

Dream it. Draw it. Do it.



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**FRONTIER**  
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## Every acre holds endless possibilities.

Whatever your vision is for your land, share it with your John Deere dealer. They have a John Deere or Frontier implement that can help you get the job done right. This brochure offers ideas and basic guidelines for making improvements to your land. You can easily get complete instructions for any project on the Internet, from your local library, county extension office, farm supply store, or home improvement center. And be sure to ask for the experienced advice of your local John Deere dealer. In the back of this book you'll find graph paper to help you sketch out your dream. It's the first step in turning the dream you have for your land into reality.



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## Attaching Frontier equipment to your utility tractor is easier than you think.

You invest in a tractor and implements to ease your workload – not add to it. But let's face it ... hooking up attachments like rotary cutters and tillers can often be an intimidating and frustrating task. That's why John Deere developed the iMatch™ Quick-Hitch implement attachment system. It converts a 3-point hitch to fixed hooks and attaching points, which enables quick and easy connection to iMatch-compatible grooming mowers, rotary cutters, blades, tillers, and more. No tools are necessary and little experience is needed.



Plus, you won't have to strain yourself trying to wrangle 600-lb. attachments onto your tractor. With the iMatch Quick-Hitch system, you simply back your tractor up, align the attaching points, raise the hitch to engage the hooks, and secure the latches. If the implement needs to be attached to the PTO, connect the PTO shaft. It's that simple.

**Ask your John Deere dealer about retrofitting your compact utility tractor and implements with an iMatch today.**

To simplify your life, just look for the iMatch Quick-Hitch logo on attachments.



**Please note:** The iMatch Quick-Hitch does not work with all tractor series or with all implements. See your John Deere dealer to determine which tractors and implements are compatible with the iMatch.





Building a fence can be easy when you use the right equipment and quality materials. What you'll need depends on the kind of fence you plan to build. And that depends on the purpose of the fence, so let's start there.

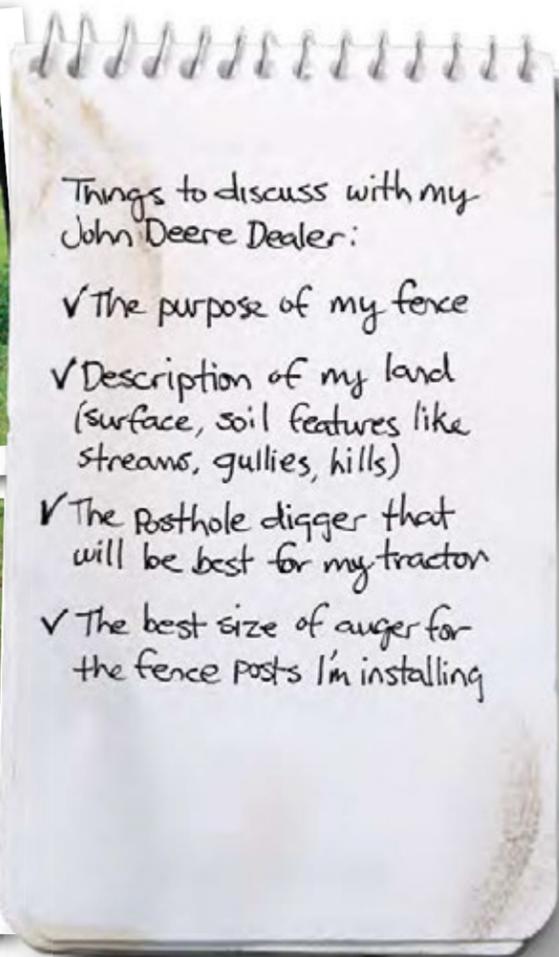
### What type of fence are you installing?

**If you want to border your house or a farm building,** a wood rail fence may work best. There are many choices in materials, including PVC plastic, treated wood, painted wood, and vinyl-coated wooden boards.

