40 Years of No-Till

On Farm Research Leading to Success

Jim Leverich, Emeritus
On Farm Research Coordinator
University of Wisconsin



























































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Keys to No-Till Success

- Adopt Precision Farming Technologies
- Manage Residue and Seed Placement
- Optimum Row Spacing & Population
- Fertilizer Sources, Placement and Timing
- Hybrid and Variety Selection
- Measure to Manage On Farm Research























Precision Farming Opportunities

Ability to Measure → Measure to Manage

- Guidance
 - Enhanced Seed Placement
 - Enhanced Nutrient Placement
 - Improved Field Efficiency
 - Reduced Compaction
- Measurement
 - Measure Yield by Pixel
 - Measure Soil Types and Nutrients by Pixel
- Variable Rate Application
 - Apply Nutrients and Seed by Pixel
 - Improve Efficiency & Profitability by Pixel

Never a Wheel on a Row

Keep planter wheels off rows to maximize yields by DARRELL SMITH

esearch he conducted for the University of Wisconsin (UW) and experience on his own farm convinced Jim Leverich of Sparta, Wis., that 20" corn rows pay off in yield. In a three-year Extension study, he found an 18 bu. per acre yield gain over 30" rows.

Studies conducted by Marion Calmer of Calmer Ag Research in Alpha, Ill., persuaded Leverich that keeping wheel traffic off the row was a key to reaping the yield increase.

So when Leverich decided to build a new planter, keeping wheel traffic off the row was a must. Another—and the reason he built rather than bought—was that he wanted sixteen 20" rows.

The planter that Leverich built applies pop-up fertilizer and no-tills through hefty volumes of corn residue (he sometimes harvests 200 bu. per acre), as long as the stalks are dry. FARM JOURNAL named the machine a \$500 winner in the magazine's 2004 "I Built the Best" contest.



A 16-row, 20" planter built by farmer and Extension researcher Jim Leverich no-tills through heavy residue and never plants in a wheel track.

added a third bar, making a double cause the carrying wheels are in front







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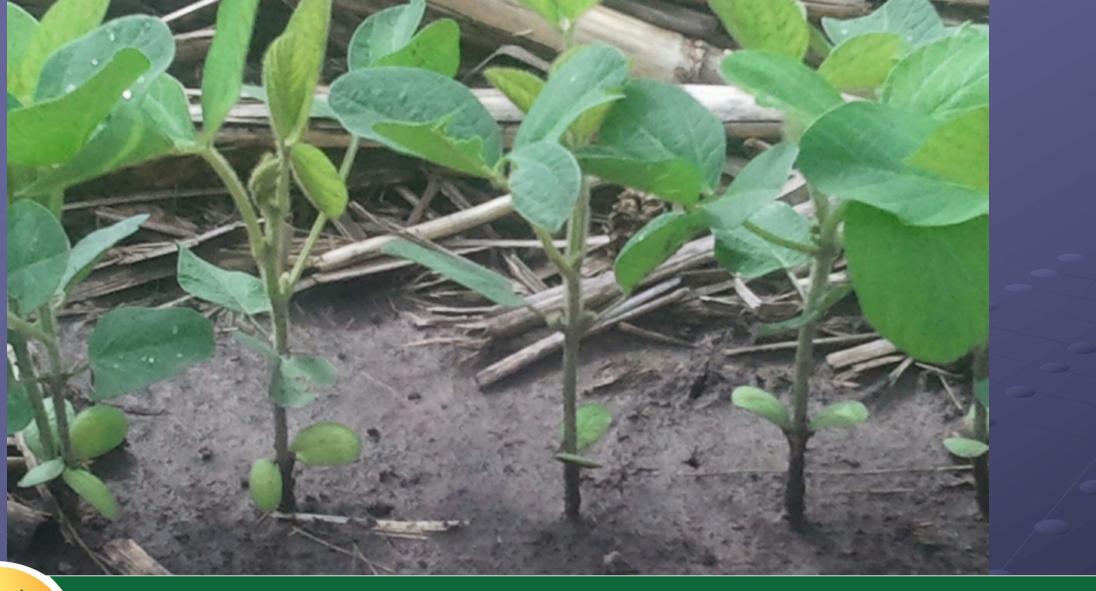


































































































