

## **Killer Canola Cocktail:**

Killer canola cocktail is our most popular annual food plot for white-tailed deer. It is Midwest Food Plot's own blend of tested and tried brassicas that attract deer early and keep them coming back for more, even in deep snow. Killer Canola is a blend of purpletop turnip, oilseed radish and oilseed canola. We have tested oilseed radish in field trials throughout the Midwest, and found deer to crave the radish bulb as soon as they are large enough to devour. Deer relish the foliage and bulb of purpletop turnip later into the hunting season and after a hard frost. The foliage of oilseed canola was highly palatable as soon as it emerges, and consumed deer by throughout the hunting season (it is amazing to watch).



Killer canola was designed to provide a high quality food source that offers multiple choices for deer to consume throughout the hunting season. If you're looking for deer food plot mixture that will attract during the early bow hunt, keeping them coming back throughout the rifle and shotgun season, and sustaining a palatable feeds source even into the winter months through late muzzleloader season, Killer canola was designed for you.

### **When to Seed**

Killer canola is a blend of cool season plants that can be seeded in the spring once soil temperatures are above 50 F°. However, it is best suited for a mid-July to mid-August seeding period to provide high quality, leafy plants that remain green throughout the fall and early winter months.

### **Preparing a Seedbed**

Plant seed into a clean, weed-free, well-packed seedbed (soil) to achieve for best stand establishment. Kill weeds with proper herbicide. Follow with a light disking and pack to create a firm seedbed. Incorporate the seed into the soil at a depth of ½ to ¾ inches deep followed by a final packing of the soil with a roller. If broadcasting the seed onto the soil, follow with a gentle drag that incorporates the seed into the soil. Once incorporated, pack soil with a roller as the final step.

### **Fertilizer and Lime (pH)**

For best results, test your soils for nutrient levels (i.e. nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) and pH (7.0 is neutral soils) to determined deficiencies and limitations. Add lime to soil if pH is low and fertilizer as needed. Apply lime prior to seeding, as lime needs to be incorporated into the soil. Broad cast the fertilizer either during the seeding process or after the food plot mixture has germinated and grown for 2 to 4 weeks. Fertilizing after the crop has emerged and actively growing reduces enhancement of weeds and allows the greatest uptake by the new crop.

### **Weed Control**

A good pre-seeding weed control program will minimize the need for weed control of growing crop. We recommend spraying with a burn-down (non-selective, kill all) type of herbicide prior to seeding. If weeds continue to invade the food plot once establishing, consult your local county agent for best herbicide options.  
plot into the fall months.