

Diversifying /Intensifying Crop Rotations in Semiarid Environments?

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November - 2017

Outline

1. *Growing field peas*

- *Field pea markets*
- *Variety evaluation*
- *Herbicide carryover*
- *Seeding practices*
- *Harvest and post-harvest*

2. *Rotation studies – Intensifying wheat-corn-fallow*

- *Fallow vs Field Peas*
- *Cover Crops planted after Wheat*

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Whole peas



Split peas



Field pea seed fractionation

Pea protein



**GMO-free
GLUTEN-free
pet food**

Pea flour



Pea fiber



**Lactose-free
Soy-free
milk alternative**



World's biggest pea processing plant coming to Portage la Prairie

France's Roquette to build \$400M vegetable-processing facility, bring 150 full-time jobs to Manitoba

CBC News | Posted: Jan 18, 2017 3:36 PM CT | Last Updated: Jan 18, 2017 5:11 PM CT



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Variety selection



**DO NOT
PLANT THIS!**

Variety selection

- **3-4 year averages** *available for some varieties in Nebraska and Kansas:*

Nebraska variety testing:
<https://cropwatch.unl.edu/varietytest/othercrops>



Kansas variety testing:
<https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/>

Kansas Certified Seed
Directory
Spring 2017



Outline – 2015-2017 Research data

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Top 5 field peas beginner mistakes

- 1. Herbicide carryover**
- 2. Inadequate inoculation with rhizobia*
- 3. Poor seed handling – poor germination*
- 4. Late planting*
- 5. Weed control*



Be careful with herbicide carryover

ATRAZINE



MESOTRION



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**Make sure
you inoculate!**

INOCULANT:

- a) Liquid only
- b) Peat only (on seed)
- c) Dry (in-furrow)
- d) Liquid + Peat
- e) Peat + Peat





