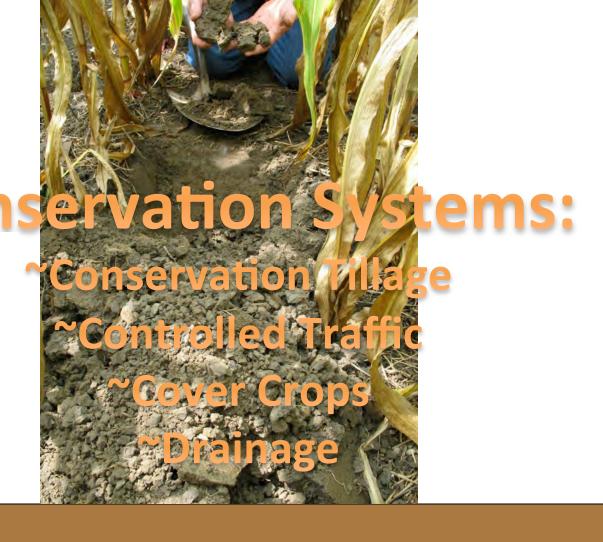


Springfield, Ill. • Jan. 15-18, 2014

An Honest No-Till Education













~Dr. David Baker

Heidelberg University

09/03/2011 (DOY=246)

~Joe Nester

Nester Ag

~Kevin King

USDA-ARS Drainage Unit

~Rick Wilson

CEPA
"Mark Sunderman
Deshler Farmers Elevator
"Allen Dean
AD Farms
"Jerry and Les Seiler
Seiler Farms

08/30/2012 (DOY=243)

# Rainfall Comparison in inches

Month	2011		2010	1972	
January 1.62		0.84	1.12	1.12	
February	4.41		1.67	0.78	
March	3.14		2.40	2.55	
April	6.22		2.83	5.95	
May	7.42		8.14	4.16	
June	2.24		6.67	3.37	
July	2.35		1.90	4.30	
August	6.03		2.80	3.04	
September	7.66		1.19	8.26	
October 4.26	5	1.37	1.85		
November	5.03		4.28	4.54	
December	4.48		0.66	3.07	
Total	54.86		34.75	38.99	

