



# DSV COUNTRY

Quality mixtures for forage production



Innovation for  
your growth

[www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)





Deutsche Saatveredelung AG (DSV) is one of the leading plant breeding and seed companies in Germany. It specialises in the breeding, production and distribution of forage and turf grasses, oilseed crops, clovers, various catch crops, cereals, maize and sorghum.



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## COUNTRY – Your guide to achieve the best basic ration

Good grass is not the same as grass. To guarantee highest forage quality from your grassland, the crop stand has to be perfectly adapted to the site-conditions: this means, the best performing varieties of suitable species in the perfect mixing ratio. For nearly 100 years, DSV has been breeding forage crops to increase yields, forage quality, persistence and disease resistance.

Based on these unique experiences, the COUNTRY mixture programme provides customised forage crop solutions for all sites and usages. All varieties used are at the top of international recommendations.

top varieties + site-adapted mixtures = high quality basic ration

Based on this 'grassland philosophy', COUNTRY has become the biggest brand range programme for forage grass mixtures in Germany and Poland. Over several years COUNTRY has expanded into more international markets (including the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Belarus, the Baltic States and Russia).

COUNTRY is divided into four sub programmes:

- COUNTRY Energy
- COUNTRY Grassland
- COUNTRY Field Forage
- COUNTRY Horse

Thereby the mixtures are adapted to different sites, uses and intensities e.g. cutting, grazing, intercropping, new sowing and/or overseeding. Furthermore we offer a wide range of grassland and field forage mixtures with 100% organic quality (see page 16).







# Milk Index – The brand for high forage quality

DSV is leading in breeding of high quality forage species for a high milk production. Only our best varieties receive the Milk Index quality award. In the respective species segment, Milk Index varieties are especially selected for an extraordinary digestibility and a high nutrient concentration. This increases feed intake and ensures a better and more stable energy supply, resulting in higher animal performance. **COUNTRY Energy mixtures in particular contain high proportions of Milk Index varieties.**

