



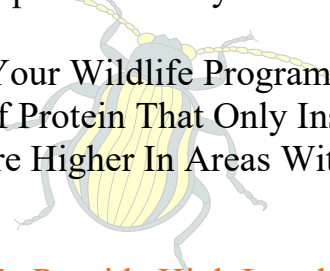
Attract Game Birds And Improve Your Hunting!

The Secret In Attracting Wild Turkey, Quail, And Pheasants To Your Property Lies In Furnishing Them With Plenty Of Natural Food, Cover, And Nesting Sites.

Good Natural Cover Is Very Important. Fence Lines, Fence Corners, Ditch-Banks, Gullies, Ravines, Rock Piles, Etc. Let Them Grow Up Wild. These Make Excellent Congregating Areas For Birds To Use As Concealment And Protection.

Food Patches Or Strips Are Perhaps The Most Important Factor To Consider In Attracting And Holding Game Birds. Water Is Also Very Important So Try To Establish Your Planting Near A Water Supply.

Also Remember That Insects Are Very Important In Your Wildlife Program. Hatchling Quail And Turkey Need The Very High Levels Of Protein That Only Insects As Food Can Supply. As A General Rule Insect Populations Are Higher In Areas With Legumes And Other Forbs Compared To Grass Stands.



Make Use Of Legumes In Your Wildlife Seeding Program To Provide High Levels Of Proteins. Legumes Also Have A Growth Form Which Is Beneficial To Small, Ground Feeding Wildlife Because Legumes Do Not Form A Thick Mat Of Ground Level Vegetation. Some Grasses Become An Obstacle To The Animals As They Travel Or Attempt To Locate Seeds And Insects.

Partridge Peas Are A Top Quality Quail Food As Well As A Cover Crop. It Gives Protection, Shade, And An Insect Habitat. Low Growing, Sprawling Plants From 8 Inches To 2 Foot Produce Long Seed Pods And Gleaming Golden Flowers. Considered An Annual, But Usually Volunteers Growth From Season To Season. Can Be Grown In Any Dry, Sunny Or Lightly Shaded Area. Tolerant Of Poor Soil And Drought. Grown From Seed Sown In Early Spring, Sow 10 Lbs Per Acre. Recommend Planting With A Nurse Crop Of Ryegrass. Dormant The First Year.

Iron & Clay Peas Are An Excellent Food Source For Quail. A Late Maturing Summer Annual Pea Which Can Be Planted From Spring Through Early Fall. The Seeds Mature In About 90-100 Days. Plant At A Rate Of 12-25 Lbs Per Acre Or Broadcast At 50 Lbs Per Acre.

Laredo Black Haybeans Are A Heavy Foliage Summer Annual Plant With A Small Black Seed, All Birds Like This Seed. Deer Like Both The Foliage And The Seed. Plant 25-30 Lbs Per Acre April - July.

Korean Lespedeza Is A Highly Prized Food For Quail. This Is An Annual Plant However And Does Most Of Its Growing In The Warm Summer Months, Fairly Tolerant To Drought And Grows With Low Fertility. Broadcast 25 Lbs Per Acre February - May.

Crown Vetch Is An Attractive Perennial Legume. Self-Spreading, Grows On Poor Soils, 12 To 18 Inches Tall, Flowering From June To August. Game Birds Feed On Its Foliage And The Seeds. Makes Excellent Cover As Well As Food Source. 1 Lb Per 1000 Square Feet.

Hairy Vetch Is An Annual Legume Which Provides An Excellent Seed For Food During The Fall Into Winter. Also An Insect Habitat For Hatchlings To Feed On. Broadcast 50 Lbs Per Acre In August Or September.

Birdsfoot Trefoil Will Attract Game Birds. They Consume The Foliage As Well As The Seeds. It Is A Perennial Plant That Survives On Moister Soils, And In Semi Shade Such As Along The Opening In A Wooded Lot. Broadcast February - April Or August - September At A Rate Of 12 Lbs Per Acre.

White Clovers Such As Ladino And White Dutch Provide Good Cover And Food. All Insect Eating Wildlife Benefit From Field Plantings Of These Clovers. Insects Get The Protein They Need From Eating Plants That Are High In Nitrogen. Hatchlings Need These Insects To Survive. Low Growing Perennial Plants, Broadcast 8-12 Lbs Per Acre, January - April Or August - September.

Grains Have A Special Place And Purpose In Wildlife Food Plots. Grains Are Annual Plant Types, But This Allows For A Rotation Of Food Values.

Wild Game Food Sorghum Is A Special Feed Grain For Game Birds. Early Maturing, Height Range From 26 To 30 Inches. In The Early Stages Of Plant Growth A Bitter Taste Keeps Birds From Consuming The Grain During Development. At Full Maturity The Outer Shell Of The Seed Becomes Hard, Resists Mold And Rotting, Which Allows The Seed To Provide Winter-Long Feed When It Is Most Needed. Broadcast At 30 Lbs Per Acre May - July.

