Attributes of Cover Crops



Anne Verhallen Soil Management Specialist







Or the Cover Crop - So What?



What Ontario Growers said about cover crops...

Why they cover crop...

- Erosion control
- Nitrogen credits
- Feed
- Tie up nutrients
- Green manure
- Structure
- Improved drainage
- Breakdown and condition wheat stubble
- Improved rooting
- Diversity
- Crop management without pesticides
- Crop rotation
- Traction in wetter fields







Reduce Soil Erosion

Water and Wind Erosion – What is it worth?

- Nutrients in wind blown soil \$1 to \$10 /acre
- Can cut yield 50%
- Need 2-3 tons/acre residue for effective control
- Water Erosion \$40/acre value in eroded sediment

(soil loss/nutrient loss/ road and ditch maintenance included in formulating value)



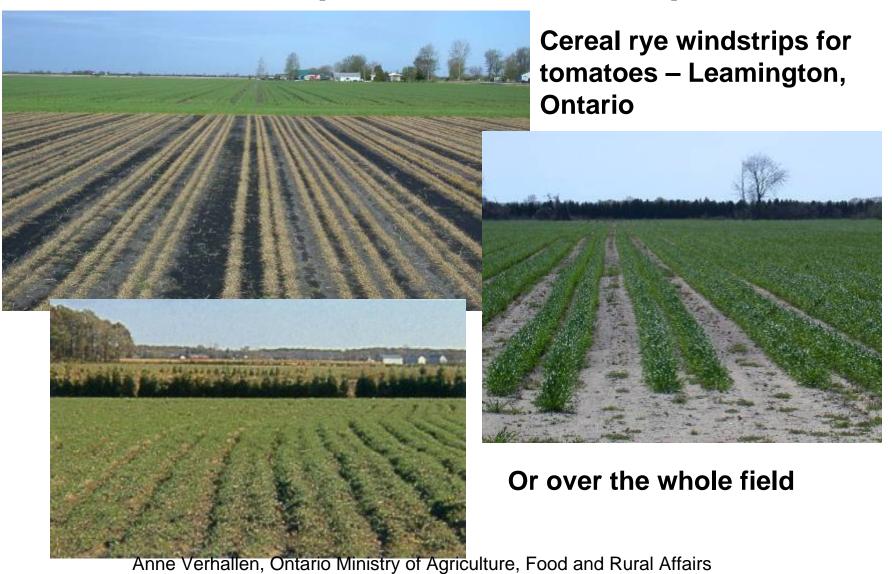








Lots of options for erosion protection











Typical Range of Cover Crop Biomass Production

Dry Matter Produced lbs/ac
2,403-4005
890-4895
890-3560
1780 - 6675

Weather related variations from year to year

Oilseed Radish (avg 2 reps)

5000 lbs/ac Oilseed Radish tops at 4.6%N = 230 lbs N/ac 3800 lbs/ac Oilseed Radish roots at 2.3%N = 87 lbs N/ac

