## **Cover Crop Management**

### 2023 Row Crop Short Course Mississippi State University

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**Agricultural Research Service** 

## **Benefits:**

# Erosion Control



## **Benefits:**

## Soil Moisture Conservation



## **Benefits:**

# Weed Suppression



	Carbon sequestration rates				
	Cover Crop	0-5 cm	5-10 cm	10-15 cm	Total
<b>Benefits:</b>		kg C ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>			
	None	620	134	27	781
	Rye	815	168	37	1020
Soil	Wheat	775	165	38	977
	SED†	88	35	29	133
Organic C	P value	0.0689	0.5734	0.9304	0.1742



## **High Residue Cover Crop**



## Management Matters:

 Planting a cover crop does not guarantee adequate cover crop performance.



# **Background:**

- Despite potential benefits, cover crops require a monetary and time investment from growers.
- Common question: How can a grower maximize their return on investment (ROI) for cover crops?
- Ensure cover crop performance is optimal, which is determined by management.

# Cover Crop Management Factors:

#### **Planting Date:**

- Planting early has proven beneficial to enhance cover crop biomass production.
- Conflicts with fall harvest, particularly cotton.
- Increasing inputs may enhance growth but costs also increase.

## **Cover Crop Management Factors:**

• Seeding Rates – how much to plant?



Rye 30 lb/ac Triticale 60 lb/ac

### **Cover Crop Management Factors:**

• N Fertilizer – how much? Expensive.





No N Fertilizer

# Hypothesis:

Intense cover crop management for a late planted rye (cv. 'Wrens Abruzzi') cover crop can produce equivalent biomass levels to an early planted rye cover crop.



## **Experimental Design:**

# Split-split plot experiment conducted from 2015 – 2020. Differences significant at $P \le 0.05$ .

#### Planting Date:

- Late October
- Early November
- Late November
- Early December

Balkcom et al. (2023) Agronomy Journal

#### Seeding Rate:

(4

6

- 60 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>
- 90 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>

 $(\mathbf{2})$ 

1

(10)

11 12

#### Nitrogen Rate:

- 0 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>
- 30 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>
- 60 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>
- 90 lb ac<sup>-1</sup>

Wiregrass Research and Extension Center Headland, AL

## **Biomass Production:**



## Early Planted Biomass 2.2 times greater for 90 vs 0 lb N ac<sup>-1</sup>



# Late Planted Biomass 2.9 times greater for 90 vs. 0 lb N ac<sup>-1</sup>, but start and end with less



#### Additional Inputs could not Overcome Environmental Constraints of Late Planting with Current Cover Crop Genetics



## US\$ / 100 lb Biomass:





#### US\$ / 100 lb Biomass were Similar across N Rates for Early Planting Dates



#### US\$ / 100 lb Biomass 2.2 times greater for Late Planted compared to Early Planted



N RATE, lb ac-1

#### Traditionally, Cover Crop N is Limited to Reduce Cost



#### **N** Price Scenarios:



#### N Prices > US\$0.68 lb<sup>-1</sup> Increased US\$ / 100 lb Biomass, regardless of Plant Date



#### Early Planting is Advised as N Price Increases



# Soil Carbon

## Surface soil effects are most critical.



#### Soil Organic C for a Fuquay sand: N Rate x Depth P = 0.003



#### Aboveground Biomass following 90 lb N ac<sup>-1</sup> Supplied 2.3 times more C Annually compared to 0 lb N ac<sup>-1</sup>



# Planting Date (P = 0.765) nor Planting Date x Depth (P = 0.083) affected Soil Organic C.



## Cover Crop Management Guidance:

- Planting cover crops by Nov. 15 was crucial to enhance rye performance and maximize ROI in the region.
- Nitrogen applications for late planted cereals are risky.
- Cost of additional N for early planted cover crops can be offset by additional biomass production and subsequent benefits.
- Nitrogen fertilizer was required to increase surface soil organic C concentrations on the sand soil type.

#### Conservation Systems Research

More information available at:

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