360 Forage

soil health + plant health + animal health

TS7
SPRING PEA
Pisum sativum

Purpose & Fit
High protein content and palatability of ensiled forage are some of the defining traits of TS7 peas. TS7 peas are used both in double-cropping when precipitation is adequate and finishing diets to improve the tenderness, juiciness, and beef flavor. They are an excellent pellet binder and require less moisture than other forage crops. A perfect replacement for winter-killed alfalfa, utilize TS7 peas in high feed intake creep feeding.

Growth Pattern
Taproots will grow up to three feet with numerous shallow lateral roots. Bushy or climbing with smooth, round, slender stems, vines may exceed five feet at maturity. White, pink, or purple flowers indicate the tannin content in the seed with white flowers indicative of tannin-free seed.

Climate & Soil
Typically frost resistant and requiring only 100 days to maturity, plant TS7 peas as a spring crop in areas usually too cold for peas. TS7 peas will continue growing in temperatures down to 26°F and will do well on calcareous soils. Although they can withstand heavy frosts, they succumb quickly to heat and drought, especially during the flowering period.

Planting
Plant rows between 12” and 24” apart. Growth is slow during cold weather but picks up in the spring. When broadcast seeding, sow crop thickly or with a nurse crop to prevent pea plants from falling and rotting. Spring drill TS7 peas as soon as possible in the season when cool, moist conditions are forecasted.

Grazing
Grazing can occur in the late fall and should be limited to 2.5 to 3 hours a day, with rotation to a crop rich in energy or low in protein.

Quick Data

Seeds/LB:
2,000 - 3,500

Optimum Growth Range:
45°F - 75°F

Seeding Depth:
0.50” - 2.50” Depth

Min Time To Emergence:
10 - 14 days (or after the first rain)

Planting Rate (Monoculture):
80 Lb/A - 150 Lb/A

Tons of Dry Matter an Acre:
2 - 15

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