

FEDCO'S FARM SEED PLANTING GUIDE 2025

| Item | Type | Best Uses ¹ | Planting Time ² | Optimum pH | Seeding Rate ³ /1000 sq ft | /acre | Nitrogen Fixation ⁴ | Organic Matter ⁵ |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8001 | Alfalfa, all types | hay, pasture, N-fix, OM, bees | 8+ weeks before FF | 6.5-7.0 | 1/2# | 15-25# | high | medium |
| 8004 | B&B Summer Mix | WC, OM | Early Summer | 6.0-7.5 | 2# | 75# | low | high |
| 8006ff | Barley | WC, food, SC-N, feed | Spring, soil at least 55° | 6.0-7.5 | 3-4# | 100-180# | — | medium |
| 8011 | Bell Bean | N-fix, OM, food, feed | Spring or Fall | 6.0-7.0 | 5# | 150-200# | high | medium |
| 8013 | BMR Sorghum/Sudangrass | pasture, OM, WC, SC-N, EC | Soil over 60° | 6.0-7.5 | 2# | 40-80# | — | high |
| 8019 | Buckwheat, common | food, bees WC, SC-P | 80-90 days before FF LF to 4 weeks before FF | 6.0-6.5 6.0-6.5 | 1# 3# | 40-60# 80-120# | — — | low low |
| 8020 | Camelina | bees, SC, food, feed | 2 wks before to 2 wks after FF | 5.6-6.5 | 1/4# | 5-10# | — | low |
| 8022 | Chicory, Forage | pasture | Soil over 55° | 5.5-7.5 | 1/4# | 10# | — | low |
| 8025 | Clover, Crimson | pasture, hay, N-fix, WC, bees | Soil over 65° | 5.0-8.0 | 1-2# | 25-50# | high | medium |
| 8028ff | Clover, Red, all types | N-fix, hay, pasture, OM, bees | Soil over 50° | 6.0-7.5 | 1/2# | 15-20# | medium | medium |
| 8037ff | Clover, White, all types | pasture, N-fix, OM, lawn, EC, bees | Late Winter to FF | 6.5-7.5 | 1/4-1/2# | 4-15# | medium | medium |
| 8046 | Clover, Yellow Sweet | N-fix, OM, bees | Spring & Summer | 6.0-8.0 | 1/2# | 15-20# | high | medium |
| 8058 | Northern Winterkill Mix | N-fix, WC, EC, SC | Late Summer | 6.0-7.0 | 5# | 150-200# | medium | high |
| 8059 | Pea/Oat Mix | N-fix, OM, WC | Soil over 50° until Late Summer | 6.0-7.0 | 5# | 150-200# | medium | high |
| 8060 | Cover Crop Cocktail | OM, SC, WC | MS to FF | 5.5-7.5 | 1-2# | 50-75# | medium | high |
| 8061 | CR Lawn Mix | lawn, orchard groundcover | LF to MS | 6.0-7.0 | 3-4# | 100-150# | low | medium |
| 8062 | Magic Carpet Mix | OM, WC, bees, SC, EC | Early to Mid-Spring | 6.0-7.0 | 1/2# | 25# | medium | medium |
| 8064 | Millet, Japanese | WC, OM, SC, silage, hay, pasture | 2 wks before LF, to MS | 5.5-6.0 | 1# | 40-60# | — | high |
| 8070 | Mustard | PC, SC | Spring to FF | 5.5-8.3 | 1# | 15-25# | — | low |
| 8076ff | Oats, all types | WC, OM, straw, feed | Soil over 50°, Spring to FF | 5.0-6.5 | 3-4# | 100-150# | — | high |
| 8088 | Orchard Grass | pasture, hay | Late Winter to Late Summer | 5.8-7.5 | 1# | 20-40# | — | high |
| 8094 | Pasture Mix | pasture | Mid-Spring to Late Summer | 6.0-7.0 | 1# | 40-50# | low | high |
| 8097 | Pea, Field/Forage | pasture, silage, N-fix, WC | Spring, soil over 45° | 6.0-7.0 | 5# | 100-200# | medium | low |
| 8103 | PVO Mix | OM, N-fix, WC | Mid-Spring to Late Summer | 6.0-7.0 | 5# | 150-200# | medium | medium |
| 8105 | Radish, Daikon | SC, EC | Late Summer to FF | 6.0-7.5 | 1/2# | 5-15# | — | low |
| 8109 | Rye, Winter | OM, WC, SC, food, EC | 2 wks before to 2 wks after FF | 5.0-7.0 | 3-5# | 100-200# | — | high |
| 8112 | Rye/Vetch Mix | N-fix, OM, WC, EC | 2 wks before FF to FF | 6.0-7.0 | 2-3# | 80-100# | low | high |
| 8121 | Ryegrass, Annual | OM, WC, EC, SC-N | Soil over 50° | 6.0-7.0 | 1-2# | 25-35# | — | high |
| 8124 | Ryegrass, Perennial | pasture, WC, OM, EC, SC-N | 2 weeks before LF, to FF | 5.2-8.0 | 1-2# | 30-60# | — | high |
| 8133 | Sunn Hemp | OM, N-fix, PC | Soil over 60°, to Late Summer | 5.0-7.5 | 1-2# | 30-50# | medium | medium |
| 8136 | Timothy | hay, pasture | Mid-Spring to Late Summer | 5.5-7.0 | 1/2# | 12-15# | — | high |
| 8108 | Triticale, Winter | OM, WC, SC, EC, feed | 2 wks before to 2 wks after FF | 6.0-7.0 | 3-5# | 100-200# | — | high |
| 8139 | Vetch, Hairy | N-fix | Mid-Spring to FF | 6.0-7.0 | 1# | 25-40# | medium | low |
| 8143 | Wheat, Spring | OM, food | Soil over 50° | 6.0-7.0 | 3-4# | 100-125# | — | medium |
| 8149ff | Wheat, Winter | OM, WC, food, feed | 2 wks before FF to FF | 6.0-7.0 | 3-4# | 100-150# | — | medium |

