

COMBI is ideal as a top quality cutting ley that will also produce a high quality, dense, palatable grazing sward.

IN THE BAG

HEADING DATE

4.00kg	BOYNE	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	18 th May
3.00kg	FINTONA	Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	19 th May
4.00kg	CLANRYE	Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	3 rd June
3.00kg	DUNDRUM	Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	2 nd June

14kg per acre. Sowing: 1,616 seeds/m²





MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

CUT & GRAZE LONG-TERM

Long-term, highly flexible dual purpose mixture.

CUT & GRAZE is a long-term, top class, highly flexible, dual purpose mixture with clover, which produces top quality forage suitable for cutting and grazing.

It produces highly palatable forage, thus creating a highly flexible ley with clover.

This mixture delivers maximum production by using the top yielding varieties including GLENARM with its excellent first silage cut.

ENSIGN white clover blend is included for nitrogen fixation and increased protein content.

The high proportion of tetraploid varieties ensures better drought resistance and higher water soluble carbohydrate content.



CALEDON produces excellent silage yields and digestibility and provides quality grazing swards throughout the year.

Contains only varieties recommended by DARD.

BARENBRUG

When to sow

Sow when soil temperature is above 8°C, clover will germinate at 10°C.

The mixture has been designed to provide season-long production, with exceptional early spring, and late summer growth.

When to cut

Produces highly digestible forage from a late May-early June first cut with the mixture averaging over 70% D value throughout the season.

When to graze

This top-quality dual purpose mixture has the ability to be grazed from early spring through to late summer.

If it's being used as cut and graze, the mixture will deliver two exceptional silage cuts and early summer grazing, making it truly flexible.

DAIRY
BEEF
SHEEP
SILAGE

IN THE BAG	HEADING DATE
2.50kg MOIRA Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	22 nd May
2.50kg CALEDON Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	29 th May
3.00kg CLANRYE Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	3 rd June
2.50kg GLENARM Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	2 nd June
2.50kg DUNDRUM Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	2 nd June
1.00kg Ensign White Clover Blend	

14kg per acre. Sowing: 1,838 seeds/m²





PERMANENT LONG-TERM

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

Intensive long-term grazing mixture with cutting option.

PERMANENT is a blend of perennial ryegrass, Timothy and white clover designed to give season-long production from a dense, prolific ley.

This long-term mixture gives the option of taking later cuts of top quality silage.

Trials at Moorepark in Eire have shown that cows grazed on this type of ley will produce more milk - Ask us to see the fascinating report.

The tetraploid varieties in PERMANENT have been carefully selected to ensure higher water soluble carbohydrate content while not sacrificing sward density.

Includes CLANRYE, one of the highest yielding late heading perennial ryegrass (100% of control varieties).

Contains all Northern Ireland bred perennial ryegrass varieties which are all recommended by DARD.



Contains GLENARIFF, an Intermediate heading diploid perennial, which is already proving its worth with high silage and grazing yields combined with excellent sward density.

BARENBRUG

When to sow

Perennial ryegrass germinates at 8°C; ensure this is sown when soil temperature is above 8°C, clover will germinate at 10°C.

When to cut

Although a grazing mixture, there is the option of taking later cuts of top quality silage if required.

When to graze

Designed for intensive grazing between early summer and autumn, with the aim of providing balanced production from turnout to late autumn.

PERMANENT produces a dense, leafy, persistent and easily managed ley that produces highly palatable and digestible grass.

IN THE BAG	HEADING DATE
4.00kg GLENARIFF Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	25 th May
2.00kg DUNLUCE Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	28 th May
4.00kg CLANRYE Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	3 rd June
2.50kg DUNLOY Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	6 th June
0.50kg COMER Timothy	
1.00kg Ensⁱgn White Clover Blend	

14kg per acre. Sowing: 2,373 seeds/m²



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

PERMANENT NO CLOVER OPTION

Intensive long-term grazing mixture with cutting option without clover.

PERMANENT (NO CLOVER) is a blend of perennial ryegrass and Timothy designed to give season-long production from a dense, prolific ley.

The omission of clover in the mixture allows for cost effective weed control.

This long-term mixture gives the option of taking later cuts of top quality silage.

Includes CLANRYE, one of the highest yielding late heading perennial ryegrass (100% of control varieties).

