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## Cover Crop Seed Selection

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There's been renewed interest in the last few years in cover cropping in orchard systems. There are plenty of benefits that can come from cover cropping in an almond orchard, including improved orchard access, improved water infiltration, encouraging native pollinizers and improved honeybee health. Many of these benefits (improved soil structure, water infiltration, nutrient cycling, microbial population and diversity) are collectively referred to as improved soil health. If you're interested in planting a cover crop this fall, July is a good time to pick out your seed mix and get it ordered, before the chaos of harvest, so the seed is ready for you in October. But all the options of species to plant can be overwhelming. Herein we'll review how to pick a cover crop seed blend for a particular orchard.

The first step in picking a seed mix is figuring out your goal or goals in cover cropping. Different species or classes of cover crops excel at different tasks. We'll talk about three basic groupings of cover crops – grasses (e.g brome, fescue, triticale), legumes (e.g. clover, medic, vetch) and brassicas (e.g mustard, canola, radish). Note that the following is meant for non-tilled almond orchards in the Sacramento Valley that need a clean orchard floor for sweeping and pick up. Tilling or harvesting into a catch frame allows other options (e.g. green manure, summer annuals, perennial cover), which won't be discussed here. We will only be discussing reseeding winter annual options.

### **Goal: Nutrient management.**

Cover crops can add, scavenge or buffer nutrients, depending on what crop you choose. To add nitrogen to a system, turn to legumes. These include clovers, subterranean clovers (sub-clovers), medics and vetches. To scavenge nitrogen in the fall and winter, to keep nitrate from leaching, you need an early growing cover crop with an extensive root system. Grasses are usually the best choice for this job. , Increased soil organic matter from any vegetation will help buffer nutrients in your soil so they are released at a slower, steadier pace during the growing season.

### **Goal: Water management.**

A vegetation cover will increase water infiltration, reducing run-off and allowing for earlier and easier orchard access in winter and spring. For early-season infiltration, you need a crop that grows early. Grasses usually excel at this. For creating channels

for water in the soil over many years, the thicker roots of brassicas give more long-term benefit. Over time, any additional vegetation in the middles will increase soil organic matter and improve soil structure to improve water infiltration.

**Goal: Weed management.**

Cover crops can outcompete weeds for sunlight to help put a dent in a pernicious population as part of a larger weed management plan. Fast, early growing crops (e.g. many grasses) are one approach. Another approach is planning to mow early-growing weeds to allow an aggressive, mid-season broadleaf cover (e.g. brassicas, legumes) to take over.

**Goal: Pollinizer management.**

Cover crops can provide a food source to strengthen honey bee hives before and after bloom, and can provide sustenance for native pollinizers and beneficials. For pre-almond bloom food supply, mustards are your go-to. Nothing else will bloom early enough, and even mustard needs to be seeded and watered up early to get bloom by early February. If your goal is to support pollinizers after almond bloom, basically anything with a showy flower will get the job done (the more variety, the better for their health). This can include clovers, vetches and brassicas.

**Goal: Soil health.**

Any additional plants growing in your soil will improve soil health, in different ways and to varying degrees. The fastest path to increased soil organic matter is introducing a lot of high carbon, low nitrogen biomass. For cover cropping that means growing grasses and tilling them into the soil. For most orchards, this is only an option in the first 1-3 years of an orchard, before commercial harvesting starts. A sustained commitment to soil health has to also work with the rest of your management system, and ideally benefit other aspects of your management practices. Any plants growing in your orchard middles are more beneficial than bare soil when it comes to soil health.

| Goals                 | Grasses | Legumes       | Brassicas |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| Provide Nitrogen      |         | ✓             |           |
| Scavenge Nitrogen     | ✓       |               |           |
| Increase Infiltration | ✓       |               | ✓         |
| Feed Pollinizers      |         | Clover, Vetch | ✓         |
| Suppress Weeds        | ✓       | ✓             | ✓         |
| Increase Soil Health  | ✓       | ✓             | ✓         |

Figure 1. Identify your cover cropping goals, then find the species or group that will meet your goal.