**Frontier Equipment:** Rotomec™ Posthole Digger  
**Supplies:** Quik-setting cement, shovel, stakes, string line, nail gun, level, saw

**If you want to confine animals,** welded-wire or electric fence works best. Wire fence comes in different gauges and in a number of choices – from woven, mesh, or barbed ... to high-tensile and vinyl-coated. Installing an electric fence is relatively easy and can cost less than a barbed or woven wire fence. But installation, safety, and maintenance issues require more explanation than can be provided here. Your local building center or farm supply store can help.

**Frontier Equipment:** Rotomec Posthole Digger  
**Supplies:** Sledge hammer or metal post driver, level, measuring tape, wire cutters, wire pullers or stretchers



Things to discuss with my John Deere Dealer:

- ✓ The purpose of my fence
- ✓ Description of my land (surface, soil features like streams, gullies, hills)
- ✓ The posthole digger that will be best for my tractor
- ✓ The best size of auger for the fence posts I'm installing

### Fence-building basics

**Sketch out a map of your property.** Be certain of your property line (existing fences may not be accurate). In your sketch, indicate different land-use areas: grazing, pens, garden, food plots, etc. Aerial images of your property can provide a good base for your sketch. You can get aerial photography from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the local agricultural extension office, or even from websites such as Google Earth. Sketch out fence lines, corners, and gates to scale on your land-use map. Think about the best placement of gates for vehicle and animal access. Plan for future needs.

**Determine the total linear feet of the fence and order materials.**

**Check local building codes before you begin.** Learn if there are any ordinances, permit requirements, or restrictions.

**Don't gamble with your safety. Before you dig, call 811.** Make ONE call to this national "Call Before You Dig" number and they'll notify ALL of your local utility companies, who will mark your underground lines for FREE! (John Deere is a partner sponsoring this service.)

**Set the perimeter by driving stakes into the corners of your fenced area.** Allow room for vehicles to pass between your fence and other structures.

**Site and mark your fence line.** Run string between the corner stakes, making sure to tie the string tight to each stake. Use straight lines between stakes. Curved fence lines will not stay tight.

**Clear and prepare the fence line before starting the fence.** Remove brush, stones, and other obstacles. Fill and tamp holes along the path of the fence to minimize predator invasion. For total predator control, install an apron fence, where the fence bottom is buried in the ground.

**Determine and mark post locations along the string line.** You don't want your fence to sag, so space posts no farther than 6 to 8 feet apart. Divide each fence length into even sections.

**Lay out your fence.** Place posts in the spaces where each hole will be dug. Call 811 to gain clearance before digging.

**Dig postholes.** For wood posts, use a Rotomec posthole digger and make postholes about 18 inches deep. Set the posts in the holes. To ensure stability, about 2/3 of the fence should be above ground and 1/3 underground. Fill the postholes to ground level with cement. Using a quick-setting cement is most convenient. Just pour in the mix and add water. Use a level to make sure posts are vertical while filling the hole. Let posts set for at least 24 hours.

**Attach fence material.** If you are building a board fence, cut the top and lower fence rails using a saw. Then, nail the rails about 4 feet apart from each other. Add pickets to your board fence, if desired. For a wire fence, some manufacturers recommend you separate and stretch out the wire material into sections, using two stretcher bars, pulling the wire to the center. Use staples or wire clips to attach the wire to the posts.

### Fence-Building Tips

**Metal posts:** Make sure the ground is relatively dry when you install posts. Wet ground has more give, and you could end up with crooked posts.

**Wood:** Soaking the bottom of the posts in linseed oil or sealer may extend the life of the wood. If you want to paint or stain your fence, apply the finish to posts, rails, and fencing before installing to save time and get better coverage.

**Equipment:** Your time is valuable, so get the job done faster and make it a lot easier by using high-performance Rotomec posthole diggers and augers from Frontier Equipment.



If attracting wildlife would increase your enjoyment of your land, consider putting in a food plot. But before you decide what grains, berries, legumes, or other plants to add, you'll need to decide which species you want to attract.

