

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]

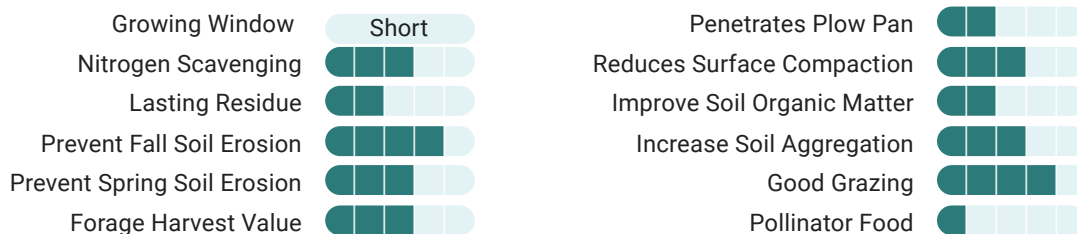


Oats, Black - Schomberg [2020]

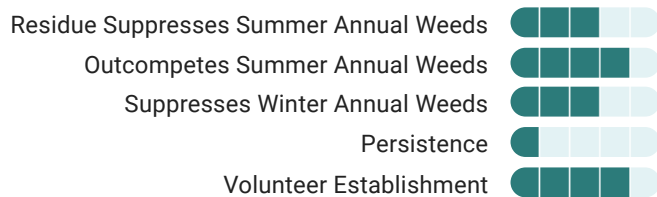


Oats, Black - Eagen [2020]

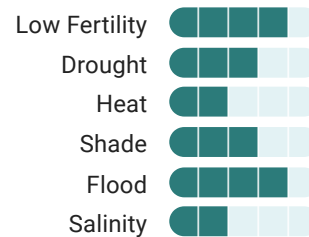
GOALS



WEEDS



ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES



Grass
Oats, Black
Avena strigosa

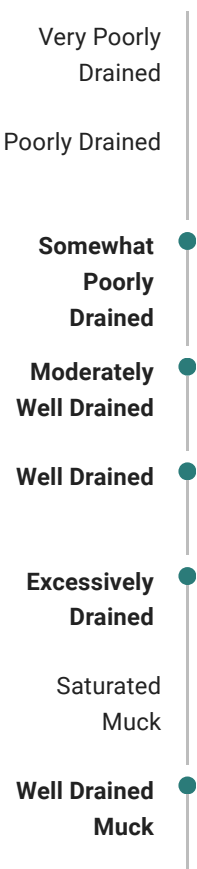


PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

Growth Traits

Duration	Annual
Zone Use	Emerging
Shape And Orientation	Erect
Dry Matter (Lbs/A/Yr)	1000 - 4000
Soil Texture	Coarse
	Fine
	Medium
Soil pH	4.5 - 7.3
Soil Moisture Use	Medium
Hessian Fly Free Date?	No
Ease Of Establishment	
Establishes Quickly	
Early Spring Growth	
Flowering Trigger	
Root Depth	Medium

Soil Drainage



Planting

Seeds Per Lb	19000
Seed Price Per Lb	\$ \$ \$
Base Seeding Rate (Lbs/A)	undefined
Drilled Depth	undefined
Can Aerial Seed?	No
Can Frost Seed?	No
Min Germination Temp (°F)	38

Termination

Tillage At Vegetative	
Tillage At Flowering	
Freezing At Vegetative	
Freezing At Flowering	
Chemical At Vegetative	
Chemical At Flowering	
Mow At Flowering	
Roller-Crimp At Flowering	

Grass
Oats, Black
Avena strigosa



PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

Planting and Growth Windows

Frost Seeding

N/A

Reliable Establishment

03/01 - 04/30

08/15 - 09/01

Temperature/Moisture Risk

N/A

Active Growth Period

Fall

Spring

Summer

Winter Survival

Never

Can Interseed

N/A

JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec

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

Use of Cover Crops and Green Manures to Attract Beneficial Insects, University of Connecticut Integrated Pest Management Program

Multiple Purpose Cover Crops, Northeast Organic Farming Association of Connecticut

Under Cover – Integrating Cover Crops into Silage Corn Systems, University of Vermont Extension