Cereal Rye

Benefits

- Erosion control
- Suppresses weeds
- Reduces soybean cyst nematode
- Lessens soil compaction with aggressive root growth
- Adds high levels of soil organic matter
- Captures residual soil nitrogen
- Outperforms all other cover crops on infertile, sandy or acidic soil or on poorly prepared land



Seeding Date, Methods & Rate

Drilled:50-90# per acreAerial:60-108# per acreCan be planted later into the fall than any other small grain, August-October.Thrives on well-drained loamysoils, but it's tolerant of both heavy clays and droughty, sandy soils.Planting Depth-less than 2 inches.5-8days to emergence.18,200 seeds per pound.56# per bushel.

Burndown

Stands that have headed out can be killed by rolling, which results in a nice no-till mulch for the next crop.

Expectations

Also called: Winter Rye, Grain Rye

Rye, a winter annual, is a very popular cereal grain for cover crops or forage through late fall and early spring. Inexpensive and easy to establish, the major benefit to cereal rye is the ability to plant it as late as early November in many locations and still get a crop. It is widely adapted, but grows best in cool, temperate zones. The plants grow tall and provide a lot of biomass that does not break down as quickly as legume residue. Very aggressive to establish with good winter hardiness, it over-seeds readily into many high-value and agronomic crops and resumes growth quickly in spring, allowing timely killing by rolling, mowing or herbicides. Pair rye with a winter annual legume such as hairy vetch to offset rye's tendency to tie up soil nitrogen in spring. Rye suppresses weeds by outcompeting them for sunlight and space and by producing allelopathic chemicals that inhibit weed seed germination. <u>Corn after cereal rye is not recommended</u>. Usually disking is all that is needed to stop the alleopathic efforts. Harvest before "boot stage" for best quality.