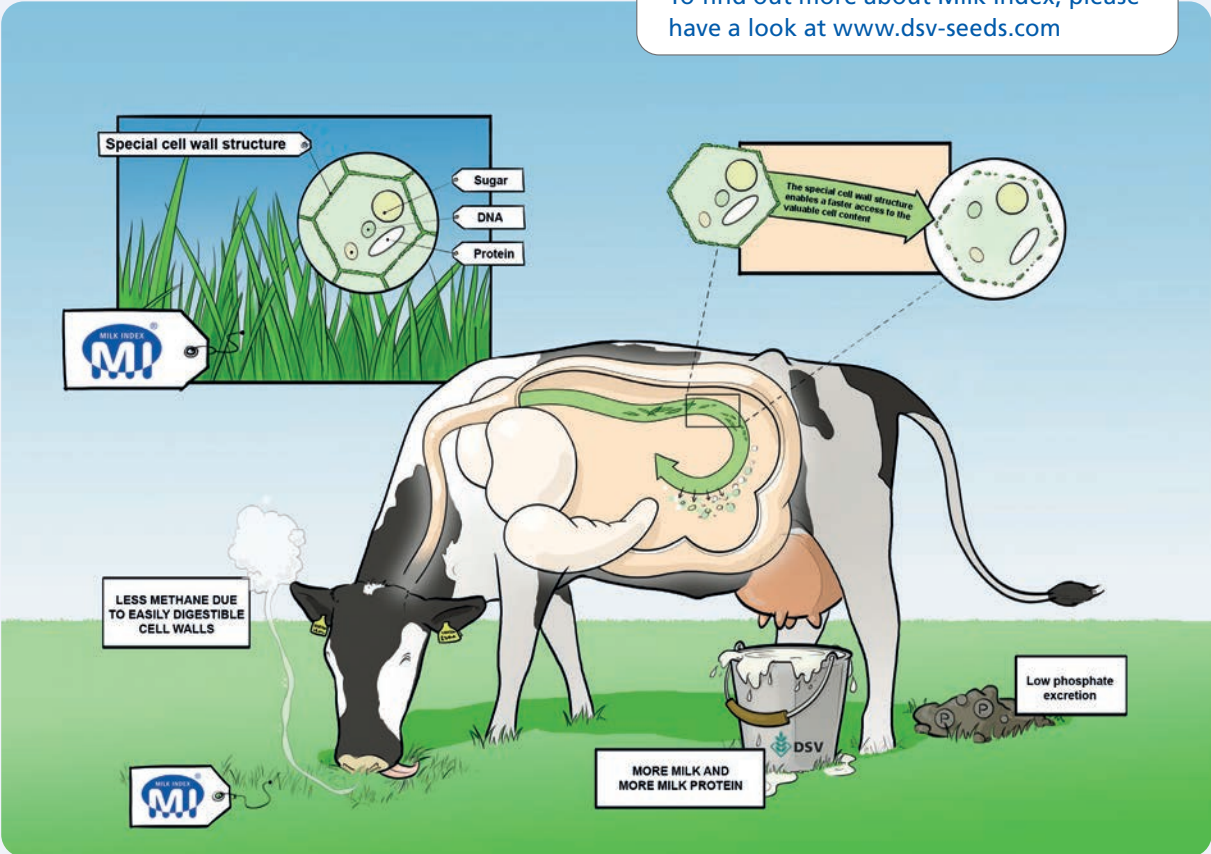


**Forage grasses:**  
At the optimum cutting date, Milk Index grass varieties contain less of the indigestible cell wall component lignin than conventional varieties of each species. This accelerates the digestibility of the remaining cell wall consisting of cellulose and hemicellulose and the nutrients of the cell content are more quickly available to the ruminant.



**Legumes:**  
As a homegrown protein source, clover and alfalfa grass stands are particularly good at meeting protein needs in ruminant diets. Milk Index varieties are characterized by particularly high crude protein contents and thus increase the protein value and content in the fodder.

## Advantages of Milk Index varieties



# Peat soil suitability

Besides focusing on high yields, rust resistance and forage quality, DSV also pays attention to remarkable persistency and special ability to cope with peat soils. The special perennial ryegrass varieties, which are rewarded with an M in Germany, are the icing on the cake of DSV's variety portfolio.

The peat soil suitability is tested at several locations in North Germany, where the varieties have to prove outstanding ground cover and winter hardiness on these low land locations. In special trials, the ground cover of the first, third and last emergence as well as the winter hardiness are evaluated for three years by an independent official body. The award M is only given to the very best varieties and proves their peat soil and low pH suitability in combination with higher persistency and good spring growth. Surviving the harsh conditions at the test locations as well as the very low ph level (below 5) show that these varieties are really able to grow in non-perennial ryegrass-friendly neighbourhoods, not only under German conditions but at all other locations with rather difficult and wet conditions on mineral and peat soils.

## DSV's top perennial ryegrass varieties in COUNTRY






	Variety	Milk Index	Peat soil suitability	Ploidy	Yield	Sward density	Winter hardiness	Rust resistance	Persis- tence	Forage quality	National listing/ Official recommendation
early	KARATOS		M	t	4	4	4	4	4	3	DE, RU
	MIRTELLO		M	t	4	4	4	5	5	3	AR, BE, DE, LU
inter	EUROCONQUEST		M	t	4	4	5	4	4	5	DE
	EXPLOSION		M	t	5	4	5	5	4	5	DE, NL, UK
	ARELIO		M	d	4	4	4	3	4	4	DE, EC, NL, RU, UK
	ASTONHOCKEY		M	t	4	4	4	3	5	4	BE, DE
	BOTOND			t	4	4	4	4	5	4	DE
	TRIVOS			t	4	4	4	4	5	3	CH, CO, DE, EC, LU, NL, RU, UA
	LIDELTA			t	4	4	4	3	5	3	DE
	ALLIGATOR			t	5	4	5	3	5	2	AT, CH, DE, LU
late	VALERIO		M	t	5	4	5	4	5	4	BE, DE, RU, UK
	KAIMAN			d	5	4	3	4	4	5	DE, NL
	SHERLOCK		M	t	4	4	4	5	4	3	DE
	HURRICANE			t	5	4	3	4	4	4	DE, FR, LU, NL, UK
	CHEVALIER		M	t	5	4	4	4	4	3	DE
	ROSSIMONTE			d	5	4	3	3	4	4	DE, NL
	ARNANDO			d	4	4	4	4	3	3	DE, NL
	YOUPI			t	4	4	4	5	4	5	DE, FR, NL, UK

Range: 1-5 (5=best); breeders classification



# COUNTRY Energy – the highest forage quality and dig estibility

COUNTRY Energy mixtures provide the best forage quality. For highest forage performance, the mixtures ensure the establishment of high performance swards on all sites, with maximum breeding progress in every mixture.

