# The Effects of Soil Health and How to Get Started



While increasing profits

Cody T. Nelson

#### What is Soil Health?

Soil health is a state of a soil meeting its range of ecosystem functions as appropriate to its environment. Soil health testing is an assessment of this status. Soil health depends on soil biodiversity, and it can be improved via soil conditioning. Wikipedia



#### What does Healthy Soil Look Like?

- Always Covered
- Never Tilled
- Managed properly to Maintain Cover
- Nutrients Applied Accordingly to New Test







# Who is Getting on Board With Regenerative and Sustainable Brands?

- General Mills
- Land O' Lakes
- Campbell's Soup
- Tyson Foods
- Pepsi
- Wrangler
- Phillip Morris
- McDonalds
- Nestle/Purina
- Turkey Hill

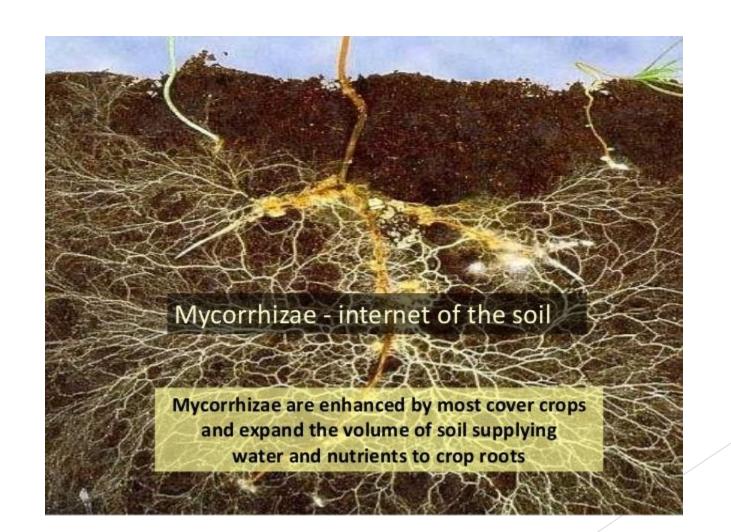
- Whole Foods
- Blue Apron
- Sweet green
- Cargill
- Walmart
- Coca-Cola
- ADM
- Bonduel
- Unilever
- Patagonia







## Why Soil Health?... Nutrient Density





#### 5 Principles of Soil Health

- Keep the Soil Covered
- Reducing Soil Disturbance
- Increase Plant Diversity
- Keeping a living root in the ground
- Incorporating Livestock



## What are we Doing?





#### Just a Few more Reminders...



















# Let's start to keep the Soil and the Nutrients in the field!

It's Yours!
You Paid For It.
Why Not Keep It?
...On <u>Your</u> Farm!!!

