



RBC Agri Ltd



Seed Catalogue 2026

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Dugdale
Nutrition



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Welcome to our 2026 catalogue!

2025 Season Review and Business Update

The year 2025 has proved to be every bit as challenging as the previous year. Significant difficulties were experienced throughout the supply chain, and ensuring the timely delivery of seed when required became a considerable hurdle for the business.

During the Autumn, there was a notable shift back towards the use of traditional grass ley mixtures, reflecting changing preferences or perhaps a response to supply constraints. Unfortunately seed supplies for the 2026 season have already become limited. This shortage is primarily due to reduced production and poor harvests across the whole of Europe, which have affected availability.

Additionally, we would like to inform our customers that Bede has now fully retired from the business, as of the end of October 2025. We extend our thanks for his dedication and contributions over the years.

We are now sixteen months into our ownership by Dugdale Nutrition, and we are pleased to report that the transition has gone smoothly, with business operations continuing as normal and a renewed focus on growth and development.



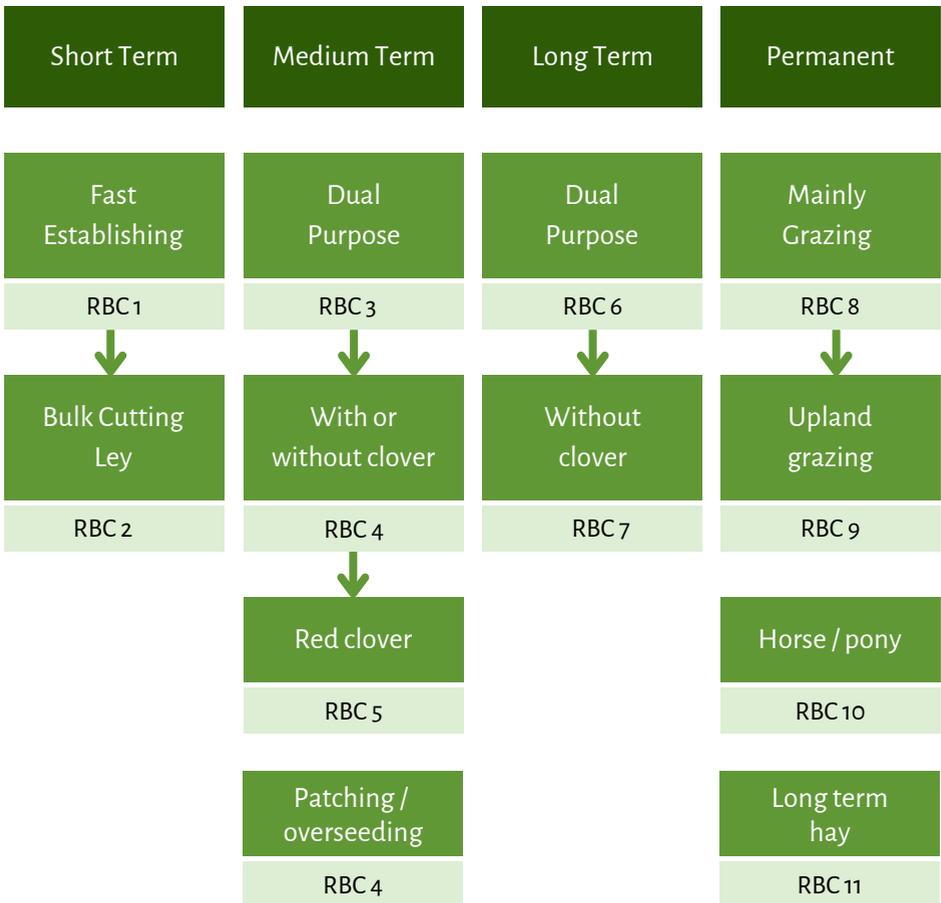
Russell

Russell Sawer
Managing Director



Grass Seed Selection Flow Chart

The Intended Lifespan of Ley





Seed Bed Preparation

To get the best from your new grass seed it is well worth spending time taking soil samples to verify the pH and nutrient levels; this is a service Dugdale Nutrition ruminant sales specialists offer to customers. Any problems that are highlighted should be addressed as early as possible to create the optimum growing conditions for the newly sown grass. Ideally, a pH of 6.5 for mineral soils and around 5.6 for organic soils should allow optimum nutrient availability.

Traditionally, grass seedbeds have been fine, firm, level and well considered. If they are too soft, the seed can go in too deep; too hard and seeds such as Ryegrass (which likes to be buried) will struggle. The optimum depth is 0.5 to 1cm, with Clovers and Timothy preferring to be surface sown.

Over Seeding

Over seeding is a way of improving damaged, tired pasture, or patching recent sowings that haven't taken properly. It is relatively cheap, quick and lower risk than ploughing, whilst retaining the existing grass. The best results come from sowing Tetraploid Ryegrasses that are vigorous enough to get a good footing, but White Clovers also give good results if the soil is warm, ideally 7 degrees Celsius, and moist at sowing.

Over seeding is best avoided during May/June due to the competition from the existing sward. A light tilth, created by chain harrows or a comb harrow, is necessary for the seed to either be broadcast or shallow drilled by a grass drill.

