INTRODUCTION

Various factors have stimulated interest in crop diversification in recent years: commodity price instability, decreased or eliminated farm subsidies, increased pesticide-resistance in pests, and losses in genetic biodiversity. At the same time, consumer dietary changes have generated new markets for alternative food products.

Experimenting with an alternative crop involves both risks and opportunities, from both the production and the marketing standpoints. An alternative crop may make a positive contribution by increasing the diversity of the farm’s income base, spreading out risks, reducing weaknesses in the farm system, or broadening the base of operations.

While some alternative crops provide additional markets or greater profitability compared to standard crops, others are not necessarily higher-value crops. Rather, they are added to a rotation to break up insect pest, weed, and disease cycles, to scavenge nutrients for other crops, to improve soil tilth and fertility, or to clean up weedy fields. They are used to spread out the workload, to make farming more fun and interesting, and to add system flexibility, especially with crops that can double as livestock feed or forage in bad crop years.
Farm diversification using alternative crops requires considerable research and planning, from assessing available resources, to selecting potentially feasible crops, to exploring the crop market. Information regarding alternative crops is somewhat limited, especially when compared to that available for crops such as corn, wheat, and soybeans. However, a lot of valuable information can be obtained by networking with other producers.

**Inventory of Available Resources**

It’s a good idea to begin by inventorying your available resources. This inventory might include some of the following information (1):

**Land, Soil, Water**

- How many acres do you own or rent?
- What are the soil types, soil tilth and fertility, erosion potential, and drainage?
- What is your source of water (surface or groundwater)?
- Do you rely on an irrigation system for current needs?
- What is the quality of the water and are there adequate supplies for irrigation?
- How are wastes and wastewater managed on your farm?
- Are water storage and water treatment facilities adequate?

**Buildings and Equipment**

- Do you have facilities and machinery that are underused and can they be used or adapted for other crops?
- Is grain storage available?
- Do you have access to a company or individual that manufactures specialized equipment or modifies existing equipment?

**Labor**

- Do you have off-farm employment?
- What are your slow months?

- How many employees do you currently have and are their schedules flexible?
- Do you have access to seasonal employees?

**Location**

- Is your farm easily accessible and what are the conditions of the roads?
- What is the population within a 50-mile radius and the number of communities?

**Financial Status**

- What are your monthly and annual income needs and does your farm income meet these needs?
- What is your debt-to-equity ratio?
- Do you have access to additional capital?
- What are your current production costs per bushel/ton/pound/cwt.?

**Business Management and Marketing**

- Do you have a business plan?
- Do you maintain farm records and prepare and analyze balance sheets, income statements, cash flow records, labor flow records, and unit budgets?
- What does each labor hour you invest earn and what is your rate of return on investments?
- Do you compare major financial and production efficiency factors from one year to another?
- Do you network with other producers?
- How do you market your current commodities?

**Entrepreneurial Skills**

- Do you think of new ideas and enjoy planning new enterprises?
- Do you enjoy dealing with the public and can you manage people effectively?
- Do you try to find benefits when things don’t turn out the way they were planned?
- Do you enjoy problem solving and do you learn from past mistakes?
The *Small Farm Handbook* (2) is one source of additional inventory topics and discusses all aspects of small farm operation and success. It serves as an applied discussion of small-scale farm operation in California for farms that raise organic and ethnic produce and unusual plant varieties. Topics include requirements for successful farming, finances, marketing, growing crops, handling of perishable crops, alternative agriculture, and labor management. Another source is *Farming Alternatives: A Guide to Evaluating the Feasibility of New Farm Based Enterprises* (3). Worksheets are available in this publication to help assess the feasibility of diversifying farm operations. For more information on business planning, request the ATTRA publication entitled *Evaluating a Rural Enterprise*.

**CROP SELECTION**

Alternative field crops are categorized as cereals and pseudocereals; grain legumes; oilseeds; industrial crops; and fiber crops. The table below lists many of the crops that fall within these categories. Feasibility of a specific crop depends on a number of factors including the suitability of the crop for local growing conditions. Climate, soil characteristics, and pest problems affect crop productivity. Also worth considering is whether the alternative cash crop has other uses as well. For example, a number of the legumes and cereals have value as livestock forage. Should crop quality or markets be too low in a particular year, its usability as forage makes such a crop a less risky investment. The Appendix provides an extensive list of alternative crops, including area of adaptation, compiled by Kansas State University (4).

