



Cover Crop Issues

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Cover crop education – residue mgmnt







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80 lb cereal rye into wheat stubble





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APR/28/2016



The landlord said “never again”

- It cost my client \$6000.

Crimson Clover,
oats & rye into 30" corn

Spread before NH₃
injection.



Corn row widths...



20" drilled



20" broadcast

Establishing a cover crop



Oats & rust !!!



Japanese oats look terrific



Forage oats & peas need a fungicide



Benefits



Soil structure !!!

Keep it simple !!!



Watch Palmer weed seed sources

This powerful pigweed hits the Midwest in feed, combines and cover crop sources from the South.

The powerful weed Palmer amaranth travels three ways: 1) presence of Palmer seed in cotton-based feeds from the South; 2) movement of contaminated combines from Palmer-infested areas of the South; and 3) presence of Palmer seed in seed for conservation plantings (cover crop, Conservation Reserve Program, wildlife, pollinator), which comes from states farther west such as Texas and Kansas.

The latter mechanism has gained some notoriety lately in Iowa, where Palmer amaranth was found in conservation plantings in four counties

well-informed enough about this problem to take the appropriate steps:

- Stop importing combines from Palmer-infested areas.
- Stop using cotton-based feed products from Palmer-infested areas.
- Test all cover crop seed for the presence of Palmer amaranth seed prior to planting.

There are many challenges when it comes to getting information to everyone who needs it, not the least of which is the refusal of some growers to actually read vehi-

sion's C.O.R.N. newsletter and other university and Extension publications.

As the industry continues to work toward solutions, here is your chance to be part of the solution now, if you are making conservation plantings.

Ohio State University, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) all highly recommend farmers take advantage of a free service provided to have any seed intended for conservation plantings tested for the presence of Palmer amaranth.


That's right — it's free, but the process requires

come to the site of seed storage and take an official sample (rather than sending seed directly to ODA). Contact David Simmons at ODA for more information at 614-728-6410 or simmons@agri.ohio.gov.

In addition, thoroughly scout recently established conservation plantings for the presence of Palmer amaranth. Any plants found should be cut off below the soil line, removed from the area, and composted or burned.

Repeated mowing of infested areas between now and frost can also greatly reduce seed production.

Be aware, however, that where plants are already producing mature seed (small black seed), mowing will cause further dissemination of seed and the possibility of a more widespread infestation next year, especially where the cover crops do not completely shade the ground.

Source: Ohio State University 

Ryegrass cover crop can pose major weed problem

By Will Cushman
contributing writer

It's considered among the best practices for promoting soil health and water quality. Planting cover crops—whether they're cool-weather grasses, legumes, or other crops—has become routine for a number of farmers in the Midwest and throughout the country.

Usually planted after harvesting other vegetable, grass, or row crops, cover crops help reduce soil erosion during

cooler months and increase biodiversity within the soil. They can also keep weeds and other pests at bay.

But sometimes the cover crops themselves become problematic weeds, as has been encountered with a common ryegrass cover crop used in several Southeastern and Midwestern states.

Lolium multiflorum, also known as annual ryegrass or Italian ryegrass, can become an herbicide-resistant nuisance for farmers who grow cereal, vegetable, row, and grass seed crops, according to Take Action, an herbicide-resistance management project operated by the United Soybean Board.

Glyphosate-resistant *Lolium multiflorum* growing in a production corn field in Mississippi in early spring 2013. Photo by Mississippi State University Delta Research and Extension Center/Jason Bond.

Herbicide carryover injury to cover crops in corn

- All the good stuff with residual properties is out. 6 week to 4 month residual.
- ie: atrazine, Converge, Acuron, Lumax, Dual, Focus, Primextra, Integrity, Destra, Eragon, Callisto, Armezon, Halex, Peak & Permit.
- Pretty much left with continuous RoundUp and/or Liberty.
- That is not a resistance management program!!
- Maybe half rate of Dual/Focus/Frontier followed up by Rup or Liberty.... But I have no b'leaf residual

A little ryegrass looks innocent in the fall !!!



Termination of a cover crop

- Has not been a problem that I have seen
- Rup with some 2,4-D ester
- Halex (Rup/Dual/Callisto)
- .6L - .7L - .8L Rup on cereal rye
- The trick is – WHEN ??

When ??

- After wheat –
- After silage –
- After soys –
- Into corn - ???
- After corn -

