

Producing and Scavenging Nitrogen with Cover Crops

Dave Robison, Forage and
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Legacy Seeds

Placed 450+ Cover Crop Plots in 6 states in 2009-2013



Producing Nitrogen with Cover Crops

- Several Legumes make very good cover crops
- How much N can they produce?
- ...*it depends*

Inoculating legumes is vital







Austrian Winter Peas

Disadvantages

- Best to be incorporated
- Generally Winterkills
- Needs at least 5-6 weeks growth for best results
- Only one grazing/harvest can be expected

Advantages

- Can produce 70-135#/acre N
- Generally Winterkills
- Easy to kill with herbicides





L LEGACY SEEDS
INTEGRITY IN EVERY BAG

Crimson Clover

Disadvantages

- Will possibly winterkill



Advantages

- Can produce up to 140 units of N/acre within 90 days following wheat
- Earthworm “Heaven”
- Easy to kill



Photo courtesy of Dave Chance

Field Peas

Disadvantages

- Won't grow as late in season as Austrian Winter Peas
- Will not normally overwinter North of I-70

Advantages

- Can produce 60-120# N/ac
- Will not normally overwinter North of I-70
- Makes excellent forage
- Very good short-term cover
- Good for weed control

Cowpea

Disadvantages

- Needs warm soil
- Needs good moisture
- Seed Cost
- Seems to be more reliable South of I-70
- Cannot harvest grain like soybeans

Advantages

- Can produce 60-120 # N/ac
- More reliable in summer than soybeans for nitrogen production



Medium Red Clover

Disadvantages

- May get too tall in wheat and affect harvest



Advantages

- Can produce 75-200# N
- Good root system-soil builder
- Easy to frost seed into wheat
- Often least cost cover crop
- Easily killed
- Excellent for forage

Alsike Clover

Disadvantages

- ▶ Seed Cost is generally higher than Medium Red Clover
- ▶ Not as good of forage as some other clovers



Advantages

- ▶ Can produce 60-125# N/Ac
- ▶ Lower growing in wheat than Medium Red or Mammoth Red Clover
- ▶ Does very well in wetter soils

Berseem Clover

Disadvantages

- ▶ Short growing cycle
- ▶ Dies at 30-32 degrees
- ▶ Seed Cost ~ \$50/acre



Advantages

- ▶ Can produce 100-125# N/ac in 60 days
- ▶ Possibly use between wheat and other fall crop
- ▶ Good soil builder
- ▶ Excellent for green manure
- ▶ Significant forage produced

Yellow Blossom Sweetclover

Disadvantages

- ▶ Known to be a host to soybean cyst nematode



Advantages

- ▶ Can produce 100-200# N/ac
- ▶ Biennial
- ▶ Top legume for hot weather forage growth
- ▶ Good soil builder
- ▶ Easy to frost seed into wheat

Hairy Vetch

Disadvantages

- ▶ Hard Seed
- ▶ Most reliable south of I-70
- ▶ Not as quick to grow in autumn as many clovers
- ▶ Seed Cost



Advantages

- ▶ Can produce 100-200# N/ac
- ▶ Very Good soil builder
- ▶ Most of N is produced in the top growth

Chickling Vetch

Disadvantages

- ▶ Seed Cost generally higher than many clovers
- ▶ Plant 2-3" deep
- ▶ Plant 50#/ac



Advantages

- ▶ Can produce 60-200# N/ac
- ▶ Good soil builder
- ▶ Very good for forage
- ▶ >50% of N is reportedly available for following crop

Sunn Hemp

- Can produce up to 120# N/acre
- Summer Legume
- Plant 9 weeks before killing frost
- Somewhat expensive most years



Photo courtesy of Keith Burns

Legumes – Warm Season

- Mung Beans

- Hard to find – used for sprouting
- Smaller seed size (8,000/lb)



- Excellent heat and drought tolerance
- Excellent nitrogen fixers
- Can be hayed or grazed
- “Peanut” inoculant

