Cover Crops

Objectives Student will learn...

- advantages and uses of cover crops in organic and permaculture farming
- how to choose best cover crops to use in different applications
- different application methods
- different methods of incorporation

Definitions

Cover Crop: any crop seeded primarily for the purpose of improving or holding soil

Cash crop: a crop seeded primarily for sale

Top Soil: the top layer of soil, usually containing the highest proportion of organic matter and nutrients

Organic matter: nutrient-rich, biologically-derived soil ingredient

Advantages and uses of cover crops

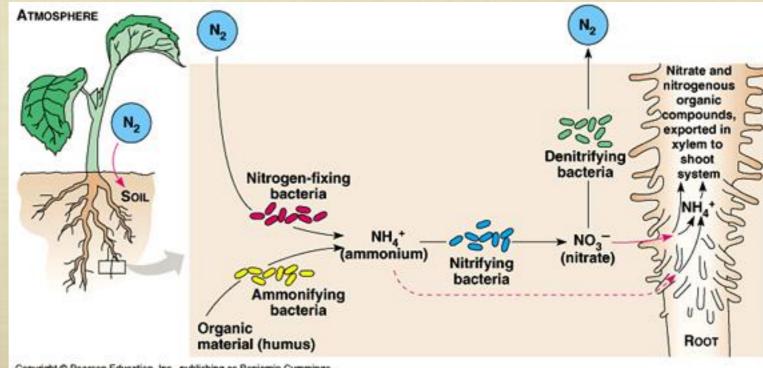
Cover crops are an excellent way to hold and stabilize topsoil when land is not in use



Cover crops with deep roots are frequently used to loosen hard soils



legume-family cover crops can "fix" nitrogen, i.e. make soil-bound nitrogen more available to plants





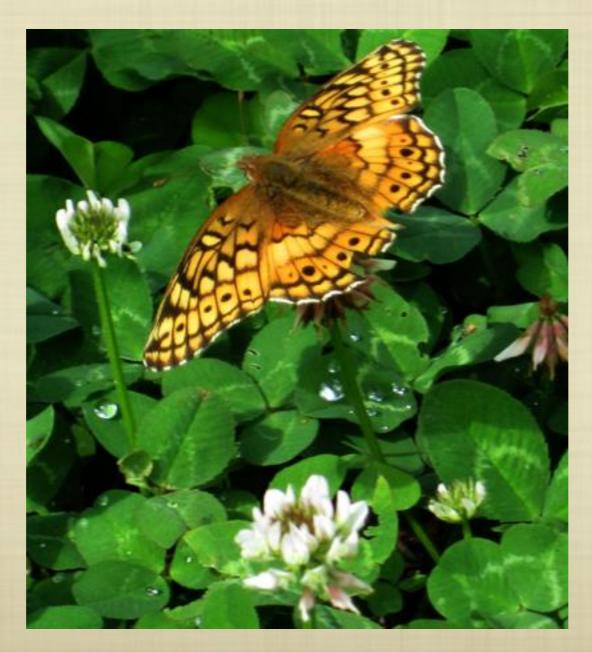
Once tilled-in, cover crops add organic matter and build soil fertility



