



**Natural Resources Conservation  
Service CONSERVATION PRACTICE  
STANDARD COVER CROP**

CODE 340

**(ac)**

**DEFINITION**

Grasses, legumes, and forbs planted for seasonal vegetative cover.

**PURPOSE**

This practice is applied to support one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce erosion from wind and water
- Maintain or increase soil health and organic matter content
- Reduce water quality degradation by utilizing excessive soil nutrients
- Suppress excessive weed pressures and break pest cycles
- Improve soil moisture use efficiency
- Minimize soil compaction

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

All lands requiring seasonal vegetative cover for natural resource protection or improvement.

**CRITERIA**

**General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes**

Plant species, seedbed preparation, seeding rates, seeding dates, seeding depths, fertility requirements, and planting methods will be consistent with applicable local criteria and soil/site conditions.

Refer to TX Cover Crop Calculator in the Texas FOTG: – [NRCS Field Office Technical Guide](#)

**Use the TX Cover Crop Calculator for planning and certifying Cover Crop (Code 340) whether used for a cover crop or dead litter cover.**

Select species that are compatible with other components of the cropping system.

Annual, biennial, or perennial cover crops species not listed in the TX Cover Crop Calculator

NRCS reviews and periodically updates conservation practice standards. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service State office or visit the Field Office Technical Guide online by going to the NRCS website at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/> and type FOTG in the search field.

**USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.**

NRCS, TX  
January 2019

can be no more than 10% of the total cover crop mix. Any weed species listed on the seed tag cannot be counted toward the 10% of the seeding mix. Also, no species listed as part of Texas Department of Agriculture, Texas Noxious and Invasive Plants list.

Ensure herbicides used with crops are compatible with cover crop selections and purpose(s).

Cover crops may be established between successive production crops, or companion-planted or relay- planted into production crops. Select species and planting dates that will not compete with the production crop yield or harvest.

Do not burn cover crop residue.

Determine the method and timing of termination to meet the grower's objective and the current NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines. Cover crops should not be terminated before meeting the intended resource concern objective.

When a cover crop will be grazed ensure that crop selection(s) comply with pesticide label rotational crop restrictions and that the planned management will not compromise the selected conservation purpose(s).

Deadlitter cover crops shall not be grazed. Do not harvest cover crops.

If the specific rhizobium bacteria for the selected legume are not present in the soil, treat the seed with the appropriate inoculum at the time of planting.

Regardless of who grows or sells the seed, a copy of the current (within nine months) analysis must be provided. This test is valid for nine months after the end of the month the test was made, so long as the seed remains in Texas. (Note: The state law pertains to the sale, offer for sale, expose for sale or transport for sale of any agricultural seed within Texas.) Seed purchased outside of Texas must comply with all federal seed laws.

All seed and planting materials shall meet state quality standards. Rules and statutes pertaining to seed quality in Texas can be found in Chapters 9, 10, 61, 62, and 64 of the Texas Agricultural Code. Refer to Texas Department of Agriculture website at [www.agr.state.tx.us](http://www.agr.state.tx.us) under the Laws/Regulations Section."

#### **Additional Criteria to Reduce Erosion from Wind and Water**

Time the cover crop establishment in conjunction with other practices to adequately protect the soil during the critical erosion period(s).

Select cover crops that will have the physical characteristics necessary to provide adequate erosion protection.

Use the current erosion prediction technology to determine the amount of surface and/or canopy cover needed from the cover crop to achieve the erosion objective.

#### **Additional Criteria to Maintain or Increase Soil Health and Organic Matter Content**

Cover crop species will be selected on the basis of producing higher volumes of organic material and root mass to maintain or increase soil organic matter.

The planned crop rotation including the cover crop and associated management activities will score a Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) value > 0, as determined using the current approved NRCS Soil Conditioning Index (SCI) procedure, with appropriate adjustments for additions to and or subtractions from plant biomass.

If a multi species cover crop is being planned using soil health and organic matter as a

resource concern in the cropland landuse, then a conservation crop rotation using high residue crops and reduced tillage conservation practices are recommended as a suite of practices to meet this practice purpose. The practices coinciding with cover crops include Conservation Crop Rotation (Code 328), Residue Management No-Till/Strip Till (Code 329), and/or Residue and Tillage Management Reduced Till (Code 345).

