

WINTER, 2025

WERNER SEED COMPANY

3080 MILLERSBURG BLVD. E.
DUNDAS, MN 55019
507 - 645 - 7995



One of our rowdier customers feeling his oats in downtown Northfield, MN

Our Hay and Oats Can Really Pack a Punch

Jason Hellerud of Nerstrand, MN portrays Jesse James at the Defeat of Jesse James Days bank robbery reenactment in Northfield, MN. Jason and his father John have been a good customers of ours for many years and swear that feeding their horses our oats and hay is what really keeps them moving at the head of the pack (or maybe they said ahead of the posse?).

ALFALFA SEED - Best Production, Best Quality, Best Value

There is a reason Alfalfa is called 'Queen of the Forages'. On well drained, fertile soil, alfalfa can hardly be beat in terms of feed quality and tonnage. All of our varieties are winter hardy, have excellent quality and resistance traits, and offer competitive yields - all for a great value compared to the big name brands. Give us a try, plant a few acres of our Alfalfa next to what you have been using and see if you can tell a difference. Alfalfa provides 100 - 150# N credit to next year's corn.

Seed 12-18#/Acre alone or 8-14#/Acre Alfalfa and 1-7#/Acre Grass.

Seed Early Spring or Late Summer up to September 1 (Legumes require 2 months fall growth for winter survival).

Seed 1-2 bu early oats as a nurse crop in spring to discourage weeds. Cut oats at boot stage to reduce competition.

Alfalfa performs best with soil pH 6.5 - 7. Test P, K, and S nutrients for best production and winter survival.

NORTHERN BEST BRAND II

High Performance, Hardy Alfalfa

Northern Best Brand II is an updated blend of improved high quality and highly productive alfalfa varieties. These varieties are chosen to give top notch performance at the best value possible. Northern Best Brand II is a dependable winter hardy alfalfa which will produce over a wide range of soils. It is resistant to Aphanomyces Root Rot, Bacterial, Fusarium, and Verticillium wilts, common leaf spot, and phytophthora root rot, as well as a broad range of insect and nematode pests. Northern Best Brand II is adaptive to all types of management, producing high quality hay or silage under 3 or 4 cut systems. This alfalfa is an exceptional value and it would be in your best interest to plant a bag or two next to your favorite variety and compare. Northern Best Brand II is a brand, varieties not stated.

Preinoculated. \$180.00/50#bag

NORTHERN BEST BRAND II WITH 2.5% HARVESTAR ORCHARDGRASS

High-Yielding Alfalfa with a Touch of Late-Maturing Orchardgrass

Adding a little grass into your alfalfa stand is a great way to improve yield, aid hay dry down, and keep wet areas productive and free of weeds. University studies of alfalfa grass mixtures consistently show the benefits of increased yield, improved feed utilization, input reduction, and increased stand health and longevity. We took our dependable and hardy top yielding Northern Best Brand II alfalfa and added in 2.5% Harvestar orchardgrass, an improved late maturing variety. The late maturity of Harvestar aligns well with alfalfa maturity to prevent the orchardgrass from becoming too coarse and losing feed value before the alfalfa is ready to cut. As with any alfalfa/grass mixture, the grass will increase and alfalfa decrease over time. Alfalfa varieties not stated.

Preinoculated. \$182.00/50#bag

GREEN LEAF BRAND ALFALFA

High Yield, Insect and Disease Resistant

Reduce input costs for insect control without sacrificing yield or quality. Green Leaf Brand alfalfa offers high expression of insect and disease resistance to protect your crop with reduced chemical control. Additionally, this alfalfa has an excellent resistance package against the major wilts, root rots, leaf diseases, and other pests. Healthy plants that stand against insects and disease maintain their potential for high yield and high quality. A very winterhardy variety. Green Leaf is a brand, variety not stated.

Preinoculated. \$185.00/50#bag

EXTRA LEAFY BRAND MULTILEAF

Exceptional Quality and Yield

One way to increase the value of your alfalfa crop is to produce a higher quality alfalfa. Multileaf varieties have 5-7 leaflets instead of the normal 3. This increases the leaf to stem ratio and produces finer stems. A big advantage is that the first cut does not deteriorate in quality as fast as conventional trifoliate varieties. Our Extra Leafy Brand alfalfa is a blend of several outstanding alfalfa varieties with strong disease and pest resistance packages, excellent winter hardiness, and long lived persistence - and with very competitive yields. Older multileaf varieties gave up yield for quality, but Extra Leafy Brand is a top producer. Extra Leafy is a brand, varieties not stated.

Preinoculated. \$180.00/50#bag

Watch out for herbicide compatibility - With more complicated herbicide mixtures being used on corn and soybeans, especially with control of late season broadleaves, longer rotational restrictions may affect grass and legume establishment, even two crop seasons after application.

THE DOWN SIDE OF COATED SEED — GET THE SEED THAT YOU PAID FOR

When buying alfalfa and clover seed, check the seed tag for purity. A bag of coated seed contains only 60-70% seed. Unless the coated seed costs 60-70% of the price of uncoated seed you are not getting your money's worth. A 50 lb bag containing 70% seed and 30% lime coating is 35 lb seed and 15 lb lime. At a rate of 15lb/acre you are actually planting 10.5 lb seed and 4.5 lb lime per acre (that is .00225 tons of lime/acre). We believe in selling just seed and not over-priced filler. Our alfalfa and clover seed is at least 99.00% pure seed so you know exactly what you are getting: quality seed at a reasonable price. Our alfalfa and clover seed is lightly dusted with rhizobium (nitrogen fixing bacteria) inoculum (OMRI approved).

7550 BRAND ALFALFA

High Yield for Aggressive Harvest Schedule

A high yielding fall dormancy 5 alfalfa that can be managed for additional cuttings for high production systems. Excellent disease and insect resistance includes tolerance to bacterial wilt, verticillium wilt, fusarium wilt, and phytophthora root rot. Excellent feed quality with medium-fine stems. Being a fall dormancy 5 alfalfa, 7550 may not have the winter hardiness of our other alfalfa varieties although it should do well in a typical year. Alfalfa in an intensive short rotation can offer high yields and then nitrogen credit for corn. 7550 is a brand, variety not stated. Preinoculated. \$185.00/50#bag

GEM BRAND ALFALFA

Excellent Replacement for Agate Alfalfa

A blend of several outstanding alfalfa varieties that offer strong root rot resistance, high quality feed, and productive yields. Strong winter hardiness, broad insect and disease resistance, and vigorous plant health make for long stand life. Fine stems and moderate multileaf expression give high feed quality. A very productive alfalfa that is an excellent value. Gem is a brand, varieties not stated. Preinoculated. \$157.50/50#bag

NORTHERN HARDY ALFALFA

Alfalfa Seed Priced to Sell

A blend of good, productive, winter-hardy alfalfa varieties at an exceptional value. Ideal for short rotations, use as a cover crop, on rented ground, or marginal land. Varieties not stated. Preinoculated. \$145.00/50#bag

RED CLOVER - High Production, Easy Establishment, Tolerant to Wet

Red Clover is the forage of choice if the land is too wet or too acidic for Alfalfa. Red Clover has some of the best seedling vigor, making it the easiest legume to have successful winter frost seeding if improving existing pasture. Red Clover is a good producing legume and makes very high quality feed. Consider putting in a silage bag to avoid the additional drying time needed. Good for short forage rotations and returns a lot of nitrogen to the soil. Plant an improved variety for persistence.

