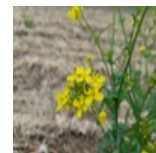


Brassica
Brassica, Forage
Brassica oleracea



PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

Assorted hybrids of rapeseed, radish, turnips, mustards, kales, and collards. Can be grown spring through fall; not winter hardy. Fast-growing. High biomass, good for forage and silage. Should not constitute the majority of livestock diet. Does not form associations with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. If grown for silage, plant in mix with a cover crop with higher dry matter such as cereal rye.

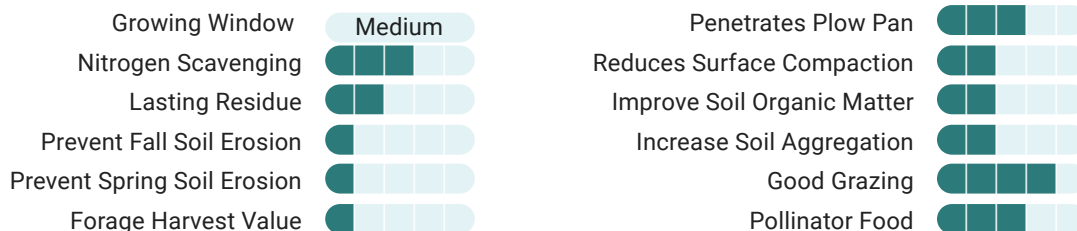


Brassica, Forage - Larson [2020]

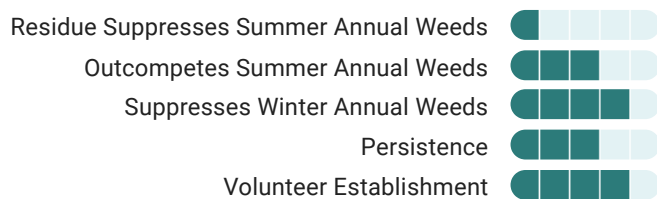


Brassica, Forage - Kelly Gill [2020]

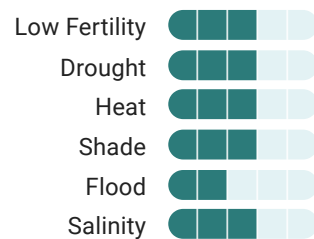
GOALS



WEEDS



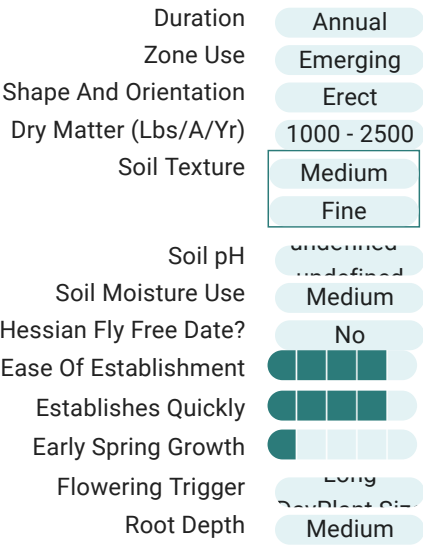
ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES



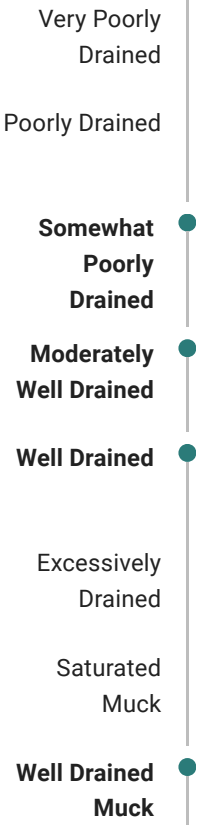


PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

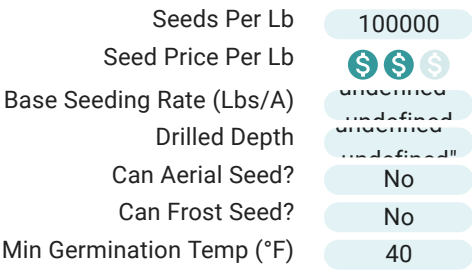
Growth Traits



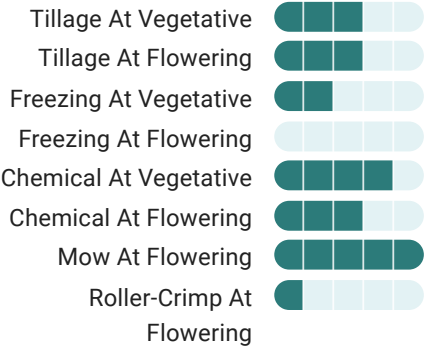
Soil Drainage

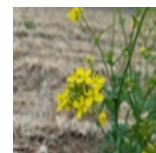


Planting



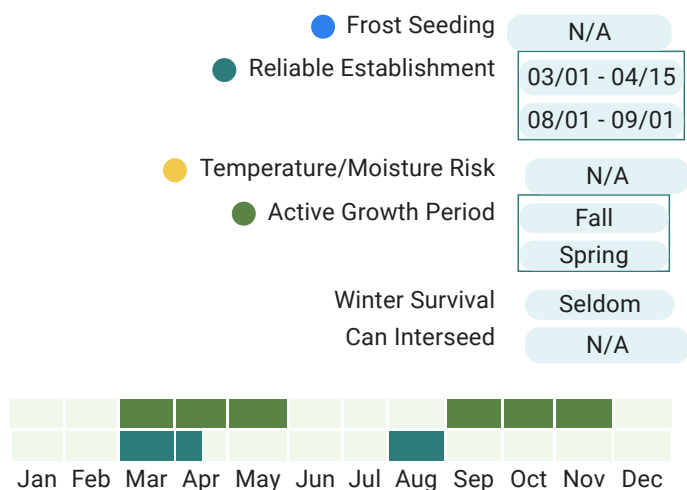
Termination





PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

Planting and Growth Windows



Extended Comments

Basic Agronomics: Dry matter highly dependent on planting and termination date and precipitation. For grazing purposes, restrict to 75% of total ration or mixing with a grass is recommended. High glucosinolates interfere with mineral metabolism. Nitrate poisoning is possible if fed to livestock.

Forage and Grazing: Prior to 2015, this was considered a noxious weed in ON.

Weeds: Many Brassicas have hard seed; Can bolt under certain conditions and become a serious weed if allowed to go to seed.

Goals: Bloat risk and some other animal health concerns to manage when grazing brassicas.

Nematodes: Host for root-lesion nematode (*P. penetrans*).

References & Resources

Pasture Production of Selected Forage Species, University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension
Cover Crops for Conservation Tillage Systems, Penn State Extension