### What kind of food plot do you want to make?

Do you want your food plot to attract a particular species, such as wild turkeys or butterflies? Do you want to improve the health of wildlife already on your land? Maybe you want to attract game for hunting. All of these are great reasons to make a food plot.

**Frontier Equipment:** Food Plot Seeder

### Food plot basics

**Choose a spot for your plot.** Find an area where grass is growing. This shows the area can support plant growth. Your plot can be any size, but should be large enough to accommodate the wildlife you want to attract. About 1,000 square feet may do the trick.

**Test your soil.** Take random soil samples to see if your land has the right amount of nutrients. Soil sampling kits are available at your local county extension office. The staff can even walk you through the sampling process and analyze the samples for you.

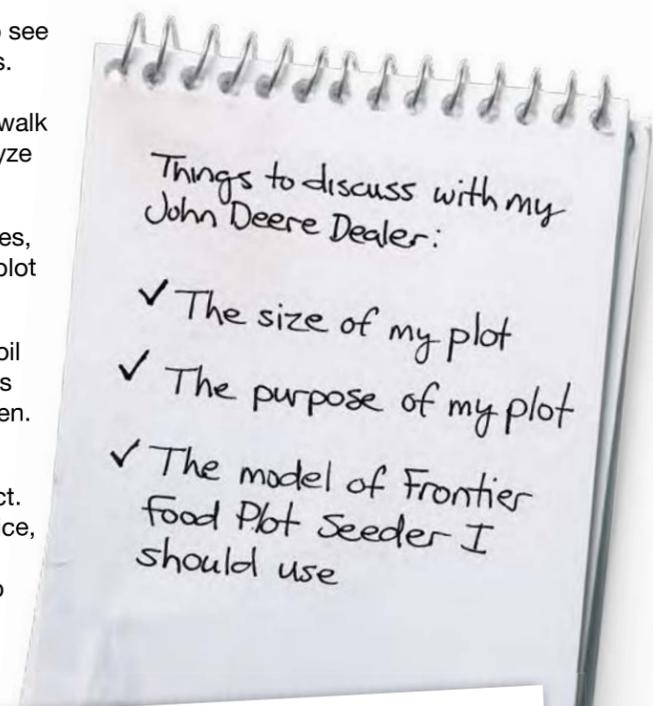
**Clear your site.** Remove saplings, small trees, brush, rocks, and other debris to make the plot easier to seed and manage.

**Fertilize your plot.** After you receive your soil sample results, add the appropriate nutrients recommended for the plants you have chosen.

**Select the seed.** Study the diet and habitat preferences of the wildlife you want to attract. Your local seed dealer, county extension office, wildlife organizations, and the Internet are all good sources of information that will help determine the type of seed you plant. Climate, seasons – even wildlife compatibility – may play a role in your selection.

**Prep the soil and plant the seed in one easy step.** Using a Frontier Food Plot Seeder can make quick work of planting your plot. The seeder can disc, plow, furrow, deposit seed, pack soil, cover, and smooth the soil – all in one sweep.

Enjoy!



It's important to provide your animals with a well-managed pasture. Make your pasture ideal for animal grazing by following the easy steps below.

### Mowing your pasture is the key to success.

Mowing will not only fuel grass growth, but will reduce weed problems in your pasture.