Bad nodulation

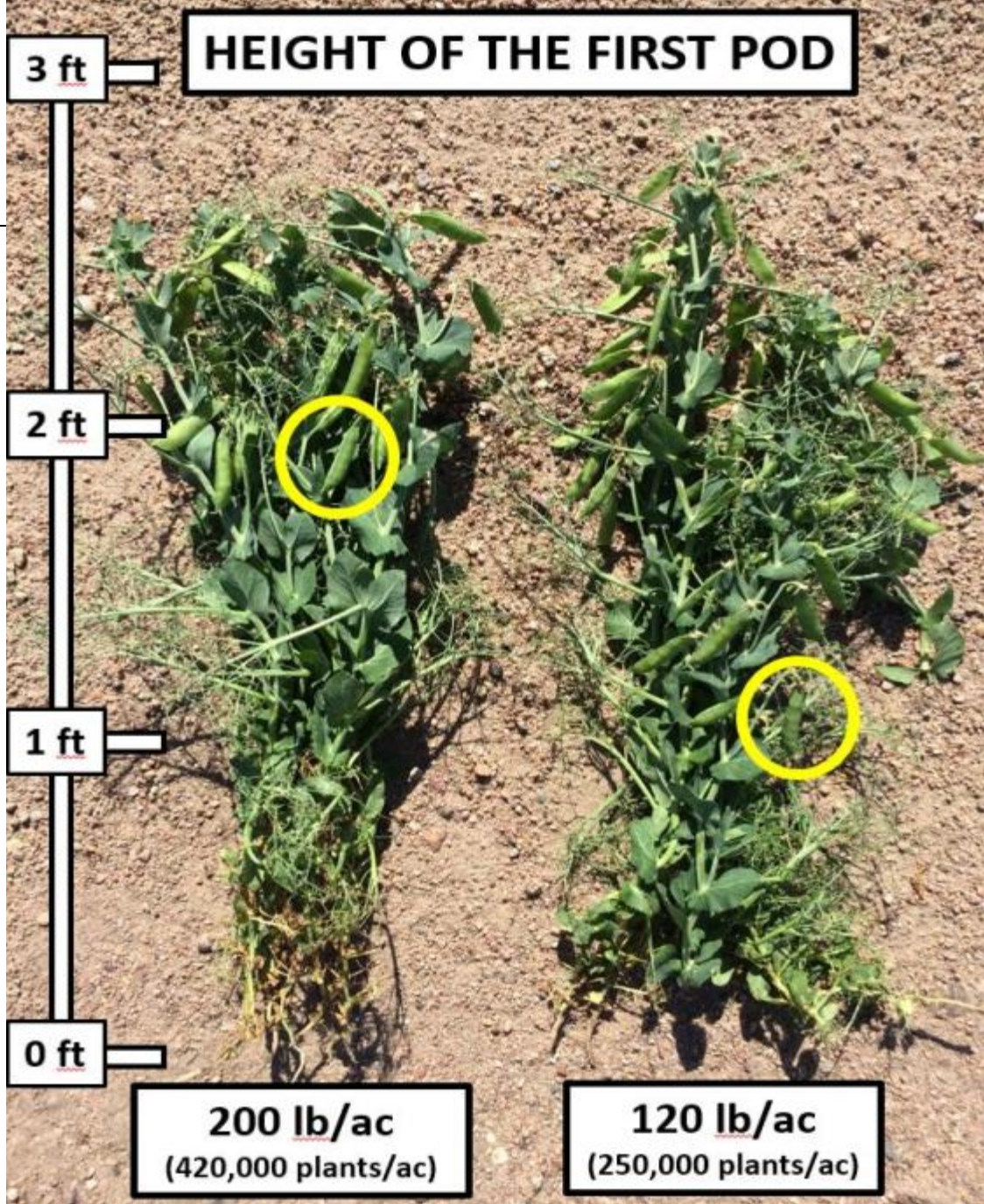
Good nodulation



Make sure you have a good stand

200 lb/ac
(420,000 plants/ac)

120 lb/ac
(250,000 plants/ac)





85 lb/ac

(175,000 plants/ac)

170 lb/ac

(350,000 plants/ac)

- Better weed suppression
- Even maturity
- Efficient harvest

**Cold germ 98%, Warm germ 95%
Field germ 30%**



Splits in 1 linear foot



Don't get hailed



May 26



June 1



June 8



Dryland field peas in SW Nebraska 41 bu/ac



**Irrigated field peas on sandy ground
SW Nebraska
65 bu/ac**



DRYLAND vs IRRIGATED 1.35" of water



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QUESTIONS about field pea production?



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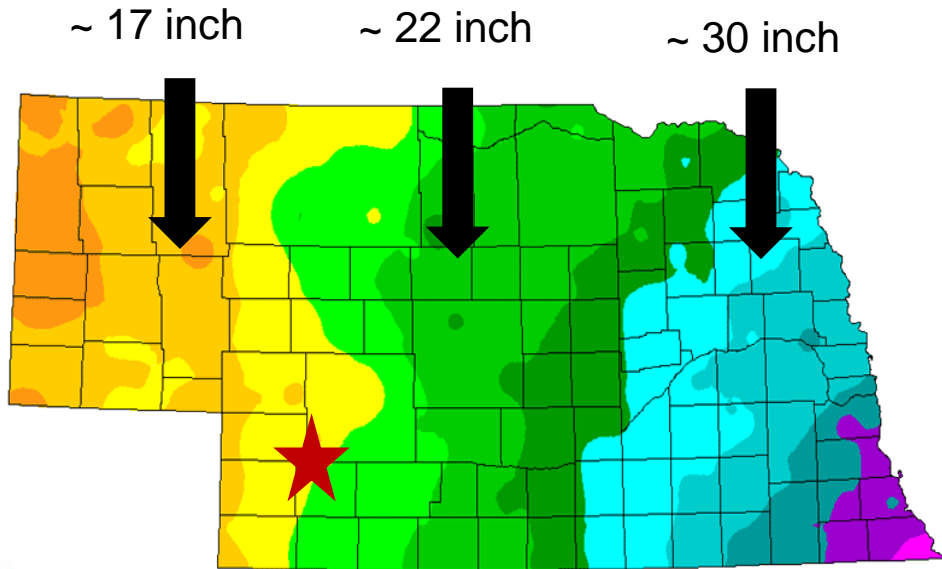
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- *Fallow (f) vs Field Peas (p) after corn (c)*
- *Cover Crops (cc) after Wheat (w)*

Dryland Rotation Strategies

Field Peas												Winter Wheat												Cover Crops						Corn																	
Fallow												Winter Wheat												Fallow						Corn																	
Year 1												Year 2																		Year 3																	
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D