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Relative Yield Potential When Narrowing Rows

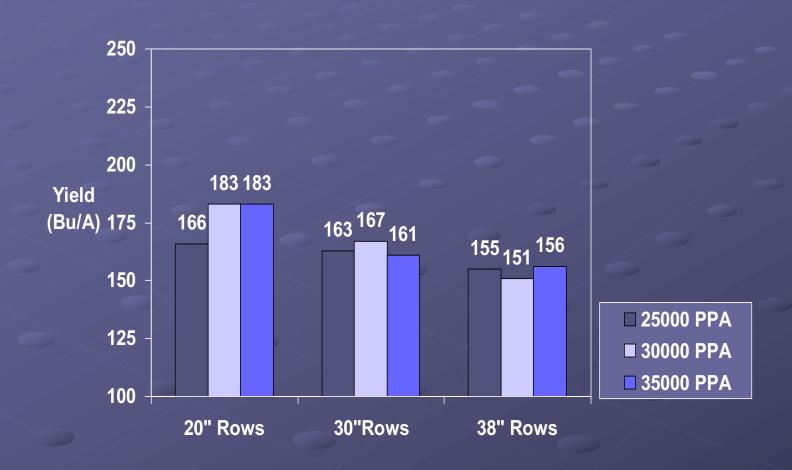
Jim Leverich, On-Farm Research Coordinator University of Wisconsin

Row Space	<u>38"</u>	30"	20"	<u>15"</u>	
Ave Pop/Acre	26000	28000	30000	30000	
Yield Range (Bu)	125 to 175	135 to 190	143 to 2	201 146 to 20	05
Average Yield (Bu)	150	162	172	175	
Ave % Increase		8%	6%	2%	
Ave Bu Increase	1	2 Bu	10 Bu	3 Bu	

Leverich: Summary of Midwest and Canadian Research Data
University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, Michigan State
University, Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology,
University of Wisconsin, Pioneer International Research Study

1996 -1998 Grain Row Spacing Research

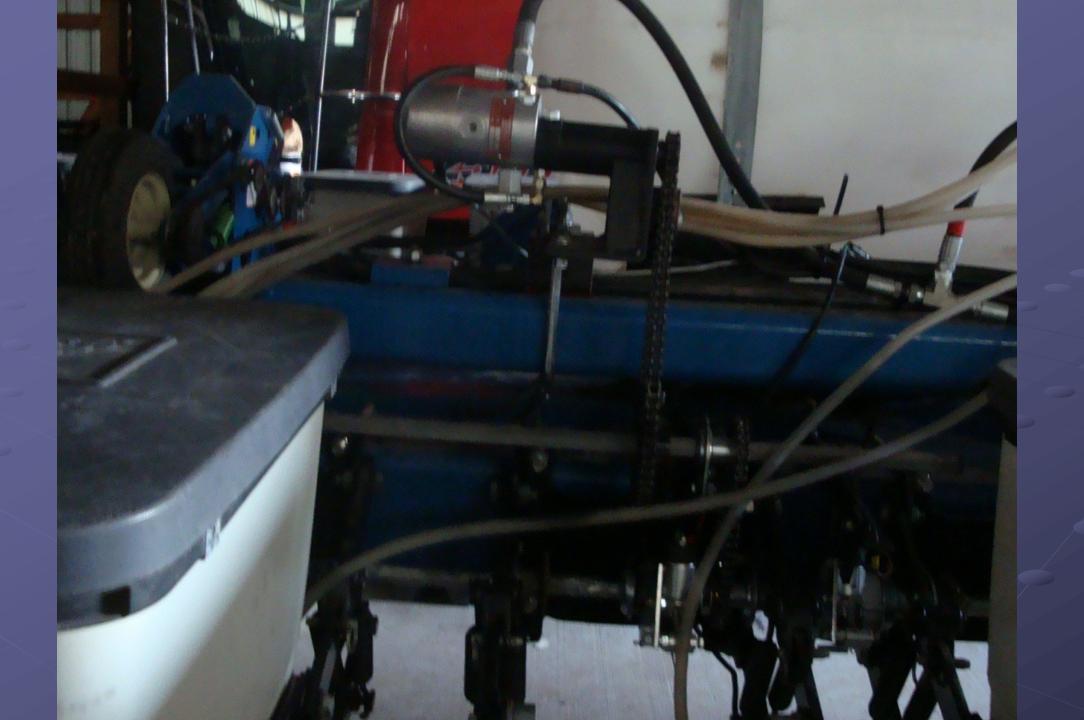
Jim Leverich, University of Wisconsin-Extension Larry Hopkins, Farm Manager, Monroe County Farm



