

Cover Cropping in California's Water Scarce Environments

Practical considerations for managing cool-season cover crops with maximal water benefits and minimal water use



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Water Benefits of Cover Crops

Cover crops can be highly beneficial in California's annual and perennial cropping systems for improving soil health and fertility, suppressing weeds, providing pollinator habitat, and even reducing input costs.

Even in water-scarce regions, cover crops can provide water benefits when properly managed. This guidance outlines key considerations to achieve these benefits while reducing water use with cool-season cover crops. For best results, cover crop management should be adapted to your specific farm context — including cropping system, soil conditions, available equipment, and management goals.



Cover cropping can be managed to achieve a variety of management goals and these water-related benefits:

- Reduced runoff and soil erosion
- Reduced surface crusting and compaction
- Improved soil structure
- Increased organic matter, water-holding capacity, and soil moisture
- Increased water infiltration and percolation
- Reduced soil temperature and evaporation compared to bare ground
- Reduced water pollution from nutrient leaching and runoff

Water Use

A common question is how much water do cover crops use and are they worth the water. With proper management, soil-water dynamics can be optimized.

Research has shown that **water loss from cover crops, measured by evapotranspiration (ET), can be similar to bare soil** in annual and perennial production systems across the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys^{1,2}. In perennial crops, soil moisture can be similar for winter cover crop and bare management through or at the end of the winter season², and in some cases, cover crops may lead to enhanced soil moisture well after termination³, although this may vary by farm context. In cases where winter cover crops do require additional water, it is likely minimal (\geq two inches) and may be worthwhile considering the potential benefits of increased water capture, reduced nutrient losses, improved soil health, greater biodiversity, and more. Considerations around species selection, and timing and method of cover crop termination are key to harnessing these water benefits while minimizing losses to ET.

Management Considerations

Prioritize Your Goals

What are your goals and desired benefits? **What are you looking for in terms of water, soil, and crop benefits?** For example, regarding water, you might aim for reduced runoff, improved water infiltration, and greater water holding capacity.



Your farm priorities should inform cover crop seed selection and management. This guidance document focuses on cool-season cover cropping in water-scarce environments. Even in these environments, some growers choose to implement year-round cover cropping, which may have different management considerations. For more general guidance on selecting and managing cover crop species for your goals, see CAFF's [Cover Crop Decision Guides](#). See also Western Cover Crop Council's [resources page](#), Western SARE's [cover crop resources](#), and UC SAREP [Cover Crops Database](#).

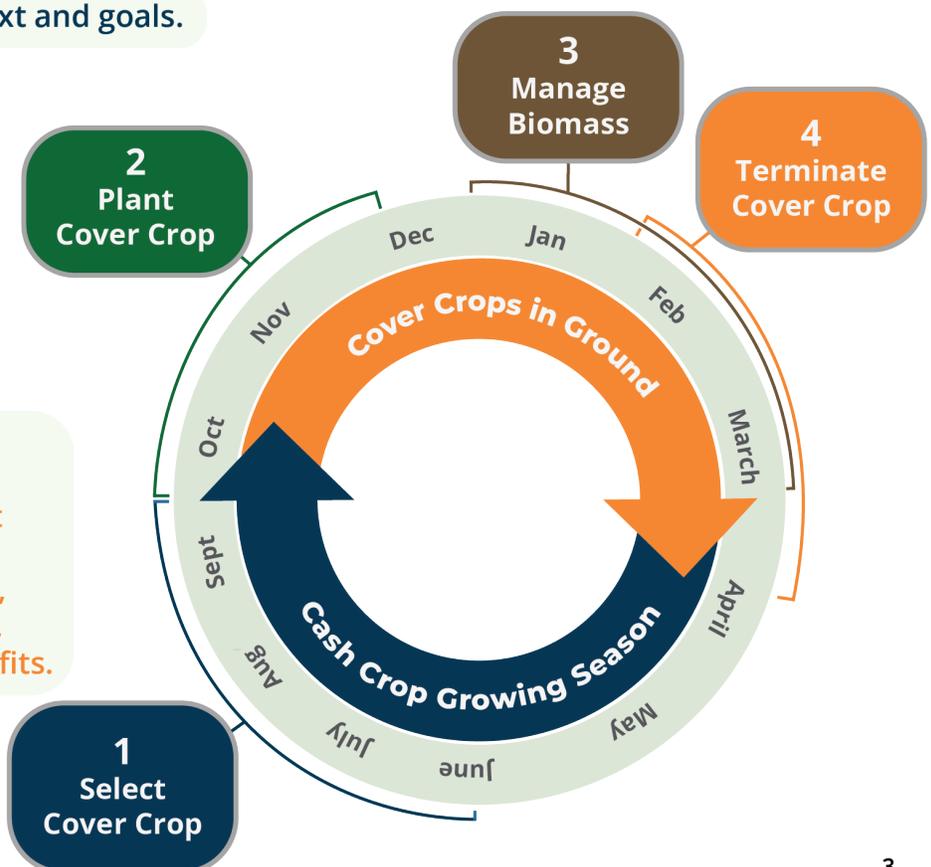
Timing considerations for cool-season cover crop management

