

Latest & Most Promising No-Till Research

Vinayak Shedekar and Randall Reeder The Ohio State University



Latest & Most Promising No-Till Research - overview

Lessons learned so far, some examples of the latest, practical research

Looking ahead – up and coming advances in research and technology

- What have we learned from 60-years of no-till research and practice?
- Weed control
- Soil health, carbon markets etc.
- Co-benefits (water quality)
- Cover crop integration
- Equipment innovations (Planters, residue management, cover crop seeding)

- New ways of farming e.g. strips
- Smart water management
- Digital Ag & data revolution
 - -Drones
 - -Robots
 - -Automation
 - -Sensors
 - -Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning



What have we already learned in 60 years?



What have we already learned in 60 years?

- ✓ No-till needs **residue** to succeed
- ✓ Cover crops speed up the transition
- ✓ Living roots feed the microbes
- ✓ **Biology** is the third leg of the stool (physical, chemical)
- ✓ Soil health will enhance nutrient and water use efficiency
- ✓ No-till is the gateway to Regenerative Ag





No-Till Farmer, Feb. 2023 Issue

CONFERENCE

January 10-13, 2023 • St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR NO-TILL HISTORY MO-TILL

solutions, inc.

Precision

Planting

Ag Leader[®]

Sponsored by MonTag Montagmfg.com

World's Longest Continuing No-Till Plots Hit 60

Interviews with 90-year-olds Glover Triplett, Bill Richards & others discuss the 'ground zero' of no-till science.



Wooster, Ohio (1962) Hoytville, Ohio (1963)

Cultivating Solutions for Growt

LAFORGE



The 长

Andersons*

GS3 QUALIT

Sound 🛪

MidWest

Bio-Tech

When is no-till NOT no-till?

By Jerry Grigar, USDA-NRCS,

Randall Reeder, The Ohio State

University

doi-10.2134/cs2018.51.06

East Lansing, MI; Jerry L. Hatfield,

National Laboratory for Agriculture

and the Environment, Ames, IA; and

"Until the soil <u>heals</u> from abusive tillage, it's only <u>transitional</u> no-till"

- Jerry Grigar

Jerry Hatfield & Randall Reeder Crops & Soils magazine November–December 2018 Published November 15, 2018

No-till is not really no-till until the soil achieves a physical, biological, and chemical balance typical after several years of continuous no-till. Early years of no-till research must be identified as "transitional no-till." Any interruption of continuous no-till with a tillage operation resets the soil clock, and the changes are not realized and may even be reversed. In this overview, we present the case for why no-till systems achieve the positive results on soil properties and why not disturbing the soil is necessary to restore soil functionality. Earn 1.5 CEUs in Soil & Water Management by reading this article and taking the quiz at www. certifiedcropadviser.org/education/classroom/classes/612.

Soil changes under no-till are gradual and depend on continuous use of no-till practices. Changes in soil aeration, earthworm populations, fertility, water infiltation, available water capacity, soil structure, water-stable aggregates (WSAs), soil organic matter (SOM), humus, and microbial buildup require time to develop. Hatfield et al. (2017b) demonstrated changes in soil required a stable microcolimate in the upper soil profile for the biological systems to property function and to facilitate changes in soil quality. Without soil biological activity, there is no humus (Clapperton, unpublished, 2012) and no change in the soil properties (Hatfield et al., 2017b). When transitioning to no-till, Monsanto (unpublished, 1994) noted the following:

"No-till systems do not mix residue in the soil. This means organic matter breaks down in the top several inches of soil. Sudies of long-term no-till show the soil organic matter levels can increase by 100% in the surface 2 inches of the soil profile. With most soils, it will take several years (three to six) of continuous no-till before the effect is noticeable."

The accumulation of SOM on the surface impacts the soil physical, chemical, and biological properties and affects soil health and crop productivity over time. Disruption of a no-till system by any form of tillage in any of the transitional years negates all of these beneficial changes (Reicokey, 2015).

> If a farm family has 1,000 acres of soybeans planted notili after com and 1,000 acres of com planted after fail chisel plow and spring disking, how many acres of this

2,000-acre corn-soybean rotation are no-tilled? Most people, including the federal government agencies, would say 11,000 acres no-till. "The more accurate answer is zero! Soit that is tilled every second for thirdly year is not no-till. This is "rotational tillage," which is the most typical practice for Midwest farmers with a corn and soybean erop rotation. According to Ohio State University, greater than 75% of corn planted is after fail chisel plowing of the previous crop (Hoorman et al., 2009).

Shallow vertical tillage units disrupt the entire soil surface to a depth of 1 to 4 inches, leaving the soil fractured and loose with crop residue broken up and mixed with the soil. Shallow tillage is widely used with continuous com as an aid to breaking up the corn stalks. Even if that is the only tillage pass before planting corn, it is not no-till.

In this overview, we present the case for why no-till systems achieve the positive results on soil properties and why not disturbing the soil is necessary to restore soil functionality. Soils are a critical part of the infrastructure required for the production of food, feed, and fiber and are often ignored as foundational to meeting these needs (Hatfield et al., 2017a). Hatfield (2014) showed how soil degradation threatens future productivity and is the result of soil management practices that disturb the upper soil profile.

What is no-till?

Adding crop residue year after year on the soil surface provides carbon and nitrogen 'food' for soil microorganisms. Crop residue is important to kick-start the biological, chemical, and physical transformation of soil to obtain full no-till ecosystem functionality. This blanket of crop residue helps to increase soil moisture and reduce soil temperature and soil water evaporation. This crop residue is also necessary to moderate the soil microclimate and reduce the raindrop energy, directly impacting the soil surface (Hattlef and Prusegr, 1996). Cooler soil temperatures are more favorable for 1 increasire microbiolocical activity

What is it and how does it differ from 'true' no-till?