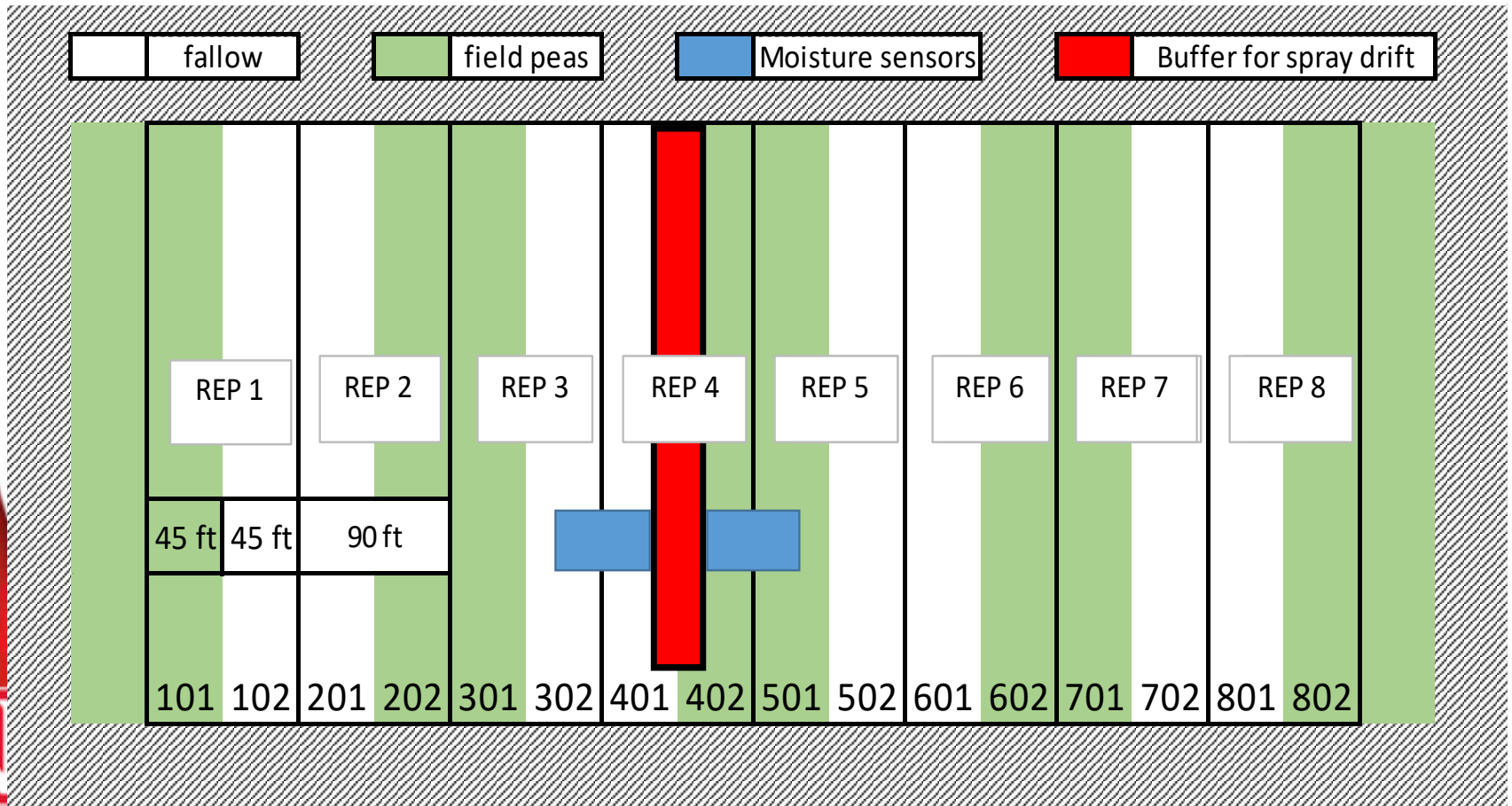
	Winter Wheat
	Fallow
	Corn
	Cover Crops
	Field Peas

Source: Spatial Climate Analysis Service.



Field peas vs Fallow in SW Nebraska

- 2015, Chase County
- 2016, Chase and Perkins County



Data collection

1. Rotational Study (fallow vs field pea):

- *Soil nutrients*
- *Soil microbial activity*
- *Soil infiltration*
- *Soil aggregation stability*

