

**WINGMASTER<sup>®</sup>**  
**WILDLIFE SEED**



# Wingmaster Quail Mixture

Type: warm season annual mixture



**Uses:** Want more quail? Provide habitat for brood-rearing, nesting, loafing, roosting, and protection from predators and inclement weather and they will come. Food plots that produce open ground at chick level with overhead cover make ideal areas for quail chicks to be effective insect predators. With over 90% of chicks' diets made up of high protein insects its first few weeks of life, insect producing areas are critical to their survival. In addition, a healthy quail population will need a good supply of seed producing plants to provide a consistent year round food supply. Pennington's WingMaster Quail Mixture is a combination of seed produc-

ing plants that will provide an excellent food source, cover, and brood-rearing areas. These seed producing plants include Proso millets, Brown Top millet, and Sunflower. Throughout the late spring and summer months WingMaster Quail mixture will be producing seed for foraging quail. In a staggered effect, this seed mixture will have plants maturing and dropping seed to the ground over a long period of time. From about 60 days after germination in early summer and extending into the winter, WingMaster will provide an abundant supply of seed.

In addition, quail will benefit from idled or fallowed areas that run along

side a high yielding seed producing food plot. Idled or fallowed land is land that is left undisturbed for short periods of time, usually two to three years. These areas are best distributed across your property as edges. Field corners, field edges, field borders, fencerows, tree lines or drainages are all ideal areas for developing an edge effect that quail will benefit from. The greater the edge the better, so develop them with the most edge effect derived from long, narrow, winding configuration. For example, an acre (209' X 209') has 836 feet of edge. In contrast, a long, narrow linear acre, 20 feet wide and 2,178 feet long, has 4,356 feet of edge—that's over three-quarters of a mile. Proper management of these edges will consist of fall or winter disking every two to three years.

## Planting:

**Date:** April to June

**Rate:** 40 lbs. covers one acre or 1 lb/1000 sq ft.

**Depth:** 1/4"

# Wingmaster Duck Mixture

Type: warm season annual mixture



**Uses:** Many waterfowl species will benefit from habitat improvements like supplemental plantings. These same habitat improvements will also attract more mallard duck, the most popular and most sought after waterfowl species in the U.S. Cover, food and shallow water are the basic habitat requirements needed for good waterfowl management. Ducks are herbivores, characterized as grazers and seed eaters, and have diverse diets of grasses, forbs, seeds, fruits, acorns, cultivated crops and aquatic plants. Food plantings of seed producing plants around the edges and in waterfowl impoundments can provide excellent food and habitat for waterfowl. Pennington's

WingMaster Duck Mixture is a combination of seed producing plants that will make an excellent food source for ducks including Japanese millets, Proso millet, Buckwheat, and Grain Sorghum. Planting food along water edges, in the impoundments, or in low areas that will flood during the winter are excellent ways to increase habitat and hold more birds on your property. Pennington's Duck Mixture is tolerant of some flooding, however water should be held off until plants are fully mature or about 80 days after germination. For dabbling ducks or puddle ducks that feed in shallow water, levels should be kept in the range of 6" to 18" inches deep once flooding occurs.

Some practical pond management such as thinning or removing non mast crop trees along the water's edge could help to increase sunlight exposure to the soil thus increasing natural food supplies from seed-producing weed and grass plants. Also carefully controlling water levels in waterfowl impoundments help provide good growth for your supplemental food source or encourage natural food supplies to grow.

Waterfowl are federally regulated migratory birds, and you should take extreme care and pay close attention to federal and state regulations regarding field management.

## Planting:

**Date:** April - August

**Rate:** 40 lbs. covers one acre or 1 lb/1000 sq. ft.

**Depth:** ¼"

# Wingmaster Dove Mixture

Type: warm season annual mixture



**Uses:** The mourning dove is a migratory game bird that has four basic habitat needs: food, cover, water and grit. These habitat needs must be met to produce more local nesting birds and attract migratory birds during the season. With the popularity of dove hunting on the rise, hunting clubs and field managers are seeking ways to compete with nearby fields. Planning, understanding the birds and providing necessary habitat will go a long way toward having a successful hunt. Doves need a water source within one mile of their food source. In addition doves need grit (small bits of gravel and larger grains of sand) in their diets to help grind food in the gizzard. Gravel roads and roadsides are a perfect location for birds to find this grit. Doves are seed eaters with about 99% of the diet made up of seed in late summer and fall. Pennington's WingMaster Dove Mixture is a combination of plants that meet the seed requirements of the mourning dove. Our mixture is a combination of small seeded millet, grain sorghum and sunflower that will provide a plentiful supply of seed. This seed combination will mature in a staggered effect

with some plants producing seed in as little as 60 days with others taking 110 days. This allows for food supplies to become available early to attract and hold the resident birds. As the entire mixture matures, plants will drop seed to the ground, providing an abundant supply of seed for the entire season. It is important to plant WingMaster Dove mixtures no later than May 15 so the plants will have time to mature and shatter seed. Later plantings or time-delayed plantings are preferred if late season hunts and additional field manipulation is required.

