

PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 7 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

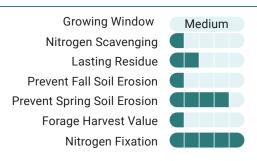
Vining cool-season annual. Reliable and widely used. Very winter-hardy. Little fall growth, but fast, vining spring growth makes it excellent for N fixation, biomass. Maturity can vary by variety, with 'Purple Bounty' maturing early. Residues release N fast. Good forage. Host to some problem nematodes. Small grain producers should use caution because of its tendency to volunteer and climb subsequent small grains (i.e. it can reduce yield, foul harvest equipment, and contaminate harvested grain). Hard seed can be nullified by scarification prior to planting. Mixes especially well with a rye cover crop; climbs small grain in mixes. Inoculate the seed with appropriate Rhizobium spp.; cross inoculates peas.





Vetch, Hairy - Ackroyd [2020]

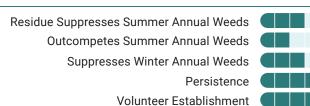
GOALS



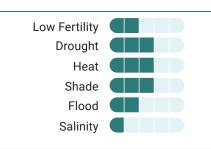
Penetrates Plow Pan **Reduces Surface Compaction** Improve Soil Organic Matter Increase Soil Aggregation **Good Grazing** Pollinator Food



WEEDS



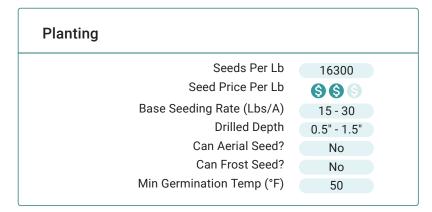
ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES

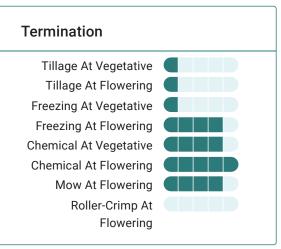


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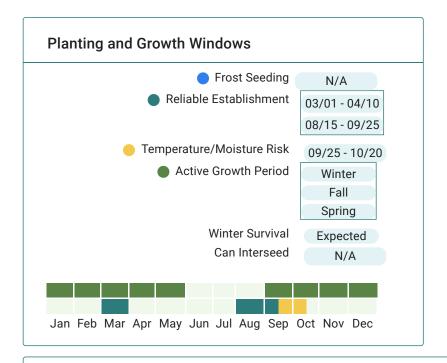
Growth Traits	
Duration	Annual
Zone Use	Common
Shape And Orientation	Climbing
Dry Matter (Lbs/A/Yr)	1800 - 5000
Soil Texture	Coarse
	Fine
	Medium
Soil pH	6 - 7.5
Soil Moisture Use	Medium
Hessian Fly Free Date?	No
Nitrogen Accumulation (Lbs/A/Yr)	90 - 180
Ease Of Establishment	
Establishes Quickly	
Early Spring Growth	
Flowering Trigger	Long Day
Root Depth	Medium
Inoculant Type	Pea/Vetch







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Extended Comments

Pollinators: Very attractive to bumblebees. Delay termination until at least 30-50% bloom to maximize value to pollinators.

Nematodes: Supports reproduction of some root-knot nematode species/races.

Termination: If using herbicides to terminate use a tank mixture (e.g., glyphosate + dicamba or 2,4-d). Roller crimping is most effective when first pods appear; two passes may be necessary.

Forage and Grazing: Nobody can explain cause of hairy vetch toxicosis, which kills livestock. Not recommended for grazing/forage, but it's used elsewhere as part of a mix (<15%). Dilution may solve that issue, but it depends on what level of risk you're willing to take. Particularly palatable to voles.



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References & Resources

Planting Flowers for Bees in Connecticut, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

Multiple Purpose Cover Crops, Northeast Organic Farming Association of Connecticut

Fall Cover Crops, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

Conservation Cover for Pollinators, Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops - Benefits, Selection, and Use, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension

Cover Crops and Green Manures (New England Vegetable Management Guide), University of Massachusetts Extension

Choosing Cover Crops, University of Massachusetts Extension

Summer Cover Crops, University of Massachusetts Extension

<u>Late Season Cover Crops</u>, University of Massachusetts Extension

Cover Crops - What a Difference a Few Weeks Makes, Cornell University Cooperative Extension

<u>Spring Management of Overwintering Cover Crops – Don't Wait!</u>, Cornell University Cooperative Extension

Cover Crops for Conservation Tillage Systems, Penn State Extension

<u>Using Flowering Cover Crops for Native Pollinating Bee Conservation</u>, Penn State Extension

Special Cover Crop Control Considerations, Penn State Extension