United States Department of Agriculture

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E340C

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Use of multi-species cover crop to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter

Conservation Practice 340: Cover Crop

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Crop (Annual & Mixed); Crop (Perennial)

RESOURCE CONCERN: Soil

ENHANCEMENT LIFE SPAN: 1 Year

Enhancement Description

Implement a multi-species cover crop to add diversity and increase biomass production to improve soil health and increase soil organic matter. Cover crop mix must include a minimum of 4 different species. The cover crop mix will increase diversity of the crop rotation by including crop types currently missing, e.g. Cool Season Grass (CSG), Cool Season Broadleaves (CSB), Warm Season Grasses (WSG), Warm Season Broadleaves (WSB).

Criteria

- Plant species, seedbed preparation, seeding rates, seeding dates, seeding depths, fertility requirements, and planting methods will be consistent with applicable local criteria and soil/site conditions (**REFER TO STATE SPECIFIC LISTS**).
- Determine the method and timing of termination to meet the grower's objective and the current NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines.
- Select species that are compatible with other components of the cropping system.
- Ensure herbicides used with crops are compatible with cover crop selections.

- Cover crops may be established between successive production crops, or companion-planted or relay-planted into production crops. Select species and planting dates that will not compete with the production crop yield or harvest.
- Do not burn cover crop residue.
- Do not harvest the cover crop.
- If the specific rhizobium bacteria for the selected legume are not present in the soil, treat the seed with the appropriate inoculum at the time of planting.
- Cover crop must provide soil coverage during all non-crop production periods to the maximum extent possible considering the cropping system, climate, and soils in the annual crop rotation. (**STATES SHALL PREPARE GUIDANCE FOR THEIR LOCAL CLIMATES AND CROPPING SYSTEMS**)
- The crop rotation, to include the cover crop species, shall consist of the four crop types: Cool Season Grass (CSG), Cool Season Broadleaves (CSB), Warm Season Grasses (WSG), and Warm Season Broadleaves (WSB). The multi-species cover crop mix must include at least 4 different species, of those 4 species at least two of them must be from one or more of the crop types needed to fill in the missing crop types in the crop rotation. The cover crop mix will increase diversity of the crop rotation.
- Planned crop rotation including cover crops, biomass produced, and associated management activities must achieve a management soil conditioning index (SCI) of zero or higher and results in a positive trend in the Organic Matter (OM) subfactor value over the life of the rotation.

Additional criteria when livestock are included in the system:

Cover Crops may only be grazed in a manner that retains or enhances the purpose of increasing soil organic matter.

- A grazing plan must be developed to document livestock management. Plan must include at a minimum a forage estimate and livestock inventory for all fields implementing this

enhancement that will be grazed. For soil health benefits, utilization by livestock must be less than 50% of available cover crop forage.

- Before cover crops are grazed, they must have produced enough biomass to allow for grazing while maintaining soil health benefits. Cover crops that are planted in late fall will not typically be well enough established, however if stands are adequate cover crops may be grazed in the spring prior to termination.
- Different cover crop species have varying tolerances to grazing; this should be taken into consideration when developing cover crop seeding specifications.
- Grazing shall not occur during wet soil conditions.
- Some pesticides have restrictions on grazing following application (up to 18 months). Refer to pesticide labels.

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Documentation and Implementation Requirements

Participant will:

- ☐ Prior to implementation, provide NRCS with the current and planned crop rotation and field operation(s) used for each crop.

Current Management Rotation

Field	Planned Crops/Cover Crop (in sequence)	Planting Date	Harvest/Termination Date

Current Field Operations for each crop

Field	Crop	Field Operation	Timing of Field Operation (month/year)

Planned Management Rotation Including Cover Crop

Field	Planned Crops/Cover Crop (in sequence)	Planting Date	Harvest/Termination Date

Planned Field Operations for each crop

Field	Crop	Field Operation	Timing of Field Operation (month/year)

Cover Crop Mix (minimum of 4 species and 2 different crop types) and Seeding Rate

Species	Variety	Seed Size	Typical Seeding Depth	Seeding Rate (PLS lbs/acre)	Percent of Mix (%)	Crop Type (CSG, CSB, WSG, WSB)

Establishment and Management Considerations:

Task	Provide information and details
Seedbed Preparation	
Seeding Date	
Seeding Depth	
Seeding Method	
Fertilizer, as needed	
Weed Management, as needed	
Termination Date (window)	
Termination Method	
Grazing Management, as needed	

- ☐ Prior to implementation, read and follow current NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines.
- ☐ Prior to implementation, if livestock are included in the system consider cover crop species tolerant to grazing.
- ☐ Prior to implementation, if livestock are included in the system develop a grazing plan which must document livestock management. Plan must include at a minimum a forage estimate and livestock inventory for all fields implementing this enhancement that will be grazed. For soil health benefits, utilization by livestock must be less than 50% of available cover crop forage.
- ☐ During implementation, cover crops must not be burned or harvested.
- ☐ During implementation, if livestock are included in the system maintain records of forage utilization.
- ☐ During implementation, notify NRCS of any planned changes in crops, crop rotation, or unharvested areas to verify the planned system meets the enhancement criteria.
- ☐ After implementation, if changes to the cover crop and crop rotation were made, complete the tables above to document the applied Cover Crop for the contract period and provide to NRCS.
- ☐ After implementation, if livestock are included in the system provide grazing plan and forage utilization records to NRCS for review to verify additional criteria of the enhancement were met.