SOIL HEALTH

- *Beneficial insects*
- *Beneficial microbes*

BIODIVERSITY

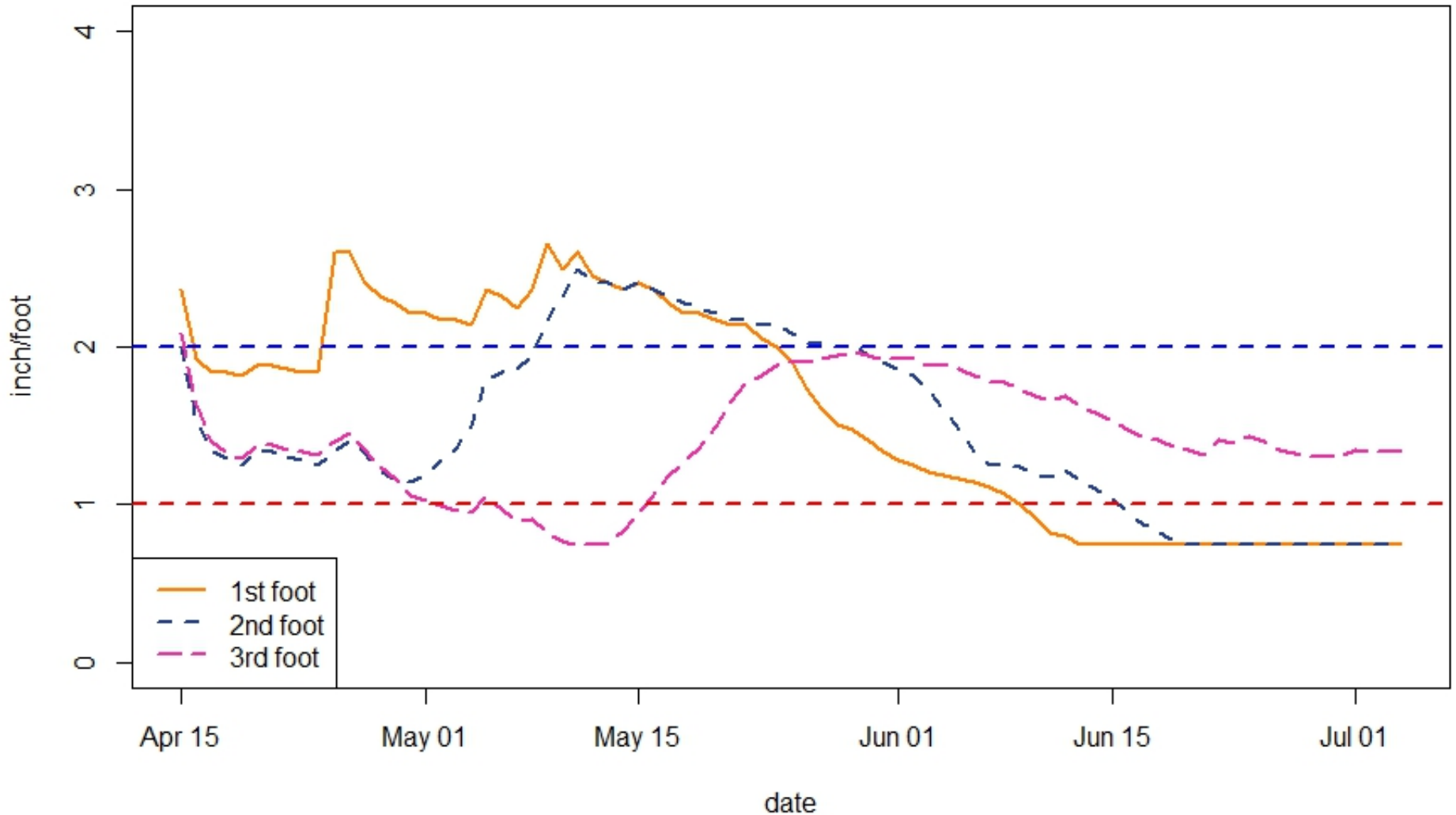
- *Water use*
- *Yield and yield quality of succeeding wheat crop*
- *Profitability*

