

Purple Top Turnips

Technical Sheet

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Fall sown, fast establishing turnips do an excellent job of suppressing weeds, and are efficient miners and recyclers of existing nutrients in the soil.

The high leaf-to-bulb ratio results in a very leafy crop with high digestibility your livestock will love. Livestock eat the stems, leaves and roots of turnip plants. Turnip planted in July will provide grazing from September to November. The leaves maintain their nutritional quality even after repeated exposures to frost.

The plant's extensive root system pulls nitrogen and other minerals from deep within the soil, and stores these elements within its roots and leaf structure. Upon turning under the crop, nitrogen and other elements are released or recycled back just underneath the soil surface so the next crop can utilize the nitrogen that once was beyond reach and leaching away.

The roots scavenge nutrients from deep in the soil and bring them back to the surface where they can be utilized by your next food crop plantings.

Turnip grows best in a moderately deep loam, fertile and slightly acid soil. Turnip does not do well in soils that are of high clay texture, wet or poorly drained. For good root growth turnip needs a loose, well aerated soil.

SEEDING RATE

5 - 6 lb. / acre



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