

Incorporating Cover Crops into Forage Systems



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What are Cover Crops Good For?





Breaking Up Soil Compaction



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green field of cover crops, possibly a legume like vetch or clover, stretching to the horizon. The plants are densely packed and show signs of being eaten, with many leaves having small holes. A red banner with white text is overlaid across the middle of the image.

Building Soil Organic Matter

Adding Nitrogen to the Soil



Managing Soil Erosion



Managing Soil Moisture





Grazing



Improving Quality of Crop Residues





Outtagrass

Land & Cattle Company

What Cover Crops are Available?

| Brassicas/ Broadleaf | Cereals | Legumes/ Clovers | Summer Annuals | Annual grasses |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Turnips | Wheat | Hairy vetch | Sorghum | Ryegrass |
| Radishes | Rye | Red clover | Foxtail millet | Italian ryegrass |
| Winfred | Barley | Sweetclover | Pearl millet | Teff |
| Austrian winterpea | Oats | White clover | Japanese millet | |
| Dwarf Essex Rapeseed | Triticale | Burnett | Sudangrass | |
| Canola | | Crimson clover | Sorghum x sudangrass | |
| Ethiopian cabbage | | Chickling vetch | | |
| Cow pea | | Common vetch | | |

Cover Crops for Grazing

#1 Cost

- Not all cover crops are the same

#2 Cattle Performance

- Moisture content
- C:N ratio

#3 Cold tolerance

- Depends on what you are planning to do with it

#4 Residue management

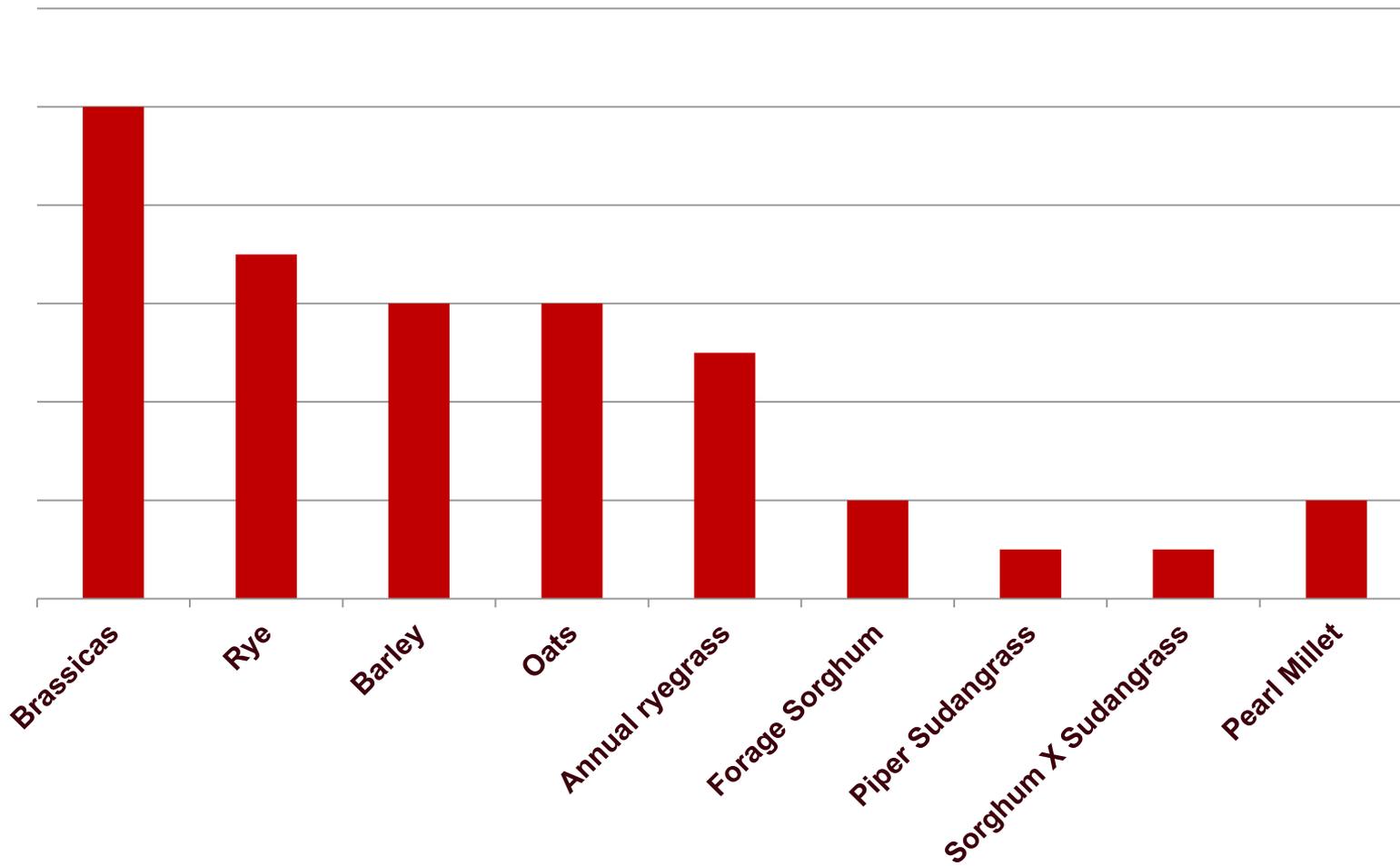
- If there is residue, what are you going to do with it?
- Cost/Return