		Overseeding	New sowings	Seeding rate for new sowings in kg/ha	<div>With DSV's innovative seed treatment programme </div>	Composition in %											Site					Use				
Mixture	Designation					Lolium perenne inter	Lolium perenne late	Phleum pratense	Festuca pratensis	Poa pratensis	Dactylis glomerata	Festulolium	Festuca arundinacea	Trifolium repens	Trifolium pratense	Cichorium intybus	Plantago lanceolata	dry	normal	wet	peat soil	high altitudes	grazing	grazing and cutting	cutting	
	COUNTRY E 2020	Late with clover	X	X	35–40	Intensive cutting and grazing on fresh mineral sites with good nutrient supply	40	45	10					5				••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2021	Medium to late without clover	X	X	35	Intensive cutting on mineral and peat soils	60	15	25									•	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2022	Medium to late with clover	X	X	35–40	High yielding mixture for cutting and grazing	50	40						10				••	•••	••	•	••	•••	•••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2023	Late for high quality forage	X	X	40	Highest energy densities and flexibility of use		100												•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2024	Peat soils and higher altitudes	(X)	X	30–35	Top performance in yield and quality on peat soils and in low mountain ranges	70		20		10							•	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2025	Special	(X)	X	35–40	Best forage quality on difficult sites: dry, cold, peat soils and low mountain ranges	10	10	25	40	15							•••	••	••	•••	••	•	••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2026	Protein	X	X	35–40	High yielding, protein-optimized quality mixture with clover	40	35						5	20			••	•••	•••	•	•••	•	••	•••	
	COUNTRY E 2027	Milk Index 	X	X	40	High-performance mixture for maximum forage quality	40	60												•••	•••	••	••	•••	•••	
NEW!	COUNTRY E 2030	HerbMeadow 	X	X	35–40	Intensive mixture with herbs for cutting and grazing	40	42	10					5		2	1	••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
NEW!	COUNTRY E 2031	HerbCloverGrass 	(X)	X	35–40	HerbCloverGrass for perennial field forage		22	12	15		5	10	12	5	15	2	2	•••	•••	•••	•	•••	•	••	•••

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••• highly suitable   •• suitable   • conditionally suitable

## COUNTRY Energy 2020

### Late with clover

Intensive cutting and grazing on fresh mineral sites with good nutrient supply.

- High energy density through intermediate and late perennial ryegrass
- Suitable for overseeding and new sowing
- Winter-hardy and high-yielding timothy for necessary structure

45 %	Lolium perenne late	KAIMAN  , VALERIO
40 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST  , EXPLOSION 
10 %	Phleum pratense	LISCHKA
5 %	Trifolium repens	BIANCA, LIFLEX

Usage per year: 4–5

Seeding rate: 35-40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year



## COUNTRY Energy 2021

### Medium to late without clover

Intensive cutting on mineral and peat soils.

- High yields and best qualities through high share of perennial ryegrass with peat soil suitability
- Combination of intermediate and late perennial ryegrass for high energy density
- Winter-hardy and high-yielding timothy for necessary structure

Suitable for overseeding on peat soils and in higher altitudes

60 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST  , EXPLOSION 
25 %	Phleum pratense	LISCHKA
15 %	Lolium perenne late	VALERIO

Usage per year: 3–5

Seeding rate: 35 kg/ha for new sowing, 15-20 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year

Our recommendation for overseeding:




## COUNTRY Energy 2022

### Medium to late with clover

High yielding mixture for cutting and grazing.

- High use elasticity through intermediate and late perennial ryegrass
- White clover fixes nitrogen and provides high protein and dry matter yield
- Mixture for overseeding, new sowing, field forage and undersowing

Suitable for undersowing in arable farming

50 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST  , EXPLOSION 
40 %	Lolium perenne late	KAIMAN  , VALERIO
10 %	Trifolium repens	BIANCA, LIFLEX

Usage per year: 4–6

Seeding rate: 40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year, 15 kg/ha for undersowing

## COUNTRY Energy 2023

### Late for high quality forage

Highest energy densities and flexibility of use.

- Maximum energy density and palatability through sole use of late perennial ryegrass
- High yields with cutting and grazing
- Mixture for overseding, new sowing, field forage and undersowing

Suitable for undersowing in arable farming

100 %	Lolium perenne late	CHEVALIER, HURRICANE, SHERLOCK, VALERIO
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Usage per year: 4–6



Seeding rate: 40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year, 15 kg/ha for undersowing

## COUNTRY Energy 2024

### Peat soils and higher altitudes

Top performance in yield and quality on peat soils and in low mountain ranges.

- High yields and top quality through high share of perennial ryegrass
- Timothy improves winter hardiness and peat soil suitability
- Dense sward and persistency through smooth-stalked meadow-grass
- Suitable for new sowing and overseeding if high gap share in the sward

70 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST  , EXPLOSION 
20 %	Phleum pratense	LISCHKA
10 %	Poa pratensis	LIKOLLO

Usage per year: 3–5

Seeding rate: 30-35 kg/ha for new sowing, 15-20 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year (only if high gap share in the sward)

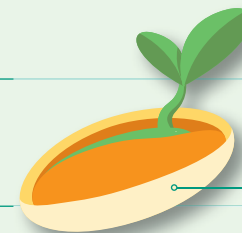
In all COUNTRY mixtures with legumes:

### DynaSeed® LegumeMaxx – for a maximum yield

DynaSeed® LegumeMaxx is DSV's innovative seed treatment for alfalfa and clovers. The customised coating-mass ensures improved root growth and a faster establishment. The addition of species-specific rhizobia and molybdenum promotes nodulation and thus nitrogen fixation and yield.