Past rainfall record year 1950 = 50.39 inches

Average Annual Rainfall = 34.50 inches

Provided by Guy Verhoff, Pandora Weather Observer





















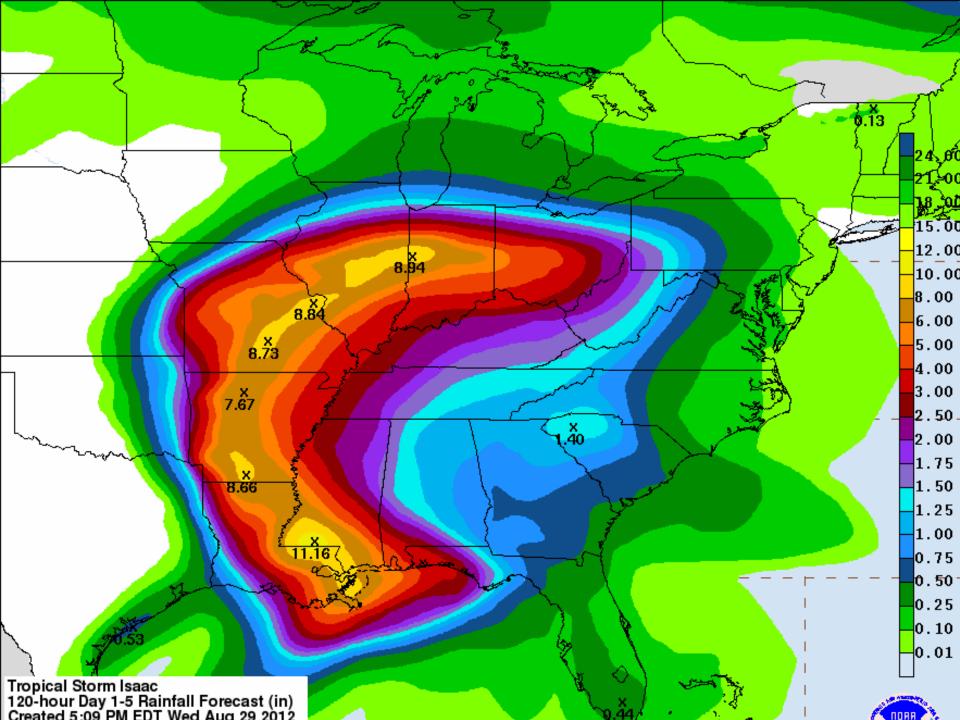




































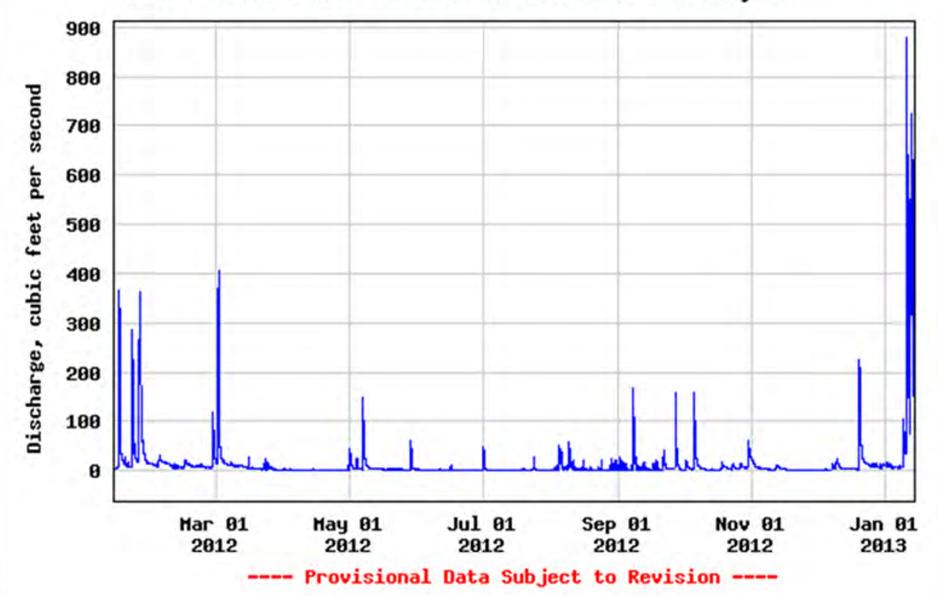








### USGS 402913084285400 Chickasaw Creek at St. Marys OH





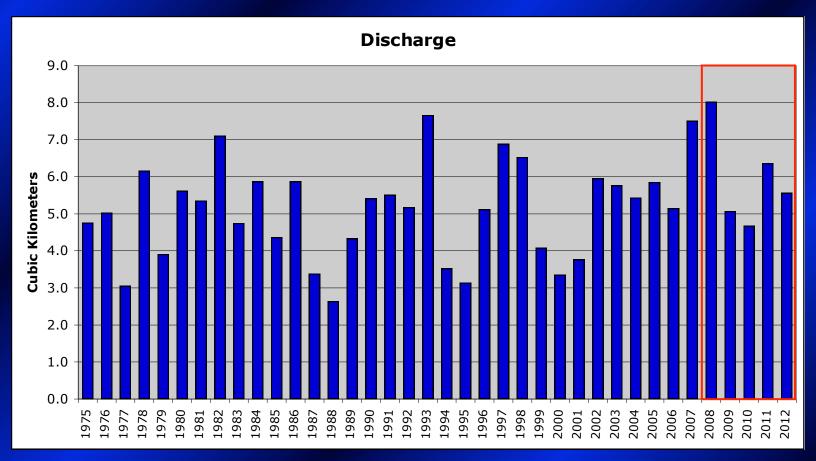






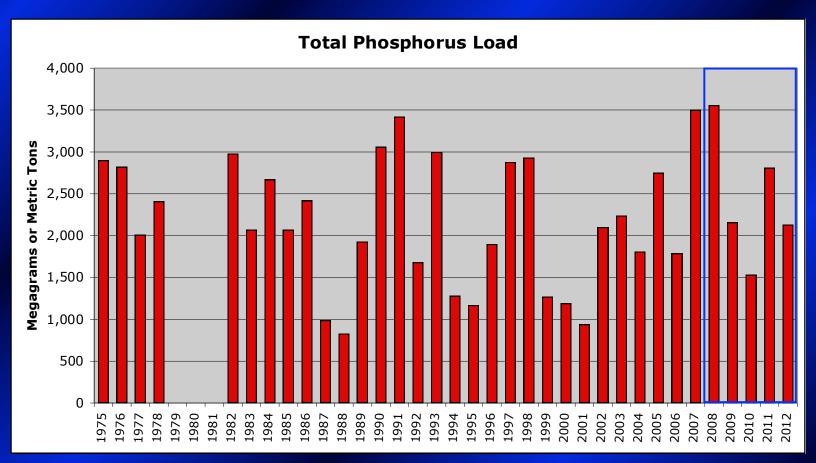


### Maumee Water Year Discharge



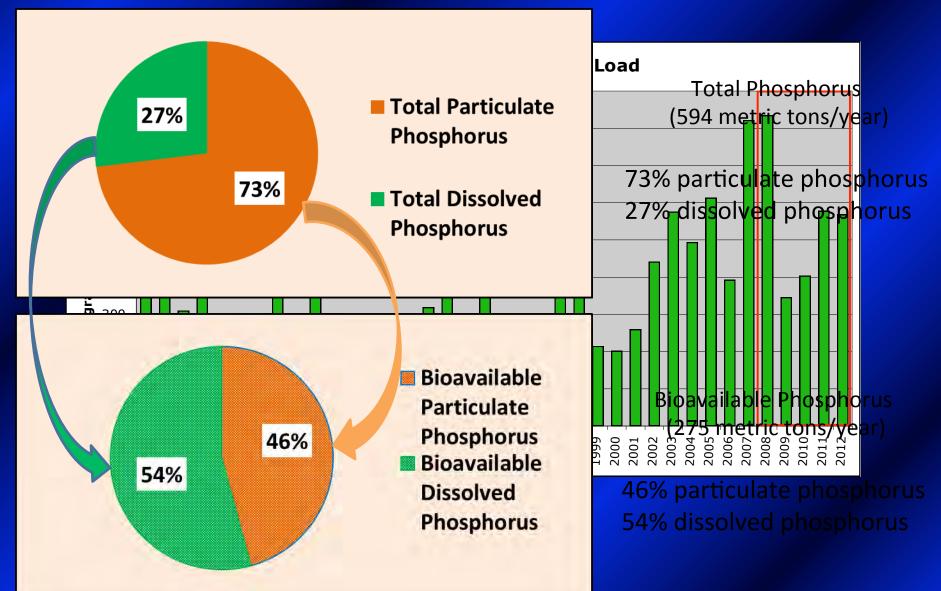
2011 and 2012 sort of medium, not too different