5.2 tons per acre per year loss

#### **Soil Sample Results...**

N-163

P-36ppm

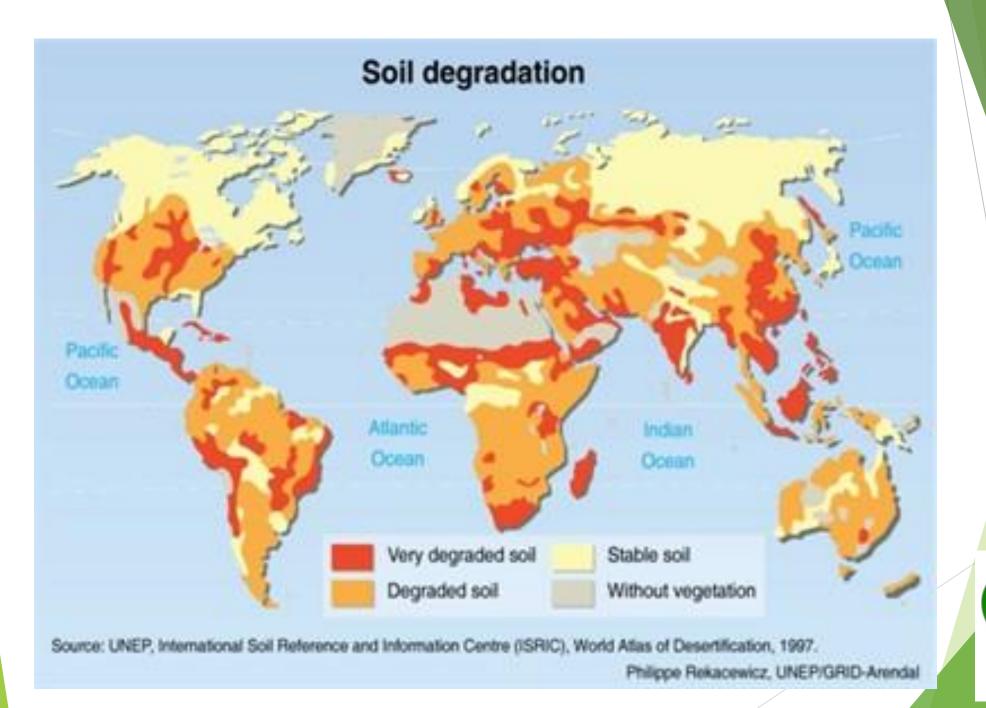
K-498ppm

OM-7.2%

PH-7.2









#### Sankrist Text - 1500BC

"Upon this handful of Soil our survival depends. Husband it and it will grow our food, our fuel, our shelter, and it will surround us with Beauty. Abuse it and the soil will collapse and Die."



#### Future Generations...

Jeremiah 2:7

"I brought you into fertile land to eat its fruit and rich produce but you came and defiled my land and made my inheritance detestable."





# But We Can Help!



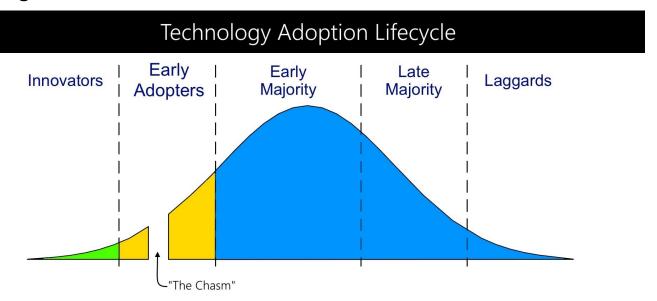




#### The Factors in Deciding to Try Cover Crops

- Values/ Emotions
- Social Support
- Change Aversion

- Access to Information
- Return on Investment (ROI)





#### Cover Crop Benefits 101

- Managing Soil Moisture
- Improving Soil Tilth & Water Infiltration
- Preventing Leaching of Nutrients
- Reducing Fertilizer Costs / Nutrient Recycling
- Reducing Compaction
- Increasing Organic Matter
- Breaking Weed Life Cycle Mulch
- Reducing Diseases and Nematodes
- Increasing Yields
- Reducing Erosion
- Increasing Profit!!!



## **Increasing Organic Matter?**



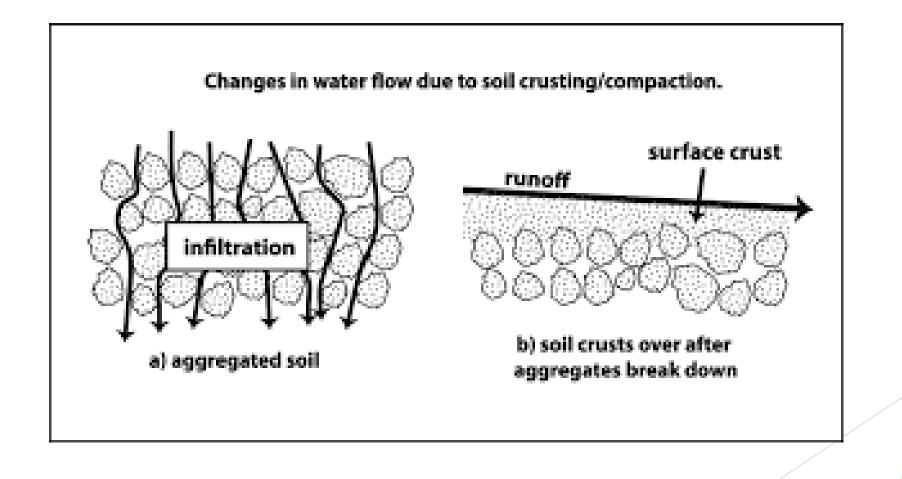


# The water infiltration matters - Same Hybrid, different management





#### It's All about the Water





#### Water Infiltration





# **Building Soil Aggregates**







# Black Cottage Cheese Look







# Flooding





#### Soil Testing

- The Top Meter of soil contains thousands of tons of minerals/acre
- Specific Microbial Function groups have access to this mineral fraction, provided the receive liquid carbon produced from plants
- High Potassium and Phosphorus fertilizers inhibit formation of the plant- microbe bridge (MF)
- Classic models for soil carbon dynamics are based on conventionally managed fields and pastures, where the plant microbe bridge is dysfunctional.



