USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines
Non-Irrigated Cropland

June 2013

Cover crops on a field in Black Hawk County, Iowa

Photo: Lynn Betts, NRCS

Background:

To ensure that USDA policies are coordinated and up-to-date with evolving cover crop practices, the administrators of NRCS, Risk Management Agency and Farm Service Agency organized an interagency workgroup to develop consistent, simple and flexible policy across the three agencies. National and local experts, along with multiple stakeholders, were involved in the process. Research literature, plant growth and soil hydrology models, and input from national/local experts in cover crop management provided the basis for developing termination cover crops guidelines to achieve their conservation benefit while minimizing risk of reducing yield to the following crop due to soil water use.

The guidelines apply to non-irrigated cropland, including systems that contain a fallow period, and to cover crops actively growing at the time of termination.

Zone	Cover Crop Termination Period Guidance	
Zone 1	**For Late Spring to Fall Seeded Crops** Terminate cover crops 35 days or earlier prior to planting the crop.	**For Early Spring Seeded Crops** Terminate cover crops as soon as practical prior to planting the crop. [Additional Cover Crop Termnination Considerations 4 and 8.]
Zone 2	**For Late Spring to Fall Seeded Crops** Terminate cover crops 15 days or earlier prior to planting the crop.	**For Early Spring Seeded Crops** Terminate cover crops as soon as practical prior to planting the crop. [Additional Cover Crop Termnination Considerations 4 and 8.]
Zone 3	Terminate cover crop at or before the planting of the crop.	
Zone 4	Terminate cover crop at or within 5 days after planting, but before crop emergence.	

Additional Cover Crop Termination Considerations:

1. If the season is drier than normal nearing cover crop termination time, consider an earlier termination to conserve soil moisture.

2. If the spring season is wetter than normal at cover crop termination time, consider a later termination to use excess soil moisture and improve seedbed condition.

3. If the cover crop is part of a no-till system, termination can be delayed up to 7 days from the above termination period guideline, but terminated prior to crop emergence.

Additional Cover Crop Termination Considerations (Continued):

4. In zones 1 and 2, fall seeded cover crops will have limited growth in the spring prior to "early" spring seeded crops (e.g., spring wheat, sugar beets, corn), and therefore the cover crop may be terminated at or just prior to planting.

5. Cover crop termination zones 1 and 2, in the largely mountainous regions in the Western U.S. (from Montana south to New Mexico and west to California), were refined by NRCS and other local university experts to identify proper cover crop management due to wide variability in climate and cropping systems in those areas.

6. Early vs. Later Spring Seeded Crops - Crops planted as early as possible after the spring thaw are considered early spring crops (e.g., spring wheat, spring barley, sugar beets, corn). Later spring crops include such crops as dry beans and soybeans.

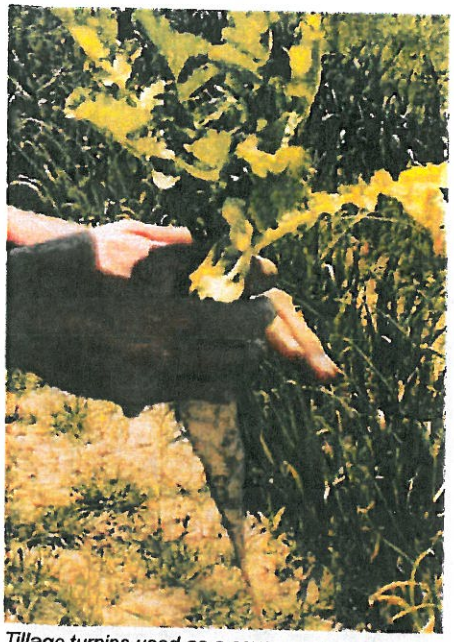
7. New Technology - Where new technology has at least 3 years of satisfactory performance (achieves historical yield) based on farm records and the written approval of two "agricultural experts" as defined by RMA, the cover crop may be terminated closer to planting, if recommended by the experts.

8. Cover Crop Grazing - Cover crops may be grazed as long as the planned amount of biomass is available at the time of termination. Cover crops that winterkill may be grazed to a level that meets their conservation purpose.

9. Irrigated Crops – Termination of cover crops utilized in an irrigated cropping system are not restricted to a given cover crop termination zone. The cover crop should be terminated based on the crop system and conservation purpose, but before the planted crop emerges.