Rolling follows with either type of roller, or alternatively sheep can be used to 'tread' the seed in. Once the seedlings start to grow the sheep should be removed to avoid damaging them and the pasture rested. If the pasture is dry, cattle can be substituted as they don't graze as short. Fertiliser applications should be avoided until the new crop is well established.



Top Quality Grass Leys

RBC1: One Year Ley

A one-year high-yielding ley suited to silage, hay, or haylage, offering a large first cut and two to three cuts per year. It establishes quickly, should be drilled in early autumn for best spring growth, and can also be used as a break crop.

7.0kg Pollanum: Westerwold
3.5kg Shakira: Italian (Dip)
3.5kg Arman: Italian (Tet)

Total per Acre 14kg

RBC2: Two Year Italian

A two-year all-Italian ley makes an ideal break crop, producing up to four high-yielding cuts of quality silage and also suitable for excellent hard horse hay. It has early heading dates for an early, clamp-filling first cut, must be sown in autumn to allow vernalization, and germinates well in cooler temperatures. It is well suited to anaerobic digestion plants and responds very quickly to fertiliser application.

3.0kg Shakira: Italian (Dip)
5.0kg Syntilla: Italian (Dip)
6.0kg Arman: Italian (Tet)

Total per Acre 14kg



RBC 3: Haylage / Silage / Hay

A three- to four-year ley designed for top-quality haylage, silage, or hay. It offers fast regrowth after cutting and early heading dates, allowing for earlier cuts and consistent high-quality forage.

3.5kg Shakira: Italian (Dip)
3.5kg Syntilla: Italian (Dip)
7.0kg Boxer: Hybrid (Tet)

Total per Acre 14kg

RBC 4: Hybrid Silage

A four-year silage ley capable of producing up to four high-yielding cuts of excellent-quality silage or haylage, with the added benefit of late-season grazing. It combines Italian-style yields with perennial persistency and quality, features 100% tetraploids for higher sugar content and excellent fermentation, and is available with an optional ground-cover component to improve grazing and moisture retention. This mixture is also an excellent choice for overseeding, with a white clover option available.



5.0kg Perkins: Hybrid (Tet)
5.0kg Aston Crusader:
Hybrid (Tet)
4.0kg Cordial: Hybrid (Tet)

Total per Acre 14kg

Extra Option:

4.0kg Perkins: Hybrid (Tet)
4.0kg Aston Crusader:
Hybrid (Tet)
4.0kg Cordial: Hybrid (Tet)
2.0kg Oakpark: Late (Dip)

Total per Acre 14kg



RBC 5: Red Clover Italian 2 Year

A two-year intensive high-protein silage ley designed for cutting, delivering high yields of quality forage. It fixes atmospheric nitrogen to benefit both the ley itself and the following crop, making it an efficient and productive option.

4.5kg Arman: Italian (Tet)
3.0kg Rozeta: Red Clover
4.5kg Syntilla: Italian (Dip)

Total per Acre 12kg

RBC 5: Red Clover Hybrid 3 Year

A three-year intensive high-protein silage ley producing bulky, high-protein cuts of high-quality forage, while also being suitable for grazing.

2.0kg Diplomat: Red Clover
1.0kg Trevvio: Red Clover
4.5kg Perkins: Hybrid (Tet)
4.5kg Aston Crusader:
Hybrid (Tet)

Total per Acre 12kg

RBC 5: Red Clover Perennial 5 Year

This mixture works well for both cutting and grazing and is ideal for fattening lambs, helping to reduce bought-in feed costs. It includes Aberclaret, the leading five-year red clover currently on the market.

3.0kg Aberclaret: Red Clover
4.5kg AstonVision: Int (Tet)
4.5kg Seagoe: Int (Tet)

Total per Acre 12kg



RBC 6: Cut & Graze

This is a five-year-plus dual-purpose ley suitable for dairy, beef, and sheep systems, offering excellent performance for both cutting and grazing with or without clover. It helps extend the grazing season after cutting, and the inclusion of white clover increases protein and mineral content to support improved animal performance.

2.0kg Perkins: Hybrid (Tet)
2.5kg Seagoe: Int (Tet)
2.0kg Goldwell: Int (Dip)
2.5kg Gleneagle: Late (Dip)
2.0kg Bijou: Late (Tet)
2.0kg Dundrod: Late (Dip)
0.5kg Liflex: White Clover M
0.5kg Dungloe: White Clover M

Total per Acre 14kg

RBC 7: Quality Silage

This mixture has a proven track record for producing excellent-quality silage and is ideal for long-term leys with intensive silage production. It includes high-sugar grasses to improve protein-use efficiency in livestock and can also be used for late-season grazing.

3.0kg AstonVision: Int (Tet)
2.0kg Boyne: Int (Dip)
3.0kg Seagoe: Int (Tet)
2.0kg Aberzeus: Int (Dip)
2.0kg Bijou: Late (Tet)
2.0kg Gleneagle: Late (Tet)

Total per Acre 14kg



RBC 8: Quality Graze

This long-term intensive grazing ley produces a dense, highly palatable sward and can also deliver good-quality late spring silage. Its high diploid content creates thick, dense ground cover, providing a longer grazing window for both cattle and sheep.

