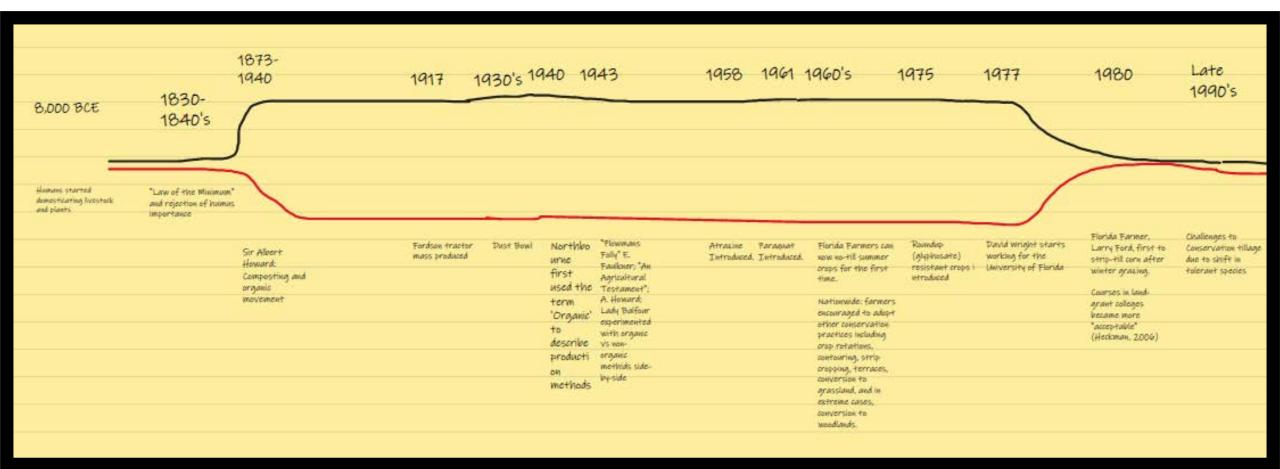
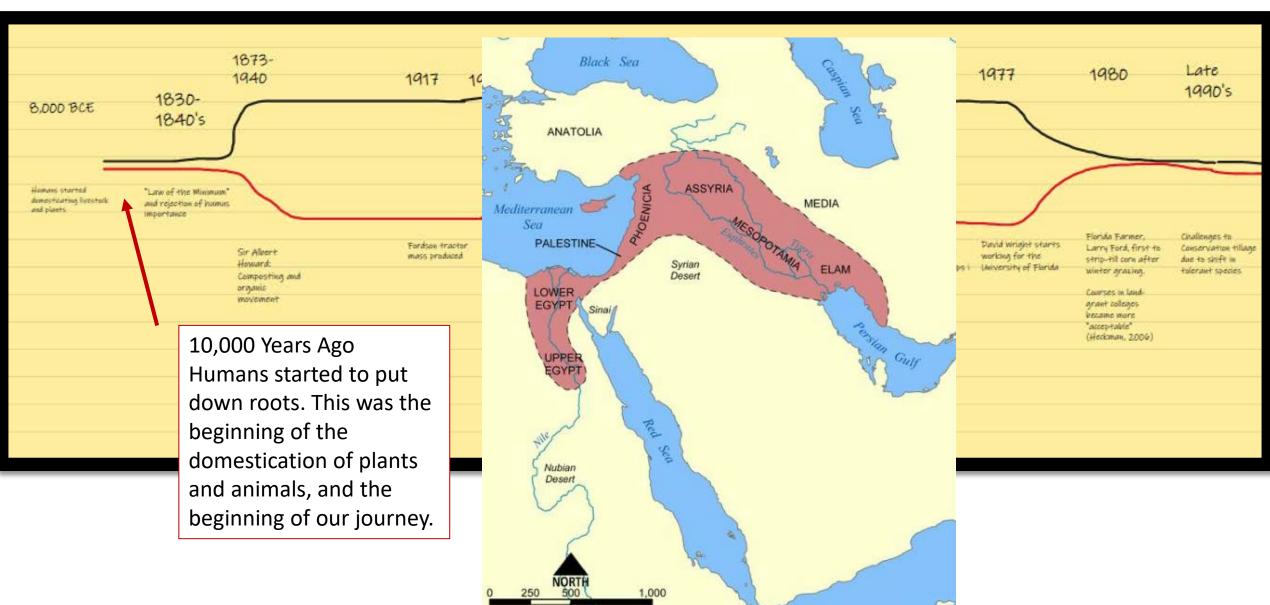
