



## Wildlife Forage

### [KL6-100 - Dwarf Essex Rape](#)

60 days. Brassica napus. Open Pollinated. Plant produces excellent yields of kale. It is sweet, tender, and crunchy. Great for use in salads and on sandwiches. It is cooked in the same way as broccoli, boiled, steamed, or stir-fried. Dwarf Essex Rape is an excellent forage crop for livestock and wildlife including deer. Excellent choice for home gardens, market growers, and open field production. United States Department of Agriculture, NSL 80306.



### [CP21-50 - Iron & Clay Cowpeas](#)

65 days. Vigna unguiculata. Open Pollinated. Bush type plant produces heavy yields of cowpeas. Unlike other cowpea varieties, iron and clays continue to grow and produce forage after the seed has dropped. Excellent for baking, soups, dried beans, and canning. It can also be planted in fields to attract deer and game birds. Deer love these cowpeas. Quail & other game birds relish the seed if the plant is allowed to seed. Drought Tolerant. An excellent choice for home gardens. A variety from the USA.



### [KL3-100 - Premier Kale](#)

55 days. Brassica oleracea. Open Pollinated. This early variety produces heavy crops of deep green kale leaves. Very flavorful. Used fresh in salads and on sandwiches or cooked. This variety stands 3 to 4 weeks longer than other varieties. Provides higher yields when seeded in the fall for spring harvest. Most gardeners will be able to overwinter plants started in the fall. Spring started plants will get very large. Extremely high in antioxidants and beta carotene. Also known as Early Hanover Kale. It is a slow bolting variety that is best suited to cooler climates. Great variety for wildlife forage, preferred forage for deer. An excellent choice for home gardens and market growers. United States Department of Agriculture, G 30729.



### [SC1-100 - Rox Orange Sugar Cane](#)

110 days. Sorghum bicolor. Open Pollinated. The plant produces excellent yields of 8 ft tall sugar cane. The plant is high in sugar content. Perfect for making molasses syrup and an Asian alcoholic beverage called Maotai. Also grown and used as a biofuel and livestock grain. It yields about 100 gallons of syrup per acre. Does well in warm, well-drained, sandy loam. Also known as Waconia Sugar Cane. Sow 9 to 20 lbs per acre. An excellent choice for home gardens, market growers, and open field production. A variety developed for syrup production by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Wisconsin, USA. United States Department of Agriculture, PI 641836.



### [KL7-100 - Siberian Kale](#)

60 days. Brassica napus. Open Pollinated. This early variety produces excellent yields of light blue-green leaves with white stems and ruffled edges. Used fresh in salads and on sandwiches or cooked. It is one of the best varieties for salads. Light frost improves tenderness and flavor. Suitable for Northern parts of the country. Great variety for wildlife forage, preferred forage for deer. An excellent choice for home gardens. An heirloom variety from Russia. United States Department of Agriculture, AMES 26626



### [BT7-100 - Sugar Beets](#)

110 days. Beta vulgaris. Open Pollinated. The plant produces good yields of large 3 to 5 lb sugar beets. Roots are white and tapered have a sweet sugar flavor. Shred the beets and add to other vegetables. They can be made into sugar, syrup, molasses, and wine. It can be enjoyed as a sweet root vegetable, can be used as leafy greens, and it can be processed for sugar! That's right, sugar beets can be used to make sugar! It is also used for feeding livestock and deer. Cold Tolerant. An excellent choice for home gardens, farmer's markets, market growers, open production, and commercial production.

