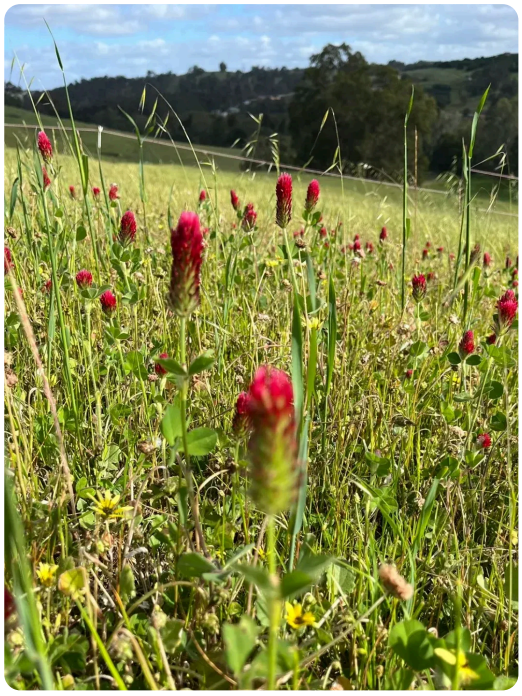
MIXES

Cover Crop Plus Winter Mix

13 species combining all the benefits of cover cropping

A unique blend of 13 species which combines all the benefits of cover cropping, including species that provide high levels of biomass, nitrogen fixing legumes, soil improvers that improve soil health, and species that attract beneficial insects. Winter Cover Crop Plus provides protection for bare soil, creating biodiversity that benefits the environment. It is suited to a wide range of soil types and conditions and can be mulched, incorporated into the soil or grazed. Biological BioNPK Powder S coated.



QUICK FACTS

MIN RAINFALL
350 mm+

SOIL & PH
Soil range: Light sand to Heavy · pH 5+ ($CaCl_2$)

SOWING RATE
25–35 kg/ha General

END USE
Cover crop, Grazing

CARBON CREDIT
Eligible

ABOUT THIS VARIETY

Successfully planting a Cover Crop Plus Winter mix has many benefits, both agriculturally and environmentally, and can be an integral part of sustainable and environmentally responsible agriculture in WA. Cover cropping serves as a valuable forage for livestock in mixed farming systems, with benefits that include soil health, erosion control, weed suppression, nutrient management and drought resilience.

Cover crops provide protection to what may be bare soil for a large portion of the year. They improve the soil by covering it like a protective blanket of biomass, ensuring water infiltration and retention. By mulching the cover crop, further benefits are achieved by maintaining the cover and adding organic matter and carbon to the soil once decomposed.

Biological BioNPK S coated. ECOCERT approved.

KEY ATTRIBUTES

- ✓ 13 species for biomass, nitrogen and soil structure
- ✓ Improves water infiltration and retention
- ✓ Graze, mulch or leave to stand
- ✓ Protective blanket of biomass over bare soil
- ✓ Attracts beneficial insects
- ✓ Suited to a wide range of soil types

MIX COMPONENTS

Formulation 2026

COMPONENT
Field Peas & Common Vetch Nitrogen fixing legumes with a strong root structure that provide a high level of biomass.
Alpha 1 Lucerne A perennial legume with a deep root system, producing high levels of biomass and flowers that attract beneficial insects.
Cereal Rye Fast to establish and provides high levels of biomass. With its extensive fibrous root system it absorbs unused nitrogen in the soil and increases the concentration of exchangeable potassium near the soil surface.
Amass Italian Ryegrass Quick to establish and competes well with the other species to produce a high level of biomass. Its deep root system gives the other species in the mix a path to follow for nutrients and moisture, especially where there are compaction problems.
Safeguard Annual Diploid Ryegrass A fast maturing annual diploid ryegrass with a strong root system, providing good biomass above and below the soil surface. An additional benefit is that it is ARGT resistant.
Oats Highly productive, fast establishing and produces high levels of biomass. An excellent producer of organic matter and carbon with an extensive root system, and can assist in controlling some nematodes.

MIX COMPONENTS (CONTINUED)

COMPONENT
Riverina Subterranean Clover Produces across a wide range of soils and is nitrogen fixing. With its upright growth habit, it is a good addition to the mix to further increase biomass levels.
Winfred Forage Brassica Large leaf area and rapid growth give good weed suppression. Drought and frost tolerant, and a versatile forage feed.
Six Point Chicory A herb with a very strong tap root which can extract moisture from deep in the soil, providing access for the roots of other species in the mix to follow. The flowers attract beneficial insects.
Arrowleaf & Crimson Clover The combination of early and later flowering aerial seeded clovers gives a good spread of production and flowering.
Tillage Radish An excellent cover crop to assist in breaking a compaction layer in the soil. Being deeply rooted it relocates nutrients further down the soil profile and brings them back to the surface when it decomposes. Also produces high levels of biomass, especially below the surface.

PLANTING & GRAZING NOTES

Optimal sowing time is autumn. Decide the location based on the agricultural and environmental benefits you want to achieve, and have a soil test done. Ideally spray out any existing pasture or persistent weeds before planting and prepare an optimal seed bed, applying lime or gypsum if required. When planting for early production, it is recommended to dry seed prior to the break, but only where paddocks are clean of weeds and competitive grasses, there is no history of problem weeds, and you have assessed the risk of a false break. Ensure adequate soil moisture with the possibility of follow up rain, and choose a sowing method that gives good seed to soil contact. Increased sowing rates will increase your interplant competition, assisting in reducing the weed burden and the requirement for early herbicide applications. Control any persistent weeds quickly. Once established, ensure plants are not prone to pulling, then graze, mulch or leave to stand. If grazing, rotate or strip graze to give the pasture time to recover and regrow.

CARBON FARMING & PASTURE DIVERSITY

Carbon farming offers farmers the opportunity to improve soil health, build soil carbon and support more sustainable farming systems. Many of IH Seeds pasture mixes feature a diverse range of grasses, legumes and herbs that can support productive pastures, encourage deeper root growth, and contribute to soil carbon sequestration. Diverse pastures may help farmers meet the requirements of eligible carbon farming projects under Australia's Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF), with the potential to earn Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) where approved methods and eligibility criteria are met.

HOW IT'S SOLD

FORM	PACK
BioNPK-S coated	25 kg

Certification: ASF Code of Practice