NRCS will:

- ☐ As needed, provide technical assistance in selecting cover crop mixes for the crop rotations or substitute species that would meet the criteria of the enhancement.
- ☐ As needed, provide additional assistance to the participant as requested.
- ☐ Prior to implementation, provide and explain the current NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines.
- ☐ Prior to implementation, use information provided from the participant to calculate the management Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) and Organic Matter (OM) sub factor value over the life of the rotation using current NRCS Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) procedure. Cover crop must increase SCI and OM sub factor from the current/benchmark condition and SCI

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value must be 0 or greater and have a positive trend in OM sub factor over the life of the rotation.

Benchmark Management SCI = _____, Benchmark Management OM sub factor = _____

Planned Management SCI = _____, Planned Management OM sub factor = _____

- ☐ Prior to implementation, <u>if livestock are included in the system</u> verify a grazing plan has been developed.
- ☐ During implementation, evaluate planned adjustments in cover crop selected, timing in crop rotation, management, or field operations to verify the new system meets the enhancement criteria.

☐ After implementation, evaluate the applied crop rotation or management using information provided from the participant, if any variation to planned evaluation, then calculate SCI values to document that the applied rotation met the enhancement criteria.

Applied Management SCI = _____, Applied Management OM sub factor = _____

☐ After implementation, <u>if livestock are included in the system</u> review grazing plan and forage utilization records to verify additional criteria of the enhancement were met.

<u>NRCS Documentation Review:</u>

I have reviewed all required participant documentation and have determined the participant has implemented the enhancement and met all criteria and requirements.

Participant Name _____ Contract Number _____

Total Amount Applied _____ Fiscal Year Completed _____

_____ _____

NRCS Technical Adequacy Signature Date

South Dakota (SD) Supplement to Conservation Enhancement Activity

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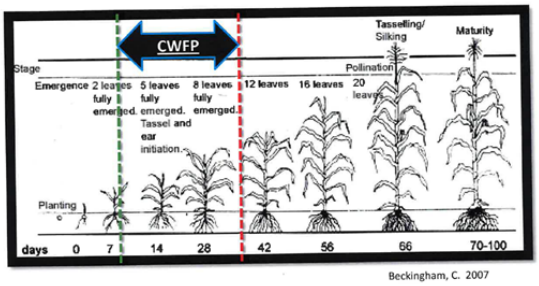
Additional Criteria for SD:
In addition to the criteria specified in the national job sheet E340C, the following additional criteria apply in SD:

- Crop Type for most crops and/or cover crops grown in SD are identifed in the attatched Cover Crop Table 1.

SD guidance to maximize soil coverage during non-crop production periods:

- **Guidelines for aerial applying cover crops into standing corn:**
  - Aerial apply cover crops when corn plant is dried approximately to the ear and when 50 percent (%) of the sunlight can reach the ground between the rows.
  - A forecasted rain event within 2-3 days of cover crop seeding improves germination success.
- **Guidelines for interseeding cover crops into corn:**
  - Critical Weed Free Period (CWFP): Is the period in the corn growth cycle which weeds must be controlled to prevent yield losses (Mahmoodi, S. And Rahimi, A. 2009).
  - Corn CWFP: 3rd to 8th leaf (34 days after planting (DAP))(Ontario 2010).