*The Alternative Field Crops Manual* (5), from the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin, is a comprehensive source of production information on 48 alternative agronomic crops adapted to the upper Midwest. Detailed information is provided for each crop, including a brief history, growth habits, environmental requirements, cultural practices, yields, performance, economics and primary markets, and information sources. This manual is probably the single most informative resource available to farmers and Extension agents on this topic. It is also available on the web at <www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/index.html>.

**CROP AND INDUSTRIAL USE RESEARCH**

New crops and industrial products from these crops are being researched. Due to the complex nature of new crop production and development, progress seems slow. The following processes are involved in the development of an alternative crop: collection of cultivars, plant breeding for disease resistance and desirable plant traits, development of production and cultivation practices, and market considerations.

On national and state levels, a number of organizations transfer current research on

### Table: Categorization of alternative agronomic crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals and Pseudocereals</td>
<td>Amaranth, blue corn, buckwheat, einkorn, emmer, foxtail, grain millet, khorosan, intermediate wheatgrass, pearl millet, proso millet, quinoa, spelt, teff, triticale, wild rice, reed canary grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Legumes</td>
<td>Many varieties of dry beans and dry peas, Illinois bundle flower, lentils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>Apeacia, camelina, canola, crambe, rape, cuphea, jojoba, lesquerella, meadowfoam, perilla, rapeseed, sesame, flax, sunflower, safflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Crops</td>
<td>Bladder pod, castor, cuphea, euphorbia, fanweed, gopher plant, guayule, gumwood, jojoba, lesquerella, vernonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber Crops</td>
<td>Kenaf, milkweed, flax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cultivation and production of alternative crops. Some of these groups include:

- **Alternative Farming Systems Information Center** (Beltsville, MD) (15)
- **Carrington Research/Extension Center** (Carrington, ND) (16)
- **Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products** (St. Paul, MN) (17)
- **Cooperative Extension Service** (contact a local county office near you) (18)
- **Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Small Farm Program, USDA** (Washington, D.C.) (19)
- **Indiana Center for New Crops and Plant Products** (West Lafayette, IN) (20)
- **Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture** (Poteau, OK) (21)
- **Missouri Alternatives Center** (Missouri residents only) (Columbia, MO) (22)
- **Small Farm Center** (Davis, CA) (23)

Research is also being conducted on industrial products that can be manufactured from alternative crops. Industrial use updates on crops such as castor, lesquerella, crambe, industrial rapeseed, guayule, jojoba, kenaf, and milkweed are available from the New Uses Council. *The New Uses Council’s 1997 Bioproducts Directory* (6) lists companies, organizations, researchers, and suppliers of products made from renewable agricultural, forestry, or livestock materials or residues. (The ’97 version is the latest “paper” edition. A 1999 web version of this directory is available at <www.newuses.org>.)

The Minnesota Agricultural Utilization Research Institute works to create new uses and new markets for Minnesota’s agricultural commodities and alternative crops (7). They publish a free newsletter called Ag Innovation News. They also do market research, technology transfer, and work one-on-one with Minnesota farmers and business people.

Several conference proceedings from the new crops meetings have been published. Many of the papers presented at these conferences are very technical in nature and may be of more use to researchers than to farmers. These proceedings cover a wide variety of new crops and many aspects of their growth, adaptation, and production. Their titles are:

- **Perspectives on New Crops and New Uses**, edited by Jules Janick. 1999, 528 pages (11)

The Association for the Advancement of Industrial Crops (12) is an international, nonprofit educational and scientific organization that educates its members, the public, industry leaders, and government policy makers on utilization and commercialization of industrial products from agricultural crops. Over half of the membership is involved in research and development of industrial crops. For information on upcoming conferences as well as program abstracts of past meetings, see the AAIC website at <www.aaic.org>.

**MARKETS AND MARKETING**

The bottom line in raising crops is whether the projected receipts for the crop will be greater than the projected costs for producing it. It is the responsibility of each producer to carefully evaluate the marketing potential for an alternative field crop before getting into production.