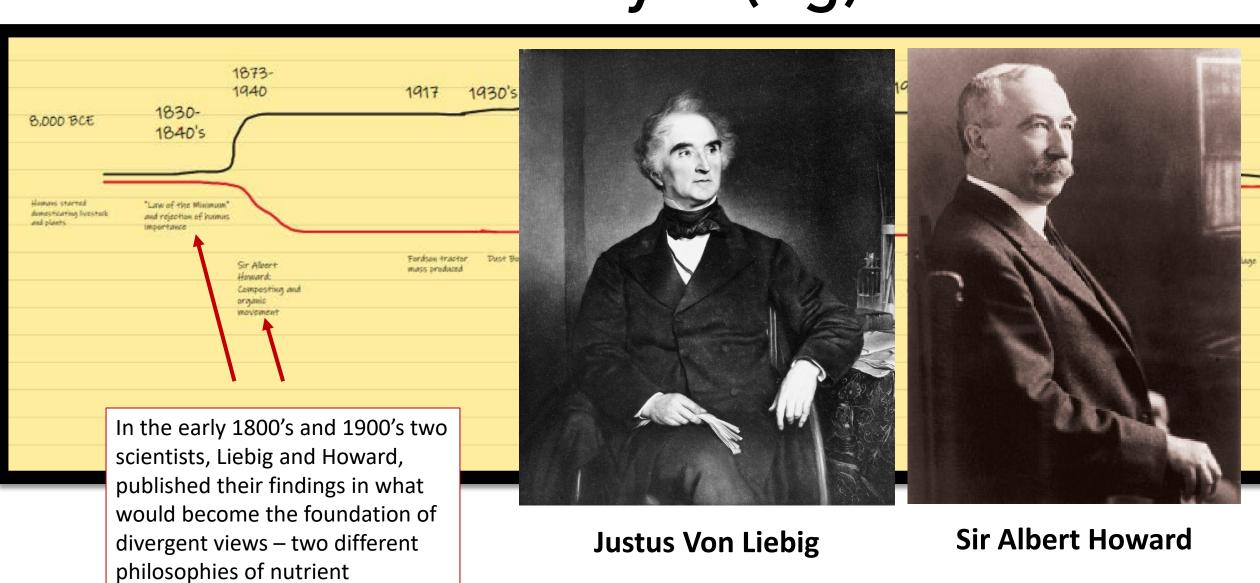
The Road to Regenerative Agriculture

