The FORAGE MASTER program is “The MFA ADVANTAGE”, offering high-quality, high producing forage varieties designed to give the very best performance a Midwest producer expects today.

These FORAGE MASTER products have been hand-picked from thousands of products offered to MFA from quality seed producers across the country. By evaluating test data and on-farm results, we have selected the best in the field that you can use with confidence. Products in the FORAGE MASTER lineup will continue to change as new and better products become available to us.

Cereal Grains

Forage Master III Wheat

Forage Master III Wheat is medium-tall wheat that is an excellent choice for grazing or greenchop.

**Physical Characteristics:** Medium-tall wheat with excellent leaves and standability. At boot stage, Forage Master III is medium to dark green in color.

**Growth Characteristics:** Excellent early-season growth with vigorous regrowth.

**Maturity:** Late maturity.

**Disease Tolerance:** Good resistance to leaf rust and stripe rust along with excellent resistance to stem rust and powdery mildew.

**Insect Tolerance:** No resistance to Hessian fly.

**Drought Tolerance:** Very good.

**Planting Requirements:** Plant 1 to 2 inches deep after the Hessian fly-free date.

**Seeding Requirements:** Drill 90 to 110 lbs./acre or broadcast 110 to 130 lbs./acre.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Fertilize according to soil test, yield goal and intended crop use. In absence of soil test, apply 40-40-80 before seeding and 60 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen after spring growth starts.

**Harvesting Tips:** Graze in fall and winter or cut for hay or silage in the boot stage for maximum feed value.

Forage Master Plus Rye Grain

High yielding rye grain cross that is grazing tolerant. Very good hardness with superior palatability.

**Physical Characteristics:** Heights to 4 feet. Deep green color with adequate fertilization. Tremendous tillering potential for forage production. Good straw strength.

**Growth Characteristics:** Vigorous early growth that persists through mid-season grazing. Great for hay or green crop in the spring.

**Maturity:** May - June. Boot stage in April.

**Disease Tolerance:** Good.

**Insect Tolerance:** Good.

**Drought Tolerance:** Good.

**Planting Requirements:** Plant 1 to 2 inches deep.

**Seeding Requirements:** Sow 80 to 100 lbs./acre.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Soil test recommended. In the absence of a test, apply 40-60 lbs. of nitrogen at planting and 50 - 80 lbs. of nitrogen per acre at spring green up.

**Harvesting Tips:** Graze December through May to 6 inches of height.
Forage Master Oats are a superior forage yielding variety with better palatability than common oat varieties. Not recommended for grain production.

**Physical Characteristics:** Tall variety with very long and wide leaves of medium green color.

**Growth Characteristics:** Seedlings are upright. Plants stool strongly and resist lodging.

**Maturity:** Boot stage is in May.

**Insect Tolerance:** Insects are seldom a problem.

**Seeding Requirements:** Seed late February through mid-April. 40 to 50 lbs./acre drilled.

Forage Master Oats

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** 100 lbs. nitrogen in split applications. 40 lbs. at planting and 60 lbs. at approximately 24 inches height.

**Harvesting Tips:** Cut hay before the soft dough stage. Greenchop at the dough stage. For maximum feed value, harvest at the boot stage.

Select Tall Fescue is a zero-endophyte variety selected for stand persistence, drought tolerance and high forage yields. The zero-endophyte level eliminates concerns that animals feeding on Select Tall Fescue will develop feeding disorders which are normally associated with animals feeding on highly infected fescue cultivars.

**Physical Characteristics:** A perennial, sod-forming tall fescue that can grow to 4 feet tall. Essentially a bunchgrass, however, thick stands will produce an even sod if kept mowed or grazed. Select Tall Fescue has numerous shiny, ribbed, dark green leaves.

**Growth Characteristics:** Widely adapted; will start growing after soil temperature reaches 50° with 2/3 of its annual growth taking place in the spring. Has the best summer forage production of the cool season grasses normally used in pastures.