Corn Row Spacing Research

Jim Leverich, University of Wisconsin-Extension Larry Hopkins, Farm Manager, Monroe County Farm





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Soil Chemical and Physical Characteristics are Foundation for Variable Rate Applications

- Chemical Properties— Soil Test Info
- Physical Attributes- Equally Important
 - Texture and Slope
 - Water Holding Capacity
 - 3- Dimensional -Depth & Quality of Soil Layers





















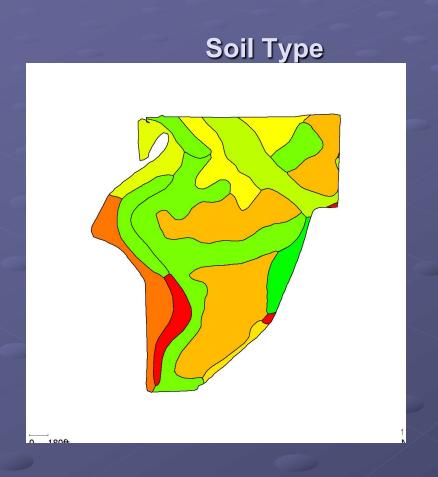


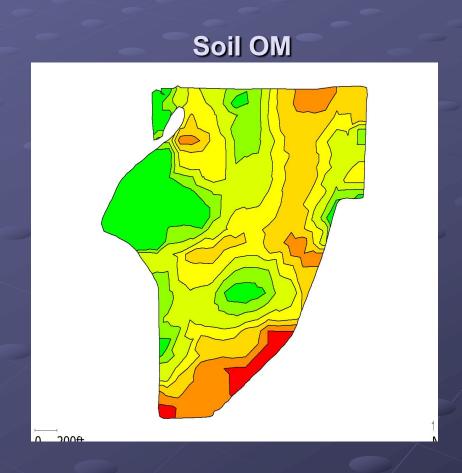


Soil Productivity Information

- Grid or Zone Soil Sampling
 - 2or 3 Dimensional
- Sampling Layer Information
 - Soil Type, Topography, and Slope Maps
 - •NRCS
 - Conductivity (veris) or Sonar
- Yield Maps
- Infra-red Imaging
 - Sattelite or drones
- Water Holding Capacity

Measure Soil Types and Nutrients





































2018 -2022 Potassium Program Example

- Corn Beans Use 120 lb K in 2 years
 - Use 100 lb of K in Corn Broadcast
 - Variable Rate K in Bean Year to Match tests
- Bean Prescription Maps