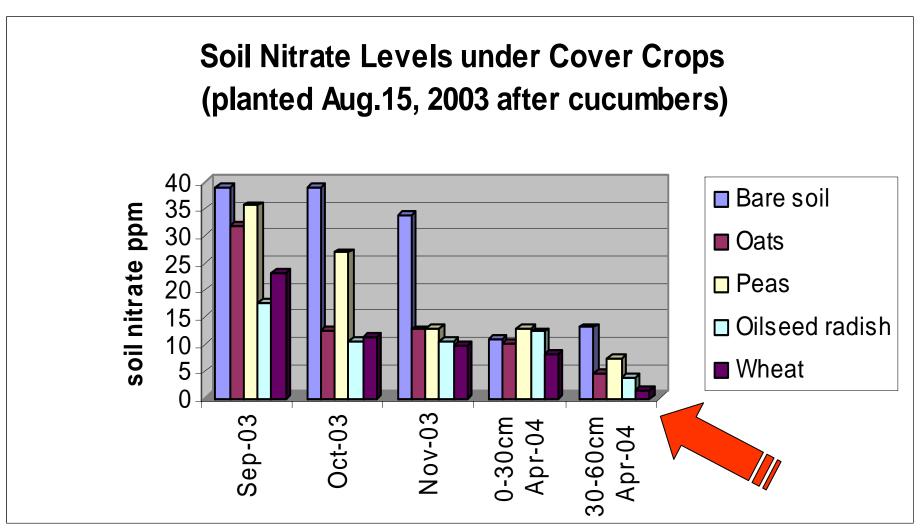
Total N uptake

317 lbs N/ac

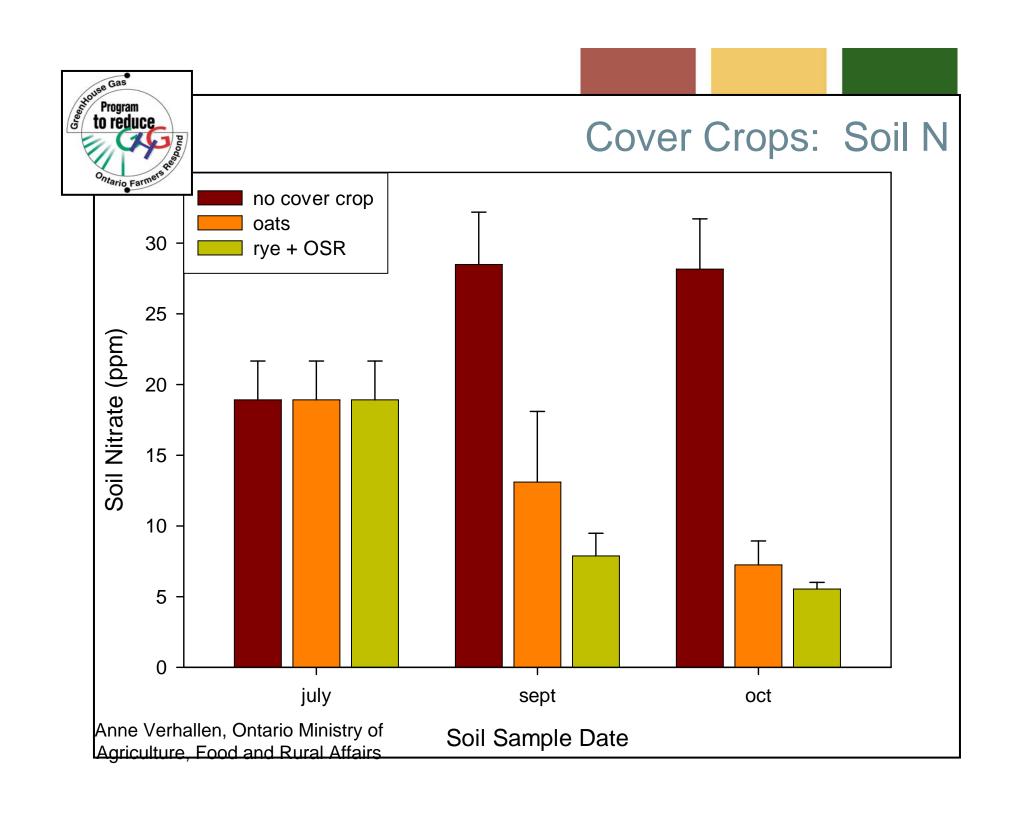
Horticulture Green House Gas Project 2003: Source: A Verhallen, Ridgetown



How well do they capture N?







Nitrogen Availability – C:N ratio



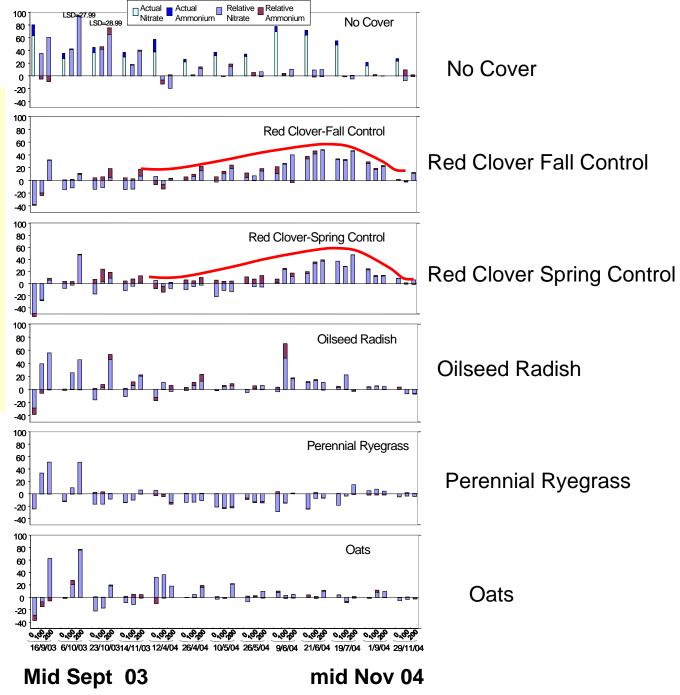
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Timing of Kill

and

Timing of N Release

From work by W. Deen, University of Guelph



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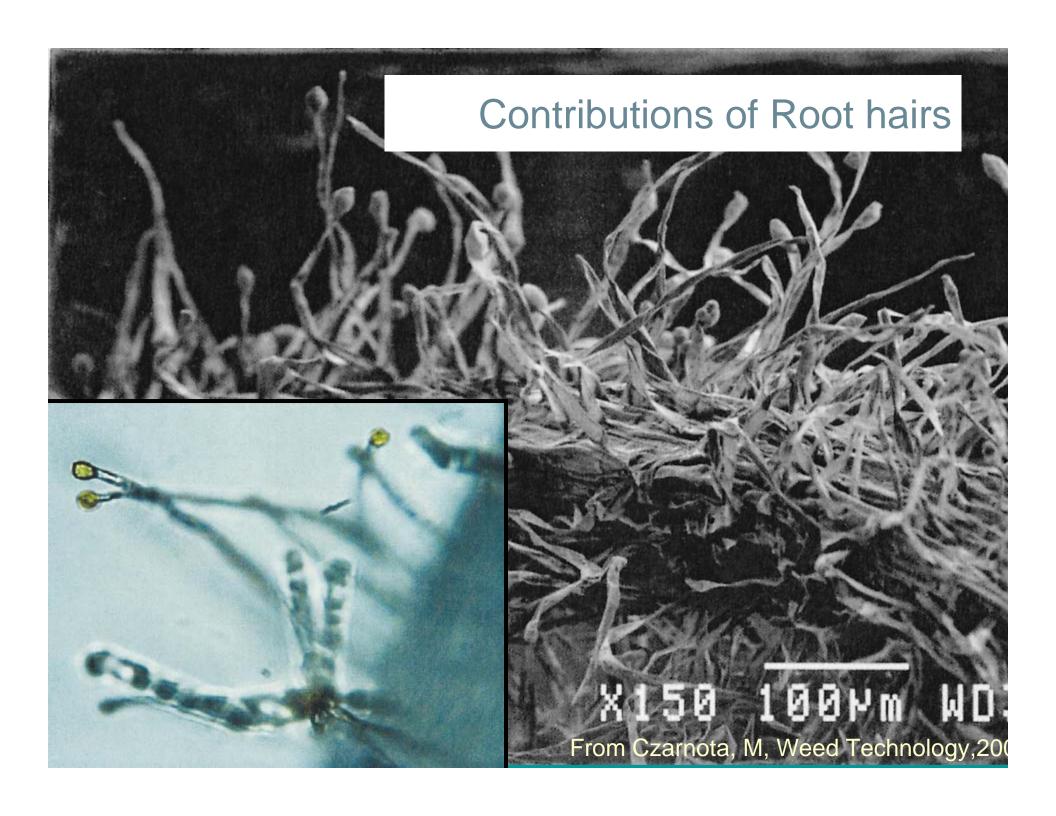


- soil structure
- water holding capacity
- organic matter maintenance
- soil fauna





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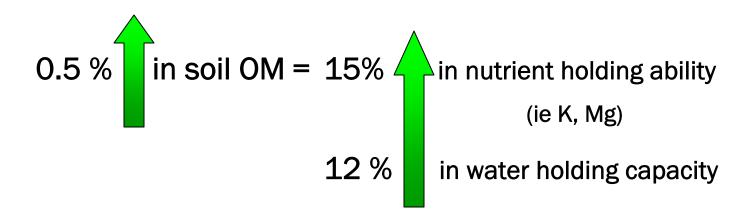


Cover Crops as a Soil Builder – Can Cover Crops Build Organic Matter?