Cover crops are sometimes used as a weed barrier between rows of crops



Some cover crops can attract beneficial insects



Select cover crops' uses

| | Cover Cro | Key to Symbols = Excellent = Very Good = Good = Fair = Po | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | Species | When To Plant | Mn Germ Temp | Seeding Depth Inches | Seed Per 1000 ss ft | Pounds Of Seed Por Acre | Hardiness To Zone | Legume N Source | Norgen Recycler | Chokes Out Weeds | Pounds Organic Matter Per Acre | Forage Or Hay | Atracts Beneficial Insects | Erosion Control | Nematode, Symphylan Control | Sol Build |
| | Summer Alfalfa | Late Summer | 45°F | 3/4-3/2 | ½ lb | 12-15 | 5 | | | | 2000-4000 | | | • | | 0 |
| | Hairy Vetch | Early Autumn, Spring, Summer | 55°F | 1½-2½ | 1 lb | 25-40 | 4 | | 0 | 4 | 2300-5000 | | | 0 | | 1 |
| | Common Vetch | Early Ayturn, Spring, Summer | 55°F | 11/2-21/2 | 1 lb | 25-40 | 4 | | | 9 | 2300-5000 | | | 0 | 0 | • |
| 2 | Austrian Field Peas | Adums | 40°F | 1-3 | 2-4 lbs | 75 | 7 | | 0 | | 4000-5000 | | | • | | |
| Legumes | Crimson Clover | Anytime | 45°F | 3/4-3/2 | 1.2 lbs | 30-40 | 7 | | 0 | • | 3500-5500 | | | • | | |
| 0 | Mammoth Red Clover | Early-Autumn | 40°F | 3/4-3/2 | ½ lb | 20 | 4 | | • | | 4000-6000 | | | | | 1 |
| Lt | New Zealand White Clover | Spring Autumn | 40°F | 1/4-1/2 | 1/4 lb | 6-10 | 4 | | | | 2000-6000 | | | • | 0 | • |
| | Berseem Clover | Early Autumn | 42°F | 3/4-3/2 | 1 lb | 15-20 | 8 | | | | 6000-10,000 | | | | 0 | |
| | Medic Mix | Adamsearly Spring | 45°F | 14-12 | 1 lb | 15 | 8 | | | | 1500-4000 | | • | | | |
| | Fava Beans | Autumn | 55°F | 1-3 | 5 lbs | 200 | 7 | | • | | 3500-7000 | | | | 0 | |
| 3 | Mustard | Early Auturns & Spring | 40°F | 1/4-3/4 | 1/4 lb | 6-10 | 7 | | | 4 | 5000-12,000 | | | • | | 0 |
| | Radish | Adumn | 45°F | 3/4-3/2 | ½ lb | 10-12 | 8 | | | | 4000-7000 | | | | | |
| 5 | Turnips | Adumt | 45°F | 1/4-1/2 | \4 lb | 4-6 | 6 | | • | • | 8000-12,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2000 | Annual Rye Grass | Early Automn | 40°F | 0.1/2 | 1 lb | 20-30 | 5 | | | | 2000-9000 | ٩ | | | | |
| 5 | Winter Rye Grain | Autume | 34°F | ₩-2 | 4-5 lbs | 50-125 | 3 | | | | 3000-10,000 | | 0 | | | |
| 5 | Winter Barley | Late Summer to Auturen | 37°F | 34-2 | 2-3 lbs | 75-125 | 7 | | | | 2000-10,000 | | | | 0 | |
| | Winter Triticale | Autumn | 34°F | 11/2-2 | 2-3 lbs | 60-120 | 6 | | | | 6000-8000 | | 0 | • | 0 | |
| | Winter Wheat | Auturns | 38°F | 1/2-11/2 | 3-4 lbs | 70-150 | 4 | | | | 3000-8000 | | | • | 0 | |
| 5 | Winter Oats | Autumn | 38°F | 34-2 | 1-2 lbs | 50 | 8 | | • | • | 2000-10,000 | | Õ | | 0 | |
| 5 | Buckwheat | After last frost | 48°F | 1/2-11/2 | 2-3 lbs | 50 | Not Frost Tolerant | | | | 2000-4000 | 0 | | | | |

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For holding a soil...

Consider:

How long until you plan to use the soil again for cash crop?

- for short-term (less than 3 months), use buckwheat, oats, tillage radish, sudangrass, turnips, wheat
- for medium-term (3-6 months), use red clover, winter rye, vetch
- for long-term (6 months-several years), use clovers, forage grasses

to loosen hard soils...



Choose a cover crop with deep tap roots: tillage radish, turnips, clovers

for permaculture farms, these crops can replace to work of deep tillage machines

To fix nitrogren...