■ 0-100 K 210 lb K2O

■ 100-125 K 180 lb K2O

■ 125-150 K 150 lb K2O

■ 150-175 K 120 lb K2O

■ 175-200 K 90 lb K2O

■ 200 -225 K 60 lb K2O

■ 225+ K 0 lb K2O



















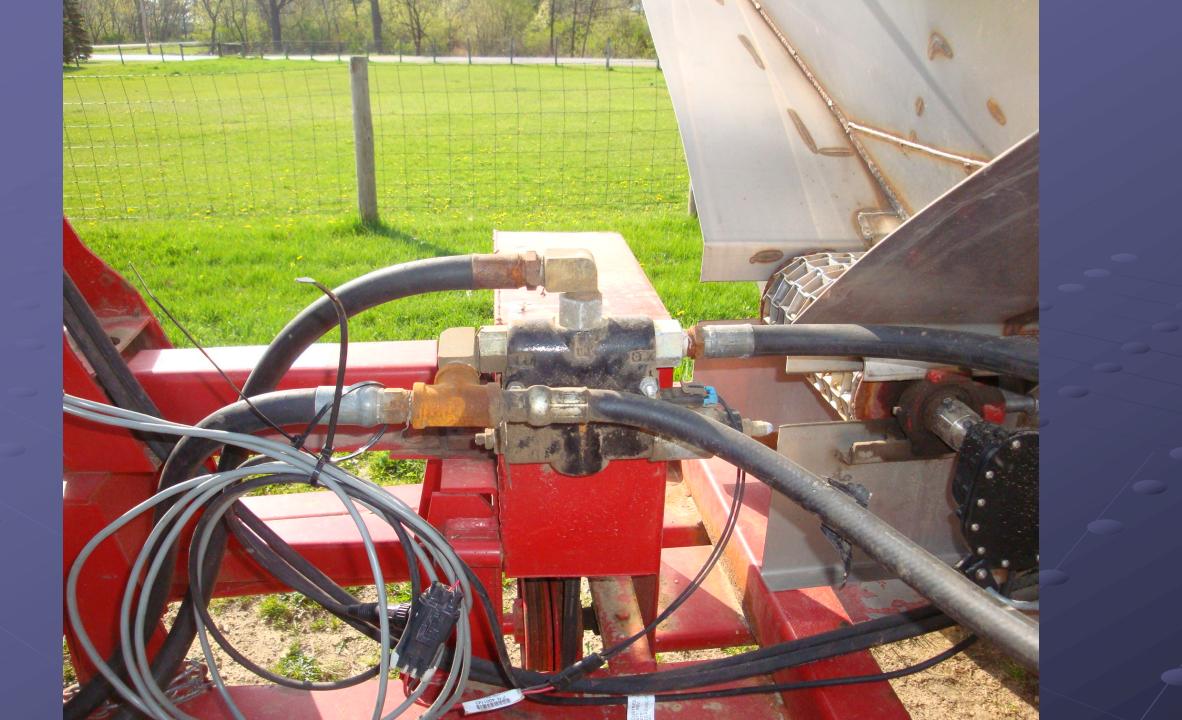






































































































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Leopold Center Sustainable Agriculture Research Report

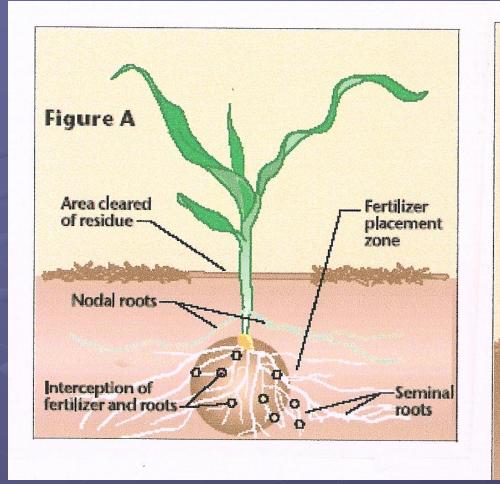
Table 1. Yield and early growth of corn as affected by four tillage systems and various fertilization strategies at the Northeast Research Farm.

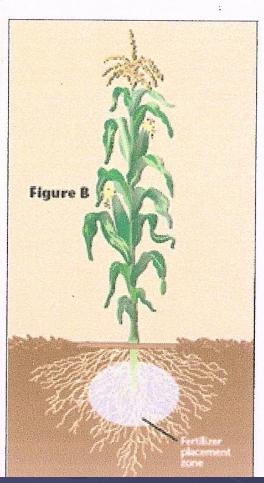
	Fertilization treatments †					
Tillage	Check	Planter band	Broadcast	B+S	Deep band	D+S
			bu/	acre		
Plow	177	174	181	180	173	177
Chisel	185	190	190	190	187	190
Ridge-Till *	169	169	164	174	175	180
No-Till *	177	183	178	189	187	188
Means	177	179	178	183	181	184
			g/p	lant		
Chisel *	3.47	4.12	4.33	4.38	4.13	4.51
Ridge-Till *	2.82	2.78	3.00	3.18	2.98	3.55
No-Till *	2.43	3.05	2.80	3.26	2.80	3.42
Means	2.91	3.32	3.38	3.61	3.30	3.83

[†] B+S = broadcast plus planter band, D+S = deep-band plus planter band. Early growth was not measured for the moldboard-plow tillage.

