

- Up to 90% nematode control (sugar beet cyst nematode)
- Alleviates soil compaction vertically and horizontally
- Suppresses weed growth
- **Excellent at scavenging residual nitrogen and other nutrients**
- Reduced odor when decomposing

Radish is an upright, cool season annual broadleaf. Perhaps no cover crop species has been planted on more acres recently than radish, and for good reason. Radish tubers and taproots reduce compaction and scavenge excess nutrients left in the soil from cash crops. Radish stands suppress weed growth, reduce soil and wind erosion, and increase soil microbial activity, especially when mixed with a grass or small grain cover crop. Tolerant of many kinds of manure, radish work especially well after late summer applications.

Some oilseed radish varieties (like Image) provide the additional advantage of suppressing nematode populations. The oilseed varieties typically do not produce as deep of a vertical taproot, but they still alleviate soil compaction with their lateral taproots and fibrous root system.

- Reduces compaction and improves drainage and air/water movement (through rapid spring decay)
- Soaks up and releases nitrogen and other nutrients in spring when cash crops need it most
- Dense seed makes for easy planting, typically reaching full growth in 6 - 8 weeks (about 900 GDD)
- Shades out winter annuals and suppresses spring annual weeds
- Winterkills with temperatures in the teens

Considerations:

- Benefits from nitrogen applications (30 60# N). Depending on goal, adding nitrogen and other nutrients may or may not be needed.
- Grow best in pH 6.0 7.5
- Avoid using radish in cropping systems with other brassicas (disease bridge - club root)
- Radish produce a compound when decaying that omits an odor similar to natural gas

Planting Window

- 1. No later than August 10
- 2. No later than August 20
- 3. No later than September 1
- No later than September 10
- 5. No later than September 25



