

If the site conditions are such that planting can be done in the early spring, a dormant seeding in the late fall or early winter can be made.

On sites where common farm equipment can operate, prepare a normal seedbed as for a pasture planting. Seed with a grain or grass drill.

On rough, rocky sites, not suitable for tillage by common farm equipment, but accessible with power equipment, some method of scarification should be used. A toolbar with shovels or ripper teeth is suitable. Operations should be carried out on the contour or across the slope. On these sites, it is generally necessary to broadcast seed.

Deertongue can be hydroseeded on steep, rough areas not accessible to equipment and where no site preparation can be carried out.

Lime and Fertilizer:

As a general recommendation, 2 tons of agricultural limestone and 300 to 400 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre are suggested for deertongue plantings on critical areas. Where conditions permit, these materials should be worked into the soil surface during site preparation.

A second application of fertilizer may be required for some sites. This should be applied during the second growing season soon after spring growth is observed.

Mulching:

Mulching is beneficial for seedling establishment and erosion control on critical area plantings. It is essential on all areas where no site preparation is performed. Use 2 ton per acre of straw or old hay and anchor securely. Wood fiber mulch at 1,500 pounds per acre can be used.

Seeding Rates:

Deertongue should be seeded at a rate of 15 pounds of seed per acre. Pure stands use 8 pounds of deertongue per acre with switchgrass (*Panicum*) at 4 pounds per acre or birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) 10 pounds per acre. When using seed drills, place seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in heavy soils and not more than 1 inch in light soils.