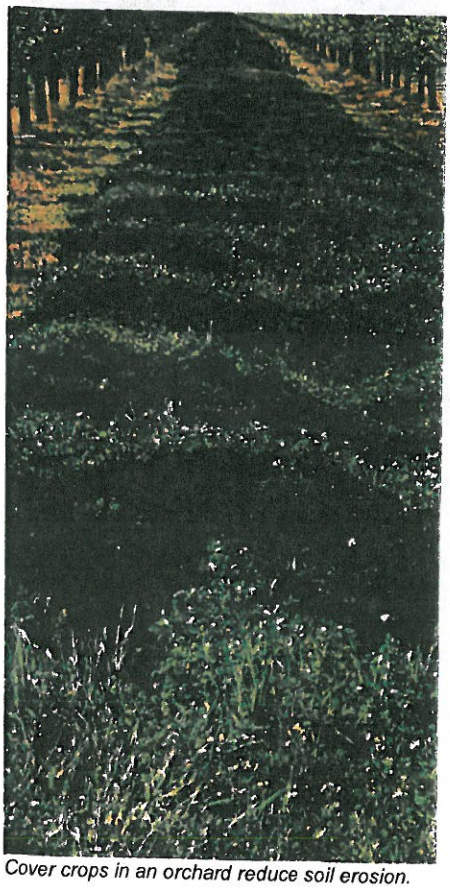
10. Herbaceous Wind Barriers - There are specific cropping situations when seasonal cover is needed to protect young seedlings from wind erosion abrasion. The typical seasonal covers may include such crops as wheat, rye, or oats that are planted in rows, e.g., 20 feet apart (single or double row of small grain). These seasonal covers fall under the NRCS Conservation Practice Code 603 – Herbaceous Wind Barriers.

11. Short Season Cover Crops – There are specific cropping situations where the producer will plant the intended crop, plus a short term seasonal cover crop (NRCS Conservation Practice Code 340 – Cover Crop) prior to or at the same time as planting the main or insured crop. In this case the seasonal cover emerges first and provides short term wind erosion protection until the main crop becomes established and provides its own protection from wind erosion. These seasonal cover crops are terminated by cultivation, frost /winterkill, or herbicides once the main crop is established. The seasonal covers used for the purpose of early crop establishment must be appropriate species for the area and the planned purpose.



Tillage turnips used as a cover crop.

Photo: Justin Fritsher, NRCS



Cover crops in an orchard reduce soil erosion.

Photo: Gary Kramer

Additional Cover Crop Termination Considerations (Continued):

12. Early Crop Planting – When earlier than normal planting occurs due to favorable weather or soil conditions, cover crop termination will naturally occur closer to planting. For example, in zone 2, if planting occurs 2 weeks earlier than normal, the cover crop termination period may be 2 weeks closer to planting.

13. Multiple Climates Within a County – Some counties may have multiple climate areas. In these situations, producers may request a different cover crop termination zone due to unique geographical and topographical features that reflect a different climate. Producers should contact either Extension or the local NRCS for management guidance. If the guidance includes practices other than indicated by the zones in this document, the producer must inform FSA and their crop insurance agent, as appropriate, and provide copies of the recommended management practice.

Definitions:

1. Over-Seeding/Interseeding – Both terms can be defined as planting one or more cover crop species into an existing or established crop. Common uses that involve over-seeding or interseeding include: (1) over-seeding a grass and/or legume cover crop into an existing stand of small grain at an appropriate time for the cover and germination, or (2) seeding a cover crop into an existing crop of corn or soybeans about the time of physiological maturity (leaves beginning to yellow) to get the cover crop started a few weeks earlier. Neither of these examples of over-seeding/interseeding would interfere with harvest of the main crop.

2. Interplanted – This involves multiple crop species grown together, with no distinct row pattern and does not permit separate agronomic maintenance or management. For RMA purposes, this means if a cover crop and cash crop are planted in a way that does not permit separate agronomic maintenance or management, then RMA will not insure the cash crop. This would also apply to cover crops if interplanted into the main crop and the cover crop interfered with the agronomic management and harvest of the main crop.

3. Relay Cropping – The practice of interseeding a second crop into the first crop well before it is harvested. The relay cropping strategy is used to enable production of a second crop in areas where time for seeding the second crop following harvest of the first is considered inadequate for double cropping. This is not considered a cover cropping practice, but a method of double cropping and may fall under the RMA 1st / 2nd crop rules.

4. Double-Cropping – RMA and NRCS term: Harvesting at least 2 crops from the same land in the same year. This does not include cover crops.

5. Harvested Cover – If an annual "cover" crop is harvested (e.g., as hay or silage) then that annual "cover" crop is considered a "crop".

6. Good Farming Practice – RMA term - The production methods utilized to produce the insured crop and allow it to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance, including any adjustments for late planted acreage, which are: (1) for conventional or sustainable farming practices, those generally recognized by agricultural experts for the area; or (2) for organic farming practices, those generally recognized by organic agricultural experts for the area or contained in the organic plan.

