

# ICICLE Winter Pea

## Key Features

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Icicle winter peas have strong winter hardiness, an excellent root system and high biomass production after dormancy is broken in the spring. Icicle has smaller seed size with high seedling viability, which makes your seed cost per acre much lower than other varieties. Icicle winter peas will also condition the soil with their roots and provide excellent forage quality. This variety is free of anthacyanin, a plant pigment, so it produces a white flower. Lack of anthacyanin allows winter peas to be sweeter tasting to livestock and wildlife, compared to Austrian Winter peas.

In forage or cover crop blends seeded in August to early September, winter peas can be your go-to for generating nitrogen with a fall planted species. These cold tolerant legumes can fix anywhere from 90-150 lbs of N per acre when given ample time to grow and nodulate. Highest nitrogen contribution occurs around full bloom of the peas. The succulent stems and leaves break down easily and are a quick source of available nitrogen.

### Application

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Cover Crop  
Pasture  
Pollinator

### Planting Time

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Early Fall

### Establishment

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Plant 1-3" deep, can plant deeper (up to 4") to aid in overwintering.

### Management Keys

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Peas are easily terminated at any time with herbicides, or by disking or mowing after full bloom. Disk lightly to preserve the tender residue for some short-term erosion control.

One consideration with winter peas is the quick breakdown leads to slimy conditions in the spring if they winterkill, especially in dense, pure stands. Planting with a winter cereal provides some protection from winterkill and reduces matting of dead pea vegetation.



### Seeding Rates

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Drilled	35-45#
Precision Planting	22-28#
Broadcast	NR
Aerial	NR

### Attributes

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N Fixation	5
Nutrient Scavenging	3
Nutrient Release	5
Wind Erosion	3
Water Erosion	3

Scale 1-5 (1 = Poor, 5 = Excellent)