Market supply and demand, depth of market in terms of how much of a crop is needed to saturate the market, and market stability are very important topics to research. Availability and location of the nearest market, marketing strategies, and access to processing are also important considerations.

Markets for alternative crops can vary greatly, depending on the crop. For a few examples:

- Approximately 95% of the buckwheat produced in North Dakota and surrounding states is exported to Japan where it is milled into flour and used to prepare noodles for human consumption (13).
• Grain millet grown in Florida and Georgia is becoming a major feed source for broilers in these states, a substitute for maize that reduces the need for high protein supplements in feed (13).
• Proso millet is marketed through elevators where it is grown locally and is used for birdseed.
• Spelt is grown under contract and sold to health food stores as grain, white flour, and processed products such as pancake mix and cereals. It is marketed as a wheat alternative for people who have wheat allergies.

Many alternative crops are marketed by contract to processors or packers. It is unlikely that alternative crops are handled by local elevators or marketing channels. Elevators in some locations will take alternative crops, but they should be contacted before planting specific crops that are intended for delivery to them.

It is common for companies developing products based on unusual alternative crops to integrate vertically. That is, they lease land, use their own managers, and hire local labor. As mentioned earlier, when considering an alternative crop, it is necessary to carefully research all aspects related to the production, processing, and sale of that crop.

There are several resources available that provide information on alternative crop markets and marketing. The National Organic Directory (14) is updated annually and focuses on organically grown commodities and alternative crops. Specific marketing information on organically grown wheat, oats, and sunflowers, and a list of some markets for these crops, are available in Northern Plains Organic Crops Marketing Analysis (13). The Cooperative Extension Service in some states has compiled a list of buyers of some alternative commodities. Commodity groups may also have such a list. Also, many state agriculture departments and land-grant university agricultural economics departments may have market information for specific crops.

**STARTING POINTS TO CONSIDER**

Talk to others who are already doing it. If you don't know anyone already involved in the enterprise, locate the state, regional, and national groups involved and get a list of local contacts. Avoid being swayed by hype. If possible, also talk to some folks who have tried and failed. We often learn more from failure than from success.

Read all you can about your proposed enterprise. The popular farm press commonly picks up on new trends and features articles on new crops. Furthermore, there are typically a wealth of newsletters and journals that arise following the introduction of new crops and other enterprises. The Internet also offers a new, rapid means of accessing information on new topic areas. If you don't own a computer, you can usually get internet access at your local library or Extension office.

Learn about the equipment for any new crops. Where feasible, choose crops that only require adjustment or some modification of your current equipment, rather than requiring significant investment in new or different equipment.

Study the markets. Get a good sense of the market possibilities for any crop or product you are considering producing. Identify wholesalers, retailers, brokers, direct marketing options, and other resources that can be helpful. Ask other producers how they market.

Learn the specialty market standards required. Evaluate your ability to meet standards for cleanliness, packaging, crop quality, etc. Some requirements are rather unique. For example, synthetic fertilizers and pesticides may not be used on a field for three years before a harvested crop may be sold as "organically grown."

Establish your market connection BEFORE you grow your crop. This is especially critical for highly specialized commodities like edible soybeans. The seeds of edible soybeans are often
colored differently from conventional beans, making them difficult or impossible to sell through conventional channels as a fallback option.

**Become techno-smart.** Get comfortable with the idea of using the phone and the computer to market your products.

**Be flexible.** When dealing with niche enterprises, it is often necessary to move quickly in response to rapidly changing market conditions. Farmers must constantly be on the lookout for ways to improve and innovate.

**Think (w)holistically.** Consider more than just immediate, short-term profits when investigating new crops and enterprises. Diversification may not actually increase profits. What it can do is make profitability more reliable by smoothing out the ride between good and bad years. There may be additional benefits. Perhaps adding a new crop to the rotation will reduce problem pests…or maybe it will build soil fertility. Develop a whole-farm business plan and study carefully how well a new enterprise can be integrated.

**Internet resources.** Surf the internet to find organizations, such as ATTRA, that provide information on alternative field crops and sustainable agriculture. Many web homepage addresses are included with the citations in the reference section of this document.