7. Late Planting Period – RMA term - The period of time following the date considered as the latest planting date for an insured crop. The late planting period may vary from a week up to a few weeks.

8. Prevented Planting – RMA term - Failure to plant the insured crop by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county, or within any applicable late planting period, due to an insured cause of loss that is general to the surrounding area and that prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar characteristics.

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Zone 1 – See Map	Zone 2 – See Map	Zone 3 – See Map	Zone 4 – See Map
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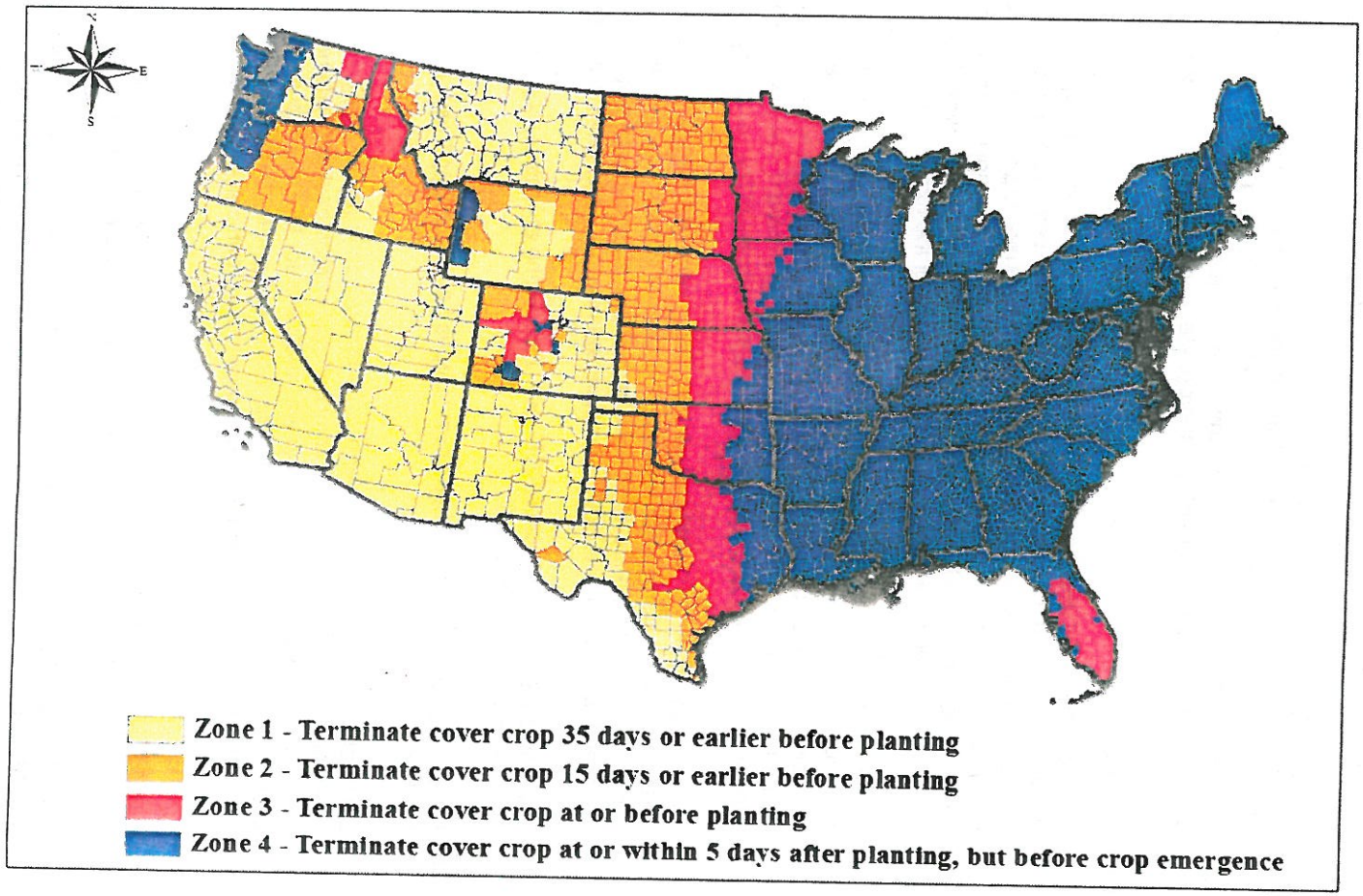
Cover Crop Termination Zones

Produced by: NRCS ; ESD
May 2013



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