1968

EC68-177 Selecting a Crop for Replanting...

L. N. Leininger
W. J. Moline

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3863

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
SELECTING A CROP FOR REPLANTING...

By L. N. Leininger
Agricultural Extension Agronomist (Crops)
W. J. Moline
Agricultural Extension Agronomist (Forage)

If the crop planted before flooding has been sufficiently damaged to warrant replanting, a wide range of possibilities may exist. There are many alternatives when the flood occurs early in the season, but they decrease rapidly as the season progresses.

Table 1., alternate crop suggestions, is intended as a general guide only and is based on an "average" Nebraska environment. For shorter-season areas, the decision to switch from row crops to emergency pastures would be somewhat earlier than the table suggests and the opposite would be true for the longer-season areas, such as in southeast Nebraska.
Table 1. Replanting and alternate crop suggestions for delayed planting situations where moisture is not limiting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When the replanting date is:</th>
<th>Soybeans</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Sorghum</th>
<th>Winter wheat</th>
<th>Spring grains</th>
<th>Alfalfa</th>
<th>Clover</th>
<th>Cool-season perennial grasses</th>
<th>Warm-season perennial grasses</th>
<th>Sudangrasses and other summer annuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1-15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16-31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,3,8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1-15</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1,2,3</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,3,8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16-30</td>
<td>1,2,7</td>
<td>1,2,3,7</td>
<td>1,2,3,7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,3,8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1-15</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>3,7,4</td>
<td>3,7,4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16-31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1 and thereafter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a/ The numbers used in this table have the following interpretation:
1. Replant
2. Increase planting rate
3. Use for silage
4. Use alternative crop
5. Replanting not recommended
6. Frost seeding
7. Use early maturing variety
8. Use for pasture
While the table suggests the liberal use of pasture, hay and/or silage crops for late-season plantings, these may not be good choices if the farm in question has no facilities for handling livestock. On the other hand, the addition of livestock must be considered as an aid to realizing a return from the flooded crop acres.

There are several other conditions which may alter the selection of a practice on a crop. These are:

1. The type and time of tillage possible following a flood.

2. The use of a herbicide on the pre-flood crop (this could eliminate several alternate choices).

3. The difficulty in determining whether the crop has been damaged enough to be destroyed and replanted or left to yield whatever it can.

There is no easy answer and each case must be judged on its own merits, including time of year, degree of damage, alternate crop choices, whether herbicide was used or not, and many others.

Additional information on crops and cropping practices can be found in the following Nebraska and USDA publications:

CC 146 - Stretching your feed supply
SB 443 - Alternative cropping systems
QR 46 - Replacements for winter wheat
FB 2182 - Growing summer cover crops

For further information, check with your county Extension agent or the Extension crop or forage specialist, Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska.