

Agronomy 212 – Crop Growth, Productivity, and Management

Small Grains – Management

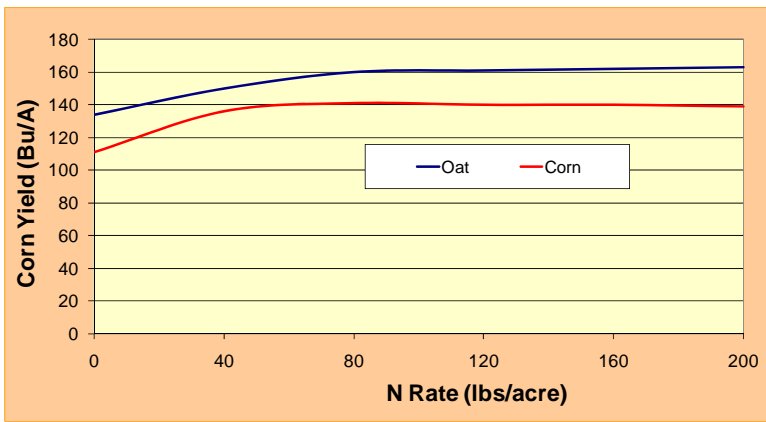
Versatility of Small Grains

Erroneous reasons often cited for not growing a small grain in a corn-soybean rotation

Main reason small grains are not more widely grown in a corn-soybean rotation

Recurring problems in corn-soybean rotations

Advantages of growing small grains in a corn-soybean rotation



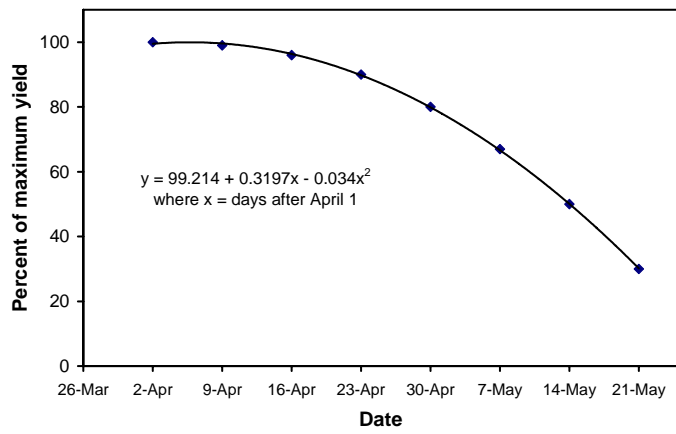
Source: Michael Fields Agricultural Institute, East Troy, WI.

Risks of growing small grains in the central Corn Belt

Management

Crop	Test Weight Standard (lbs/Bu)	Yield Goal (Bu/acre)
Barley (spring)	48	
Oats (spring)	32	
Winter wheat	60	
Winter triticale	48	
Spring wheat	58	

- Spring small grain yield potential is greatest in northwest Iowa and least in southeast Iowa.
- Winter small grain yield potential is greatest in southern Iowa and least in northern Iowa.



Oat Quality

Milling Oat Specifications

Factor	Minimum accepted
Test weight per bushel	
Foreign material	
Sound cultivated oats*	
Live insects	
Rodent excreta	

*Kernels and pieces of kernels of oats (except wild oats) that are not badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, diseased, frost damage, heat damage, insect bored, mold damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.)

Oat Harvest

Post Harvest

Intercropping Legumes