**SUMMARY**

Farmers interested in alternative crops should inventory their current farm resources and carefully review the production and marketing potential of these crops before planting. Networking is an essential part of this process. ATTRA and other organizations mentioned in this publication have more detailed information on specific crops and the suitability of these crops for certain regions and farm production systems. Seed sources and marketing information can be obtained through elevators, Extension personnel, commodity groups, processors, and other channels.

**REFERENCES:**


2) *Small Farm Handbook,* Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Oakland, CA. *To order send $20.00 + $4.50 S & H to:*

   ANR Publications
   University of California
   6701 San Pablo Avenue
   Oakland, CA 94608-1239
   (800) 994-8849; (510) 642-2431
   www.anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu


   152 Riley Robb Hall
   Ithaca, NY 14853
   (607) 255-7654
   E-mail: nraes@cornell.edu
   www.nraes.org


   Print copies are available for $45.00 from:
   Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products
   University of Minnesota
   352 Alderman Hall, Room 352
   1970 Folwell Avenue
   Saint Paul, MN 55108
   (612) 624-4217 or (612) 625-5747
   E-mail: mgo@tc.umn.edu
   www.mgo.umn.edu
REFERENCES: (continued)

   To order ($40.00 for members, $80.00 for nonmembers) contact:
   New Uses Council
   Jonathan Harsch
   295 Tanglewood Drive
   East Greenwich, RI 02818-2210
   Ph-401-885-8177, FAX-419-821-5789
   www.newuses.org

7) Minnesota Agricultural Utilization Research Institute
   AURI
   PO Box 599
   Crookston, Minnesota 56716-0599
   (800) 279-5010, FAX (218) 281-7600
   www.auri.org
   Newsletter: *Ag Innovation News* (free subscription).

8) *Advances in New Crops.*
   CropInfoSources/NewCropsBook1990_info.html>

9) *New Crops.*
   CropInfoSources/NewCropsBook1993_info.html>

10) *Progress in New Crops.*
    Available for $79.95 + $7 shipping and handling from:
    ASHS Press
    113 South West Street
    Alexandria, VA 22314-2857
    703-836-4606
    FAX 703-836-2024
    E-mail: Ashspres@ashs.org

11) *Perspectives on New Crops and New Uses.*
    Available for $99.95 + $7 shipping and handling from ASHS Press (see above reference). This publication is not available on the web.

12) Association for the Advancement of Industrial Crops (AAIC)
    AAIC Secretary
    c/o U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory
    4331 E. Broadway Road
    Phoenix, AZ 85040
    www.aaic.org

   This publication provides useful information on organic production including wheat, oats, and sunflowers in the Northern Plains. A survey of organic producers was conducted in the region. Supply and demand information along with producer experiences, buyer/processor responses and distributor/retailer responses are included. A list of organic buyers is included. To order this free publication, contact:
   North Dakota State University
   Department of Agricultural Economics
   Morrill Hall, Room 217
   Fargo, North Dakota 58102
   (701) 231-7441

    This document provides extensive information on organic farming and sustainable agriculture. Included is a list of farmers, wholesalers, farm suppliers, resource groups, manufacturers/processors, commodity groups, and importers/exporters. To order send $51.15 (includes shipping) to:
    National Organic Directory
    Community Alliance with Family Farmers
    PO Box 363
    Davis, CA 95617
    Order line only: 800-852-3832
    530-756-8518, ext 17
    FAX 530-756-7857
    E-mail: nod@caff.org
    www.caff.org

15) Alternative Farming Systems Information Center
    USDA’s National Agricultural Library
    Room 304
    10301 Baltimore Avenue
    Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351
    (301) 504-6559 Fax (301) 504-6409
    afsic@nal.usda.gov
    http://www.nal.usda.gov/afsic
    This information service provides literature searches including information on potential enterprises for diversification, association and agency contacts, and current research by USDA and other organizations.
REFERENCES: (continued)

16) Carrington Research Extension Center  
North Dakota State University  
PO Box 219  
Carrington, North Dakota  58421  
(701) 652-2951  
recenter@ndsuext.nodak.edu  
The center will provide some assistance in determining the adaptability of some alternative crops to specific locations. A report of agricultural research including alternative field crops and extension in North Dakota is published annually. The latest publication available is volume 38, December 1997.