#### Soil Facts

- 30,000 Tons of Nitrogen per acre in Atmosphere
- Soil showing greater than 15ppm Phospurus will inhibit the Mycorrhiza to function- This limits nutrient cycling-
- Mycorrhiza can weather proof soils
- Plants use Carbon #1 and N # 2
- Corn & Soybean alternation is less than 50% efficient collecting solar energy
- Liquid Carbon is Root exudates which is 5 times more likely to end up as OM as crop residue that's tilled in.
- 1% Organic Matter can hold up to 25,000 Gallons of water per acre -Roughly an inch



#### **Nutrient Calibration**

- Many growers estimate yields fairly well. Few have enough experience with cover crops to walk through their fields and estimate their nutrient uptake.
- This photo shows a range of sizes you might encounter with tillage radish. All tubers were grown in a late summer and/or fall growing window.



400 lbs N/a



1 lbs N/a

#### Nutrient Calibration: Plant Uptake

#### Keys to assess:

- Number of plants
- Amount of growth
- Nutrient content

			Leachable Nutrients		Non-Leachable Nutrients					
Average		Dry	Nitrogen	Sulfur	Phos.	Potash	Mag.	Calcium		chable
Tuber	Radishe	Biomass	Uptake	Uptake	Uptake	Uptake	Uptake	Uptake	Nutrient	
Length	s per ft²	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	(lbs/a)	Value	
2"	1	93	1	1	1	6	0	1	\$	1.29
	2	186	3	2	1	11	1	3	\$	2.58
	3	279	4	2	2	17	1	4	\$	3.87
	4	372	6	3	3	22	1	6	\$	5.16
	5	465	7	4	3	28	2	7	\$	6.45
	6	558	9	5	4	33	2	8	\$	7.74
4"	1	436	8	3	3	23	2	8	\$	6.36
	2	872	15	7	5	46	3	17	\$	12.71
	3	1308	23	10	8	70	5	25	\$	19.07
	4	1744	30	13	11	93	6	33	\$	25.42
	5	2180	38	17	14	116	8	42	\$	31.78
	6	2617	45	20	16	139	9	50	\$	38.13
6"	1	1077	20	8	6	53	4	24	\$	16.20
	2	2153	40	16	12	107	7	47	\$	32.41
	3	3230	60	24	18	160	11	71	\$	48.61
	4	4307	79	32	25	214	15	94	\$	64.81
	5	5383	99	40	31	267	18	118	\$	81.02
	6	6460	119	48	37	320	22	141	\$	97.22
8"	1	2044	39	15	11	96	7	49	\$	31.52
	2	4089	79	29	22	193	13	98	\$	63.03
	3	6133	118	44	33	289	20	147	\$	94.55
	4	8178	157	59	44	386	27	197	\$	126.07
10"	1	3362	67	24	17	152	11	87	\$	52.84
	2	6724	134	47	35	305	21	174	\$	105.68
	3	10086	201	71	52	457	32	261	\$	158.51
12"	1	5048	103	35	25	222	16	139	\$	80.63
	2	10095	207	70	50	444	31	278	\$	161.26
14"	1	7117	149	49	34	304	22	206	\$	115.29
	2	14234	299	97	68	609	43	412	\$	230.58



#### Case Study- Nutrient Uptake

#### **Iowa Prevented Planting Case Study**

- 60 lbs N/a applied pre-plant. No additional N was added.
- Around Aug 1, the field was disked, radish seed was broadcast, and a roller was used to ensure firm seed contact.
- A good stand was established.

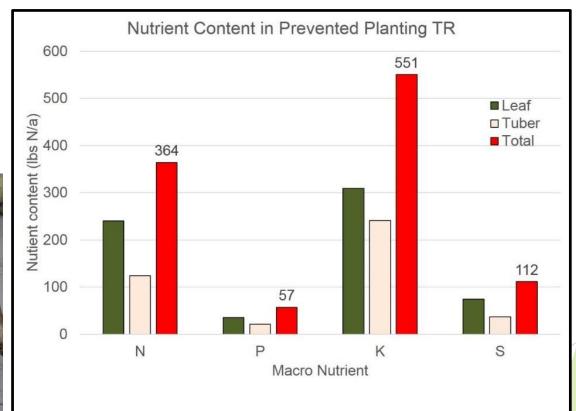




### Case Study: Nutrient Uptake

Nutrient Analysis
An average of 364 lbs of N
were taken up by the radish,
plus phosphorus, potassium
and sulfur