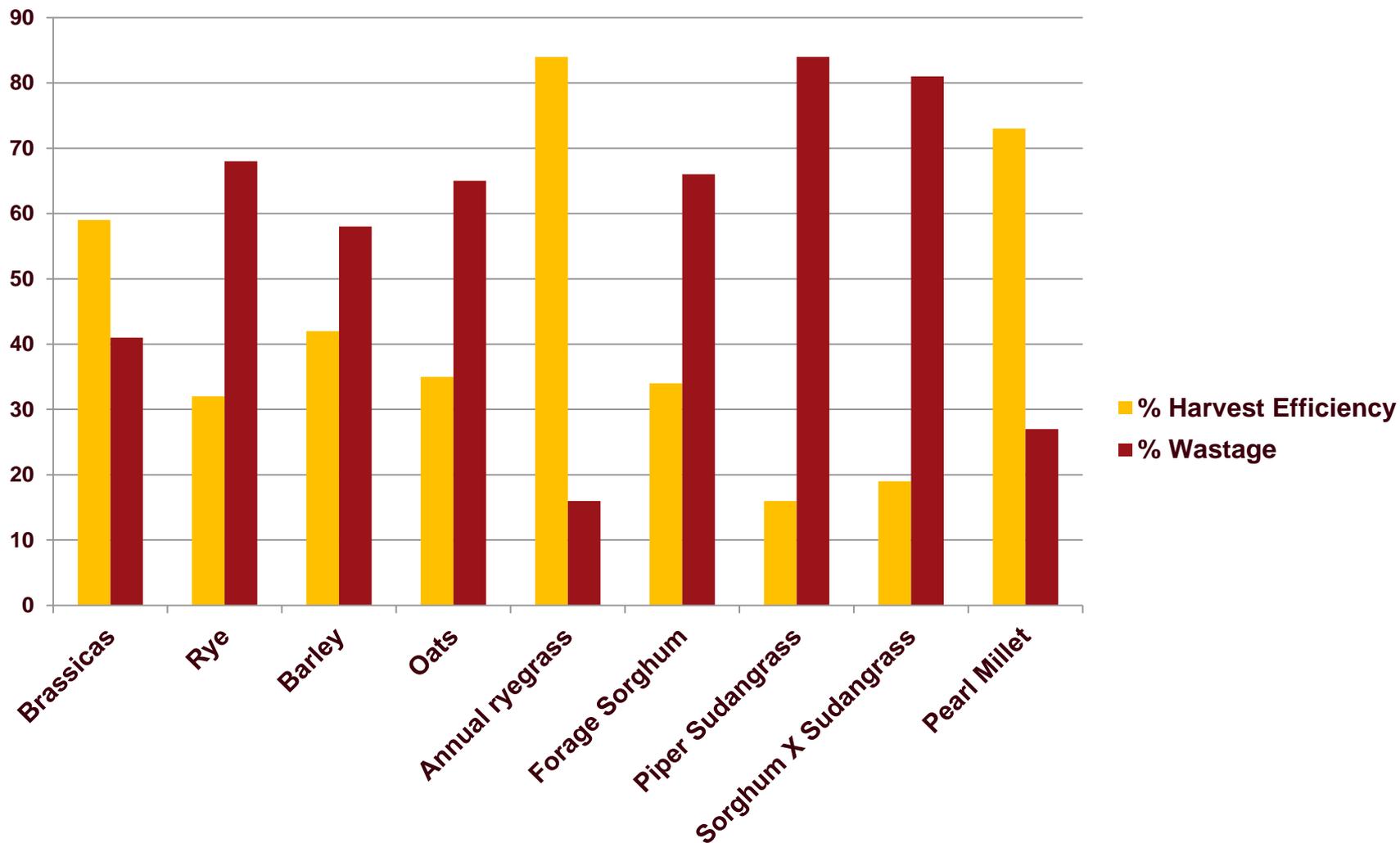
#2 Cattle Performance

- Moisture content
 - Brassica species are about 90% water
 - Cereal grains are about 60-65% moisture at boot stage
 - Millet is about 50-60% moisture at boot
 - Corn stalks are about 8-10% moisture
- C:N ratio
 - Carbon = fiber = ↓ digestibility
 - Brassica species C:N ratio of 25:1
 - Cereal grains C:N ratio of 40:1
 - Millet C:N ratio of 45:1
 - Corn stalks C:N ratio 60:1

#3 Cold Tolerance



#4 Residue management



Utilizing Cover Crops for the Mature Cow

- Cost and Yield
- Dry Cows; 60 days of grazing

| | Brassica Mix | Brassicas + Rye | Brassicas + A. ryegrass | Brassicas + German Millet |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| DM Yield (T/Acre) | 0.53 | 2.75 | 1.96 | 4.15 |
| Cost per acre | \$46.00 | \$126.00 | \$121.00 | \$111.00 |
| Cost per T | \$92.00 | \$45.81 | \$61.73 | \$26.74 |
| Cost/Cow/Month | \$35.78 | \$19.26 | \$25.96 | \$11.23 |
| Days of Grazing/Acre | 38 | 196 | 140 | 296 |

MN Avg. = \$64.28/Cow/Month

Utilizing Cover Crops for Weaned Calves

- Weaning = Stress
 1. Change in Physical Environment
 2. Change in Diet
 3. Dehydration
- The average drylot preconditioning program creates these conditions