Seed 10#/Acre alone or 5-9#/Acre with grass.

Seeding with grass minimizes bloat potential, aids with drying.

Seed early Spring or late Summer up to September 1 (Legumes require 2 months fall growth for winter survival).

Seed late Winter or very early Spring for frost seeding (Very dependant on weather, does not always work well).

Cut 2-3 times a season at early flower (about 25% bloom).

ARLINGTON RED CLOVER

Improved Variety with High Yield and Longevity

Arlington is an excellent improved red clover variety. It is a very productive yielder, and with its improved disease resistance and winter hardiness it remains productive longer than common medium red clover. High yielding and tolerant to potato leaf hopper. It will persist 3+ years and is a real producer. Preinoculated. \$160.00/50#bag

MEDIUM RED CLOVER - Common Medium Red Clover. Great for short rotations - seed with a grain or ryegrass to cut first year, second year 2-3 cuttings clover. Vigorous re-growth, good yield. Excellent source of Nitrogen. High cover crop value due to vigor, resilience, return of N or forage. Variety Not Stated. Preinoculated. \$145.00/50#bag

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER - A single cut clover used primarily as plowdown or in temporary seedings. Mammoth produces a larger first cutting than Medium Red Clover but has less re-growth. A dense stand of Mammoth will add 70-150 lb Nitrogen per acre. \$145.00/50#bag

PASTURE LEGUMES

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Non-Bloating Legume, Ideal for Permanent Pasture

A remarkable pasture legume that is highly productive with excellent forage quality and no risk of bloat. Trefoil is widely adaptable and tolerates acidic and poorly drained soils. Its tolerance to frequent grazing and ability to hold quality past maturity make it an ideal choice for rotational grazing. Periodically delay grazing to allow reseeding. Trefoil is highly nutritious with lower fiber than other legumes and with more bypass protein than Alfalfa or Red Clover. Moderate drought and heat tolerance. Very compatible with cool season grasses as trefoil does best growth mid summer when cool season grasses begin to slow. Seed 8#/ac alone or 5#/ac with 2-3#/ac grass. VNS: \$7.00/lb

KURA CLOVER

Spreading Root Clover That Lasts and Lasts

Kura is a highly palatable, highly productive clover that makes an exceptional addition to pasture. Kura is unique in that it has an aggressive spreading rhizominous root system that once established can be maintained permanently. Red and White clovers often fade away over time, leaving grass pastures short on feed quality and short on nitrogen. Kura is slow starting, taking several years to establish, but once going is a strong producer. Highly adaptive over soil types, kura has minimal disease and insect problems and is extremely winter hardy. Kura will cause bloat. Ask for current price

ALSIKE CLOVER Short-lived perennial (2-3 years) that tolerates wet and acidic soils better than alfalfa and slightly better than red clover. It is often used in a mix or with grass (mostly timothy). In a pure stand, Alsike will lodge and is difficult to cure for hay. Alsike, like other legumes, will provide nitrogen to grass. Seed 1-3#/ac in mix. \$88.50/25#bag

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER White Dutch Clover is a medium type white clover and is adapted to soils with fine to medium texture that are well to poorly drained and is winter hardy. White Dutch Clover is almost always used in a mix with a grass for pasture. White clover readily re-seeds itself. Do not confuse White Dutch Clover with small "wild clover" that grows in your lawn or pasture. Seed as a mixture 1-3#/Acre. \$6.00/lb

LADINO CLOVER Ladino is a large type of white clover— with larger leaves, longer petioles, and is more productive than medium types of white clover. Ladino is used in pasture mixes and wildlife mixes. Deer and Turkeys love it. Ladino establishes well and can be very aggressive. Ladino may increase bloat hazard. Not as winter hardy as White Dutch Clover. Seed as a mixture 1-3#/Acre. \$5.80/lb

CRIMSON CLOVER Crimson Clover is a quick growing annual clover utilized in cover crop mixes to add nitrogen to the soil. Used in the Southern U.S. as a winter annual forage, it has good feed quality. Seed late spring after frost danger is passed or mid summer early enough to allow time to get sufficient growth. Will not overwinter. Mature stand could provide nitrogen benefit of 70-130# N. Often used in cover crop mixture with oats or ryegrass along with daikon radish or turnip. Can be grazed. Seed as a mixture #5-10/Acre. \$75.00/50#bag

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER A biennial clover often used as a plowdown cover crop/soil builder or for pollinators. Can be used for forage, but makes a coarse hay or silage in not harvested early. \$168.00/50#bag

CUSTOM SEED MIXES

HAY & PASTURE MIXES, COVER CROP MIXES, WILDLIFE MIXES, CRP & NATIVE MIXES

Can't find the mixture you're looking for? We can prepare custom seed mixtures to your specifications. If you have a seed mixture in mind, or if you need help determining what would be the best for your specific pasture or hay ground, cover crop, food plot or native planting, give us a call.

PLEASE ORDER CUSTOM MIXES EARLY - DURING PLANTING SEASON TIME IS LIMITED.

Office:507-645-7995 Paul Cell:507-649-1930

CHARACTERISTICS OF FORAGE GRASSES:

GRASS	DROUGHT	WET SOIL	WINTER HARDINESS	EASE TO ESTABLISH	YIELD	PALATABILITY	COMMENTS
Kentucky Bluegrass	P-F	G	E	G	F	E	Lower yields than other species. Very persistent under continuous grazing.
Orchardgrass	G	G	F-G	E	E	F-G	Late varieties are excellent match with alfalfa. Good midsummer growth. Tolerates frequent harvest. Very rapid leafy re-growth. Shade-tolerant.
Smooth Bromegrass	G	G	E	G	G	G	Primarily spring and fall growth, poor midsummer growth. Will not tolerate frequent harvest.
Meadow Bromegrass	G	G	E	G	E	G	Tolerates frequent harvests better than Smooth Bromegrass, with faster re-growth. Resembles Smooth Bromegrass.
Timothy	F	G	E	G	F-G	G	Needs cool temperature and moisture for good production. Poor persistence. Poor midsummer growth.
Reed Canarygrass	E	E	E	P	E	F	Only grass that takes extended flooding. Newer varieties have better palatability. Good re-growth. Slow to establish.
Creeping Foxtail	G	E	E	P	G	E	High feed value, holds quality after heading. Use in low areas - tolerates flooding. Slow to establish.
Ryegrass	F	G	P	E	G	E	High feed value. Because of limited winter hardiness, limit to 10-25% of mix. Rapid re-growth.
Creeping Red Fescue	G	G	E	G	F	E	Will tolerate shade, drought. Adapted to wide range of soil types.
Tall Fescue	G	G-E	F-G	E	E	F-G	Newer varieties have winter hardiness similar to orchardgrass. Use low endophyte varieties for better palatability. Good fall growth, re-growth, and yield.
Meadow Fescue	G	G-E	E	G	F-G	E	High feed value. Lower yield than Tall Fescue. Excellent for pasture/rotational grazing. Hardy.