17) Center for Alternative Plant and Animal Products  
University of Minnesota  
352 Alderman Hall, Room 352  
1970 Folwell Avenue  
Saint Paul, MN  55108  
(612) 624-4217 or (612) 625-5747  
E-mail: mgo@tc.umn.edu  
www.mgo.umn.edu  
Newsletter: BioOptions (published quarterly; cost is $10.00).

18) Cooperative Extension Service: see your local county office or refer to NCAT/ATTRA’s homepage for a list of extension websites for most states.

19) USDA Small Farm Program Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service  
For publications write to:  
CSREES  
Mail Stop 2220,  
868 Aerospace Center, 901 D Street  
Washington, D.C.  20250  
(800) 583-3071 Fax (202) 401-1602  
E-mail: smallfarm@reeusda.gov  
www.reeusda.gov/smallfarm  
Free newsletter: Small Farm Digest

20) Indiana Center for New Crops and Plant Products  
Purdue University  
1165 Horticulture Building  
West Lafayette, IN  47907-1165  
(765) 494-1329 Fax (765) 494-0391  
E-mail: jjanick@hort.purdue.edu  
www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop  
The Center’s homepage is dedicated to new crops and plant products and includes sections on announcements, upcoming symposia, meetings, a new crops library, copies of New Crop News, and a directory of new crop experts.

21) Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture  
PO Box 588  
Poteau, Oklahoma  74953-0588  
(918) 647-9123  
E-mail: mailbox@kerrcenter.com  
www.kerrcenter.com/

22) Missouri Alternatives Center  
531 Clark Hall  
Columbia, MO 65211  
(573) 882-1905  
(800) 433-3704 (Missouri only)  
E-mail: moac@ext.missouri.edu  
www.agebb.missouri.edu/mac/agopp/index.htm  
Newsletter: Ag Opportunities (free for residents of MO; out-of-state subscriptions $10.00; also available on-line at the website).

23) Small Farm Center  
University of California–Davis  
1 Shields Avenue  
Davis, California  95616  
(530) 752-8136 Fax: (530) 752-7716  
E-mail: sfcenter@ucdavis.edu  
www.sfc.ucdavis.edu  
Newsletter: Small Farm News

