2020 No-Till & Cover Crop Symposium

February 26, 2020 Burlington, VT





A Little House Keeping





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United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

Putting Soil Health to Work

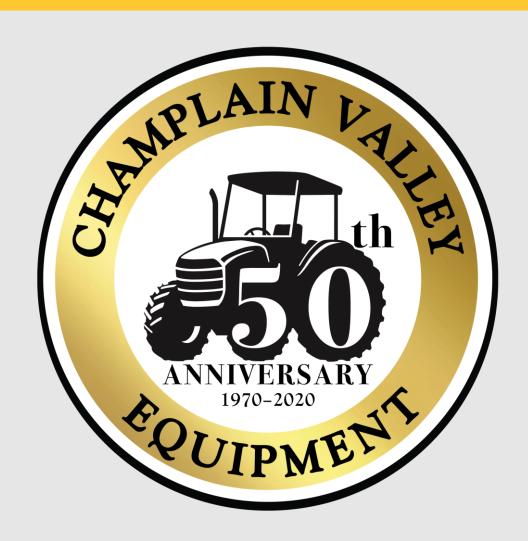


David Brandt

is a long-time no-tiller (1971) and cover crops (1978). He farms over 1,150 acres in Carroll, Ohio.

He will share how his cropping systems are powered by soil health and what that means for saving money on inputs while maintaining yields.





































Exhibitors







Precision Ag



Scott Magnan

operates a custom service business in St. Albans, Vermont

He has become proficient in installing and providing education to farmers on precision ag equipment and software to enable his customers to get the biggest return on their investment.







Views from The Field

Jeff Sanders - UVM Extension

Hear how some of the Northeast's progressive farmers meet the challenges of a no-till cover cropped system.

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UVM Research



<u>Heather Darby</u>

UVM Soils and Agronomy Specialist with focused research on niche crop variety trials, weed management and cropping system strategies.

Cropping Systems for Conservation Agriculture - Research Results and Future Projects



UVM Extension - Middlebury



Kirsten Workman

works with farmers to implement practices that improve crop production and protect water quality in her role with UVM Extension's Champlain Valley Crop, Soil & Pasture Team.

Economics, Profitability and Tracking the Right Metrics - Case Studies & Tools



UVM Extension Farm Business



Betsy Miller

Farm management educator for UVM Extension Farm Viabilty Program to assist farms in completing Business Management Plans, enterprise analysis and farm transfer.

Economics, Profitability and Tracking the Right Metrics - Case Studies & Tools



UVM Extension - Middlebury



Jeff Carter

UVM Extension Ag Agent in Middlebury helps farmers with Field Crop Production, Water Quality and the Champlain Valley Farmer Coalition.

Where are we headed with No-Till and Cover Crops in Vermont



Where are we Headed with No-Till Corn?

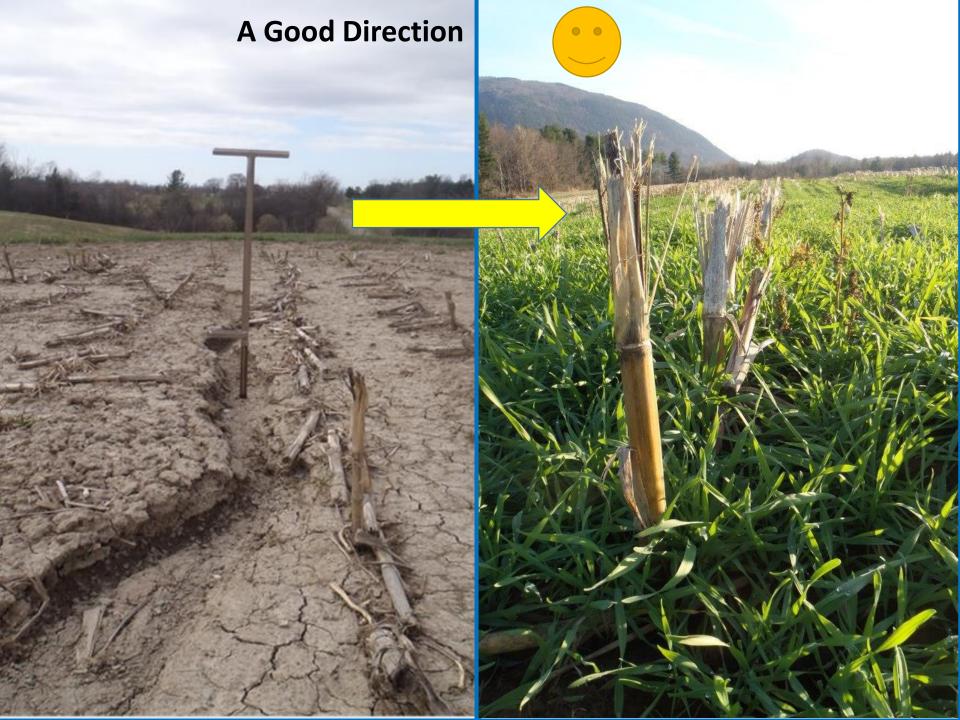
Jeff Carter UVM Extension Middlebury, VT