E = Excellent, G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor

Stockpiled Forages for Grazing Dairy HeifersExcerpt from Article By Matt Akins, US Dairy Forage Research Center - Forage Focus - August 2024 midwestforage.org

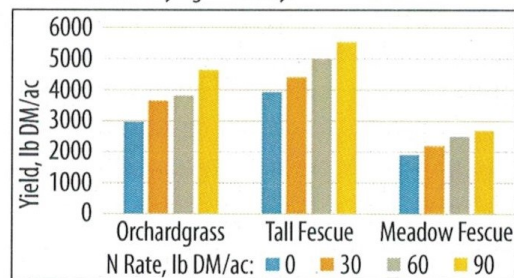
With the high cost of rising dairy heifers, grazing can help control feeding and other management costs. With good grazing management, rotational grazing on high-quality forage (14-17% protein; 64-68% TDN) can meet the nutritional needs to grow 1.8-2.23 lbs/day. Grazing starts late April to mid-May and ends mid-Oct to early Nov with available forage the limiting factor at season's end. Extend the grazing season with stockpiled forage grazing.

Stockpiling forage is the practice of allowing forage to accumulate for an extended period near the end of the growing season, then grazing the stockpiled forage after other pasture resources are exhausted. It involves setting aside a portion of the pasture area to stockpile on. Extra land will be needed for this.

A typical start time is 60-80 days prior to finishing the grazing season (late July-early Aug). Nitrogen fertilization helps increase forage growth. Grass species affect potential forage growth. Tall

fescue and orchardgrass showed greater growth than meadow fescue in recent UW research. Meadow fescue had greater protein concentration. Response to N reported below.

Figure 1. Forage yield for different stockpiled grass species fertilized with varying N fertility.



HAY & PASTURE - LEGUME/GRASS MIXES

ALFALFA 90 MIX

Add Production Power to Your Beef and Dairy Hay

90% Phytophthora root rot resistant Alfalfa, 5% Harvester Orchardgrass, 5% Tower Tall Fescue

This mix is a strong percentage of high-yielding alfalfa with a little late maturing Orchardgrass and Tall Fescue added in. University research has shown many benefits of alfalfa/grass mixes, including greater tonnage yield and higher feed utilization, with the addition of improved hay dry down, better agronomics, and longer stand life. Orchardgrass and Tall Fescue are the most productive grasses for Southern Minnesota with very good feed value, persistence, and wide adaptability. This mix is ideal for dairy and beef producers looking to increase forage production and improve animal performance. Tower is a low endophyte, soft leaf type Fescue for better palatability. Preinoculated. \$181.00/50#bag

ALFALFA 77 MIX

High Quality Hay Production for Cattle and Horses

77% Phytophthora root rot resistant Alfalfa, 12% Harvester Orchardgrass, 11% Climax Timothy

For a grassier alfalfa mix we use a high percentage of improved alfalfa, add in timothy that will perform well on wetter soils and complete it by with high producing Orchardgrass. We use late maturing Harvester Orchardgrass, which will better match the maturity of alfalfa. Orchardgrass is a good all-around grass that has high yield, lends itself to multiple cuttings, has excellent re-growth and will produce well in midsummer when most cool season grasses go dormant. This mix would work well for horses, as it does not contain any clover. This mix will be heavy on alfalfa the first year, and as with other legume/grass mixtures the grass percentage will increase every year. Preinoculated. \$177.00/50#bag

ALFALFA 60 MIX

Alfalfa/Clover/Timothy Mix for Greater Adaptability

60% Phytophthora resistant alfalfa, 15% Arlington medium red clover, 20% Climax timothy, 5% Alsike clover

A high percentage of alfalfa plus timothy, Arlington red clover and alsike clover makes this a very productive legume-grass mixture at an economical price. This mix is well suited to fields with variable soil types and poorer drainage. If more grass is desired, brome, tall fescue, or orchardgrass could be seeded in with a nurse crop. If a higher alfalfa percentage is desired, pure alfalfa seed can be added to this mix. Preinoculated. \$170.00/50#bag

ARLINGTON 56 MIX

Clover/Grass Mix Ideal For Poorly Drained Areas

56% Arlington Red Clover, 20% Climax Timothy, 12% Rancho Tall Fescue, 12% Alsike

A high percentage of Arlington Medium Red Clover makes this a good mix for poorly drained and acidic soils. Timothy will aid in dry down. Tall Fescue handles wet soils better than most grasses. Alsike clover produces exceptionally high quality feed and produces well in wetter soils. If more grass is desired, brome, tall fescue, or orchardgrass could be put in with the nurse crop. This grass will add yield, aid dry down, and help prevent bloat if used for pasture. Rancho Tall Fescue is low endophyte. Preinoculated. \$156.00/50#bag

LAWN SEED

SUNNY LAWN MIX - A blend of 60% Kentucky Bluegrass, 20% Creeping Red Fescue, and 20% Perennial Ryegrass. Ryegrass is a quick growing 'starter' grass that will fade away as the long-lived Bluegrass and Fescue become established. Bluegrass is the premier sod grass for lawns with its fine texture and deep green color. Our Sunny Mix has a higher percentage of Bluegrass than most lawn mixes. Creeping Red Fescue is a hardy, fine bladed sod grass that will tolerate some shade and drought. Add more Creeping Red Fescue for a shadier mixture. Varieties not stated. \$73.00/25#bag

ROUGH AND TOUGH SUN MIX - 50% Kentucky Bluegrass, 20% Tall Fescue, 15% Annual Ryegrass, 15% Perennial Ryegrass. Ideal for full sun. Quick growth. Improved traffic and drought tolerance. Varieties not stated. \$65.00/25#bag

Also Available: Kentucky Bluegrass, Creeping Red Fescue, Perennial Ryegrass can be purchased separately.

Fawn Tall Fescue and Dutch White Clover also can be added to a lawn mix. Tall Fescue adds durability, is more tolerant to heat and moisture stress, and tolerates traffic. White clover adds nitrogen and benefits bees and other pollinators.

Watch out for herbicide compatibility - With more complicated herbicide mixtures being used on corn and soybeans, especially with control of late season broadleaves, longer rotational restrictions may affect grass and legume establishment, even two crop seasons after application.

HAY & PASTURE - GRASS MIXES

HORSE PASTURE MIX

All Grass Pasture Mix Made with Horses in Mind

35% Filly Kentucky Bluegrass, 30% Tetragain Perennial Ryegrass, 15% Harvestar Orchardgrass, 15% Evergraze Tall Fescue (Low Endophyte), 5% Climax Timothy

All grass pasture mix based on U of MN recommendations for forage yield, horse preference, and plant persistence. Bluegrass is the most preferred and most persistent species. Filly is a forage variety bred for higher yield. Tall Fescue and Orchardgrass are high yielding with good persistence and feed quality. Ryegrass is a quick starting grass to provide cover. Ryegrass and Timothy are highly preferred but have poor persistence. Alfalfa can be easily seeded with this mix if a legume is desired. Evergraze Tall Fescue is low endophyte. Seed at 25#/Acre. \$141.00/00#bag

GRASS HAY & PASTURE MIX

All Grass Mix for Haying and Grazing

20% Harvestar Orchardgrass, 20% Evergraze Tall Fescue (Low Endophyte), 20% Fleet Meadow Brome, 20% Tetragain Perennial Ryegrass, 10% Meadow Fescue, 10% Climax Timothy

