COVER CROP

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 340

COVER CROP

Cover crop is growing a crop of grass, small grain, or legumes primarily for seasonal protection and soil improvement.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Cover and green manure crops are grown on cropland, orchards, vineyards, and certain recreation and wildlife areas where seasonal benefits of a cover crop are needed. These crops are usually plowed under or desiccated to accommodate the primary crop being produced on the site.

This practice is used to control erosion, add fertility and organic material to the soil, improve soil tilth, and increase infiltration and aeration of the soil. In orchards, this practice is also used to increase populations of bees for pollination purposes.

In addition, cover and green manure crops have beneficial effects on water quantity and quality. Cover crops have a filtering effect on movement of sediment, pathogens, and dissolved and sediment-attached pollutants.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Cover Crop is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Conservation Crop Rotation (328), Residue Management (344), Nutrient Management (590), and Pest Management (595).

For more information, refer to the practice standard in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and design criteria.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

Cover Crop

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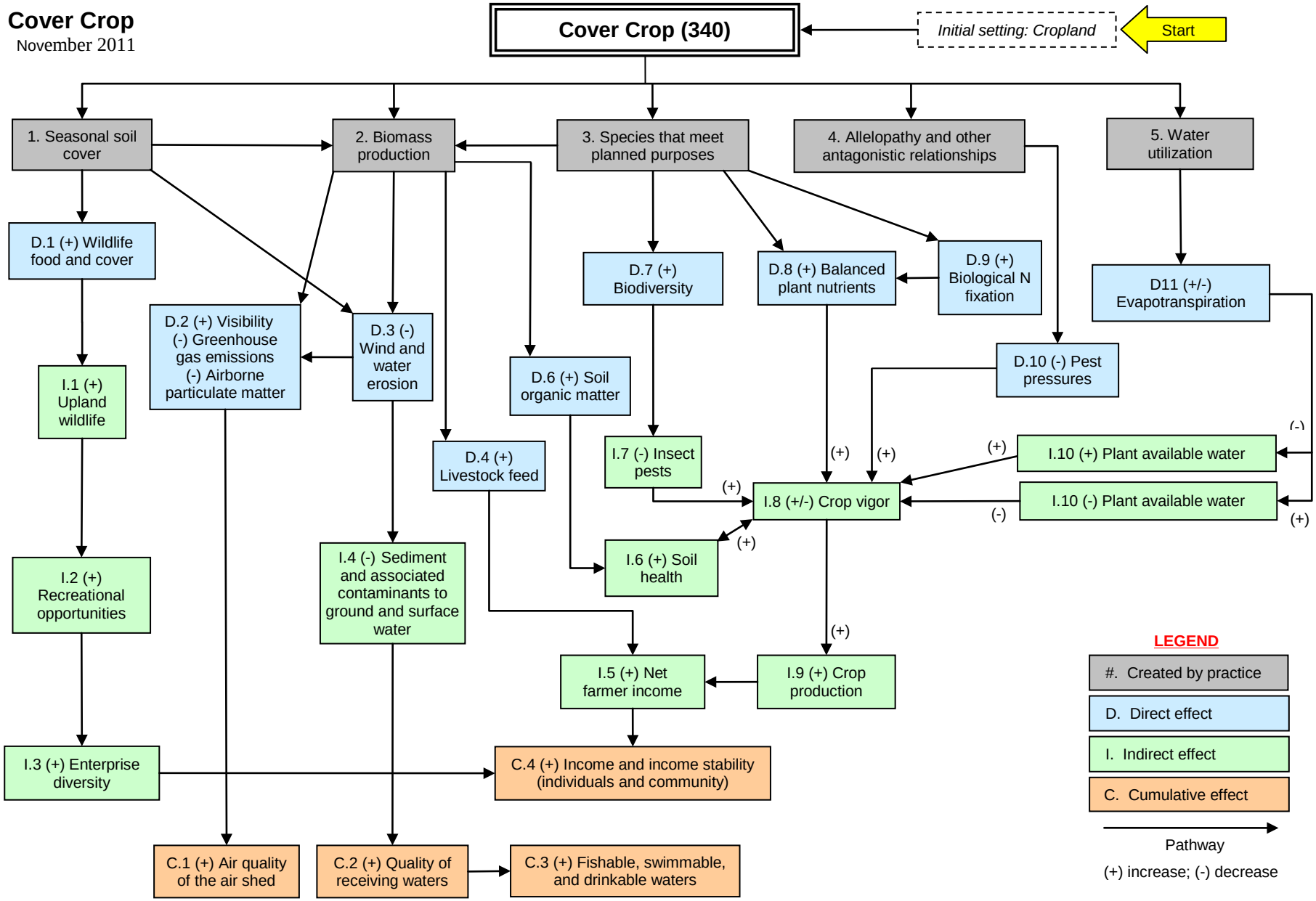

Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.