BACKWOODS
BOUNTY

SPECIALTY WILDLIFE FOOD PLOT SEEDS

Planting Instructions for TROPHY SHOT

The perfect mix of grasses, legumes, and brassicas to supply a high energy, high protein mix which lasts into the winter. Contains a leafy triticale, forage oats, winter peas, crimson clover, and a forage rape

Seeding Rate: 50 lbs./ acre

Seeding Depth: ½"

Planting Dates: Zone 4&5 August 1st– September 15th
Zone 6&7 July 15th– September 15th

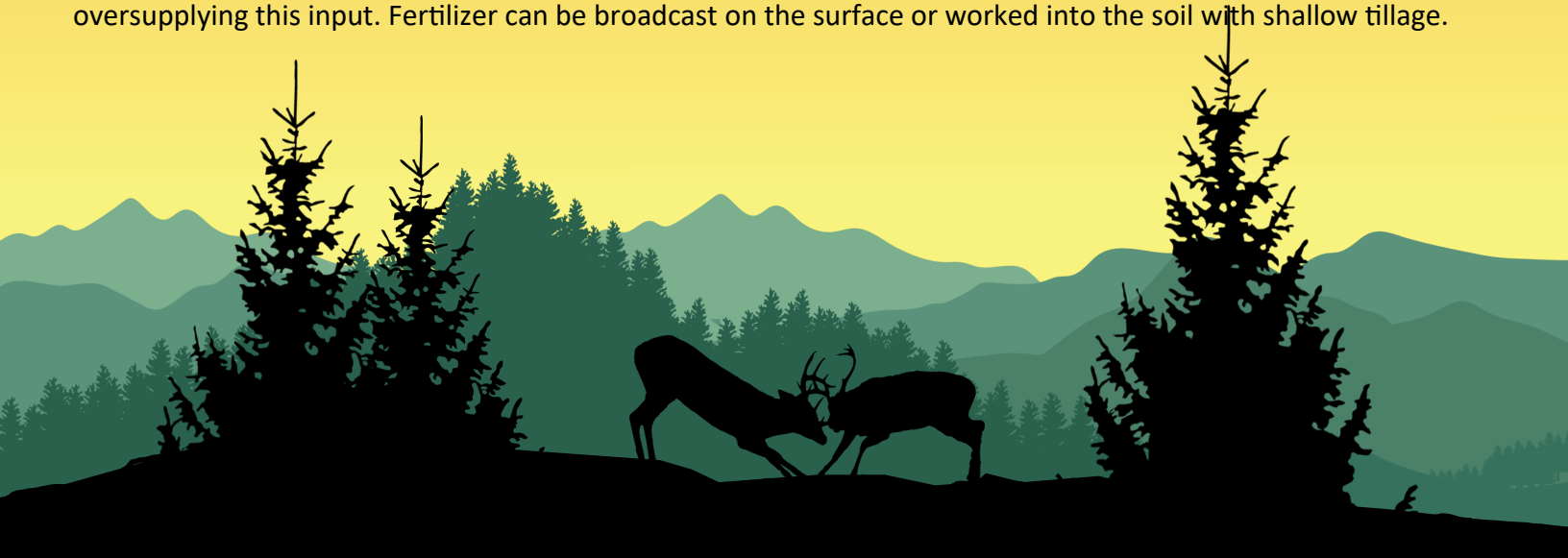
Seedbed Selection and Preparation:

1. Select your food plot location that has ample sunlight and free of competing vegetation. If the location has existing vegetation, refer to step 5 if the vegetation there will be to much competition for this mix.

2. Taking a soil sample to test the soil pH and fertility levels several months before establishing your food plot is the most beneficial action you can take to ensure success. Take soil cores from various locations in the field to get a representative sample of the field and select the plants/mix on the soil sample submittal form. If the species in your mix are not on the form, please write them in the box on the submittal form. Soil samples can be sent to any university soil testing lab or commercial soil testing lab. You can reach out to your local extension service and view the King's Agriseeds Soil Sampling Procedure factsheet for more information.

3. Once soil tests results are received, observe the recommendations for growing the crop this year. Apply the recommended rates of lime to adjust the soil pH several months before planting, if possible, to allow it time to change the pH. If you plan to till your plot, working in the lime may help it to adjust pH quicker. Applying lime without a soil test may lead to poorer production due to pH levels outside of the optimum range. Optimum soil pH for most crops is 6.2-6.5.

4. Apply the recommended rate of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizers per the soil test report as well. Applying fertilizer based on a soil test recommendation can help you to apply needed fertility without under or oversupplying this input. Fertilizer can be broadcast on the surface or worked into the soil with shallow tillage.



Planting Instructions for TROPHY SHOT Continued

5. Seedbed preparation depends upon site location and availability of equipment but the most common is to disk the soil to loosen up the surface and kill the plants already there. If you do not completely kill all the undesired plants with tillage, you may want to spray the area with a herbicide prior to planting. If planning to no-till (More in number 8) the seeds, herbicide will be needed to control the weeds first.

If you decide to spray, be sure to use a herbicide that will complete the task. If you are looking to kill all plant vegetation in the plot a non-selective herbicide (glyphosate) would work best. If you are trying to kill only grasses, a herbicide selective for grasses (such as clethodim) should be used. And if you only want to kill broadleaf plants, a herbicide selective for broadleaves (such as 2,4-D) should be used.

6. After working your seedbed, pull a cultipacker, drag, or roller across the plot to smooth out the surface and create a firm seedbed so that good seed to soil contact can be made.

7. Trophy Shot should be sown at 50 lbs/ acre or 1.15 lbs/ 1,000 sq. ft. Spread seed evenly across the area by hand or with a spinner spreader. To ensure your seeding rate is correct, seed a small area of a known size and use a weighted amount of seed that should cover the area to make sure your spreader is calibrated correctly. If you have some left or run out adjust your spreading accordingly.

8. After spreading the seed, you want to lightly incorporate the seed into the soil about a 1/2” deep. This is done best with cultipacker to press the seeds into the soil. Setting the tines to run shallow would also work well for this mix.

9. If you have the ability to plant the seed with a no-till drill, you will want to run it through the large box and calibrate the drill to put out 50 lbs./ acre (more info on drill calibration here https://extension.psu.edu/calibration-of-grain-seed-drills). Set the drill to plant the seed at ½ inches deep.

10. Since this is an annual mixture, it will grow through the winter and then mature in the spring but will not come back on its own the next year. It can be left to mature in the spring to make seed and some may germinate the following year or it can be mowed to prevent seed production.