Nitrogen Scavengers



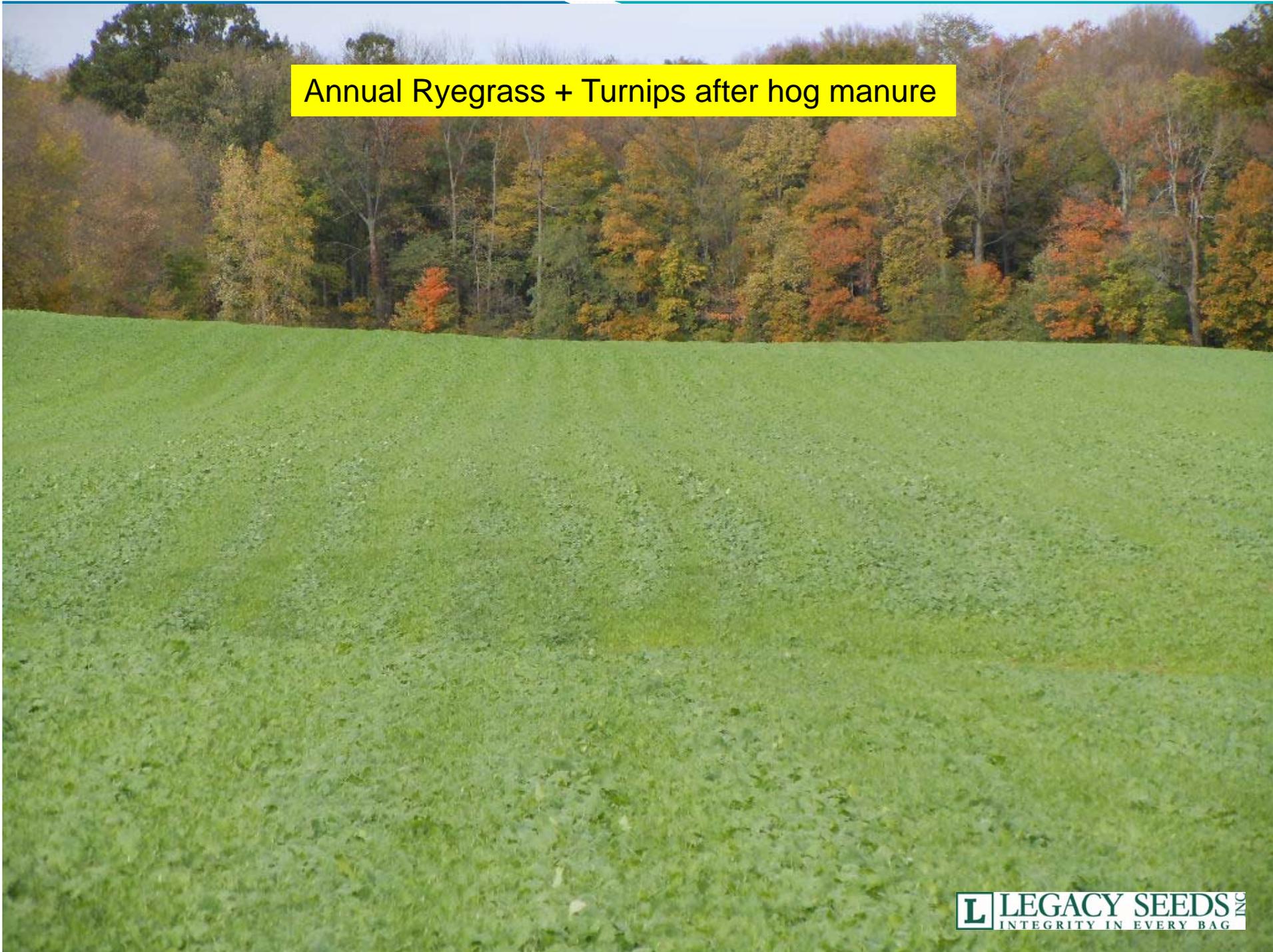
Radishes and peas...and dairy manure



Turnips are excellent scavengers of Nitrogen
and excellent soil builders



Annual Ryegrass + Turnips after hog manure



Radishes can uptake significant N



Cover Crops Sequester Nutrients



Radish (planted with Rye w/ manure)

Tops 130# N/ac

Tubers + 95# N/ac

Total = 225# N/ac



Radish (planted with Oats w/ manure)

Tops 82# N/ac

Tubers + 86# N/ac

Total = 168# N/ac

**Ohio Data on Nitrogen sequestered by
Radishes – fall 2010**

Summer Annual Grasses – Scavenges 200+ Units N



- Planted after wheat for cattle silage
- 62” in 31 days after planting
- Harvested 4.5 DM/ac in 2010 (2 cuts)
- High quality feed
- Excellent soil builder

Crimson Clover produces tremendous amounts of N and Radishes make great nutrient storage vessels.



Annual Ryegrass

Disadvantages

- May be difficult to kill
- Many varieties rarely live through the winter



Advantages

- New Winterhardy varieties are available
- Deep and fibrous root mass
- Excellent scavenger of N
- Works well with aerial application
- Excellent for forage
- Plant early Aug – early Sept.

Winter Rye (Cereal Rye)

Disadvantages

- May “get away from you” in the spring and become difficult to kill



Advantages

- Can be planted later than any cover crops with greatest opportunity to succeed
- Works well with aerial application
- Good rooting depth
- Excellent winterhardiness
- Scavenges N

PLANT COVER CROPS

Learning about the benefits of planting cover crops.

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TYPES OF COVER CROPS ✕ COVER CROP BENEFITS ✕ COVER CROP CHALLENGES ✕ EDUCATION ✕

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Hallelujah – New RMA ruling provides a BIG boost for cover crop users and Agriculture

BY DAVE, ON DECEMBER 1ST, 2011

The Risk Management Agency ruled today to change their policy on cover crop usage and cash crops that follow cover crops. In a previous post I reported some limitations that the RMA had on following cover crops (cover crops could not be headed out, could not be harvested before planting cash crop, etc...).

This good news was . . . → Read More: **Hallelujah – New RMA ruling provides a BIG boost for cover crop users and Agriculture**

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LEAVE A COMMENT COVER CROP CHALLENGES, RISK MANAGEMENT COVER CROPS, RISK MANAGEMENT, RMA

When to apply cover crops into soybeans

BY DAVE, ON NOVEMBER 30TH, 2011



For some time I have promoted aerial applying cover crops into standing cash crops. We have a pretty definitive maturity set for corn when it comes to aerial application.

But there is some question of when to fly cover crops into soybeans. The range of discussion on this topic usually goes from 50% yellow leaf to

CATEGORIES

- Cover Crop Benefits (28)
 - Breaking Up Compaction (10)
 - Cover Crop Roots (10)
- Fall Grazing (1)
 - Grazing Cover Crops (1)
- Higher Yields (13)
 - Nitrogen from Cover Crops (8)
 - Planting Radish with Wheat (1)
- Lower Inputs (4)
- Manure management (2)
 - Slurry Seeding Cover Crops (1)
- Soil Improvement (9)
 - Cover Crops and Earthworms (5)
 - Weed Suppression (2)
- Cover Crop Challenges (2)



Thanks!

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