### Water Year TP Load

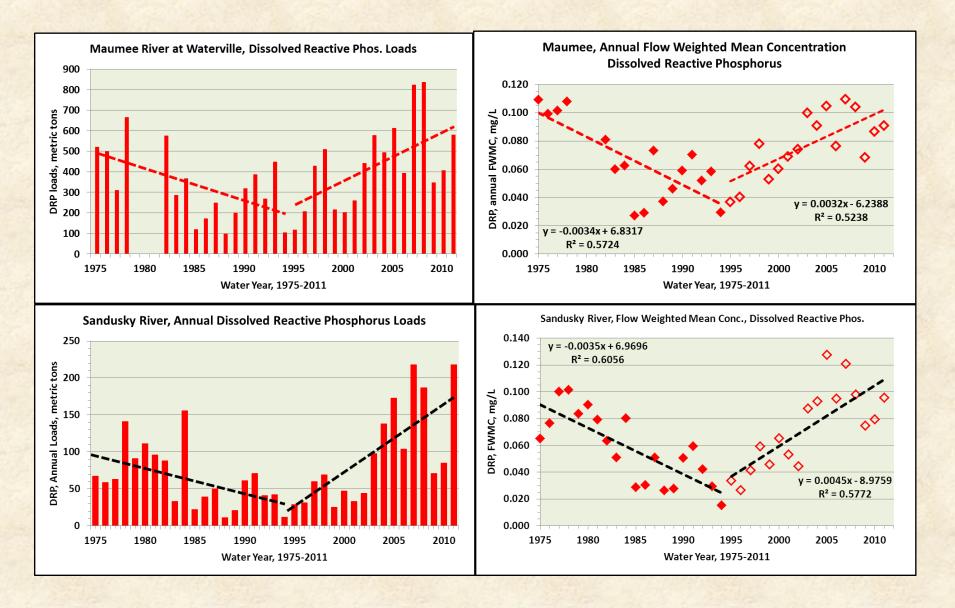


2011 high medium, 2012 low medium

# Characteristics of average annual export of phosphorus Whom the same cky River, 2002-2013 C



# Trends in annual loads and flow weighted mean concentrations of dissolved reactive phosphorus in the Maumee and Sandusky rivers



The DRP or Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus Issue



 April 21, 2011, satellite photo of Lake Erie illustrating heavy sedimentation from recent heavy rainfalls.

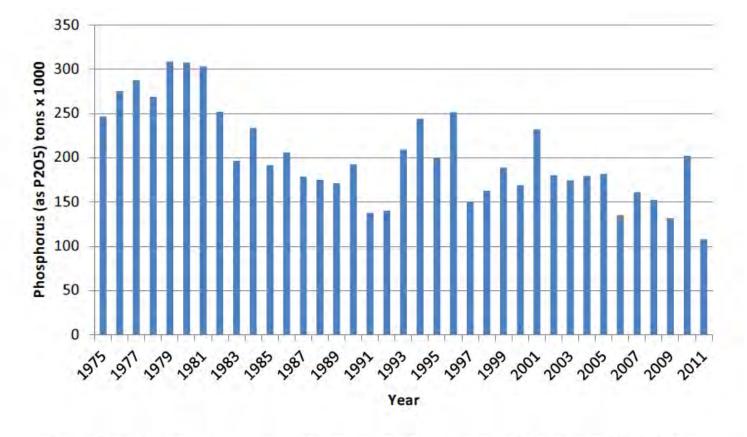


Figure 2-1. Phosphorus commercial fertilizer sales for the state of Ohio from 1975 to 2011.

Source: American Association of Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO).









### Ohio USDA-NRCS Web Site

• The increased use of no-tillage has been alleged as a cause for the increase in dissolved reactive phosphorus due to a stratification of phosphorus at the surface in

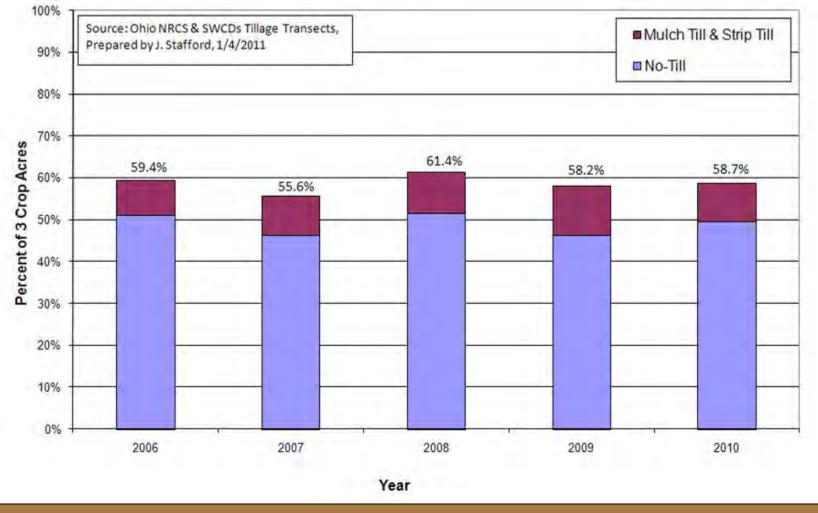
COntinuous no-tillage systems.



















### Tillage Definitions

- No-Tillage = acres in which the soil is not stirred and more than 30% residue is left at planting
- Mulch Tillage = acres in which the soil is stirred and which leaves more than 30% residue cover on the surface at planting
- Conservation tillage = the sum of acres planted using either Mulch Tillage or No-Tillage
- Conventional tillage = acres stirred extensively (chiseling and disking, etc) such that there is less than 30% residue and/or clean till acres that have been moldboard plowed









#### **Mulch Till Average** 133,098 23,201 139,203 Acres No Till Average 210,636 979,917 303,438 Acres **Conventional Till** 746,690 101,960 414,557 **Average Acres Total** 1,090,424 1,533,676 428,599 Five Year Average Percentages - 2006 - 2010 **Mulch Till Average** 4.4% 0.8% 4.6% **Percent** No Till Average <mark>6.9%</mark> 32.1% 9.9% **Percent Conventional Till** 24.5% 13.6% 3.3% **Average Percent Total Crop Percent** 35.7% 50.2% 14.0% 22nd Annual lational

Corn

**Soybeans** 

Five Year Average Acres - 2006 - 2010

Wheat

**Total** 

295,501

1,493,991

1,263,207

3,052,700

9.7%

48.9%

41.4%

100.0%



Springfield, Ill. • Jan. 15-18, 2014 An Honest No-Till Education





 In any given year, approximately 40% of the watershed still has no form of conservation tillage or protective residue cover on the soil surface at the time of planting. That equates to 1,263,207 acres of bare cropland soil in the watershed at planting time.









