

PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 7 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

Also known as Yellow Pea or Canadian Spring Pea. Winter-kills if planted in fall. Excellent spring cover crop. Plant early for lush growth; fast-growing varieties are available. Inoculate the seed with appropriate Rhizobium spp.; cross inoculates with vetch. Mixes well with upright cover crop species due to its vining growth habit. Lower biomass and total N fixation compared to overwintered peas and other fall-planted legumes.

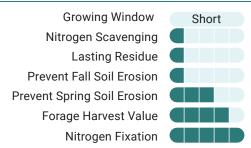


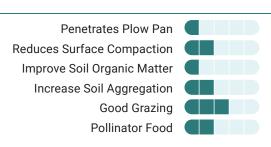


Pea, Spring - Brown [2020]

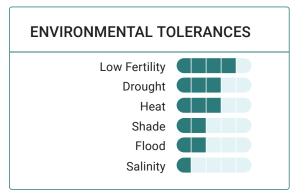
Pea, Spring - Brown [2020]

GOALS

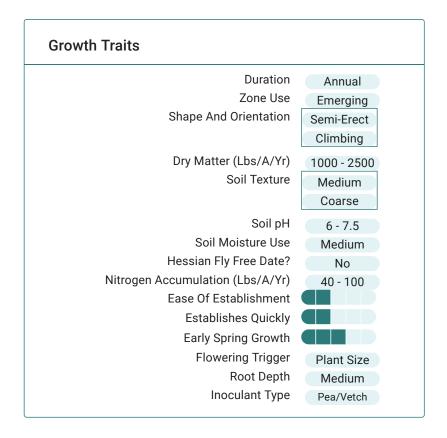


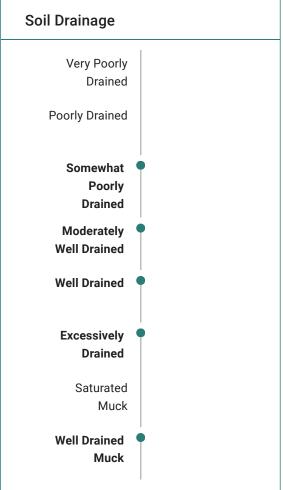


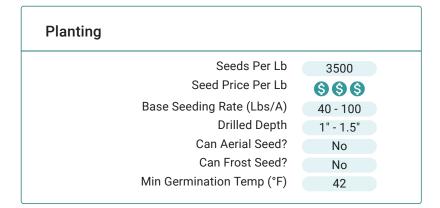
WEEDS Residue Suppresses Summer Annual Weeds **Outcompetes Summer Annual Weeds** Suppresses Winter Annual Weeds Persistence Volunteer Establishment

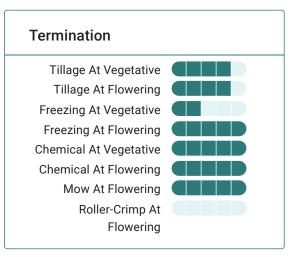


REPORT OF THE PROPERTY PROPERTY PARTICLE PROPERTY PROPERT

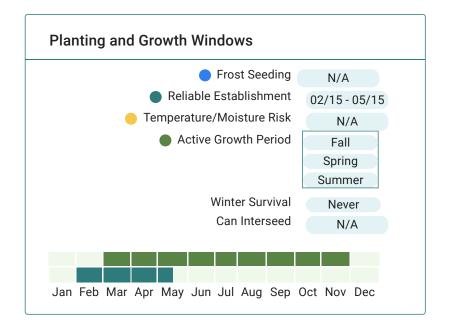








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Extended Comments

Pollinators: Self-pollinated so not particularly useful for pollinators compared to other legumes

Goals: Best mixed with cereals to prevent lodging. Less competitive against summer annual weeds in hot-summer areas (such as Contintental hardiness zone 6).

Nematodes: Some cultivars, nematode resistant. Poor host for soybean cyst nematode. Host for root knot nematode, Penetrans Root-Lesion Nematode and sugarbeet cyst nematode.

Basic Agronomics: Dry matter highly dependent on planting and termination date and precipitation. Season length, habit vary by cultivar. Biomass breaks down quickly; early planting and termination reduces winter survival. Mixes well with grains when grown for forage. Bloat potential that is easily managed. Seed vigor highly variable. For grazing purposes, restrict to 30% of total ration or mixing with a grass is recommended.

Taxonomy: Forage pea would be better common name - actual garden peas have been bred for unpigmented seed coats and high sugar, which reduces germination

Insects: Serve as host for BMSB but could be beneficial if used as a trap crop

Disease: Susceptible to sclerotinia in the East.

Termination: If using herbicides to terminate use a tank mixture (e.g., glyphosate + dicamba or 2,4-d)

Weeds: Late planting increases heaving. Weak plant with low volunteer seed survivability.

Forage and Grazing: Good cool season component for grazing mixes.

References & Resources

Fall Cover Crops, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Spring Planted Cover Crops for Vegetable Rotations, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Using Flowering Cover Crops for Native Pollinating Bee Conservation, Penn State Extension