

Tillage Radish

Technical Sheet

Both research and farmers confirm significant increases in yield and bottom line profits when using a tillage radish.

The tillage radish taproot will drill through compacted subsoil layers during the fall when the soil is wet and soft. Channels are left deep down in the subsoil where cash crop roots will follow during the summer to capture needed moisture and nutrients.

As it decays, Tillage Radish leaves voids in the soil with holes in the compaction zone created by the aggressive taproot, reaching depths of 30 inches or more. Not only is air and water circulation increased, microbial activity improves and easier planting becomes possible.

Tillage radish has 2-4 times more roots than cereal rye. It will winter kill as residues also breakdown completely following winter.

Radish seed grows faster and shades out weeds that would otherwise germinate and grow. Because Tillage Radish leaves the soil surface weed free, punctured by large root holes, and covered by very thin and sparse residue, the seedbed soil warms up and dries out considerably faster in early spring than do soils covered by either winter weeds or a growing cover crop. The warmer, drier soil and the elimination of the need for tillage can allow earlier spring planting.

SEEDING RATE

8 - 10 lb. / acre

Plant 6 - 10 weeks before a killing frost in fall.



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