### Ohio USDA NRCS Website Broadcast surface applications

Fall or winter applications

Two years of fertilizer in one year on the corn crop









## Time P was Applied

- 44%~ September through October
- 16%~December–February
- 33%~March-May
- 7%~Summer



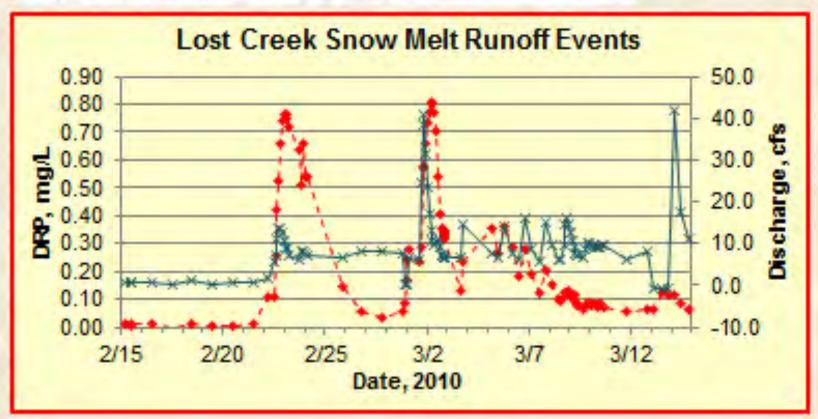








Winter
Broadcasting
of fertilizer in
the Lost Creek
Watershed,
2010



# Ohio Agriculture Retailer Survey Percent of P Applications

- 15% Broadcast P/Tilled after 7 days
- 18% Broadcast P/Tilled within 7 days
- 31% Broadcast P/No Incorporation
- 4% Incorporated Band P/Strip-tilled
- 33% Incorporated Starter P/Planter

~2013 Mail Survey









- 61% of the Lake Erie Basin total phosphorus load (all sources) came from cultivated cropland.
- 2.05 Lbs/Ac average Total P was delivered to edge of Cultivated Fields.
- 32% Less Total P Delivered because of Conservation Practices on the Land Now. NRCS USDA 2011 CEAP Study









A gradual long term increase in soil phosphorus levels within the basin over a thirty-forty year period









# "Death by a thousand Cuts"

More soil compaction in the basin, decreasing infiltration, and increasing surface runoff in major storm events









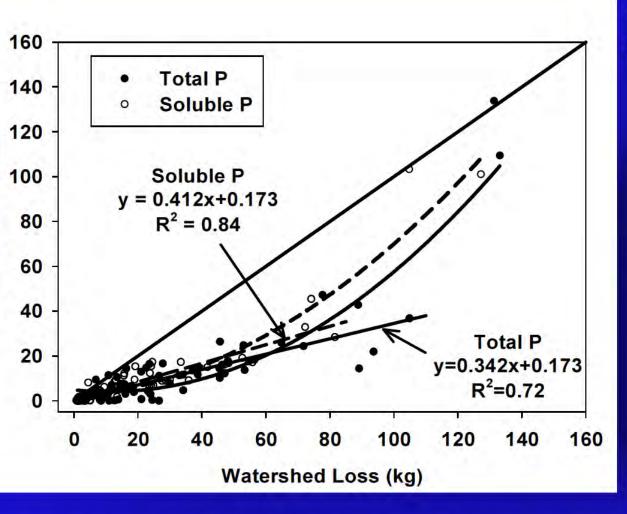












Fraction of annual watershed loading originating from tile

	Soluble P	Total P
2005	0.317	0.234
2006	0.346	0.300
2007	0.313	0.264
2008	0.756	0.759
2009	0.591	0.485
2010	0.669	0.630
	0.499	0.445
AVG	(0.447)	(0.383)

-40% of annual total phosphorus load at EOF from tile discharge (Enright and Madramootoo, 2004)

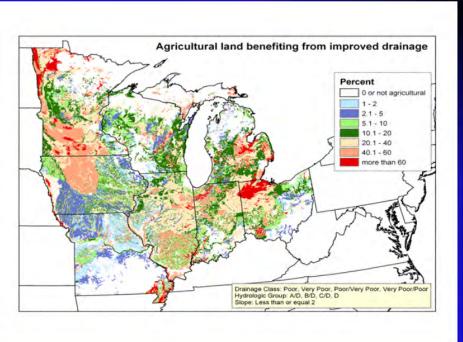
- 25% of TP and 50% of soluble P leaving watershed originated in tile drainage (Culley and Bolton, 1983)

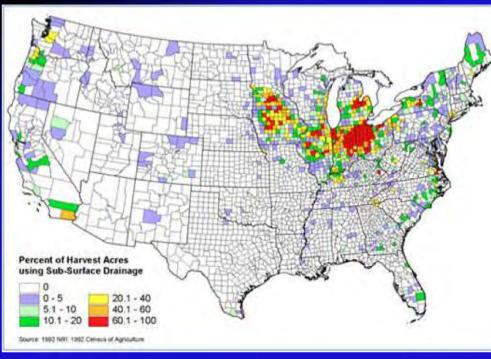
### **Extent of Tile Drainage**

43 million ha of soil in US classified as wet; 31 million drained (Pavlis, 1987)

37% of cropland acres in the Midwest (Zucker and Brown, 1998)

- number of acres drained essentially remaining constant
- random drains converted to systematic drains and aging drainage infrastructures are being updated
- intensity (split spacing) increasing to accommodate larger farming enterprises and shorter windows for agricultural practices





### **Necessity of Tile Drainage**

25% of cropland in US and Canada could not be farmed without tile drainage (Skaggs et al., 1994)

#### Tile Drainage (Fausey et al., 1987):

- provides trafficable conditions for field operations
- promotes root development by preventing exposure of plants to excess water



