United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Technical Note No: TX-PM-13-01
June 2013

**Winter Cover Crop Species Adapted to North-Central West Texas and Southwestern Oklahoma**

# Plant Materials Technical Note

**Background:**

Protecting our soils has been a goal of the NRCS for many years, but recently, improving the overall health of soils has become a central component of that goal. Cover crops have long been used between cash crops to prevent soil erosion from wind and water. We now know about soil health studies that prove cover crops can also improve the health and productivity of soils. Summer and winter cover cropping systems provide many advantages when implemented into farming and ranching operations. Some of these advantages include:

- Added Organic Matter
- Reduce soil erosion
- Provide nitrogen
- Provide weed control
- Reduce disease inoculums (Roozeboom)
- Improve soil structure (Aggregation, Infiltration, Available Water Capacity)
- Manage nutrients
- Furnish moisture conserving mulch and lower soil temperature
- Provide habitat for beneficial organisms (Clark, 2007)

These benefits will only be achieved if the selected cover crop species are adapted to the environmental conditions in the areas where they are used (Bodner et al., 2009). Growing conditions differ from one region to another and plant species will not perform the same under every environmental condition. For instance, species that require large amounts of water will not thrive in arid, dry regions. A basic understanding of the area's growing condition is critical when choosing cover crops. Producers must also understand how to manage a cover crop in order to reap the full benefits. There are potential drawbacks to cover crop mixtures that need to be managed. These are:

- Heavy residue may accrue which can delay drying for planting
- Nitrogen may be tied up and unavailable for crop plants
- Cover crop may become weeds
- Disease inoculums may be increased (Roozeboom)
- Planting dates between cash crop harvest and cover crop establishment may be difficult to manage

Sullivan (2003) states that, "Cover crops could be considered the backbone of any annual cropping system that seeks to be sustainable". Taking advantage of cover crops may provide producers the opportunity to continue to produce food and fiber for a growing population while reducing input costs and maximizing precipitation while protecting our valuable soil resources.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this technical note is to provide information on commercially available cover crop species evaluated at the James E. "Bud" Smith Plant Materials Center, Knox City, Texas for soil health improvement in North central Texas and southwestern Oklahoma. Plant attributes, compatibility and cultural information are provided for each cover crop to assist producers and NRCS field office personnel with making decisions on which cover crop species are suitable to meet the objective of the cover crop planting (e.g. soil structure improvement, soil fertility, nutrient management, and weed suppression). Compatibility information was taken from "A Comprehensive Guide to Cover Crop Species Used in the Northeast United States" accessed on-line at: http://www.plantmaterials.nrcs.usda.gov/pub/nypmcpu10645.pdf.

The technical note covers planting depth, days to 75% emergence, plant height, percent ground cover, biomass yields, and photos of each cover crop species at different growth stages to help producers and conservationists with plant identification.

# Grasses

**Common Name:** Cereal Rye
**Scientific Name:** *Secale cereal*
**Planting Depth:** ¾ to 2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 60 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 21,596
**Plant Height:** 40-42 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Excellent
**Biomass Potential:** 7,000-8,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** prevents soil erosion, quick forage for grazing, improve soil structure and drainage, scavenge nutrients, adds organic matter, and suppresses weeds
**Mix with:** legumes, other grasses, vetches, and brassica

---

**Common Name:** Barley
**Scientific Name:** *Hordeum vulgare*
**Planting Depth:** ¾ to 2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 50 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 13,107
**Plant Height:** 24-26 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Excellent
**Biomass Potential:** 6,000-8,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** soil erosion prevention, weed suppression, tolerates moderate alkaline conditions, scavenge nutrients
**Mix with:** annual legumes and other small grains

**Common Name:** Black Oats
**Scientific Name:** *Avena strigosa*
**Planting Depth:** 1 to 2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 70 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 26,436
**Plant Height:** 28-30 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 7,000-8,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** soil builder, weed suppression, prevent erosion, quick growth
**Mix with:** small grains, legumes, brassicas

---

**Common Name:** Oats
**Scientific Name:** *Avena sativa*
**Planting Depth:** 0.5-2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 80 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 13,071
**Plant Height:** 20-24 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 6,000-8,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** rapid growth gives quick cover and good weed suppression. Can also be used for erosion control
**Mix with:** clover, pea, vetch, brassicas, or small grains

