

Radish



Benefits

- ◆ Effectively Captures N, P, Ca and other Key Soil Nutrients
- ◆ Plant-Available N is Released during Radish Decay
- ◆ Attracts earthworms like a magnet
- ◆ Suppresses Weeds and Pests
- ◆ Excellent Forage
- ◆ Drills through Soil Compaction, typically reaching over 30" deep
- ◆ Rapid spring decay results in massive soil voids for air and water movement
- ◆ Spring soil warms up and dries quickly for better planting conditions

Seeding Date, Methods & Rate

Drilled: 5# per acre

Broadcast: 6# per acre

Aerial: 6# per acre

August-September, at least 4-10 weeks before the killing frost. Plant into existing crops at the beginning of leaf wilt. Avoid planting into waterlogged areas. The harvest of soybeans should not be impeded unless harvest is delayed. Plant at a depth of 1/4-1/2 inch deep. Aerial applications have been very successful when corn has dried as high as the ear. Can be no-till planted into a grass sod if the sod is grazed or mowed very close.

Burndown

Radishes winterkill when temps reach 23 degrees. Plants will decay in the spring.

Expectations

Radish has a large, deep penetrating tap root that aids in remediating soil compaction through increased soil fracture, air and water penetration. The Radish scavenges residual nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium which become available to actively growing companion cover crops during deterioration after winter kill. Radishes do best with 60 pounds Nitrogen (residual or applied) at seeding to promote growth. The Radish emerges shortly after planting and provides quick ground cover that smothers weeds. When planted in fall, the radishes prevent weed germination and, consequently, weed seed production. Inclusion of winter annual—annual rye grass, cereal rye, wheat— is recommended to prevent loss of captured nutrients.

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