

Cover Crops

Cereal Rye

Triticale

Annual Rye Grass

Forage Turnips

Tillage Radish

Crimson Clover

Australlan Winter Peas

Custom Blends

Aerial Applications



For ordering & delivery service
contact Michael Hicks at

(217) 430.4899

9 Locations to Serve You

www.ursacoop.com

Which Cereol Grain Do I Plant for Forage?

- Triticale: Is a cross between wheat & rye, which makes for a crop with higher yields than wheat, but lower quality. It is best suited for grazing pasture.
- Rye: offers the advantage of being the easiest cereal grain to establish in poor soils & has the greatest cold tolerance. It offers greatest production for hay or pasture because of its quick growth in both fall & spring.
- Winter Barley: is most susceptible to winter-kill of the cereal grains, consideration should be taken when grazing late in fall. Barley's value as a silage crop is most comparable to whole-plant corn (90-100%)
- Spring Oats: can be planted in the fall, as long as it's early enough to justify 60-90 day production. Best use is silage and hay.

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Cover Crops

*Helpful information courtesy of
Ursa Farmers Coop*

Matching Cover Crops to Your Goal

- ❖ Reduce Soil Erosion
- ❖ Sequester Nutrients
- ❖ Build Organic Material
- ❖ Create a Nitrogen Source
- ❖ Break Up Soil Compaction
- ❖ Generate Additional Forage
- ❖ Provide Weed & Pest Control
- ❖ Create Financial Value
- ❖ Add Wildlife Habitat



Fall Cereal Rye Grain

- Fast growing & very hardy
- Tolerant of poor soil conditions
- Fights soil erosion
- Captures excess nutrients left from cash crops
- Ideal for helping suppress weeds
- Seeding Rate: Varies with use, call for details



Annual Ryegrass

- Excellent at controlling erosion
- Deep root system has ability to break up hard pans & alleviate compaction
- Good for fields with manure application
- Proven to help reduce soybean cyst nematode populations
- Seeding Rate: 15-30 (mono); 10-15 (mix) lbs/acre

Spring Oats

- Can be planted in late summer.
- Needs 60-90 days for production
- Seeding Rate: 30-120 (mono); 20-40 (mix) lbs/acre

Tillage Radish

- Certified, unique variety with 10+ years of university research
- Proven data: yield increases for corn, beans & winter wheat
- Reduces compaction & improves drainage
- Soaks up & releases Nitrogen and other nutrients in spring
- Reliable, dependable cover crop performance
- Bred for single, long taproot
- Seeding Rate: 8-10 (mono); 4-6 (mix) lbs/acre

Plan Ahead!

There are many variables to consider when fitting cover crops into an overall cropping system. It may take a 2-3 year plan to fully integrate cover crops, but the earlier a plan is in place, the easier it will be.

Winter Triticale

- Performs well on marginal land
- Extremely drought tolerant
- Fights soil erosion
- Captures excess nutrients from cash crops
- Favors use with legumes & brassicas
- Ideal for suppressing weeds when planted at heavier seeding rates
- Seeding Rate: Varies with use, call for details

Turnips

- Excellent dual-purpose cover crop
- Aids in breaking up compaction
- Sequester excess nutrients from cover crops
- Small seed size conducive for easier planting
- Provides early season weed suppression
- Seeding Rate: 2-6 (mono); 2-4 (mix) lbs/acre

Austrian Winter Peas

- Strong Nitrogen fixer & high biomass potential
- Suppresses early season weeds
- Plant 4-6 weeks before first frost to maximize growth & Nitrogen production.
- Seeding Rate: 30-80 (mono); 10-30 (mix) lbs/acre



Crimson Clover

- Strong Nitrogen fixing & high biomass potential.
- Good option for hay or grazing
- Effective weed suppressing green manure crop.
- Needs to be planted 4-8 weeks before killing frost.
- Seeding Rate: 10-15 (mono); 4-8 (mix) lbs/acre