By Patricia Sauer and Preston Sullivan  
NCAT Agriculture Specialists

December 2000
## Appendix

### PLANT CHARACTERISTICS, USES, AND PRODUCTION PRACTICES OF VARIOUS NON-TRADITIONAL CROPS (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area of Adaptation</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Plant Height</th>
<th>Maturity Days</th>
<th>Seeds/lb</th>
<th>Test wt lbs/bu</th>
<th>Planting Date</th>
<th>Planting Rate lb/a</th>
<th>Final Plant Population/a</th>
<th>Row Spacing</th>
<th>Plant Depth</th>
<th>Pests/Problems/ Special Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth</td>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Human, livestock feed</td>
<td>4-8 ft</td>
<td>125-150</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70°F soil temp</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>15-30'</td>
<td>½'</td>
<td>Poor competitor-slow early growth Lygus bugs Shattering, lodging Pythium Cannot tolerate poorly drained soils Susceptible to triazine herbicides Grain drying necessary Excellent grain quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>Northern U.S.</td>
<td>Human food</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>15-25,000</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>40-55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6-12'</td>
<td>½'-2'</td>
<td>Shattering and lodging Susceptible to numerous herbicides Direct harvest or swath Does well on poor or acid soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popcorn</td>
<td>Corn Belt</td>
<td>Human, livestock feed</td>
<td>5-7 ft</td>
<td>100-120</td>
<td>2,500-4,500</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dryland 16-24,000 Irrigated 22 - 30,000</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1-2'</td>
<td>Seed rot and seeding diseases Stalk and root rot Corn rootworm, wireworms and cutworms Drying or forced air usually necessary (under 100°F) Slower cylinder speeds and wider concaves necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungbeans</td>
<td>Oklahoma-Texas</td>
<td>Human food, livestock forage and green manure</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21-28'</td>
<td>1-2'</td>
<td>Seedling diseases Shattering Needs to be inoculated Swath for harvest Keep fertilizer away from seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpeas</td>
<td>Oklahoma-Texas Southeastern U.S.</td>
<td>Human food, livestock feed and green manure</td>
<td>1-3 ft</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3-6,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>12-25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Drilled or wide</td>
<td>1-2’</td>
<td>Charcoal rot, root rots Fusarium wilt Cowpea curvulico, corn earworm Needs to be inoculated Harvesting procedure depends on how the crop is to be marketed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guar</td>
<td>Oklahoma-Texas</td>
<td>Food additives Industrial-cloth and paper drying, oil drilling, green manure</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70°F soil temp</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>90-120,000</td>
<td>10-20' 36-40'</td>
<td>1-1 ½’</td>
<td>Bacterial blight, southern blight Guar midge Needs to be inoculated Drought resistance Direct Harvest Fits well into rotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fababean</td>
<td>Pacific Northwest California</td>
<td>Livestock forage and feed</td>
<td>2-6 ft</td>
<td>100-110</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>April-May.</td>
<td>150-175</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6-10’</td>
<td>1-2’</td>
<td>Sclerotinia, pod blight White mold; grasshoppers Shattering Needs to be inoculated Responds to irrigation Swath for harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupines</td>
<td>Gulf Coast states</td>
<td>Livestock forage, green manure</td>
<td>1-2’</td>
<td>75-90</td>
<td>1,500-2,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Feb.-Mar.</td>
<td>90-150</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Drilled</td>
<td>2-4’</td>
<td>Winterkill, Phytophthora root rot Bitter type contains alkaloids Needs to be inoculated Requires vernalization to produce grain Does well on sandy, well-drained acid soils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Crop Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area of Adaptation</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Plant Height</th>
<th>Maturity Days</th>
<th>Seeds/lb</th>
<th>Test wt lbs/bu</th>
<th>Planting Date</th>
<th>Planting Rate lb/a</th>
<th>Final Plant Population/a</th>
<th>Row Spacing</th>
<th>Plant Depth</th>
<th>Pests/Problems/ Special Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>Central Great Plains</td>
<td>Livestock forage &amp; feed Birdseed Human food (grain type) (forage type)</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td>75-90</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>60-90,000</td>
<td>6-12'</td>
<td>&lt;1'</td>
<td>Poor seedling emergence &amp; vigor Birds, kernal smut &amp; head smut  Cinch bugs, green bugs Drought tolerant Needs warm soils Sensitive to cool temperatures during heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>5-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-6 ft</td>
<td>75-100</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-10 ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sainfoin</td>
<td>Northwest U.S.</td>
<td>Livestock forage</td>
<td>1-2 ft</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fall &amp; Spring</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>1- pits/sq ft</td>
<td>Drilled</td>
<td>1-1½'</td>
<td>Only 1 cutting with slow regrowth; Crown rots Needs to be inoculated Does well on heavy soils with pH of 7.0-8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broomcorn</td>
<td>Central Great Plains</td>
<td>Brush for brooms</td>
<td>6-12 ft tall</td>
<td>90-130</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>44-50</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>18-40,000</td>
<td>30-36'</td>