BOTTOM LINE



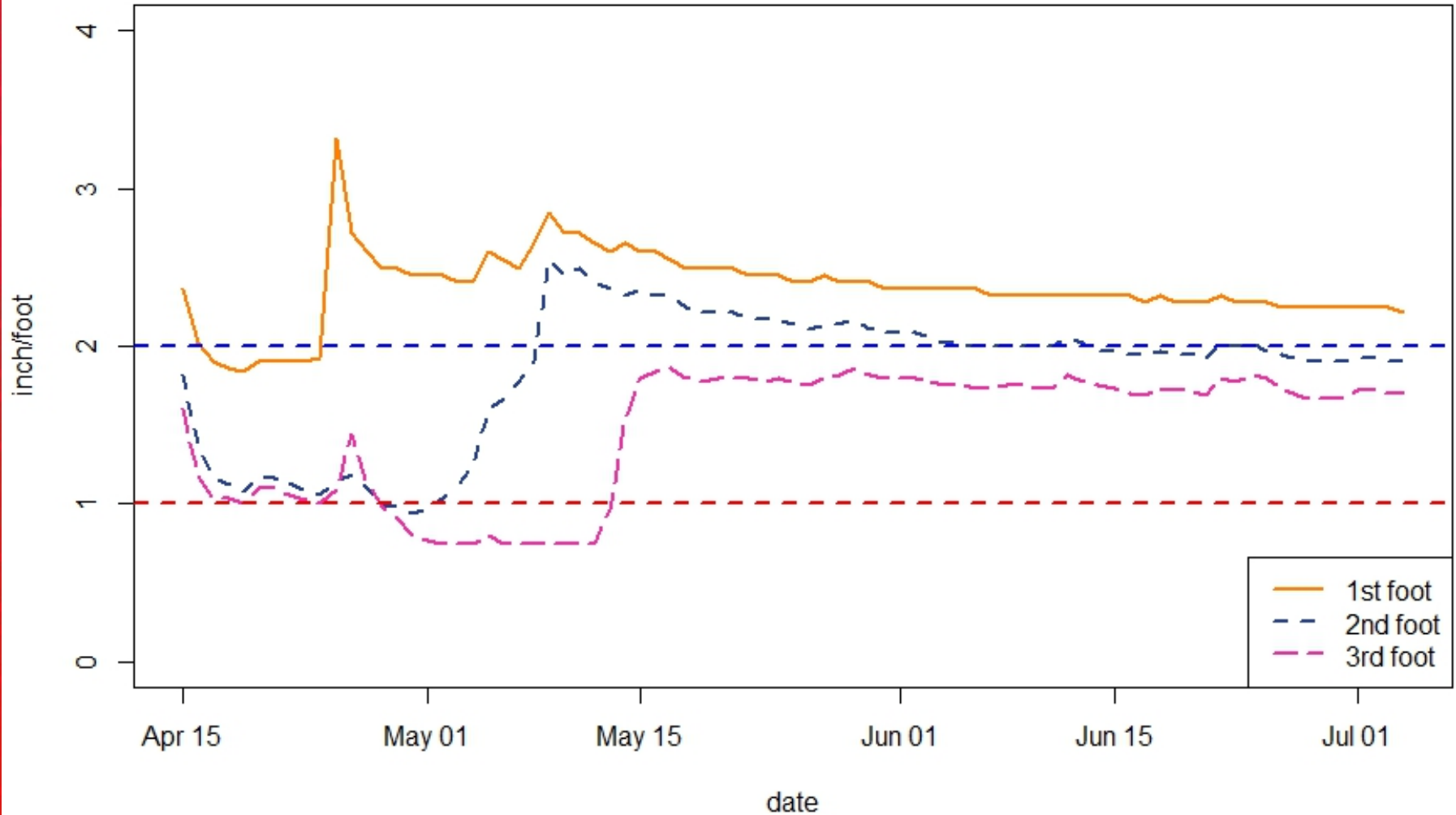
Field pea water use in top 3 ft

Field peas - Water use (in/ft)



Fallow water use in top 3 ft

Fallow - Water use (in/ft)



Water use (Mar 27 to Jul 20)