^{*} Statistically significant differences.

Nutrient Placement and Efficiency





Starter Placement Options

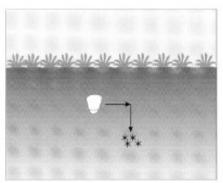


Figure 2a. Two-by-two placement.

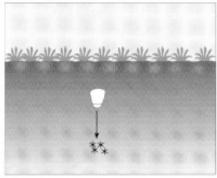


Figure 2b. Below-seed placement.

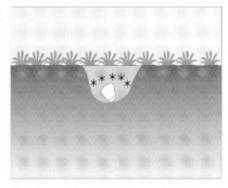


Figure 2c. In-row or "pop-up" placement.

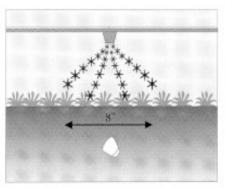


Figure 2d. Over-the-row banding.

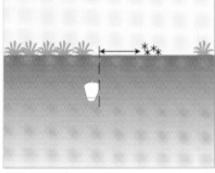


Figure 2e. Surface-dribble placement.

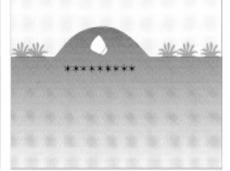


Figure 2f. Banding under the row.



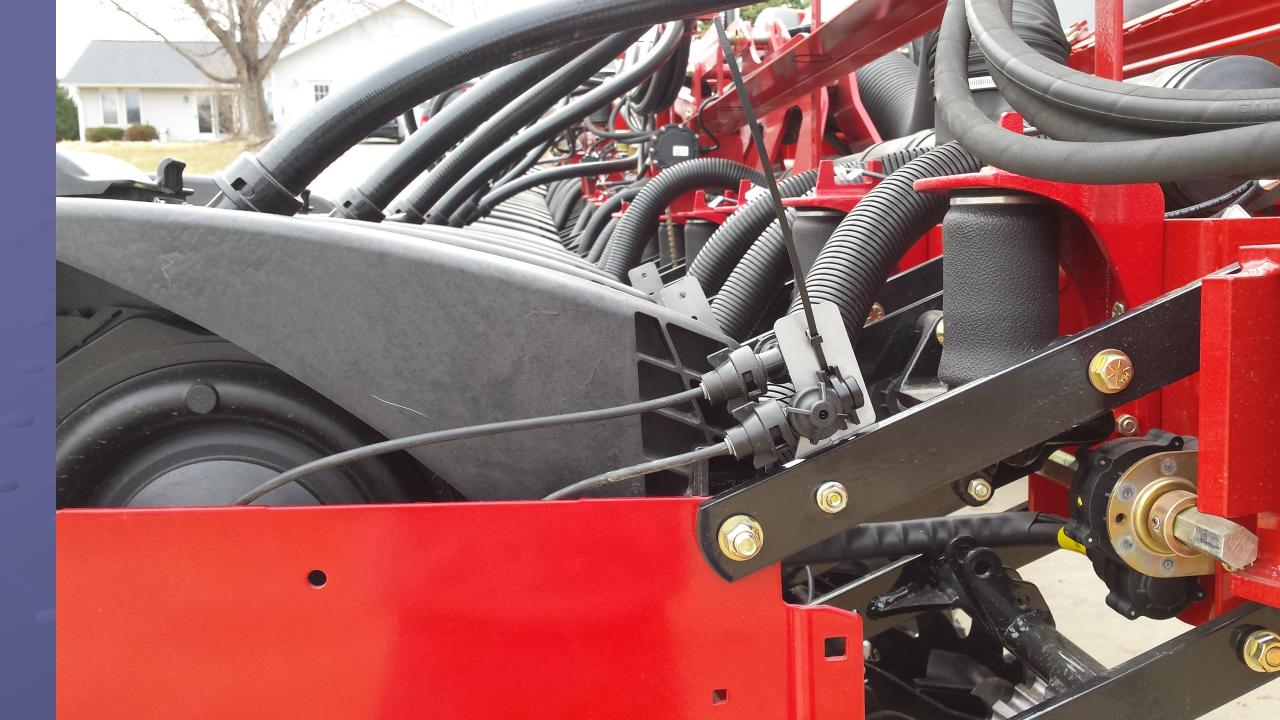
Corn Grain Yield Response to Starter Placement and Composition (MN)