**Words of Caution in Cover Crop Selection.**

The primary concern for cover crops in almond orchards is “Will it be gone in time for harvest?”. This will largely be influenced by management decisions in the spring and summer such as when you terminate, how many times you flail mow, and if you can irrigate the biomass to speed up decomposition. However, the carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio plays a big role in the speed of biomass decomposition, and this is

controlled by your seed selection. All other things being equal, the more nitrogen in the biomass, the faster it will decompose. The woodier the biomass, the slower it will decompose. In other words, legumes decompose faster, whereas grasses and brassicas decompose slower. For early experimentation, consider a more legume-heavy mix. In this context, also keep in mind that the sunnier the orchard, the more that grasses will thrive. So, for younger orchards with plenty of light still getting to the middles, take caution with how much grass is in your seed mix. Depending on the frost risk in your location consider a low-growing cover such as sub-clover that can be mowed prior to bloom but will re-grow and set seed later in spring.

### Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket.

For consistent success with your cover crop, plan for the inconsistent. Using a blend of different groupings of cover crops will help achieve many goals at once, and provide synergies. For example, early grasses can outcompete weeds, allowing room for legumes to later thrive and provide nitrogen. That nitrogen in the legumes can then tip the C:N ratio in favor of faster decomposition of the grasses. But even within groupings, variety is your ally because different species have different tolerances for flooding, heavy soil, cold, and different bloom timings. For example, using a mix of multiple species of clovers will ensure that in any given year, at least one will thrive to produce the nitrogen-rich biomass you're hoping for.

Recent trials by almond advisors at three sites in the Central Valley has illustrated the point that you don't always reap exactly what you sow. The same pollinator seed mix, comprised of mustards (45%), radish (20%), and canola (35%), was seeded at each site in both 2017-18 and 2018-19. The graphs show the percentage of the total biomass represented by each species. Not only did the cover crop species assemblage look different at each site; there was also significant variation in the cover crop between years at the same site. For example, in Corning in 2017-18, mustards made up the majority of the cover crop biomass; in 2018-19, the majority of the biomass was represented by canola. In Merced, the cover crop in 2018-19 had a much more difficult time competing with the resident vegetation than at the same site in 2017-18.

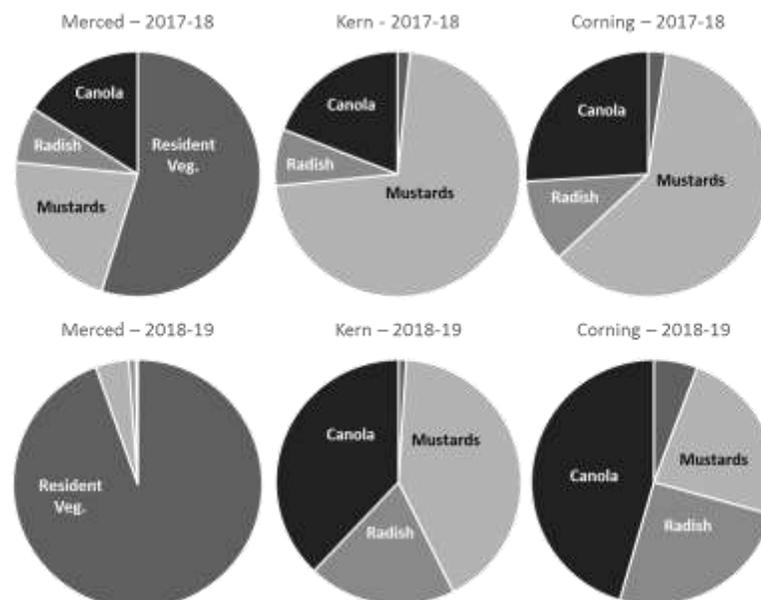


Figure 2. Percentage of biomass (dry weight) represented by resident vegetation, mustards, radish, or canola. Each site was planted with the same seed mix (45% mustards, 20% radish, 35% canola) in winter 2017-18 (top row) and 2018-19 (bottom row). (Data courtesy A. Gaudin & C. Creze, UC Davis.)