**Maturity:** Medium to late maturity.

**Disease Resistance:** Excellent resistance to leaf and stem diseases.

**Insect Resistance:** Shows very good resistance to most insects.

**Drought Tolerance:** Excellent drought tolerance after establishment.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Soil pH should be between 6.0 and 7.0. Will tolerate low fertility but needs high fertility for high yields. Apply 1/3 of nitrogen plus needed phosphate and potash in late August and early September. The other 2/3 of the nitrogen should be applied in late winter to mid-spring.

**Harvesting Tips:** Cut for hay in the boot to early head stage. Do not graze until well established with caution not to overgraze. Harvest in the boot to early head stage for maximum quality. Tillering is stimulated by frequent defoliation. Once established, the plants can tolerate heavy animal traffic better than other cool season species.

Extend Orchardgrass is the best choice for pure stands or grass-legume mixes with its later maturity and superior yield. Extend’s excellent plant vigor and drought tolerance allow for increased stand persistence. Extend’s stem rust resistance improves palatability for all classes of livestock.

**Physical Characteristics:** Long lived cool-season bunchgrass that grows approximately 4 feet tall with numerous basal leaves and a “cocksfoot” shaped head.

**Growth Characteristics:** Extend starts growth early in spring, develops rapidly and flowers during late May or early June. Tillering occurs almost continuously throughout the growing season. Orchardgrass seedlings grow more rapidly than smooth bromegrass or tall fescue but not as vigorously as reed canarygrass.

**Maturity:** Extend is a late maturing variety.

**Disease Tolerance:** Extend exhibits stem rust resistance.

**Insect Tolerance:** Insects are seldom a problem.

**Drought Tolerance:** Extend is more drought tolerant than Timothy or Kentucky bluegrass but not as drought tolerant as tall fescue.

**Planting Requirements:** Orchardgrass prefers moderate to well-drained soils. Spring plantings should be made March 1 to May 15. Summer seeding Aug. 1 to Sept. 15.

**Seeding Requirements:** Pure stand rates should be 10-20 lbs. per acre. alfalfa mix 4-6 lbs. per acre, clover mix 10 lbs. per acre at a depth of 1/4 to 1/2 inch.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Minimum pH should be 5.5; however, 6.0 to 7.0 is optimum. Nitrogen should be applied in multiple applications during early spring (after first cutting), and fall. Adequate phosphorous and potassium are also necessary for top production.

**Harvesting Tips:** First cutting in spring should be done before head emergence (boot stage). Later cuttings can be made at 4-6 week intervals. Rotational grazing is preferred for best production, persistence and quality. Fields should be grazed heavily and frequently (every 10-12 days) during the rapid spring growth period, but overgrazing should be avoided. Leave a 3-4-inch stubble for quick recovery.
Derby Timothy

Derby is an early maturing Timothy with excellent winter hardiness and yield potential. Selected for improved regrowth after cutting and is an excellent companion with legumes.

**Physical Characteristics:** Derby is a relatively short-lived, cool season perennial forage. Leaves vary in length from a few inches to a foot and are about 1/4 inch wide, narrowing gently toward the tip. Heads are spike-like and dense, from 2 to 6 inches in length. Seeds are very small producing more than a million seeds per lb.

**Growth Characteristics:** A shallow rooted bunch grass that grows 20 to 40 inches tall and producing tillers that develop into roots. Derby is most productive in spring and early summer.

**Maturity:** Early maturing

**Disease Tolerance:** Shows resistance to rust, rhizoctonia, lepto leaf spot and septoria leaf blotch.

**Insect Tolerance:** Insect damage is minimal on forage yield.

**Drought Tolerance:** Drought tolerance is fair.

**Planting Requirements:** Timothy is usually seeded in mixtures with legumes. A firm, weed-free seedbed is key to a successful planting. Plant early spring or August to September.

**Seeding Requirements:** Pure stands: Plant 6-10 lbs/acre. In mixes: 2-4 lbs/acre no deeper than 1/2 inch.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Derby prefers finely textured soils like clay loams. Derby is highly responsive to fertilizers, especially nitrogen.