Trmt	N+P ₂ O ₅ +K ₂ O+ S	Placemen t	Source	Yield
	lbs/Acre			bu/A
1	0+0+0+0	None	None	209
2	6+20+0+0	in-furrow	APP	215
4	20+20+6+4	2x0	APP+UAN+KTS	233
5	20+20+6+4	2x2	APP+UAN+KTS	221
10	20+20+10+10	2x0	APP+UAN+KTS+A TS	231
11	20+20+10+10	2x2	APP+UAN+KTS+A TS	224
				Randall, 20























































































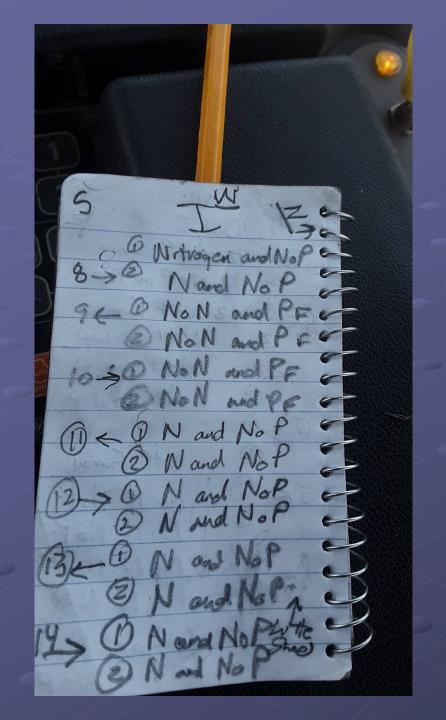












Medium-Textured Soil Starter Fertilizer Trial

Replicated 1,000-foot plots with four replications for each treatment. Planted Dairyland 4018 seed at 28,000 population per acre on May 11, 2022, in 12-row, 20-inch replications.

TRT	Fertilizer Treatment Description	Average Yield	Average Moisture
TRT 1	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band and 5 gallons of 10-34-0 in furrow	223.4	19.7
TRT 2	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate and 5 gallons of 10-34-0 in 2-0 surface band	221.1	19.7
TRT 3	No starter fertilizer	212.1	20.1
TRT 4*	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band	222.3	20.1
TRT 5	5 gallons of 10-34-0 in furrow	224.2	20.2
TRT 6*	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band	222.3	20.1

Heavy Clay Soil Starter Fertilizer Trial

Replicated 1,000-foot plots with two replications for each treatment. Planted Dairyland 4014 seed at 32,000 population per acre on May 9, 2022, in 12-row, 20-inch replications.

