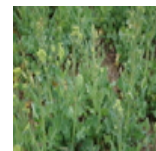


Brassica

Rapeseed, Forage

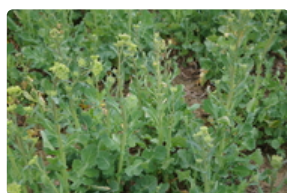
Brassica napus



PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 6 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

Excellent fall-planted cover crop choice. Generally winter-hardy if seeded during the optimum planting window; cultivars vary in cold hardiness. With adequate residual soil fertility, provides good biomass, forage, deep branched taproot, N scavenging, weed suppression. Host for sclerotinia, so caution when planting prior to legumes. Spring flowers attract pollinators. Low cost to seed. Range of cultivar choices (canola for seed, hybrids for grazing, etc.), characteristics may differ by cultivar. Contributes pollinator food source to mixes, but plant at low end of seeding rate to prevent it from outcompeting other cover crops in the mix. Hard to kill in late spring with herbicides. "Dwarf Essex" is a commonly-grown cultivar.



Rapeseed - Bjorkman [2020]

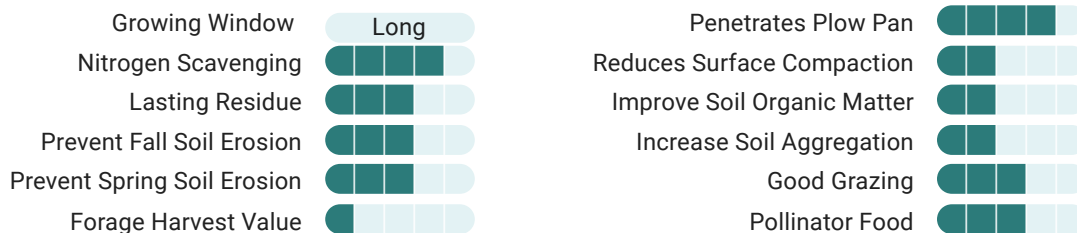


Rapeseed - Raubenstein [2020]

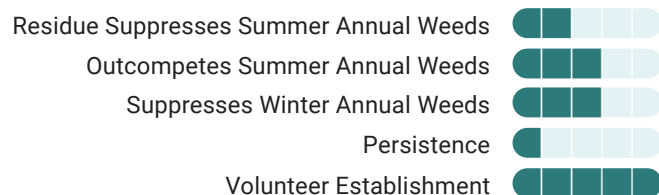


Rapeseed - Salon [2020]

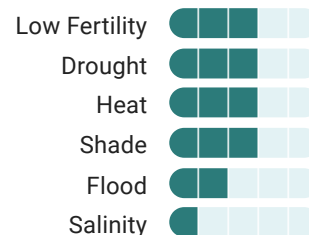
GOALS



WEEDS



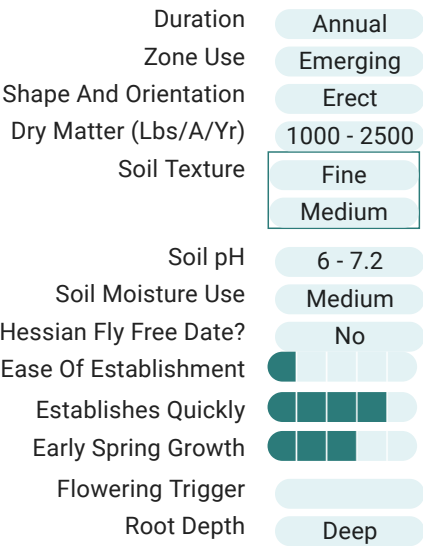
ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES



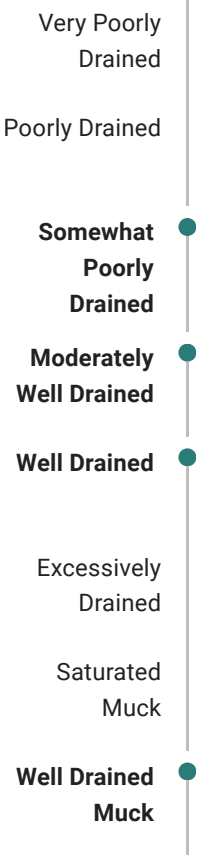


PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 6 DATASET

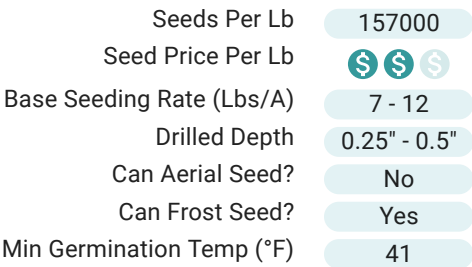
Growth Traits



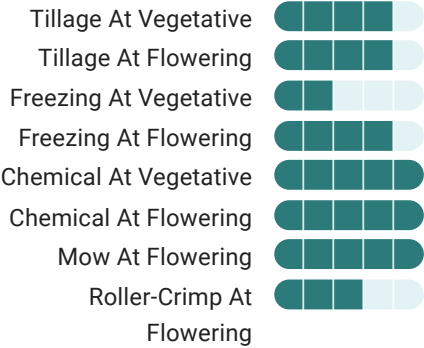
Soil Drainage



Planting



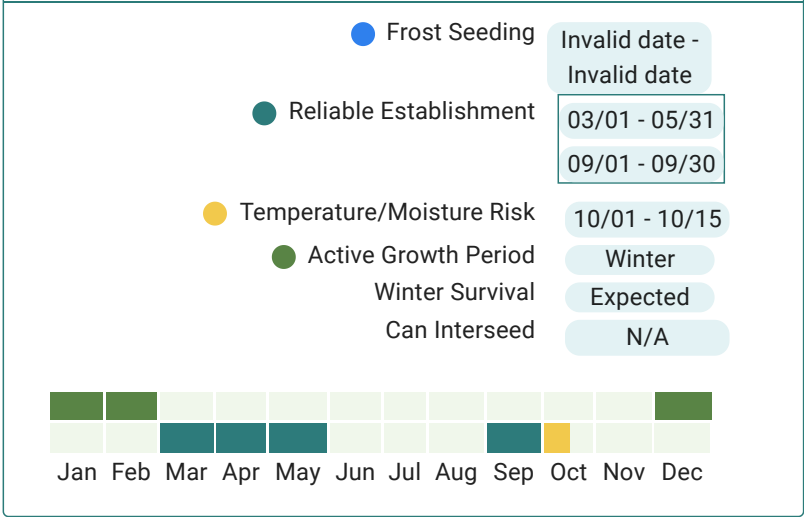
Termination





PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 6 DATASET

Planting and Growth Windows



Extended Comments

Planting: Frost seeding may not be advisable in coastal areas.

Termination: Terminate at first sign of flowering to avoid risk of seed set.

Growth, Roots, and Nutrients: Rapeseed has a deep taproot and also a fibrous root system near the surface of the soil.

Forage and Grazing: Oilseed rape has high levels of glucosinolates and erucic acid which are toxic to people and livestock. Canola and forage rape have low levels of these compounds. Bloat risk and same animal health risks as other brassicas. Not palatable to voles.

Weeds: Many Brassicas have hard seed; Can bolt under certain conditions and become a serious weed if allowed to go to seed. Host for root-lesion nematode (*P. penetrans*).

Pollinators: One of the first blooms early in the spring good for pollinators

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



References & Resources

Fall Cover Crops, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension
Spring Planted Cover Crops for Vegetable Rotations, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension
Cover Crops, Brassicas, University of Massachusetts Extension
Plant Cover Crops, University of Maryland Extension
Cover Cropping for Success, University of Maine Cooperative Extension
Forage Turnip and Rapeseed, Cornell University Cooperative Extension
Late Summer Crucifers, Cornell University Cooperative Extension
Cover Crops for Conservation Tillage Systems, Penn State Extension
Using Flowering Cover Crops for Native Pollinating Bee Conservation, Penn State Extension
Special Cover Crop Control Considerations, Penn State Extension