Chart 4B **POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES** Note change in symbols ○ = problem ● = not a problem

		Increase Pest Risks			Management Challenges					
	Species	weed potential	insects/ nematodes	crop disease	hinder crops	establish	till-kill	mow-kill	mature incomp.	Comments Pro/Con
NONLEGUMES	Annual ryegrass	○[1]	◕	◕	◑	●	●	●	◑	If mowing, leave 3-4" to ensure regrowth.
	Barley	◔	◔	◔	◑	●	●	●	○	Can be harder than rye to incorporate when mature.
	Oats	●	◑	◕	◑	●	●	◔	◑	Cleaned, bin-run seed will suffice.
	Rye	◔	◑	◕	◔	◕	◕	●	○	Can become a weed if tilled at wrong stage.
	Wheat	◑	◔	◔	◑	●	●	◕	◑	Absorbs N and H_20 heavily during stem growth, so kill before then.
	Buckwheat	○	◕	●	●	●	●	●	●	Buckwheat sets seed quickly.
	Sorghum–sudangrass	◑	◕	●	◔	●	◕	◕	◔	Mature, frost-killed plants become quite woody.
BRASSICAS	Mustards	◔	◕	●	◑	●	●	◔	●	Great biofumigation potential; winterkills at 25° F.
	Radish	◑	◕	●	●	●	●	●	●	Winter kills at 25° F; cultivars vary widely.
	Rapeseed	◔	◔	●	◑	●	◑	◔	◕	Canola has less biotoxic activity than rape.
LEGUMES	Berseem clover	●	◑	◕	●	●	◔	◔	◕	Multiple cuttings needed to achieve maximum N.
	Cowpeas	●	◑	◕	●	●	●	●	●	Some cultivars, nematode resistant.
	Crimson clover	◑	○	◕	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	Good for underseeding, easy to kill by tillage or mowing.
	Field peas	●	◑	◔	●	●	●	●	◕	Susceptible to *sclerotinia* in East.
	Hairy vetch	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◔	●	◑	Tolerates low fertility, wide pH range, cold or fluctuating winters.
	Medics	◑	◔	●	◕	◕	◔	◕	◕	Perennials easily become weedy.
	Red clover	◑	◔	◕	●	◕	◑	◔	◕	Grows best where corn grows well.
	Subterranean clover	◑	○	◑	◑	●	◔	○	◕	Cultivars vary greatly.
	Sweetclovers	◔	◔	●	◑	●	◑	◕	◔	Hard seed possible problem; does not tolerate seeding year mowing
	White clover	◑	◑	◕	◔	◕	○	◑	◕	Can be invasive; survives tillage.
	Woollypod vetch	◑	◑	◔	◑	◑	◕	●	◔	Hard seed can be problematic; resident vegetation eventually displaces.

[1]Note change in symbols, this page only: ○ = problem. ◔ = Could be a moderate problem. ◑ = Could be a minor problem. ◕ = Occasionally a minor problem. ● = not a problem