**Frontier Equipment:** Rotary Cutter

### Pasture maintenance basics

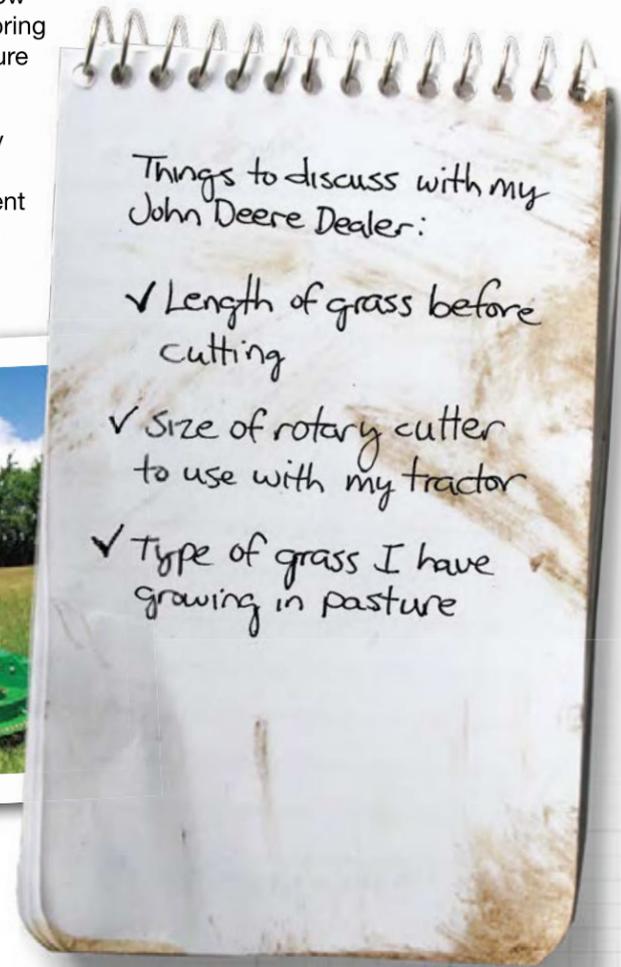
**A rotary cutter makes your job easier.** A Frontier rotary cutter allows you to make high, wide cuts in hard-to-reach areas. It slices tall, thick grasses and stubborn weeds – and even chops through pesky roots, tops, and dirt mounds.

**Prepare your pasture for mowing.** Remove your animals from your pasture area prior to mowing.

**Cut at the right height.** Cut your grass in straight rows, leaving the grass 2-3 inches long in bluegrass pastures, and 3-5 inches long in fescue-type pastures.

**Schedule your mowing.** It's a good idea to mow your pasture about once a month during the spring and summer seasons. This will keep your pasture grass plentiful for your animals.

**Choose the right equipment.** A Frontier rotary cutter helps you create and maintain better grazing land for your animals. Frontier equipment delivers top cutting performance, while making your work fast and easy.



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A plentiful, beautiful garden starts by preparing your soil properly, and that takes Frontier equipment. With Frontier tillers, harrows, and box blades, you can create the garden of your dreams in less time and with less work.

### What kind of garden are you planting?

Whether you're preparing your soil for a brand new garden or getting an already established garden ready for another growing season, you'll use the same equipment and follow the same steps listed below. For more information on how to prepare your garden for planting, contact your local lawn and garden center. Now, let's dig in!

**Frontier Equipment:** Box Blade, Rear Blade, 3-Point Disc Harrow, Landscape Rake, Power Rake, Rotary Tiller

**Supplies:** Fertilizer and vegetable seeds for the type of garden you will be planting



### Gardening basics

**Find the right spot.** Choose an area of your yard that drains well, gets full sun nearly all day, and has the best soil. **Planting a new garden** means dealing with sod. You can till the sod in, but you'll deal with sprouting clumps of grass for a few seasons. Or you can remove the sod, but that removes the organic matter, topsoil, and beneficial organisms, like worms. As a third option, you can smother the grass in the fall. Cover the garden area with cardboard or thick layers of newspapers – then cover this with a 3- to 4-inch layer of an organic mulch.

If you're preparing an area that's never been used as a garden, a disk harrow is an efficient way to break tough soil to get it ready for planting. You can also use a power rake to remove plant debris and level the ground. It does a good job of breaking up the soil and preparing ground for planting.

**Planting a garden that has already been established** means testing your soil for nutrients. If the soil needs improvement, it's time to fertilize.

**Fertilize your soil.** Determine what nutrients your soil needs. Spread 2 to 3 inches of fertilizing manure on your soil. Use a Frontier 3-point disc harrow to turn over the topsoil and work the manure into the ground, about 6 to 8 inches deep. The manure increases your soil's nutrient level, which helps your garden produce more.