## The Right Blend for Your Orchard?

There's not one perfect almond orchard cover crop seed mix. Most suppliers have a couple of established blends, with explicit emphases (e.g. erosion mix, pollinizer mix). Think through your goals to see if one of these is right for you. Some suppliers will create a unique blend for a fee. One tool that can be helpful in creating your own blend is the NRCS eVegGuide ([www.calflora.org/nrcs/index.html](http://www.calflora.org/nrcs/index.html)). This tool helps narrow down species options based on your orchard location, and can tell you how many pounds of different seeds to order based on the percent you want in the mix. If you want to start from scratch with your own blend, two other resources, the UC ANR cover crop database (<https://ucanr.edu/sites/asi/db/covercrops.cfm>) and SARE's Managing Cover Crops Profitably (online or pdf book at [www.sare.org/Learning-Center/Books/Managing-Cover-Crops-Profitably-3rd-Edition](http://www.sare.org/Learning-Center/Books/Managing-Cover-Crops-Profitably-3rd-Edition)) provide loads of details on different species options, like ideal temperatures, soil pH tolerance and seeding rate.

Whichever cover crop blend you choose, starting in a small section of an orchard, or just one block, is a great way to get comfortable with the extra management you'll have to add to your seasonal routine. If you're interested in trying a cover crop but want some financial help doing so, you can reach out to the UC-CFDA Healthy Soils Educator (call your local UC extension office) to sign up for the Healthy Soils program next year, your local NRCS office, or the Seeds for Bees program ([www.projectapism.org/seeds-for-bees.html](http://www.projectapism.org/seeds-for-bees.html)).



## Summer-Fall Almond Orchard Management Considerations

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### July

- **Weekly whole orchard monitoring of mites.** Starting July 1<sup>st</sup>, mite monitoring should expand from orchard hotspots to whole orchard monitoring. We've observed significant levels of predators so far this season (predator mites and sixspotted thrips) – be sure to scout for those as well when making treatment decisions and use softer materials if predators are still working in your orchards. For more info on monitoring and treatments, see [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/C003/m003fcsdpdmmites02.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/C003/m003fcsdpdmmites02.html). If you applied abamectin with a “May spray” this year, take a look at this post from 2017 on subsequent miticide applications and timing: [sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/insects-mites/what-to-if-you-applied-abamectin-to-almonds-in-may/](http://sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/insects-mites/what-to-if-you-applied-abamectin-to-almonds-in-may/)
- **Regulated Deficit Irrigation (RDI) promotes earlier, more even hull-split and reduces hull rot.** At the onset of hull-split, shorten normal irrigation time by 50% for the first couple of weeks. Then catch up the last two weeks before harvest by providing full irrigation (matching ETC). Moderate water stress can be achieved and monitored by keeping mid-day stem water potential between -14 to -18 bars using a pressure chamber. For more, see [thealmonddoctor.com/2012/08/05/irrigating-from-hull-split-to-harvest/](http://thealmonddoctor.com/2012/08/05/irrigating-from-hull-split-to-harvest/)
- **Navel orangeworm (NOW) management.** Monitoring and degree day predictions in the Sacramento Valley region indicate NOW flight and onset of second generation egg-laying the first

week of July. If you haven't yet reached your hull-split spray timing for NOW, couple degree day predictions with trap and egg-laying observations in your orchard, along with progression of hull-split to best time applications. Protecting the newly-splitting crop from second generation worms and timely nonpareil (NP) harvest to avoid third generation infestation (when possible) are critical to minimizing NOW damage. Review management approaches and timings at:

[sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/navel-orangeworm-considerations-2018/](http://sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/navel-orangeworm-considerations-2018/)

- **Take leaf samples.** Sampling mid-July to measure nutrient status allows you to adjust your nutrient management plan for the rest of the season. For more information on collecting samples and interpreting results, see [thealmonddoctor.com/2014/07/04/leaf-analysis-salinity-monitoring/](http://thealmonddoctor.com/2014/07/04/leaf-analysis-salinity-monitoring/)