 Illinois study 1996 – a vetch/rye cover crop and chemical burn down in snap beans – in 3 yrs soil organic matter went from 3.07 to 3.48%





(result possibly <u>one week</u> longer drought-stress free symptoms on a sandy loam soil with low OM)



4 consecutive days of visible wilting can reduce potential corn yield:

Table 1. Effects of Drought on Corn Yield

Stage of Development	Yield Reduction
Early vegetative	5 - 10 %
Tassel emergence	10 - 25 %
Silk emergence, pollen shedding	40 - 50 %
Blister	30 - 40 %
Dough	20 - 30 %

Source: Classen, M.M , and R.H.. Shaw. 197C. Water deficit effects on corn. II. Grain components Agron J 62:652-655.



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Reduce pest populations

- Weeds
- Nematodes
- Insects
- Disease







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Corn

OSR

Pea

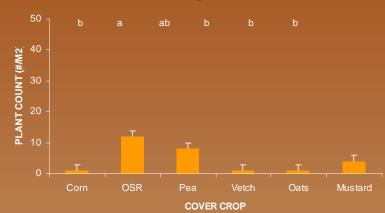
Vetch

Oats

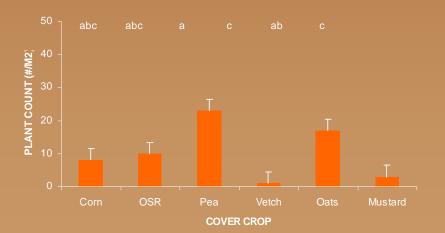
Mustard

Impact on Weed Populations

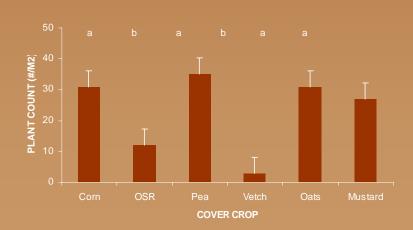
Eastern Black Nightshade



Redroot pigweed

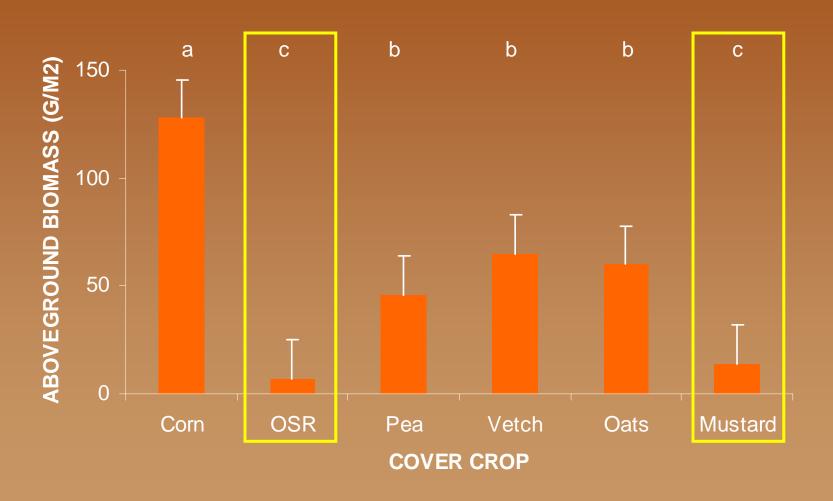


Chickweed



Robinson, Van Eerd – Ridgetown Campus

Total Weed biomass



Robinson, Van Eerd – Ridgetown Campus





- **Weed Biomass Summary**
- Oilseed radish and mustard gave best suppression of weeds present in the study.
- Though weed counts were low for each weed species, redroot pigweed and volunteer wheat produced large plants in the vetch treatment.
- Corn, pea and oat cover crops had the highest weed biomass and counts.







