



Soil Characteristics

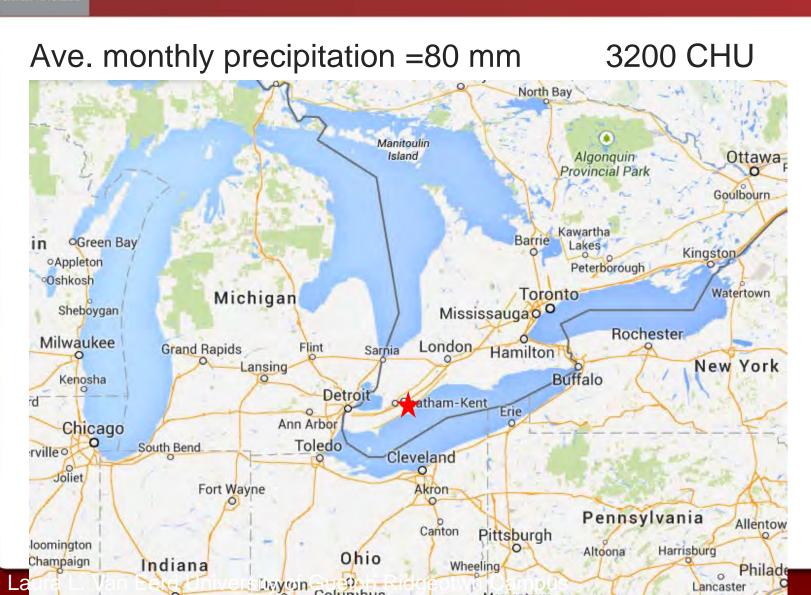
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рН	6.3	
Soil texture	75:18:7	
	Sandy loam	
% OM	3.5	
CEC (cmol kg ⁻¹)	9.4	
P (ppm)	52	
K (ppm)	248	
Ca (ppm)	927	
Mg (ppm)	79	



Ridgetown, ON

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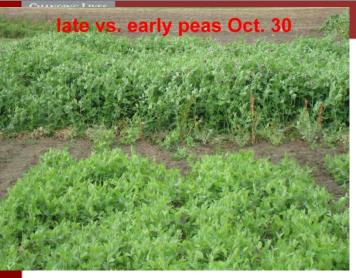


Two Long-term Cover Crop Trials

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#1 Cover crop planting date
Started in 2008
Early (August) vs.
Late (September)
   No cover crop
                    72 lb/ac
   Oats
   Cereal rye
                    60
   Oilseed radish
                    12
   Forage peas
                   150
   Hairy vetch
                    25
```

1: Planting Date Expt.





Trial started 2008

Photo Oct 30th

Early planted -1st-2nd week in August Late planted -1st-2nd week in September late vs. early oats Oct. 30



Cover Crop Planting Date

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Vegetable crop yield was not impacted by when the cover crop was planted.

Choose cover crop for your system!

Possible Implications:

- A growing plant more important than how much it grows
- Shows importance of roots



Cover crop growth



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Main Crop

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Snap beans

Sweet corn



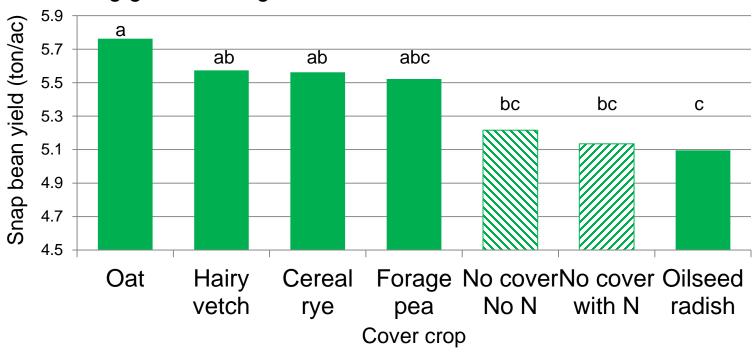
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Snap bean yield

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Trial established 2008 – same cover crop on same plot Processing green bean grown in 2011-2014