Summer fallow

ET = 6.0 inches

Produced nothing

Field peas

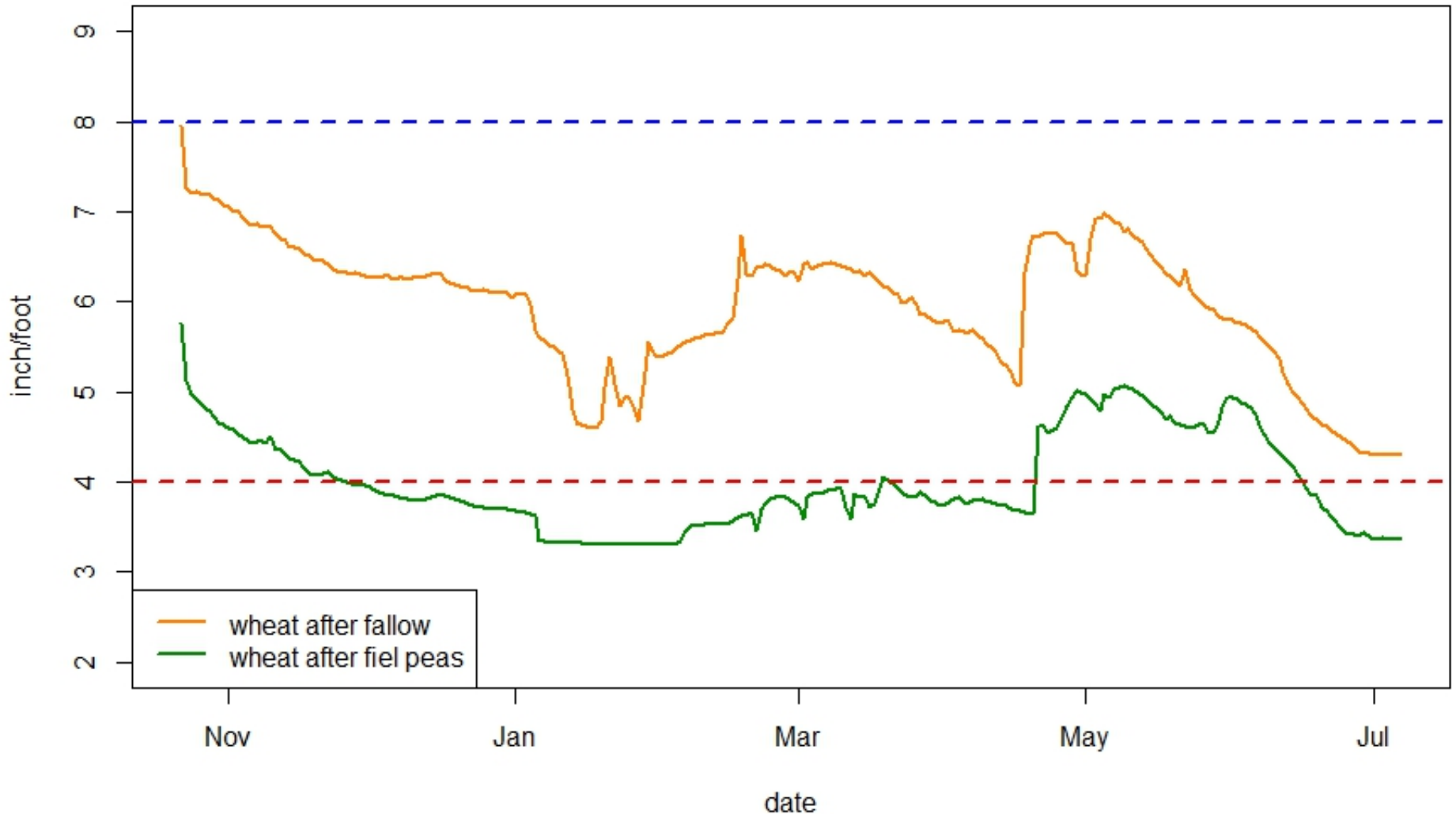
ET = 10.9

Yield = 36 bu/ac



Wheat water use after fallow vs after field peas

Wheat - Total Available Water (top 4 ft)



Water use and yield

Table 2. Temporal changes in soil moisture status (in inches) in top 3 foot of soil, rain, ET, field peas water productivity of field peas and fallow during 2015 growing season

Period	Treatment	beginning soil moisture	Rain	ending soil moisture	ET	Yield (bu/ac)
3-27 to 7-20	Field peas	10.0	12.1	6.9	10.9	36
	Fallow	10.0		9.8	6.0	
9-14 to harvest	Wheat	7.8	3.6	6.2		88
	Wheat	10.0		6.1		60

3-3-27-2015 planted, 7-20-2015 harvested, 9-14-2015 wheat planted

Field peas

Used 10.9 inches
Produced 36 bu/ac yield
Enough time to refill soil profile



Summer fallow

Used 6.0 inches (2.9 in less)
Produced nothing
Not enough storage for 5.3 inch rain

Wheat after field peas

70 bu/ac



Wheat after fallow

88 bu/ac



Rotation study: long-term benefits

Field peas > Summer Fallow

Soil fertility

20 lb N/ac advantage

Soil water infiltration

50% faster infiltration with field peas in rotation

Beneficial insects and microbes

Increase in numbers and diversity

Evaluate economic significance next year



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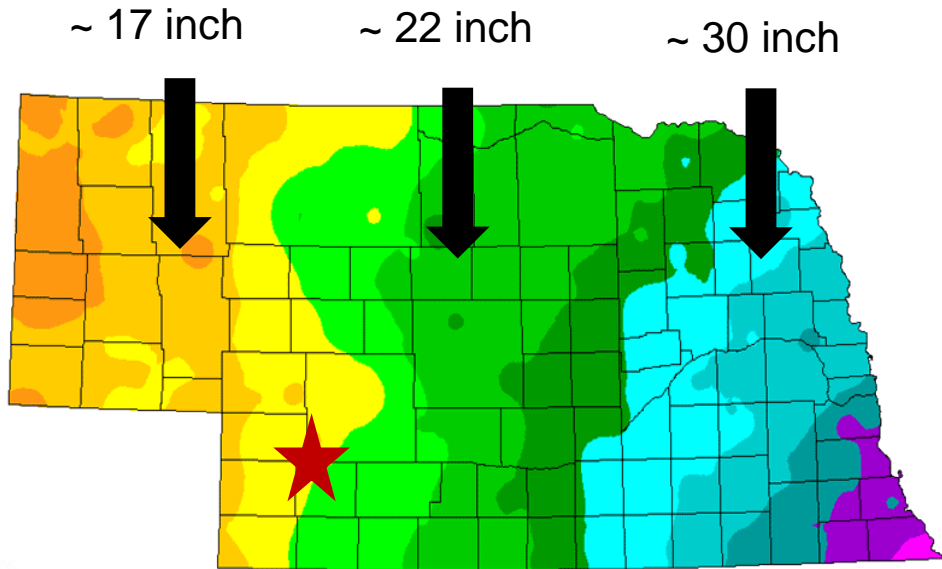
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J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C	N	D



	Winter Wheat
	Fallow
	Corn
	Cover Crops
	Field Peas

Source: Spatial Climate Analysis Service.