1 Select cover crop based on context and goals.

2 Establish cover crop with fall rain (or post-harvest irrigation) to take advantage of available water.

3 Manage biomass as needed to reduce water loss while maintaining desired benefits.

4 If terminating cover crop, best timing varies based on weather, soil conditions, and management goals (e.g. pollinator habitat). If water use is the primary concern, consider terminating by April 1st, though it may reduce other benefits.



Select Cover Crop

- Commonly planted cover crop species and cultivars vary in water efficiency, temperature and moisture requirements, and ability to address various management goals.
- **Selection should be farm-specific.** Consider consulting a local TA provider or seed dealer.
- Consider **drought-tolerant species or cultivars that are adapted to your region** for greater resilience to local climate conditions.
- For California's climates, select spring cultivars to maximize winter growth and early termination.
- Select cover crops you can effectively manage/terminate with available equipment in your cash crop context.
- If reseeding is a priority, ensure that reseeding varieties are used and cover crop is allowed to develop mature seed heads before final mow or termination.
- **Cover crop species mixes are recommended** to increase plant and belowground soil biodiversity, in addition to supporting multiple soil-water functions. Mix species that can be planted at similar depths.



Planting and Establishment

Planting

- Cover crop planting methods (i.e. drilling, broadcasting) affect seed-to-soil contact, which is critical for germination when water is limited.
- Grain drills or no-till drills provide good seed-to-soil contact and allow for more time between seeding and the first irrigation/ rainfall event compared to broadcast seeding without incorporation.
- Broadcast seeding results in lower seed-to-soil contact and seeds are vulnerable to weather and animals. Shallow incorporation is recommended, and works well with vertical tillage implements as a one-pass operation.

Establishment

- Good cover crop establishment can require less than 2 inches of water, which can come from rainfall, irrigation, or both⁴.
- Cover crops can be planted anytime in the fall, including before the first rain, for ease of farm operations. Planting in early to mid-autumn when daylengths are longer, is ideal for maximizing biomass growth, encouraging early flowering, and suppressing weeds.
- In orchards with micro sprinklers, solid set sprinklers, or flood irrigation, consider planting cover crop seed before post-harvest or dormant season water applications to support germination and optimize water use.

Maintenance and Termination

Maintenance

High mowing (≥ 6 inches) or well-managed grazing of cover crop biomass, when weather allows, may reduce soil water lost to transpiration while allowing for regrowth to meet management goals like increased soil health, fertility, nutrient scavenging, or water infiltration.