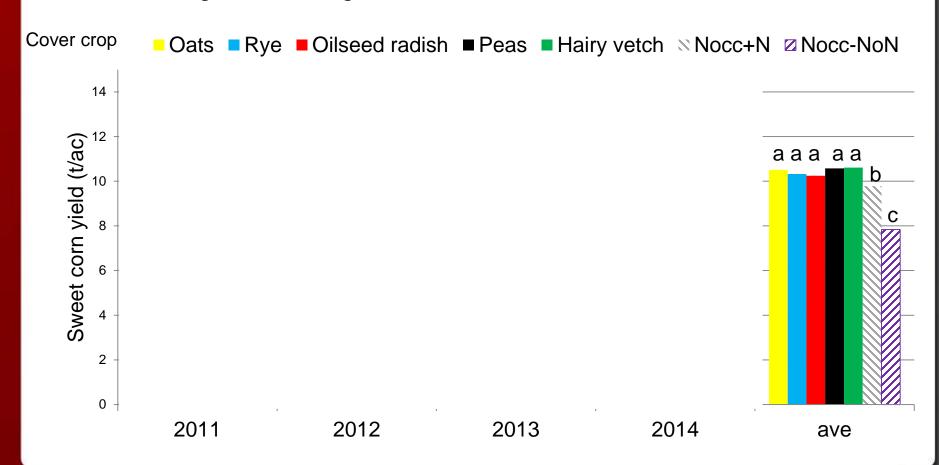




Sweet corn yield

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Trial established 2008 – same cover crop on same plot Processing sweet corn grown in 2011-2014



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Profit Margins

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- Revenue from crop yield over costs of cover crop
- Revenue
 - Corn \$90 per ton
 - Snaps \$189 per ton
- Only takes into account costs that vary among treatments
 - Cover crop seed and planting (\$34.25 to \$50 per ac)
 - Herbicide and application (rye only) (\$21.70 per ac)

Economic Analysis by Dr. Richard J. Vyn



Profit Margins

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Compared to no cover crop control

Snaps (4 yr ave)

Cover crop	\$/ac
Oats	85.01
Hairy vetch	42.63
Fall rye	37.12
Forage peas	32.82
Radish	-57.65

Sweet Corn (4 yr ave)

1,
\$/ac
39.88
35.81
35.78
No diff
No diff



Vegetable + Field Crop Yields

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Long-term cover crop trials (2007 to 2016)

- 122 cover crops planted in 20 trials
- 121 times crop yields were <u>as good as or better</u> with a cover crop than without

Cover crops we tested:

Oats, Cereal rye, Radish, Radish+Rye, Forage peas, Hairy vetch



Long-term Cover Crop Trial Summary

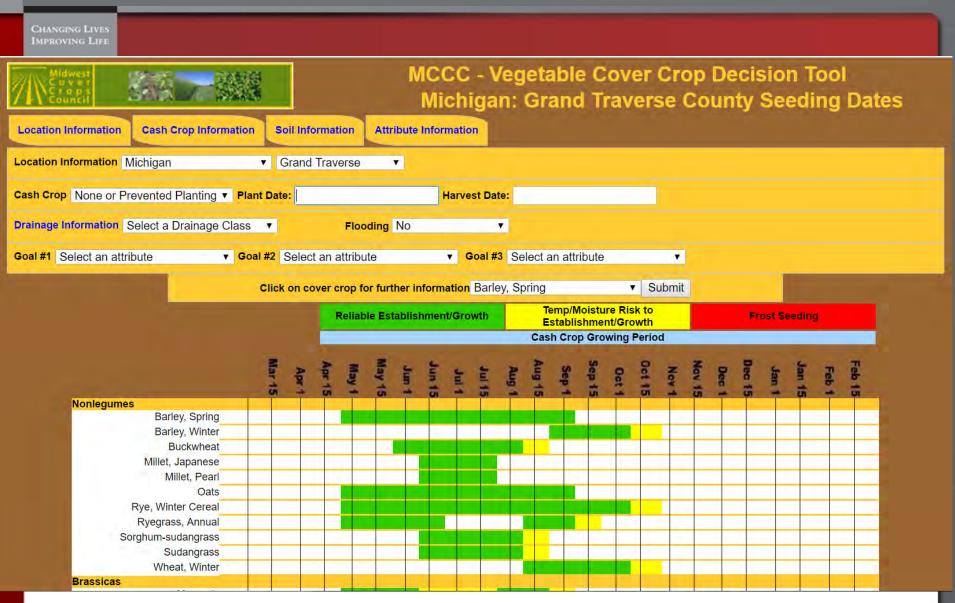
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Cover crop Recommendation	Veg. crop	# of Trials	Significance Difference
Any	Sweet Corn	6	5 of 6 yrs

Cover crops we tested:

Oats, Cereal rye, Radish, Radish+Rye, Forage peas, Hairy vetch

