

Cover crops with contrasting root systems: plant development and nitrate movement during the winter

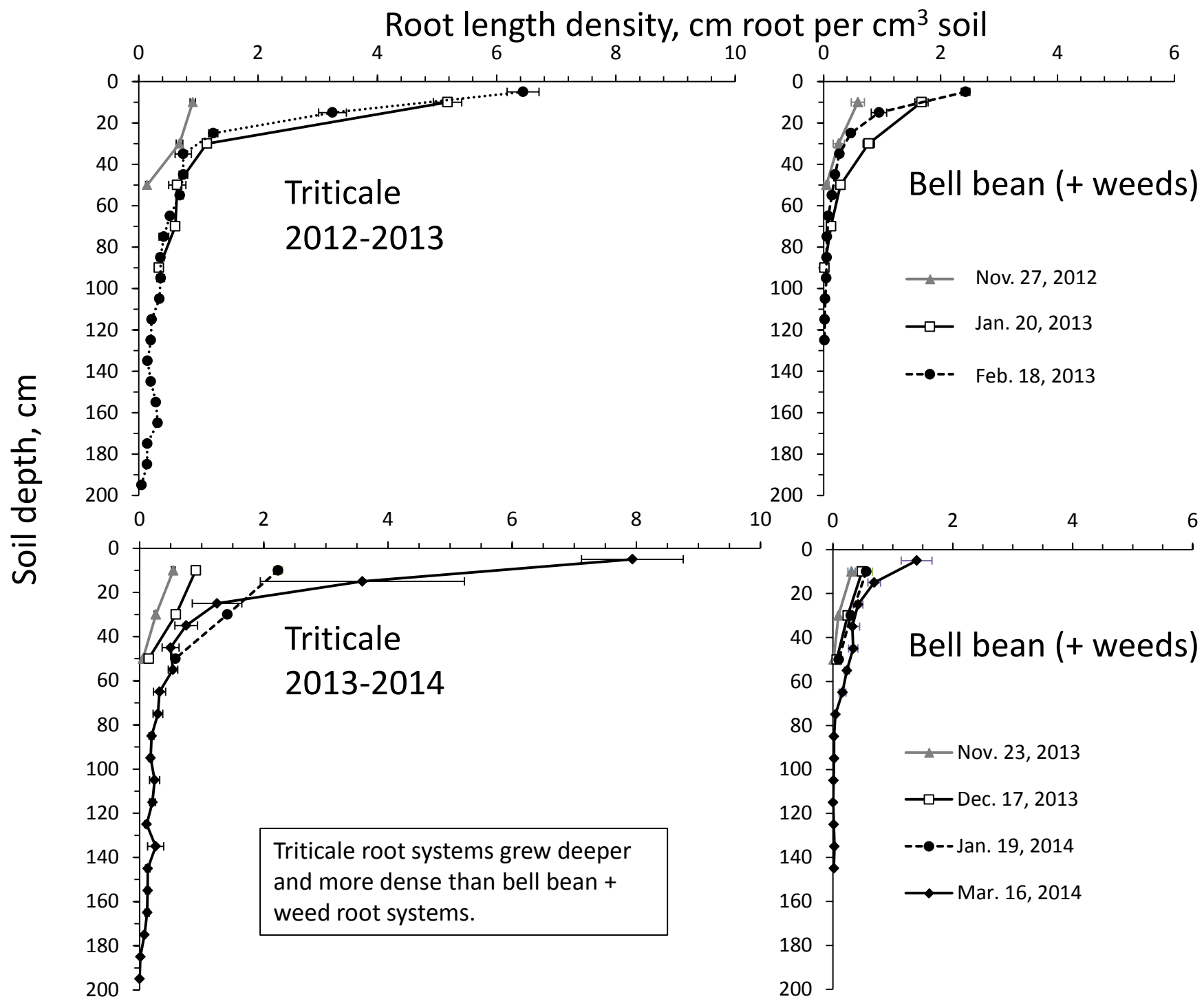
Matthew Dumlao, Dr. Martin Burger, Dr. Ahmad Moradi, Prof. Wesley Wallender, Prof. William Horwath, Prof. Jan Hopmans, and Prof. Wendy Silk

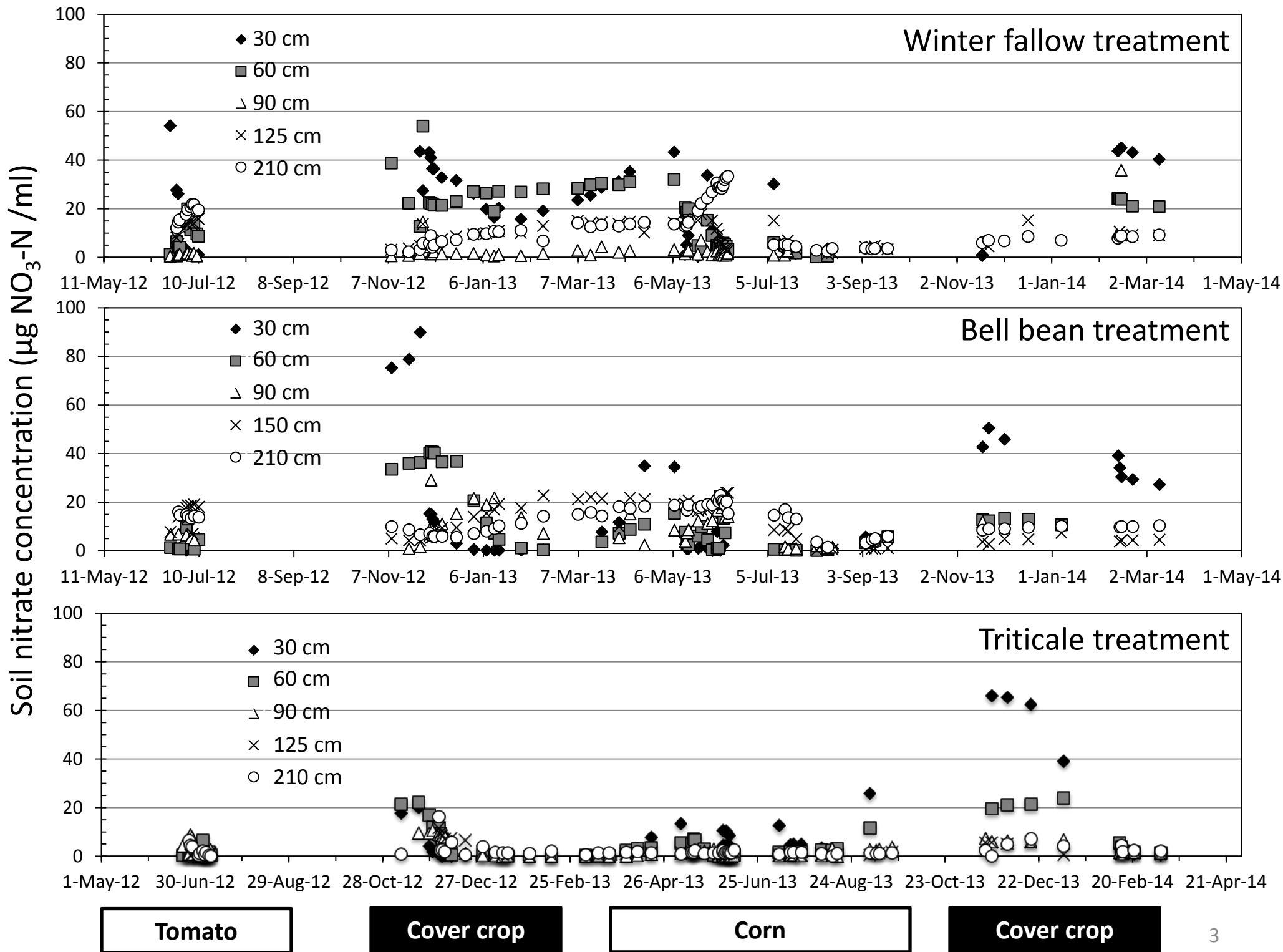
Cover crop yields and nitrogen content 2009-2014