- 2.0kg Boyne: Int (Dip)
- 2.0kg AstonVision: Int (Tet)
- 2.0kg Goldwell: Int (Dip)
- 2.0kg Dundrod: Late (Dip)
- 2.0kg Gleneagle: Late (Dip)
- 2.0kg Bijou: Late (Tet)
- 2.0kg Oakpark: Late (Dip)

Total per Acre 14kg

RBC 9: Long Term Permanent Ley

This long-term grazing ley is well suited to upland situations with more challenging growing conditions and can also be used to produce late-season silage or hay. It is ideal for lower-input beef and sheep systems and includes white clover and timothy to enhance sward quality and resilience.

- 2.0kg Dundrod: Late (Dip)
- 2.0kg Boyne: Int (Dip)
- 2.0kg Seagoe: Int (Tet)
- 2.0kg Oakpark: Late (Dip)
- 2.0kg Bandon: Late (Dip)
- 2.0kg Gleneagle: Late (Dip)
- 1.0kg Comer: Timothy
- 0.5kg Liflex: White Clover M
- 0.5kg Dungloe: White Clover M

Total per Acre 14kg



RBC10: Horse & Pony Paddock

Horses graze differently to ruminants and can quickly damage pastures if not mixed grazed, as they nibble below the growing point and harm the plant in a way cattle do not. This creates bare patches that are easily invaded by weeds such as ragwort, chickweed, creeping buttercup, and unpalatable weed grasses like annual meadow grass. Designed specifically for horse grazing, RBC 10 produces a nutritious, palatable sward with early, mid, and late-season growth to help keep both the horse and the pasture in a healthy condition.

3.0kg Temprano: Early (Dip)
2.0kg Ryder: Creeping Red
Fescue
3.5kg Gusto / Boyne: Int (Dip)
3.5kg Astonking: Late (Dip)
1.5kg Comer: Timothy
0.5kg Markus: SSMG

Total per Acre 14kg

RBC11: Long Term Hay

This mixture is designed to produce good soft hay, using diploid perennials for quicker drying, and will also make an excellent long-term grazing ley. The inclusion of timothy adds high palatability and strong nutritional value, making it particularly well suited for horses.

5.0kg Senu: Meadow Fescue
5.0kg AstonConqueror: Int (Dip)
3.0kg Comer: Timothy

Total per Acre 13kg



Amenity Lawn Seed

Utility (lawn/landscape)

- 7.0kg Dwarf Perennial
- 3.0kg Creeping Red Fescue

Front Lawn (no Ryegrass)

- 2.5kg Chewings Fescue
- 2.0kg Slender Fescue
- 0.5kg Highland Bent Grass
- 5.0kg Creeping Red Fescue

Back Lawn (hard wearing)

- 2.0kg Creeping Red Fescue
- 2.0kg Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
- 0.5kg Highland Bent Grass
- 5.5kg Dwarf Perennial

Shady Lawn / Low Maintenance

- 2.0kg Creeping Red Fescue
- 1.0kg Slender Fescue
- 2.0kg Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
- 0.5kg Highland Bent Grass
- 1.0kg Chewings Fescue
- 2.5kg Hard Fescue
- 0.5kg Crested Dogstail



Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI)

Herbal leys are a key component of the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) scheme, which aims to improve the resilience of the farming sector and enhance food security. These leys are designed to support sustainable, productive systems by providing a diverse mix of grasses, legumes, and herbs.

SAM3 Herbal Ley SFI 23

- 0.75kg Alsike*
- 17.3kg Perennial Ryegrass and/or Hybrid Ryegrass
- 0.25kg Birdsfoot Trefoil*
- 0.6kg Burnet
- 0.6kg Chicory or White Clover
- 1.25kg Tall Fescue
- 1.25kg Cocksfoot
- 1.25kg Meadow Fescue
- 0.6kg Ribgrass Plantain
- 2.75kg Red Clover
- 0.6kg Sheep Parsley
- 2.75kg Timothy
- 0.05kg Yarrow

Total per Ha - 30kg

SAM3 Overseed SFI 23 Herbal Ley

Same as above, but 10kg per Ha.

Total per Ha - 10kg

* Toxic to horses in large quantities



CSAM₃ Herbal Ley SFI 24

- 3.8kg Seagoe: Int (Tet)
- 0.35kg Chicory or Burnet & Sheeps Parsley: Herbs
- 2.0kg Boyne: Int (Dip)
- 2.0kg Gleneagle: Late (Dip)
- 3.0kg AstonCrusader: Hybrid (Tet)
- 1.0kg White Clover or Sainfoin
- 0.35kg Ribgrass Plantain: Herb
- 1.5kg Red Clover or Lucerne

Total per Acre - 14kg

CSAM₃ Overseed SFI 24

- 0.35kg Chicory or Burnet & Sheep Parsley: Herbs
- 1.3kg Perkins: Hybrid (Tet)
- 1.0kg White Clover or Sainfoin
- 0.35kg Ribgrass Plantain: Herb
- 1.0kg Red Clover or Lucerne

