

Plant Enhancement Activity – PLT20 –High residue cover crop or mixtures of high residue cover crops for weed suppression and soil health



Enhancement Description

Utilize biomass from a cover crop or cover crop mixture as a living or killed mulch to suppress weed seed germination and to add carbon to the terrestrial carbon pool.

Land Use Applicability

Cropland

Benefits

Cover crop or cover crop mixtures when managed properly can physically and/or chemically control weeds. Physically, a live cover crop competes with weeds for water, nutrients and sunlight. A killed cover crop physically prevents the germination of weed seed by changing the micro environment around the weed seed (temperature and light). Chemically, certain legume, cereal or brassica cover crops suppress weed seed germination and seedling development via plant-produced natural herbicides upon decomposition (i.e., allelopathy). By implementing this enhancement, the major resource concerns of soil quality, soil erosion, plants and water quality will be improved and maintained to a high level.

Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement applies to all acres of annually planted cropland. These acres can be organic, transitioning to organic, or non-organic.

Criteria

1. Between each crop in the rotation, except double cropped situations, seed a high residue cover crop or mixture of high residue cover crops. Each cover crop or mixture shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. Seed a cover crop or cover crop mixture at a rate and within a planting date range as determined or agreed to by the NRCS State Agronomist.
 - b. Cereal grain cover crops or mixtures shall be top dressed with nitrogen at rates determined or agreed to by the NRCS State Agronomist.
 - c. The cover crop or mixture shall reach a maturity level (i.e., growth stage) to ensure 100% soil coverage in the row middles for 3 months of the growing season. For example, cereal rye shall reach the soft dough stage before termination. The NRCS State Agronomist can determine a specified maturity level or desired residue quantity (dry matter basis) for the selected cover crop cultivar.
 - d. Termination of all cover crops shall be accomplished by chemical methods, non-chemical methods (such as flail mowing or roller crimper), or a combination of both.



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2. The crop rotation must be grown in a manner to maintain a minimum Soil Tillage Intensity Rating (STIR) ≤ 10 as determined by RUSLE2.

Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when all of the criteria have been met on the land use acre.

Documentation Requirements

Written documentation for each year of this enhancement describing the following items:

1. Cover crop or mixture used
2. Cover crop or mixture seeding rate and seeding date
3. If applicable, nitrogen top dress rate and date for the cover crop or mixture
4. Cover crop or mixture termination stage
5. Method used to terminate cover crop or mixture and date of termination

References

Price, A.J., K.S. Balkcom, L.M. Duzy and J.A. Keltron. 2012. Herbicide and Cover Crop Residue Integration for *Amaranthus* Control in Conservation Agriculture Cotton and Implications for Resistance Management. Weed Technology. In press.

Price, A.J., K.S. Balkcom, R.L. Raper, C.D. Monks, R.M. Barentine, and K.V. Iversen. 2008. Controlling Glyphosate-Resistant Pigweed in Conservation Tillage Cotton Systems. Conservation Systems Research. Special Publication No. 09. USDA-ARS-NSDL, Auburn, AL.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE). 2010. Managing Cover Crops Profitably. 3rd ed. Handbook #9. College Park, MD.

IDAHO ADDENDUM 2013

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Additional guidance:

- Review Idaho Agronomy Tech Note #56 (Cover Crops) for seeding rates of cover crop species. There are several examples listed for cover crop mixes. **Planting date and cover crop seeding must be approved by the Idaho NRCS State Agronomist.**
- A minimum of 2,500 lbs of dry biomass must be produced that provides adequate soil cover. Cover crop plots (irrigated) at the Plant Material Center in Aberdeen have demonstrated that cover crops planted in mid to late August can produce 1 to 3 tons of biomass which is adequate to suppress weeds.
- Crop rotation will be analyzed with RUSLE2 or WEPS that documents STIR values less than or equal to 10, which primarily allows the use of drills only. This STIR value criterion describes a no till type crop rotation. Cover crops can't be tilled into the soil. **All RUSLE2 or WEPS evaluations will be reviewed by the Idaho NRCS State Agronomist to assure that the criteria outlined on the previous pages are met.**
- Termination of cover crop will be by chemical or non-chemical methods (not tillage).



*Example:
Eight-way
cover crop mix
that provides
adequate weed
suppression.
Cover crop mix
was planted
August 22.
Biomass
produced by
October 17 is
about 3,000 lbs
per acre.*

For more information, refer to:

Idaho NRCS, Agronomy Technical Note 56, *Cover Crops*. January 2012.

ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/ID/technical/technotes/agronomy/agronomy_tn56_0112.pdf

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE). 2010. *Managing Cover Crops Profitably*. 3rd ed. Handbook #9. College Park, MD.

**This activity may NOT be used with the following enhancement:
SQL12**

Potential Duplicate Practices:

328 – Conservation Crop Rotation, 340 – Cover Crop