Transitional no-till



Recent, significant research When is no-till not no-till? Occasional Tillage?



VS



When is no-till NOT no-till?

If soil suffers from <u>Compaction</u>

- BEFORE vs AFTER transitioning to no-till?
- Axle load & tire pressure
- Mechanical vs cover crops



(Source: Brunotte et al., vTI)



Weed detection and management in no-till systems

Precision Weed Sensing

Wide area... Satellite

Small area... Drones

Individual weeds.... Cameras on ground equipment

Precision Weed Control

- Precision spray systems
- Machine vision weed sprayers
- Drones, Robots (e.g. Intra-row robotic weeder)
- Seed destructor!





Weed detection and management in no-till systems

Collect and destroy weed seeds (Australia)

Crush Collect, Pile and Burn High intensity light





Computer vision and machine learning to target herbicide application to weeds



Blue River (John Deere)

(Source: www.jd-ces-2022.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com)







Soil health and carbon

VS

- No-till and Cover crops
 - enhance soil health
 - Sequester carbon
- How can long-term no-till farmers get C credits?
- What about greenhouse gases?



CAUTION

No-Till and greenhouse gas emissions

- "Some Climate Smart Ag management practices may promote nitrous oxide or methane emissions"
- Need to evaluate an increase in Soil Organic Carbon with possible loss of
 - methane (25-80X) or
 - nitrous oxide (300X)

In "Responses of soil carbon sequestration to climate-smart agriculture practices: A meta-analysis" (Xiongxiong Bai)





— No-till, cover crops, and water quality

Does it matter if the soil health systems are... Mature or, transitional vs under No SH Practices?





NCR SARE funded Research & Extension Grant (LNC20-439)

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

— No-till, cover crops, and water quality OutletType Surface Tile Mature SH vs No SH Preliminary Results (2021)





THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULI URAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

No-Till and Water Quality – subsurface placement <u>Injecting</u> fertilizer and manure





Nutrient value of healthy soil and cover crops







McClarren Farm, NW Ohio Sampling date: 10/25/2022

1.3 Tons DM/acre C:N ratio of 19.6

After

Before

26 Tons DMacre N ratio of 19:6

tentes de ante den laite de la caria den adau de la companya de la cara de la care e que

Photos by Alan-Sundermeier (Oct. 2022)

Plant / Cover crop Tissue Testing

Cover crop planted	8/12/2022	Nutrient	Nutrient Content	Nutrient Price	Nutrient Value
			lb/acre	\$/lb	\$/acre
Cow Pea	9 lb/a	Carbon	1146	\$0.02	\$22.92
Balansa Clover	0.72 lb/a	Nitrogen	58	\$0.30	\$62.14
Med.Red Clover	1 lb/a	Phosphorus P2O5	9.7	\$0.50	\$9.33
Berseem Clover	1.25 lb/a	Potassium K2O	62.1	\$0.44	\$45.54
Crimson clover	2 lb/a	Calcium	18.7	\$0.03	\$1.48
Oats	6 lb/a	Magnesium	5.8	\$0.03	\$0.29
Cereal Rve	12 lb/a	Sulfur	3.1	\$0.55	\$1.89
	\$36 11 /acro	Zinc	0.047		\$143 59
		Iron	0.514	TOTAL VALUE	ý143.33
McClarren Farm (Sand A Field), NW Ohio		Manganese	0.067		/acre
31 st Annual NATIONAL NO-TILLAGE		Copper	0.014		
		Boron	0.028		
CONFERENCE	CONFERENCE		0.005		
January 10-13, 2023 • St. Louis, Mo.	Ag Leader [®] V Pla	Aluminum	0.322		

Looking ahead – Most promising up and coming research and technology



Looking Ahead - Strip-cropping







Looking Ahead - Strip-cropping



- Three field trials in 2022
- Variable conclusions with respect to yield advantage

efields.osu.edu



Drones / Swarms

- Weed detection
- Weed control
- Seeding cover crops
- Assessing cover crop establishment
- Assessing in-field variability (moisture, residue cover)



(Source: www.avinc.com/)



(Source: www.commercialuavnews.com)





ROWbots for below-canopy sensing





TerraSentia, a crop scout robot

Images from Dr. Santosh Pitla, University of Nebraska



Smart Water Management









Connected Farm, In-Field Sensor Networks (IoT)





teralytic

Smaller, Autonomous, intelligent machines

- 4-row (instead of 40-row)
- Fully autonomous
- Working in swarms
- Farming as a Service (FaaS)

"As a general rule, machinery costs for a planting operation are \$0.25/hp·hr – ours are down to \$0.07/hp·hr."

- Craig Rupp, Sabanto Ag



Sabanto Ag (Craig Rupp) - FaaS

(Source: https://twitter.com/i/status/1254060501807632385)



Smaller, Autonomous, intelligent machines

Intelligent robot swarms



SwarmFarm - FaaS









(Source: Sabanto Ag on Twitter)







Looking ahead – promising ideas

- Fertility value of soil health and cover crops
- 4-row (instead of 40-row)
- Drones, Swarms
- Robots, ROWbots
- Sensors and big data
- Smart water management
- Strip-cropping
- Conservation Agriculture: It's a SYSTEM



Looking Ahead

What "parts" of a No-till System would you like to see research on?

What ideas are worthy of a deeper dive?

Vinayak Shedekar and Randall Reeder shedekar.1@osu.edu reeder.1@osu.edu





Latest & Most Promising No-Till Research

Vinayak Shedekar and Randall Reeder shedekar.1@osu.edu reeder.1@osu.edu