- High N-fixation
- More yield
- Disburdened fertilizer balance



DynaSeed® coating-mass





## COUNTRY Energy 2025

Special

Best forage quality on difficult sites: dry, cold, peat soils and low mountain ranges.

- High yields and winter hardiness through timothy and meadow fescue
- High sward density and persistency through perennial ryegrass and smooth-stalked meadow-grass

40 %	Festuca pratensis	BALTAS, LIHEROLD
25 %	Phleum pratense	LICORA
15 %	Poa pratensis	LIBLUE
10 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EXPLOSION
10 %	Lolium perenne late	VALERIO

Usage per year: 3–4  
Seeding rate: 35-40 kg/ha for new sowing, 15-20 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year (only if high gap share in the sward)

## COUNTRY Energy 2026

Protein

High yielding, protein-optimized quality mixture with clover.

- Top forage quality and safe ensiling through high share of perennial ryegrass
- Very good use elasticity through special combination of intermediate and late ryegrass with red and white clover
- High protein yields through high clover share

### Our recommendation for clover-overseeding

40 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST, EXPLOSION
35 %	Lolium perenne late	KAIMAN, VALERIO
20 %	Trifolium pratense	LARUS, MILVUS, TAIFUN
5 %	Trifolium repens	BIANCA, LIFLEX

Usage per year: 4–5  
Seeding rate: 35-40 kg/ha for new sowing, 15-20 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year

## COUNTRY Energy 2027

Milk Index

High-performance mixture for maximum forage quality.

- Mixture of particularly well digestible varieties
- Outstanding forage quality with high yields
- Designed for maximum forage performance
- Mixture for overseeding, new sowing and field forage

60 %	Lolium perenne late	KAIMAN, ROSSIMONTE, YOUPI
40 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST, EXPLOSION

Usage per year: 4–5  
Seeding rate: 40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year

## Species-rich grassland

Under the name MultiLife the new COUNTRY Energy mixtures combine at least 5 species from at least 3 plant families. The intelligent combination of different grass, clover and herb species leads to deeper and more intensive root systems. These allow better growing conditions and more robust plant stands over the whole season even under difficult conditions.

## COUNTRY Energy 2030

HerbMeadow MultiLife

Intensive mixture with herbs for cutting and grazing.

- High energy density through intermediate and late perennial ryegrass
- Chicory and plantain increase the palatability
- Herbs stabilize the mixture yields, especially in dry periods

42 %	Lolium perenne late	VALERIO, YOUPI
40 %	Lolium perenne intermediate	EUROCONQUEST, EXPLOSION
10 %	Phleum pratense	ATURO
5 %	Trifolium repens	BIANCA, LIFLEX
2 %	Cichorium intybus	
1 %	Plantago lanceolata	

Usage per year: 4-5  
Seeding rate: 35-40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding, 7-10 kg/ha for overseeding several times per year

## COUNTRY Energy 2031

HerbCloverGrass MultiLife

HerbCloverGrass for perennial field forage.

- Combination of several grass, clover and herb species
- Forage quality and palatability in addition to high dry matter and protein yields
- Robust plant stands even under difficult conditions

22 %	Lolium perenne late	KAIMAN
15 %	Trifolium pratense	LARUS, MILVUS, TAIFUN
15 %	Festuca pratensis	BALTAS, LIHEROLD
12 %	Phleum pratense	ATURO
12 %	Festuca arundinacea	ROTINO
10 %	Festulolium	FEDORO
5 %	Trifolium repens	BIANCA, LIFLEX
5 %	Dactylis glomerata	REVOLIN
2 %	Plantago lanceolata	
2 %	Cichorium intybus	

Usage per year: 3-5  
Seeding rate: 35-40 kg/ha for new sowing, 20-25 kg/ha for overseeding (only if high gap share in the sward)



Jan-Christoph Meyer  
Farmer from Northern Germany


„The direct comparison of a common field forage mixture with the HerbCloverGrass MultiLife showed me that species diversity has a very positive effect on the stress resistance of the sward and the forage quality of the grass silage.“



# COUNTRY Grassland – site-adapted and high-perform ance grassland mixtures

COUNTRY Grassland stands for persistent mixtures with high yields and quality niveaus. Due to the combination of different species and maturity groups, the mixtures are adapted to the needs of the various permanent grassland sites.

