

Yellow Winter Pea

Plant Statistics

Key Attributes:

- Semi-leafless stand up plant
- Strong Stooling Capability
- High pod set

Growth Habit:

- Semi-leafless Stand up

Plant Height:

- Average Green Ht = 29.2 inches
- Lodging Index = .65

Seed Type:

- 2750 seeds per pound
- Yellow Cotyledon

Yield:

	2013 & 2014 Genesee Trials	2012 & 2013 Wilbur Trials
Koyote	3498 lbs/A	4817 lbs/A
Windham	3456 lbs/A	5441 lbs/A

(Trials include data from ProGene and University of Idaho Trials)

We find regional differences in the performance of winter peas. From the data above, we can know that Windham outperforms Koyote in the Wilbur area but Koyote has performed equal or better than Windham in the Genesee area. Strip trials and field performance support this information as well. In trials Koyote has yielded 100.2% of AWP.



Koyote winter pea has been grown in the Genesee area for 4 years with good performance. As a winter pea it will thresh about one week earlier than spring peas thus helping to spread harvest workload as well as planting workload.

Koyote works well as a split yellow pea but an off colored seed coat makes it less adapted to the whole yellow market. Seed size is not as large as traditional spring yellow peas but is much closer in size than any other winter variety on the market today. Koyote averages 2750 seed/lb while Windham and Granger average 3200 seed/lb and 4000 seed/lb, respectively.

Planting rates for Koyote run around 120 pounds per acre. Partially because of the smaller seed size when compared to spring peas but mostly because of the very strong stooling capability of winter peas. This means that planting less seeds per acre than spring peas can still produce very adequate stands.

Planting timing in the fall can depend on when moisture is available for getting the seeds germinated. Optimum planting is late September or early October for traditional planting time. Some growers have now adjusted to a dormant seeding program with very good success. This program plans for late October planting and for seeds to sprout but remain underground until spring emergence. Work to date has also shown that whether planting into moisture or dusting in, the seed growers should still try to plant at least 2 inches deep. This allows for roots to be better anchored below that 2-inch level, thus helping plants to better deal with thawing and freezing heaving in the spring

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