A mix of productive, high quality, winter hardy grasses with the flexibility to be hayed or grazed and would compliment well with alfalfa or clover. Orchardgrass and Tall Fescue are the two most productive grass species due to their mid-summer growth. Meadow Brome has increased tolerance to frequent cutting/grazing compared to Smooth Brome and along with Meadow Fescue has superior feed quality and winter survival. Perennial Ryegrass will come quickly to give high-quality growth establishment year. Fertilize with nitrogen if not using with a legume. Use with Alfalfa for haying. For grazing add Red Clover, White Clover, Kura Clover, or Birdsfoot Trefoil. \$152.00/50#bag

4-WAY GRASS MIX

All Grass Mix for Waterways and More

30% Smooth Brome, 30% Low Endophyte Tall Fescue, 30% Perennial Ryegrass, 10% Climax Timothy

An all-purpose, all grass mix. Use it for pasture, waterways and terraces, or in ditches and around buildings with limited mowing. Adaptable to many soil types. Will respond well to nitrogen; for best production add 40 lbs N a season if not grown with a legume. Alfalfa or clover seed can be added if legume is desired. Varieties not stated. \$65.00/25#bag

Build Diversity in Pastures

From Article By Kim Cassida, Michigan State University - Hay & Forage Grower February 2024 hayandforage.com

Hayfields often consist of a single forage species like alfalfa, but single species pastures are somewhat rare. Permanent pastures are almost always seeded as a mixture of species. There are many good reasons for this. The classic example is mixing a forage grass with a legume like red or white clover, birdsfoot trefoil or alfalfa. Legumes are able to fix the nitrogen (N) they need from N in the air. Legume N cycles within a well-managed pasture and ultimately feeds the grasses. Decomposition releases N from legumes and manure over time versus the pulse dose that is instantly available from fertilizer N. This helps even out growth over the season and reduce N loss, saving money and protecting water. The rule of thumb is a pasture with at least 30% legume will provide all the N needed.

The second reason for biodiversity relates to adaptation of species to microsites within a field. Pastures rarely present a consistent set of growing conditions; soil type, slope and drainage, sunlight availability, fertility. While it is difficult to find a single species that works well across all microsite combinations, we are fortunate to have a wide variety of species that grow well with each other and are well adapted to these different conditions. Seed mixes are not intended to create a pasture that has exactly the same proportion of species on every square foot. Species in a

mix will segregate to the microsites where they are best adapted and may not establish or persist where they are unsuited. Expensive seeding mistakes can be avoided with knowledge of your site. If soil is sandy or drought prone it is pointless to buy a mix mostly contains species with poor drought tolerance. Likewise, if your pasture has questionable drainage don't buy mixtures with a high proportion of species that hate wet feet. Good species for drought prone or sandy soil include alfalfa, orchardgrass, smooth and meadow brome, and chicory. Heavier soils favor red and white clover, birdsfoot trefoil, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, ryegrass, tall and meadow fescue. Don't hesitate to make use of species that volunteer into a pasture. As long as a "weed" is not toxic and livestock eat it, it is feed.

Lastly, pay attention to compatibility of species. Choose species from different functional groups (legume, grass, forb) and where peak growth happens at staggered times of the year to reduce competition and ensure consistent forage supply over the season. Growing warm and cool season grasses together rarely works well. Cool season grasses are overly competitive. Warm season mixes are best established as dedicated summer pastures.

Frost seeding and no-till drilling can be used to add diversity to existing pastures. Success depends on species used and timing.

FORAGE GRASS - For Pasture, Silage & Hay. Alone or with Legumes

ORCHARDGRASS - A productive perennial forage grass, easy to establish and adapted to moderately well drained soils, but will tolerate some flooding. It has moderate heat and drought tolerance. Orchardgrass has similar growth and yield distribution to alfalfa, and it will produce during the hot and dry part of summer when most grasses are dormant. When cut at early stage, Orchardgrass has good feed value (after flowering, its quality rapidly deteriorates). Orchardgrass tolerates repeated harvesting and has rapid re-growth making it a very valuable pasture species. When used with alfalfa for hay, a late variety like Harvestar or Captur is needed. **Harvestar** (late maturity): \$165.00/50#bag \$84.00/25#bag
 Captur is late maturity with better rust resistance. **Captur** (late maturity): \$172.50/50#bag \$87.75/25#bag
 1-5#/Acre with Legume **Potomac** (early maturity): \$141.00/50#bag \$72.00/25#bag

TALL FESCUE - An easy to establish, high yield perennial forage grass adapted to a wide range of soil conditions. Tall Fescue tolerates low fertility, acidic, poorly drained, and droughty soils. Growth pattern is complimentary to alfalfa and produces good fall growth. It tolerates close grazing and continuous stocking. Winter hardiness is equal to Orchardgrass. Like most grasses, Tall Fescue responds well to nitrogen fertilizer. Tall Fescue is easily the most overlooked and under utilized forage grass. Endophyte (an internal fungus) infected tall fescues have poor palatability and animal health issues, and should be avoided. Our seed lots are low endophyte. Tower and Evergraze are high yielding with better disease resistance. Fawn is an older variety with high winter hardiness. **Tower and Evergraze:** \$130.00/50#bag
 2-8#/Acre with Legume **Fawn:** \$90.00/50#bag

MEADOW FESCUE - A high quality, cool season perennial bunchgrass for pasture and hay. Exceptionally good forage quality and palatability. Very winter-hardy and drought tolerant, Meadow Fescue also tolerates moderately wet soil. Will not yield as well as Tall Fescue or Orchardgrass, but works extremely well in managed intensive grazing systems. University research has shown Meadow Fescue makes a good addition to alfalfa and grass hay mixtures. Does best growth under cooler temperatures. Responds well to nitrogen. **VNS:** \$160.00/50# bag

SMOOTH BROMEGRASS - Smooth Bromegrass is palatable over a wide range of maturity. It is hardy, disease resistant, long-lived, and a high yielder, especially in the spring and early summer. Yield tends to drop off in midsummer and pick up again by early fall. Works well in droughty soils. It is a sod former and has a vigorous root system which makes it highly desirable for waterways and conservation projects. It is widely used in mixtures with legumes for pasture, hay, and silage. When used in a pasture mixture, a fast recovery grass such as Orchardgrass should be included to increase grass content. Smooth Bromegrass persists best when rotationally grazed and responds well to nitrogen fertilization. **VNS:** \$162.50/50#bag \$82.75/25#bag
 15#/Acre alone or 3-6#/Acre with Legume

MEADOW BROMEGRASS - A close relative of Smooth Bromegrass, Meadow Bromegrass is a long-lived perennial suited to upland soils and is an excellent pasture grass. Meadow Bromegrass has better tolerance to frequent harvesting and better summer growth compared to Smooth Brome. Meadow Bromegrass works well with alfalfa as it is not as aggressive in spreading. Meadow Bromegrass will persist best with rotational grazing and responds well to nitrogen fertilization. **Fleet:** \$187.50/50#bag \$95.25/25#bag
 15#/Acre alone or 3-6#/Acre with Legume

CLIMAX TIMOTHY - Timothy is a very hardy cool season bunchgrass grown mostly in mixtures with red clover, alfalfa, trefoil, and other grasses. Timothy is adapted to soils with fine to medium texture that are poorly drained. Timothy will tolerate acid soils but has low tolerance to heat and drought. Timothy, like most grasses, responds well to nitrogen fertilizer. Timothy does not tolerate close grazing or continuous grazing. Yield is good in spring but weak in summer. **VNS:** \$126.00/50# bag \$64.50/25# bag
 1-3#/Acre with Legume

We can weigh out small quantities of seed for you and custom mix seed.