Laying subsurface drain tile with a machine. Shallow tiles and ditches were generally dug by















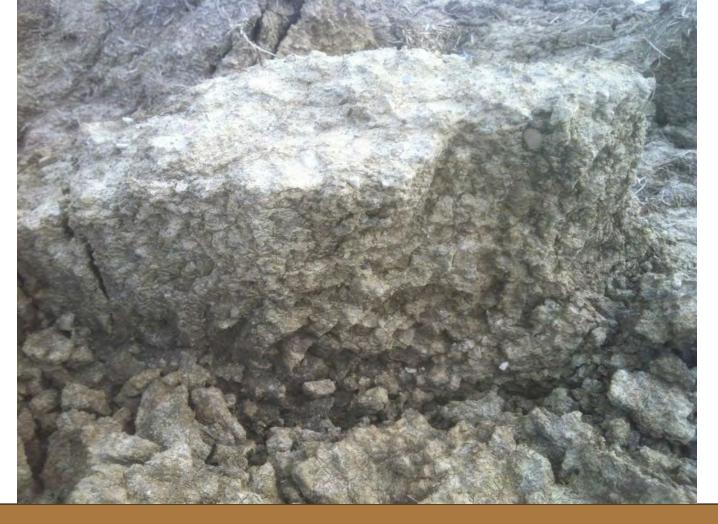










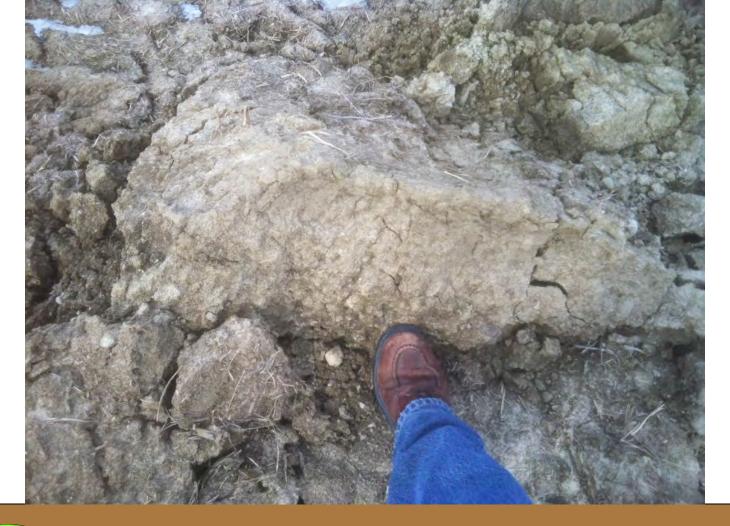






























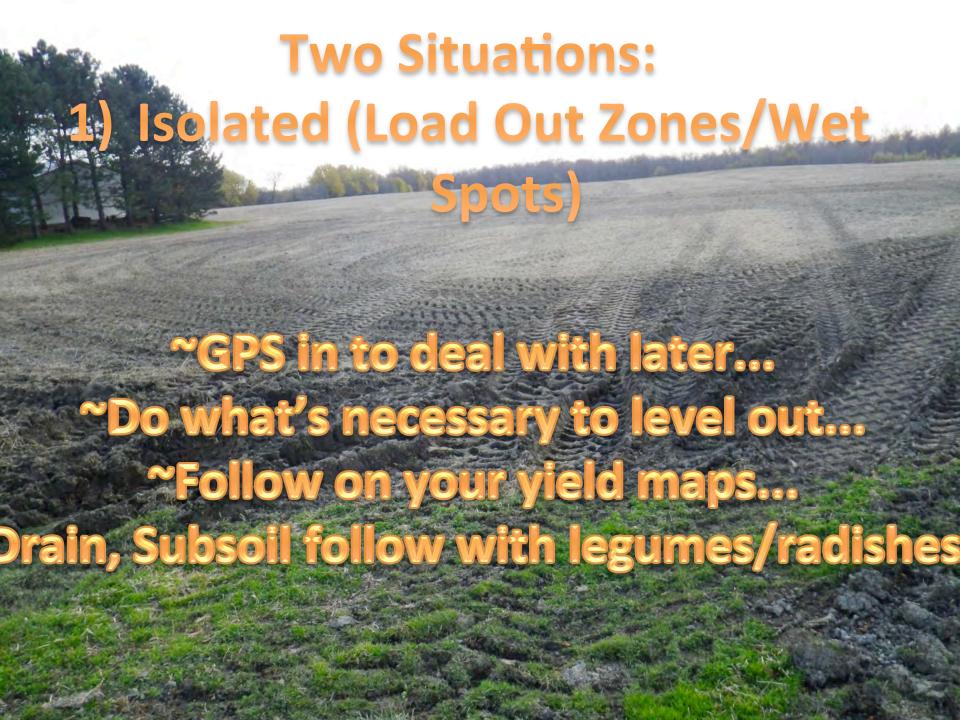












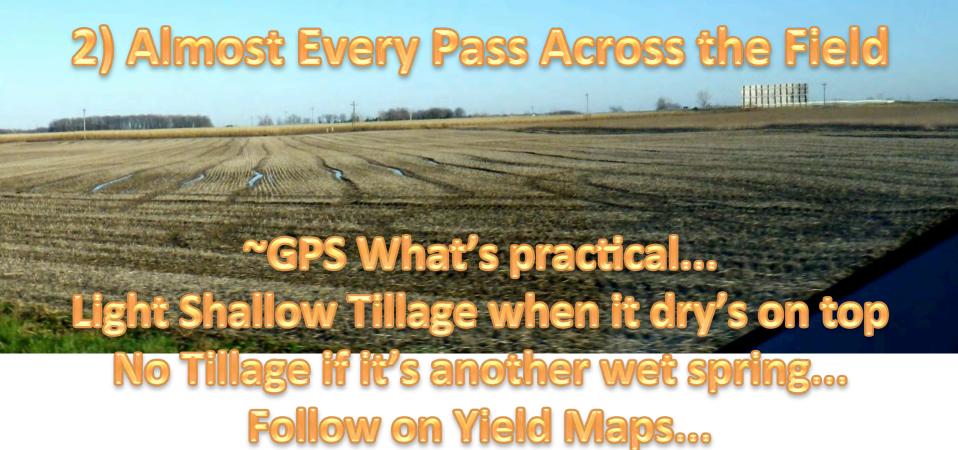












Drain, subsoil, follow with legumes/radishes...





