

Appendix 2 - Seeding Requirements for Dead Litter Cover in Texas

Applies to the following Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs) : 42, 77,78B,78C, 78D,80A,80B, and 84B

Soil Group 1/	Crop	Seeding Rate (Row) 2/, 3/	Seeding Rate (Drill) 2/, 3/	Depth of Cover (Inches)	Maximum Seeding Date 4/
Coarse, Mod. Coarse	Barley:	NA	40.0 - 50.0	1/2 - 2.0	8/15 - 11/1
All 5/	Oats - Fall:	NA	40.0 - 50.0	1/2 - 2.0	8/15 - 11/1
All 6/	Oats - Spring:	NA	40.0 - 50.0	1/2 - 2.0	1/15 - 4/1
Coarse	Rye:	NA	40.0 - 50.0	1/2 - 2.0	8/15 - 11/1
Coarse	Wheat:	NA	40.0 - 50.0	1/2 - 2.0	8/15 - 11/1
Coarse	Forage Sorghum:	4.0 - 6.0	4.0 - 10.0	1/2 - 2.0	4/1 - 8/1
	Grain Sorghum:	4.0 - 6.0	4.0 - 8.0	1/2 - 2.0	4/1 - 8/1
	Millet:	8	15	1/2 - 2.0	4/1 - 8/1

FOOTNOTES

1/ Soil groups are based on the following textures: **Coarse** - coarse sand, sand, fine sand, very fine sand, loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy fine sand, loamy very fine sand; **Moderately Coarse** - sandy loam, coarse sandy loam and fine sandy loam.

2/ Seeding rates are in pounds of commercial seed unless it is otherwise noted.

3/ Seeding rates may vary with the individual cultivar and by the seed company recommendations. For broadcast seedings, increase rates 25%. When using combine run seed, increase the seeding rates 50%.

4/ The optimum planting dates for warm season annuals is 4/1 - 6/1 and 9/1 - 10/15 for cool season annuals. The optimum planting date for spring oats is 2/1 - 3/15.

5/ A dead litter cover is required on all seedings, except as noted in paragraph 1, of the dead litter cover requirements.

6/ A dead litter cover is required in all counties of MLRA 78B except for the four in the southern part (Coke, Concho, Runnels and Tom Green). Other exceptions are noted in paragraph one of the dead litter cover requirements.

DEAD LITTER COVER REQUIREMENTS

A dead litter cover is not required if: (1) Weeping lovegrass, Wilman lovegrass or Kleingrass are seeded after April 15; or (2) The seeding is irrigated for establishment; or (3) The field is stabilized with an evenly distributed stand of Johnsongrass or Sorghum Almum that provides at least 50% residue cover. The Johnsongrass or Sorghum Almum must be suppressed by heavy grazing, close shredding or by an application of herbicides.

Dead litter crops may be needed on other soils or in other Major Land Resource Areas if the potential exists for wind erosion during the establishment of the perennial cover.

Existing dead litter from crops such as small grain, grain sorghum or forage sorghum, that has adequate growth and density to prevent erosion, and provide the needed microclimate to establish new seedlings, may be utilized.

Mulching may be used in lieu of a dead litter crop and should be applied according to conservation practice standard, 484 - Mulching.

Seedbed preparation for the establishment of the dead litter crop will be the same as that is used for conventionally planted small grain, grain sorghum, forage sorghum or other crop used for dead litter cover.

Management of the dead litter cover will include the application of chemicals or mowing to prevent the production of a seed crop.

If the growth of the sorghum crop indicates that a seed crop will be produced, the growth will be removed as a hay crop or mowed to leave a stubble height of 8 to 14 inches.

Terminate the small grain after it produces a sufficient amount of litter to control erosion and before a mature seed head has been produced.

Weed control, control of volunteer vegetation and termination of the dead litter cover will be applied according to conservation practice standard, 595 - Pest Management.