

Prevented Planting Seed Options June 11, 2013

ALWAYS CHECK WITH YOUR CROP INSURANCE AGENT & FSA OFFICE BEFORE PLANTING!



Objective 1: Low Cost

Cost/Acre
\$10 - \$20

1. Oats

Seed 1 – 1½ bu/acre. Should be planted after July 15th
Pros: Inexpensive, relatively fool-proof, fast growing
Cons: Cutting or spraying may be necessary to prevent grain production

2. Annual Ryegrass

Seed 10 – 20 lbs/acre. Should be planted after July 15th
Pros: Inexpensive, rapid ground cover, excellent root structure
Cons: More difficult to seed than oats. Thin, light seed must have good soil contact and is sensitive to seeding depth. Vigor will suffer in hot, dry weather.

\$7 - \$15

3. Dwarf Essex Rape

Seed 4 – 8 lbs/acre. Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Can capture applied nutrients, leafy growth
Cons: Vigor can suffer in hot weather, avoid saturated soils

\$6 - \$15

Objective 2: Nutrient Capturing/Holding Soil Builders

1. Tillage Radish®

Seed 6 – 8 lbs/acre. Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Scavenges available nutrients and stores in taproot, mitigates soil compaction, decomposes over winter
Cons: Will not regrow after cutting/grazing, will struggle in hot weather

\$20 - \$30

2. Oats or Annual Ryegrass + Tillage Radish®

Seed ½ – 1½ bu/acre (oats); 6-10 lbs/acre (annual rye); 4-8 lbs/acre (radish), Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Good scavenger of N and other nutrients, residue decomposes over winter
Cons: Seeding depth must be managed

\$30 - \$50

3. CCS Bristol Mix™ (Tillage Radish® + Tillage Rootmax™ Mix)

Seed 12 – 18 lbs/acre, Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Good scavenger of N and other nutrients, residue decomposes over winter
Cons: Seeding depth must be managed

\$21 - \$27

Objective 3: Nitrogen-Fixing Soil Builders

1. CCS Indy™ (Tillage Radish® + Tillage Rootmax™ Mix + Crimson Clover)

Seed 15 – 20 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Scavenges nutrients, fixes N, improves soil health and tilth, will winterkill
Cons: Will cease growth after hard freeze

\$28 - \$36

2. CCS Prevented Planting Mix (Persian Clover + Tillage Radish®)

Seed 6 – 10 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Must be planted after July 15th
Pros: Scavenges nutrients, fixes N, will winterkill, Persian clover can handle heavy/saturated soils
Cons: Persian clover can be sensitive to high weed competition during establishment

\$16

3. CCS Homestead Mix™ (Sorghum Sudan + Tillage Radish® + Tillage Sunn™)

Seed 15 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June – August.
Pros: Fixes N, suppresses nematodes, produces massive amounts of biomass, compaction mitigation
Cons: Large quantity of biomass must be managed, Mix is less productive in cool fall weather

\$30

4. Medium Red Clover

Seed 8 – 12 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-August 15th
Pros: Fixes N, ease of planting & control, seed readily available
Cons: Will over-winter if not sprayed or tilled prior to fall, clover will struggle in hot/dry weather

\$20 - \$25

5. Crimson Clover

Seed 15 – 20 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-August
Pros: Fixes N, ease of planting, will winterkill
Cons: Higher seed expense, not frost tolerant, less productive in cool weather

\$35 - \$55

6. Berseem Clover

Seed 12 – 15 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-August
Pros: Fixes N, ease of planting, good mixed with ryegrass or oats
Cons: Clover will struggle in hot/dry weather, be sure to cut before flowering (will not regrow after flowering)

\$30 - \$38

7. Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

Seed 8 – 12 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-August
Pros: N-Fixation, vigorous growth the second year
Cons: Should not be seeded alone, seed may survive in soil for many years, will struggle in hot, dry weather

\$17 - \$27

Objective 4: Forage Production

If PP acres are not able to be harvested for forage until November 1st, all forage options are potentially not harvestable. Make sure you have plans to manage large amounts of biomass and be prepared for potentially long drying times.