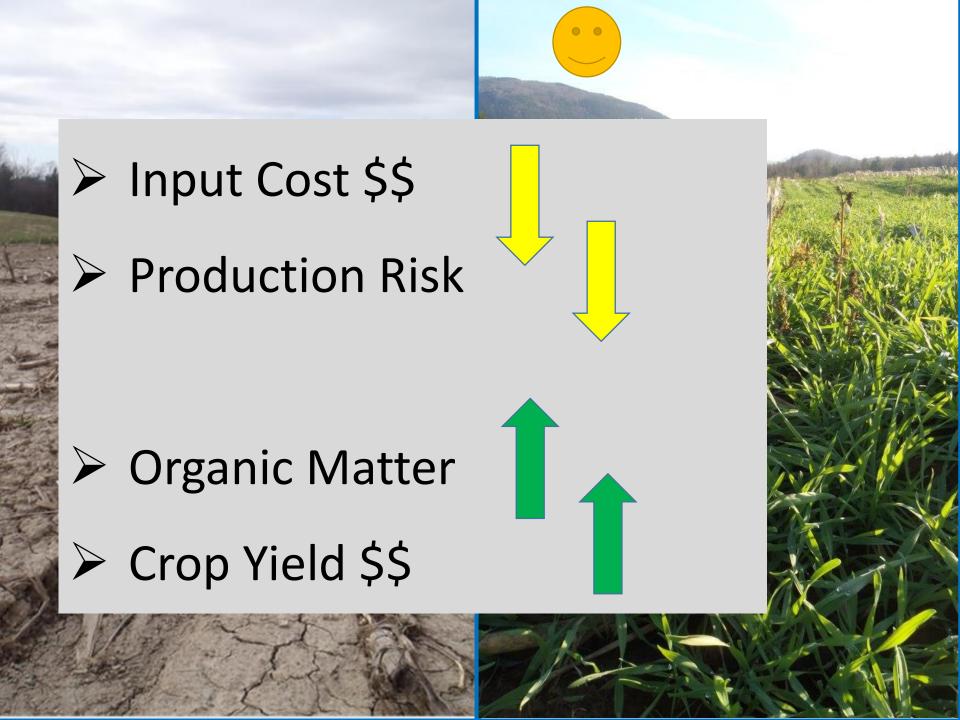


THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

EXTENSION







Making Money or Taking Money?

Adoption Rate by Farmers?

