Chart 2 **PERFORMANCE AND ROLES**

	Species	Legume N Source	Total N (lb./A)[1]	Dry Matter (lb./A/yr.)	N Scavenger[2]	Soil Builder[3]	Erosion Fighter[4]	Weed Fighter	Good Grazing[5]	Quick Growth
NONLEGUMES	Annual ryegrass *p. 74*			2,000–9,000	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕
	Barley *p. 77*			2,000–10,000	◕	◕	●	◕	◕	◕
	Oats *p. 93*			2,000–10,000	◕	◑	◕	●	◑	●
	Rye *p. 98*			3,000–10,000	●	●	●	●	◑	●
	Wheat *p. 111*			3,000–8,000	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕
	Buckwheat *p. 90*			2,000–4,000	○	◑	◔	●	○	●
	Sorghum–sudan. *p. 106*			8,000–10,000	●	●	●	◕	◕	●
BRASSICAS	Mustards *p.81*		30–120	3,000–9,000	◑	◕	◕	◕	◑	◕
	Radish *p. 81*		50–200	4,000–7,000	●	◕	◕	●	◑	◕
	Rapeseed *p. 81*		40–160	2,000–5,000	◕	◑	◕	◕	◑	◕
LEGUMES	Berseem clover *p. 118*	●	75–220	6,000–10,000	◕	◕	◕	●	●	●
	Cowpeas *p. 125*	●	100–150	2,500–4,500	◔	◑	●	●	◑	◕
	Crimson clover *p. 130*	◕	70–130	3,500–5,500	◑	◕	◕	◕	●	◑
	Field peas *p. 135*	●	90–150	4,000–5,000	◔	◑	◕	◑	◕	◕
	Hairy vetch *p. 142*	●	90–200	2,300–5,000	◔	◕	◑	◑	◑	◔
	Medics *p. 152*	◑	50–120	1,500–4,000	◔	◑	◑	◕	◕	●
	Red clover *p. 159*	◕	70–150	2,000–5,000	◑	◕	◑	◕	●	◔
	Subterranean clovers *p. 164*	●	75–200	3,000–8,500	◔	◕	◕	●	◕	◑
	Sweetclovers *p. 171*	●	90–170	3,000–5,000	◔	●	◕	◕	◕	◑
	White clover *p. 179*	●	80–200	2,000–6,000	◔	◑	◕	◕	●	◔
	Woollypod vetch *p. 185*	●	100–250	4,000–8,000	◑	●	◑	●	◑	◕

[1]**Total N**—Total N from all plant. Grasses not considered N source. [2]**N Scavenger**—Ability to take up/store excess nitrogen.
[3]**Soil Builder**—Organic matter yield and soil structure improvement. [4]**Erosion Fighter**—Soil-holding ability of roots and total plant.
[5]**Good Grazing**—Production, nutritional quality and palatability. Feeding pure legumes can cause bloat.

○=Poor; ◔=Fair; ◑=Good; ◕=Very Good; ●=Excellent

Chart 2 **PERFORMANCE AND ROLES** continued

	Species	Lasting Residue[1]	Duration[2]	Harvest Value[3] F*	Harvest Value[3] S*	Cash Crop Interseed[4]	Comments
NONLEGUMES	Annual ryegrass	◕	◕	◑	◔	●	Heavy N and H_20 user; cutting boosts dry matter significantly.
	Barley	●	◑	◕	◑	◕	Tolerates moderately alkaline conditions but does poorly in acid soil < pH 6.0.
	Oats	◑	◔	◑	◑	●	Prone to lodging in N-rich soil.
	Rye	●	◕	◔	◔	◕	Tolerates triazine herbicides.
	Wheat	◕	◕	◑	◕	◔	Heavy N and H_20 user in spring.
	Buckwheat	○	◔	○	◔	◕	Summer smother crop; breaks down quickly.
	Sorghum–sudangrass	◕	●	●	○	○	Mid-season cutting increases yield & root penetration.
BRASSICAS	Mustards	◔	◑	○	◔	○	Suppresses nematodes and weeds.
	Radish	◔	◑	◕	◔	◔	Good N scavenging and weed control; N released rapidly.
	Rapeseed	◑	◕	◔	●	○	Suppresses *Rhizoctonia.*
LEGUMES	Berseem clover	◑	●	●	◕	◑	Very flexible cover crop, green manure, forage.
	Cowpeas	◔	●	◑	◑	◑	Season length, habit vary by cultivar.
	Crimson clover	◑	◔	●	◕	●	Established easily, grows quickly if planted early in fall; matures early in spring.
	Field peas	◔	◑	●	◕	●	Biomass breaks down quickly.
	Hairy vetch	◔	◕	◔	◕	◑	Bi-culture with small grain expands seasonal adaptability.
	Medics	◑	◕	◑	◑	◑	Use annual medics for interseeding.
	Red clover	◔	◑	●	◕	●	Excellent forage, easily established; widely adapted.
	Subterranean clover	◕	◕	◕	○	●	Strong seedlings, quick to nodulate.
	Sweetclovers	◕	◕	◕	◑	◑	Tall stalks, deep roots in second year.
	White clover	◔	●	◕	◑	◕	Persistent after first year.
	Woollypod vetch	◔	◕	◔	◕	◑	Reseeds poorly if mowed within 2 months of seeddrop; overgrazing can be toxic.

[1]**Lasting Residue**—Rates how long the killed residue remains on the surface. [2]**Duration**—Length of vegetative stage.
[3]**Harvest Value**—Economic value as a forage (F) or as seed (S) or grain. [4]**Cash Crop Interseed**—Rates how well the cover crop will perform with an appropriate companion crop.

○ =Poor; ◔ =Fair; ◑ =Good; ◕ =Very Good; ● =Excellent