**Is the soil warm enough to till?** Test for warmth by sticking your finger a few inches into the soil. If it's too cold to hold your finger in the soil for one minute, the soil is not warm enough for planting. You can also measure soil temperature with a garden thermometer. Your soil needs to be at least 60 degrees before tilling and planting.

**Is the soil dry enough?** Grab a handful of soil and squeeze it in your hand. If it crumbles, it's ready to till. If it forms a clump, it's still too wet to till. Wait a week or two, then test the dryness level again.

**Till and level your soil.** If your new or existing garden has areas that are uneven, attach a Frontier box blade to your tractor to turn over and level your topsoil and fertilizer. Tilling and leveling your soil helps evenly distribute water throughout your garden, which means your seeds will take root faster and produce more. Till your garden every year, preferably in the spring when the soil is warm and dry.

**Plant your seeds.** Follow the planting instructions on your seed packet label. You may want to use a ruler to be sure you're planting seeds deep enough and far enough away from neighboring plants.

**Label your plantings.** Write the name of each plant on a plastic or wooden garden marker. Place each marker in the ground next to where you've planted your seeds so you can identify each planting when it starts to sprout.

**Tend your garden.** Water your garden according to the instructions on your seed packet labels. Be sure to weed your garden area regularly. Unwanted grasses and plants take moisture and nutrients away from your garden vegetables.

**Now, harvest and enjoy the fruits of your labor!**



GARDEN

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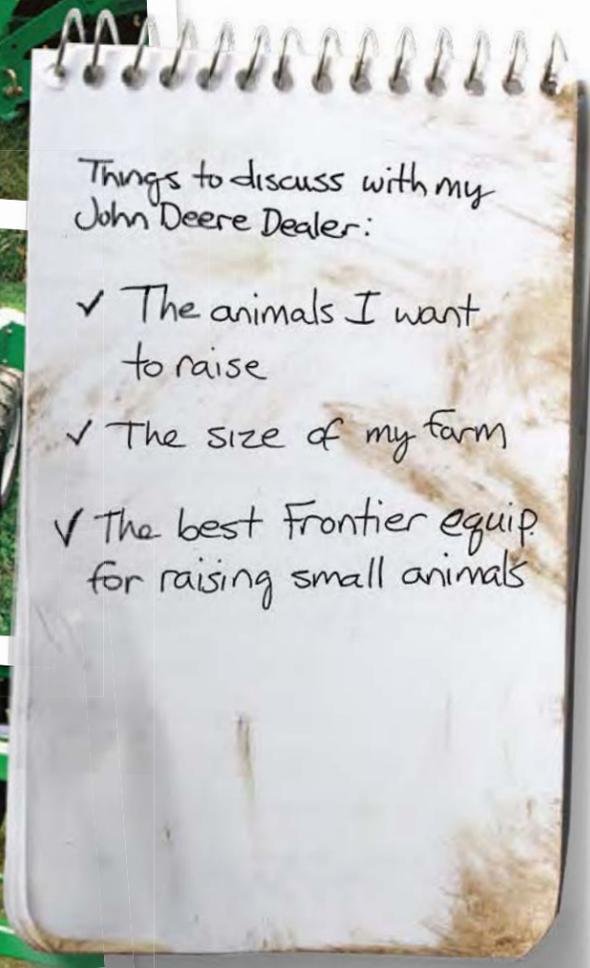


Raising small animals can be enjoyable and profitable, especially when you have the right equipment for their care. The kinds of animals you want to raise, how many you want to raise, and your reasons for raising them all dictate the kind of equipment you need. Let's take a look at these topics more closely.

### What kind of animals do you want to raise?

Goats, llamas, alpacas, sheep, cattle, and horses can be excellent additions to your farm. Not only can you benefit financially from their production, but they can also provide a great opportunity for your children to learn about animal care and training.