Includes DUNLUCE, a firm favourite in mixtures for marginal land, a dense growing variety that brings all the benefits of a tetraploid but maintain its quality should grazing or cutting be delayed.

The tetraploid varieties in PERMANENT (NO CLOVER) have been carefully selected to ensure higher water soluble carbohydrate content while not sacrificing sward density.



Contains GLENARIFF, a high performing variety with excellent silage and grazing yields combined with excellent sward density.

Contains all Northern Ireland bred perennial ryegrass varieties which are all recommended by DARD.

BARENBRUG

When to sow

Perennial ryegrass germinates at 8°C; ensure this is sown when soil temperature is above 8°C.

When to cut

This long-term mixture allows the option of taking later cuts, from late May, of top quality silage.

When to graze

Designed for intensive grazing between early summer and autumn, with the aim of providing balanced production from turnout to late autumn.

PERMANENT (NO CLOVER) produces a dense, leafy, persistent and easily managed ley that produces highly palatable and digestible grass.

IN THE BAG	HEADING DATE
4.00kg GLENARIFF Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	25 th May
2.50kg DUNLUCE Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	28 th May
4.50kg CLANRYE Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	3 rd June
2.50kg DUNLOY Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	6 th June
0.50kg COMER Timothy	
14kg per acre. Sowing: 2,112 seeds/m ²	



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM

PERMANENT NO TIMOTHY OPTION

Intensive long-term grazing mixture with cutting option without timothy.

PERMANENT (NO TIMOTHY) is a mixture ideally suited for farmers who want all the benefits of a cut and graze type mixture but don't utilise their swards until later in the year.

With later heading grass varieties dominating the mixture, PERMANENT (NO TIMOTHY) will produce leafy swards of palatable grass for farmers turning stock out later in the season or cutting swards in the first days of June

The tetraploid varieties in PERMANENT (NO TIMOTHY) have been carefully selected to ensure higher water soluble carbohydrate content while not sacrificing sward density.

Includes CLANRYE, one of the highest yielding late heading perennial ryegrasses (100% of control varieties).



BARENBRUG

Contains late heading varieties CLANRYE and DUNLOY which add superior sward density and high D value quality grazing to the mixture.

Contains all Northern Ireland bred perennial ryegrass varieties which are all recommended by DARD.

When to sow

Perennial ryegrass germinates at 8°C; ensure this is sown when soil temperature is above 8°C, clover will germinate at 10°C.

When to cut

Although a grazing mixture, there is the option of taking later cuts of top quality silage if required.

When to graze

Designed for intensive grazing between early summer and autumn, with the aim of providing balanced production from turnout to late autumn.

PERMANENT (NO TIMOTHY) produces a dense, leafy, persistent and easily managed ley that produces highly palatable and digestible grass.

IN THE BAG	HEADING DATE
4.00kg GLENARIFF Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	25 th May
2.50kg DUNLUCE Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	28 th May
4.00kg CLANRYE Late Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	3 rd June
2.50kg DUNLOY Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	6 th June
1.00kg Ens^{gn} White Clover Blend	

14kg per acre. Sowing: 2,373 seeds/m²



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

SHORT TERM

HIGH D ITALIAN

SHORT-TERM ITALIAN

A highly productive short-term Italian ley.

HIGH D is a highly productive Italian ley, which will give exceptional crops for silage, hay or grazing from a high input system. It's ideal for growers who want to produce the maximum amount of forage possible from their own land.

HIGH D has a very long growing season, its exceptional spring growth makes it ideal for lamb finishing or early turnout. An early grazing can be followed by up to four cuts of quality silage and a late flush for grazing.

HIGH D is a better option than sowing a single Italian ryegrass variety.

It will provide massive amounts of clean, quality forage throughout the year without any loss of production mid season.

HIGH D grows down to 3°C soil temperature extending the growing season for store lambs or wintering hogs.

Includes three Italian ryegrasses all of which perform very well compared to their rivals.

High ranking BARMULTRA II has excellent spring grazing and silage yields.

Responds very positively to high levels of fertility and will produce 20% more yield than perennial ryegrass leys.



BARENBRUG

When to sow

Grows at temperatures as low as 3°C so the farm must be able to make use of this early growth.

When to cut

A first cut at the end of May, following a spring grazing, will produce 70+ D value silage, with a second cut, five weeks later.