ff=and following



Our costs fluctuate with the weather, transportation costs and availability. We will make every effort to honor the prices published in the catalog, but if we have to purchase additional inventory we will adjust prices accordingly. See our website for the most current prices or call 207-426-9900 if you have questions.

fedcoseeds.com

Where variety is not stated, plant characteristics may vary. We purchase seed from multiple suppliers based on price and availability.

Chart Key:

¹Best Uses:

- bees:** provides bee forage for honey production
- feed:** produces a grain or bean suitable for animal consumption
- food:** produces a grain or bean suitable for human consumption
- EC:** erosion control—roots hold soil well
- hay:** maintains nutritional quality when dried
- lawn:** suitable for heavy traffic areas, withstands mowing
- N-fix:** green manure fixes nitrogen, available to subsequent crops when tilled into soil
- OM:** organic matter—soil builder green manure, produces fibrous biomass and improves soil structure
- pasture:** superior nutrition and yield, withstands grazing
- PC:** pest control—reduces insect, disease, or nematode pressure
- SC:** scavenger crop—quickly takes up nutrients from soil, preventing their loss to erosion or leaching. **N:** nitrogen, **P:** phosphorus
- WC:** weed control—physically out-competes or chemically inhibits weeds

²Planting Time:

- LF = Last Frost in spring
- FF = First Frost in autumn
- MS = Midsummer

³Seeding rates are based on drilled seed in organically managed fields. Seeding rates vary depending on crop use, timeliness of planting, method of seeding, weed pressure, soil conditions, seed size, and whether the crop is planted alone or in a mix.

- If you need help figuring out what seeding rate to use, please give us a call.
- For most seed, use the smaller amount in mixes and the larger amount solo.
- For broadcasting, increase 20–25%.
- For use in precision planters, decrease 10–50%.
- For late planting, increase 20–50%.
- For forage or weed control uses, increase 30–50%.

⁴**Nitrogen Fixation:** Rhizobial bacteria form symbiotic relationships specifically with the roots of leguminous crops to convert atmospheric nitrogen (which is unavailable to plants) to ammonia and nitrates (which are available to plants). Legumes can often furnish nearly all of their own nitrogen needs this way—exactly how much depends on the species, the soil structure, and weather conditions. If the crop is removed from the field, the fixed nitrogen is removed as well, with little or no residual added nitrogen remaining in the soil; however, if the crop is turned in and incorporated into the soil, the fixed nitrogen is added to the soil and is available in slow-release forms to the following crop. Legume species have varying capacity to fix atmospheric nitrogen.

⁵**Organic Matter, or Biomass:** These ratings reflect relative quantities of fibrous biomass. Succulent biomass makes a rapid contribution to available soil nutrients but does not contribute to the long-term carbon content of the soil. Fibrous biomass helps build humus, which improves soil texture and increases nutrient-holding capacity.