**Frontier Equipment:** 4-in-1 Bucket, Manure Spreader, Bale Spear, Bale Unroller



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### Animal-raising basics

**Determine your goals.** Raising animals can provide additional income for you and your family. For example, you can sell their wool, meat, milk, offspring, or even lease them to other farmers for grazing. Before purchasing any animals, determine if raising animals will be your main source of income, or simply supplement your income as a hobby. Your goals for raising animals must realistically include the feelings of your family members, your financial situation, and the farm and business-related talents of you and your family members.

**Do your research.** Animals have different needs and temperaments, just like people. Consider whether you have the right temperament, personality, and lifestyle to care for the animals you're interested in.

**Determine your space.** Do you have enough room to keep animals? Intensive confinement and overcrowding can create stress that stunts the growth and production of your animals. Map out your animal grazing, watering, feeding, and living areas to determine how many animals you can comfortably, humanely, and financially accommodate.

**Feeding.** If you have hay on your farm, you can use it to feed your animals. With a John Deere loader and a Frontier bale spear, you can easily pick up and move a round bale from your hay storage area to your pasture or other feeding area.

**Manure – a valuable byproduct.** Applying manure to your land can help control wind and water erosion, improve aeration, and increase the water level in your soil. The greatest benefit, however, is that manure improves the quality of your soil by adding nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, and various micronutrients.

**Move the manure to a preplanned storage area.** Use a Frontier 4-in-1 Bucket Loader to move the manure to your manure storage area. To avoid contaminating your water, store the manure in a level area away from stream banks, wetlands or in areas close to the water table.

**Spread the manure.** When you're ready to apply the manure to your fields, use a Frontier 4-in-1 Bucket to load manure from the storage piles into a Frontier manure spreader. The spreader will break the manure into small pieces during the spreading process. Small pieces dry much faster than droppings left in your pasture by animals. Over time the manure will decompose through natural microbial action. It's then absorbed by the soil and provides vital natural nutrients to support new plant growth.

**Timing is everything.** If you're applying manure to cropland, spread and incorporate the manure into the soil just before seeding. If you're applying manure to pastureland, spread and harrow the manure during the growing season (May to September), which is when the grasses can get the most out of the added nutrients.

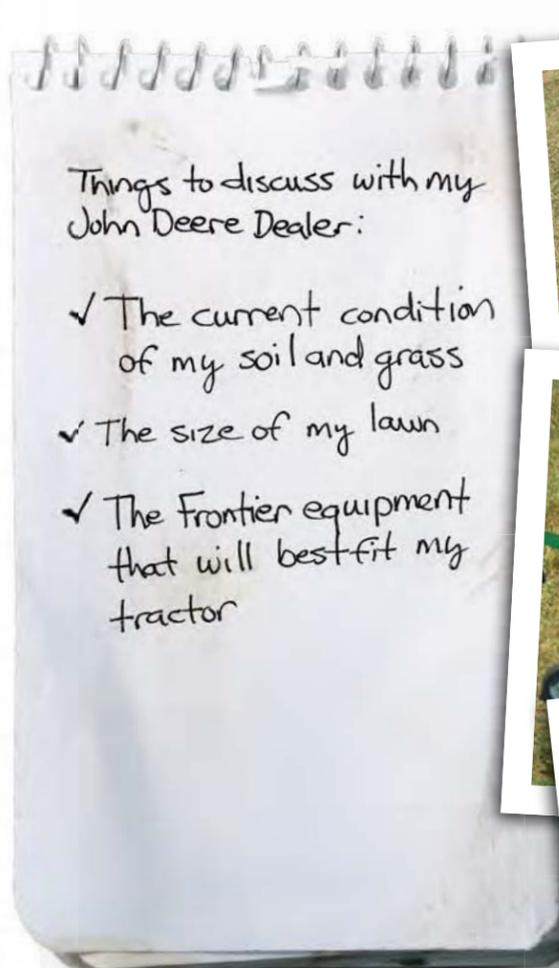


It's easy to tell the difference between a lawn that's well cared for and one that's merely tended to. What sets them apart is having the proper equipment, know-how, and commitment to create – and maintain – a lush, healthy yard.