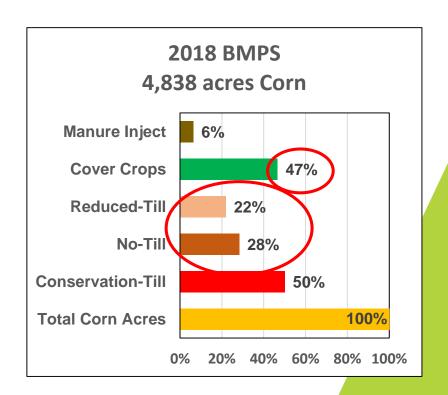
Equipment +/-

Labor +/-

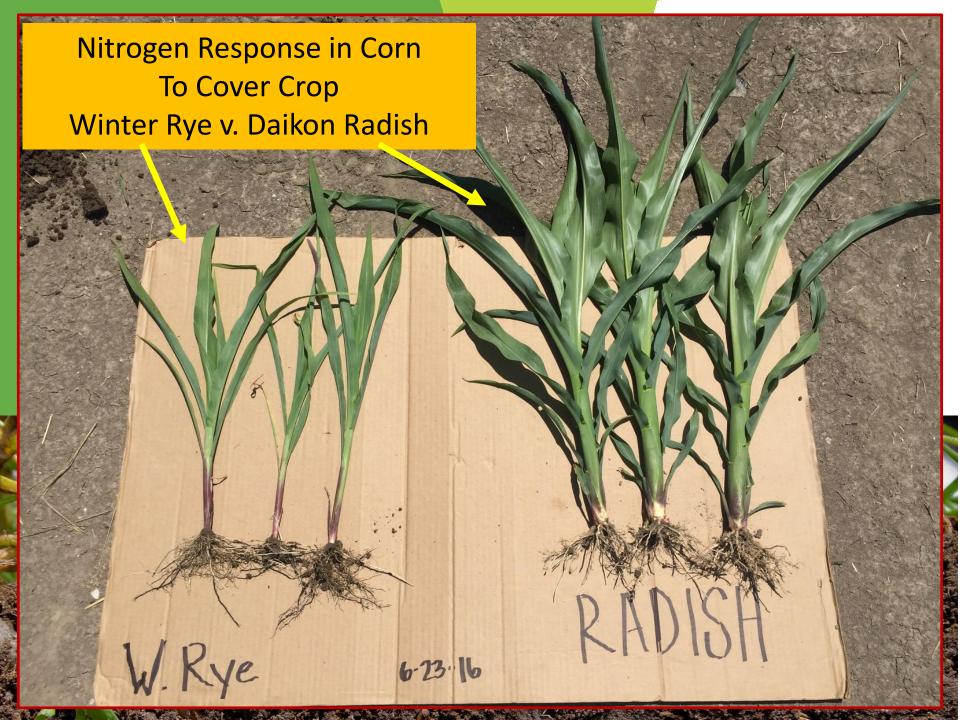
Fuel -/-

Inputs +/-

Crop Yield -/+









What Value \$\$
For Soil Health?





What Value \$\$
For Soil Health?

Water Infiltration – Save soil, N,P

Root Depth Available – Yield \$\$

Soil Water Available - Drought

Plant Nutrients Available \$

Organic Matter - N, Carbon, PES

Biological Diversity - Soil Organisms

Soil Aggregate Structure

EXTENSION

What Value \$\$ For a Cover Crop?

"I Get a Great Cover Crop EVERY YEAR"