Danielle Treadwell and David Campbell UF/IFAS Department of Horticultural Sciences

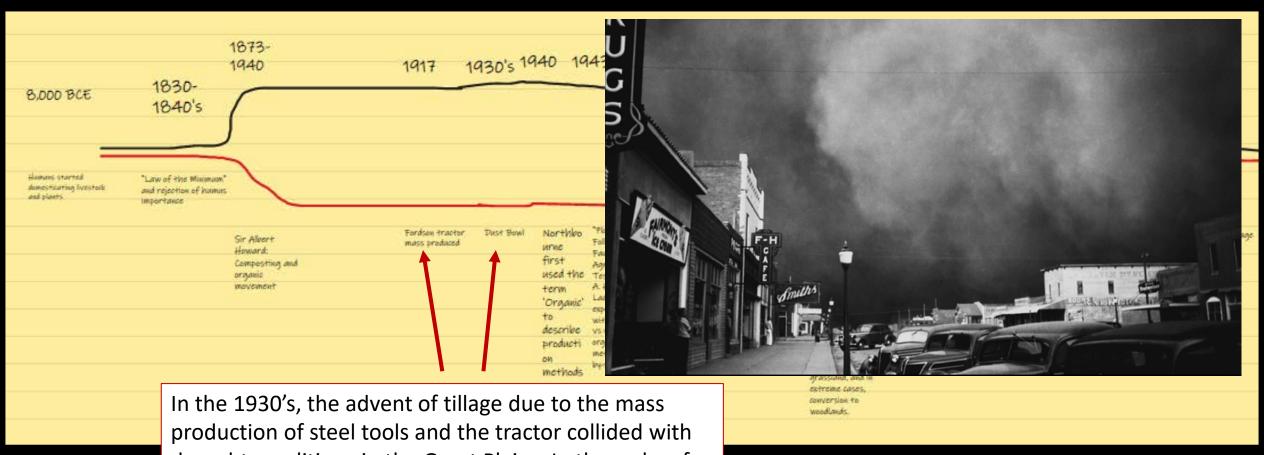








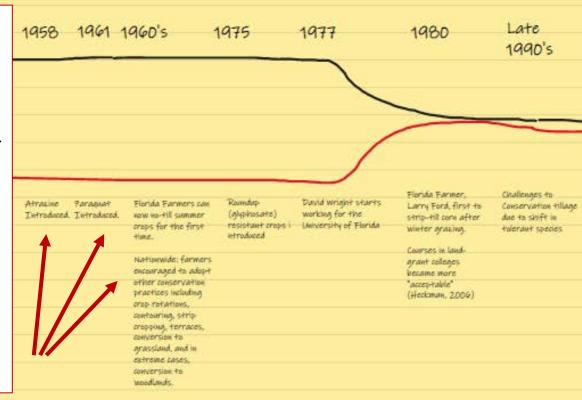
management.

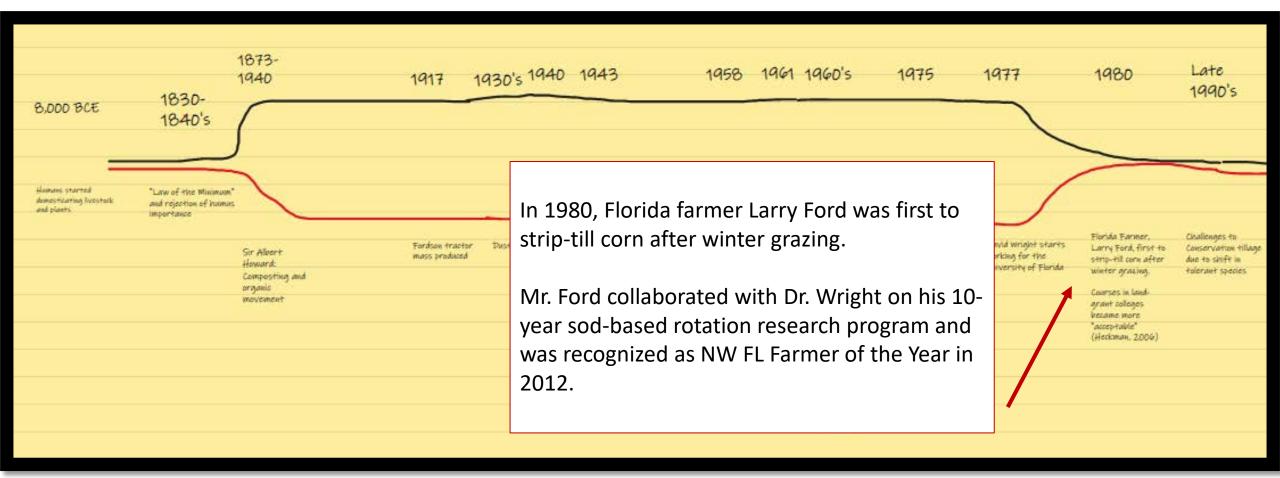


production of steel tools and the tractor collided with drought conditions in the Great Plains. In the wake of significant soil and economic loss, Roosevelt established the civilian conservation core and the soil erosion service, later these would become NRCS.

In the 1950's and 1960's, the ag industry expanded, and farms became more efficient. Mechanization replaced labor, and improved spray rigs applying Atrazine and Paraquat were integrated into cropping systems. Florida farmers could mow notill summer cover crops for the first time.

By the '70's, conservation practices including no-tilling were supported by the release of glyphosate-resistant crops, and improved equipment such as Brown Manufacturing's strip till unit. Use of chemical pesticides was one driver of the organic agriculture movement.





Flashback to 1977



1st Space Shuttle Enterprise Test Flight

Fashion was questionable







A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away...





