

'Quail Haven'

Reseeding Soybean



- **Game bird food and cover**
- **Summer cover or hay crop**
- **Adapted to Coastal Plain
area of the Southeast**

**Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture**

**Cooperating with
Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry
Experiment Station, R. Rodney Foil, Director
Mississippi State University**

'Quail Haven'

Reseeding Soybean

'Quail Haven' reseeded soybean is recommended as a food for upland game birds. It produces an abundance of small, hard seeds that mature in late October or November and overwinter on the ground to germinate the following spring. It may also be used as a summer cover crop for soil improvement and for hay.

Introduced into the United States from China, this soybean is related to commercial varieties. It was released by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station (MAFES) in 1986.

Description

Quail Haven reseeded soybean (*Glycine soja*) is a vining, annual legume. Leaves, stems, and fruits are covered by short, rust-colored hairs.



Closeup shows pod set and vining habit of Quail Haven reseeded soybean.



Combine harvest of Quail Haven soybeans which are supported by *interplanted* cornstalks.

Leaves are composed of three leaflets, usually **3** or **4** inches long. The lilac to purple flowers, usually in clusters of **4** to **8**, are borne at the leaf nodes. Pods are about one inch long and usually contain **2** to **4** oval seeds. Seeds are about one-fourth solid olive and one-fourth solid black with the remainder being mottled in varying proportions of olive and black. There are about 10,000 seeds per pound.

Adaptation

Quail Haven is adapted to the Coastal Plain. Freezing temperatures prior to November prevent seed maturation and restrict its use farther north and at higher elevations. It grows best in soils that are best for commercial soybeans. It does not grow well in wet or dry sandy soils.

Establishment

Quail Haven seed should be broadcast and covered or drilled one-half to one inch deep in a well-prepared, firm seedbed. Seeding rate per

acre is **25** pounds broadcast and **8** pounds when drilled. A soil test should be taken and recommendations for commercial soybeans followed for best results.

In absence of a soil test, use 200 to **300** pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer per acre. The pH should be at least 5.5. Regular soybean inoculant is recommended in areas where commercial soybeans are not grown. Because the foliage is relished by deer, plots should be large enough to not be devoured in areas with a heavy deer population.

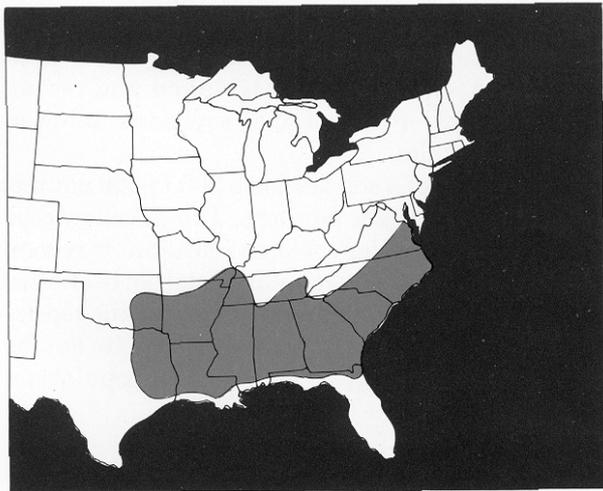
Management

Quail Haven requires little care when grown for wildlife. Because of its vining habit, it will use weeds for support. If weed infestation is severe in the seedling stage, the herbicides used for weed control in soybeans may be used. In established fields, the plants will usually reseed, but for best results the field should be disked lightly in late winter or early spring before the seeds begin to germinate.

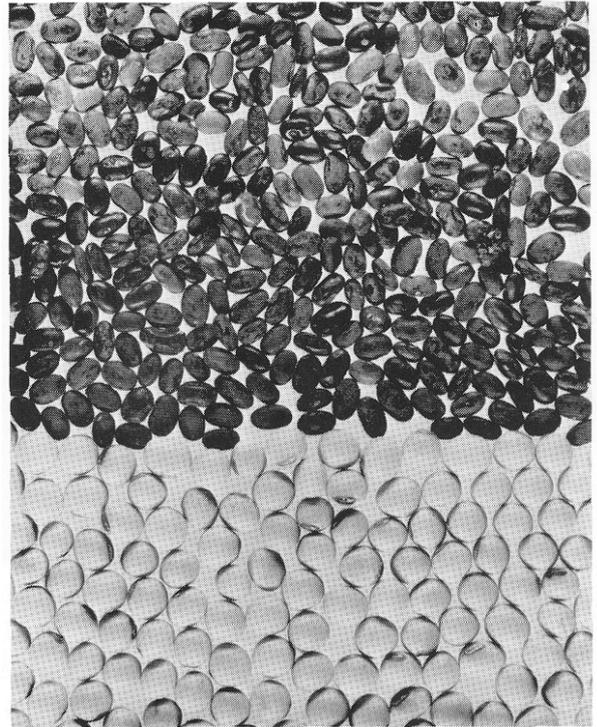
Commercial Seed Production

Quail Haven is grown at the Coffeeville Plant Materials Center using corn to support the vines so they can be combined. The seeding rate is 12 pounds per acre for soybeans and 5 pounds per acre for corn with a row spacing of **38** inches. Lorox is used as a pre-emergence herbicide. Total seed production for Quail Haven is about 1,400 pounds per acre, but because of shattering, the normal yield is 250-300 pounds. To prevent excessive shattering, harvesting is done as soon as possible after the leaves are killed by frost. Combine settings used at the Center are:

Cylinder speed	960 RPM
Cylinder to concave spacing	1/2 to 5/8 in.
Fan valves	Open
Adjust chaffer	1/2 open



Area of adaptation of Quail Haven



Quail Haven seeds (top) are harder, darker colored than those of traditional soybean varieties like Tracy-M (below). Seeds are shown in approximate actual size.

Availability

For more information on where to buy 'Quail Haven' reseeding soybean and how to use and plant it, contact your local SCS office. It is listed in the telephone directory under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.