



BLIZZARD BUSTER

Signature Series Food Plot Mix

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND TARGET WILDLIFE

Blizzard Buster is the 800-pound gorilla of winter food and cover mixes. This grain and forage sorghum blend provides maximum shelter and food for game birds in tough winter weather, especially when established in large plots. Planting near existing winter cover will enhance the character of that habitat, and improve bird survival.

This mix is designed to provide excellent winter food and cover for wildlife in the northern states where snows are heavy. The forage sorghums provide great thermal cover and tall visual cover great for pheasants and deer and the heavy grain sorghums provide quality food for pheasants and deer alike. The mix includes both medium and tall forage / cane sorghums ranging in average height from 4-8 feet.

CONTENTS, TIMELINE AND PLANTING RATES

Blizzard Buster is a proprietary blend of five grain (56%) and four forage (44%) sorghums. Grain Sorghums include: PDQ Brand Blend, 366x73 (Dual purpose hybrid). Forage sorghums include: Rox Orange, Hegari, Coes, VNS Hyb. FS varieties.

Generally, conduct site prep in late April to early May. Typically plant early May to mid-June when soil temps reach 65°.

A 25 lb bag plants 4-5 acres (drilled, planted or broadcast).

WEED MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pre-emergent (Concep-treated: s-metolachlor or s-metolachlor + atrazine). Post-emergent (2,4-D or quinclorac). Always follow label instructions.

SIMILAR SIGNATURE SERIES BLENDS

Winter Shield includes both grain and forage sorghums as well as two millets. It is not Concep-treated but slightly more tolerant of less precipitation.

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or call – 866-914-7373

SITE PREP, WEED MANAGEMENT AND PLANTING TIPS

Site Preparation (generally late April to early May)

Poor site preparation is the number one reason for project failures. Mow (or burn) your food plot 3 to 5 weeks before planting to remove residual plant material from previous year. Alternately, mow (or disk) the previous fall, followed by spring disking and/or a burn-down herbicide application when new weedy growth is visible.

Get a soil test! Soil tests can be done in the fall or early spring. Typically, you should schedule 3-4 weeks for results. This is the only true way to determine your fertilizer, nutrient, and pH adjustment (lime) needs. Soil pH for grain-based food plot crops should generally range from 5.8 to 7.0. Proper pH is critical in order for fertilizer to be effective.

Spray with a contact herbicide (glyphosate / RoundUp) ahead of planting once weeds green up, following label instructions. If field has little history of broadleaf or grass competition, a contact herbicide may not be needed. Heavily disk the field 10 days after spraying, and prior to planting (unless you plan to no-till).

Weed Management (generally early May to mid-June)

Some weeds in a wildlife food plot can provide additional cover and food, but too many weeds will compete with your food plot reducing or even eliminating yields. Your site should be weed free at the time of planting (see site prep).

- DO NOT SPRAY WITH CONTACT HERBICIDE (glyphosate / Roundup) ONCE ESTABLISHED.
- Pre-Emergent – this mix is safened with CONCEP making chemical weed control simple.
 - Apply Dual (s-metolachlor or similar grass/broadleaf herbicide) as a pre-emergent (shallow preplant incorporated is best – incorporate into top 2 inches of soil within 2 weeks of planting). DO NOT apply if crop has emerged. Dual is primarily an annual grass herbicide with some control of small-seeded broadleaf weeds such as pigweeds / waterhemp. Always follow label instructions when applying herbicides to control weeds. Restricted use herbicides may only be applied with required permitting. If broadleaf weeds are a particular concern,
 - May consider Bicep Lite II Magnum (s-metolachlor + atrazine) and offers broader broadleaf control. Note atrazine has carryover concerns so only use if food plot will be sorghum or corn in following year. Consult a crop specialist for more herbicide suggestions.
- Post-Emergent
 - 2,4-D can be used to control some broadleaf weeds. Erratic on pigweed in dry conditions, poor control of kochia. Apply when crop is 5-12 inches high from soil to tip of whorl leaf. Marginal crop tolerance – best at the early stage.
 - Paramount (quinclorac) can be used for foxtail control. Some activity on annual broadleaf weeds such as kochia and lambsquarter. Apply from emergence to 12-inch sorghum. Avoid drift.

Planting (generally early May to mid-June)

Disk field before planting (unless no-tilling), incorporating fertilizer and nutrients (lime, etc.) per soil test results, or fertilize at planting. If not testing soil, 300 pounds of 19-19-19 per acre. To improve yield, consider broadcasting 80-100 pounds of actual nitrogen (175-220 #s of 46-0-0) per acre 6 to 8 weeks after planting. Soil temperature at planting should be 65 degrees or warmer (warmer than corn or soybeans). Soils should be well drained (not wet). Plant within 24 hours of fertilizing. Do NOT overplant!

- For no-till or conventional row planters or grain drills, plant with 15 to 30 inch spacings. Seed sorghum at 1 to 1.5 inch depth. Recommended seeding rates should be about 5 pounds per acre (4-5 acres per bag).
- If broadcasting, recommended seeding rates for sorghum 10-15 pounds per acre (2-3 acres per bag). Broadcast then incorporate into soil by dragging, cultipacking or lightly disking. Rolling seed bed after planting will increase germination.