Call today to place your order. Pick seed up early, some supplies are limited. Prices subject to market change and stocks available.

All information given in this catalog is believed to be correct. Due to the nature of biological systems, what is described as resistant one year may not be resistant in the future. Therefore, Werner Seed Co. assumes no liability whatsoever.

FORAGE GRASS SEED - Continued

ANNUAL RYEGRASS - The Ryegrasses are a versatile group of forage grasses with fast growth, high yield, and excellent feed quality. Ryegrasses do best with ample moisture and moderate temperatures. Frost seeding ryegrass with red clover is an excellent way to improve the yield and quality of a pasture. This should be done late winter/early spring on pastures that have been closely grazed the previous season. Ryegrass also makes a good companion crop for alfalfa. Used as a nurse crop, it has several advantages: 1. Higher hay yield than alfalfa alone. 2. Less competitive than oats in wet years. 3. Higher feed value than oats. Gulf Annual Ryegrass is an economical choice for fast growth that will not survive winter. 20-25#/Acre alone or 4-8#/Acre with Legume **Gulf Annual Ryegrass:** \$47.00/50# bag

ITALIAN TETRAPLOID RYEGRASS - Italian Tetraploid Ryegrass is a forage type of ryegrass with faster, more vigorous growth, higher yield, and better feed quality than Annual or Perennial Ryegrass. Italian Ryegrass is not a true annual but will survive in a very mild winter, seed head production will not be initiated unless it goes through a cold spell. Italian Ryegrass has excellent spring and fall growth, and better summer growth than other ryegrasses. Meroa is an improved varieties with robust growth, high yield, and excellent quality in addition to improved rust resistance. 20-25#/Acre alone or 4-8#/Acre with Legume **Meroa Tetraploid Italian Ryegrass:** \$69.00/50#bag

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS - Often used as "fast grass" in pasture mix (as the fast-growing perennial ryegrass fades away, the slower to establish long-lived perennials take over). Perennial Ryegrass has vigorous growth and very high feed value. It is not reliably winter-hardy this far north. When using in a mix, limit the percentage of Perennial Ryegrass to what you can afford to lose in a hard winter. As with any grass, Nitrogen fertilizer is needed for high yields. Perennial ryegrass can be mixed with red clover for frost seeding in the late winter/early spring time frame. Tetraploid types yield better while non tetraploid (diploid) are more winter hardy. Our varieties have improved yield and disease resistance. 20-25#/Acre alone or 2-5#/Acre with Legume **Tetragain Perennial Ryegrass:** \$105.00/50# bag

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS - Kentucky Blue is a very hardy sod forming grass. It tolerates close and frequent grazing and is the most common pasture species in continuous and overgrazed pastures. Kentucky Bluegrass is well adapted to a wide range of soils and produces a high quality forage. It does not tolerate high temperatures or drought. It mixes well with birdsfoot trefoil, alsike and white clover. It is recommended for horse pasture because it will recover from stand damage. Filly is a forage variety bred for larger growth and higher yield. **Turf Type VNS:** \$145.00/50#bag
Filly Forage Bluegrass: \$155.00/50#bag

REED CANARYGRASS - A very hardy sod-forming grass especially well-suited for permanent hay or pasture on peat or muck soils. It is the forage grass that will best tolerate an extended time under water. Has excellent yield. Seeds well with trefoil and clovers. Use a low alkaloid variety and harvest before heading for best quality. 7#/Acre alone or 2-5#Acre with Legume **Variety Not Stated (Low Alkaloid):** \$6.75/lb

GARRISON CREEPING FOXTAIL - Not be confused with, and unrelated to, the foxtail family of weeds, Garrison Creeping Foxtail is a long-lived, high quality forage grass that is well adapted to heavy wet soils and will tolerate standing water for extended periods of time. Garrison Creeping Foxtail has much better palatability compared to Reed Canarygrass and produces well through the summer months. First year seedlings are slow to establish but will fill in to form dense sod by the second or third year. Plants resemble Timothy in appearance. Can be mixed with a legume, such as Alsike or White Dutch Clover. Seed 2-3#/Acre ask for current price

NATIVE GRASSES and WILDFLOWERS - Looking for warm season native grasses, or planning a CRP or wetland/prairie restoration project? We can provide all types of native grasses and wildflowers blended to your needs. Not all native species are available for immediate pickup. Call ahead for availability and price.



ANNUAL FORAGES/COVER CROP/FOOD PLOT

DAIKON RADISH - Daikon Radish produces a large, deep taproot to help break up hardpan and mellow soil. Thick, leafy top growth adds to soil organic matter and improves soil tilth. Daikon Radish does not fix (produce) nitrogen like a legume, but is considered a nutrient scavenger that picks up free soil N and other nutrients that otherwise leech away, cycling them to the next crop as the radish decays. Can be grazed. Seed 8-10#/Acre. VNS: \$75.00/50# or \$1.75/lb

RAPE - Rape is a succulent annual planted in the spring with oats. It makes excellent pasture for sheep or hogs. It has good nutritional value, comparable to legumes. (Rape can cause white hogs to be light sensitive.) Seed about 6#/Acre. Seed spring through August Dwarf Essex: \$72.00/50# or \$1.69/lb

PURPLE TOP TURNIP - A good fall grazing brassica that grows quickly, is low input, and is highly digestible and nutritious. Cattle and sheep love eating the roots right out of the ground. It is important to provide a high-fiber feed such as straw or cornstalks while feeding turnip. A popular deer plot food. Seed mid summer 4#/ac \$78.00/50# / \$1.81/lb

KALE - A very frost tolerant brassica used for late season grazing, cover crop, or wildlife feeding. Very productive, very high quality leafy plant. Stays green and lush later than most - survives temperatures as low as 20°. Seed about 6#/Acre. Seed spring through August. Bayou: \$150.00/50# or \$3.25/lb

HAIRY VETCH - A winter annual legume suitable for adding to winter rye as cover crop or for forage. Adds nitrogen to soil and protein to feed. Competitive growth to suppress weeds. Marginal winter hardiness this far north, seed late August through mid September with rye for best survival. VNS: \$130.00/50# or \$2.85/lb

BUCKWHEAT - A good green manure cover crop that grows quickly to outcompete weeds and produces lots of bio-mass to increase soil organic matter and recycle nutrients. Seed June through Early August. \$35.00/50#bag

Also available: Cowpeas, Chicory, Camelina, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Sunn hemp. Additional Species Can be Ordered In

Per pound price is for quantities less than 50#. Quantity discount available on larger bag orders.