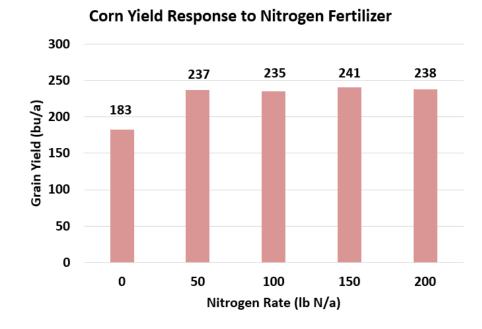




#### Case Study- Nutrient Uptake

#### Nitrogen Needs

- Only 50 lbs N/a was needed to optimize grain yield for 230+ bu/a corn.
- Despite more than 350 lbs N in the TR catch crop, N was still needed, but at a much lower than anticipated amount.
- The lack of full N credit is speculated to be a loss from rain rather than a lack of N release due to a low C:N ratio.







#### Carbon to Nitrogen Ration C:N

- Identify your goals when deciding which cover crop to plant.
- How high or low is your biological activity, and how fast will your cover break down?
- What is your next cash crop?
- Start with a low C:N ratio going to corn for increased yield.
- If planting corn into a overwintering cover crop terminate cover early to avoid too much N tie up. This will change as land becomes more biologically driven.



### Where Can We Plant Cover Crops?

- Sugar beets
- Edible beans
- Sweet corn
- Peas
- Silage
- Interseeded into standing corn (Early and late)
- After small grains
- Aerial into beans







## Future Planting Ideas?



# Seeding Options... No till vs. tilled





#### The New Cure for White Mold





### Cost Comparison Planting green vs Till

#### Without Cover Crop / Acre

VT Disking	\$8-17
Disk Ripper	\$18-24
Spring Cultivating	\$12-15
Total	\$38-56

#### Cover Crop / Acre

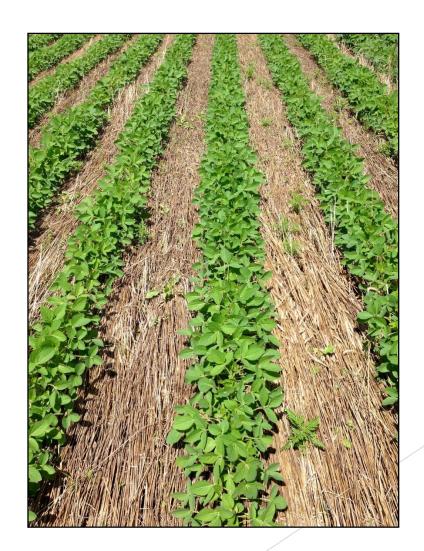
Custom Drilling	\$14-16
Winter Rye Seed	\$10-15
Total	\$24-31
Savings	\$14-25

Plus reduced herbicide expense and 3-6 additional Bu of soybeans/acre @ \$8 = \$24-\$48



# Planting green







# Planting green

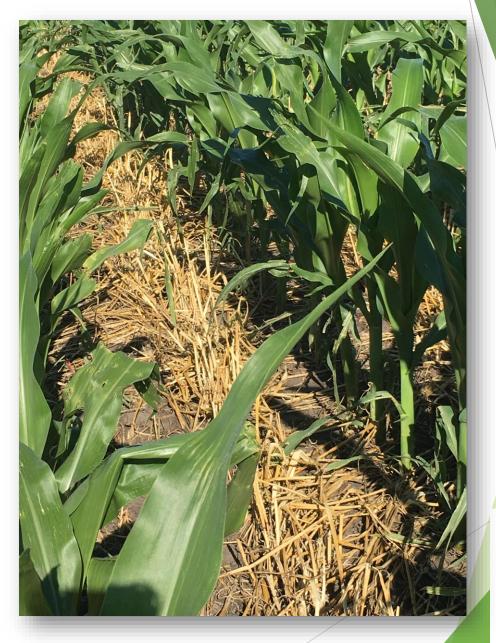






Planting green







#### Increasing Yields!

#### Field Sample: Central MN

- •Following Sugar Beet Harvest seeded Winter Cereal Rye in October 2017 in West Central, MN
- •Planted Green in May With Herbicide Termination 7 days following planting
- •73.67 Bushel per Acre Beans
- •Finished 23 bushel better than any other field in this farms management of conventional tillage and no covers.

#### Some things we are seeing

- Increased Water Infiltration
- •Earlier maturing beans when planted into Rye
- •Early N Tie up allowing later N release during pod fill time?
- Almost Zero White mold
- Much cleaner fields
- •Higher top line and lower bottom line = Greater Profit
- •Alternative Termination practices?



