Broadcaster Mix

Broadcaster was originally developed with the need for an easily overseeded or interseeded winter annual cover crop in mind. A small-seeded mix, it’s well suited for broadcasting and aerial seeding, while providing species diversity at a reasonable price. It contains Daikon radish, annual ryegrass, crimson clover, medium red clover, and yellow blossom sweetclover. Broadcaster can be planted with oats as a fall nurse crop, and will continue to grow in the spring, when it can be killed or turned under. Broadcaster can also be seeded with any of the winter annual small grains, or used to make a diverse over-wintering cover crop cocktail. If needed, it can also be used as a high-quality forage—mowed and wilted for baleage or grazed. Increase seeding rate to 30-35 lbs/A if intended as a forage.

The radish’s deep tap root and ryegrass’s extensive root mass penetrate soil, break up natural hardpans and plowpans, and scavenge and recycle nutrients from subsoil, but the radish winterkills with hard frosts. The clover and annual ryegrass are more winter hardy and will likely survive to grow more in the spring.

Broadcaster is easily adapted to many operations and soil types, including as a cover crop or interrow living mulch on vegetable farms. Includes species with deep-reaching tap roots like clovers and Daikon radish to recycle nitrogen and break up hardpans, and the complementary dense, fibrous roots of annual ryegrass that help build organic matter and prevent erosion.

- Can be broadcast in vegetable fields after late summer production, packing with roller or harrow after planting to improve stand.
- Adaptable for broadcasting on many soil types.
- Excellent for planting in corn with Interseeder.
- Use in continuous no-till rotations to add soil organic matter with deep growing roots.
- Each species grows at slightly different rates and thrives under different weather conditions.
- Radish component grows quickly, scavenges and holds nitrogen in its tap root tissues; then winterkills. As it decomposes, it releases nitrogen to the other species that continue growth over the winter.

**Product Formula**

- 40% Annual Ryegrass
- 30% Crimson Clover
- 15% Common Medium Red Clover
- 10% Daikon Radish
- 4% Yellow Blossom Sweetclover

**Best Uses**

- Winter cover crop, haylage, baleage, grazing

**Establishment**

**Seeding Rate:**

- Drill—18-25 lbs/A
- Broadcast—25-30 lbs/A
- Drill with small grains—10-15 lbs/A
- Drill for thick forage—30-35 lbs/A
- Drilled with interseeder equipment in corn—20-30 lbs/A

**Seeding Depth:** surface to 1/2”

**Seeding Dates:** Late summer, early summer for interseeding in corn
• Broadcaster is a diverse cover crop mix that can be broadcast into corn or soybeans at last cultivation by organic farmers; or drilled into corn or soybeans with an interseeder for no-till fields.

• In cash grain rotations, Broadcaster can be drilled into fields after barley or wheat is harvested, and makes an excellent multi-species cover crop mix which recycles nutrients, fixes nitrogen, and builds soil organic matter, contributing to long-term soil health.

**For Grazing Application**

Early spring or late summer planting.

**Planted in early spring** (as soon as you can get the drill into the ground) This will be ready to be grazed in about 70 to 80 days, depending on growing conditions.

If planted in spring and grazed in late spring, the red clover, yellow blossom sweet clover and annual ryegrass will regrow and can be grazed again.

**This mix can also be planted in the late summer** and grazed in the fall or early winter. The Daikon radishes will winter kill, but can be grazed later in the fall if planted earlier in August/early September. The medium red clover, yellow blossom sweet clover and annual ryegrass can overwinter and be grazed again the following spring, or cut as baleage for forage.
Broadcaster Mix interseeded at Mill Hill Farm, Williamsburg, PA

Broadcaster Mix interseeded at Jim Biddle’s Mill Hill Farm, Williamsburg, PA in collaboration with Penn State University. Interseeded June 15, 2015 into MCT 5375 along with strips of various experimental mixes. Corn was preceded by triticale, which was cut for forage.

Photos taken November 11, 2016 by Greg Roth, Penn State.