Total per Acre - 4kg



CAHL1 Pollen and Nectar Flower Mix

- 2.0kg Alsike
- 1.43kg Crimson Clover
- 1.0kg Late Red Clover
- 0.02kg Oxeye Daisy / Knapweed
- 0.75kg Phacelia
- 3.0kg Red Clover
- 1.25kg Sainfoin
- 3.0kg Vetch
- 0.05kg Yarrow

Total per Ha - 12.5kg

CAHL2 Winter Bird Food

- 1.25kg Dwarf Sunflower
- 2.0kg Fodder / Oil Radish
- 1.0kg Gorilla
- 0.75kg Interval
- 1.75kg Linseed
- 2.0kg Mustard
- 2.25kg Red Millet
- 1.75kg Triticale
- 2.25kg White Millet

Total per Ha - 15kg



CAHL3/4 Grassy Field Corners

CIGL3 12m to 24m Buffer Strips

- 5.0kg Chewings Fescue
- 2.5kg Tall Fescue
- 5.0kg Cocksfoot
- 5.0kg Meadow Fescue
- 2.5kg Smooth Stalk Meadow Grass
- 5.0kg Timothy

Total per Ha - 25kg

NUM3 Legume Fallow

- 2.0kg Alsike
- 0.5kg Birdsfoot Trefoil
- 0.5kg Black Medic
- 2.25kg Crimson Clover
- 1.5kg Lucerne
- 3.25kg Red Clover
- 10.0kg Common Vetch

Total per Ha - 20kg

**Can include GRASS seed to help control Black Grass*



CIPM2 Flower Rich Margin

- 0.3kg Altaswede
- 5.0kg Chewing Fescue
- 0.3kg Birdsfoot Trefoil
- 0.10kg Black Medic
- 5.0kg Hard Fescue
- 0.33kg Burnet
- 0.50kg Crested Dogstail
- 0.02kg Hedge Bedstraw
- 0.05kg Knapweed
- 2.5kg Creeping Red Fescue
- 5.0kg Slender Fescue
- 0.02kg Red Champion
- 0.2kg Ribgrass Plantain
- 0.22kg Sainfoin
- 0.02kg Musk Mallow
- 0.3kg Vetch
- 0.02kg White Champion
- 0.02kg Wild Carrot
- 0.10kg Yarrow

Total per Ha - 20kg

CNUM2 Legumes on Improved Grassland

One or more from the list below:

- Red Clover
- White Clover - *Most Popular* 
- Alsike Clover
- Sainfoin
- Lucerne
- Birdsfoot Trefoil





Multi-Species Winter Cover

The mix must contain at least 2 species from two or more of the plant families below:

- Brassicas; Mustard, Radish, Turnip, Forage Rape, Kale
- Legumes; Clovers, Vetch, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin, Lucerne, Beans
- Grass or Cereals; Italian or Hybrid Rye Grass, Black Oats, Forage Rye, Barley, Triticale
- Herbs; Chicory, Burnet, Plantain, Sheep Parsley, Yarrow (slow to establish and expensive)
- RPA also list Phacelia, Buckwheat and Linseed

CSAM₂

- 2.0kg Mustard
- 2.0kg Fodder Radish
- 0.7kg Crimson Clover
- 0.3kg Phacelia

Total per Acre - 5kg

CSAM₂ Grazable after Winter period is finished

- 0.5kg Mustard
- 1.0kg Stubble Turnip
- 0.5kg Fodder Radish
- 0.25kg Phacelia
- 0.25kg Crimson Clover

Total per Acre - 2.5kg



Productive Grassland Species

Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium Perenne*)

Included in the vast majority of the UK ley mixes due to its adaptability, persistence, longevity and potential to yield very highly. It is quick to establish and is winter hardy. Categorised as early, mid and late flowering, ranging from mid-May to mid-June, with numerous varieties to choose from. Some are very leafy with little stem, ideal for grazing. Others are better suited to silage making having an earlier more upright growth. It yields around 13 tonnes DM/ha and most varieties last around 5 years or more.

Early Perennials

These varieties grow well in spring with an upright growth and bulk up quickly for conservation. They are more persistent than Italian Ryegrasses, but mid-season production isn't quite as high.

Intermediate Perennials

Due to their denser growth pattern, intermediate or mid-season are often used to put a bottom into mixtures. They are persistent and potentially offer high yields for both grazing and conservation throughout the season.

Late Perennials

These extremely persistent varieties are included in long term leys where their dense growth stands up well to paddling by hooves and they yield well, mid to late season.



Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium Multiflorum*)

Used in short-term leys, Italian Ryegrass only last 18 to 24 months but are earlier maturing than Perennials by up to 3 weeks. They produce a more open sward with fewer tillers, but they respond well to a dressing of nitrogen fertilisers and can provide up to 18 tonnes DM/ha in suitable conditions. They require frequent cutting / topping to maintain quality, and surplus growth needs to be removed to improve winter hardiness. To achieve optimum levels of spring growth, late summer / early autumn establishment is best.

Hybrid Ryegrass

Italian/Perennial Ryegrass Hybrids can possess some very useful qualities addressing the short comings of both parents. Depending on the variety, they can be more persistent than an Italian lasting up to 4 years and with a better ground cover. Generally better suited to wetter conditions. They can also offer quick regrowth, responding well to nitrogen applications, so can be more productive than a Perennial. For high protein leys they mix well with Red Clover.