- Pasture weaning can alleviate some of these conditions

Utilizing Cover Crops for Weaned Calves

30-day preconditioning

| | Grass Pasture | Brassica Mix | Brassica + Oats | Drylot |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| Grazing cost | \$5.52 | \$10.51 | \$12.35 | ** |
| Base Ration Cost | ** | ** | ** | \$22.27 |
| Supplement | \$4.50 | \$4.50 | \$4.50 | ** |
| Supplemental Pharma | \$0.06 | \$0.08 | \$0.10 | \$0.62 |
| Death Loss Cost | \$0.17 | \$0.42 | \$0.76 | \$5.52 |
| | | | | |
| Cost Comparison/hd/yr | \$10.25 | \$15.51 | \$17.71 | \$28.41* |

Grazing Cover Crops for Backgrounding Calves

Grazing Weaned Calves

| | CP | Cost/T DM | Performance ADG | COG |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------------|--------|
| Turnip + Radish + Rape | 18% | \$46.00 | 1.37 | \$0.26 |
| Oats | 20 | \$57.33 | 2.55 | \$0.18 |
| Millet | 14 | \$26.39 | 2.57 | \$0.08 |
| 70% Turnip 30% Oats | 18 | \$47.70 | 1.56 | \$0.24 |
| 30% Turnip 70% Oats | 18 | \$53.93 | 2.23 | \$0.19 |
| 70% Turnip 30% Millet | 16 | \$40.11 | 1.78 | \$0.18 |
| 30% Turnip 70% Millet | 15 | \$32.27 | 2.36 | \$0.11 |
| 50% Turnip 50% Oats | 18 | \$51.66 | 2.26 | \$0.18 |
| 50% Turnip 50% Millet | 16 | \$36.19 | 2.31 | \$0.12 |