**Common Name:** Triticale
**Scientific Name:** *x Triticoseclae*
**Planting Depth:** 0.5-1.5 inches
**Planting Rate:** 60 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 15,691
**Plant Height:** 38-40 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Very good
**Biomass Potential:** 6,000-7,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** rapid growth provides excellent organic matter and weed suppression, can be used as potential feed grain or forage, also used to prevent erosion
**Mix with:** annual legumes, ryegrass or other small grains

---

**Common Name:** Wheat
**Scientific Name:** *Triticum aestivum*
**Planting Depth:** 1-2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 60 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 15,239
**Plant Height:** 24-26 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Very Good
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** rapid growth provides excellent organic matter and weed suppression, can be used as potential feed grain or forage, also used to prevent erosion
**Mix with:** annual legumes, ryegrass or other small grains

# Legumes

**Common Name:** Arrowleaf Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium vesiculosum*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 8-10 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 317,563
**Plant Height:** 12-14 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Good
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** erosion control, weed suppression, grazing, and soil builder
**Mix with:** small grains, annual ryegrass

---

**Common Name:** Berseem Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium alexandrium*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 8 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 132,974
**Plant Height:** 10-12 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Good
**Biomass Potential:** 4,000-5,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, soil erosion prevention, chopped forage and grazing
**Mix with:** ryegrass, small grains, other legumes

**Common Name:** Crimson Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium incarnatum*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 10-12 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 79,744
**Plant Height:** 16-18 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 6,000-7,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** nitrogen source, weed suppression, erosion prevention, forage, and soil builder
**Mix with:** cereals, vetches, annual ryegrass, subclover, red clover, black medic

---

**Common Name:** Rose Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium hirtum*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 8-10 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 120,660
**Plant Height:** 10-12 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 7,000-8,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** erosion prevention, weed suppression, grazing, soil builder, nitrogen source
**Mix with:** other legumes, small grains

**Common Name:** White Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium repens*
**Planting Depth:** 1/4 to ½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 8 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 234,486
**Plant Height:** 20-22 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Excellent
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, erosion control
**Mix with:** grasses or red clover

---

**Common Name:** Yellow Clover
**Scientific Name:** *Trifolium aureum*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 12 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 227,116
**Plant Height:** 4-6 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Very Good
**Biomass Potential:** 2,000-3,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** drought, flood and salt tolerant, weed suppression, good cover for wildlife, erosion control
**Mix with:** small grains, red clover

**Common Name:** Cahaba Vetch
**Scientific Name:** *Vicia* spp.
**Planting Depth:** ½ to 1½
**Planting Rate:** 20-40 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 8,706
**Plant Height:** 10-12 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** nitrogen source, weed suppression, soil builder, erosion prevention
**Mix with:** peas, cereals

---

**Common Name:** Chickling Vetch
**Scientific Name:** *Lathyrus sativus*
**Planting Depth:** ½ to 1 inche
**Planting Rate:** 40 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 2,717
**Plant Height:** 10-12 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** soil builder, erosion prevention, nitrogen source, weed suppression
**Mix with:** small grains, other legumes

**Common Name:** Common Vetch
**Scientific Name:** *Vicia sativa*
**Planting Depth:** 1-2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 20-40 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 7,030
**Plant Height:** 8-10 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, soil builder, erosion prevention, nitrogen source
**Mix with:** oats, hairy vetch, field pea

---

**Common Name:** Hairy Vetch
**Scientific Name:** *Vicia villosa*
**Planting Depth:** ½ to 1½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 15 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 17,126
**Plant Height:** 14-16 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 5,000-6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** soil erosion prevention, weed suppression
**Mix with:** cereal grains, grasses, brassicas (Clark S. )

**Common Name:** Common Alfalfa
**Scientific Name:** *Medicago sativa*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 15-20 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 230,211
**Plant Height:** 4-6 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 500-600 lbs/ac
**Facts:** nitrogen source, good nutrient scavenger, soil builder, weed suppression, soil erosion prevention, hay
**Mix with:** cereals, clovers

---

**Common Name:** Fiba Bean
**Scientific Name:** *Vicia faba*
**Planting Depth:** 1-2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 100-125 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** N/A
**Plant Height:** 12-14 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, erosion prevention, soil builder
**Mix with:** small grains, brassicas, other legumes