## **August**

- **Watch for rust in young orchards.** Prevent early defoliation that can negatively affect flower bud formation next year. For more information, see [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3100711.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3100711.html)
- **NOW management in pollinizer varieties.** You may consider treating pollinizer varieties after NP harvest depending on a number of factors: damage observed in the NP harvest, progression and abundance of the third generation, potential for fourth generation infestation, and projected harvest timing of pollinizers. Use caution when selecting materials, paying close attention to pre-harvest intervals (PHI) – remember that harvest date is when shake occurs, not pickup from the orchard floor.
- **At harvest, collect nut samples for damage analysis.** Aim for collecting 500 nuts from different areas throughout the orchard after shaking, but before sweeping. If you can't evaluate the samples right away, they can be frozen for later crackout. Harvest samples taken directly from the orchard floor show a better picture of realized loss and sources of damage than processor reports (typically at least 50% of damaged nuts are lost between shaking and processor sampling). These samples will allow you to better understand damage results on your grade sheets and adapt IPM strategies for next year. For more information on sampling and damage diagnosis, visit [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/C003/m003hcharvstsmpl.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/C003/m003hcharvstsmpl.html) and [sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/insects-mites/harvest-samples-for-almond-crop/](http://sacvalleyorchards.com/almonds/insects-mites/harvest-samples-for-almond-crop/)
- **If Boron toxicity or deficiency is a concern,** collect and submit hull samples at harvest for boron analysis. Boron is an important micronutrient in almonds though toxic at too high of concentrations. For more information, see [thealmonddoctor.com/2014/07/12/hull-sampling-for-boron](http://thealmonddoctor.com/2014/07/12/hull-sampling-for-boron).
- **Apply a last shot of nitrogen either shortly before or just after harvest to support bud development for next year.** Consider post hull-split N application if July leaf sample results show low to deficient N status in the orchard. Decrease planned application if July leaf levels were higher than 2.8% N. See [cdfa.ca.gov/FertilizerResearch/docs/Almonds.html](http://cdfa.ca.gov/FertilizerResearch/docs/Almonds.html) for more information on rate and timing of nitrogen applications.
- **Irrigate where possible ASAP between variety harvests.**
- **Don't stockpile wet nuts. Nut moisture should be under 12% (hulls) and 6% (kernels) stockpiling.**

**Post-harvest:**

- **Manage post-harvest irrigation to minimize water stress.** Water stress in late August to early October can interfere with flower bud development for the following spring. Defoliation reduces tree vigor by reducing sugar production. This is particularly important for orchards with a long window between harvest of Nonpareil and late pollinizers.
- **Post-harvest assessments of hull rot and shaker damage.** More info on hull rot symptoms and management can be found at [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3101811.html](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3101811.html).
- **Post-harvest weed survey.** Scouting of weeds in the fall provides you with the ability to evaluate the current year's weed control program. While scouting, if you find patches of weeds, adjustments can be made to control these weeds in the following year.
- **Plan fall nutrient sprays if needed.** Foliar zinc (Zn) and boron (B) can be applied together after harvest. Effective application can begin in October if lower rates of zinc (e.g. 5 lbs zinc sulfate/acre) are used. These low zinc rates will not damage leaves but get Zn into trees. Add B if hull levels suggest a need.



### 2019 IPM Breakfast Meetings

Join Area IPM and Farm Advisors to discuss current pest management and production issues. We will largely focus on orchard crops (but everything is on the table for discussion!). These meetings are open to all interested growers, consultants, PCAs, CCAs, and related industry.

Meetings will be held the **second** Friday of each month (8:00-9:30am **\*note new start time\***) from March through October and will cover a wide range of timely pest and orchard management topics. Meeting locations will be rotated throughout the Sacramento Valley each month. Please contact Emily Symmes to request topics or bring your questions to the meeting!

2019 meeting dates:

- July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019 (Butte County): Field Meeting, Chico State University Farm, Chico
- August 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019 (Yuba-Sutter-Colusa Counties): Field Meeting, Location TBA
- September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019 (Tehama County): Rockin' R Restaurant, Red Bluff
- October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019 (Glenn County): Berry Patch Restaurant, Orland

Additional details will be posted on the events page at [sacvalleyorchards.com](http://sacvalleyorchards.com)

**RSVPs required** at (530) 538-7201 or [ejsymmes@ucanr.edu](mailto:ejsymmes@ucanr.edu)

**\*\*DPR and CCA Continuing Education hours requested\*\***

*Industry Partners: Sponsorships for venue and refreshment costs are welcome and appreciated. If you would like to sponsor one or more of these meetings, please contact Emily Symmes to inquire.*

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