The ultimate silage mixture which will yield up to 17tDM/ha in its first year under high input management. For maximum production up to six cuts a year under high N systems.

When to graze

Early grazing for turnout of ewes and lambs or finishing long keep store lambs.

IN THE BAG		HEADING DATE
5.00kg	SHAKIRA Italian Ryegrass (DIP)	15 th May
3.00kg	JAVORIO Italian Ryegrass (DIP)	22 nd May
6.00kg	BARMULTRA II Italian Ryegrass (TET)	18 th May
14kg per acre. Sowing: 1,216 seeds/m ²		



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

MEDIUM TO LONG TERM



HYBRID 4x4

4 CUTS, 4 YEARS

A highly productive mixture designed for silage.

HYBRID 4x4 is a highly productive hybrid ryegrass cutting ley, designed to last for four years and providing four cuts each year.

It's designed for a three or four year rotation system, delivering 20% higher yield than traditional perennial ryegrass mixtures.

A key benefit of this mixture is that it offers multiple exits and entries for slurry/dig estate application, using home produced nutrients more efficiently, saving valuable time and resources.

HYBRID 4x4 delivers a superb silage mixture to farmers.

It has a very tight heading date range and excellent resistance to disease offering strong silage production throughout the season.

Multiple exits and entries for slurry/digestate application, using home produced nutrients more efficiently.

This mixture does not contain clover, so is inexpensive to clean up sward.

Perfect if three and four year rotation is required.

Will produce 20% more yield than perennial ryegrass leys, due to its ability to use all nutrients very efficiently via its long season growth and usage of deep rooting varieties.



BARENBRUG

When to sow

Grows at temperatures as low as 5°C so the farm must be able to make use of this early growth.

When to cut

Up to four cuts per year which can take place in May, July, August and October.

This is the ultimate silage mixture, yielding up to 20t DM/ha in its first year and exceeding 16t DM/ha in its second year.

DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE

IN THE BAG		HEADING DATE
5.00kg BARSILO	Hybrid Ryegrass (DIP)	23 rd May
4.50kg KIRIAL	Hybrid Ryegrass (TET)	21 st May
4.50kg ASTON CRUSADER	Hybrid Ryegrass (TET)	17 th May

14kg per acre. Sowing: 1,025 seeds/m²



SHORT TERM

FAST GRASS

WINTER COVER & GRAZING

Ideal winter cover crop and grazing.

FAST GRASS establishes quickly to provide winter cover and rapid growth even at cool temperatures offering production late into autumn, delivering extra grazing opportunities over winter.

It gives total flexibility with 12, 18 or 24 month production potential and could also be established after a spring cereal harvest.

Later production = winter grazing option

Thanks to its ability to germinate at lower temperatures than conventional leys meaning it can be sown safely throughout October, being developed using the concept of 'germination energy'.

This concept means it will establish faster and better than other leys, even in the adverse conditions, of cold, wet, seed beds which appear later in the year.

20% faster establishing than the average ryegrass

By measuring the germination rate under low temperatures of 7-10°C, similar to those found in the field throughout October and selecting those which give the best germination in the shortest time, the result is an establishment rate of over 20 percent above the average ryegrass.

FAST GRASS is a very flexible product that can fit into different regimes as required.

It is equally at home being used as an early spring cut before being ploughed out for a spring-sown crop or used as a sacrifice field for early spring grazing as a more cost effective alternative to ryegrass.

- Can assist with prevention of winter soil erosion
- It has the ability to make use of existing nutrients in the soil after previous crop soaking up N, thus decreasing winter leaching
- Can add organic matter to the soil improving its quality, structure and nutrient holding capacity
- Blending Italian ryegrass with hybrid and perennial ryegrasses ensures the mixture delivers a rounded performance with very rapid establishment, a bottom to the sward, making it denser and very tight heading dates
- Delivers over 18% more in the first year compared to a perennial ryegrass ley

IN THE BAG

50%	Westerwolds
25%	Italian Ryegrass (TET)
25%	Italian Ryegrass (DIP)
Sowing rate - 12-15kgs per acre.	



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE



OVERSEEDING GUIDE



OVERSEEDER RESTORING PRODUCTIVITY

Livestock farmers in two minds about whether or not to reseed their grass should check out latest industry figures, which provide compelling financial reasons for investing in a new sward.