Systematically Destroyed Soil Structure

## Principals of Soil Health

- Limit Soil Disturbance
- Increase Soil Microbial Diversity
- Grow Living Roots Year Round
- Keep the Soil Covered
- Reduce Compaction









## Ohio Phos Task Force ~Soil Health

- Improve soil structure, aggregate stability, reducing compaction,
  - ~Increase water infiltration
  - ~Reduce nutrient runoff.
- Increase soil organic matter
  - ~Improve water holding capacity









- ~Reduce water loss thru tile
- ~Increase Microbial Activity
- ~Filter and Recycle Nutrients

Applications must interact with the soil

~Without causing large Soil Disturbance









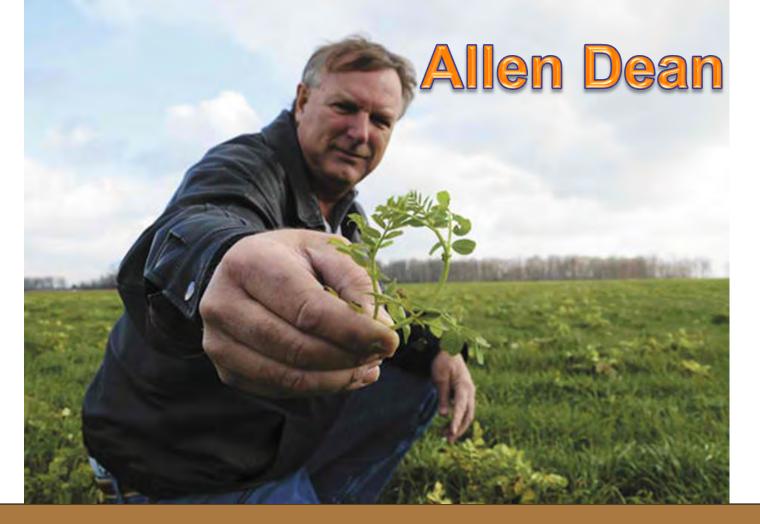




























































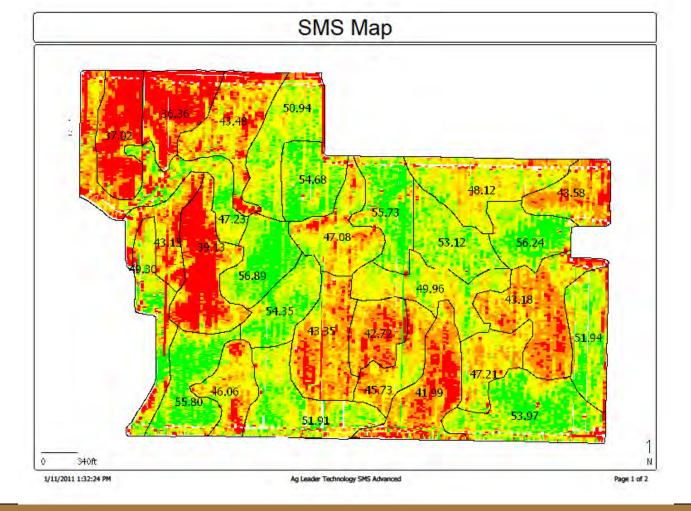










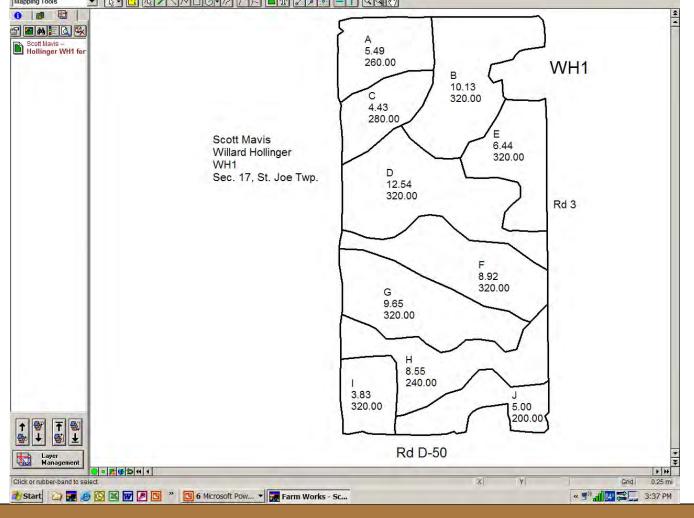




















##2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT  Application For Fall 2008	le Zones B, D, E, F, G, I	Crop	Corn		А	Acres	51,5
##2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT  Application For Fall 2008	ct	Rate/Acre	Unit/Acre	Amt, Required	Required Unit	Est. Cost/Appli	ed Acre
**2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT  Application For Fall 2008	Blend 1	320.0	Pounds	8.24	Tons	\$147.84	4
**2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT  Application For Fall 2008	ication Notes			21.4 N - 66.6 P - 92.2	K - 9.9 S - 0 B	- 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0	Ca - 0 M
Sample Zones C         Acres           Product         Rate/Acre         Unit/Acre         Amt. Required         Required Unit         Est. Cost/Applied         2008 Blend         280.0         Pounds         0.62         Tons         \$129.36           Application Notes         18.8 N - 58.2 P - 80.6 K - 8.7 S - 0 B - 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0 Ca           **2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT           Application For Fall 2008         Crop         Corn           Sample Zones H         Acres           Product         Rate/Acre         Unit/Acre         Amt. Required         Required Unit         Est. Cost/Applied		MAP, 48% POT					
Product         Rate/Acre         Unit/Acre         Amt. Required         Required Unit         Est. Cost/Applied           2008 Blend 1         280.0         Pounds         0.62         Tons         \$129.36           **2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT           Application For Fall 2008         Crop         Corn           Sample Zones H         Acres           Product         Rate/Acre         Unit/Acre         Amt. Required         Required Unit         Est. Cost/Applied		Crop	Corn		À	Acres	4.4
2008 Blend 1         280.0         Pounds         0.62         Tons         \$129.36           Application Notes           **2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT           Application For Fall 2008         Crop         Corn           Sample Zones H         Acres           Product         Rate/Acre         Unit/Acre         Amt. Required         Required Unit         Est. Cost/Applied	2 70700121	Rate/Acre	Unit/Acre	Amt, Required	Required Unit	Est. Cost/Appli	ed Acre
**2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT  Application For Fall 2008 Crop Corn  Sample Zones H Acres  Product Rate/Acre Unit/Acre Amt. Required Required Unit Est. Cost/Applied.	Blend 1	280.0	Pounds	0.62	Tons		
Product Rate/Acre Unit/Acre Amt. Required Required Unit Est. Cost/Applied.		MAP 48% POT		18.8 N - 38.2 P - 80.0	K-8./5-0B	- 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0	Ca - 0 M