- Choose a cover crop in the legume family: summer alfalfa, clovers, field peas
- Note: these can be used alone or mixed with other crops crops, for example:
 - mix red clover with winter rye to hold a field over winter

To add organic matter...

- Choose a cover crop with high bio-mass, such as sorghum-sudangrass, winter rye, crimson clover
- considerations: the larger a crop, the more difficult it is to incorporate



As a weed barrier...



In open fields... Oats, vetch, clover

For between rows of crops... undersow with clover, or ryegrass (could require mowing)

To attract beneficial insects

Choose cover crops with colorful flowers: crimson clover, vetch, turnips



Cover Crop Application... Small Scale



http://youtu.be/uTIhEgUeUK4

For permaculture and small-scale (less than 1/2 acre) farms, cover crop can be spread easily by hand. Use a quick wrist flick to spread evenly, then rake in...similar to sowing seed for a lawn

Application...medium-size farm

- For larger plots, a hand-held broadcast seed spreader helps spread seed evenly
- Then cultipack seeds to ensure good soil-to-seed contact



http://youtu.be/jjqiN2mwchY

Application... larger farms

Option 1: mount 3-point a drop spreader behind tractor, then cultipack seeds



http://youtu.be/quEp60g29Dg

Option 2: Purchase or rent a commercial seed drill

How to incorporate your cover crop...small scale



http://youtu.be/0mqFl86BOck

Option 1: Use a hand scythe to cut the crop. Then use a shovel to "plow" it in.

Option 2: Use a walkbehind tiller to till in the crop (works best on smaller crops)

How to incorporate cover crop... larger farms

Option 1: Use a tractormounted tiller to till in the cover crop

Option 2: Use a flair mower to chop the crop into small pieces, then plow under



http://youtu.be/IY7g3CBwnZA

When to plant cover crops... Spring

Good cover crops for Spring planting...peas, oats, hairy vetch, clover, radish, turnips

When to plant cover crops... Summer

For summer cover crops...buckwheat, sorghumsudangrass

When to plant cover crops... Fall/Winter

Fall/winter cover crops... clovers, winter rye, peas, vetch, radish, turnips

When to incorporate

- "2/3 bloom"... for maximum organic matter, incorporate when 2/3 of the flowers have appeared
- Don't wait too long! the cover crop will develop seeds and become a weed
- Don't till too soon! the cover will not contribute a maximum amount of organic matter

Cover Crop Combinations...Spring

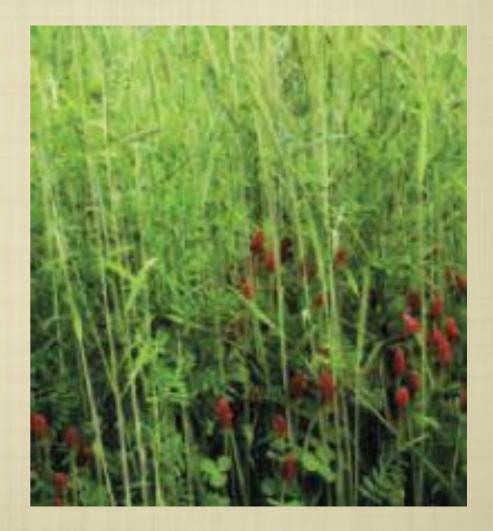


Combining cover crops can give farmers the benefit of multiple crops in one season

 Spring crops to combine: field peas, oats, hairy vetch, clovers

Cover Crop Combinations...Fall

Crops to combine for a fall sowing: winter rye, field peas, ryegrass, crimson clover, hairy vetch



Self-Review Questions

- What farming objectives can be met with cover crops?
- What cover crops are best for loosening soil?
- What benefits do clover and vetch offer?

Resources

- johnnyseeds.com
- covercropsolutions.com
- www.organicgardening.com/learn-andgrow/cover-crop-basics