### Does your lawn need some TLC?

Whether you're starting your yard from scratch or repairing and rebuilding your existing lawn, this handy how-to guide will help you dig right in. Both projects use the same equipment and follow the same steps. For more information on starting or rebuilding your lawn, contact your local lawn and garden center.

**Frontier Equipment:** Box Blade, Core Aerator, Overseeder, Grooming Mower, Power Rake, Rear Blade, Landscape Rake, Soil Pulverizer



### Lush lawn basics

#### Prepare the seedbed.

Attach a Frontier box blade to your tractor and dig down in the soil about 6 inches. A box blade loosens packed soil and transforms uneven, rocky ground into a smooth, workable surface. Level the ground in straight rows, making sure you catch all of the bumps and uneven terrain. When you're done with your box blade, mix some peat moss or gypsum into your soil. This will keep it loose and workable, and help the roots of your new grass survive.

**For existing lawns.** Seed with a spin seeder or drill. Or use sod. Be sure to water seed or sod adequately the first few days.

**Aerate your soil.** Aeration loosens the soil to allow air, water, and nutrients to circulate around the roots of your grass. Your entire yard can benefit from aeration. Pay particular attention to areas that are excessively moist or have standing water. Hard, packed soil may be the culprit, especially if the grass isn't green in areas that you've already fertilized.

To aerate your yard, attach a Frontier Core Aerator to your tractor. The aerator digs down about 4 inches and removes small cores, or plugs, of soil and puts them on your lawn. (It's OK to leave the plugs on your yard. They contain microorganisms that help decompose any thatch that may have developed.) Aerate your entire lawn twice, making your second path perpendicular to your first. You only need to aerate once a year, in the spring or fall.

**Overseed your lawn.** Overseeding revitalizes your lawn by adding grass seed to make it look fuller, healthier, and greener. Determine how much seed your yard needs by following the guide on your seed package. Begin by connecting a Frontier overseeder to your tractor. This attachment slices the ground and uses special press wheels to push the seed into the soil.

**Water your lawn.** Keep your new seed moist until it germinates. A light watering twice a day for 10-15 minutes should do the trick. Be sure to adjust the pressure on your sprinkler so your new seed doesn't wash away.

**Mow your lawn.** You can continue to mow your lawn while you wait for your new seed to grow. Before mowing, remove any rocks, sticks, or weeds that may be in your yard. A Frontier grooming mower will give you a clean, close cut next to trees, fences, and buildings.

Grass is one of the few plants that thrives from being cut, so mow your yard regularly. Never cut your grass shorter than 2-2½ inches, or remove more than one-third of the leaf surface at any one mowing. To encourage deeper roots and help prevent weeds, mow when your grass is dry and 3-3½ inches tall.

**Power rake (dethatch) your lawn.** Rapid, excessive growth caused by overfertilization and overwatering – not grass clippings – causes thatch. Power raking will dethatch your lawn, but it's hard on your lawn. That's why you power rake ONLY every 3 or 4 years, when the lawn is actively growing in spring or early fall. To determine if you have a thatch problem, slice down with a spade and examine the cross-section. A ½ inch or less of thatch is actually beneficial. It conserves moisture and cushions the soil from foot and equipment traffic. If the thatch layer is greater than ½ inch, the excess thatch should be removed.

**Keep a schedule.** To keep your lawn looking picture perfect, keep a maintenance schedule – and be sure to follow it! Also, regularly inspect your lawn for disease, insects, and weeds so you can treat minor problems before they turn into big ones.

**Use the right equipment.** Frontier equipment can make all of your yard maintenance projects quick and easy. With high-performance equipment, you can turn brown, sparse land into a thick, healthy lawn.