At least one high residue crop for harvest or a high biomass cover crop must be in the rotation. See high residue and low residue crop tables in Cover Crop Specification. This helps keep the soil covered and promotes plant diversity.

This will support the soil health principles.

- Minimize soil disturbance
  
- Maximize soil cover
- Maximize biodiversity
- Maximize presence of living roots

The cover crop shall be planted as early as possible and be terminated as late as practical for the producer's cropping system to maximize plant biomass production, considering crop insurance criteria, the time needed to prepare the field for planting the next crop, and soil moisture depletion.

**Additional Criteria to Reduce Water Quality Degradation by Utilizing Excessive Soil**

**Nutrients** Establish cover crops as soon as practical prior to or after harvest of the production crop. (i.e. before or after harvest)

Select cover crop species for their ability to effectively utilize nutrients.

Terminate the cover crop as late as practical to maximize plant biomass production and nutrient uptake. Practical considerations for termination date may include crop insurance criteria, the amount of time needed to prepare the field for planting the next crop, weather conditions, and cover crop effects on soil moisture and nutrient availability to the following crop.

**Additional Criteria to Suppress Excessive Weed Pressures and Break Pest Cycles**

Select cover crop species for their life cycles, growth habits, and other biological, chemical and or physical characteristics to provide one or more of the following:

- To suppress weeds, or compete with weeds.
- Break pest life cycles or suppress of plant pests or pathogens.
- Provide food or habitat for natural enemies of pests.
- Release compounds such as glucosinolates that suppress soil borne pathogens or pests.

Select cover crop species that do not harbor pests or diseases of subsequent crops in the rotation.

**Additional Criteria to Improve Soil Moisture Use Efficiency**

In areas of limited soil moisture, terminate growth of the cover crop sufficiently early to conserve soil moisture for the subsequent crop. Cover crops established for moisture conservation shall be left on the soil surface.

In areas of potential excess soil moisture, allow the cover crop to grow as long as possible to maximize soil moisture removal.

#### **Additional Criteria to Minimize Soil Compaction**

Select cover crop species that have the ability to root deeply and the capacity to penetrate or prevent compacted layers.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **General Considerations**

Plant cover crops in a timely matter and when there is adequate moisture to establish a good stand.

When applicable, ensure cover crops are managed and are compatible with the client's crop insurance criteria.

Maintain an actively growing cover crop as late as feasible to maximize plant growth, allowing time to prepare the field for the next crop and to optimize soil moisture.

Select cover crops that are compatible with the production system, well adapted to the region's climate and soils, and resistant to prevalent pests, weeds, and diseases. Avoid cover crop species that harbor or carry over potentially damaging diseases or insects.

Cover crops may be used to improve site conditions for establishment of perennial species.

Soil testing is recommended prior planting cover crop to identify soil conditions that would affect the growth potential and specie selection. Select the adapted specie for the site condition or correct the soil condition. i.e. soil pH, low fertility levels.

If livestock integration is planned or utilized for forage, select species that will have desired forage traits, be palatable to livestock, and not interfere with the production of the subsequent crop.

Use plant species that enhance forage opportunities for pollinators by using diverse legumes and other forbs.

Cover crops may be selected to provide food or habitat for natural enemies of production crop pests.

Cover crops residues should be left on the soil surface to maximize allelopathic (chemical) and mulching (physical) effects.

Seed a higher density cover crop stand to promote rapid canopy closure and greater weed suppression. Increased seeding rates (1.5 to 2 times normal) can improve weed-competitiveness.

Cover crops may be selected that release biofumigation compounds that inhibit soil-borne plant pests and pathogens.

Species can be selected to serve as trap crops to divert pests from production crops.

Select a mixture of two or more cover crop species from different plant families to achieve one

or more of the following: (1) species mix with different maturity dates, (2) attract beneficial insects, (3) attract pollinators, (4) increase soil biological diversity, (5) serve as a trap crop for insect pests, or (6) provide food and cover for wildlife habitat management.

Ensure that soil pH conditions are appropriate for successful legume establishment by soil testing. Legume seedlings are particularly sensitive to acidic soil conditions. Acid soils also reduce rhizobia colonization at legume roots, nodulation, and nitrogen fixation. Clients should apply lime to address pH conditions of 5.5 or lower before seeding legumes.