For detailed mixture descriptions please have a look at [www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)

		Composition in %																Site					Use			
Mixture	Designation	Overseeding	New sowings	Seeding rate for new sowings in kg/ha	Description	Lolium perenne early	Lolium perenne inter	Lolium perenne late	Phleum pratense	Festuca pratensis	Poa pratensis	Dactylis glomerata	Festulolium	Festuca arundinacea	Festuca rubra	Trifolium repens	Trifolium pratense	dry	normal	wet	peat soil	high altitudes	grazing	grazing and cutting	cutting	
COUNTRY G 2001	Common site conditions	X	X	40	Top performing mixture for intensive grassland	20	20	60											•••	•••	•	•		•••	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2002	Peat soils and higher altitudes	X	X	40	For difficult peat soils, mineral sites and altitudes	25	25	40	10										•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2003	Dry sites	X	X	40	Suitable for dry sites	50	30						20						•••	••	•	•	••	••	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2004	Clovergrass	X	X	40	Top performing mixture with clover for intensive grassland	25	25	45									5		•	••	•••	•	••	•••	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2010	Universal with clover		X	35–40	Broad site suitability for cutting and grazing	15	20		15	35	10						5		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	••	•••
COUNTRY G 2011	Universal without clover		X	35–40	Broad site suitability for cutting and grazing	15	25		15	35	10								••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	••	•••
COUNTRY G 2012	Hay and silage		X	35–40	Intensive cutting and grazing for medium to good sites	5		30	20	20	10	5					5	5	••	•••	•••	••	•••	•	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2013	Hay and silage for dry sites		X	35–40	Intensive cutting and grazing for dry areas	10	10					45	20		10		5		•••	••	•	•	•••	•	••	•••
COUNTRY G 2014	High yielding on dry sites		X	40	Secures good yields on dry sites with soft-leafed and high-digestible tall fescue		25	10	10	10		5		40					•••	••	••	••	••	•	••	•••
COUNTRY G 2015	Permanent meadow for dry sites		X	25–30	Mixture for extensive meadows on dry sites with white clover	10	10	10	5	25	10				10	10	10		•••	••	••	•	•••	•	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2016	For higher altitudes	X	X	35–40	For a late start of vegetation, persistence and winterhardiness	25	20	10	20		10	5					5	5	••	•••	•••	•	•••	••	•••	•••
COUNTRY G 2018	For higher altitudes, intensive	X	X	35–40	Mixture for high use intensities and a high basic ration	10	40	25	10		10						5		•	•••	•••	•	••	•••	•••	•••

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••• highly suitable    •• suitable    • conditionally suitable






# COUNTRY Field Forage – forage production at the hig hest level

COUNTRY Field Forage mixtures bring highest yields and forage quality through the intelligent combination of grasses, clovers and alfalfa.

For detailed mixture descriptions please have a look at [www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)

		Composition in %																				Site				
Mixture	Designation	Seeding rate for new sowings in kg/ha	Use in years	Description	Lolium multiflorum italicum	Lolium multiflorum westerwoldicum	Lolium hybridum	Lolium perenne	Phleum pratense	Dactylis glomerata	Festuca pratensis	Poa pratensis	Festuca rubra	Festuca arundinacea	Festulolium	Trifolium repens	Trifolium pratense	Trifolium hybridum	Trifolium resupinatum	Medicago sativa	dry	normal	wet	peat soil	high altitudes	
COUNTRY F 2048	Robust and dry	35–40	2–4	Perennial field forage growing on very dry areas						35	25			40							•••	••	••	•	•••	
COUNTRY F 2049	Without clover, intercropping	40–45	1	Fast growing grass mixture for intercropping use		100															•	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2050	Without clover, annual	40–45	1	Mixture for annual field forage growing on medium to good areas	50	50															•	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2051	Without clover, 1–2 years	40–45	1–2	Mixture for annual field forage growing for 1-2 years on medium to good sites	85		15														•	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2052	Without clover, 2–4 years	35–40	2–4	Two to four years forage growing mixture for medium to good areas	10		10	30	10		20				20						••	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2053	Intercropping Turbo	40	1	Fast growing clovergrass mixture for intercropping purpose		80													20		•	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2054	Clovergrass, 1–2 years	35–40	1–2	One to two years clovergrass mixture for medium to good sites	55		10									10	25				•	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2055	Clovergrass, 2–3 years	20–25	2–3	Two to three years clovergrass mixture for medium to good sites				20	20		30						30				••	•••	•••	••	••	
COUNTRY F 2056	Alfalfa grass	20–25	2–3	Persistent alfalfa mixture for all sites where alfalfa is well suited					5		15									80	•••	•••	••		••	
COUNTRY F 2057	Alfalfa grass robust	20–25	2–3	Robust alfalfa grass for perennial field forage										20						80	•••	•	••		••	
COUNTRY F 2058	Perennial field forage dry	40	2–4	Two to four years field forage for medium to very dry areas				20		20	20			20	20						•••	••	•••	••	•••	
COUNTRY F 2059	Perennial alfalfa-clovergrass dry	35–40	2–3	Perennial alfalfa-clovergrass for medium to dry sites				20	10		20			5	15		10			20	•••	••	••		••	
COUNTRY F 2060	Alfalfa Powermix	20	2–3	Persistent alfalfa mixture for perennial use on all areas where alfalfa is well suited																100	•••	•••	••		•••	
COUNTRY F 2061	Alfalfa grass, very dry	20–25	2–3	Persistent alfalfa mixture for very dry sites						10										90	•••	•••	••		•••	