http://mccc.msu.edu/covercroptool/



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Dr. Shannon Osborne USDA research scientist SWAC 2015

Soil Health BMPs

Grass Land

Permanent cover

Organic Amendments

Cover Crops

Crop Diversity

Reduced Tillage



Soil Health

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Physical

- Aggregation and Structure
- Surface Sealing
- Compaction
- Porosity
- Water Movement and Availability

Chemical

- Soluble Salts
- Sodium
- · Nutrient Holding Capacity
- **Nutrient Availability**

Soil health

Biological

- Macrofauna
- Microfauna
- Microorganisms
- Roots
- **Biological Activity**
- Organic Matter

"Measured by how good a crop you can grow with no inputs at all"

Frederic Thomas









Soil Health

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Increased soil organic matter

- Pulling larger machinery with same horse power
- Less ponding/ standing water
- 1000 ac of beans in a drought year yielded in mid-60s



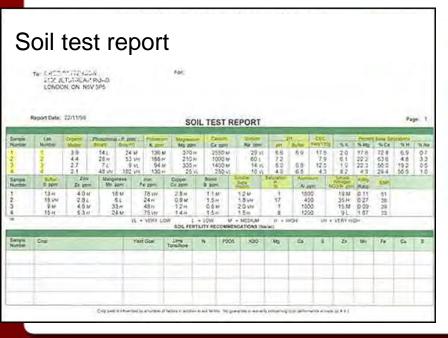
2500 ac of no-till and cover crops corn, soybeans, sugarbeets, winter wheat

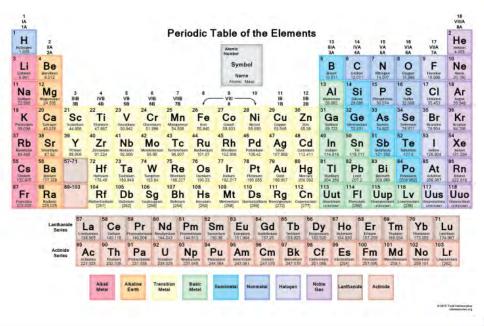


Organic Matter vs Organic Carbon

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- Soil organic matter
- Soil organic carbon

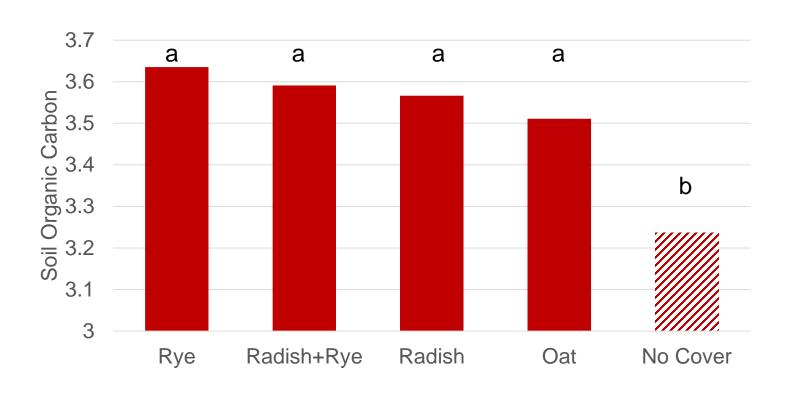






Soil organic carbon

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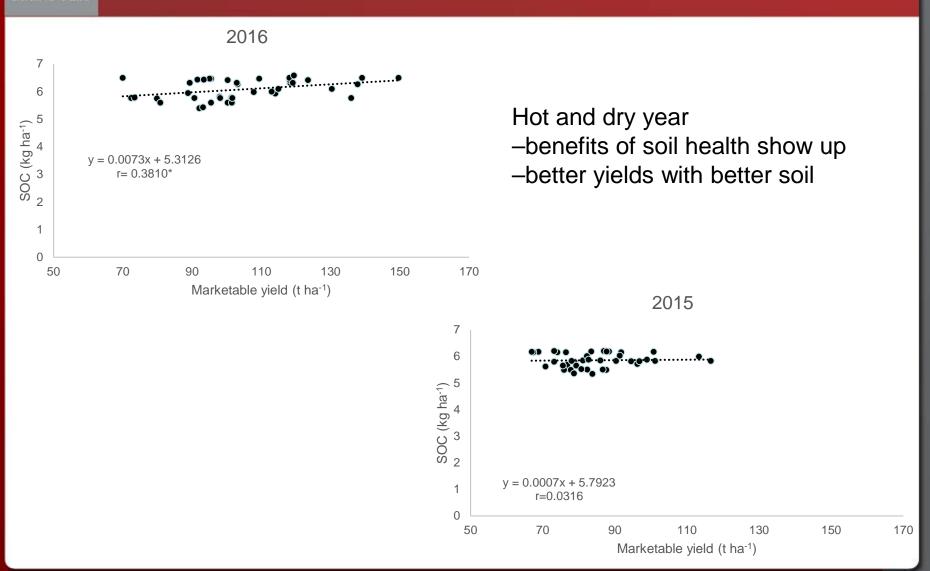


2015+2016 all sample dates –LVE lab



Soil organic carbon and yield

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Perspective?

