BASIC EARTH

WORKING WITH NATURE

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

SOIL BUILDING

Lonestar Annual Ryegrass adds organic matter to soils both through its aggressive root growth and rapid forage growth. Lonestar excels at breaking up compacted soils and opening up root channels for use by future cash crops.

FERTILITY IMPROVEMENT

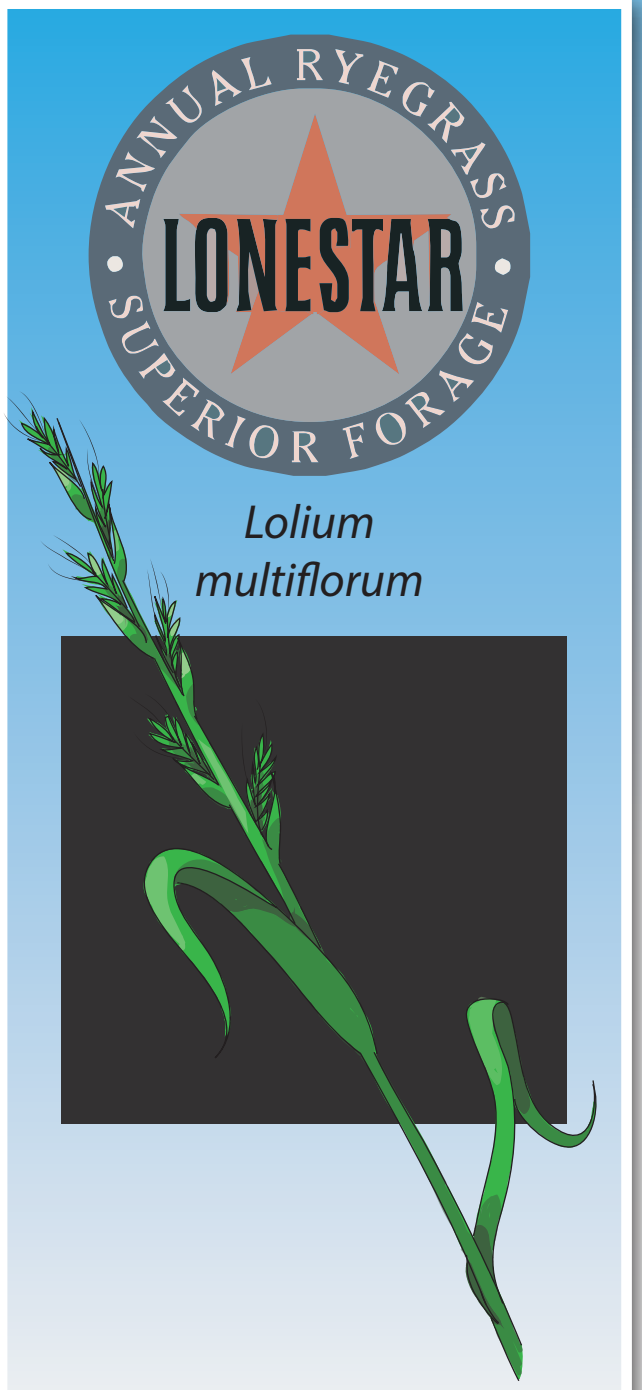
Lonestar is quick to establish an impressive root mass which catches nitrogen, phosphorous and other beneficial elements in the soil. These valuable inputs are recycled and made available for use by future crops.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Lonestar's extensive root system increases the water holding capacity of the soil and reduces runoff and erosion over the winter and early spring months. Valuable soil moisture is held, benefitting following crops over hot, dry summer months.

FORAGE ENHANCEMENT

Lonestar is an excellent producer of high quality forage. it covers the ground quickly, builds the soil over the winter, and provides abundant early spring feed ideal for grazing, hay or silage.



Annual Ryegrass is rapidly growing in popularity for use as a cover crop in the Midwestern States. it has long been favored as a winter-active companion crop in the Southern U.S., and for seeding into dormant warm-season forages. Lonestar, an improved diploid Annual Ryegrass variety, was bred for excellent cold tolerance, high level of disease resistance, superior seedling vigor and rapid forage growth.

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ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Lolium multiflorum

USES

Fall is the ideal planting time for Lonestar, allowing about 60 days of growth to establish a stand well-suited to survive the winter. Lonestar can be planted following a cash crop harvest using a standard grain drill or it can be broadcast into maturing corn or soybeans using an airplane or high clearance air seeder. Alternatively, Lonestar can be inter-seeded into corn at last cultivation in early summer when corn is at the 6 leaf stage.

Lonestar can be planted with legume companion crops such as Hairy Vetch, Winter Peas, Balansa or Crimson Clover. Adding a legume can improve soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, adding biomass to help hold the soil and smothering weeds.

Spring management tips:

- Lonestar should be terminated prior to heading.
- After termination, wait 2-3 weeks before planting the next crop. The plant material will release most of its nutrients in 6-8 weeks, just in time for use by the following cash crop.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

	MONOCULTURE	IN MIXES
SEEDING RATE:	10 - 15 lbs/acre drilled 25-30 lbs/acre broadcast	5-10 lbs/acre drilled 15-20 lbs/acre broadcast
PLANTING DEPTH:	1/4 - 1/2 inch	
IDEAL SOIL:	Grows best in soil with a pH range of 6.0-7.0 and can tolerate poorly drained soils	

MIXES WELL WITH: CRIMSON AND BALANSA CLOVERS, AUSTRIAN WINTER PEA, HAIRY VETCH, AND RADISH

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