

Grass
Oats, Black
Avena strigosa



PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

Does not overwinter when fall-seeded. Provides moderate weed suppression and N scavenging, has high forage quality. Needs adequate fertility for maximum benefits. Good nurse crop. Not a host for take-all disease of small grains. Select spring types that go to stalk/head/seed without vernalization. Mix with radish, peas. Compared to other small grains: lowest biomass, lower C:N, lower tolerance for dry/wet extremes.



Oats, Black - Schomberg [2020]



Oats, Black - Schomberg [2020]

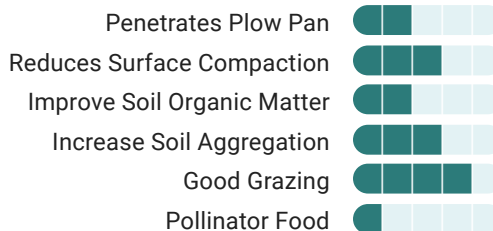


Oats, Black - Schomberg [2020]

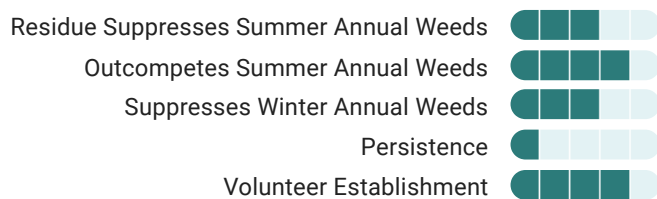


Oats, Black - Eagen [2020]

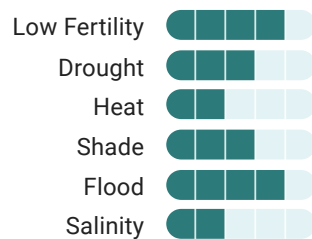
GOALS



WEEDS



ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES

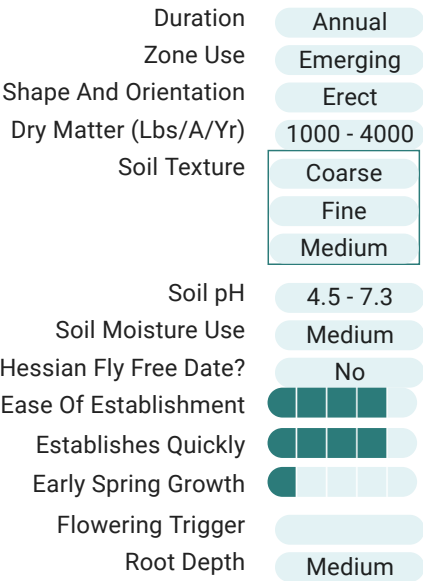


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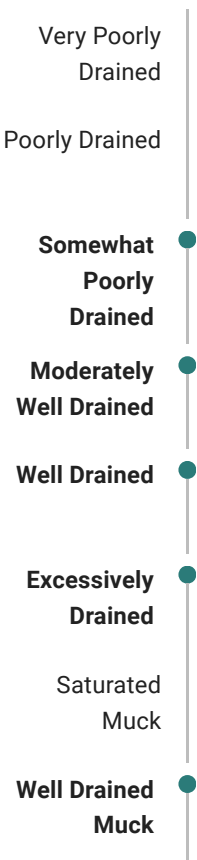


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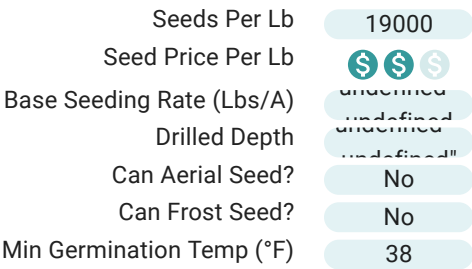
Growth Traits



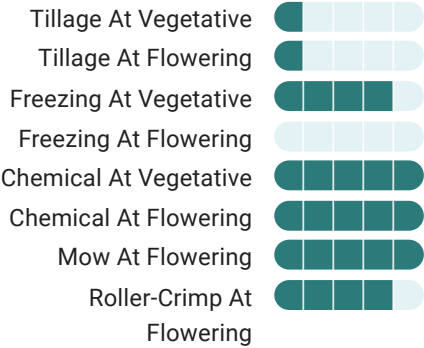
Soil Drainage



Planting



Termination

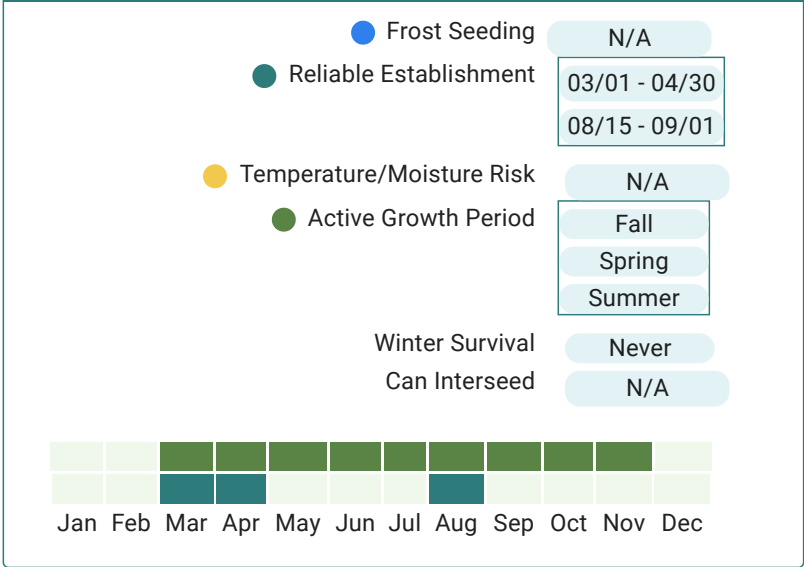


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Planting and Growth Windows



Extended Comments

Basic Agronomics: Dry matter highly dependent on planting and termination date and precipitation. Prone to lodging in N-rich soil; decomposition depends on maturity at kill. When planted in September will grow faster than rye. If planted early enough (e.g. after peas), it creates a very good lasting residue. Bloat potential that is easily managed. Nitrate testing of forage is recommended.

Weeds: Slow to release N to following crop unless growth terminated in mid-vegetative stage (12-18 in.).

Nematodes: Host for Penetrans Root-Lesion Nematode.

References & Resources

[Under Cover – Integrating Cover Crops into Silage Corn Systems](#), University of Vermont Extension