Cover Crops After Wheat?



Planted on 08/17/2016



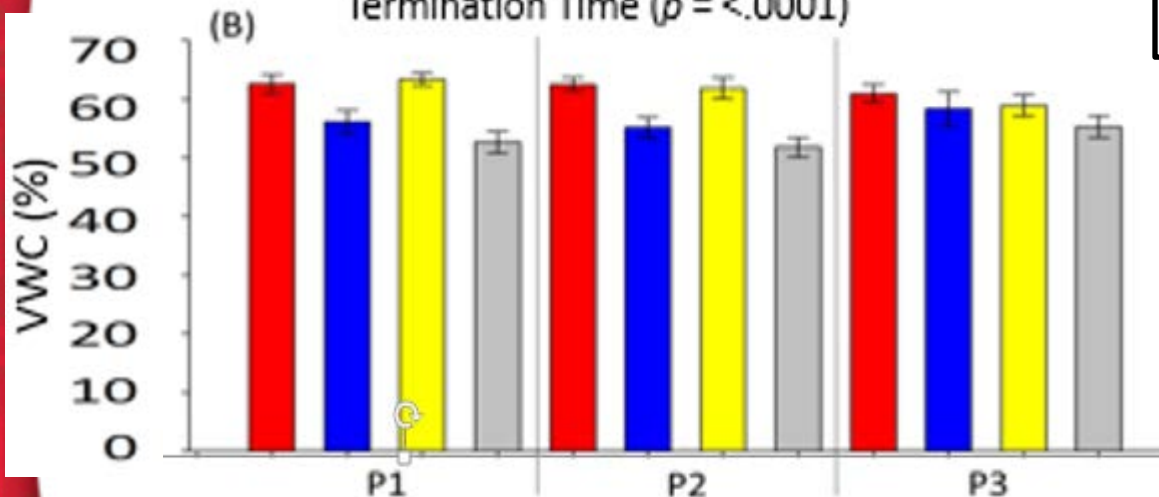
Planted on 09/07/2016



Planted on 09/26/2016

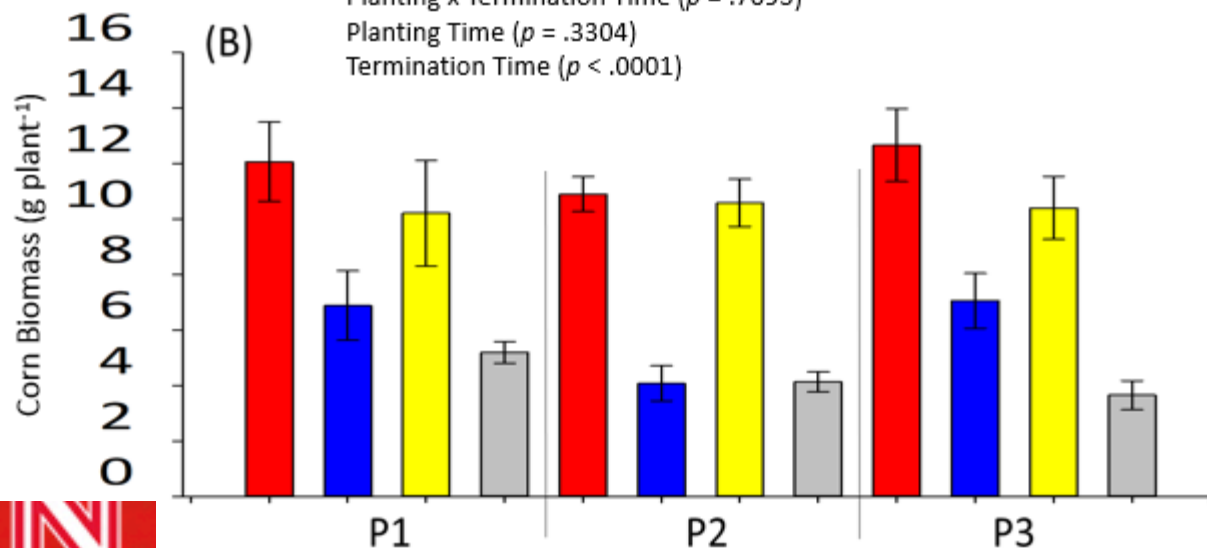


Planting x Termination Time ($p = .3759$)
 Planting Time ($p = .7856$)
 Termination Time ($p < .0001$)