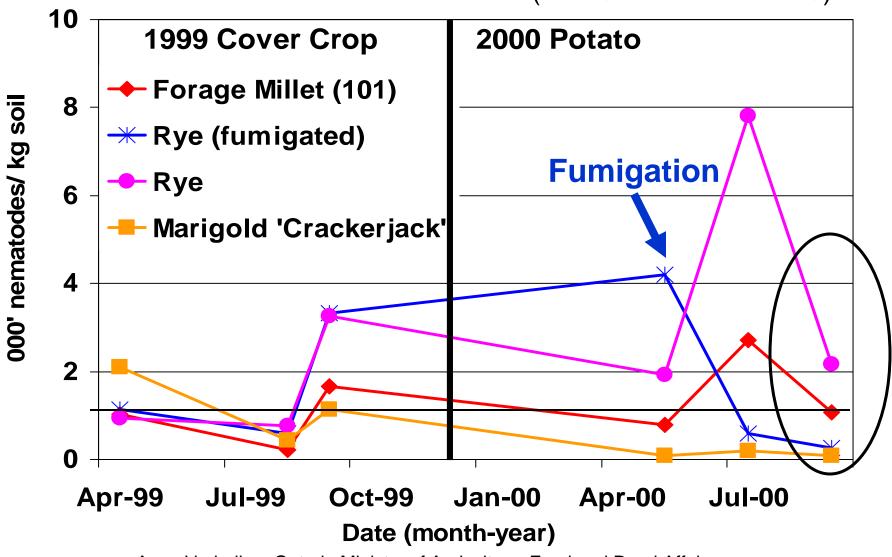
Nematode Suppressing Cover Crops in Ontario:

- Canadian Forage Pearl Millet 101
- Sudan grass x sorghum cv Sordan 79, Trudan 8
- Marigold sp. 'Crackerjack' and 'Creole'
- Oilseed radish 'Adagio' and 'Kernel'
- Brassica sp. certain hot mustard varieties such as Cutlass
- Brown and Black-eyed susan (Rudbeckia)



Root Lesion Nematode Soil Populations

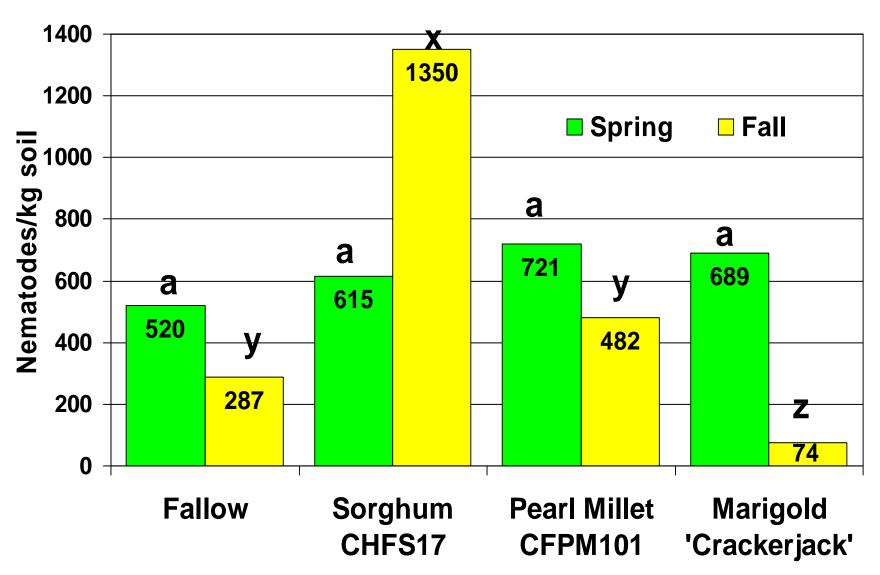
(Ball-Coelho et. al 2003)