**Common Name:** Field Peas
**Scientific Name:** *Pisum sativum*
**Planting Depth:** 1-2 inches
**Planting Rate:** 35 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 4,167
**Plant Height:** 12-14 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 4,000-5,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** forage source, weed suppression, biomass breaks down quickly
**Mix with:** cereals, brassicas, and other legumes

---

**Common Name:** Sainfoin
**Scientific Name:** *Onobrychis viciifolia*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ¾
**Planting Rate:** 35 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 21,180
**Plant Height:** 10-12 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** grazing, hay, erosion prevention, suppress weeds, nitrogen source, soil builder, pollinator
**Mix with:** other legumes, cereals, brassicas

**Common Name:** Flax
**Scientific Name:** *Linum* spp.
**Planting Depth:** ½ to 1 inch
**Planting Rate:** 50 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 78,680
**Plant Height:** 18-22 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Poor
**Biomass Potential:** 600-700 lbs/ac
**Facts:** pollinator plant, fair salinity tolerance, soil builder, suppress weeds
**Mix with:** grasses, legumes, brassicas

# Brassicas

**Common Name:** Radish
**Scientific Name:** *Raphanus sativus*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 8 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 23,819
**Plant Height:** 14-16 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** prevent erosion, weed suppression, alleviates soil compaction
**Mix with:** other brassicas, mustards, small grains, or crimson clover

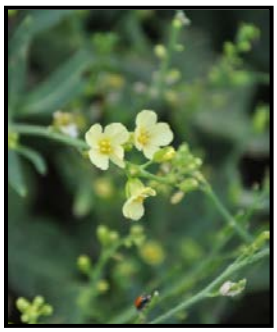
---

**Common Name:** Rape
**Scientific Name:** *Brassica napus*
**Planting Depth:** ½ to ¾ inch
**Planting Rate:** 5 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 134,500
**Plant Height:** 26-28 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Good
**Biomass Potential:** 4,000-5,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, biomass decomposes quickly
**Mix with:** small grains, other brassicas, mustards, crimson clover

**Common Name:** Winfred Hybrid
**Scientific Name:** *Brassica* spp.
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 5 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 138,290
**Plant Height:** 13-15 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair-Good
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** weed suppression, scavenge nutrients, alleviate soil compaction, prevent soil erosion
**Mix with:** other brassicas, mustards, small grains, or crimson clover

---

**Common Name:** Ethiopian Cabbage
**Scientific Name:** *Brassica* spp.
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 5-6 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 128,028
**Plant Height:** 19-21 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair-Good
**Biomass Potential:** 4,000-5,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** prevent erosion, weed suppression, alleviates soil compaction
**Mix with:** small grains, other brassicas, mustards, crimson clover



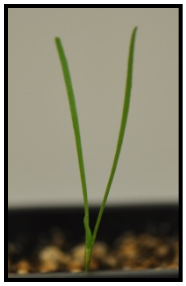
**Common Name:** Forage Collards
**Scientific Name:** *Brassica oleracea*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½
**Planting Rate:** 8 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 194,125
**Plant Height:** 30-32 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair-Good
**Biomass Potential:** 3,000-4,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** prevents erosion, suppress weeds, alleviate soil compaction, scavenge nutrients
**Mix with:** mustard, other brassicas, small grains, or crimson clover

---

**Common Name:** Turnips
**Scientific Name:** *Brassica rapa*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ¾
**Planting Rate:** 8 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 230,698
**Plant Height:** 24-26 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair-Good
**Biomass Potential:** 6,000 lbs/ac
**Facts:** alleviates soil compaction, weed suppression, erosion control
**Mix with:** cereals and vetch

# Forbs

**Common Name:** Plantain
**Scientific Name:** *Musa paradisiaca*
**Planting Depth:** ¼ to ½ inch
**Planting Rate:** 10 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 243,768
**Plant Height:** 8-10 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Fair
**Biomass Potential:** 1,800 lbs/ac
**Facts:** soil builder, weed suppression, grazing, scavenge nutrients,
**Mix with:** grasses, legumes, brassicas



---

**Common Name:** Safflower
**Scientific Name:** *Carthamus tinctorius*
**Planting Depth:** 1 to 1½
**Planting Rate:** 30 lbs/ac
**Seed per Pound:** 18,332
**Plant Height:** 5-7 inches
**Residue Persistence:** Poor
**Biomass Potential:** N/A
**Facts:** soil builder, suppress weeds, scavenge nutrients, good salinity tolerance
**Mix with:** grasses and legumes