Do you use Cover Crops for different \$\$ Income

Organic Matter & Soil Carbon - PES Fix Nitrogen - Early Mixes

Graze w/ Livestock – Late fall, Before corn

Lease for mob spring grazing

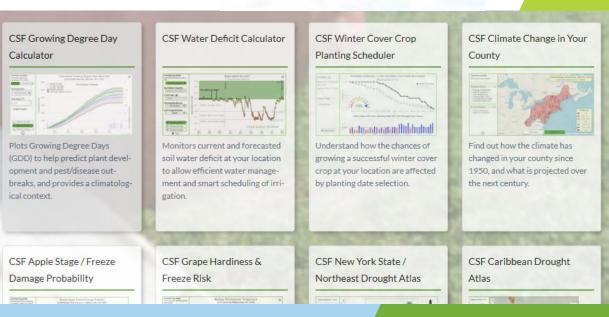
Sell - Seed and Straw



Reduce Risk to Farm in Vermont Climate Risk & GDD Probabilities

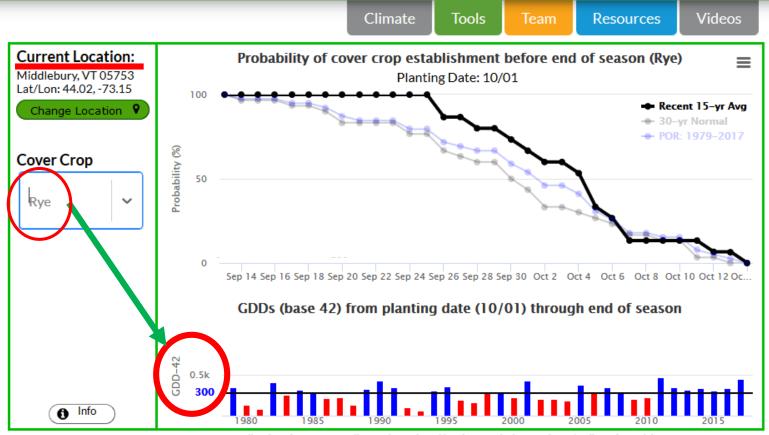
- Optimize Crop Value
- Weather
- > Cost
- Decision Tools







CSF Winter Cover Crop Planting Scheduler



© Cornell University, 2017. Credits: Tool Developed by Thomas Björkman, Kitty O'Neil & Brian Belcher.





Middlebury, VT 300 GDD - 10 out of 15 Years

CSF Winter Cover Crop Planting Scheduler

Climate Resources Videos Tools **Current Location:** Probability of cover crop establishment before end of season (Rye) \equiv Middlebury, VT 05753 Planting Date: 10/01 Lat/Lon: 44.02, -73.15 Recent 15-yr Avg Change Location ? - 30-yr Normal POR: 1979–2017 Probability (%) Cover Crop 50 40 50 60 Rye 20 10 Sep 14 Sep 16 Sep 18 Sep 20 p 22 Sep 24 Sep 26 Sep 28 Sep 3 Oct 2 Oct 4 Oct 6 Oct 8 Oct 10 Oct 12 Oc. GDDs (base 42) from planting date (10/01) through end of season Oct 1 0.5k 0 Info © Cornell University, 2017. Credits: Tool Developed by Thomas Björkman, Kitty O'Neil & Brian Belcher.





Middlebury, VT 300 GDD - 2 out of 15 Years

Cover Crop Planti CSF Winter Cover Crop Planting Scheduler



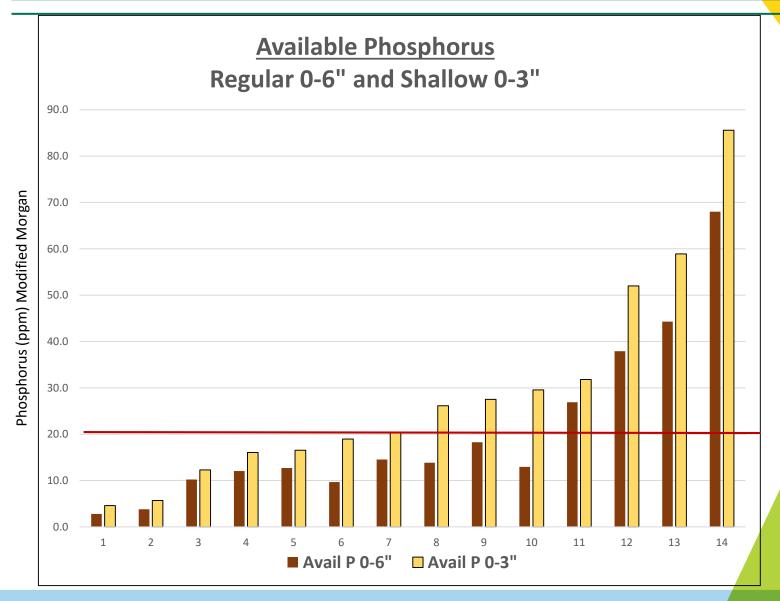


No-Till Challenges

High P Soils / P Stratification
Preferential Flow Paths in Soil
No-Till System Trade-offs