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Root Lesion Nematode Populations

(OMAF 2000)



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- Establishment
- Killing
- Seed
- Nitrogen cycling



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Planting Options

- Planting Options
 - Broadcast
 - Drilled
 - Flown
 - Slurry seeded (manure)





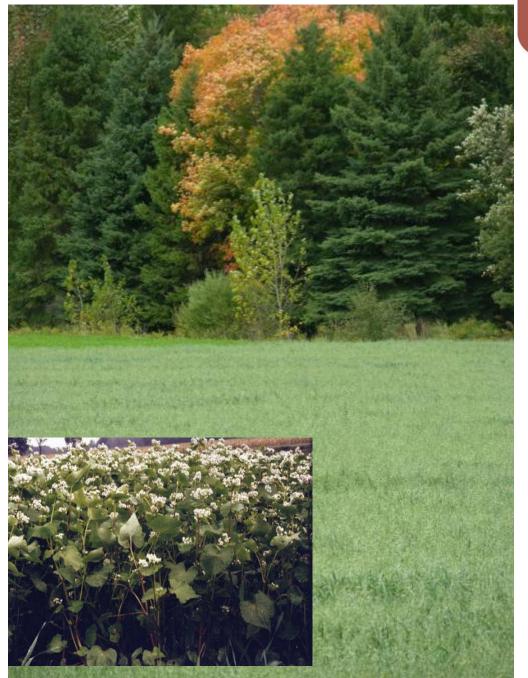
Function of the cover crop	Best choices for cover crops
Nitrogen production	Red clover, peas, vetch
Nitrogen scavenging	Fall uptake - Oilseed radish and other brassicas, oats Winter/spring uptake – rye, winter wheat
Weed suppression	Oilseed radish and other brassicas, winter rye buckwheat
Nematode suppression	Note: variety and nematode specific! Cutlass Mustard Sudans/Sorghums - Sordan 79, Trudan 8 Pearl Millet – CFPM 101 Marigold – Crackerjack, Creole Oilseed radish – Adagio, Colonel
Soil structure building	Oats, overwintered winter rye
Compaction busting	Alfalfa, sweet clover
Biomass return to soil	Fall – oats, oilseed radish Summer – millets, sorghum, sudan
Erosion protection i.e. wind, water	Winter rye, winter wheat, ryegrass (well established) spring barley, oats

Establishment - getting the right cover crop for the job

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Quick Growth

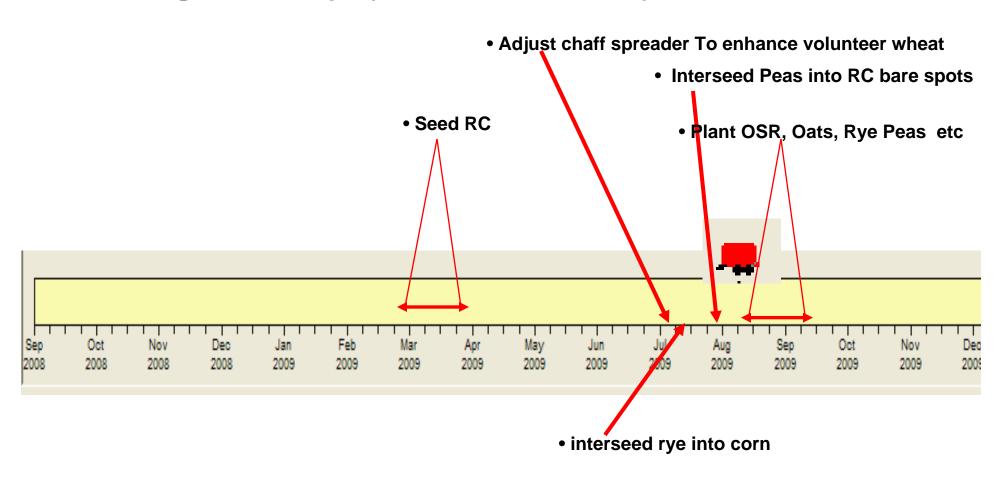
- Growth will depend on moisture and heat
- Cover crop oats
 - Planted after wheat harvest (mid August)
 - Heading October 11
- OSR ~6 weeks from planting to bloom
- Buckwheat ~6 weeks from planting to seed set!