When You Plant Makes a Big Difference

Rough Rule of Thumb:

Every two weeks after AUG 1 decreases
forage yield by half.

Last chance to plant:

~ SEP 15

Seed Size



Mixing seed sizes can create some challenges

Seeding method

Drill type

Filler

Seeding Methods

Air-seeder

Seed size will determine calibration

May need some filler to bulk up



Seeding Methods

Drill

Grain box vs. small seed box attachment

General rule of thumb:

Set drill to seed largest seed size at desired rate



Seeding Methods

Seeding rate for some mixes may be only 5 to 8 lbs per acre

Some drills (especially older) don't meter seed very accurately at such a low rate

Add filler to bulk up to 15 – 20 lbs per acre



Seeding Methods

Float

Any method that does not allow for packing will require more seed to get the same stand

One-third to one-half germ rate; smaller seeds work better



Seeding Methods

Aerial

Double the seeding rate (and cost)

Application cost \$10-15/ac

Seed anytime when
dry-down starts



Seeding Methods

Broadcast

Effective, but requires more seed; Small seeds work better



May need some filler to obtain desired seeding rate

Seeding Scenarios Making It Work For You

July/August following cereal grain

Air seed, or Drill

| Species | Seed rate/acre | Cost |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Oats</i> | <i>1/2 bu.</i> | <i>\$5.00</i> |
| <i>Foxtail millet</i> | <i>5 lb.</i> | <i>\$5.00</i> |
| <i>Turnip</i> | <i>3 lb.</i> | <i>\$9.00</i> |
| <i>Radish</i> | <i>1 lb.</i> | <i>\$3.50</i> |
| <i>Winfred</i> | <i>1 lb.</i> | <i>\$2.00</i> |
| <i>Filler</i> | <i>5 lb.</i> | <i>\$2.50</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>45 lbs.</i> | <i>\$27.00</i> |

Seeding Scenarios Making It Work For You

Corn to chop for silage

Fly on early or drill after chopped



Seeding Scenarios Making It Work For You

Corn to chop for silage

Fly on early or drill after chopped

| Species | Seed rate/acre | Cost |
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| <i>Oats</i> | <i>1/2 bu.</i> | <i>\$5.00</i> |
| <i>Turnip</i> | <i>3 lb.</i> | <i>\$9.00</i> |
| <i>Winfred</i> | <i>2 lb.</i> | <i>\$4.00</i> |
| <i>Filler</i> | <i>5 lb.</i> | <i>\$2.50</i> |
| | <i>40 lb.</i> | <i>\$20.50</i> |

Seeding Scenarios Making It Work For You



Crop insurance

Seeding Scenarios Making It Work For You

Into corn or soybeans to improve residue quality and yield

Float, aerial,

| Cows | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Species | Seed rate/acre | Cost |
| <i>Annual ryegrass</i> | 20 lb. | \$10.00 |
| <i>Crimson clover</i> | 3 lb. | \$7.50 |
| <i>Dwarf Essex rapeseed</i> | 1 lb. | \$1.00 |
| <i>Filler</i> | 4 lb. | \$2.00 |
| Total | 28 lbs. | \$20.50 |

How Many Acres Will I Need?

General Rule of Thumb:

Plant in late-July or early August = $\frac{1}{2}$ acre/cow/month

= $\frac{1}{3}$ acre/calf/month

Plant in mid-July to early September = 1 acre/cow/month

= $\frac{3}{4}$ acre/calf/month

Plant after early September = 1.5 – 2 acres/cow/month

= 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1.5 acres/calf/month



Thank you!

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