The Apple II

Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113)









Nebraska Tractorcade 1977 – Farm Strike

Photo Credits: www.gosanangelo.com/

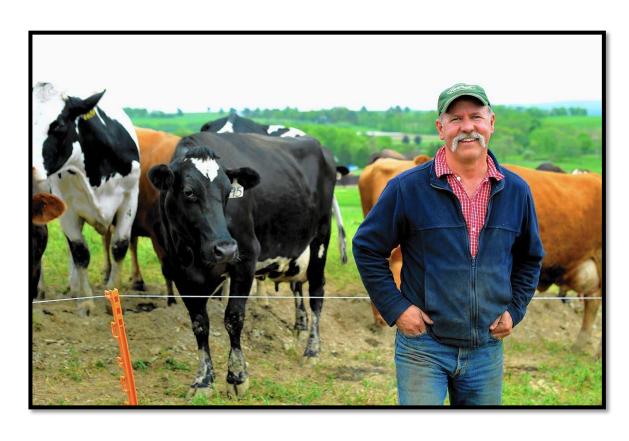
Alternative Agriculture

"The hallmark of an alternative farming approach is not the conventional practices it rejects but the innovative practices it includes."-National Research Council, Alternative Agriculture (1989)

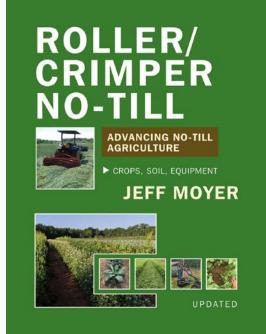


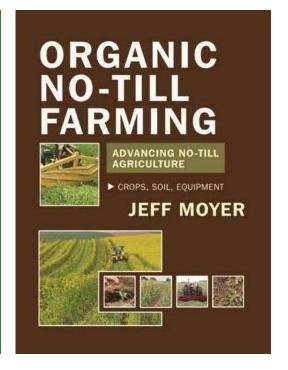


Rodale and Acres USA Gave Clear Directions



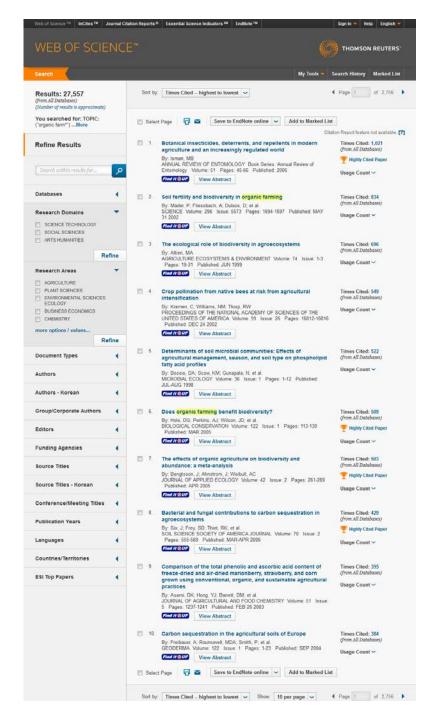
"I have great memories of eating boiled peanuts with David while throwing food into his pond to feed the alligator!" - Jeff Moyer





USDA's National Organic Program

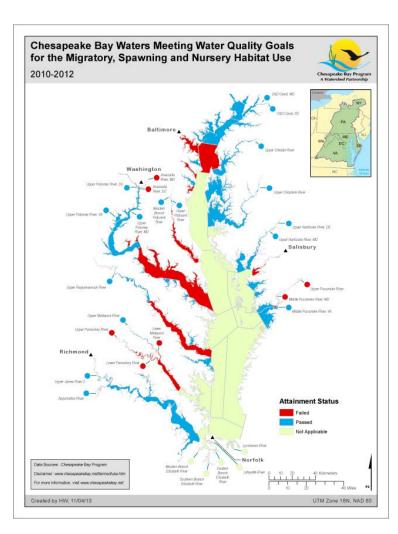
- Certified Organic farming systems are the only farming systems in the United States that
 - rare REQUIRED by federal regulation to use an integrated package of management practices that maintain or improve the natural resources of the farm, including soil and water quality,
 - race REQUIRED to use preventative management practices to manage pests, and
 - rare REQUIRED to undergo a rigorous annual oversight and certification process.