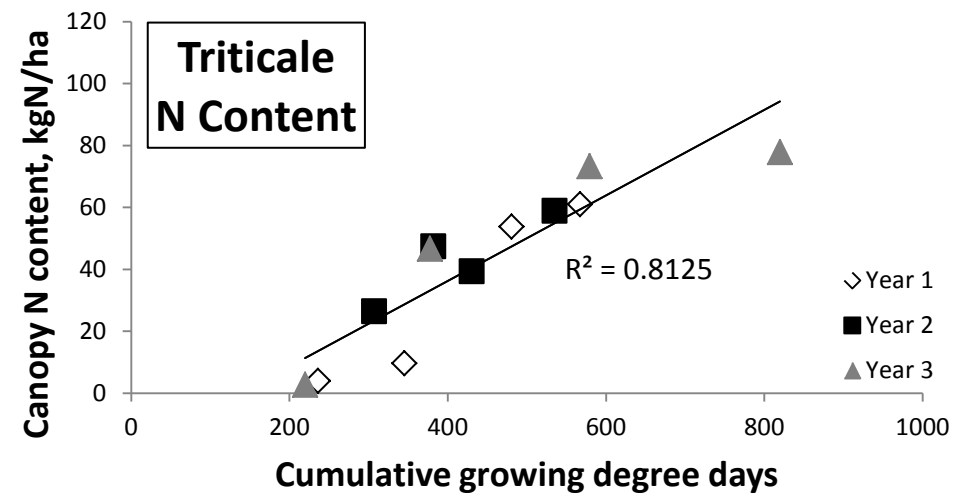
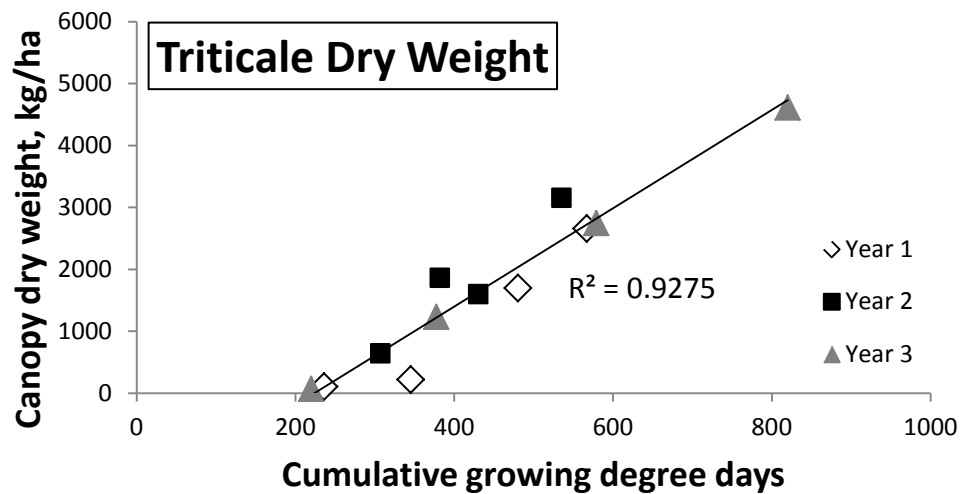
Year	Cover crop treatments	Dry weight kg ha ⁻¹	N content kg N ha ⁻¹	Planting Date	Termination Date	Growing Degree Days (°C)	Water inputs inches
2009-10	Triticale	584 (±148)	14.1 (±3.5)	Nov 18	Feb 18	292	9.6
	Bell beans, vetch, oats	910 (±79)	25.0 (±2.8)	Nov 18	March 25	456	12.4
2010-11	Triticale	771 (±22)	27.0 (±0.7)	Nov 18	Feb 22	260	10.4
	Bell beans, vetch, oats	1986 (±151)	52.7 (±2.7)	Nov 18	April 5	507	17.0
2011-12	Triticale	2655 (±248)	61.1 (±5.8)	Nov 4	March 22	567	6.1
	Bell beans, weeds	3224 (±157)	81.7 (±2.2)	Nov 4	March 22	567	6.1
2012-13	Triticale	3155 (±225)	58.8 (±3.2)	Oct 19	Feb 22	535	12.8*
	Bell beans, weeds	5610 (±40)	182.6 (±4.5)	Oct 19	Feb 22	535	12.8*
2013-14	Triticale	4611 (±587)	87.3 (±16.4)	Oct 29	March 21	820	7.8**
	Bell beans, weeds	4861 (±145)	123.8 (±8.8)	Oct 29	March 21	820	7.8**

includes 2.8 inches (*) and 1.9 inches (**) irrigation to establish cover crops

- Starting mid-October exposed the plants to more growing degree days, allowing them to get established before the rainiest months.
- Weeds were a significant proportion of total biomass for the bell bean treatment (84% in 2011-12, 48% in 2012-13, and 90% in 2013-14).







Growing degree days and long-term weather data

- Calculated the average daily air temperature between 1982 and 2014 for Davis, CA . Used $T_{base}=5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the formula.
- Cumulative GDDs were calculated for three temperatures: average daily temperature , 25th percentile, and 75th percentile
- Growth during the middle of the winter can be slow.