Tetraploids

As a result of having more chromosomes and larger cells, Tetraploids have larger seeds and leaves. This makes them ideal for over-seeding as they are quick to establish. They have a high tolerance of drought conditions and are winter hardy. Compared with Diploids they also offer improved palatability and higher sugar levels. They tiller less and aren't so persistent so are more suited to silage leys than long-term grazing leys.

Cocksfoot (*Dactylis Glomerate*)

Another grass that provides “early bite” in the spring and recovers quickly after grazing or cutting. If grazed hard Cocksfoot remains leafy and can be very good for up to four years, but in long-term pasture it eventually becomes “tussocky,” coarse and unpalatable. It has lower digestibility and sugars than Ryegrass. Continues growing in dry weather due to deep roots, so has a role to play on difficult soil types and is winter hardy.



Westerwolds (*Lolium Westerwoldicum*)

The highest yielding ryegrass with similar qualities to Italians. It is an annual grass. May be sown in the autumn for cropping in the spring and summer, or sown in the spring for summer production. The main attribute of this species is its rapid production in only 12 to 14 weeks from sowing. Defoliation by either cutting or grazing is essential to prevent a serious decline in digestibility due to their prolific heading! They are invariably sown as a straight because of this fast growth but short lifespan and a typical silage yield of 13.5 tonnes of DM/ha can be expected from a spring sown crop.

Timothy (*Phelum Pratense*)

Can be slow to establish and not likely to yield as highly as Perennial Ryegrass, but Timothy is an important long-term grass and offers several useful characteristics justifying its inclusion in grass mixes. It grows at lower temperatures than ryegrass so is good for early bite, particularly in cold late springs. Very winter hardy and persists well in wet conditions and maintains production on poorer dry soils, despite having a shallow root structure. It provides good mid-season growth and palatability when ryegrass growth falters so is often included in both cut and graze mixes. Very good for pastures grazed mainly by sheep and can make good hay. Very persistent and disease free.



Clovers - Part of the Legume Family

“The nitrogen fixers!”

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)

White Clover is the most popular of the forage legumes with a protein content up to 50% higher than the 16% of a typical ryegrass. Due to palatability, mixing the two together can increase forage consumption and boost livestock production. White Clover has a stem or Stolon that grows along the ground producing leaves and flower heads at the low levels that suit grazing animals. It grows on virtually all soils, is long lasting and is drought resistant.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)

Even in mixes of assertive grasses, the inclusion rates of this dominant upright plant tend to be low so not as to overwhelm the grass. Its protein is naturally protected from degradation in ensiling, so it is ideal for conservation. It is often grazed in the autumn by both cattle and finishing lambs to counter falling grass quality. However, if intake is not restricted it does carry a bloat risk! It is naturally **HIGH IN OESTROGEN**, so it is advisable a month either side of tugging to deny breeding sheep access to it. The fertility of cattle does not seem to be affected. It is less persistent than White Clover, lasting no more than 3 or 4 years at best, but it can fix up to 150kgs N/ha/year.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

It is a perennial clover first introduced to agriculture from Sweden in 1834. It has an appearance somewhere in between White and Red Clover which is where its Hybrid name comes from, but it is actually a true species. Suits heavy clays and acidic conditions, but not as quick growing or high yielding as Red Clover, but otherwise very similar. **Not suitable for horses in large quantities.**

Image: Crimson Clover



Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

Also known as Italian Clover, it is native to most of Europe. Excellent on light free draining soils, this annual can produce a stunning display of crimson flowers attracting a variety of insects. Often sown after a harvested cereal for winter keep, but also makes a useful green manure and soil improver due to its quick bulky growth, deep roots and its ability to smother weeds.

Image: Stubble Turnip



Forage Crops

Stubble Turnips

Ready in just 10 to 12 weeks, Stubble Turnips are grown across most areas of the country. Depending on variety, they are used as summer forage and autumn/early winter feed.

- Samson - Very palatable
- Vollenda - High yield and palatable
- Barkant - Yield and quality
- Kenai - New samson type



Main Crop Turnips

Offering higher yields and better winter hardiness than Stubble Turnips, Main Crop Turnips are faster growing and maturing than Swedes, but are less persistent. Green Globe will produce globe shaped roots with good anchorage and its white flesh is suitable for grazing until Christmas by all types of livestock. Faster maturing than Massif, but not as high yielding or as hardy.

- Green Globe - High yielding, maturing in 100-125 days

Forage Rape

Is a quick growing green forage, rich in protein, that tolerates poorer soils. Ready in 12 weeks, it makes very good feed for lambs, some varieties have regrowth potential if strip grazed.

- Interval - Hybrid variety, quick to establish
- Greenland - New variety
- Gorilla - Has some resistance to Clubroot

Fodder Beet

Potentially the highest yielding forage crop. Valued for both high sugar content and digestible fibre, it complements high cereal and maize cattle rations. The lower dry matter types can be grazed in situ throughout the winter, although the high dry matter varieties yield better. Choice of variety will obviously depend on end usage. The highly palatable roots can be fed whole to stock although some of the harder varieties would benefit from chopping. After wilting, the tops can also be fed to stock when the risk of metabolic and digestive upsets is much reduced. Tops can be linked with milk taint in dairy cows.

