



TREASURE VALLEY GROWN
FARM SEEDS

COVER CROPS & GREEN MANURES

Cover crops might be the hardest-working plants you'll ever grow. Cover crops (or green manure) suppress weeds, build productive soil, and help control diseases and pests. They are also easy to plant, require minimal care to survive, and grow well in nearly every part of the country.

CROP	LIFE CYCLE	PRIMARY PURPOSE	SEEDING RATE	PLANTING TIME	TURN UNDER TIME	SOIL TYPE
Alfalfa	Perennial	Contributes Nitrogen	3	Spring	After 2 yrs.	pH 6.5-7; well-drained
Buckwheat	Annual	Contributes phosphorus/smother's weeds	3	Early-mid summer	Late summer-early fall	Widely adaptable
Clover, White Dutch	Perennial	Contributes Nitrogen	0.25	Spring-late summer	Fall or following year if at all	pH 6.5-7; well-drained
Clover, Mammoth Red	Biennial	Contributes Nitrogen	0.5	Spring-fall	After 1-2 years	Well-drained. Tolerates pH of 6.0 if limed at seeding
Oats	Annual	Prevents erosion	3-4	Early spring or fall	At flowering; winter kills in north	Adaptable
Peas	Annual	Contributes Nitrogen/smother's weeds	3	Early spring	After pods form	Well-drained
Rapeseed	Annual	Alkalizes soil	3 oz.	Early spring	After flowering	Adaptable
Ryegrass	Annual	Adds organic matter	2	Early spring-late summer	At flowering; winterkills in north	Adaptable
Sweetclover	Biennial	Contributes Nitrogen; breaks up hardpan	0.5	Mid spring-summer	After flowering or following spring	pH close to 7, well-drained
Hairy Vetch	Annual	Contributes Nitrogen	1-3	Spring-late summer	After flowering or early following spring	Adaptable
Winter Rye	Annual	Adds organic matter; phytotoxic to weeds	4-6	Spring- through mid-fall	At flowering or early following spring	Adaptable