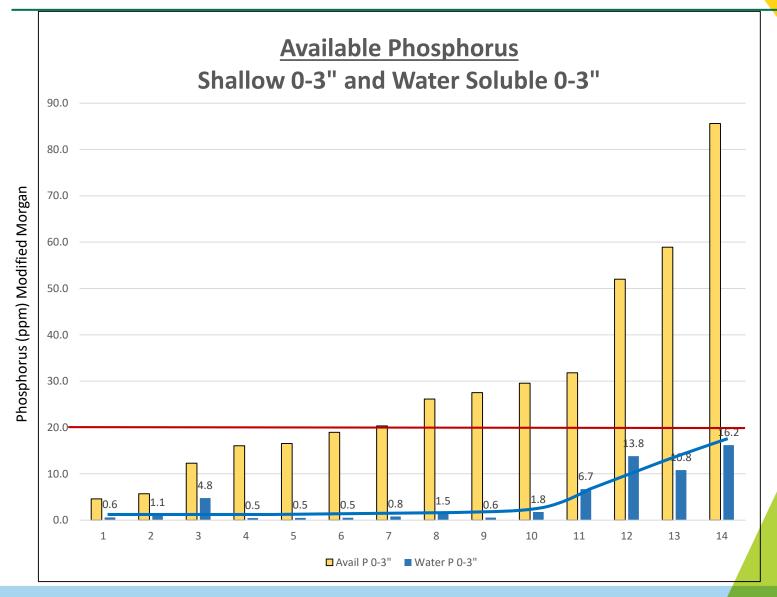


Is No-Till Increasing Soil Test P?





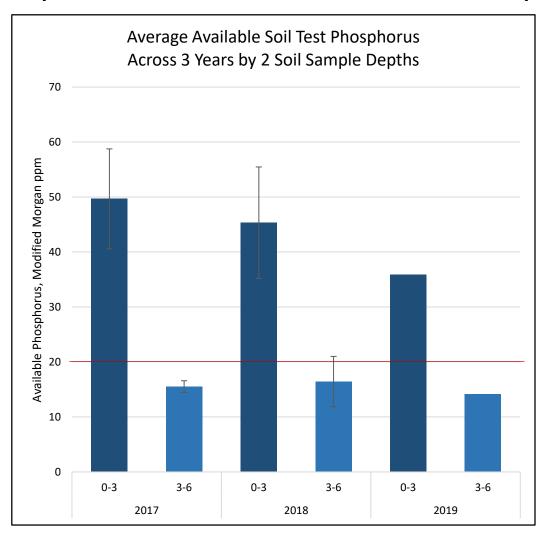
Water Soluble P at Soil Surface





Does Gypsum Decrease Soil Test P?

Improve Soil Health and Reduce Field Soil Test Phosphorus



2017

Preliminary Soil Tests

Fall 2017 & Fall 2018

Gypsum Materials Applied

- Flue Gas Gypsum (1,875 lb/ac)
- "Nutrisoft DG" (1,250 lb/ac)
- "Black Ag Gypsum DG" (625 lb/ac)

2018 & 2019

Soil Test Phosphorus - multi depths Corn Crop - Yield & P recovery Cover Crop - Yield & P recovery

2019 - CASH Test

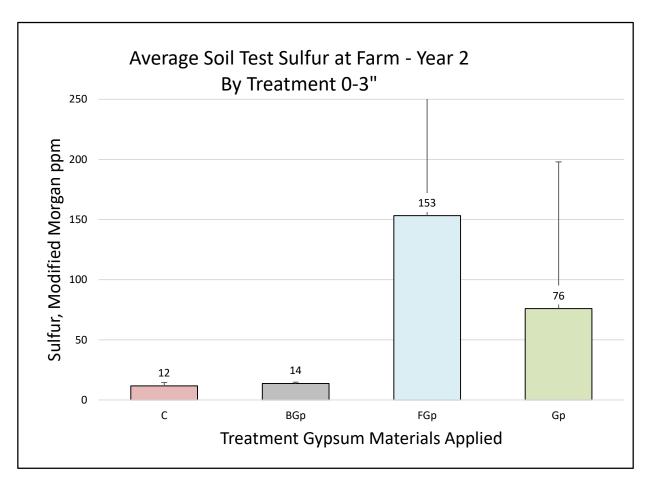
Soil Health Compaction Infiltration

This material is based upon work supported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under Vermont Conservation Innovation Grant number 69-1644-17-121