Feldherr - Blaze - Fortimo - Geronimo - Lempa - Merveille - Cagnotte - Robbos - Brigadier - Magnum - Jamon - Terine - Bangor - Enermax - Delicate - KWS Abramo - KWS Adrimo - KWS Gustea - KWS Hakimo



Forage Mix

1kg Stubble Turnip + 0.5kg Forage Rape

Our most popular forage mix for feeding sheep and fattening lambs, it can be sown May to late August, and grazed through winter. Other mixes are available.

Swedes

Mainly fed in situ, this high energy winter feed does best in areas of high rainfall, but is sensitive to poor drainage and compaction. Neutral to highly acidic soils are preferred, and if precision drilled, a good level seed bed is required.

- Invitation
- Gowrie
- Marian
- Triumph (new)

Kale

The brassica is traditionally grown for cattle for strip grazing in situ during the autumn and winter. However, it can be ensiled or cut and carted to housed animals. Can be grown on most sites throughout the UK and is very adaptable. Protein rich and winter hardy.

- Gruner Angeliter - New, all round variety
- Proteor - Medium, very winter hardy, ideal lamb fattener, game cover

Forage Maize

Based on production tonnages, Maize is the most important cereal in the world. A successful crop requires attention to detail in seed bed preparation and inputs. Selecting a suitable variety for the local climate and soil type is also very important for a successful crop. We have access to an excellent range of varieties including Duxxbury - Maturity 150, and Agiraxx - Maturity 170, Pixxon Maturity 170, KWS Augustus, KWS Autens, KWS Temprano, Joy, Forttuno, Makayla, Hagrid, Mojito.



Agricultural Crops			
Species	Sowing Rate per Ha	Sowing Date	Usage Date
Fodder Beet	100,000 seeds/ha	Mar/Apr	Oct/Nov
Forage Maize	100,000 seeds/ha	Apr/May	Oct/Nov
Forage Rape	6.0kg/ha drilled	May/Sep	Sep/Feb
	8.0kg/ha broadcast		
Kale	2.0kg/ha precision drill	Apr/Jul	Jul/Feb
	4.0kg/ha drilled		
	7.5kg/ha broadcast		
Stubble Turnip	5.0kg/ha drilled	Apr/Sep	Jun/Feb
	8.0kg/ha broadcast		
Swedes	0.75kg/ha precision drilled	Apr/Jun	Nov/Mar
	2.5kg/ha drilled		
	5.0kg/ha broadcast		
Turnips	3-4kg/ha drilled	May/Jun	Sep/Jan
	5.0kg/ha broadcast		



Game Cover

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Producing a cluster of yellow flowers followed by seed pods that look like birds claws, hence the name, this herbaceous perennial legume is a food source for a variety of birds and animals. It is particularly important for the caterpillars of some rare species of butterfly. A low growing plant, useful in controlling soil erosion.

Buckwheat

One of the fastest growing short term cover crops. Sown in May, quick to establish and competes well against weeds. Very attractive to pheasants, partridge and deer, both as cover and feed. Also attractive to bees and other insects due to the amount of nectar rich flowers produced. Useful when added to mixes, due to its bulk and ability to provide holding cover and feed after the crop has fallen to the first frosts.

Chicory

Grows stalks often over 2 metres high with blue flowers, and seeds in its second year. Great for rearing mixtures and has excellent ground cover. Has a high mineral content and anthelmintic properties. Best sown in 75cm spacings with kale in between. Chicory is quite slow to establish and may not bolt in its first year, but can provide feed and cover for up to four years. It offers good drought resistance but does not like wet ground. Has a good mineral content including Zinc, Copper and Potassium.

Crimson Clover

This rapid growing annual can be sown anytime from April to August and produces a large amount of biomass. The flowers are a good source of nectar.

Fodder Radish

A much underrated plant crop, a useful green manure as it holds residual nitrogen in the soil which is released as the plant breaks down. It produces a great deal of biomass for incorporation.



Fodder Radish Continued...

Due to its quick growth, it suppresses weeds and its deep roots benefit the soil structure. Can be sown even into August so is useful for filling any patches where a crop has failed. Grows in a wide variety of soil types and conditions, but is not winter hardy.

Carbon

Best sown from June into early August, this kale/Ethiopian mustard hybrid provides cover after a very short growth period. Excellent frost tolerance, ideal as a cover crop and for reseeding patches where previous sowings have failed to show.

Linseed

An easy crop to grow and is tolerant of many soil types, but susceptible to flea beetle attack if not treated. The powdery blue flowers attract insects and are a useful cover crop. The seed pods retain their seed and with no overall canopy it proves popular with a variety of birds, particularly partridge.

Millet

Provides warmth and shelter for both game and wild birds, and is an excellent source of nutritious seeds - for partridge especially. It favours similar growing conditions to maize, so mixes well with maize and kale. Can be broadcast or shallow drilled preferably into moist ground. Red and white millet are often sown together due to the differing seeding dates; with red millet producing earlier than the white.