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# COUNTRY Organic – Seed for organic forage production

In the amended EU Organic Regulation, the application for mixtures with conventional mixture proportions will be the farmers responsibility in future. In order to reduce the increasing complexity for organic farms, all organic mixtures at DSV have been revised. From 2022 on, all components are produced organically and fulfill 100% organic quality. This means that farmers can use our COUNTRY Organic mixtures without any further bureaucratic effort.

Indispensable in organic crop rotations is the cultivation of clover and alfalfa grass mixtures. The cultivation of legumes improves the soil structure and additionally fixes atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. DSV's innovative seed treatment DynaSeed® LegumeMaxx for alfalfa and clover species promotes the symbiosis between rhizobia and the legumes, as well as legume growth (see page 9).

### COUNTRY Grassland Organic


- High forage quality
- High and secure yields
- Nutrient fixation and mobilization

### COUNTRY Field Forage Organic

- High forage quality
- Crop rotation loosening
- Nutrient fixation and mobilization
- Weed control
- Soil coverage

For more information about COUNTRY Organic visit [www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)



<div><div>COUNTRY ORGANIC</div></div> <div>New: 100 % organic</div>		Seeding rate kg/ha	Composition in %														Legumes					Herbs	
			Grasses																				
			Lolium perenne early	Lolium perenne intermediate	Lolium perenne late	Lolium multiflorum italicum	Lolium multiflorum westerwoldicum	Lolium hybridum	Phleum pratense	Festuca pratensis	Dactylis glomerata	Festulolium	Festuca arundinacea	Festuca rubra rubra	Trifolium repens	Trifolium pratense	Trifolium resupinatum	Medicago sativa	Trifolium alexandrinum	Cichorium intybus	Plantago lanceolata		
COUNTRY Mixture	Designation																						
G 2440	Medium-late without clover	40		50	50																		
G 2441	New sowing without clover	40		30				12	15		13	20	10										
G 2460	Medium-late with clover	40		48	45									7									
G 2461	Overseeding with clover	35	20	30	30									20									
G 2462	Peat soils and higher altitudes	40	30	25	25			13						7									
G 2463	Overseeding dry sites	40	30	23	20						20			7									
G 2464	Universal	40	17	20	20			17	10		10			6									
G 2465	Dry sites	40		15	15					21	21		21	7									
G 2466	Medium to dry sites	40	25	25					20	10			10	10									
G 2470	Cutting and grazing	30		35	35									10	20								
G 2471	Clover grass cutting	30		30				10	20		10			5	25								
G 2472	Meadow higher altitudes	40	20	25	20			20		5				5	5								
G 2473	HerbCloverGrass <b>MultiLife</b>	35		30	31			10						7	20			1,5	0,5				
F 2480	Alfalfa grass perennial	30						5	15							80							
F 2481	Alfalfa grass sandy soils	30							10	10	10			2		68							
F 2482	Alfalfa-, red clover grass perennial	35	15				10	5	20						10	40							
F 2483	Clover-, alfalfa grass perennial	35	20			20	20								30	10							
F 2484	Clover grass perennial	35		30		22	23								25								
F 2485	Clover grass 1-2 years	35				60									40								
F 2486	Field grass 1-2 years	45				85	15																
F 2487	Clover grass annual	35				30	30									20	20						
F 2488	Clover grass intercropping	35					70									15	15						
F 2489	Field grass annual	45					100																


G = Grassland; F = Field Forage



# COUNTRY Horse – professional mixtures for horse owners

COUNTRY Horse mixtures are tailored to the special needs of horse pastures and to the production of high-quality hay and silage.

For detailed mixture descriptions please have a look at [www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)

				Composition in %																			
Mixture	Designation	Seeding rate for new sowings in kg/ha	Description	Lolium perenne (turf)	Lolium perenne early	Lolium perenne inter	Poa pratensis	Poa pratensis (turf)	Festuca pratensis	Phleum pratense	Festuca rubra	Festuca arundinacea	Alopecurus pratensis	Carum carvi	Cicorium intybus	Sanguisorba officinalis	Foeniculum vulgare	Petroselinum crispum	Plantago lanceolata	Achillea millefolium	Pimpinella	Daucus carota	Galium mollugo
COUNTRY H 830	Racetrack	30	Mixture for highly stressed racetracks and show grounds or horse meadows under difficult conditions	25				25				50											
COUNTRY H 2116	„Brandenburger“ horse meadow	40	Developed with the Brandenburg Stud Neustadt Dosse (Germany) for grazing and cutting on dry sites			24	20		28	18	10												
COUNTRY H 2117	Horse meadow for new sowings	40	Mixture for intensively used horse pastures and runs	25	25		20			20	10												
COUNTRY H 2118	Horse meadow for overseeding	20–25	Overseeding mixture to improve gaping old swards, very resilient due to use of turf types	40	20	20				20													
COUNTRY H 2120	Balance	40	Fructan-reduced mixture for horse meadows and to produce hay and silage under difficult conditions		5		15		25	30	15	5	5										
COUNTRY H 2122	Herb menue	1,5	Versatile herb mixture to improve the grassland's palatability and nutrient supply											18	18	16	15	10	10	7	3	2	1