Showing the drought tolerance between Corn planted direct into covers vs. conventional till





#### Debunk the Cover crop and No-till myths

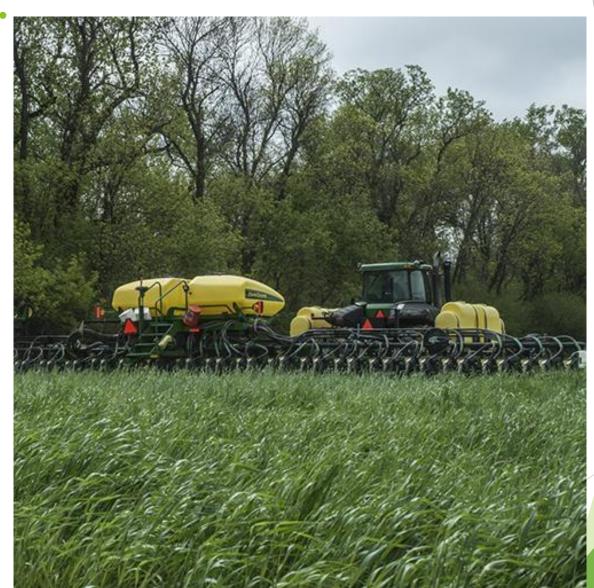
- "My Soil Will never warm up!."
- "My soil will never dry out!"
- "Cover crops lead to increased herbicide use."
- "Cover crops just don't work here."





# The Argument...

- We tried no till here 20 years ago and it didn't work then and it wont now-
- 1. Equipment
- 2. Technology
- 3. Cover Crops





#### Early Harvested Field

- 55 Acres
- Planted August 15 to Oats, Radish, Turnips, Rapeseed
- Grazed 45 cows for 65 Days and left good cover to protect soil
- Seed cost was below \$15 Per Acre
- Seed was Broadcast and VT'd in
- Harvested 76 bushel Soybeans breaking the farm record by 6.3 bushel







- Interseeding between V-3 & V-7
- Specie Specific
- Watch Herbicide carryover
- The Earlier the better



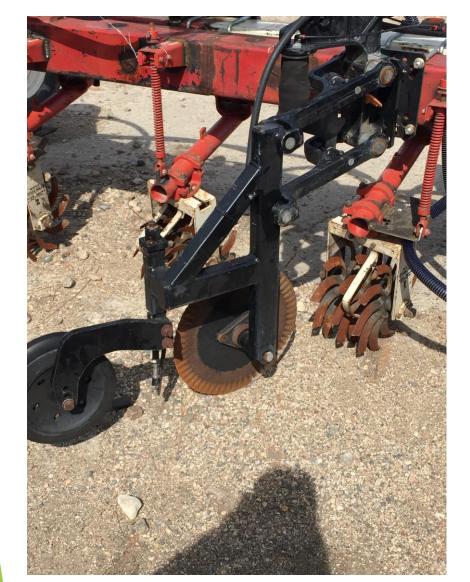






















### A step into the Future... 60 Inch corn



#### Keys to Success

- Maintain Population
- Seed a cover early
- Nutrients in Row
- Straight 60 not skipped row



Get to know your farmers- Find out how

you can help?

• Supporting regenerative farming is not just Earth care, it's self-care. If you're not going to do it because it's good for the planet, do it because it's good for YOU. By buying and eating food grown on such farms, you're investing in your own health and vitality, and the benefits can be immediate.





#### A little About Soil RX INC.

- Cover Crop and Soil Health Consulting
- Land Management focusing on connecting Landowners with Farmers that are focused on Improving the land.
- Custom Cover Crop Blending Recs.
- Learn More at www.SOILRX.net
- Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram
- Subscribe to Cover Crop Kings on YouTube











# It's your Turn to Decide What direction will you go in 2019

Thank you!

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#### Disease and Pest Pressure Relief

- White Mold
- Soybean Cyst
- Soybean Aphids
- Sugar beet Aphids
- Goss's Wilt
- Fungus
- Corn Borer
- Root Worm
- Slugs
- ETC.



#### Soybean Cyst

#### Nematode Reduction

- Field studies in IL have shown a meaningful reduction.
- Data from each site was replicated three times over 2 years.
- Mechanism not understood, but looks promising.
- More research is being done.

Site	No- cover	Cereal Rye	An. Ryegras s
1	7533	717	117
2	3650	320	0
3	1559	722	386
4	1202	390	279

Mike Plummer University of Illinois

SCN egg counts