**Plots were planted October 23, 2012**

| Common Name | Days to 75% Emergence | Height (in) | | | | | | % Ground Cover | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 11/15/12 | 12/17/12 | 1/22/13 | 2/27/13 | 3/26/13 | 4/26/13 | 11/15/12 | 12/17/12 | 1/22/13 | 2/27/13 | 3/26/13 | 4/26/13 |
| Common Alfalfa | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 38 | 85 |
| Barley | 8 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 91 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Arrowleaf Clover | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 26 | 73 | 100 |
| Berseem Clover | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 21 | 53 | 76 |
| Crimson Clover | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 28 | 33 | 48 | 85 | 100 |
| Rose Clover | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 60 | 100 |
| White Clover | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 40 | 95 | 100 |
| Yellow Clover | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 59 |
| Forage Collards | 14 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 31 | 5 | 90 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Ethiopian Cabbage | 12 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 93 | 93 | 98 | 100 | 100 |
| Faba Beans | 16 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 30 | 33 | 50 | 53 | 75 |
| Field Peas | 15 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 75 | 80 | 86 | 97 | 100 |
| Flax | 10 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 2 | 23 | 25 | 38 | 43 | 43 |
| Black Oats | 14 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 88 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 100 |
| Oats | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 61 | 63 | 88 | 100 | 100 |
| Phacelia* | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 4 | 15 | 18 | 20 | | |
| Plantain | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 63 | 100 |
| Radish | 11 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 93 | 95 | 91 | 93 | 88 |
| Rape | 10 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 19 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Annual Rye | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 42 | 23 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Safflower | 12 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 48 | 53 | 63 | 55 | 50 |
| Sainfoin | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 23 | 58 | 98 | 100 |
| Triticale | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 40 | 28 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Turnips | 12 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 26 | 21 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 93 |
| Cahaba Vetch | 14 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 83 | 90 | 95 | 98 | 100 |
| Chickling Vetch | 15 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 83 | 88 | 89 | 99 | 93 |
| Common Vetch | 14 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 73 | 83 | 93 | 100 | 100 |
| Hairy Vetch | 14 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 55 | 61 | 89 | 100 | 100 |
| Wheat | 11 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 26 | 18 | 88 | 94 | 96 | 99 | 100 |
| Winfred Hybrib | 13 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 93 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Phacelia died out after four months

The data represented in this technical note was collected at the James E. “Bud” Smith Plant Materials Center near Knox City, TX. This data represents one year of data collection with no other special replication other than that within the research plot at the PMC. This information is to be used in general comparisons between species and sites and may not reflect actual results at all locations in Texas.

**A special thanks to Turner Seed Company and Green Cover Seed for supplying the seed for this study.**

## Bibliography


Bodner, G.M. Himmelbauer, W. Loiskandl, and H. Kaul. 2010. Improved evaluation of cover crop species by growth and root factors. Agronomy for Sustainable Development 30:455-464.

Clark, A. (Ed.). 2007. Managing Cover Crop Profitability, 3rd Edition. Beltsville, MD: Sustainable Agriculture Network.

Clark. S. (n.d.). A Comprehensive Guide to Cover Crop Species Used in the Northeast United States. Available on-line: http://www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/pubs/nypmcpu10645.pdf. (Accessed April 2013).

Roozeboom, K. Cover Crop Species and Mixtures. Available on-line: http://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/doc2594.ashx. (Accessed April 2013).

Sullivan, P. 2003. Overview of Cover Crops and Green Manures. Available on-line: http://www.clemson.edu/sustainableag/IP024_covercrop.pdf. (Accessed April 2013).



**Non-Discrimination Statement**

**Non-Discrimination Policy**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees and applicants for employment on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

**To File an Employment Compliant**

If you wish to file an employment complaint, you must contact your agency's EEO Counselor within 45 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory act, event, or in the case of a personnel action. Additional information can be found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_file.html.

**To File a Program Complaint**

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9419, by fax at (202) 690-7442, or email at program.intake@usda.gov.

**Persons with Disabilities**

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities and you wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

Persons with disabilities, who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

For any other information dealing with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues, persons should either contact the USDA SNAP Hotline Number at (800) 221-5689, which is also in Spanish, or call the State Information/Hotline Numbers.

**All Other Inquires**

For any other information not pertaining to civil rights, please refer to the listing of the USDA Agencies and Offices.