Silage/Green Chop/Baleage

Please note: All the sorghums, sudangrasses, & sorghum/sudans have the potential to cause Prussic Acid poisoning after a freeze. All annual forages have the potential to cause nitrate poisoning in high fertility soils under drought conditions.

- 1. Forage Sorghum (BMR or Non-BMR)** \$13 - \$25
Seed 8 lbs/acre (corn planter) - 15lbs/acre (drilled). Can be seeded June-July
Pros: More tonnage than any other option, Likes heat & can handle dryness
Cons: Limited protein and energy. Coarse, stalky feed. Does not re-grow after cutting
- 2. Sorghum Sudan (BMR or Non-BMR)** \$22 - \$40
Seed 15-25/acre; drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Lots of tonnage, Likes heat & can handle dryness
Cons: Limited protein and energy. Coarse, stalky feed.
- 3. Piper Sudangrass** \$23 - \$37
Seed 15–25 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Finer quality and better forage than sorghum or sorghum/sudan, likes heat & can handle dryness
Cons: Slightly lower tonnage than sorghum & sorghum/sudan, difficult to make for dry hay

Dry Hay/Silage/Green Chop/Baleage

- 1. Pearl Millet (BMR or Non-BMR)** \$38 - \$48
Seed 20–25 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Lots of tonnage, finer quality than sorghum/sudan
Cons: Coarser forage, lower quality than Japanese millet
- 2. Japanese Millet** \$25 - \$35
Seed 20–25 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Lots of tonnage, finer quality than pearl millet or sorghum/sudan
Cons: Big windrows can be hard to dry, does better on fertile ground with adequate moisture
- 3. Manta/Siberian/German Millet** \$24 - \$30
Seed 20–25 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Very fast growing, single-cut, ready to cut in 60 days
Cons: Grainy hay, will not re-grow after cutting, lower quality than Japanese & Pearl, limited availability
- 4. Proso Millet** \$22 - \$28
Seed 20 – 25 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Lots of tonnage, finer quality than Sorghum/Sudan
Cons: Coarser quality than Japanese Millet, viable grain can become a weed
- 5. Teff Grass** \$24 - \$36
Seed 8-12 lbs/acre (coated seed): drilled. Can be seeded June-July
Pros: Fine stemmed summer annual forage, high quality and easy to dry
Cons: Lower tonnage than Millets & Sorghum/Sudans, sensitive to seeding depth & field prep

Plant Mid-August for Potential Forage by November 1

- 1. Oats** \$20 - \$40
Seed 2–3 Bu./acre: drilled or broadcast. Plant in mid-August
Pros: Inexpensive, easy to grow, most growers can handle the forage
Cons: Not a big tonnage producer, questionable standability in late fall
- 2. Italian Ryegrass** \$15 - \$35
Seed 15 – 30 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Plant in mid-August
Pros: Very fine quality forage, fair tonnage, fast growth
Cons: Likes to be planted early on good ground, August planting will impact drying & forage yield
- 3. Winter Rye / Winter Wheat / Winter Triticale** \$15 - \$35
Seed 50-100 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast, Plant in mid-August
Pros: Winter annual forage, provides good grazing/green chop deep into fall, starts growth right away in the spring
Cons: Will not produce serviceable tonnage until spring of following year, must be managed in the spring
- 4. Oat & Peas / Barley & Peas** \$48 - \$100
Seed 100-200 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Plant in mid-August; *use only if PP acres are released early*
Pros: Excellent forage quality & tonnage, can be grazed, Austrian winter peas or spring peas may be used
Cons: Forage will take significant time to dry, will winterkill, standability may be an issue in late fall
- 5. Turnips (grazing)** \$10 - \$25
Seed 4 – 6 lbs/acre: drilled or broadcast. Plant in mid-August
Pros: Excellent forage quality, can be grazed into late fall
Cons: Not a choice for chopping or hay