Be aware of herbicide residue when seeding cover crops, emergency forage, or grass pasture

CHARACTERISTICS OF COVER CROPS:

Source: Midwest Cover Crop Council

Crop	Forage Value	Erosion Prevention	Weed Fighter	Sub-soil	N Fixation	N Scavenger	Plant Date	Comment
Daikon Radish	2	2	3	4	-	3	LSu	Breaks up hardpan, quickly decays
Turnip/Kale	4	2	3	3	-	3	LSu	Good fall grazing seeded with oats
Buckwheat	1	2	4	1	-	3	Su	Fast, competitive growth
Oat & Other Grain	3	3	3	1	-	3	ESp, LSu	Easy and cost effective, good feed
Winter Rye Grain	3	4	4	3	-	4	LSu - F	Seed quite late, good spring forage
Annual Ryegrass	4	4	3	4	-	3	ESp, LSu	Quick growth, high feed value
Sorghum-Sudan	4	3	4	3	-	4	Su	Best summer growth, high tonnage
Hairy Vetch	3	3	3	2	4	1	LSu	Marginal hardiness. Seed with rye
Red Clover	4	4	3	2	4	2	ESp, LSu	Adds 75-150# N over full season
Crimson Clover	4	3	3	2	3	2	LSp, ESu	Adds 70-130# N over full season
Field Pea	4	4	3	2	4	1	ESp, LSu	Adds 90-150# N. Excellent feed

ESp - Early Spring, Su - Summer, LSu - Late Summer, F - Fall 4 - Excellent, 3 - Very Good, 2 - Good, 1 - Fair

ANNUAL FORAGES - Fast Tonnage, Double Cropping, Emergency Feed

FIELD PEA FORAGE MIXES - Improve the palatability, yield, and nutrition of your small grain forage by planting a 50/50 blend of improved field peas and the grain that works best for you. Field peas have great feed value and are exceptionally high in protein. Works well as a cover crop for establishing alfalfa. Plant early for best yields.
Sowing rate: 100#/Acre as a nurse crop, 100-150#/Acre without underseeding.

- **50/50 FIELD PEA-BARLEY MIX** - Barley and peas provides the best feed and nutritional quality silage. Blend of improved midseason barley varieties for high yield and good standability. Slightly earlier than oats. \$21.00/50#bag
- **50/50 FIELD PEA-OAT MIX** - High tonnage yield, good feed quality. Blend of tall late season oat varieties. \$21.00/50#bag
- **50/50 FIELD PEA-TRITICALE MIX** - Triticale makes great feed, and adding peas will give the highest protein of these mixes. Triticale is a tall plant that stands well, and is later maturing than oats \$22.00/50#bag
- **FIELD PEAS** - 40-10 field peas to make your own mix. Raise the feed quality of small grain forage \$24.00/50#bag

SORGHUM-SUDAN HYBRID - A cross between sorghum and sudangrass that results in a plant with excellent growth from hybrid vigor. Sorghum-Sudan is a tall, fast growing, vigorous plant with broad succulent leaves. It has good drought tolerance and can handle some chemical carryover that other forages can't handle. When Sorghum-Sudan is cut at a young stage of growth, it has fairly good feed value. Sorghum-Sudan requires warm ground and can be planted quite late (mid-July) and still get one good cutting. Sorghum-Sudan has potential for nitrate accumulation under drought conditions. Manage harvest to avoid prussic acid poisoning. Sorghum-Sudan Hybrid: \$55.00/50#bag
BMR (brown mid-rib) trait reduces lignin for improved feed quality. Sorghum-Sudan BMR Hybrid: \$75.00/50#bag

SUDANGRASS - Fast growing warm season annual that quickly produces tonnage. Smaller stems and finer leaves allow Sudangrass to be dried for hay, also makes excellent silage and pasture. Plant once the soil is warm and prior to mid-July. Sudangrass tolerates heat and drought well. Multiple cuttings possible if planted early and cut with high stubble. Of the Sorghums, Sudangrass has the least potential for prussic acid poisoning. Piper Sudangrass: \$65.00/50#ba

HYBRID PEARL MILLET - A fast growing warm season annual grass for quick, high yield summer forage. Good quality feed with no risk of prussic acid poisoning, has regrowth. Ideal summer annual for grazing. \$102.50/50#bag

JAPANESE MILLET - Japanese Millet is a selection out of barnyard grass. It is a warm season annual with finer stems than sorghum or sudangrass. Can be seeded as late as mid-July and still make a good crop. The seed is small so it should be cultipacked. Japanese Millet is sensitive to grass herbicides (volunteer millet is also easily controlled by grass herbicides). Japanese Millet can make good hay; it should be cut in the boot stage and has regrowth. Nitrate accumulation may be an issue in drought years or with excessive fertility. Tolerates wet ground better than sorghums. \$47.50/50#bag

TEFF - High quality, fast growing warm season annual grass makes exceptional dry hay. Good feed quality with no prussic acid poisoning. Has regrowth. Teff can be difficult to establish; it must be planted well after ground has warmed above 60° into a firm seed bed at 1/8 in deep. Potential to accumulate nitrates. Uncoated \$145.00/50#Coated 115.00/50#bag

ALL SORGHUM AND SUDANGRASS PRODUCTS HAVE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE PRUSSIC ACID POISONING - CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MANAGE PRUSSIC ACID POISONING

ALL GRASSES, BUT PARTICULARLY SORGHUM, SUDANGRASS, MILLETS, AND CORN HAVE POTENTIAL TO ACCUMULATE TOXIC LEVELS OF NITRATE UNDER DROUGHT STRESS OR EXCESS NITROGEN FERTILITY - TEST FORAGES FOR NITRATE LEVELS IF SUSPECT

OAT SEED - Not All Seed Ready for Pickup at Time of Printing

SADDLE - White oat with early maturity, exceptional straw strength and very high yield. Similar maturity to Badger with slightly more height. Medium grain protein, good test weight. Good BYDV tolerance. SDSU. Certified: \$10.50/bu

ANTIGO - Early maturing yellow oat from WI. Good grain yield with high grain protein and very high test weight. More height and slightly later maturity than Badger. Good rust resistance, BYDV tolerance. Certified: \$10.25/bu

RUSHMORE - White oat from SDSU. High test weight and high yielding. Medium maturity and height, good lodging resistance. Moderate Rust resistance. A good oat for the milling market. Certified: \$10.00/bu

SD-BUFFALO - High yielding white oat release from SDSU. A taller oat with slightly later maturity than Rushmore. Good crown rust resistance, good lodging resistance. Certified: \$10.00/bu

DEON - A full season oat that has consistently topped yield trials in U of MN testing. Tall oat with good lodging resistance. Rust is now rated moderate, good BYDV tolerance. Yellow kernel. U of MN. Certified: \$10.00/bu

JERRY - An older oat variety economically priced for use as an alfalfa nurse crop, spring or fall forage crop, or as a cover crop. A taller oat with decent standability. Low rust resistance, would benefit from fungicide application. May contain a couple percent other grain crop (wheat/barley/rye), seed lots vary. Uncertified. \$8.75/bu

Pick Up Oat Seed Early - Oat Seed Picked Up In Season May Be Slightly Higher Price.

YIELD AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED OAT VARIETIES - 2024 U OF MN VARIETY TRIALS

VARIETY	Le Center YIELD '22-'24 Bu/Acre	STATE YIELD '22-'24 Bu/Acre	MATURITY '22-'24 Days to Heading	HEIGHT '22-'24 Inches	LODGING '22-'24 1=Up, 9=Flat	TEST WT '22-'24 Lbs/bu	GRAIN PROTEIN '22-'24 %	CROWN RUST '22-24 1=Res, 9=Sus
SADDLE	136.6*	150.8*	52.9	36.1	1.8	36.2	12.5	5
ANTIGO	133.9*	134.9*	53.0	35.0	2.6	38.7	13.8	3
RUSHMORE	142.1*	149.4*	56.1	38.2	2.8	37.7	12.5	5
SD BUFFALO	142.1*	152.3*	57.3	39.7	3.5	36.9	12.5	4
DEON	150.4*	156.6*	59.6	41.0	3.5	37.3	12.7	5

*Trials were treated with a fungicide to control crown rust when the flag leaf was fully extended (Feekes 9) to show optimal yield potential.

