



**Douglass  
King Seeds**

# South Texas Dove and Quail Mix

**Best time to plant:**  
Mid-February to Early June

**Planting Rate:**  
20-25 lbs per acre

**Bag size:** 50 lbs.

**Sunlight:** 6 to 8 hrs per day

**Height:** 2- 5 feet tall

**Planting Depth:**  
1/4 inch. Rake and press

**For the best results:**

- Check the planting depth of your seed. Planting too shallow or too deep results in a poor stand.
- Proper soil preparation in advance of seeding will significantly enhance your success rate.
- Be sure that your food plots are part of a sound wildlife and range management plan. A food plot won't do any good if it's not part of a bigger picture.

**Great for Game Birds!**

**We also have Peredovik  
Sunflowers, too!**

South Texas Dove and Quail Mix is specially designed to give you the best success in attracting dove and quail.

A mix performs better than a single species as the different plants selected will provide nutrition throughout the growing season. One plant will only provide nutrition for a short duration.

### Components

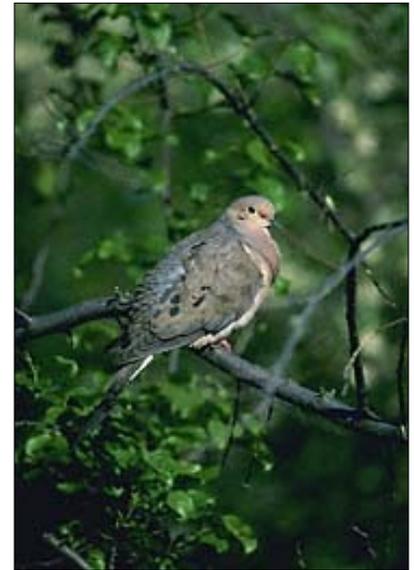
**Browntop Millet:** Height is 2-4 ft. This warm season annual is one of the easiest to grow. A "grassy" looking plant that branches readily and produces an abundance of seed in as little as 55-60 days. Adapted to most all soil types with adequate drainage. Seed is attractive to both quail and dove. When planted alone or in combination with corn and then flooded in the fall, it is one of the best known foods for wild ducks. Reseeds easily.

**Big German Millet:** Height of 2-4 ft. This warm season annual has tightly compact, cylindrical heads which are golden yellow at maturity. Provides excellent feed and cover for birds. Seed can be harvested for winter feeding. Produces grain in 75 days. Grown throughout the Great Plains and anywhere that has sufficient rainfall for other crops.

**Japanese Millet:** Height 2-4 feet tall. Rapid growing annual that will mature in 45-55 days. Produces a compact panicle-type inflorescence with brownish to purplish seed. Japanese Millet can handle wetter conditions and provides a great seed source for Duck, Quail and Dove.

**Grain Sorghum:** Height 2-3 ft. tall. A drought resistant annual adapted to all areas of the state. Establishes easily. The grain is highly preferred by all types of game birds and deer will forage on the plant. A staple of any wildlife plot.

**Proso Millet:** Height 3-5 ft. tall. A warm season annual that is good for hay. Adapted to a wide variety of soils, grows best on well drained loamy soils. Because of its relatively short growing season, it has a low moisture requirement and produces food where other grain crops fail.



To order, please call us at 210-661-4191  
Or, visit us online at [www.dkseeds.com](http://www.dkseeds.com)

# Getting the Best Success from Your Seed

The key traits of a person who has a “green thumb” are patience and attention.

Patience is needed because all of your seed will not germinate at once. Attention is needed to ensure that you plant your seed at the right depth and at the optimal time.

Seeds have limited energy, if planted too deep they use up their energy before reaching the surface and die. However, if you plant too shallow the seed could dry out, blow away, or be eaten by birds.

Focus on the things you can control:

1. **Planting Depth**—Pay attention to the recommended planting depth for each species. For many of the species we sell, a quarter-inch deep is all that is needed.

2. **Timing is Everything!**—It’s very important to know when to plant. If you get it in the ground during the optimal windows of time, the plants know when to grow. They need adequate moisture and ideal soil temperature. Moisture is something we can control; temperature we cannot. Plant during the recommended planting time and, if possible, irrigate the area for ideal moisture.

3. **Know Your Region**—Plant the right seed for your region. If you don’t know what your region is, ask us!

4. **Prepare the Seedbed**—Preparing the seedbed before you plant is very important. Try to remove all the other vegetation prior to planting by tilling or spraying an herbicide. The soil should be soft but not too loose. A good indicator is if your shoes leave a print in the soil, but don’t sink in.

5. **Know Your Seed Type**—Getting your seed spread out in an even matter will help you ensure a successful planting. Seed spreaders can help, but only if you get the tool that works best with your type of seed. For small areas, like a garden, hand spreading will work. **It is important to match your seed to your planter or your planter to your seed!**

## Ask For Advice From the Pros!

If you have any questions, we are just a phone call away! But we are not the only ones with a wealth of knowledge. State and federal wildlife agents are invaluable sources of information and advice. County Extension Agents with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service (<https://agriflifeextension.tamu.edu/>),

*The best advice we can give is this: Do not cut corners— You can cut enough corners to ensure a failure!*