Table 2. Pest suppression following termination of a mustard cover crop is caused by the enzymatic hydrolysis of glucosinlates. In *Brassica juncea* — the mustard species in this project — the primary glucosinolate is sinigrin. This table presents sinigrin concentrations in *Brassica juncea* cv 'rojo' grown at four sites in southern New Mexico. Plant tissues were collected just before plant termination. The table also presents literature reports of sinigrin concentrations for *B. juncea* grown under field conditions.

Site	*Brassica juncea* cv 'rojo'				Concentration ranges reported in literature				
	Green phenotype[1]		Purple phenotype		Bangarwa et al., 2011[2]	Villata et al., 2016[3]	Doheny-Adams et al., 2018[4]	Kirkegaard and Sarwar, 1999[5]	Ngala et al., 2015[6]
	Shoot	Root	Shoot	Root					
	µmol g^{-1} tissue				µmol g^{-1} tissue				
Columbus	43.9	45.0	51.5	79.2	0.5 – 72.3	29 – 72	6 – 37	5 – 35	10 – 112.5
Deming	91.0	56.4	69.4	64.6					
Las Uvas	37.2	53.9	37.6	75.3					
Leyendecker	45.4	40.6	42.9	42.5					

[1] *Brassica juncea* cv 'rojo' included green and purple phenotypes

[2] *Weed Science* 59:247-254

[3] *Journal of Agricultural Chemistry and Environment* 5:38-45

[4] *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 66:5108-5116

[5] *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research* 50:315-324

[6] *Pest Management Science* 71:759-769