The state of the s							
<b>2008 Blend 1</b> 240.0 Pounds 1.03 Tons \$110.88	cation For Fall 2008				A	acres	8.6
	cation For Fall 2008 le Zones H	Crop	Corn	Amt. Required			
Application Notes 16.1 N - 49.9 P - 69.1 K - 7.4 S - 0 B - 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0 Ca	cation For Fall 2008 le Zones H ct	Crop	Corn Unit/Acre		Required Unit	Est. Cost/Appli	ed Acre
**2008 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% MAP, 48% POT	cation For Fall 2008 le Zones <b>H</b> ct Blend 1	Crop	Corn Unit/Acre	1.03	Required Unit Tons	Est. Cost/Appli \$110.88	ed Acre
Application For Fall 2008 Crop Corn Sample Zones J Acres	ication For Fall 2008 le Zones H ct Blend 1	Crop Rate/Acre 240.0	Corn Unit/Acre Pounds	1.03	Required Unit Tons	Est. Cost/Appli \$110.88	ed Acre
Product Rate/Acre Unit/Acre Amt. Required Required Unit Est. Cost/Applied.	cation For Fall 2008  le Zones H  ct  Blend 1  ication Notes  8 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% N	Crop Rate/Acre 240.0 MAP, 48% POT	Corn Unit/Acre Pounds	1.03	Required Unit Tons K - 7.4 S - 0 B	Est. Cost/Appli \$110.88 - 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0	ed Acre
2008 Blend 1 200.0 Pounds 0.50 Tons \$92.40	ication For Fall 2008 le Zones H ct Blend 1 ication Notes 8 Blend 1, 12% AMS, 40% N ication For Fall 2008 le Zones J	Crop  Rate/Acre 240.0  MAP, 48% POT  Crop	Corn Unit/Acre Pounds Corn	1.03 16.1 N - 49.9 P - 69.1	Required Unit Tons K - 7.4 S - 0 B	Est. Cost/Appli \$110.88 - 0 Zn - 0 Mn - 0	ed Acre 8 Ca - 0 M





















- Deshler Farmers Elevator Company
- Precision Farming Program
- Program consists of the following:
- 1. Soil Samples based on 2.5 acre grids using DGPS (differential global positioning system)equipment.
- 2. Field maps will show contoured results of soil tests including Phosphorus, Potassium, Organic Matter, pH, CEC, and Lime recommendations maps.
- 3. Nutrient recommendations will be made for corrective treatment where required.
- 4. Recommendations will be applied using VRT (variable rate technology) equipment in conjunction with DGPS. Regular application fees apply.
- Program costs and billing procedure:
- \$4.00 per acre, per year, with a three year commitment.(total \$12/acre)
- No premiums for custom application of fertilizer or lime using VRT equipment. This will be billed at normal pricing structure.



Let us show you the advantage of our Precision Farming Program. Give us 40 acres to grid sample and show you the results. If you don't see the advantage of being in our program we will not enroll you in our program and there will be no cost to you. Call the Agronomy Center at 419-669-3300 or 1-877-669-3066 to take the Challenge today!



































































































































































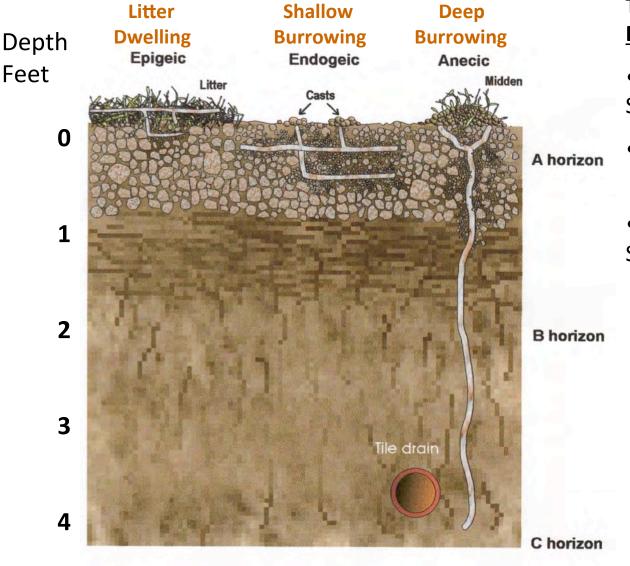












## There are ~ 3000 <u>Species of</u> Earthworms

- Litter Dwelling (Epigeic)
  Species
- Shallow Burrowing (Endogeic) Species
- Deep Burrowing (Anecic)Species
  - construct burrows that extend ~3-4 feet deep
  - cannot tolerate dry or frozen soil
  - come to the soil surface to feed, breed, and migrate



















































