



## MINNESOTA COVER CROP RECIPE

MCCC-131

# Post Corn Silage, Going to Soybean: Use Cereal Rye

*This publication is intended to provide a starting point for farmers who are new to growing cover crops. With experience, farmers may fine-tune the use of cover crops for their systems.*

### Introduction

This recipe provides an introductory approach for integrating a cereal rye cover crop into a corn silage–soybean rotation.

### Planning and Preparation

- **Planning**—Educate yourself. Go to field days, learn from farmers who are currently planting cover crops, read about cover crops, check out University of Minnesota cover crop research (see Resources), and work with your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Soil and Water Conservation District. Start small and be timely. Consult with your crop insurance representative to ensure planned practices will not affect your insurance coverage.
- **Corn hybrid and planting**—If possible, plant the preceding corn silage crop early and use a hybrid adapted to your location.
- **Residual corn herbicides**—Manage for optimal weed control. Apply a preemergence herbicide to help control troublesome weeds such as waterhemp, which emerges over a long period of time and late in the season, or weeds that are resistant to key postemergence herbicides. Cereal rye can tolerate most residual corn herbicides applied earlier in the season, but if the rye will be grazed or used for forage, you must follow rotational restrictions listed on the label of any applied herbicides. (See Managing Risk When Using Herbicides in Resources).
- **Seed purchase**—Order cereal rye seed early from a reputable source. Use good-quality tagged seed that has been cleaned and tested for germination and weed seed contamination. Named varieties can produce greater growth and have more predictable development, but

they are usually more expensive than VNS (variety not stated) seed. Utilize University of Minnesota field crop variety trial results for winter rye (see Resources) in variety selection, and consider forage quality if you intend to harvest the cereal rye for forage.

### Fall Work

- **Corn silage harvest**—Prioritize fields where cereal rye is to be planted.
- **Tillage, manure, fertilizer, and lime**—Generally, cover crops are more successful in no-tillage or strip-tillage systems. For best rye establishment, any manure, fertilizer, or lime should be injected, subsurface-banded, or surface-applied and incorporated before planting the cover crop. Manure can be injected with a low-disturbance applicator after the cereal rye is seeded, preferably after the cereal rye has reached 4 inches in height, although the cover crop may be damaged.
- **Timing of planting**—Ideally, plant cereal rye by mid-September and as soon as possible after corn silage harvest to optimize biomass production. Try to time seeding before a rain.
- **Seeding rate**—If drilling cereal rye (preferred for best establishment), use a minimum seeding rate of 55 lbs./acre of pure live seed (PLS). If broadcasting without incorporation, increase the rate to a minimum of 83 lbs./acre of PLS. Ensure that your seeding rate complies with any cost-share standards from a funding agency, if applicable. Consider increasing the seeding rate to increase forage yield.
- **Planting method**—Drill seed to a depth of 0.75–1.50 inches or broadcast with shallow incorporation. Aerial seeding into standing corn once corn reaches the R5 (dent) stage is another option, but this carries more risk of poor establishment than drilling.



Figure 1. This cereal rye cover crop, shown in May, was seeded the previous fall after corn silage harvest at the University of Minnesota Southern Research and Outreach Center in Waseca. (Lizabeth Stahl)

### Spring Work

- **Termination timing**—Terminate cereal rye in the spring when plants are actively growing and are no more than 12 inches tall. Terminating cereal rye at least 10 days prior to planting is a standard recommendation, especially under dry/drought conditions. Terminating at or just before planting will allow for more cover crop growth, but this practice carries more risk. Cereal rye can grow quickly in warm weather and be more difficult to control once it reaches the boot stage or is taller than 18 inches. Consult your crop insurance agent and check USDA-NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines (see Resources) to ensure you are in compliance with rules on termination timing.
- **Termination herbicide**—Cereal rye can be terminated with a full rate of glyphosate (minimum of 1 lb. acid equivalent/acre) after dormancy breaks in the spring. Termination is most effective and rapid when cereal rye is actively growing, applications are made on a sunny day at least four hours prior to sunset, and air temperatures are >60°F during the day and >40°F at night. Rye sprayed past the boot stage or during colder weather can be more difficult to kill, may require higher glyphosate rates, or will die more slowly.
- **Soybean planting**—Most modern planters and drills are fully capable of planting soybeans into a dead or dying cereal rye cover crop. If cereal rye was drilled, planting soybean between rye rows is ideal. If cereal

rye termination is delayed, it may be better to plant into standing green plants versus large plants that are dead or dying and that have fallen onto the soil surface, forming a thick mat of residue. Check planting depth and seed furrow closure in case any planter adjustments are needed.

- **Scouting after planting**—Scout for soybean emergence, population, insect pests, and weeds. Substantial rye residue may delay weed emergence, ultimately delaying postemergence herbicide application.

### Resources

**Cover Crop Selector Tool**, <https://www.midwestcovercrops.org/selector-tool/>— available from Midwest Cover Crops Council, [www.midwestcovercrops.org](http://www.midwestcovercrops.org)

**University of Minnesota Extension Cover Crops website**, [z.umn.edu/cover-crops](http://z.umn.edu/cover-crops)

**USDA-NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines** (version 4: June 2019), <https://www.rma.usda.gov/Topics/Cover-Crops>

**Minnesota Field Crop Variety Trials** (University of Minnesota), <https://varietytrials.umn.edu>

**Managing Risk When Using Herbicides and Cover Crops in Corn and Soybean** (University of Minnesota Extension), <https://extension.umn.edu/herbicides/managing-risk-when-using-herbicides-and-cover-crops-corn-and-soybean>

**Spring Management of Cover Crops** (University of Minnesota Extension), <https://extension.umn.edu/cover-crops/spring-management-cover-crops>

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