**Harvest Tips:** Hay should be cut at the boot or early bloom stage to obtain best quality. Late cut hay is of low quality. Overgrazing Timothy can be detrimental to the stand.

Marshall Ryegrass

Marshall Ryegrass is a unique annual ryegrass that provides exceptional cattle gains over Gulf Annual ryegrass and stockpiled fescue due to its cold tolerance, stand persistence, yield and quality. Fall planting of Marshall can increase winter carrying capacity and provide early spring forage with higher yields than traditional small grains.

**Physical Characteristics:** Marshall is a cool-season annual ryegrass with a fibrous root system and can grow to a height of 4 feet.

**Growth Characteristics:** Marshall Ryegrass establishes quickly with quick growth in the fall and continues growing somewhat in the winter with heavy spring production until the first part of July.

**Maturity:** Marshall is a late maturing ryegrass.

**Disease Tolerance:** Crown rust can be a problem.

**Insect Tolerance:** There are no insect problems unique to Marshall Annual Ryegrass.

**Drought Tolerance:** Good drought tolerance.

**Planting Requirements:** A well-prepared seed bed is preferred but can be drilled into existing sod if surface vegetation is reduced.

**Seeding Requirements:** Drill 25-30 lbs. in a well-prepared seed bed or broadcast 30-40 lbs. per acre. Drill seeding rate in sod is 25-30 lbs. per acre.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Optimum pH is 5.7 and above. Marshall annual ryegrass is adapted to poorly drained soils, however, the greatest production is on fertile, well-drained soils. In absence of soil test, use these recommendations: Apply 60 lbs. of P205, 60 lbs. K20 and 60 to 80 lbs. of N per acre at seeding. Topdress in late January and March with split applications. A good rule of thumb is to apply 1 lb. of N for every day of expected grazing.

**Harvesting Tips:** Start grazing at 8 inches of stubble. For hay production, cut at the boot stage.
**Legumes**

**Will Ladino Clover**

A large-leafed Ladino clover with excellent nutrition, excellent yield potential, superior winter hardiness and persistence in hot climates. Will has rapid regrowth following grazing, and is excellent for pastures and hay. Will is persistent, widely adapted and handles harsh climates. Excellent stolon development and quick establishment help Will compete against weeds.

**Physical Characteristics:** Persistent perennial with large, trifoliolate leaves and white flowers. Grows 8 to 12 inches tall. Excellent stolon development (runners) that form shallow roots at the nodes. Leaves are non-hairy and usually marked with a white "V".

**Growth Characteristics:** A shallow-rooted perennial legume with creeping roots that reach up to 15 inches long.

**Maturity:** Early to medium maturity, 5 days earlier than Regal.

**Disease Tolerance:** A number of leaf and root diseases attack ladino. Close grazing allows light and air penetration to reduce the likelihood of these problems.

**Insect Tolerance:** A number of insect species, spider mites, snails and slugs may adversely affect ladino clover establishment.

**Drought Tolerance:** Tolerates dry weather.

**Planting Requirements:** Plant 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep in spring or fall.

**Seeding Requirements:** Seed 1/2 to 2 lbs. drilled or 2 to 4 lbs. broadcast.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Not productive on droughty soils, but will survive dry weather. Prefers a pH of above 6, responds well to potash.

**Harvesting Tips:** To maintain good stands of ladino manage the pasture for clover rather than companion grasses. Grass competition from undergrazing is one of the major problems in maintaining productive stands of ladino.

---

**Forage Master Red Clover**

Forage Master Red Clover is a blend of high-producing, elite, double-cut red clover varieties bred for tonnage, disease resistance and stand persistence.

**Physical Characteristics:** A legume with potential of lasting 3 years. Moderately tall with large leaves and erect growth habit. Medium green color with pink flowers.

**Growth Characteristics:** Excellent seedling vigor with fast regrowth after harvest.

**Maturity:** Early to medium maturity.

**Disease Tolerance:** High resistance to northern anthracnose with resistance to southern anthracnose and powdery mildew.