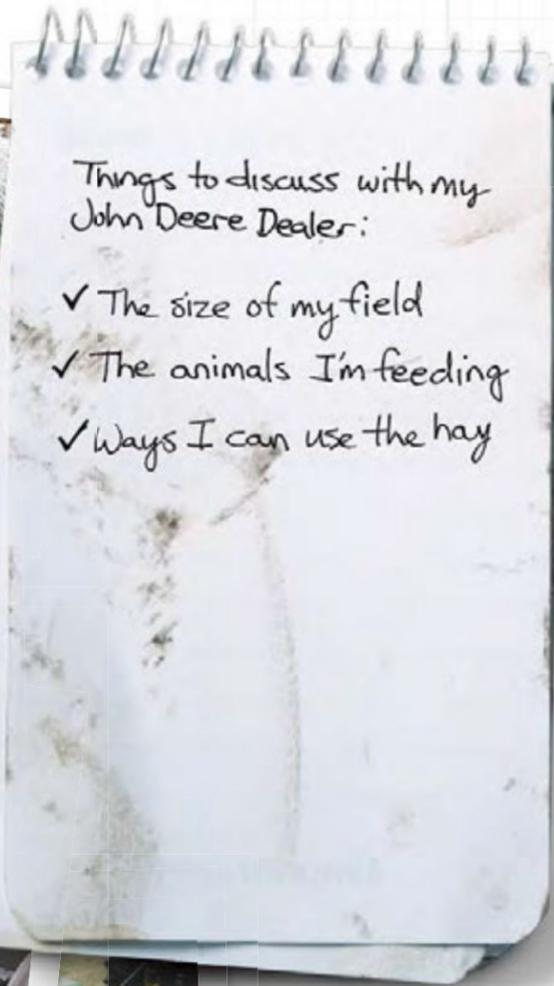


Much of the success in making premium hay comes from choosing the right seed and fertilizing your soil with the proper nutrients. Knowing when to mow and bale your hay and what equipment to use is just as critical.

## Making hay the easy way.

The haymaking process can be quicker and easier when you follow the tips listed below. For more detailed information, contact your local John Deere dealer.

**Frontier Equipment:** Disc Mower, Tedder, Wheel or Rotary Rake, 3-Point Bale Spear, Loader Attachments



## Haymaking basics

**Choose the right crop.** When selecting your seed, determine what kind of hay you want to grow, what seed quality you're looking for, the nutritional needs of your livestock, and the variety of hay that grows well in your area. (Your local extension agency can provide you with results from field trials that test hay varieties and mixes.)

**Test your soil.** Have your soil's nutrient level tested by your local extension office or a private lab. If the test indicates a deficiency, then nitrogen, potassium, and/or phosphorus can be added to the soil.

**Plant your seed.** Talk with your local extension office about the best days to plant your seed, based on your land and local climate.

**Cut your hay.** Using a Frontier disc mower, mow your field in a clockwise spiral toward the center of your field. Finish by mowing the last row around the perimeter of your field in a counter-clockwise direction. You'll want to leave most grasses about 3 inches high. Alfalfa mixtures can be left 1 to 2 inches high. The disc mower will lay your crop in a wide pattern, which allows the hay to dry in the field until it reaches the proper water content (40 percent) for storage.

**Rake your hay.** Attach a Frontier wheel or rotary rake to your tractor to move the mowed hay into a windrow. The raking action will fluff the hay and help speed the dry-down process. The rake can also be used to bring two or more windrows together to make baling more efficient. If you live in a wet or humid climate, use a Frontier tedder to spread out windrowed hay and expose all green surfaces.

**Make the perfect bale.** Your John Deere dealer can show you a wide variety of round and square balers to help you make perfect bales. If you make round bales, attach a Frontier bale spear to easily pick up and move bales.

**Package and store your hay.** You can package your bales with twine, wrap, or net wrap. After packaging, store your small, square bales inside a building. Your large, round bales can be kept outside. Just remember to protect them from wind, weather and pests.