Site selection of a dove field is often one of the most important field management decisions overlooked. Avoid fields near houses, housing developments, highways, livestock confinement buildings such as poultry houses and large areas of woodlands. Also avoid establishing fields too close to existing ones (a good rule of thumb is five miles apart), if this cannot be avoided then cooperate and coordinate shooting days with adjoining landowners. Open fields with plenty of room (10 acres) are ideal areas for establishing dove fields. Keeping safety in mind,

hunter placement should be top on the list when selecting a field. Crowded hunting environments can make for a miserable hunting experience as well as a dangerous one. In addition, consideration of perch trees (leafless trees or thorn trees), power lines, and proximity to water and grit are all important components of good dove fields.

Field manipulation is also important because doves prefer to land in areas where the ground is clean and bare and then walk to the food source. Mowing down strips in your field will open up the ground and scatter seeds in the process. Mowing these strips weekly starting six weeks in advance of hunting season will help hold more birds on your property. Disking old mowed strips is also a good method of further manipulating the field and attracting more birds. By having some plants upright, some mowed down and some disked up you will provide a haven for birds.

Doves are federally regulated migratory birds, and you should take extreme care and pay close attention to federal and state regulations regarding dove field management.

## Planting:

**Date:** April - August

**Rate:** 40 lbs. covers one acre or 1 lb/1000 sq ft.

**Depth:** ¼"

# Wingmaster Wild Turkey Mixture

Type: warm season annual mixture



**Uses:** Like quail, turkeys need good habitat for brood-rearing and feeding areas. WingMaster Wild Turkey seed mixture produces abundant seed and insects to meet these needs. Turkey poult diets, for the first few weeks, consist primarily of high protein insects so areas producing insects are critical to their survival. In addition, a healthy turkey population will need a variety of plant matter to provide seed, leaves, tubers, fruits, forbs and grasses for a consistent year round food supply. Pennington's WingMaster Wild Turkey Mixture includes millets, grain sorghum, Buckwheat, Chufa, and White Clover which are a combination of plant species meeting those needs in addition to proving excellent habitat, cover, and

brood-rearing areas. In a staggered effect, this seed mixture will have plants maturing and dropping seed to the ground from late spring throughout fall and winter. Over a long period of time from about 50 days after germination in late spring and extending into the winter, WingMaster will provide an abundant supply of seed, tubers, leaves, other plant material and insects. In addition through its perennial plant components this seed mixture will continue to produce seed, grasses, leaves, insect and habitat for years to come.

In addition, turkeys will benefit from openings; both large and small permanent openings are needed for good habitat. Field corners, field edges, field borders, fencerows, tree lines or drain-

ages are all ideal areas for developing an opening with an edge effect that turkeys will benefit from. Proper management of these edges will consist of fall or winter disking every three years. This disking should be the beginning of a 3-year vegetative succession of habitat stages. The first year should be WingMaster food plot establishment in the spring, followed by letting this area remain idle for the next two years. Establishing food plots across your property in a staggered or delayed process to allow for 30% to 50% of total openings to be idle and the rest in an establishment year or fallow year will make for the best turkey habitat. For example, having your openings divided up into thirds, will allow for one third to be planted this year, while two thirds lay idle. Taking the oldest idle plots back into food plots every third year will keep your plots rotated, fresh, manageable, and full of insects.

## Planting:

**Date:** April to June

**Rate:** 40 lbs. covers one acre or 1 lb/1000 sq ft.

**Depth:** 1/4"

# Wingmaster Wildlife Rice

Type: warm season annual mixture



**Uses:** Wingmaster Wildlife Rice will make an excellent supplemented planting for any waterfowl species, es-

pecially mallard ducks. This versatile food plot seed can be seeded into a prepared seed bed, mud flat or right

over the water. It will mature in 75 days with an abundance of seed.

## Planting:

**Date:** June – August

**Rate:** 40 lbs. per acre or 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. Use higher seedling rates if direct seeding into water (up to 100 lbs.).

**Depth:** ½ -1"

**Method:** For water seeding, presoak seeds in a large container. Skim off floating seeds. After 24-36 hours drain and place seed in a wet sack (burlap or pillow case will work fine), for the next 24 hours turning the sack occasionally and keeping it moist in a shady warm area. Seed is now ready to water broadcast after 24 hours. Seed can also be broadcast or conventionally drilled into a firm seedbed, no till drill and into a killed sod or broadcast onto mudflats. Flood irrigate to control weeds.

