

Chart 4B POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES Note change in symbols ○ = problem ● = not a problem

NON LEGUMES

BRASSICAS

LEGUMES

Species	Increase Pest Risks			Management Challenges					Comments Pro/Con
	Weed Potential ¹	Insects/nematodes	Crop disease	hinder crops	establish	till-kill	mow-kill	mature incorp.	
Annual ryegrass	○ ¹	●	●	◐	●	●	●	◐	If mowing, leave 3-4" to ensure regrowth.
Barley	◐	◐	◐	◐	●	●	●	○	Can be harder than rye to incorporate when mature.
Oats	●	◐	◐	◐	●	●	◐	◐	Cleaned, bin-run seed will suffice.
Rye	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	●	○	Can become a weed if tilled at wrong stage.
Wheat	◐	◐	◐	◐	●	●	◐	◐	Absorbs N and H ₂ O heavily during stem growth, so kill before then.
Buckwheat	○	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	Buckwheat sets seed quickly.
Sorghum-sudangrass	◐	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	Mature, frost-killed plants become quite woody.
Mustards	◐	◐	●	◐	●	●	◐	●	Great biofumigation potential; winterkills at 25° F
Radish	◐	◐	●	●	●	●	●	●	Winter kills at 25° F; cultivars vary widely.
Rapeseed	◐	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	Canola has less biotoxic activity than rape.
Berseem clover	●	◐	◐	●	●	◐	◐	◐	Multiple cuttings needed to achieve maximum N.
Cowpeas	●	◐	◐	●	●	●	●	●	Some cultivars, nematode resistant.
Crimson clover	◐	○	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	◐	Good for underseeding, easy to kill by tillage or mowing.
Field peas	●	◐	◐	●	●	●	●	◐	Susceptible to <i>sclerotinia</i> in East.
Hairy vetch	◐	◐	●	●	◐	◐	●	◐	Tolerates low fertility, wide pH range, cold or fluctuating winters.
Medics	◐	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	Perennials easily become weedy.
Red clover	◐	◐	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	◐	Grows best where corn grows well.
Subterranean clover	◐	○	◐	◐	●	◐	○	◐	Cultivars vary greatly.
Sweetclovers	◐	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	Hard seed possible problem; does not tolerate seeding year mowing
White clover	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	Can be invasive; survives tillage.
Woollypod vetch	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	●	◐	Hard seed can be problematic; resident vegetation eventually displaces.

¹Note change in symbols, this page only: ○ = problem. ◐ = Could be a moderate problem. ◑ = Could be a minor problem. ◒ = Occasionally a minor problem. ● = not a problem