Improve Soil Health and Reduce Field Soil Test Phosphorus

- Gypsum Applications Increase Soil Test Sulfur



Soil Health CASH

Ca:Mg

Soil Aggregation



Subsurface Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Tile Drainage

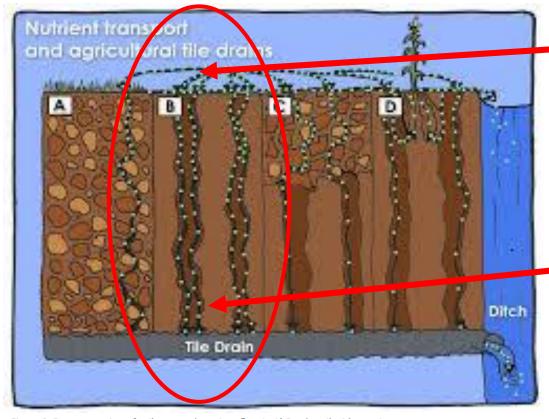


Figure 2. Representation of soil type and nutrient flow in A) Sandy soil with matrix flow, B) Clay soil with preferential flow via macropores, C) Tilled soil with disturbed surface macropores, and D) Plant uptake of nutrients. (Illustration courtesy of Amanda Gervais)

From UVM Extension - Tile Drainage in Vermont: Benefits and Risks. Factsheet No.2

Concentration of Nutrients at Surface

Preferential Flow Pathways: Cracks, Holes, Channels, Macropores



Subsurface Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Tile Drainage

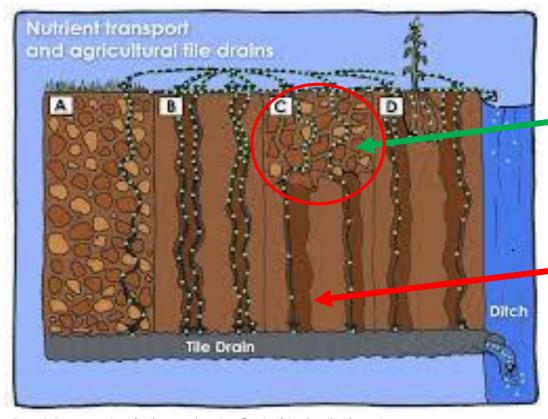


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Tillage to Interrupt Macropores

Preferential Flow Pathways: Cracks, Holes, Channels, Macropores



Subsurface Phosphorus and Nitrogen

Is This the NEW No-Till?

Vertical Mulch-Till

&

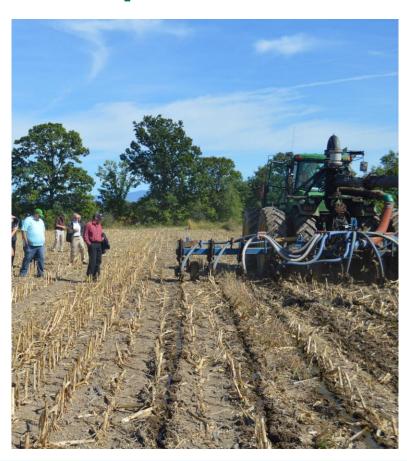
No-Till Planting

Disrupt Preferential Flow Path in Soil





Or is this enough? Incorporate Manure and Fracture the soil









No-Till Crop System Tradeoffs

- Visible Herbicide action on Cover Crops in spring
- Increased Need for Fertilizer with No-Till
- Manure on surface of soil N loss, Runoff potential
- Machinery Tracks and Compaction



WHAT DO I NEED FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY?



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Manure in No-Till Systems



No-Till with Manure

4R Principles

The 4R nutrient stewardship principles are the same globally, but how they are used locally varies depending on field and site specific characteristics such as soil, cropping system, management techniques and climate. The scientific principles of the 4R framework include:

RIGHT SOURCE – Ensure a balanced supply of essential nutrients, considering both naturally available sources and the characteristics of specific products, in plant available forms.

RIGHT RATE - Assess and make decisions based on soil nutrient supply and plant demand.

RIGHT TIME – Assess and make decisions based on the dynamics of crop uptake, soil supply, nutrient loss risks, and field operation logistics.

RIGHT PLACE – Address root-soil dynamics and nutrient movement, and manage spatial variability within the field to meet site-specific crop needs and limit potential losses from the field.

Source: 4Rs nutrient stewardship, The Fertilizer Institute









Nutrient Boom Doug Young, Spruce Haven Farm and Research Center Cuff Farm Services







