

Instructions

For best results, complete all steps in the order shown.



PLANTING DATES

Stay within the recommended planting dates for your area as shown on the back of the bag. Planting dates are also posted at whitetailinstitute.com. *Do not plant during hot, dry weather.*

Extreme is designed to perform best in seedbeds that have been prepared with tillage equipment. While Extreme is not designed for planting without equipment, it can also tolerate being planted when equipment is limited. Separate instructions are provide below for each way of planting. The more fully you can prepare the seedbed, the better Extreme can perform. Extreme should also be sprayed and mowed as part of spring maintenance. For best results, complete all steps in the order shown.

SITE SELECTION. Select a site with soil that is moderately drained to well drained, and that receives at least 4 hours of filtered or indirect sunlight a day.

For Optimum Results

EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

For Planting:

- Disk or tiller
- broadcast seeder
- One of the following: weighted fence-type drag, or drag harrow, or cultipacker

For Maintenance:

- Mower
- spray equipment

Seedbed Preparation

If possible, perform Step 1 several months in advance of planting.

1. **Adjust soil pH if low.** If possible, perform a laboratory soil test for “establishment” of a “forb/chicory” mix. And add any lime recommended in the lab’s report to the seedbed. If you don’t test your soil with a laboratory soil test, then add 2 tons of lime per acre. **Thoroughly disk or till the lime into the top 3 or 4 inches of the seedbed.** *Do not skip this step! Making sure soil pH is optimum before you plant is extremely important!*
2. **Optional Considerations for New or Weedy Ground:** If grass and weed competition is heavy, consider disking or tilling the seedbed again two weeks after Step 1 tillage. If grass and weed competition still remains heavy, consider spraying a Roundup™ type glyphosate herbicide before planting.

Planting

3. **If necessary to loosen the soil:** Disk or till the seedbed.
4. **Fertilize the seedbed.** Add fertilizer to the seedbed as recommended in your soil-test report. If a laboratory soil test wasn’t done, then add 400 pounds of 17-17-17 or equivalent fertilizer per acre. *Do not skip this step! Making sure soil is at optimum fertility before you plant extremely important!*
5. **Disk or harrow.** Lightly mix the fertilizer into the top few inches of the soil.
6. **Smooth the seedbed before seeding.** After disking or harrowing in the fertilizer, and before putting out the seed, smooth the seedbed with a weighted fence-type drag (or cultipacker, if available). Try to eliminate cracks the seed might fall into and be buried too deep
7. **Put out the seed.** Broadcast the seed at the rate shown on the front of the bag.
8. **DO NOT COVER THE SEED.** If you used a drag to smooth the seedbed before you put the seed out (Step 6), then do nothing further after you put out the seed. If you used a cultipacker in Step 6, then cultipack the seedbed again after putting out the seed – this will help establish good contact between the seed and the surface of the soil without covering the seed.
9. **Second Fertilization (For Best Results):** If possible, fertilize again 30-45 days after germination, but this time with 100 pounds of 34-0-0 or equivalent high-Nitrogen fertilizer per acre.. **Do not apply fertilizer when plants are damp!**

After planting, consider placing a small wire basket over a portion of your planting to protect it from grazing. As the forage grows, compare the height of the forage inside and outside the basket to gauge grazing pressure.

Planting With Limited Equipment

1. **Clear the seedbed to expose the soil.** Remove as much grass, weeds and other vegetation from the seedbed as possible so that the lime, fertilizer and seed you will be putting out will be in good contact with the soil. This can be done by weed-eating, mowing, or spraying a Roundup-type glyphosate herbicide. *(Wait at least 7 days after spraying glyphosate before planting.)*
2. **Lightly disk, or at least scratch the soil.**
3. **Lime and fertilize the seedbed.** For best results, perform a laboratory soil test for a “establishment” of a “grain/clover/brassica” mix. Add any lime and fertilizer recommended in the lab’s report to the seedbed. If you don’t perform a laboratory soil test, then add 1 ton of lime and 400 lbs. of 17-17-17 or equivalent fertilizer per acre. *Do not skip this step! Making sure soil pH and fertility are optimum before you plant is extremely important!*
4. **Put out the seed.** Broadcast the seed evenly at the rate shown on the front of the bag.
5. **Rake or drag the seedbed.** After putting out the seed, rake or drag the seedbed with a weighted, fence-type drag to help assure good seed-to-soil contact.
6. **Second Fertilization (For Best Results):** If possible, fertilize again 30-45 days after germination, but this time with 100 pounds of 34-0-0 or equivalent high-Nitrogen fertilizer per acre.. **Do not apply fertilizer when plants are damp!**

After planting, consider placing a small wire basket over a portion of your planting to protect it from grazing. As the forage grows, compare the height of the forage inside and outside the basket to gauge grazing pressure.

Forage Maintenance Recommendations

Imperial Whitetail EXTREME is a high quality food-plot planting that is capable of producing heavy growth and lasting for years with Mother Nature’s cooperation and a little maintenance on your part each spring. While these Maintenance Recommendations aren’t required, they are **strongly recommended** for ensuring top performance and longevity from your planting.

GRASS CONTROL: Spray Arrest MAX™ selective grass herbicide and Surefire Crop Oil Plus™ to control any labeled grasses that appear. Spray as soon as labeled grasses have started to actively grow (visibly increase in height) each spring and summer. *(While not required, adding Surefire Crop Oil Plus to the Arrest MAX spray tank is highly recommended to maximize the herbicides effectiveness when the grass you want to control is perennial and/or mature.)*



MOWING: To help with weed control, mow the plot anytime you see anything in the plot (the forage plants, grasses or weeds) starting to flower or put on seed heads. Mow only enough off the plot to stop the flowering process. Do not mow the forage plants lower than 6-8”, and only remove an inch or two off the forage plants. Your goal is to stop that process to help keep weeds from reproducing and help keep energy and nutrients in your forage plants. Do not mow when conditions are excessively hot or droughty.

SOIL PH AND FERTILITY: If possible, it’s best to perform a laboratory soil test every year or two to monitor soil pH and fertility. Have the lab test your soil for “maintenance” of a “forb/chicory” planting.

Fertilize at least once a year according to the recommendations in your soil-test report. If no soil test is performed, then fertilize the stand each year with a total of **400 pounds of 17-17-17 or equivalent fertilizer per acre.** Fertilizer may be applied all at once, or half in the spring and the other half in the fall. **Do not apply fertilizer when the plants are wet or damp.**

Also consider top-dressing the plot with lime every year or two as needed to help keep soil pH within neutral range.