**Insect Tolerance:** Insects are seldom a problem.

**Drought Tolerance:** In general, red clovers have poor drought tolerance.

**Planting Requirements:** Plant no deeper than 1/2 inch in early spring or fall. Can be frost seeded in late winter.

**Seeding Requirements:** Seed 6 to 8 lbs./acre drilled or 12 to 15 lbs./acre broadcast.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Plant on well-drained soils. Prefers soil pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Every ton of dry matter harvested will require 12 lbs./acre of phosphate and 45 lbs./acre of potash.

**Harvesting Tips:** Should be cut at the early bloom stage to maximize crude protein and total digestible nutrients. Will not tolerate continuous close grazing over an extended length of time.

---

**WL 343HQ**

WL 343HQ is the highest-quality winter hardy HQ alfalfa W-L has released to date. Superior digestibility produces more milk or beef and greater profitability. Proven ability to maintain feed value over a longer period of time if harvest is delayed.

**Physical Characteristics:** Dark green, fine-stemmed, with 78% expression of the multi-leaf trait.

**Growth Characteristics:** Erect growing, perennial legume with many leafy stems. Very high yielding with excellent standability and “very fast” recovery after harvest.

**Maturity:** Early maturity, fall dormancy of 3.9 and winter hardiness of 1.7.

**Disease Tolerance:** Excellent disease resistance, scoring 30/30 on the disease resistance index.

**Insect Tolerance:** High resistance to aphids and resistance to both stem and root knot nematodes.

**Drought Tolerance:** Alfalfa in general has very good drought tolerance due to it’s long taproot.
**WL 363HQ Alfalfa**

WL 363HQ is a great choice for cash hay. Delivers very high RFQ and TDN numbers across a wide range of haying conditions. WL 363HQ delivers higher forage quality and greater harvest flexibility with less risk of rain damage to hay and haylage when harvest is delayed.

**Physical Characteristics:** Multi-leaf expression at 83%, dark green, fine stemmed and highly palatable.

**Growth Characteristics:** Multi-leaf variety with excellent recovery after harvest and has excellent standability. Very high persistence index for long stand life.

**Maturity:** Early maturity with a fall dormancy of 4.9 and winter hardiness of 1.6.

**Disease Tolerance:** Excellent with a DRI of 30/30, expressing High Resistance to the major diseases that affect alfalfa.

**Insect Tolerance:** High resistance to aphids, stem nematode, and root rot nematode.

**Drought Tolerance:** Due to alfalfa’s deep taproot drought tolerance is very good.

**Planting Requirements:** A firm seedbed is important for alfalfa as is seeding depth, which should be no deeper that 1/2 inch. Rolling ground before seeding and after will help ensure a stand.

**Seeding Requirements:** Drill 15 to 20 lbs. per acre or broadcast 25 to 30 lbs. per acre of preinoculated seed.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Alfalfa prefers a well-drained soil with a pH of 6.5 to 7.0. A soil test should be taken to determine fertility needs. Alfalfa responds well to phosphorus and potassium applications, especially in the fall to help build root reserves for winter survival.

**Harvesting Tips:** For maximum quality forage, cut at the bud stage, for maximum tonnage cut at first flower. Make the last cutting 6 weeks before a killing frost.

**WL 355RR**

WL355RR has exceptional tolerance to Roundup® herbicide. A very high yielding variety with outstanding productivity across a wide range of soil types. Very winterhardy delivers long stand life under the toughest weather conditions.

**Physical Characteristics:** Dark green, fine stemmed, and highly palatable.

**Growth Characteristics:** Very fast recovery after cutting and superior standability encourages intensive harvest management.