Termination

Consider your management goals (e.g. pollinator habitat, improved infiltration) and terminate late enough—if at all—to realize your desired benefits but early enough to reduce excessive water use. In particularly water-stressed environments, you may need to adjust your goals. Consider:

- Cover crop water use may increase with rising springtime temperatures and rapid plant growth.
- Generally, termination/reduction of biomass in late winter or early spring (as opposed to late spring) may equate to reduced cover crop water use (i.e. ET) and conservation of soil moisture for cash crops, particularly in a drought year.
- Cover crop species differ in their ease of termination so select a termination method (mowing, roller crimping, discing, etc.) that is appropriate for your cover crop goals, selected species, and soil conditions.
- Grazing for termination may be effective in high biomass situations if livestock graze heavily. Consult a technical assistance provider to avoid issues with food safety⁵ or toxicity to animals.
- Tracking soil moisture throughout the season is useful for optimizing irrigation efficiency and informing cover crop management timing, ideally terminating/reducing biomass as it declines.
- Many perennial growers who delay termination until April or May, or who don't terminate at all, find that the water benefits outweigh the water use. This is an area of active research².

Residue Management

- Termination method and management of residue (whether incorporating or leaving it on the surface as mulch) will greatly affect soil-water dynamics.
- Cover crop residue left on the soil surface as mulch increases soil moisture retention by lowering surface temperatures and decreasing evaporative losses compared to incorporation⁶.

Stacking Cover Crops with other Soil Health Practices

Combining cover cropping with other soil health practices, such as compost application, reduced-till or no-till, or livestock integration, may result in amplified benefits, including water benefits and water use efficiency^{7,8}. Studies have shown that reduced tillage in combination with cover crops can provide improved infiltration rates, water holding capacity, and soil moisture content^{8,9}, and soil organic carbon increases significantly more when cover crops and compost are implemented together¹⁰.

Drought Tolerant Species Selection

Species	Lifespan	Management Considerations	Key Water Benefit
Grasses & Cereals			
'Cucamonga' California Brome	Biennial	Suitable for early termination	Very drought tolerant; Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Soft Chess (e.g. 'Blando' Brome)	Annual	Suitable for early termination	Very drought tolerant; Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Annual Fescue (e.g. Zorro)	Annual	Tolerates flooding; Early maturity	Very drought tolerant; Reduced erosion; Reduced compaction; Nutrient capture
Cereal Rye (Secale cereal)	Annual	Tolerates flooding; Suitable for early termination	Moderate drought tolerance; Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Barley	Annual	Requires herbicide or disking for termination	Moderate drought tolerance; Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Triticale	Annual	Tolerates flooding	Drought tolerant; Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Oat	Annual	Tolerates flooding	Reduced erosion; Nutrient capture
Legumes (Nitrogen Fixers)			
Annual clover	Annual	Varies by species and cultivar	Drought tolerance varies
Medic (e.g. Burr Medic)	Annual	Early flowering; May become weedy	Moderate drought tolerance
Bell Bean	Annual	Does not tolerate close mowing	Moderate drought tolerance; Increased infiltration; Reduced compaction
Common Vetch	Annual	Mow to maintain biomass; Can become weedy	Low to moderate drought tolerance
Brassicas			
Mustards (e.g. Yellow Mustard, Canola)	Annual	Terminate before full flowering	Moderate drought tolerance; Reduced compaction; Nutrient capture
Tillage Radish	Annual	Terminate before full flowering; Use low seeding rates to reduce compaction	Increased infiltration; Reduced compaction; Nutrient capture
Broadleaves			
Lacy Phacelia	Annual	CA Native; Enhances pollinator habitat; Suppresses weeds	Moderate drought tolerance; Reduced erosion; Increased surface shading
Example Multi-species Cover Crop Mixes			
Soil Health Mix	65% Barley, 4% Yellow Mustard, 25% Common Vetch, 6% Radish		Improves overall health and function
Early Termination Mix	40% Barley, 60% Early Peas		Improves soil fertility; Requires disking
Soil Builder	30% Triticale, 35% Bell Beans, 28% Early Peas, 1% Canola, 1% Common Yellow Mustard, 5% Daikon Radish		Improves soil function, fertility, and organic matter

Resources + References

This report and other mentioned resources can be found at: <https://linktr.ee/CoverCropGuidance>



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