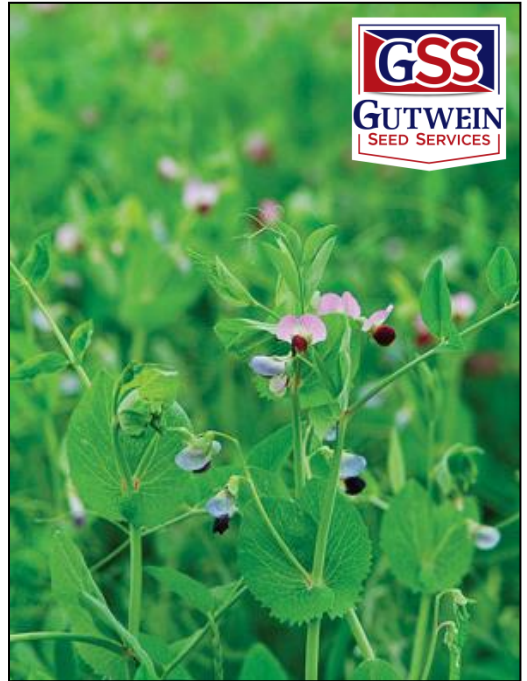


Field Peas



Benefits

- ◆ Plow-Down Nitrogen Source, 90-150 lbs/acre of Nitrogen
- ◆ Weed Suppressor
- ◆ Erosion Control
- ◆ Attracts Beneficial Insects
- ◆ Excellent Forage Yield & Grazing Value



Seeding Date, Methods & Rate

Seeding Rate: 60-90# per acre

As soon as possible in the spring, March. Soil temperatures in the low 50's are all that are required for good germination of peas. Prefers a well-drained clay or heavy loam soil. Is intolerant of water logging and drought, but is moisture-sufficient. Plant at a depth of 1/2-1 inch. For Nitrogen production, use a Pea-type inoculant.

Burndown

Peas will begin to decline in hot weather and should be ready for spraying or incorporation possibly as early as 60 days after planting. If planted in the fall, they will generally winterkill. Easy to kill with herbicides.

Expectations

Also called: Austrian Winter Peas or Canadian Field Peas

Season Type-Summer Annual and Winter Annual Legume

Peas are an excellent nitrogen fixer and mix well with small grains. They make excellent forage and much of the residue breaks down in the soil rapidly. Planting with a cereal grain gives the peas something to climb on and helps them express their full potential. Austrian Winter Peas are a good cover crop for producing nitrogen. These peas have better cold tolerance than Canadian Field Peas yet still grow well when planted after wheat or other summer annuals. Field peas grown with barley, oat, triticale, or wheat provide excellent livestock forage. Peas slightly improve forage yield, but significantly boost protein and relative feed value of small grain hay. Lots of residue, but can decompose relatively quickly because of the high-nitrogen content. Winter Peas produce some compounds that inhibit weeds. Is susceptible to some diseases and nematodes.

Contact Barbara Barten at Gutwein Seed Services for a Quote: 219-866-0555 or barb@gss4ag.com