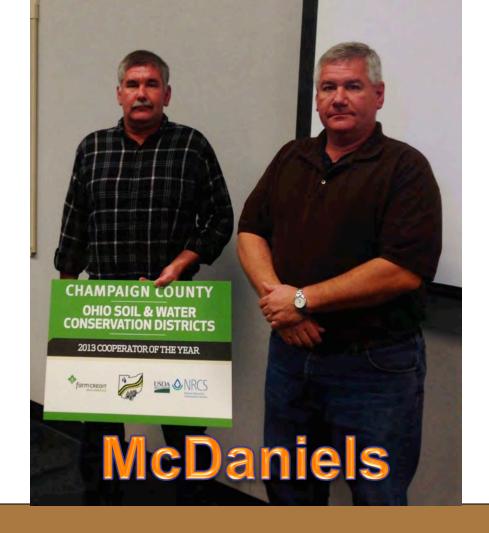




























































# Major changes in the new 590 standard include:

- Combines 590 (Nutrient Management) and 633 (Waste Utilization)
- Encourages the application of nutrients as close to the time of uptake as possible.
- Eliminates nutrient application on frozen/snow covered soil.









- Addresses the 4 Rs.
- Increases emphasis on the risk indices (nitrogen and phosphorus index).
- Exceeding Tri State Recommendations trigger a risk assessment. Considered a temporary situation.
- Lists additional conservation practices to combine with 590 ~(Systems)









#### Strategies for Addressing Agricultural Induced Phosphorus Transport

Upland Management
4Rs
Interruption of connection to surface

Structural Hydrologic Control
Water table management
blind inlets

Filtration
End-of-tile and in-stream
Enhanced bioreactors

Edge-of-field
Buffers (vegetated and saturated)
wetlands

Ditch Design and Management
Two stage, natural, and over-wide ditches
Dredging
Vegetated channels



#### **Upland Management (4 Rs)**

- Rate
  - adhere to soil test recommendations
  - apply only what is needed in crop year; avoid multi-year applications (Algoazany et al., 2007)
- Source
  - manure vs. commercial (Phillips et al., 1981)
- Placement
  - incorporation
  - precision application
  - banding vs. broadcast
- Timing
  - be cognizant of weather predictions and avoid application prior to rainfall
  - avoid winter time manure applications winter applied manure had greatest concentrations of dissolved P in tile effluent (Phillips et al., 1981)

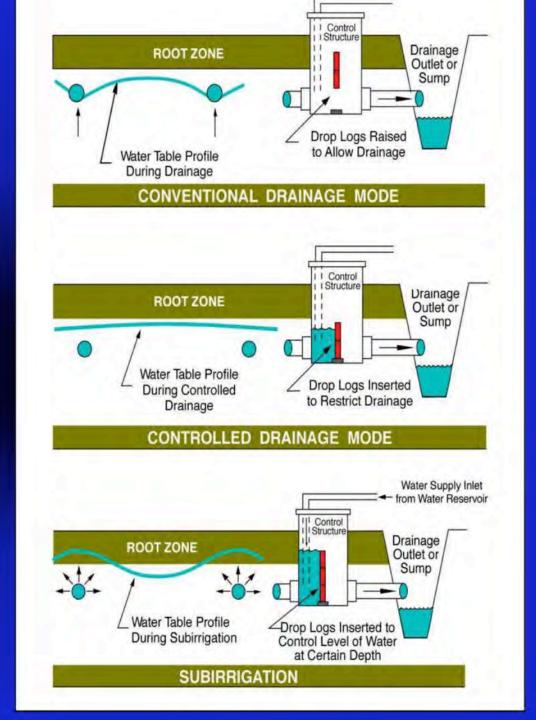


# **Conclusions – Cropping & Management**

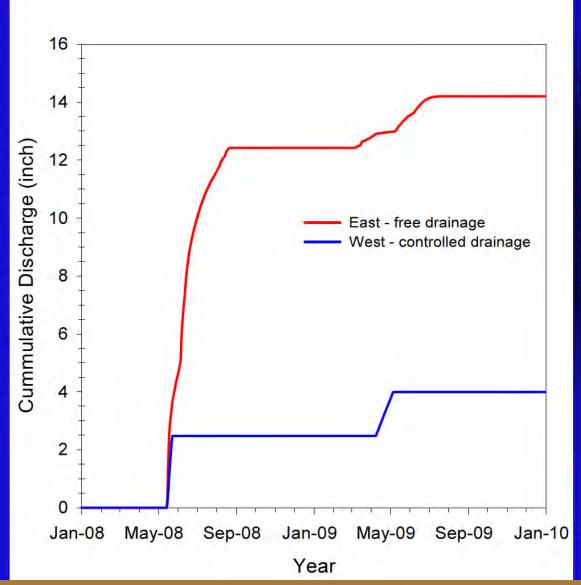
- More frequent, lower rates of fertilizer result in less loss
- Longer rotations lose less P
- No-till may result in > SP loss, but must balance that with < TP loss</li>
- More P lost with corn (due to P applications???)



### Water Table Management



#### **Controlled Drainage Effectiveness (MN)**



~30-60% reduction in annual drain flow

~30-50% reduction in annual nitrate load

~30-40% reduction in annual TP and DRP load

**Provided by Jeff Strock** 

# Ditch Filter #2 (Gypsum filter)



Provided by Peter Kleinman USDA-ARS, State College, PA



Rainfall patterns and storm events will still drive the timing of algal blooms

Efforts to reduce nutrient loading will reduce the blooms overall.

Need to build upon the success of the last 20- 30 years in sediment reductions with conservation tillage practices.









# A Whole Tool Box of Conservation Practices



Versus
Vice Grip and
Crescent
Wrench
Regulations

