All specified information is given to the best of our knowledge and belief, but without guarantee on completeness and correctness. Despite care we cannot guarantee that the described characteristics are repeatable/comprehensive in agricultural practice in each case. Deutsche Saatveredelung AG excludes adhesion for damage or claims for damages, resulting of the use for the variety specified in this description.

Horses bite more sharply and tend to be more selective in their forage. For horse pastures that are used intensively, the grass species Lolium perenne, Poa pratensis, Phleum pratense and Festuca rubra are suitable. The optimal composition of the plant stand is 75–80 % grasses and 20–25 % herbs.



# How to rejuvenate your grassland



An intact plant stand is crucial for a high-yielding, high-quality forage crop. Sward damage that occurs in the course of a grassland season results in gaps in the stand. In these gaps, undesirable and unproductive grasses easily establish themselves. To avoid their establishment and to ensure economic forage production, it is necessary to close the gaps quickly with high-quality seed.

Based on sufficient soil moisture, **overseeding** can be carried out throughout the season. It offers more yield security compared to new sowing by preserving the old sward. The gap detector according to the Aulendorf principle serves as a simple tool to determine the gap percentage in the stand and an appropriate overseeding rate. As a rule of thumb, you can examine an area of about 40 x 40 cm in the stand and see how large the gap percentage is. One hand corresponds to a gap percentage of approximately 15%. To determine the minimum overseeding rate, divide the gap percentage by 2.



## Important aspects for successful overseeding

- 1. Weakening the old sward with selective weed control, harrowing or cutting
- 2. Overseeding before end of September with sufficient soil moisture for good plant development
- 3. Rolling to ensure soil contact and stimulate germination
- 4. Adapted fertilization in order not to strengthen the old sward

**New sowing** is necessary when the proportion of undesirable species is 40-50% or when the proportion of gaps is very high. This measure is best carried out in autumn, as this does not affect the annual yield and increases the next years' yield performance due to the vernalization stimulus for the perennial grasses. Compared to the old sward, new sowing increases the digestibility and the energy concentration of the plant stand:

	Crude fibre content % in DM	Digestibility %	Energy content MJ NEL/kg DM
New sowing	23,2	85,5	6,74
Old sward	23,9	76,2	5,75
Difference	-0,7	+9,3	+0,99

Source: Digestibility trials LLG Iden and CAU Kiel, 2002

## Important aspects for successful new sowing

- 1. Weakening the old sward with harrow or plough
- 2. Identification and control of the causes of the stand degeneration
  - Establish perches for birds of prey, if mouse population is high
  - Establish a balanced nutrient supply
- 3. Choice of mixture according to direction and intensity of use and site conditions
- 4. New sowing with appropriate technique
  - Ensure soil contact, to reach the underground moisture
  - Shallow seed placement of 1-2 cm
- 5. Post-treatment by a cupping cut at 10-15 cm growth height
  - Weed control
  - Fast sward closure by stimulating tillering
- 6. Adapted fertilization
  - Start application (30kg/ha N) and at the 1st cut (50-60 kg/ha N)
  - No application of manure directly to the new sowing (risk of smothering seedlings)



# Valuable forage crops species in COUNTRY mixtures



*Lolium perenne* 8\*

## Perennial ryegrass

Perennial ryegrass is a very valuable forage grass. The grass is well suited for perennial field forage, meadows, pastures, undersowing and one of the few species most suitable for reseeding.

**Recognition:** red stem base, emerging leaf folded, small auricles, shiny leaf underside, spike without awns



*Lolium multiflorum italicum* 7\*

## Italian ryegrass

Italian ryegrass is an important grass in field forage. It can be used for one season or up to a few years, but should not be established in permanent grassland due to its different growth rhythm and low persistence. The non-winterhardy form is the Annual ryegrass.

**Recognition:** red stem base, emerging leaf rolled, big auricles, shiny leaf underside, spike with awns



*Lolium hybridum* 7–8\*

## Hybrid ryegrass

Hybrid ryegrass is a cross between Perennial and Italian ryegrass. It is suited for field forage with annual-to perennial usage, but is not favourable in permanent grassland.