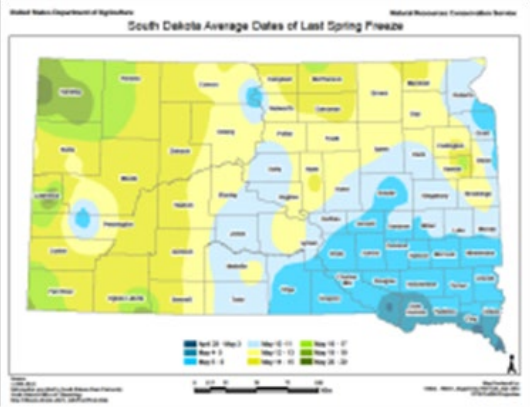


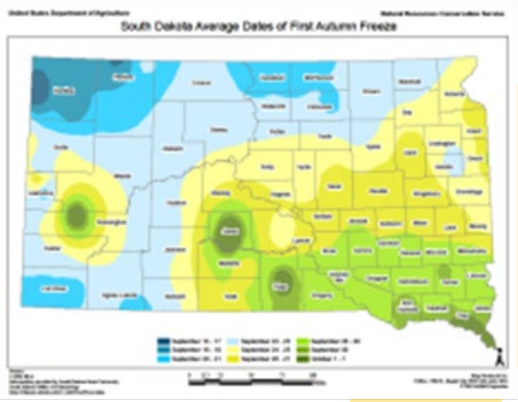
Source: https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/carringtonrec/cover-crops-forum/Possible%20Advantages%20of%20Cover%20Crops%20Interseeded%20at%20V5-V6%20Corn%20in%20SD%20No-Till%20Production%20Systems%20A.%20Bich.pdf

- **Guidelines for aerial applying cover crops into standing soybeans:**
  - Start aerial application of cover crops when the soybean plant is showing 25-50% yellowing of leaves and 40-50% of the sunlight can reach the ground between rows.

- **Guidelines for seeding cover crops into small grains:**
  - Grain harvest through August 5 – warm-season species
  - Grain harvest through August 20 - cool-season winter-kill species
  - August 1 through Winter – species that do not winter kill

- **Average Frost Dates for SD:**
  - Maps identifying SD Average Dates of First Autumn Freeze and Last Spring Freeze are located in the Field Office Tech Guide (FOTG) under Section I/Maps/1. General/SD Average Dates of First Autumn Freeze and SD Dates of Last Spring Freeze.





  - Utilize SD-FS-56, Cover Crop Species Selection for Grazing, to estimate forage production of Warm or Cool-Season Cover Crops. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs141p2_036211.pdf