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Arabie

Staffordshire farmer Clive Bailve is in

no doubt why he moved his farming

establishment regime to one of zero

tillage. A chance to reduce labour and

large combinable crop operation was

incentive enough, however six years

on after making the "leap of faith" the

TWB Farms based at Hammerwich,

near Lichfield is an all-arable business

business from a minimum tillage

capital expenditure costs across a

@TWBfarms

No-till approach delivers soil health and savings

A switch to a zero-till system from minimum tillage is paying dividends for a Staffordshire-based grower in terms of cost and environmental savings. **Dominic Kilburn** reports on how the business is changing and also on the key findings from a wheat fungicide trial which took place on the farm earlier this year.



▲ A John Deere 750A no-till drill is used to establish most of the crops at TWB Farms

◀ Staffordshire farmer Clive Bailve.

experience, it meant that the change to zero-till wasn't such a leap.

"But having made that change, I've found it has delivered us huge cost savings," he adds.

The farm is made up of predominantly light soils which are drought prone, and the entire acreage (several thousand acres) is managed with two full-time staff. Key machinery includes just two 220hp tractors, a combine with a 12m header, a self-propelled sprayer and a John Deere

AND G

per cent of land is put into spring crops each year, and that there are no second cereals.

"Key to our system is that we always have something growing in every field, all of the time, and this brings cover crops into play," says Clive. "These are grazed off in the winter by sheep that are brought in from Wales and this, along with the high percentage of spring crops grown, has contributed to raising soil organic matter levels across the farm," he explains.

"These break crops are increasing the soil's health – a function that is, generally speaking, being lost today. My belief is that we need to be farming somewhere between conventional and organic," says Clive, who adds that "the soil is our most important asset and the key aim must be to increase soil organic matter."

Clive is adamant that his zerotillage approach to crop establishment, as well as achieving big capital expenditure savings for the business, has also played a key part in the improvement in soil health and quality over the past few seasons; worm numbers and sizes have increased considerably "as you might find in your vegetable garden at home", along with noticeable improvements in structure and trafficability. "We haven't had a plough on the farm for years and I don't believe it can be a good thing to upset the microbiology of the soil each season by going through it with deep

Clive suggests that healthy soils with good levels of organic matter go hand-in-hand in growing healthy plants that are better able withstand attack by pests and diseases. Over the past three seasons, insecticides have not been used on wheat and

In addition, Clive says that fi several years of operating the z system, the aim is to steadily re annual nitrogen applications to down from the current 180kg/h

"Zero-till works for us here c light land but I know of many g on heavy land are also making ture happen – you can find a system will work on all soil types.

"It's a question of being mur management focused and pert re-inventing yourself with a cha mind-set. You've got to be prep to learn and travel, and, if I'm ho sometimes fail.

"In essence, the farm's weight is probably my most important sums up Clive." It proves to me works on the farm—that the inpute machinery, labour and overapproach to managing the busing are right."



Worm numbers and sizes have incr considerably on the farm since the to zero-till.

Fungicides on test

As well as running a busy farming enterprise in Staffordshire, Clive is also the founder of The Farming Forum – an on-line discussion pla for farmers in the UK, and from at the world, to communicate and exchange ideas and points of yies



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Clive's Farming principles

- Always want something growing would you ever turn off a solar panel?
- No bare soil reduce water loss
- Maximize diversity a varied diet is a healthy diet
- Minimize disturbance, allow biology to thrive and build strong networks
- Feed soil biology buy building SOM
- Improve water infiltration with #rootsnotiron