Japanese Millet Grows Fast And Produces An Abundance Of Seed. Matures In About 60 To 90 Days. Game Birds Love This Seed, Deer Will Graze The Forage. Will Grow On Moist Soils And Tolerate Some Flooding. The Ground Should Be Worked Up For Best Results, Planting At 20 To 25 Lbs Per Acre May - September.

Egyptian Wheat Is From The Sorghum Family. It Is An Excellent Reseeder That Is High In Protein. Quail And Pheasant Will Not Come Out Of This Slow Shattering Food And Cover Crop. It Shatters Freely When Mature And Shades The Birds Which Feed Off Fallen Seed. It Grows 8 To 10 Feet Tall, Matures In 90 To 100 Days. Well Adapted To High Humidity. Plant April – July, 15 Lbs Per Acre.

Peredovik Sunflowers- This Annual Produces Small Black Seeds With A High Oil Content. Grows 4 To 5 Feet Tall And Usually Matures In About 100 Days. Broadcast 30 Lbs Per Acre, April – July.

Buckwheat Is An Abundant Seed Producer Which Supplies A Good Food Source For Game Birds And Deer. It Is An Annual Which Grows Rapidly With A 10 To 12 Week Maturity. Plant 50 Lbs Per Acre April- July.

There Are Useful Forbs Such As **Delar Small Burnet**, Attractive To Game Birds For Its Perennial Evergreen Plant Type Which Provides Food All Year Round. It Produces A Large Seed For Birds To Feed On And During The Winter Months Deer Paw Down Through The Snow And Feed On The Plant. Grows 18 Inches Tall, Likes Average Dry Soils, And Has Excellent Cold And Drought Tolerance. Can Be Used In Semi-Shaded Areas. Plant 15 Lbs Per Acre Very Early In The Spring.

Dwarf Essex Rape Is A Summer Annual Brassica Which Provides Cover And A Good Food Source For Game Birds Plus Deer. It Has Deeply Lobed Leaves, Smooth And Shiny, For Cover And The Seeds Yield Good Amounts Of Oil. Seed 6 To 10 Lbs Per Acre, April - September.

Chufa Is A Favorite Of The Turkey. It Is From The Sedge Family Growing From Roots Which End In Tubers About The Size Of Peanuts. This Annual Plant Stands About 3 Feet Tall. It's Seed-Head Is Branched And Bears Somewhat Flattened Spikes Producing Gray-Brown Seeds. It Grows Like Peanuts, Producing An Abundance Of Underground Basal Bulbs Which Will Bring In Birds For Miles Around. Works Best On Sandy Soils So Birds Can Scratch For Tubers. Plow Up Or Turn Up Several Plants Making Them Available To The Birds. Dove And Quail Find This Food Appealing. Broadcast 30 Lbs Per Acre, May - August.

Grasses Can Provide Habitat Material Needed For Game Bird Nesting And Cover.

Redtop Grass Germinates And Grows Quickly To Form A Turf That Protects The Soil While Slower Growing Species Become Established. A Long Lived Perennial Grass Which Grows To A Height Of 3 Feet. Seed At A Rate Of 6 Lbs Per Acre, February - June Or August - October.

Orchardgrass Provides Seed For Game Birds, Insects, And Also Nesting Habitat. This Perennial Is Easy To Establish And Grows 2 -4 Feet Tall, Drill Or Broadcast. Broadcast 40 Lbs Per Acre, February-May Or August-October .

Perennial Ryegrass Provides Feed And Insect Production For Game Birds. This Grass Also Provides Good Nesting Habitat. Easy To Establish, Germinates And Grows Quickly, 18-24 Inches Tall. Broadcast 40 Lbs Per Acre February-June or August-September.

The Preferred Habitat Of Bobwhites Is A Balance Of Cropland, Nesting Cover In The Form Of Grassland, Woodland And Fence Rows Or Waterways Which Serve The Purpose Of Travel Lanes. Having A Patchwork Of These Areas Interspersed Provides Abundant Areas Of “EDGE”-Those Margins Where Two Or More Cover Types Come Together.

Bobwhites Construct Their Nests On The Ground, Typically In The Protection Of A Clump Of Grass. The Majority Of Nests Are Found Within A Few Feet Of An Edge. Quail Chicks Need Freedom Of Movement At Ground Level (25% -50% Cover), Overhead Concealment And A Diverse Assortment Of Green Plants/Legumes Within Pecking Height (2-3 Inches) For Access To Insects.

Bobwhites Require Some Type Of Shrubby/ Woody Cover for Loafing, Headquarter Sites And Protection From Summer Heat Or Winter Snow And Winds. These Areas Provide A Resting Site Between Morning And Evening Feeding Periods. No Less Than 5% or More Than 25% Of Covey Home Range Should Be In 3-6 Foot Tall Woody Cover.

Having High Energy Winter Feed- Such As Sorghum, Sunflower And Cowpeas- Is Important For Maximizing Quail Populations. On Poor Feed, Quail Will Not Be As Fat And Not Able To Withstand Severe Winter Weather, Hens Will Enter The Breeding Season In Poorer Condition And Lay Fewer Eggs.



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