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Roger Mlsna A few years ago, my son bought 300 acres of hunting grounds in northwestern Wisconsin. His goal was to turn it into a future home for a healthy herd of deer. Then he, his 4-year-old twin sons and his father could successfully hunt for years. Although we couldn't wait to dig in, we had no idea about the amount of work it would take to get the hotel into the state we imagined for the future. The first thing we had to do was clean up some strategically located food areas - six in total. After cleaning these first spring, it's time to prepare them for planting. We checked the sites and then added the right amount of lime and fertilizer to ensure ideal soil conditions. We decided to try the seeds of six of the most famous names in the seeds of the food area. We planted in late spring and again in August, trying to experiment with as many seeds as possible. Much of northwestern Wisconsin consists of light sandy soil, so we need to be mindful of dry conditions when choosing our seeds. In September of the same year we noticed that one of our breaststroke plots is growing very well. However, the deer didn't seem to be feeding in it early on. It has grown to 12 to 14 inches high in the next few weeks and then we finally have our first strong frost. Over the next two weeks, the entire food area was destroyed. We realized that we have the seed we're looking for. We also realized, as long as the seeds got moderate precipitation in August or September, we'll get the growth we need. The seed, the Whitetail Institute of Winter Greens, seemed to be the real deal. The following year we planted parts of all six food precincts in the Winter-Greens. Our herd seemed healthy and growing. This fall we shot bucks scored 141 and 155. Most recently we shot 175-plus dollar (green scored) in a photo in this article. All our food stations have cameras. Because most cameras only pick up traffic about 15 yards away, we sprinkle a little corn in front of each camera to see what bucks we have in the area. It is legal to use bait in Wisconsin. Deer rarely eat just one type of food for more than 20 or 30 minutes. As a result, they usually come to corn within minutes. We were amazed at how many times a deer would walk straight past the corn and go directly to the winter-green. We couldn't believe what we saw. Apart from the acorns, I didn't know anything that deer would prefer corn. This happens regularly. Winter-Green head and shoulders above any food seed patch we've ever used. We plant the Winter Greens around August 10th here in Wisconsin. It is recommended to plant about 60 days before first frosts. Winter-Green brassica, and brassicas should not be used in the same food precinct in back-to-back plantings. Plantations. If you plant alternative seeds in spring, follow it with brassica again in August. It works very well. We used this method with great success. We had pictures of the buck shown in this article back last year. When he appeared this year on camera, we got some great close-ups to see that he had at least 17 scorable points. Every photo we had last year, and so far this year, was after dark. We had to get him to these food lots in daylight. After hunting him for the past two years, without daytime photos, we realized that we were just teaching him about our location in the area. About two weeks before our weapons season, we decided to leave him alone. Less than two weeks later, we finally got it on camera at 8:15 a.m. before gun season. Four days later, he went out to one of our winter green food precincts and started feeding. A well-placed shot threw him where he stood. We firmly believe that eating goats feeding goats is feeding goats food a lot of things in the deer world. When hunting for a rut, bucks will be where it does, and does eventually where the food is. This suggests that even in the rut the food will make everything trump. In conclusion, if you're trying to figure out what works best on your food precincts, don't lose sight of the potential planting of the Whitetail Institute for Winter Greens. Thank you Whitetail Institute for contributing to the main path to our success. Imperial Whitetail Winter-Greens is an annual blend of the cool WINA brassicas season, specifically designed for late-season food and end-of-season hunting. Imperial Whitetail Winter-Greens is very drought-tolerant, able to withstand very low temperatures and stands high even under the snow, so the deer will find it when everything else is either dead or buried. MORE ATTRACTIVE TO DEER than any other brassicas test Whitetail Institute fortified with a small amount of Whitetail Institute TALL TINE TURNIP Highly nutritious end-of-season food source sets up and fast growing extremely drought and cold tolerant provides abundant tonnage, attraction and energy at the beginning and end of the season deer love the taste of winter-green, and you'll love knowing that they have a good source of food in winter they will come to look for it on your property. Property.

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