Note: all above are killed with frost but must be managed in case of no frost.

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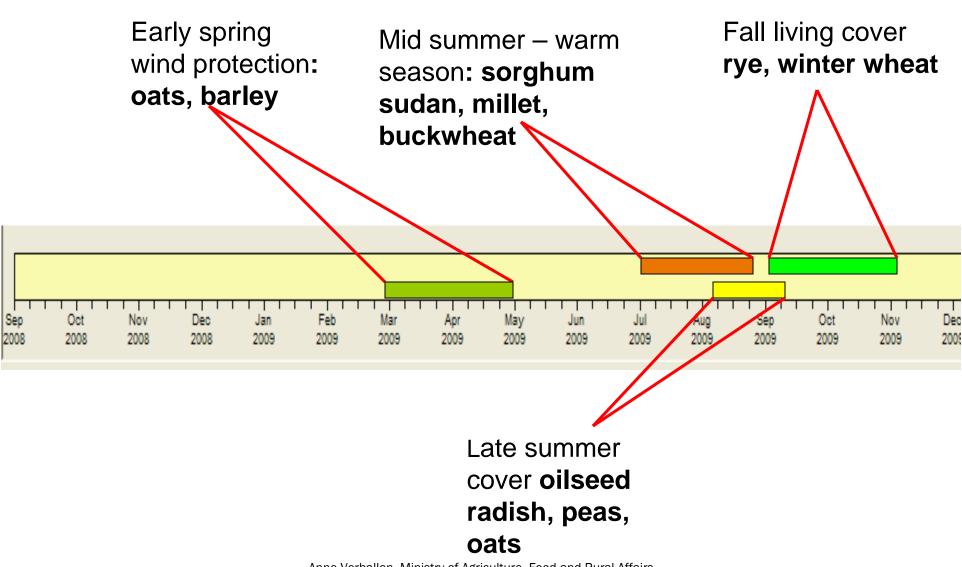


Seeding Cover Crops (Small Grains or Corn) - Potential Timelines





Seeding Cover Crops (vegetable rotations) – Potential Timelines



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Killing Options

- Kill Options
 - Frost
 - Tillage
 - Mowing
 - Roller crimper
 - Chemical

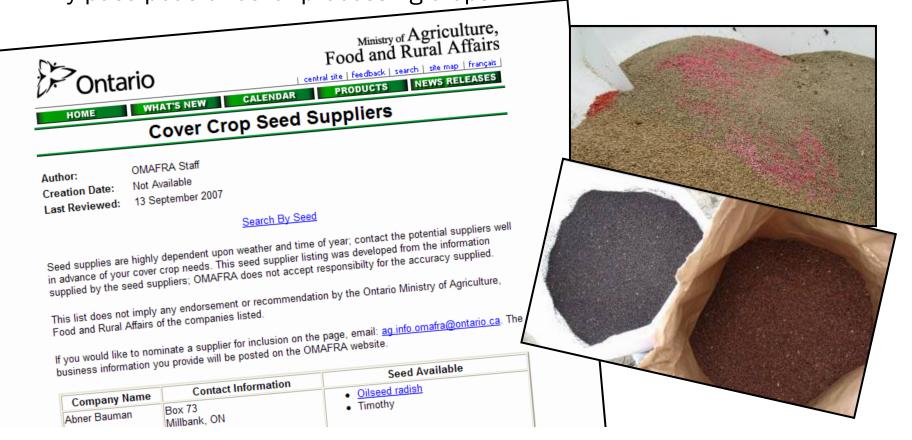


Sourcing Seed

Beyond basic seeds

- Local ag businesses can source and order
- Check the web for seed sources Managing Cover Crops Profitably
- Un-used treated seeds (ie corn, spinach, snap beans, peas etc)

By-pass peas or other processing crops



Cover crops – a crop for all seasons



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