Mustard

Usually part of a mix, this member of the brassica family is one of the most widely used game cover crops and can be sown in the spring right through to mid-September. It is easily established but produces the most seed in rich well drained soil, with a pH of no less than 6.0. Within 30 days of germination it will develop a mature canopy and its strong taste deters pigeons and rabbits from attack, but it is not winter hardy.



Phacelia

A quick flowering crop, flowering within 12 weeks of planting. Large numbers of insects are drawn to the summer long purple flowers. Soon disappears after the first frosts, as not winter hardy, but readily reseeds itself. Best used in a mix. A popular green manure crop, it is an excellent weed suppressor and the large root mass is a very good soil improver. Not related to any other crop, so is a good break crop!

Sainfoin

A high yielding, drought resistant legume, producing attractive pink flowers. It is ideal for inclusion in conservation mixes. The abundance of insects drawn to it are an excellent source for growing chicks. Develops deep penetrating roots over a lifespan of four or more years, which breaks up the soil and the nitrogen it produces is a free, natural fertiliser. If grazed, it has anthelmintic properties, it won't cause bloat and produces useful rumen bypass protein.

Vetch / Tares (Vicia Sativa)

A large seeded legume, capable of fixing large volumes of atmospheric nitrogen. Care must be taken in rotations with root crops and beans. Vetch has deep roots which improves soil structure. It is not fully winter hardy and grows up to 75cm high and is a good weed suppressant.

RBC Game Mix

- 1kg Mustard
- 2kg Millet
- 1.5kg Sunflower
- 1.5kg Buckwheat
- 1kg Fodder Radish
- 0.5kg Forage Rape
- 0.5kg Kale x Mustard Hybrid

Total per Acre - 8kg

Annuals	Suitable For	Sowing Time	Optimum pH	Sowing Depth	Row Width	Sowing Rate	Full Height	Provides Feed
Birds Foot Trefoil	Insects	Spring/Autumn	6.5-7 pH	1cm	Broadcast	8kg/ha	30cm	May-Sep
Borage	Insects	Apr-Jun		1cm	Broadcast	12.5kg/ha	30cm	Cover & Nectar
Buckwheat	Game & Songbirds	Apr-May	5-8 pH	3-7.5cm	10-15cm	50kg/ha	90cm	Jun-Sep
Carbon	Game & Songbirds	Jun-Aug	6-6.5 pH	1cm	10-30cm	5kg/ha	60-100cm	Oct-Dec
Chicory	Grazing & Game	Mar-Apr	6 pH	1cm	20-30cm	5kg/ha	90cm	Cover Crop Only
Crimson Clover	Pollen & Nectar for Insects	Mar-Apr	7+ pH	1cm	10cm	12.5-15kg/ha	60-90cm	Nectar for Insects
Dwarf Sorghum	Game	Apr-Jun	6.5-7 pH	5cm	20-30cm	20kg/ha	120cm	Oct-Mar
Fodder Radish	Game & Songbirds	May	6-6.5 pH	1cm	20-45cm	12kg/ha	60-80cm	Oct-Jan
Game Maize	Game	Late Apr-Jun	6-7 pH	7.5-10cm	50-70cm	100,000 seeds/ha	180cm	Sep-Jan
Giant Sorghum	Game	Apr-Jun	6.5-7 pH	5cm	20-30cm	30kg/ha	180cm	Oct-Mar
Linseed	Partridge	Mar-Jul	5.5-6.5 pH	2.5cm	10-20cm	75kg/ha	60cm	Oct-Jan
Millet	Partridge & Songbirds	Apr-May	6-7 pH	2.5cm	37-45cm	15kg/ha	120cm	Sep-Dec
Mustard	Game & Insects	May-Sep	6-6.5 pH	1cm	10-30cm	15kg/ha	120cm	Aug-Sep
Phacelia	Game & Insects	Apr-Sep	Acid	1-2cm	Broadcast	8kg/ha	90cm	Cover Crop Only
Quinoa	Game & Songbirds	Apr-May	6-6.5 pH	1cm	10-30cm	5kg/ha	90cm	Oct-Dec
Rape	Game, Songbirds & Insects	May	6-7 pH	1cm	25-45cm	6kg/ha	90cm	Cover Crop Only
Sunflower	Game, Songbirds & Insects	Apr-May	6-8 pH	5cm	30-45cm	15-20kg/ha	90-180cm	Jul-Nov
Triticale	Game & Songbirds	Mar-Apr	5.5-6.5 pH	2.5cm	20-45cm	60-125kg/ha	90cm	Aug-Jan
Sainfoin	Pollen & Nectar for Insects	Apr-May	6.6-8 pH	2-3cm	Broadcast	87.5kg/ha	90cm	May-Jul

Persistent Crops	Suitable For	Sowing Time	Optimum pH	Sowing Depth	Row Width	Sowing Rate	Full Height	Provides Feed
Canary Grass	Game & Songbirds	May-Jun	5.5-8 pH	1cm	60-90cm	6kg/ha	180cm	Cover Only
Chicory	Game, Songbirds & Insects	Apr-Sep	6 pH	1cm	20-30cm	5kg/ha	90cm	Cover Only
Fodder Beet	Game & Songbirds	May	6-6.5 pH	2.5cm	45-60cm	100,000 seeds/ha	120cm	Cover, seeds 2nd year
Kale	Game & Songbirds	Apr-Jun	6.5 pH	1cm	45-60cm	5kg/ha	60cm	Cover, seeds 2nd year
Reed Canary Grass	Game & Songbirds	May-Jun	5.4-8 pH	1cm	60-90cm	5kg/ha	200cm	Cover Only
Sweet Clover	Game & Insects	Mar-May	6.5 pH	1cm	20-30cm	2.5kg/ha	120cm	Cover Only



Image: Sunflower



Image: Sweet Clover

The range takes advantage of the best bacterial and enzymatic technologies.

