

PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 5 DATASET

COVER CROP DESCRIPTION

Common cover crop. Does not need vernalization (overwintering) to flower. Much less likely than winter wheat to overwinter if planted in fall. Very good N scavenger. Excellent quality forage. After well-timed grazings can still produce spring biomass or grain. Not for small grain cash crop rotations (host for same diseases and pests). Fine nurse crop for legumes. Mixes well with winter peas, hairy vetch. Shorter, slower to head means residue easier to manage than rye. Matures later in spring, tolerates wetness better (but not flooding), higher spring biomass potential (but requires high fertility) than barley.





Wheat, Spring - Ackroyd [2020]

Wheat, Spring - Salon [2020]

GOALS

Growing Window Medium Nitrogen Scavenging Lasting Residue Prevent Fall Soil Erosion Prevent Spring Soil Erosion Forage Harvest Value

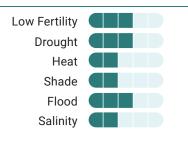
Penetrates Plow Pan **Reduces Surface Compaction** Improve Soil Organic Matter Increase Soil Aggregation **Good Grazing** Pollinator Food



WEEDS

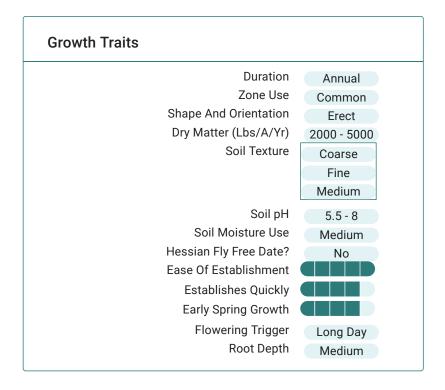
Residue Suppresses Summer Annual Weeds **Outcompetes Summer Annual Weeds** Suppresses Winter Annual Weeds Persistence Volunteer Establishment

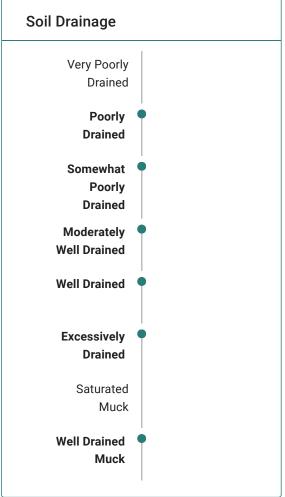
ENVIRONMENTAL TOLERANCES

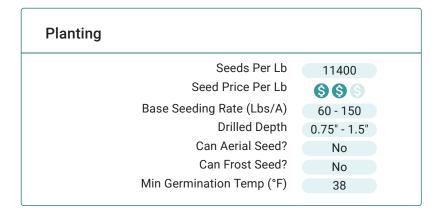


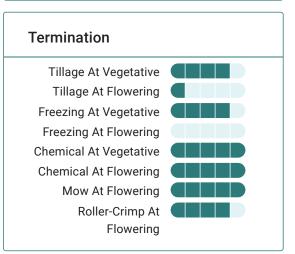


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Extended Comments

Basic Agronomics: Hessian fly free date is a proxy for cereal rust date as well (after which cereal rust is less of a risk).

Weeds: If planted in rotation with other small grains within a year there can be disease problems (especially with tan spot). If alfalfa is to be planted after the small grain, kill small grain volunteer plants with an herbicide.

Disease: May reduce sclerotinia. If planted in rotation with other small grains within a year there can be disease problems (especially with tan spot). If alfalfa is to be planted after the small grain, kill small grain volunteer plants with an herbicide.

References & Resources