Plant legumes or mixtures of legumes with grasses, crucifers, and/or other forbs to achieve biological nitrogen fixation. Select cover crop species or mixture, and timing and method of termination that will maximize efficiency of nitrogen utilization by the following crop, considering soil type and conditions, season and weather conditions, cropping system, C:N ratio of the cover crop at termination, and anticipated nitrogen needs of the subsequent crop. Use LGU- recommended nitrogen credits from the legume and reduce nitrogen applications to the subsequent crop accordingly. "If the specific rhizobium bacteria for the selected legume are not present in the soil, treat the seed with the appropriate inoculum at the time of planting.

Time the termination of cover crops to meet nutrient release goals. Termination at early vegetative stages may cause a more rapid release compared to termination at a more mature stage.

Both residue decomposition rates and soil fertility can affect nutrient availability following termination of cover crops

Allelopathic effects to the subsequent crop should be evaluated when selecting the appropriate cover crop.

Legumes add the most plant-available N if terminated when about 30% of the crop is in bloom.

#### **Additional Considerations to Reduce Erosion by Wind or Water**

To reduce erosion, best results are achieved when the combined canopy and surface residue cover attains 90 percent or greater during the period of potentially erosive wind or rainfall.

#### **Additional Considerations to Reduce Water Quality Degradation by Utilizing Excessive Soil Nutrients**

Use deep-rooted species to maximize nutrient recovery.

When appropriate for the crop production system, mowing certain grass cover crops (e.g., sorghum- sudangrass, pearl millet) prior to heading and allowing the cover crop to regrow can enhance rooting depth and density, thereby increasing their subsoiling and nutrient-recycling efficacy.

#### **Additional Considerations to Increase Soil Health and Organic Matter Content**

Increase the diversity of cover crops (e.g., mixtures of several plant species) to promote a wider diversity of soil organisms, and thereby promote increased soil organic matter.

Plant legumes or mixtures of legumes with grasses, crucifers, and/or other forbs to provide nitrogen through biological nitrogen fixation.

Legumes add the most plant-available N if terminated when about 30% of the crop is in bloom.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for each field or treatment unit according to the planning criteria and operation and maintenance requirements of this standard. Specifications shall describe the requirements to apply the practice to achieve the intended purpose for the practice site. Plans for the establishment of cover crops shall, as a minimum, include the following specification components in an approved Cover Crop, 340, Implementation Requirements document:

- Field number and acres
- Species of plant(s) to be established.
- Seeding rates.
- Seeding dates.
- Establishment procedure.
- Rates, timing, and forms of nutrient application (if needed).
- Dates and method to terminate the cover crop.
- Other information pertinent to establishing and managing the cover crop e.g., if haying or grazing is planned specify the planned management for haying or grazing.

### NOTE:

**Record the specifications using the Texas Cover Crop Calculator - Implementation Requirement Sheet**

Located in the Texas NRCS Field Office Technical Guide: [NRCS Field Office Technical Guide](#)

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Evaluate the cover crop to determine if the cover crop is meeting the planned purpose(s). If the cover crop is not meeting the purpose(s) adjust the management, change the species of cover crop, or choose a different technology.

## REFERENCES

A. Clark (ed.). 2007. Managing cover crops profitably. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Sustainable Agriculture Network Handbook Series; bk 9.

Hargrove, W.L., ed. Cover crops for clean water. SWCS, 1991.

Magdoff, F. and H. van Es. Cover Crops. 2000. p. 87-96 *In* Building soils for better crops. 2nd ed. Sustainable Agriculture Network Handbook Series; bk 4. National Agriculture Library. Beltsville, MD.

Reeves, D.W. 1994. Cover crops and erosion. p. 125-172 *In* J.L. Hatfield and B.A. Stewart (eds.) Crops Residue Management. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.

NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/climatechange/?cid=stelprdb1077238>

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation Version 2 (RUSLE2) website:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/technical/tools/rusle2/>

Wind Erosion Prediction System (WEPS) website:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/technical/tools/weps/>

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Agronomy Manual, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Feb. 2011. Website: <http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/> Under Manuals and Title 190.