TRT	Fertilizer Treatment Description	Average Yield	Average Moisture
TRT 1	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band	234.0	20.7
TRT 2	No starter fertilizer	217.4	20.7
TRT 3	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band and 5 gallons of 10-34-0 in furrow	229.4	20.0
TRT 4	5 gallons of 28% N and 2.5 gallons of ammonium thiosulfate in 2-0 surface band	232.6	20.9





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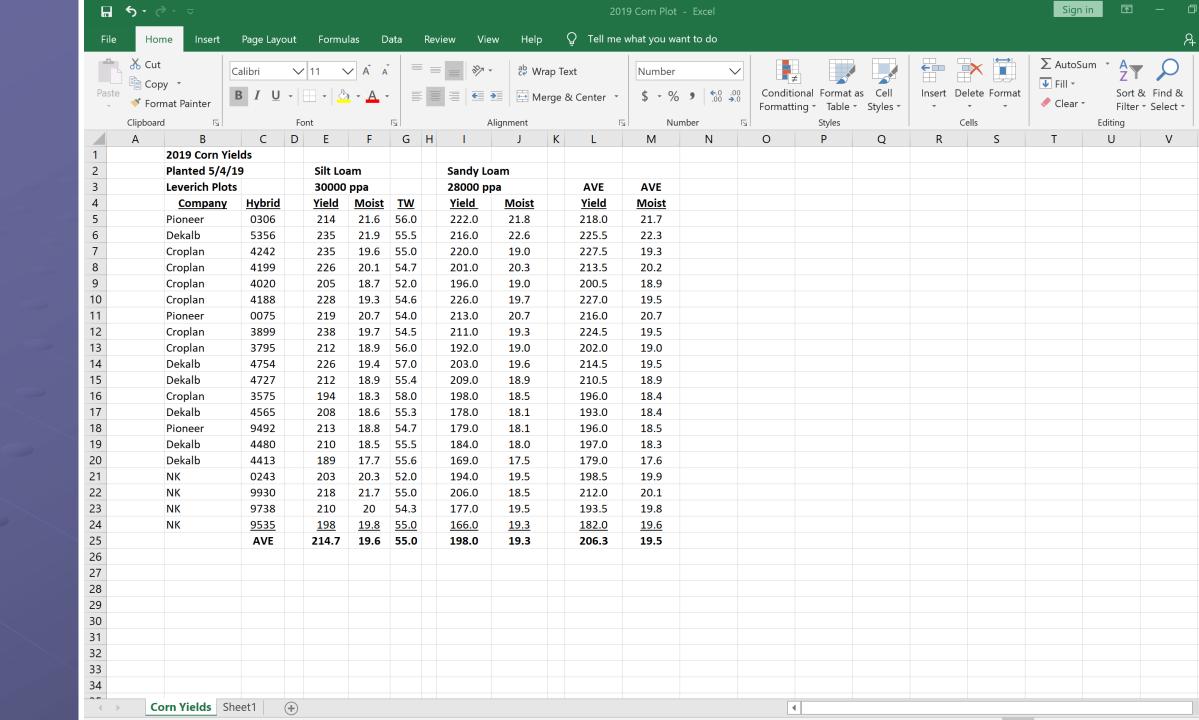




