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Cover Crops Defined



• A cover crop is not harvested for profit, but rather is included in the farm or garden to provide *one* or more ecosystem services.

• Cover crops can reduce fertilizer and pesticide inputs, attract pollinators, increase biodiversity and improve *soil health*.



National Cover Crop Initiative

"Cover crops to me are just the next natural step in trying to have a broader system, and I think the single biggest issue we have as farmers in this country is we don't farm with a system in mind."

- panelist Howard G. Buffett, a philanthropist and Illinois farmer.



National Cover Crop Conference 2014, Omaha, NE



National Cover Crop Initiative

20 Million Acres in Cover Crops by 2020





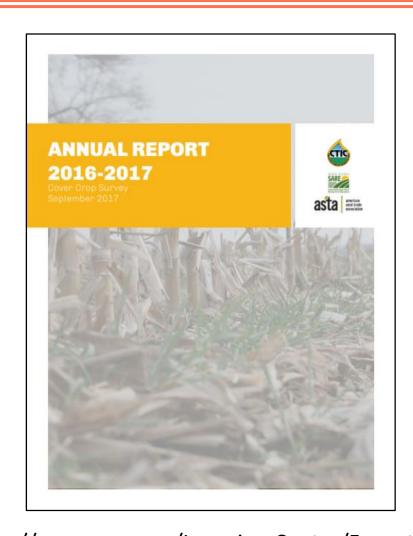




- Improved access to technical support and equipment
- Recognizing innovative farmers
- Develop educational materials and consistent messaging
- Increase research
- Align program requirements among farmer agencies (NRCS, RMA, etc.)



National Cover Crop Survey



- 2,102 farmers participated.
- 80% produced row crops, 20% produced specialty crops
- 86% of respondents cited soil health was a key benefit of cover crops; 54% believed that those benefits began in the first year of use.
- 66% reported weed control was improved following cereal rye cover crop
- Non-users cited technical assistance, incentive programs, and more knowledge to influence adoption.



1. Choose your objective.







2. Consider your equipment.







3. What time of year will covers help most?







4. Create a short list of cover crop species







Cover Crop Establishment



- Time and labor required for planting and establishment is a primary barrier to cover crop adoption.
- Fertilizer and irrigation to establishment are necessary. Typically, nitrogen rate = 40 lbs/a
- Legumes should be inoculated.

Managing Cover Crops



- Orchard mowers will likely not be able to manage the amount of biomass generated by covers.
- If cover crop establishment fails, be prepared to implement a Plan B.
- Use seasonal temperature changes to your advantage
- Scout your covers as you would your crop.

Terminating Cover Crops



MOW. Flail mowers deposit material directly under the deck; rotary mowers (Bush Hog) throw plant material unevenly outside of deck.

SOIL INCORPORATE. May be difficult with a lot of residue. May require several passes.

ROLL/CRIMP. Equipment highly customizable. Regrowth is possible if plants are not fully terminated. Timing of termination VIP.

Warm Season Cover Crops

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	CULTIVARS
Sunn hemp	Crotalaria juncea	'Tropic Sun'
Cowpea	Vigna unguiculata	'Iron Clay'
Lablab	Lablab pupureus	
Pearl millet	Pennisetum glaucum	'Tiff' series
Sorghum Sudangrass	S. bicolor x S. sudanense	
Buckwheat	Fagopyrum esculentum	'Manor'
Sesame	Sesamum indicum	Various lines
Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	'Mammoth'

Cool Season Cover Crops

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	CULTIVARS
Crimson clover	Trifolium incarnatum	'Dixie'
Alyce clover	Alysicarpus ovalifolius	
Austrian winter pea	Pisum sativum spp. Arvense	'Frost'
Daikon radish	Raphanus sativus	
Triticale	Triticum aestivum X triticosacale	
Cereal rye	Secale cereale	'FL 401' 'Wrens Abruzzi'

Cover Crop Management Plan

- January: Breaking dormancy, first bloom, leaves emerge
 - COVER CROP TERMINATION
- February: Full bloom
- March: Petal fall, fruit cell division, full canopy
- April: Vegetative and fruit growth, first mature fruit
- May: Fruit matures/harvest
- June: Final harvest
- July: Summer prune
 - PLANT COVER CROP ROTATION #1
- August-November: Vegetative growth
 - TERMINATE FIRST COVER CROP
 - PLANT COVER CROP ROTATION #2
- December: Defoliation, dormancy, winter prune



Thank you!