<td>1-2'</td>
<td>Considerable hand labor Cinch bugs, green bugs and other sorghum insects and diseases Standard and dwarf types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenaf</td>
<td>Southeast U.S. and Central Great Plains</td>
<td>U.S. textile fiber</td>
<td>8-20 ft</td>
<td>Full season</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>75-100,000</td>
<td>20-30'</td>
<td>½-1'</td>
<td>Root knot nematode, Rhizoctonia, Gray mold Will not tolerate standing water or waterlogged soils Fast growing and competitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Livestock forage</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>52-150,000</td>
<td>Drilled</td>
<td>½-1½'</td>
<td>Contains sodium &amp; potassium oxalates; nitrate poisoning may occur Grazing cattle may develop sore eyes and noses Requires several clippings to keep plant from becoming too stemmy and fibrous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfrey</td>
<td>Northern &amp; Northeastern U.S.</td>
<td>Livestock forage</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30-48'</td>
<td>2-4'</td>
<td>Inferior crop quality and yields Grazing destroys plants Ensiling difficult due to high moisture content Propagated vegetatively due to poor seed yields Root cuttings should be ½-6&quot; long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Southern U.S.</td>
<td>Fiber, vegetable, and industrial oil</td>
<td>2-4 ft</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>28-33</td>
<td>May-June.</td>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>50-70,000</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1-3'</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia, Phythium, Fusarium Extremely sensitive to 2,4-D Specialized harvesting equipment needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>Southwest U.S.</td>
<td>Edible &amp; industrial oil Confectionary (seed)</td>
<td>3-5 ft</td>
<td>90-120</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>70°F soil temp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40-50,000</td>
<td>20' or wider</td>
<td>1-2'</td>
<td>Poor competitor; frost injury Bacterial &amp; fungal leaf spots; Charcoal rot, fusarium &amp; Verticillium wilt; Aphids, thrips &amp; stink bugs Requires 150 frost free days Contract market Shattering &amp; non-shattering varieties Drought tolerance Can be irrigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower</td>
<td>Western U.S.</td>
<td>Edible &amp; industrial oil</td>
<td>2-5 ft</td>
<td>110-150</td>
<td>8-13,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60°F soil temp</td>
<td>15-40</td>
<td>130-170,000</td>
<td>6-12'</td>
<td>1-2'</td>
<td>Poor competitor for 3-4 weeks Does not tolerate standing water Rust, Verticillium wilt &amp; Phytophthora root rot Plant early Moderately drought tolerant Good standability Salt tolerant Can be irrigated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Crop Characteristics and Suggested Cultural Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area of Adaptation</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Plant Height</th>
<th>Maturity Days</th>
<th>Seeds/lb</th>
<th>Test wt lbs/bu</th>
<th>Planting Date</th>
<th>Planting Rate lb/a</th>
<th>Final Plant Population/a</th>
<th>Row Spacing</th>
<th>Plant Depth</th>
<th>Pests/Problems/ Special Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Flax       | Northern Great Plains               | Industrial oil, fiber                 | 1-3 ft       | 90           | 82,000   | 56             | March –April    | 35-50               | -                       | 6-8"        | ½-1½"      | Poor competitor  
Fusarium wilt, rust, pasmo & aster yellows; cutworms, wireworms, grasshoppers  
Do not plant on poorly drained soils. Frost injury during seedling stage  
Plant early  
Crop rotation required  
Not salt tolerant  
Direct harvest or swath |
| Sunflower  | Great Plains                        | Edible oil, Confectionary (seed)      | 3-7 ft       | 90-100       | 5-8,000  | 24             | April-July     | -                   | 15-25,000              | 30"         | 1-3"       | Scerotia, Rhizopus head rot, Phoma black stem, head moth, head clipping weevil, stem and root weevil  
Can be planted as full season or doublecrop  
Responds to irrigation  
Extensive root system  
Crop rotation needed |
| Crambe     | Canada & Northern Great Plains, Midwest Southeast  
Canada & Great Plains | Industrial oil                       | 3 ft         | 120          | 86,000   | 27             | April          | 8-15                | 650,000                 | 6-14"       | ½-1"       | Lygus & cabbage maggot  
Very few pest known  
Seed shattering  
Direct harvest or swath  
Can be irrigated |
| Rape       | Brassica napus  
Brassica campestris  
Canada & Great Plains | Industrial & edible oil               | 21/2-5 ft    | 280          | 160,000  | 50             | Aug.-Sept.     | -                   | 6-14"                     | ¾-1½"       | -          | Poor competitor  
Blackleg, Sclerotinia, flea beetle  
Seed shattering  
Plant early to insure winter survival  
Needs well-drained soils, Swath for harvest  
Crop rotation required to prevent diseases  
Some potential for forage |
| Meadowfoam | Pacific northwest                   | Industrial oil                        | 1-1½ ft      | July         | -        | -              | Sept-Oct       | 30-40               | -                       | 6-7"        | ¾-½"       | Shattering  
Adapted to poorly drained soils  
Requires insect pollination  
Swath for harvest |
| Castor bean | Southern & Southwestern U.S.        | Industrial uses                       | 3-5 ft  
(dwarf varieties) | 125-150 | 1,000 | 50            | April-May     | 10-15               | -                       | >30"        | 1-3'        | Alternaria and bacterial leaf spot  
Cotton root rot, southern blight  
Cutworms and wireworms  
Seeds contain ricin (poisonous)  
Direct harvest  
Responds to irrigation, but excessive Water will hurt yields  
Requires 140-160 frost free days |