Table 1: Cover Crop - Common Species and Properties

Cover Crop	Full seeding rate lbs/acre/4	Seeding depth, inches	Reduce erosion	Increase soil organic matter	Scavenge nutrients	Biological N fixation	Suppress weeds	Provide supplemental hay	Provide supplemental grazing	Rooting depth / Plant water use /1	Minimize / Reduce surface soil compaction	Minimize/ Reduce subsoil compaction	Seed size (Large or Fine)	Crop type and seeding dates /2 /3	Winter Survival	Salinity Tolerance	CN Ratio	Mycorrhizal fungi association	Seeds/lb	Shade Toler-ance
Alfalfa	6.5	.25 - .75	G	G	G	Y	G	G	F	DH	G	G	F	CB	Y	P	L	M	210,000	F
Barley	50	.75 - 2.0	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MM	G	F	L	CG	N	G	M	M	14,000	F
Brassica hybrids	7	.25 - .5	F	F	G	N	G	F	G	MM	G	G	F	CB	N	G	L	N	180,000	P
Buckwheat /5	50	.5 - 1.5	P	P	F	N	F	P	P	SL	F	P	L	WB	N	P	L	N	19,000	G
Cabbage, African	5	.25 - .75	F	F	G	N	F	F	F	MM	G	G	F	CB	N	G	L	N	180,000	F
Camelina, Winter	3	.25 - .5	F	F	F	N	P	P	P	ML	P	F	F	CB	S	P	L	N	400,000	P
Canola	5	.25 - .75	F	F	G	N	G	F	F	MM	G	G	F	CB	S	G	L	N	140,000	F
Clover, Balansa	5	.25 - .75	F	P	F	Y	P	P	F	SL	P	P	F	CB	N	P	L	M	500,000	F
Clover, Crimson	15	.25 - .75	F	F	F	Y	P	F	F	SM	P	P	F	CB	S	P	L	M	150,000	F
Clover, Red	5	.25 - .75	G	F	F	Y	F	F	F	SL	F	F	F	CB	Y	P	L	M	275,000	G
Clover, Sweet	4	.25 - 1.0	G	G	F	Y	G	F	F	MM	G	G	F	CB	Y	F	L	M	260,000	G
Collards or Kale	5	.25 - .5	F	F	G	N	G	F	G	MM	G	G	F	CB	N	G	L	N	175,000	F
Corn	12	1 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	F	G	DH	G	G	L	WG	N	P	H	H	2,500	F
Cowpeas or Dry Beans	30	1 - 1.5	P	F	F	Y	P	P	F	SL	F	F	L	WB	N	P	L	M	4,000	F
Fava beans	75	1 - 1.5	F	F	F	Y	F	G	G	DM	F	F	L	CB	N	F	L	P	2,500	P
Flax	30	.25 - .75	F	F	F	N	P	P	P	SM	F	P	F	CB	N	P	H	H	80,000	P
Lentils	30	1 - 1.5	P	P	P	Y	P	P	P	SL	P	P	F	CB	N	P	L	M	20,000	P
Millet, hay	15	.5 - 1.0	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	SL	G	F	F	WG	N	P	M	H	180,000	P
Millet, proso	25	.5 - 1.0	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	SL	G	F	F	WG	N	P	M	H	80,000	P
Mustard	6	.25 - .75	F	F	F	N	G	F	P	MH	G	F	F	CB	N	P	L	N	140,000	P
Oats	70	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MM	G	F	L	CG	N	F	M	H	16,000	F
Peas	70	1.5 - 3.0	F	P	P	Y	F	G	G	SL	F	F	L	CB	N	P	L	M	3,500	F
Phacelia	4	.25 - .5	F	F	F	N	P	P	P	DH	F	P	F	CB	N	P	L	M	225,000	F
Radishes	8	.25 - .75	F	F	G	N	G	P	G	DH	G	G	F	CB	N	P	L	N	25,000	P
Rapeseed	5	.25 - .75	F	F	G	N	G	F	G	MM	G	G	F	CB	Y	G	L	N	140,000	F
Rye, Cereal	60	.75 - 2.0	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MH	G	G	L	CG	Y	G	H	M	18,000	G
Ryegrass, Annual	15	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	F	G	G	MM	G	F	F	CG	S	F	M	M	190,000	G
Safflowers	30	.5 - 1.0	F	F	G	N	F	P	P	DM	F	G	L	WB	N	F	M	M	15,000	P
Sorghum, Forage and Sudan Hybrids	15	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MM	G	G	L	WG	N	F	M	H	17,000	P
Sorghum, Grain	5	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MM	G	G	L	WG	N	F	M	H	17,000	P
Soybeans	35	1 - 1.5	F	P	F	Y	F	F	F	SM	F	F	L	WB	N	P	L	M	3,000	F
Sudangrass	20	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MM	G	G	L	WG	N	F	M	H	25,000	P
Sugar beets	4	.25 - .5	F	P	G	N	F	P	G	DH	G	G	F	CB	N	G	L	N	22,000	P
Sunflowers	7	.5 - 1.0	F	F	G	N	F	P	G	DM	F	G	L	WB	N	F	M	M	8,000	P
Sunn hemp	15	1.5 - 2.0	F	F	F	Y	F	P	F	DM	F	F	L	WB	N	P	L	M	15,000	P
Teff grass	5	.13 - .25	G	G	F	N	F	G	G	SM	G	F	F	WG	N	P	M	H	1M	N
Triticale	60	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MH	G	F	L	CG	Y	G	M	M	15,000	F
Turnips	4	.25 - .5	F	P	G	N	G	P	G	DH	G	G	F	CB	S	P	L	N	175,000	P
Vetch, Chickling	50	.5 - 1.5	F	F	F	Y	F	F	P	SL	F	F	L	CB	N	P	L	M	2,500	F
Vetch, Common	25	.5 - 1.5	F	F	F	Y	F	F	G	SM	F	F	L	CB	N	P	L	M	8,000	F
Vetch, Hairy	15	.5 - 1.5	G	F	F	Y	F	F	F	SM	G	F	L	CB	Y	P	L	M	14,000	G
Wheat, Spring	60	.5 - 1.5	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MH	G	F	L	CG	N	G	M	M	15,000	F
Wheat, Winter	60	.75 - 2.0	G	G	G	N	G	G	G	MH	G	F	L	CG	Y	G	M	M	15,000	F

	/1 Rooting Depth/Water Use			/2 Crop types		Ratings		
SL=	Shallow rooted/Low water use	Shallow=	6 - 18 inches	CG = cool season grass		L= Low	G=	Good
SM=	Shallow rooted/Medium water use	Medium=	18 - 24 inches	CB = cool season broadleaf		M= Medium	F=	Fair
SH=	Shallow rooted/High water use	Deep=	24 + inches	WG = warm season grass		H= High	P=	Poor
ML=	Medium rooted/Low water use			WB = warm season broadleaf		Y= Yes		
MM=	Medium rooted/Medium water use					N = No		
MH=	Medium rooted/High water use					S = Sporadic		
DL=	Deep rooted/Low water use					N/A= Not Applicable		
DM=	Deep rooted/Medium water use							
DH=	Deep rooted/High water use							

/3 Seeding Dates	/4 Full Seeding rates	/5 Buckwheat contamination
May 1 through August 5 – warm season winter kill species	Multiply by the percent desired if mixtures are used.	To reduce chances of buckwheat contamination in wheat
Early spring through August 20 – cool season winter kill species		do not rotate to wheat for grain for 2 years
August 1 through Winter – species that do not winter kill		

Seeding dates fluctuate annually. Seeding dates may be adjusted up to 15 days by the District Conservationist, based on local weather and site conditions.