Grass value

Using new industry numbers, we have calculated that farmers that don't reseed this autumn could be missing out on grass dry matter worth around £360 per hectare (ha) on a two-cut silage system.

A sward established at the end of the 2017 grass-growing season has the potential (in 2018) to produce around 11.63 tonnes (t) of dry matter (DM) per ha from two cuts¹. That's around 2.6 tDM/ha more grass than an old field made up of 50% weed and 50% productive species, which would typically yield around 9 tDM/ha.

Costs are based on the assumption that DM is valued at £140/t and gains calculated do not take into account any additional cuts or autumn grazing that could increase yields further.

Energy value

When it comes to energy the value of a reseed becomes even more convincing. The yield from two cuts of a new sward could have an equivalent energy value of 133,320MJ*¹. That's enough energy to produce 25,150 litres of milk; more than 2050 kg of lamb; or around 2400 kg of beef.

With a new grass ley, cut at the optimum growth stage, a 72D silage with an ME of 11.5 should be easily achievable. In comparison, an old sward would have a D value of between 60-65D and ME levels of between 9.6 and 10.4. Compared to a new sward, that's a potential energy loss of 43,320 MJ. In lost production and profit potential that equates to approximately:

- 8,170 litres of milk – at 26.7 pence per (pp) litre (l) that's >£2181*²
- More than 785 kg of beef – at 364 pp/kg that's >£2,857*²
- More than 665 kg lamb – at 461 pp/kg that's >£3,065*².

New ryegrass swards will also use nitrogen (N) more efficiently. Ryegrass species are 100% N efficient while weed grasses such as annual meadow grass are only 17% efficient. This means that for every £100 of N applied to an old sward up to £83 could be wasted.

Restoring long-term productivity.

Forage production is expensive - get your sward back into maximum, long-term, productivity, by over seeding.

OVERSEEDER is a 100% ryegrass blend for areas of high fertility.

- Increases the proportion of productive ryegrass in the sward.
- Improves the quality of the grass for better animal performance
- Repairs the damage caused by poaching of grazing swards
- Specifically designed to work best with specialist overseeding techniques
- Includes varieties which are aggressive enough to establish in an existing sward, yet easy to man

IN THE BAG		HEADING DATE
8.00kg	COPELAND Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (DIP)	27 th May
6.00kg	SEAGOE Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	21 st May
6.00kg	DUNLOY Late Perennial Ryegrass (TET)	6 th June
Supplied as 20kg, two acre packs. Sowing: 709 seeds/m ²		



Ensign

WHITE CLOVER BLEND

ENSIGN is a blend of white clovers, which gives better animal performance, higher milk yields and better live weight gains. It also produces a better quality sward, with less weeds and less disease.

It has an exceptionally long growing season and 'fixes' free nitrogen from the atmosphere for maximum production.

- By using a blend of different varieties there are always at least two that are best suited to whatever the management being applied to the sward
- Animals prefer to graze a clover/grass sward - this results in higher voluntary intakes and better animal performance
- Potential nitrogen fixation for white clover up to 150kg N/ha

IN THE BAG

50%	CRUSADER	White Clover
30%	ALICE	White Clover
20%	BARBLANCA	White Clover

Minimum pack size 5kg.
Sowing rate: 1kg per acre, 2kg per acre for overseeding.



Ensign **RED**

RED CLOVER BLEND

ENSIGN RED is a blend of red clovers, which balances production through the growing season, while maintaining excellent persistency and disease resistance. Red clover swards managed correctly can meet the forage requirements of many farms and significantly improve protein contents and overall feed value of winter forage.

It's better suited to silage production than white clover because of a more erect growth habit and its significantly higher forage yields.

- Red clover silage has a high crude protein content of 16% to 20% and a ME content of 10 to 12MJ/kg DM
- Because red clover is high in phytoestrogen, breeding sheep should be kept off for six weeks either side of tupping
- Store/fat lambs can be fattened very effectively on red clover silage aftermaths
- Low levels of structural carbohydrate in the leaf result in higher intakes, better feed conversion and therefore improved animal performance
- Potential nitrogen fixation for red clover up to 200kg N/ha

IN THE BAG

	DISCOVERY	Red Clover
	LEMMON	Red Clover

Minimum pack size 5kg.
Sowing rate: 1kg per acre, 2kg per acre for overseeding.