**Recognition:** cross between Perennial and Italian ryegrass: characteristics pronounced in one or other direction



*Dactylis glomerata* 7\*

## Cocksfoot

Cocksfoot is usually early heading and well suited for hay and silage mixtures with an early cut. It is insensitive to drought and also withstands harsh winters.

**Recognition:** stem shoots extremely flat, auricles absent, long and white ligule, leaves not shiny



*Festulolium* 4–7\*

## Festulolium

Festulolium is a cross between a ryegrass and a fescue. Therefore, there are different types of Festulolium available and the performance and utilization depends on the individual type. In general, it is more used for field forage than for permanent mixtures.

**Recognition:** cross between ryegrass and fescue: characteristics pronounced in one or other direction

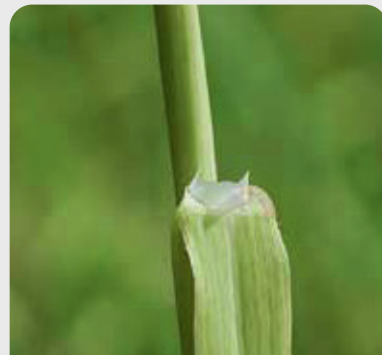


*Festuca arundinacea* 4\*

## Tall fescue

Tall fescue is very universal to use as it either thrives well in dry and also wet conditions. It stores a lot of crude fibre and is used in mixtures where structure in the diet for the cow is needed.

**Recognition:** emerging leaf rolled, rough to sharp leaf edges, auricles lightly haired

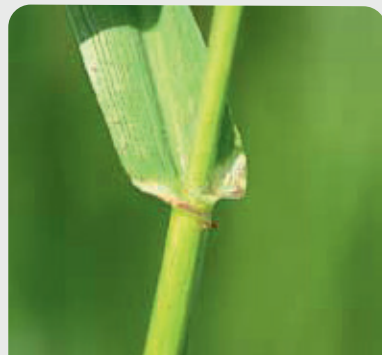


*Phleum pratense* 8\*

## Timothy

Timothy is a very winterhardy, persistent and high-quality forage grass, which is suitable for all perennial uses in grassland and field forage. It is particularly suitable for horse pastures.

**Recognition:** emerging leaf rolled, auricles absent, bulbous base of the stem, ligule with pointed teeth on either side



*Festuca pratensis* 8\*

## Meadow fescue

Meadow fescue copes very well with dry and humid conditions, and is well prepared for more extensive use. The species is particularly suitable for meadows, but cannot tolerate more than four cuts per year.

**Recognition:** red stem base, emerging leaf rolled, short auricles, short ligule, leaf constrictions in upper third

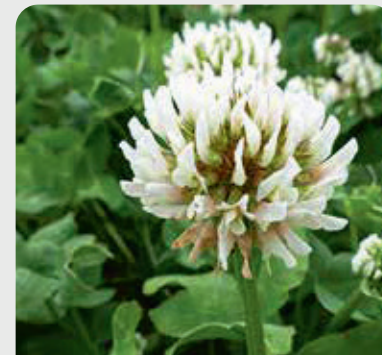


*Poa pratensis* 8\*

## Kentucky bluegrass

Kentucky bluegrass is a very persistent grass, which is perfect for intensive grazing, but also extensive cultivation. It is slow establishing, but once there, it creates very dense and strong swards and is even able to close gaps.

**Recognition:** emerging leaf folded, short ligule, boat-shaped tip, rhizomes, slightly shiny leaf underside, double groove, auricles absent



*Trifolium repens* 8\*

## White clover

White clover is persistent and forms many shoots from the stolon. It can be grazed or cut very frequent and the species is suitable for permanent grassland, field forage and undersowing.

**Recognition:** white flower, stolon, leaves not hairy



*Trifolium pratense* 7\*

## Red clover

Red clover is very high-yielding and suitable for intensive field forage and extensive grassland. The species is less tolerant to grazing. The long taproot allows it to survive dry periods well.

**Recognition:** red flower, velvet hairy leaves, upright growth, no stolon



*Medicago sativa* 8\*

## Alfalfa/Lucerne

Alfalfa has a deep rooting system and high demands on profundity and pH value of the soil. It delivers high yields and is suitable for three to four cuts in field forage production.

**Recognition:** upright, branched and slightly hairy stem; leaves tripartite, stalked, front toothed and hairy; spiral seed pods

\*Forage value according to KLAPP (-1 until 8);  
-1 = toxic; 0 = useless; 8 = highest forage value





Deutsche Saatveredelung AG  
Weissenburger Straße 5  
59557 Lippstadt  
phone +49 2941 296 0  
fax +49 2941 296 100  
info@dsv-saaten.de

[www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)

You can find the responsible person  
for your country on our website:  
[www.dsv-seeds.com](http://www.dsv-seeds.com)