Soil Volumetric Water Content (VWC)

Planting x Termination Time ($p = .7095$)
 Planting Time ($p = .3304$)
 Termination Time ($p < .0001$)



Corn Biomass at V6



Cover crop termination time matters

No Cover Crop



**Cover Crop
Late-Terminated**



- No Cover Crop (NCC)
- Winter-sensitive (WS)
- Winter-hardy Early Termination (WHET)
- Winter-hardy Late Termination (WHLT)

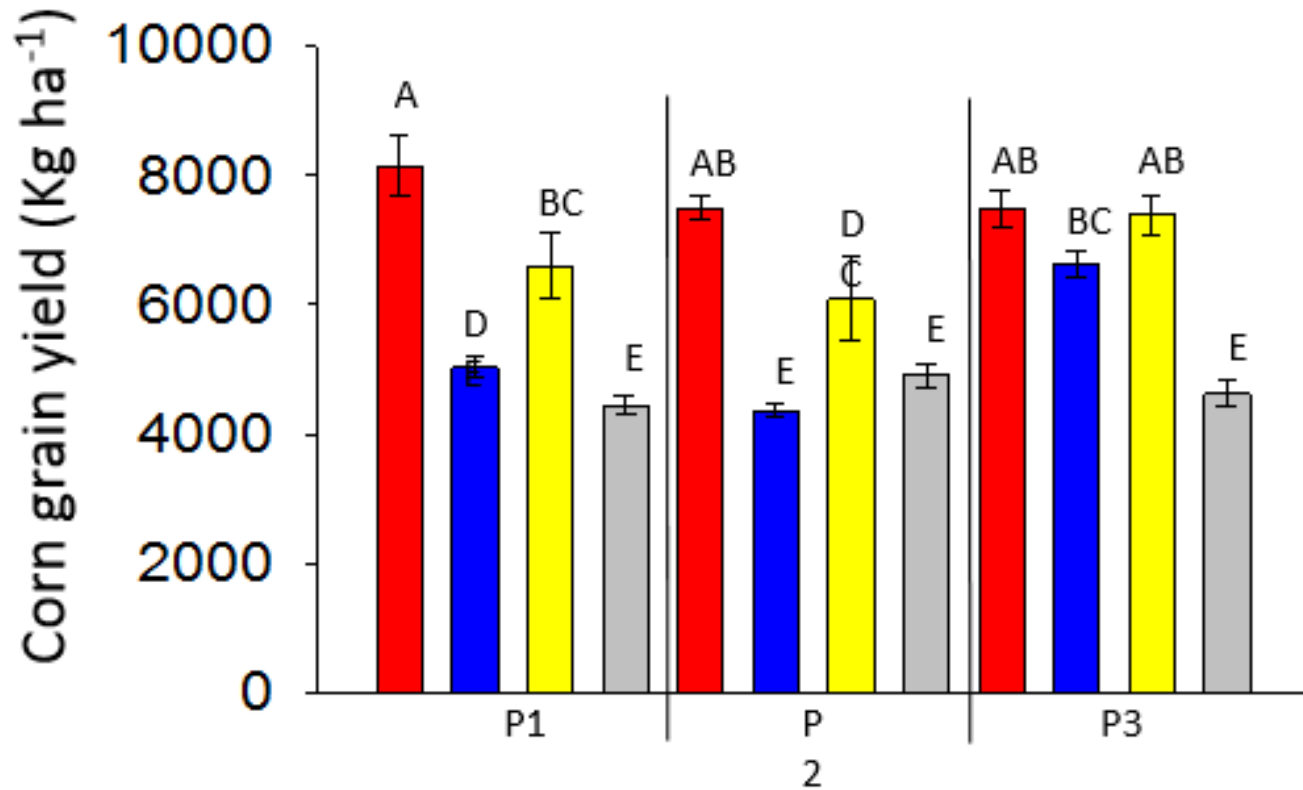


Fig. Corn grain yields in Grant, NE according to planting and termination times of cover crops.

Water use (Mar 27 to Jul 20)

Field peas

ET = 10.9

Yield = 36 bu/ac

SOYBEAN VS FIELD PEAS

What is the yield?

What is the water use?

How is it going to next crop?

QUESTIONS?