Ensign DUET

RED & WHITE CLOVER BLEND

Red and White Clover Blend

ENSIGN DUET is a unique mixture of red and white clovers, developed to meet the need for rapid nitrogen fixation to feed new leys. Red clovers establish faster than white and are able to make nitrogen available to the ley as the white clover is establishing and brings additional benefits:

- Increased yield. Our mixture trials showed a yield increase of 5% in the first year after sowing, worth around £100.00 per hectare (£40.00/acre)
- The increase continued into the second harvest year, producing additional yields worth £75.00 per hectare (£30.00/acre)
- Increases the overall protein content of the sward, red clover's protein content is around 17% compared to grasses of around 12%
- Because red clover is high in phyto-oestrogen, breeding sheep should be kept from grazing for six weeks either side of tupping
- Red clover is excellent feed for growing and finishing stock
- Contains recommended Herbage Varieties Guide varieties.

IN THE BAG

67%	EnsignRED	Red Clover Blend
33%	Ensign	White Clover Blend

Minimum pack size 5kg.
Sowing rate: 1kg per acre, 2kg per acre for overseeding.



PROTA PLUS GRASS & CLOVER PROTEIN

High yielding Italian and clover blend

PROTO PLUS is designed to deliver maximum production of a very high protein forage from spring sowing, followed by an autumn and winter grazing sward suitable for sheep and overwintering cattle. It also offers a flexible alternative to forage brassicas or westerwolds.

- BARMULTRA II is a very high yielding, high quality variety, producing 10% more from a spring sowing than other recommended varieties. By using Italian ryegrass rather than westerwolds, there is no risk of contaminating arable land with self seeded grass in the sowing year
- CONTEA Crimson clover is a very high yielding single cut annual clover, which will grow from seed to flowering in around 120 days, but should be cut before flowering for maximum quality. Its forage has a protein content of around 20% and an ME of 12-14MJ. It's a tap rooted clover, so improving the soil structure and will "fix" over 40kg/h nitrogen
- LIGHTENING Persian clover is a high quality, multi-cut species. It will survive in the sward, whether cut or grazed through the autumn. It has a fibrous rooting system that will improve soil organic matter.

IN THE BAG

6.00kg	BARMULTRA II	Italian Ryegrass (TET)
4.50kg	CONTEA	Crimson Clover
1.50kg	LIGHTENING	Persian Clover

12kg per acre

DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

SILAGE



BRASSICA & FORAGE CROPS

Grass has to be the first priority for feeding livestock efficiently, however forage crops are a valuable tool for meeting the changing feed and energy requirements throughout the year.

Feed supply and stock performance can be manipulated through the use of different forage species. We recognise the integral role of brassicas, forage herbs and lucerne in breeding and research and we are proud to supply products specifically bred for UK systems.

Benefits of Brassica & Forage Crops

- Strategic crop in pasture renovation – Makes regressing easier i.e. less weed pressures
- Means of controlling spring surplus and shifting feed from spring into summer or autumn to winter
- Breaking up insect pest cycles to help renovate pasture
- High animal performance potential
- A number of options with a lot of flexibility
- Consistently high quality ME 10.5-13, proteins 16-24%.

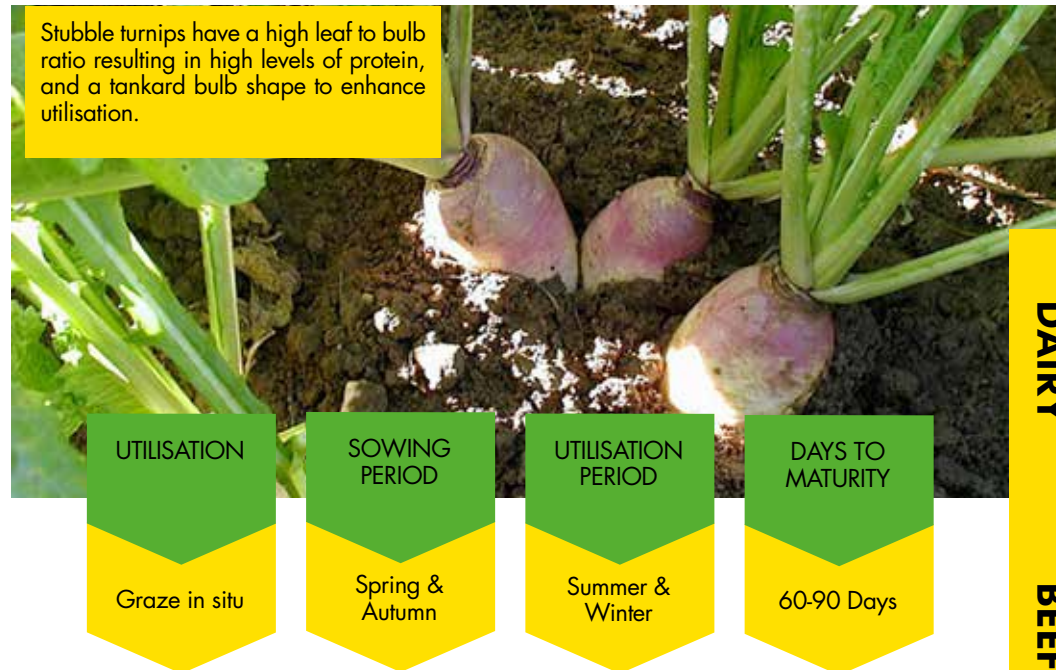
SOWING & UTILISATION GUIDE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
STUBBLE TURNIP	USE	USE		SOW	SOW		SOW	SOW	USE	USE	USE	USE
FORAGE RAPE						SOW	SOW	SOW		USE	USE	USE
KALE	USE	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	SOW				USE	USE	USE
LUCERNE	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	USE	USE	USE	USE	USE	USE	USE	USE
VETCH	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	SOW	USE	USE	USE	SOW	SOW	USE	USE
PLANTAIN	USE	USE	SOW	SOW					SOW	SOW	USE	USE
CHICORY				SOW	SOW	SOW	SOW	SOW				

Discover our **Forage Crops Guide** for management advice

BARABAS

STUBBLE TURNIP

Stubble turnips have a high leaf to bulb ratio resulting in high levels of protein, and a tankard bulb shape to enhance utilisation.



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

BARABAS is a variety which has been very successful wherever it has been used throughout the UK and with some farmers proclaiming as the best stubble turnip variety they have encountered!

Advantages

- High leaf to bulb ratio resulting in high levels of protein
- Full-leaved late tetraploid bulbing with very good early vigour
- Proven very palatable to grazing animals with good disease resistance
- Early maturing (60-90 days) for excellent summer/winter feed.

Sowing rate: Spring sown at 3kg/acre (7.5kg/ha) for high leaf percentage
 Autumn sown at 2kg/acre (5kg/ha) for larger bulb percentage.
 Pack sizes: Available in pack sizes of 5kg or 25kg.

Management advice

- Plant two-thirds of the crop area in early maturing BARABAS and one-third with a late maturing variety, such as BARCOLI, at the same time (**not together**). This will provide a high quality summer feed that can be grazed from 60-150 days after sowing.

BARCOLI

FORAGE RAPE

A multi-purpose forage rape with excellent autumn / early winter feed potential.



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP



BARCOLI is a flexible forage option. It can be spring sown for a late summer feed behind turnips or autumn sown for winter grazing.

Advantages

- Good regrowth potential with excellent winter keeping properties
- Good aphid tolerance
- Fast growing leafy catch crop
- High protein content
- Longer lasting than stubble turnips
- Flexible sowing period
- Sheep, dairy or beef production.

Management advice

- Plant two-thirds of the crop area in early maturing Barabas and one-third in late maturing variety Barcoli at the same time (**not together**) to provide high quality summer feed that can be grazed from 60-150 days after sowing.

Sowing rate: Drilled: 2.5kg/acre (6kg/ha). Broadcast: 4kg/acre (10kg/ha).
Pack sizes: Available in pack sizes of 5kg or 25kg.