NOTE ABOUT OAT RUST: Crown rust disease is a major threat to oat production. Under humid/wet conditions rust can quickly become severe enough to cause low grain yield, light test weight and poor forage quality. Varietal resistance offers some protection, but we believe that to economically produce quality oat grain monitoring disease progression is essential and that fungicide treatment is necessary to protect crop yield and quality. When high moisture conditions are present growers should be prepared to spray a triazole fungicide (Tilt, Caramba, Prosaro or other triazole) at **flag leaf emergence (Feekes 9)**. Protection of the flag leaf is crucial to protection of yield. Contact U of MN Extension for more information.

All information given in this catalog is believed to be correct. Due to the nature of biological systems, what is described as resistant one year may not be resistant in the future. Therefore, Werner Seed Company assumes no liability whatsoever.

SPRING WHEAT SEED - Not All Seed Ready for Pickup at Time of Printing

ASCEND-SD - High yielding hard red spring wheat from SDSU. Taller plant for more straw production, moderate well straw strength. Good protein. Good rust, scab, and bacterial leaf streak resistance. Certified: \$15.75/bu (60#)

MN-TORGY - Great combination of high yield and high protein. Shorter height and good straw strength, similar to Lang. Good scab resistant, good rust resistance. Good pre harvest sprout rating. U of MN. Certified: \$15.75/bu (60#)

YIELD AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED VARIETIES OF HARD RED SPRING WHEAT - 2024 U OF MN

VARIETY AND ORIGINATOR	YIELD BU/ACRE - '22-'24			% PROTEIN '23-'24	HEIGHT INCHES 2024	STRAW STRENGTH ¹ 2024	SCAB REACTIONS ² 2024	LEAF RUST ² 2024	DAYS TO HEADING 2024
	LeCenter	St. Paul	South MN						
Ascend-SD SDSU	87.5	62.2	74.3	14.2	37.0	5	3	3	59.9
MN-Torgy U of MN	82.0	54.0	67.5	14.3	33.4	4	3	3	57.2

¹ 1-9 SCALE WHERE 1 = STRONGEST, 9 = WEAKEST ² 1-9 SCALE WHERE 1 = MOST RESISTANT, 9 = MOST SUSCEPTIBLE

NOTE ABOUT SCAB DISEASE: Wheat producers are often hit with dockage because of high levels of DON. DON is a toxin produced by the disease Fusarium Head Blight (FHB or scab). DON infected grain has poor feed and milling quality and FHB drastically lowers grain yield. FHB is most severe in years with rainy, wet, or humid conditions during heading time. There is no complete resistance available, but some varieties are less susceptible. FHB is the same disease that causes common stalk rot in corn. Wheat and barley should not be planted following corn, and corn residue should be aggressively buried with tillage if grain is to be planted. Monitoring disease progression is essential and fungicide treatment is the only way to protect your crop. Growers should be prepared to spray a triazole fungicide (Tilt, Caramba, Prostaro or other triazole) at **head emergence (Feekes 10.51)**. Flowering is the only time fungicide treatment will be effective for FHB. **DO NOT** use strobilurin fungicides such as Quadris or Headline on wheat for FHB. Contact U of MN Extension for more information.

BARLEY - TRITICALE

SPRING TRITICALE - A cross between rye and wheat, triticale combines the durability of rye and the quality of wheat to make an excellent forage grain. Great feed quality with high protein. Tall and late maturing, good standing. VNS: \$17.00/50#

BARLEY - A great high protein feed grain or an excellent green forage. Good companion crop for Alfalfa establishment; less competitive than oats with better feed quality. Cut before heading. Lacey is medium height, stands well, and a good grain yielder that does well in Southern MN. Lacey: \$13.00/bu
Lavina is a hooded (awnless) forage variety bred for higher feed yield and quality. Lavina: \$15.00/bu

WINTER GRAINS - Check Mid Summer for Current Prices

WINTER WHEAT - Higher yield potential than spring wheat. More competitive with weeds than spring seeded grains. Matures earlier, may avoid heat stress and disease pressure. Seed in September for best yield.

WINTER RYE - Popular cover crop. Makes high quality feed if cut on time, very productive feed yield. Can be seeded through late November as a cover crop, but seed by Mid October for best grain and forage yield.

WINTER TRITICALE - See description of Spring Triticale. Has advantage of faster establishment and earlier growth in the spring. Has a longer harvest window than Winter Rye. Seed in early September for best yield.

WINTER PEA - Adding a legume to winter grain cover crop or forage crop gives benefit of Nitrogen fixation and increases protein content and palatability of feed. Seed in September for best winter survival - winter hardiness is moderate at best.

NON-GMO SEED CORN - ALL CORN ON THIS PAGE IS BELIEVED TO BE TOTALLY NON-GMO. DUE TO THE NATURE OF CORN POLLEN DRIFT, THERE IS ALWAYS A POSSIBILITY OF INADVERTANT CONTAMINATION.

ENESTVEDT'S HYBRID SEED CORN - Partial List of Hybrids

E859 - 85 DAY - Med-tall plant. Excellent top end yield potential. Very good early vigor, stalk, and root ratings. Semi-determinate.

E612 - 92 DAY - Yield competitive with later maturities. Widely adapted, good stress/drought tolerance. Med-tall. Good on high pop.

E658 - 96 DAY - Very good drought, stalks, roots, early vigor, Goss/anthracnose resistance. Semiflex. Top yield across soil types.

E654 - 96 DAY - New hybrid with very high yield potential. Very good disease rating and late season intactness. Taller plant-silage option.

E692 - 98 DAY - High top end yield. Very good early vigor and ear flex. Rated very good against Goss Wilt. Medium-tall plant.

E696 - 100 DAY - High top end with strong agronomics. Very good roots, stalk, greensnap, drought. Semi determinate. Med height.

E539 - 103 DAY - Med-tall, very good stalks/roots, excellent vigor. Very good disease ratings (Goss, ASR). High yield, semiflex.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONAL AND TRAITED HYBRIDS AVAILABLE

ANDERSON'S HYBRID SEED CORN - Partial List of Hybrids

7422 - 92 DAY - Tremendous yield performance, widely adapted across soil types. Very good early vigor, stalks and roots.

7865 - 95 DAY - Higher yield potential than 7995. Good on Goss' Wilt, Tar Spot, ASR. Very good late season intactness, adaptable hybrid.

6398 - 98 DAY - Excellent yield potential. Very adaptable to varying environments. Rated very good on Goss's Wilt, tar spot fair. Flex.

4501 - 100 DAY - Best Tar Spot resistance in lineup. Excels in med-high yield environments. Very good early vigor, stalks, and roots.