**Maturity:** Early, fall dormancy 4.0 and winterhardiness of 1.8.

**Disease Tolerance:** Excellent with the highest rating in the disease resistance index.

**Insect Tolerance:** Resistance to Pea Aphid and Stem Nematode and highly resistant to Spotted Alfalfa Aphid.

**Drought Tolerance:** Excellent drought tolerance.

**Planting Requirements:** In a well prepared seedbed plant no deeper than 1/2 inch, roll before and after seeding.

**Seeding Requirements:** Drill 15 to 20 lbs./acre or broadcast 25 to 30 lbs./acre of preinoculated seed.

**Soil and Nutrient Requirements:** Soil that drains well is best for alfalfa and the pH should be 6.5 to 7.0. A soil test should be taken to determine fertility needs. Alfalfa responds well to phosphorus and potassium applications, especially in the fall to help build root reserves for winter survival.

**Harvesting Tips:** For higher quality forage, cut at the bud stage, for maximum tonnage cut at first flower. Make the last cutting 6 weeks prior to a killing frost to aid in winter survival.

**WL 353LH**

A high yielding, high quality alfalfa that delivers the best levels of potato leafhopper resistance available today (7th generation). WL 353LH is a true “no-spray” alfalfa, eliminating the need for chemical insect control in areas prone to high leafhopper pressure.

**Physical Characteristics:** Dark green, fine stemmed and very palatable leafhopper resistant variety.

**Growth Characteristics:** Very fast recovery after harvest. Dramatic improvements in agronomic performance (yield, forage quality, persistence) with or without leafhopper pressure. Impressive visual appeal under high leafhopper pressure. Very well adapted for use in the Midwestern U.S.

**Maturity:** Early, Fall Dormancy 4.0 with winterhardiness of 1.9

**Disease Tolerance:** 30/30 on the disease resistance index of diseases that affect alfalfa

**Insect Tolerance:** Highly resistant to potato leafhopper and resistant to pea aphids and nematodes.

**Drought Tolerance:** Very good drought tolerance

**Planting Requirements:** In a well prepared seedbed plant no deeper than 1/2 inch and roll before and after seeding.

**Seeding Requirements:** Drill 15 to 20 lbs./acre or broadcast 25 to 30 lbs./acre of preinoculated seed.

**Soil & Nutrient Requirements:** Deep, well drained soils are best for alfalfa’s long taproot to take advantage of water and nutrients deep in the soil. Phosphorous and potassium are essential for alfalfa production with a pH range of 6.5 to 7.0. If soil test requires lime, apply 6 months before planting.

**Harvesting Tips:** For higher quality forage, cut at the bud stage, for higher yields and stand persistence, cut at first flower. Make the last cutting 6 weeks before a killing frost.
Alfalfa Management Tips

- Soil test and adjust the pH and fertility to optimum levels 6 months prior to seeding.
- Prepare a firm weed-free seedbed.
- Choose a disease-resistant, high-yielding variety that is suited for your area and intended use.
- Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of inoculated seed in late summer or early spring. Coated seed with inoculant and fungicide improves seedling stands.
- Apply soil insecticide at planting, especially when drilling into crop residues with no-till drill.
- Seeding depth should be 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Rolling after seeding will often improve germination.
- Control weed and insects as necessary.
- Soil test every 3 years.

- Harvest at the late bud to first bloom stage. Repeat every 28 to 32 days. Last cutting should be 5 to 6 weeks before first killing frost.
- Apply 15 lbs. of phosphate and 60 lbs. of potash per acre for each ton of forage removed. Half should be applied after first cutting and half after third cutting. Include 1 to 1.5 pounds of boron with first fertilizer application each year.
- Magnesium and sulfur are removed at the rate of about 5 pounds per ton of forage.
- Alfalfa weevil and the potato leafhopper control is a must for successful production.
- The use of a hay preservative may enhance hay quality when harvesting conditions are adverse.