KEEPER

KALE

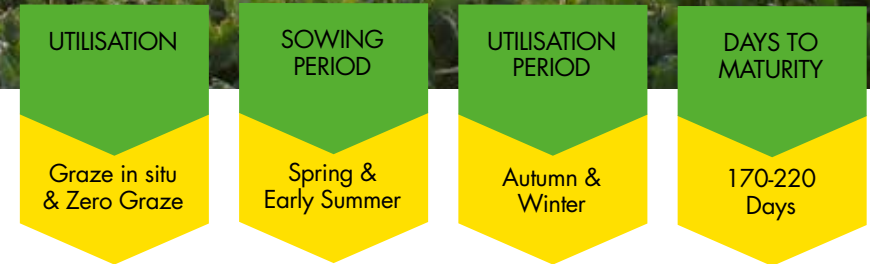
Kale is a well-proven, highly adaptable fodder crop which consistently provides very high yields of succulent green fodder.



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP



Keeper is a medium height kale with excellent leaf to stem ratio (greater than 50% leaf).

Advantages

- Leafy type for sheep production
- Excellent crop utilisation due to highly digestible stem
- Superior animal production due to enhanced forage quality
- Good regrowth if lightly grazed during late summer.

Limitations

- Suited to smaller stock classes and warmer climates.

Sowing rate: Drilled: 1-2kg/acre (2.5-5kg/ha). Broadcast: 3kg/acre (7.5kg/ha).
Pack Sizes: Available in pack sizes of 5kg or 25kg (untreated), 2kg (treated).

CALEDONIAN

KALE

Kale is a well-proven, highly adaptable fodder crop which consistently provides very high yields of succulent green fodder.



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

UTILISATION

Graze in situ
& Zero Graze

SOWING PERIOD

Spring &
Early Summer

UTILISATION PERIOD

Autumn &
Winter

DAYS TO MATURITY

170-220
Days

Caledonian is a high yielding marrow stem type kale with clubroot tolerance. Its huge yield makes it ideal for utilisation by dairy and beef cattle.

Potential

- High-yielding giant type kale with potential yield of 18,000kg DM/ha

Advantages

- Excellent tolerance to frost
- Good aphid tolerance
- Very high dry matter yields
- Good winter hardiness
- Good clubroot tolerance.

Limitations

- Suited to bigger cattle and colder climates

Sowing rate: Drilled: 1–2kg/acre (2.5–5kg/ha). Broadcast: 3kg/acre (7.5kg/ha).
Pack Sizes: Available in pack sizes of 5kg or 25kg (untreated), 2kg (treated).

ARTÉMIS

LUCERNE

Lucerne is a highly nutritious forage for livestock. It combines good digestibility with high proteins providing excellent milk yields or daily live weight gains. A more mature hay crop would be more suitable for feeding young stock.



DAIRY

BEEF

SHEEP

UTILISATION

Grazing and
Silage

SOWING PERIOD

Spring

UTILISATION PERIOD

Year-round

DAYS TO MATURITY

40 Days

Potential

- One of the most underrated and underutilised forage crops available to livestock farmers in the UK
- To utilise lucerne, ensure a minimum of 50% flowering (50% of the tallest stems have a flower) prior to the first grazing/cutting. If the stand is weedy at establishment it can be grazed/cut ONCE if it is 15-20cm tall and then left to flower to a minimum of 50%
- >300 - 500 g/hd/d – rotationally grazed or cut
- High MJME and high protein, which is easily digested.

Advantages

- Perennial - Well managed crops can persist for up to 5 years
- Performs well in free draining, drier environments due to tap roots
- Dual purpose.

Limitations

- Legume – pH 6.0 and high levels of P to establish
- Requires good management
- For more information and advice on management, please contact us for the guide.

Sowing rate: 8-10kg/acre (20-25kg/ha). Drill at 5-12mm deep on normal soils or up to 25mm on light sandy soils.
Pack sizes: Available in pack sizes of 25kg.



GAME COVER

More reliable mixtures and individual varieties available on request.

QUALITY GAME MIXTURE

A traditional mixture of species specially selected for their feed and cover qualities.

- Will provide effective holding, feed and cover for all game birds
- Due to the variance in seed size, broadcast to achieve optimum establishment
- Establishment for set-aside under the wild bird cover option and suitable for ELS.

IN THE BAG

25%	BUCKWHEAT
25%	MAIZE
20%	SUNFLOWER
7.5%	KALE
7.5%	FORAGE RAPE
5%	MUSTARD
5%	WHITE MILLET
5%	RED MILLET

10kg per acre.

COUNTRYSIDE MANAGEMENT WILD BIRD COVER

An alternative to the traditional game cover mixtures that will provide feeding and cover for all birds.