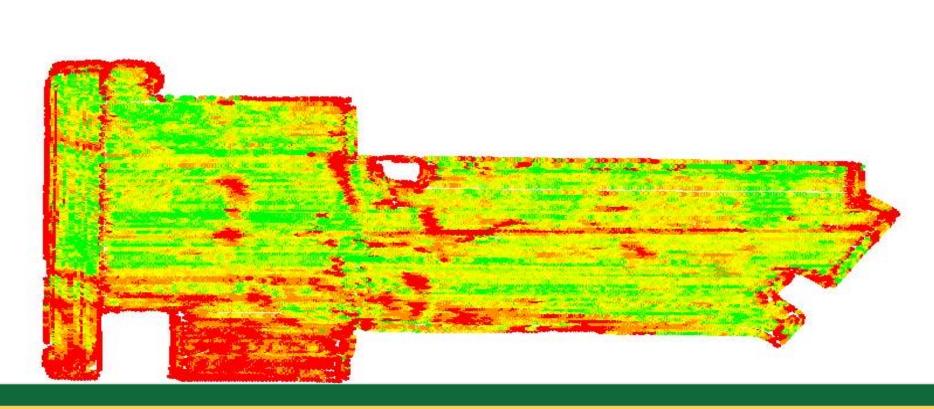








Measure Yields







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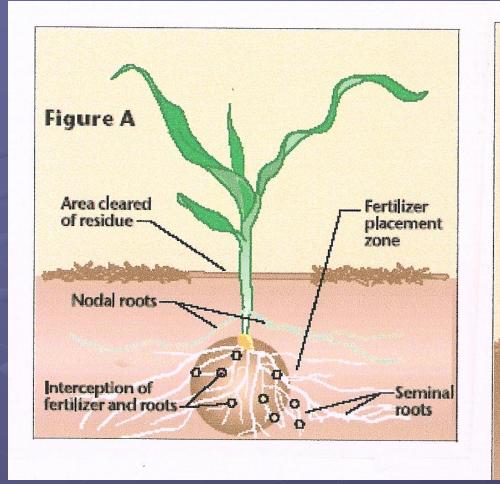


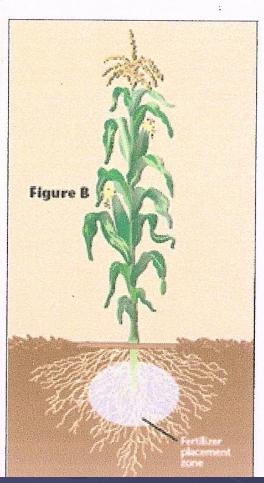


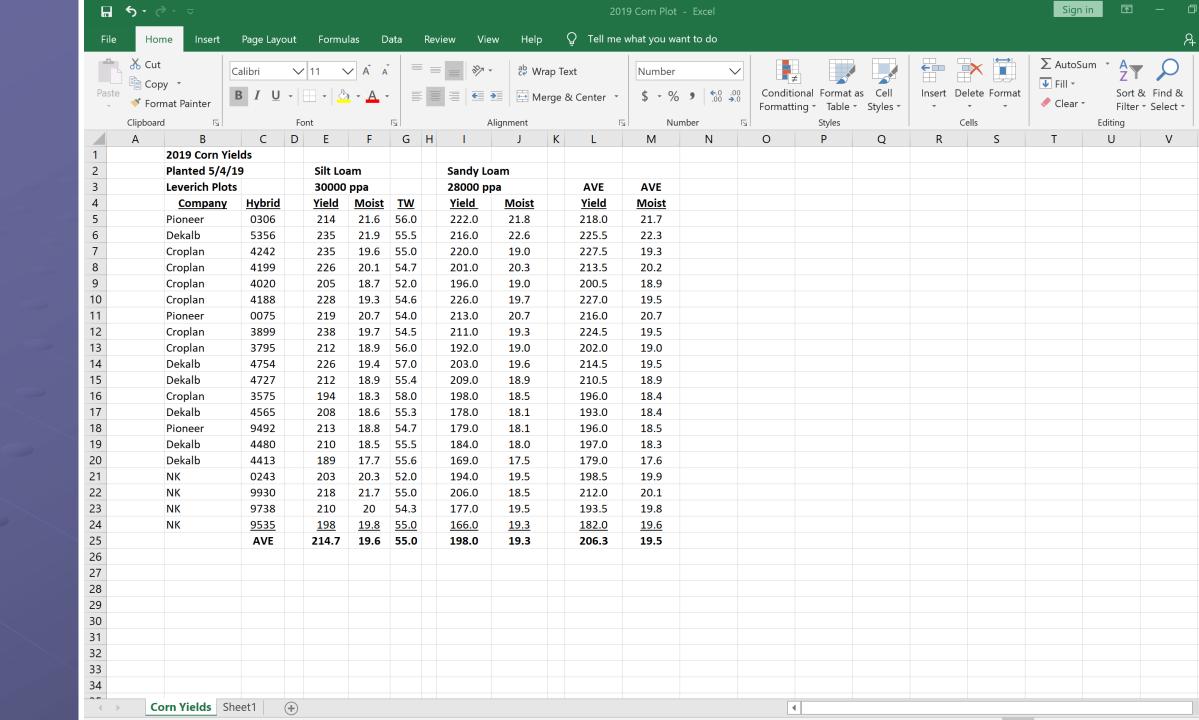




Nutrient Placement and Efficiency

































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