 **Homofermentative** ("homo.") lactic acid bacteria *Pediococcus pentosaceus* NCIMB 12455 & *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* CNCM NA 18/5U start and finish the pH drop in the fermentation.

 **Heterofermentative** ("hetero.") lactic acid bacteria *Lentilactobacillus hilgardii* CNCM I-4785 & *Lentilactobacillus buchneri* NCIMB 40788 produce anti-fungal molecules which provide **unrivalled aerobic stability** for when the silage is being fed and can **allow clamp opening in just 14 days**.

 **Fibre-digesting enzymes** xylanase and beta-glucanase, which release sugar from the fibre fraction **fuelling the fermentation** whilst **improving fibre digestibility** in the rumen.

THE **MAGNIVA** CROP & CONDITION SPECIFIC RANGE

PLATINUM GRASS-WET



Designed for wet grass and more difficult to ensile high protein crops like legumes. Ensures an efficient fermentation, with sufficient aerobic stability to allow clamp opening in just 14 days, higher protein retention and improved fibre digestion. This is achieved with a unique blend of **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788 with **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 & *L. plantarum* 18/5U plus fibre-digesting **enzymes**.

PLATINUM GRASS-DRY



Formulated for the challenges of fermenting and feeding high dry matter grass. Ensures increased aerobic stability allowing opening in just 14 days, more silage to feed due to lower DM losses, reduced yeasts and moulds and improved fibre digestion. This is achieved with **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788, with **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 and fibre-digesting **enzymes**.

CLASSIC



Efficiently ferments easily ensiled grass. Ensures a rapid pH drop resulting in excellent nutrient preservation in fermentation for a high-quality feed and increased fibre digestibility through a unique combination of **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 & *L. plantarum* 18/5U with fibre-digesting **enzymes**.

PLATINUM WHOLECROP



Efficiently ensiles cereals whilst improving fibre digestibility and provides feed out flexibility by providing some aerobic stability after just 14 days. This is achieved with a unique blend of **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788, with **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 and fibre-digesting **enzymes**.

PLATINUM CRIMP



Efficiently ferments crimped grain and provides aerobic stability after just 14 days through the action of **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788 with **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 blended specifically for crimped grain.

PLATINUM MAIZE



Rapidly ferments maize grown and harvested in ideal conditions and prevents clamp heating after as little as 14 days fermentation through the action of **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788 formulated specifically for maize.

PLATINUM MAIZE ELITE



Supports ensiling maize that grew or is being harvested in challenging conditions through the action of **hetero.** *L. hilgardii* I-4785 & *L. buchneri* 40788 with **homo.** *P. pentosaceus* 12455 and fibre-digesting **enzymes** blended specifically for challenged maize crops.

Using a rumen-specific live yeast helps improve your herd's milk and meat production by optimising rumen function. It increases feed efficiency by up to 6% in dairy and 7% in beef, contributing to farm profitability and ultimately sustainability.

HOW Levucell^{SC} WORKS

When included as part of a daily ration, it promotes optimum conditions in the rumen for healthy feed utilisation:



THE Levucell^{SC} POWERMIX RANGE

The Levucell^{SC} Powermix range has been developed to help you tackle your feeding challenges cost-effectively for improved health and performance. The range exploits all the benefits of the widely proven rumen-specific live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077 in ruminants, in combination with carefully chosen ingredients to maximise rumen function, improve digestive health and support antioxidant and immune status.

Levucell^{SC} Digestaid

Improves digestive efficiency by releasing more dietary energy through better fibre degradation, using the rumen-specific live yeast strain *S. cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077.

Levucell^{SC} Acidease

Combats ruminal acidosis by rebalancing the rumen microbiota, using a combination of rumen-specific live yeast strain *S. cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077 and highly digestible hydrolysed yeast.

Levucell^{SC} Toxisorb

Mitigates mycotoxins naturally by reinforcing ruminal detoxification using a combination of rumen-specific live yeast strain *S. cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077 and high-quality yeast cell wall.

Levucell^{SC} Rumignition

The complete yeast-based solution to combat both acidosis and mycotoxins. Contains rumen-specific live yeast strain *S. cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077, highly digestible hydrolysed yeast and high-quality yeast cell wall.

Levucell^{SC} Protection

Prepares for a smooth transition by protecting rumen function and antioxidant status, using a combination of rumen-specific live yeast strain *S. cerevisiae* CNCM I-1077 and primary antioxidant sources.



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