- Meets the requirements of stewardship schemes.

IN THE BAG

80%	LINSEED
10%	KALE
10%	QUINOA

10kg per acre.



EQUESTRIAN HUNTERS GRASS SEED

Young, well managed grass can provide most of a horse's feed requirement. Our mixtures are designed especially for horses.

GENERAL PURPOSE

Hardwearing general-purpose mixture designed to withstand the pressures of equestrian use and provide good quality grazing for horses.

- Grass varieties used have been specifically selected for roughage and low fructan content
- Produces a good, spring, dense turf
- The low fructane concentration reduces the risk of laminitis
- Strong grass plant rooting system, making the sward dense, hard-wearing and persistent
- Paddock will deliver grazing and forage production
- Yields good levels of effective roughage, ideal for a fit and healthy equine gut
- *This mixture is also available with herbs.*

IN THE BAG

70%	Perennial ryegrass
16%	Strong creeping red fescue
8%	Meadow fescue
6%	Timothy

10kg packs.

TRADITIONAL MEADOW

Formulated to recreate the nutritional characteristics of a natural habitat. The mixture is ryegrass free and uses species with a less aggressive growth habit to aid diversity.

- Swards sown with this mixture are likely to be lower in fructans than a ryegrass sward, reducing the risk of laminitis
- The healthiest pasture for your horse
- Helps prevent laminitis
- Effective fibre in your horse grass
- The optimum grass seed for your horse meadow
- Good horse pasture that can be effectively managed
- *This mixture is also available with herbs.*

IN THE BAG

25%	Tall fescue
25%	Strong creeping red fescue
20%	Meadow fescue
15%	Timothy
15%	Smooth-stalked meadowgrass

10kg packs.



LANDSCAPING

Order or download your copy of **Green Velvet Landscaping** for the full range.



CONTACT

THE ALL ROUNDER

A multipurpose, hard-wearing grass seed that's ideal for creating new lawns, overseeding or repairing worn patches.

- A great everyday lawn for the rough and tumble of family use
- Rapid germination and establishment
- Withstands heavy foot traffic
- Ideal for the whole family to play on and enjoy
- Attractive appearance.

The mixture

- 60% Perennial ryegrass
- 40% Strong creeping red fescue

Sowing	25-35g per m ²
Oversowing	25-30g per m ²

THE PERFECTIONIST

A fine and luxury traditional lawn seed mixture.

- A very fine leaved and dense lawn
- High quality and beautiful looking lawn
- Improved tolerance to common lawn diseases
- Ideal for the traditional ornamental lawn.

The mixture

- 40% Strong creeping red fescue
- 30% Slender creeping red fescue
- 30% Chewings fescue

Sowing	25-30g per m ²
Oversowing	20-30g per m ²

THE ACTION HERO

A very hard wearing mixture that contains tough wearing grasses which is ideal for playing areas with high traffic.

- High levels of perennial ryegrass in this mixture give it substantial ability to withstand wear and tear
- This tough mixture is ideal for areas of the garden that are used frequently
- Hard wearing ryegrass specifically chosen for the job
- Gives an attractive lawn that's extremely tough.

The mixture

- 80% Perennial ryegrass
- 20% Strong creeping red fescue

Sowing	25-35g per m ²
Oversowing	25-30g per m ²



David Linton
Northern Ireland Regional Manager

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Barenbrug - grass experts since 1904.

Our profession is plant breeding; selecting and developing quality varieties with the essential, unique characteristics to meet the ever-increasing demands from farmers for top quality forage grass.

From its founding days in 1904 the Royal Barenbrug Group has grown into a global seed company with breeding and research stations on six continents.

Still privately owned, our knowledge and experience of grass seed is second to none.

We specialise in plant breeding, seed production and the international marketing of forage grass, forage crops and turf grasses.

With over 700 employees and operating companies in 18 countries on 6 continents, we have been the leading grass seed business in the world for over 100 years.



CONDITIONS OF SALE

In case of unavailability Barenbrug UK Limited reserves the right to substitute any variety in any mixture with one of similar merit.

Any change will be detailed on the bag.

The placing of an order constitutes an acceptance of our terms and conditions of sale by the buyer.

Full terms and conditions can be found at www.barenbrug.co.uk.

Contact your local distributor

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