5072 - 102 DAY - Strong yield, well adapted. Very good stalk and roots. Med-tall. Semi-flex, very good test weight. Good disease ratings.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONAL AND TRAITED HYBRIDS AVAILABLE

2024 U of MN Variety Trial Excerpts

Full trial: <https://varietytrials.umn.edu>

SOUTH MN EARLY Trial Ave: 208 bu/ac							
Hybrid	Day	Trait	Bu/Ac	Hybrid	Day	Trait	Bu/Ac
E665TR	97	Bt/Gly	219	528TRE	102	Bt/Gly	208
E654	95	Conv	244	507R	102	Gly	208
4595 PCE	95	Enlist/LL/ Bt/Gly	236	E535SS RIB	102	Bt/Gly/ CRW/LL	212

SOUTH MN LATE Trial Ave: 227 bu/ac							
Hybrid	Day	Trait	Bu/Ac	Hybrid	Day	Trait	Bu/Ac
4505 PCE	104	Enlist/LL/ Bt/Gly	226	454SRC	104	Bt/Gly/ CRW/LL	217
E504	104	Conv	282	E541	107	Conv	247
E539	103	Conv	224	E523	108	Conv	235

**See additional yield trials at:
www.firstseedtests.com**

Customer Comments on Corn:

- E654PCE - Stood very well, 170 bu/ac. - Northfield, MN
- E598 - 23 to 24 ton silage - Welch, MN
- E652RR - 200 bu/ac - Peterson, MN
- 609R - 175 bu/ac despite drown outs - Montgomery, MN
- 7422 - 197 bu/ac - Afton, MN
- E539DoublePro - 180-240 bu/ac - Le Seuer, MN
- 786R - Stood very good. 180 bu/ac - Cannon Falls, MN
- E696 - 223 bu/ac - Welch, MN
- E658 - Average 210 bu/ac, very pleased - Ellendale, MN
- E696SS - 170 bu/ac - Northfield, MN
- E654 - Stood very good, excellent yield - Kasson, MN
- 7865 - 206 bu/ac - Afton, MN

GMO SEED CORN

Call for information and prices on traited hybrids from both **Anderson Seeds** and **Enestvedt Seed**. Please order corn hybrids early, not all hybrids available in season. Quantity discounts available.

NON-GMO SOYBEAN SEED

MN1312CN RM 1.3 - Excellent yield in an early maturing variety. Resistant to phytophthora root rot (Rps1a), average iron chlorosis tolerance, high SCN resistance (PI88788). Medium height, good standing. Good protein and oil content with yellow hilum. U of MN variety. Approximately 157,500 seeds/bag. Certified: \$20.50/50# Bag

MN1807CN RM 1.8 - Conventional U of MN variety with improved yield and lodging score over MN1806CN. Phytophthora root rot resistance (Rps1c), average iron chlorosis tolerance, high SCN resistance (PI88788). Med-tall height, good standing. Good protein and oil content with yellow hilum. Yielded 100% of test average (45bu/ac) in 2024 U of MN yield trials. Approx 147,500 seeds/bag. Certified: \$20.50/50# Bag

Managing weeds in conventional corn and soybeans

- Effective pre-plant/pre-emergent weed control is essential. Layer residual herbicides for full coverage.
- Watch weeds closely, control before they get out of hand - Weeds kill most effectively under 3 inches tall.
- Choose herbicides carefully - Get the right chemical for your weed situation, vary modes of action to limit development of herbicide resistance, watch residual compatibility with next planned crop.
- Cultivation is highly effective method of weed control.
- Cover crops may have potential to reduce weeds.
- Crop rotation - It's easier to control broadleaf weeds in corn/grass weeds in soybeans. Break weed cycle with small grains or alfalfa.
- Clean fields means less weed problems in the future!

Advertisement

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PLANTING RATES AND DATES

The following information was taken from U of MN and U of WI recommendations and common cultural practices

CROP	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)	PLANTING DATE
Barley	85	Early Spring
Buckwheat	50	June 15 - July 20
Forage Grasses		
Bromegrass alone	16	Early Spring or Summer
Bromegrass in mixture	3-6	Early Spring or Summer
Orchardgrass alone	10	Early Spring or Summer
Orchardgrass in mixture	1-4	Early Spring or Summer
Reed Canarygrass alone	7	Early Spring or Summer
Reed Canarygrass in mixture	2-5	Early Spring or Summer
Ryegrass Annual alone	20-25	Early Spring or Summer
Ryegrass as nurse crop	4-8	Early Spring or Summer
Ryegrass Perennial in mixture	1-6	Early Spring or Summer
Tall Fescue in mixture	1-5	Early Spring or Summer
Timothy in mixture	1-3	Early Spring or Summer
Forage Legumes		
Alfalfa alone	12-16	Early Spring - August 20
Alfalfa with grass	8-10	Early Spring - August 20
Alsike Clover in mixture	1-2	Early Spring - August 20
Birdsfoot Trefoil alone	8	Early Spring
Birdsfoot Trefoil in mixture	2-5	Early Spring
Ladino Clover in mixture	1-2	Early Spring - August 20
Kura Clover alone	10	Early Spring - August 20
Kura Clover with grass	6	Early Spring - August 20
Red Clover alone	10	Early Spring - August 20
Red Clover with grass	6	Early Spring - August 20
Field Peas with 1.5 Bu Oats	60-70	Early Spring
Field Peas with 1 Bu Barley	60-70	Early Spring
Millet		
Japanese	20	June 15 - July 15
Foxtail	15	June 15 - July 15
Proso	20	June 15 - July 15
Pearl	20	June 15 - July 15
Oats alone	80	Early Spring
Oats used as nurse crop	48-64	Early Spring
Radish - Daikon Tillage	8-10	July 20 - August 20
Rape - Forage	6	Early Spring
Rye	60	September
Sorghum Sudan 6-14" rows	20-35	May 20 - July 15
Sorghum Sudan 18-40" rows	10-12	May 20 - July 15
Sudangrass 6-14" rows	20-30	May 20 - July 15
Soybeans	160,000 seeds/Acre	May 5 - May 20
Sweet Clover	10	Early Spring
Wheat - Spring	90-120	Early Spring
Wheat - Winter	75	August 20 - September 20

WERNER SEED COMPANY
3080 MILLERSBURG BLVD E.
DUNDAS, MN 55019-4048

Werner Seed Co.

BICOLOR SWEET CORN

PEACHES AND CREAM 70 DAY su GENE

6' Tall; Great flavor, early maturity

AMBROSIA 75 DAY se GENE

Superior eating quality

YELLOW SWEET CORN

BODACIOUS 75 DAY se GENE

7' Tall; Holds quality well, tender

INCREDIBLE 85 DAY se GENE

8' Tall; A wonderful corn, large ears

Isolation: ts and sh2 varieties should not be pollinated by se or su varieties



CONTACT US

We will be happy to discuss our products with you to help determine exactly what you need. If there is some variety or crop seed you want that is not listed, give us a call.

Office: 507-645-7995

Paul Cell: 507-649-1930

Email: wernerfarmseed@gmail.com

www.wernerseed.com

Not all seeds are ready at the time of printing. Call for availability. Prices subject to change and stocks available.

VISIT US

WE ARE EASY TO FIND:

Located on Rice County #1 (Millersburg Blvd.)
Between I-35 (Exit 66) and Dundas, MN.

Open: Weekdays 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Saturdays* 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

*Saturdays During Peak Season (Early March - Early June)

Purchase and pick up seed early. Varieties may be in short supply. Prices are subject to market change and could be higher in season. Not all seed ready at time of printing. Call ahead for availability.

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Therefore, Werner Seed Company assumes no liability whatsoever.