Will it winterkill?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Maybe</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oilseed radish, turnip, kale</td>
<td>Canola, rapeseed</td>
<td>Red clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berseem clover</td>
<td>Field pea</td>
<td>Hairy vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese millet, pearl millet</td>
<td>Annual ryegrass</td>
<td>Winter barley, triticale, wheat, rye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorgghum-sudangrass</td>
<td>Sweet clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Crimson clover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific herbicide recommendations

**Annual ryegrass**
- Spray before 8” tall, 4”-6” preferred, difficult after 1” node is developed.
- Minimum 1.25-1.5 lb. ae/a glyphosate
- Temperatures above 60 degrees F for 3 days and no nights below 40°F.
- 10-15 GPA, flat fan nozzles, spray 4 hours prior to sunset.

**Cereal rye and oats**
- Spray prior to boot stage
- 0.75 lb. ae/a glyphosate up to 18” tall
- Temperatures above 55° F for 3 days and no nights below 40°F.

**Winter wheat**
- 1.1-1.5 lb. ae/a glyphosate up to 18” tall
- Temperatures above 55° F for 3 days and no nights below 40°F.

**Hairy vetch and winter pea**
- 0.75-1.1 lb. ae/a glyphosate + 1 pt./a 2,4-D or dicamba

**Alfalfa and red clover**
- 1.1-1.5 lb. ae/a glyphosate + 0.5 lb./a 2,4-D, + 0.25-0.5 ae/a dicamba

**Spring forage harvest of rye and annual ryegrass**
- 1.13 lb. ae/a glyphosate
- Harvest followed by glyphosate (same day) provides successful termination of both species.
- Glyphosate application prior to harvest of cereal rye or annual ryegrass is illegal.

**Mechanical termination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cover crop</th>
<th>Rolling/crimping?</th>
<th>Mowing?</th>
<th>Tillage?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canola, rapeseed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clover</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet clover</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pea</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy vetch</td>
<td>Yes (full bloom)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual ryegrass</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter cereals, spring cereals</td>
<td>Yes (milk -dough stage)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Herbicide termination considerations**

**Cover crop species:** Grass, legume, non-legume, mixture

**Cover crop growth stage:** Taller generally requires higher rates

**Weed species present:** Match burndown

**Crop to be planted:** Plant back restrictions!

**Weather conditions at application:** Cooler, wetter, cloudy

**Type of herbicide used:** Contact or translocated

**Roundup Ready 2 Xtend soybean**
- FeXapan, Engenia or XtendiMax can be used as a burndown application without a planting interval.
- If you use Banvel, Clarity and DiFlexx, you must keep a soybean planting interval of 14 to 60 days depending on the product and its use rate; it doesn’t matter if you planted RR2 Xtend.
- Using a dicamba product for spring burndown application is not recommended when planting Roundup Ready, Liberty Link or conventional soybeans.

**Corn and dicamba**
- **Conventional tillage:** Avoid contact with seed. After planting, if planted less than 1.5 inches, delay application until corn has emerged.
- **No-tillage:** Apply to weeds before, during or after planting a corn crop.
  When planting into a legume sod, apply after 4”-6” of regrowth.

Always read and follow the label!