Genuity® Roundup Ready® Alfalfa

- Superior crop safety for healthier, faster-growing stand.
- Fewer weeds in every bale, resulting in better quality feed.
- Broadest application flexibility—wait only 5 days before grazing or harvest.
- Increased, high-quality yield opportunity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Timing</th>
<th>Roundup WeatherMAX* (oz/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From preplant to emergence</td>
<td>22-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From emergence to 4 trifoliolate leaves</td>
<td>22-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 5 trifoliolate leaves to 5 days before first cutting</td>
<td>22-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in-crop application per cutting after first cutting, applied up to 5 days before next cutting</td>
<td>22-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined total per year for all in-crop applications</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a 5-day harvest/grazing withdraw period, and a 7-day withdraw between concurrent applications.

Always read and follow pesticide label directions. Genuity®, Genuity and Designs® and Genuity Icons, Roundup®, Roundup Ready® are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC.
The more important criteria for selecting a forage mix are:

- Adaptability of the component species to your soil conditions and local weather patterns.
- Your specific forage needs, whether for pasture, hay, silage, or green chop.
- Your type of livestock operation.
- The volume of forage you need annually to operate.
- The time of year forages are needed.

**Forage Mixes**

The species mix is one of the single most important factors in forage production. The legumes, grasses, and other forage species growing on your farm affect not only the feed value of the roughage produced, but also yield and growth distribution during the growing season. Forage plants not adapted to your soil conditions or your specific forage needs ultimately reduce the profitability and overall efficiency of your entire operation.

**A soil test is the best basis for a fertilizer recommendation**

The table below is an estimate of nutrient removal by crops. In the absence of a soil test these may be used as a guide for your fertility program.

**Sulfur**

Recent studies have shown a response to sulfur on many crops including pasture. If a soil test is not available, apply 10 to 15 pounds of sulfur per acre. The sulfate form of sulfur is immediately available to plants. If elemental sulfur is used it will be one to six months before it becomes available to plants.

**Removal of Plant Nutrients by Forages (lbs. per ton of dry hay)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>NITROGEN</th>
<th>P2O5</th>
<th>K2O</th>
<th>CALCIUM</th>
<th>MAGNESIUM</th>
<th>SULFUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa*</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover*</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum-Sudan</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool Season Grass</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Season Grass</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Pasture (TON)</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most of the nitrogen is obtained from the atmosphere.*
Beef producers can’t be everywhere

“I see the beef checkoff as our industry’s watchdog,” says O.D. Cope. “Checkoff dollars help educate consumers about beef nutrition, food safety and our industry’s humane treatment of animals. The checkoff safeguards beef’s reputation on a daily basis.

“It’s particularly valuable in monitoring issues and responding with timely, factual and science-based information,” Cope says. “Consumers are exposed daily to information around beef safety and animal welfare. We need to make sure they have all the facts.

“The checkoff promotes our products and defends our industry in a way that individual producers can’t. I can’t run my ranch and also speak to all the issues facing our industry. The beef checkoff does that for me.”

By investing in the beef checkoff, producers like O.D. were responsible for more than 2.6 billion positive beef consumer messages read or heard during 2011.

My beef checkoff – collectively raising your voice.

Get to know your checkoff at MyBeefCheckoff.com and MoBeef.org
Funded by the Beef Checkoff through the Missouri Beef Industry Council.
### Forage Growth Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORAGE</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
<th>APRIL</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legumes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trefoil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsike Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladino &amp; White Clover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lespedeza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cool Season Grass</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Fescue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchardgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redtop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Canarygrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warm Season Grass</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluestem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiandgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Seller (MFA Incorporated) hereby expressly states that there is NO WARRANTY, representation or condition of ANY KIND, WHATSOEVER, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, (INCLUDING NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS), EXCEPT THAT THE SEED HAS BEEN LABELED AS REQUIRED UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL SEED LAWS AND ARE AS DESCRIBED HEREON and none shall be implied by law. Seller further states that its liability hereunder shall be limited to the purchase price of the seed.”

Read all Bag Tags and Labels. They contain important conditions of sale, including limitations of warranty and remedy.

Note: The information in this special section is based upon research and field observations. Since variations in local conditions may affect the information and suggestions contained here, MFA Incorporated disclaims legal responsibility therefore.