

ALAMO COVER CROP

Key Features

Alamo is a blend of oats, peas, radish, and forage brassica designed to be planted late summer into fall, then winter terminate. This eliminates the need for spring termination of a cover crop and requires little or no tillage before planting the current cash crop. Probably not going to make it through the winter! Great for a first-time cover crop.

- ▶ The oats bring slower release of nutrients while the radish will release nutrients quicker to the current growing crop. Peas are excellent nitrogen-fixing plants and will provide a good source of nitrogen to build organic matter (OM) with the value that the sulfur brings forth.
- ▶ Best if planted by early September preceding corn production. Makes excellent forage for late fall and early winter grazing.

Seeding Rate

- ▶ 40-90 lbs/acre aerial.
 - ▶ 30-80 lbs/acre broadcasting.
 - ▶ 25-50 lbs/acre drilling.
- Increase seeding rate for forage usage.

Planting Time

- ▶ Mid-July through Mid-September

Management Keys

Alamo was developed for beginning cover crop producers. This cover crop is easily managed in the spring due to winterkill. Alamo can produce a lot of biomass and can provide an excellent late fall grazing option. Prairie Creek Seed recommends to increase the seeding rate when Alamo is used for fall forage and to suppress weed growth. Alamo can prevent fall weed growth and produce nitrogen (N) for the next cash crop. It can capture excess nutrients in the soil and release them for next cash crop to utilize. For adding diversity to soil health or to prevent erosion producers can use lower seeding rates.



Components

Oats
Peas
Radish
Brassica

Usage Reference

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Summer N Fixation | 3 |
| Fall N Scavenging | 5 |
| Speed of Nutrient Release | 3 |
| Wind Erosion | 5 |
| Water Erosion | 5 |
| Compaction Alleviation | 5 |
| Organic Matter Builder | 4 |
| Winter Survivability | 0 |
| Graze | 5 |

Scale 1-5 (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent)