Science Explains Organic Systems

- This is a screen shot of the top 10 research articles with the greatest number of citations.
- Each article is from a different peerreviewed journal.
- 66 new citations Jan 1 2016 Feb 24 2016 "organic farm*" Web of Science; 27,557 citations in all.

Federal/State Programs That Include the National Organic Program



- National Organic Program
- NRCS Conservation Programs
- Federal Food Safety
- Commodity Marketing Orders
- Chesapeake Bay Cover Crop Practice Standard
- FL Dept. Agriculture and Consumer Services BMPs

Florida Agricultural Land Use changes between 2012 and 2017

Farm Size	Cropland with Intensive Tillage		Cropland with no-till		Cropland with reduced tillage, excluding no-till		Cropland with a cover crop (excluding CRP)		Land under conservation easement	
Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres
1 to 9	67%	72%	177%	204%	56%	78%	166%	n/a	104%	105%
10 to 49	83%	88%	141%	150%	92%	87%	109%	103%	89%	79%
50 to 99	66%	65%	145%	137%	90%	99%	107%	104%	88%	94%
100 to 199	88%	87%	185%	183%	95%	98%	122%	118%	131%	129%
200 to 499	82%	85%	164%	156%	135%	144%	80%	77%	138%	136%
500 to 999	91%	92%	80%	83%	174%	178%	77%	88%	116%	130%
1,000 to 1,999	90%	91%	75%	81%	200%	204%	104%	103%	82%	91%
2,000 +	88%	89%	130%	149%	229%	250%	300%	n/a	125%	153%
All	75%	88%	159%	127%	79%	173%	127%	103%	103%	132%

Source: 2017 USDA Ag Census

1,022

297,900

Note: Highlighted data indicate an increase. Census data prior to 2012 combines all conservation practices such as wetland reserve, easements, etc.

870

189,212

1,573

141,848

244,994

Total in 2017

2,729

802,923

2,077

Let's Create the System

"Cover crops to me are just the next natural step in trying to have a broader system, and I think the single biggest issue we have as farmers in this country is we don't farm with a system in mind."

- panelist Howard G. Buffett, a philanthropist and Illinois farmer.



National Cover Crop Conference, 2014

NRCS Supported Integration of Organic & Conventional Approaches





USDA – Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Growing Organic video series, available at:

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/organic/



SOIL HEALTH DEFINED

Soil health is the continued capacity of a soil to function as a vital, living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Only living things can have "health," so viewing soil as a living, breathing ecosystem reflects a shift in the way we view and manage our nation's soils. Soil isn't an inert growing medium, but rather is the home of billions of bacteria, fungi, and other organisms that together create an intricate symbiotic ecosystem. This ecosystem can be managed to support plants and animals, by cycling nutrients, absorbing, draining and retaining rainwater and snowmelt for use during dry periods, filtering and buffering water to remove potential pollutants, and providing habitat for the soil biological population to flourish and diversify to keep the ecosystem functioning well.

KEY SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

These principles are represented in the circular diagram to the left to emphasize their relationship as a continuum where each complements the others and also depends on the others.

- Minimize disturbance
- Maximize soil cover
- 3. Maximize biodiversity
- 4. Maximize presence of living roots



PROTECTING THE SOIL HABITAT

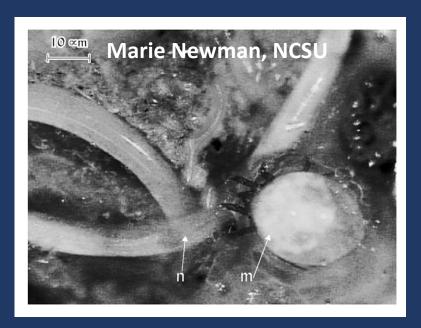
The first two principles, shown on the right side of the diagram above focus on protection of the soil habitat: minimize disturbance and maximize soil cover. Practices that use these principles maintain or increase stable soil aggregates and soil organic matter (SOM), and protect the surface of the soil that is most susceptible to the degrading forces of wind and water. Maximizing soil cover also buffers against temperature fluctuations that stress plants and soil organisms, reduces evaporation rates, and increases the amount of water entering the soil profile from precipitation and irrigation.



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

George Barron, Univ. of Guelph







Restore Biodiversity



Minimize Soil Disturbance

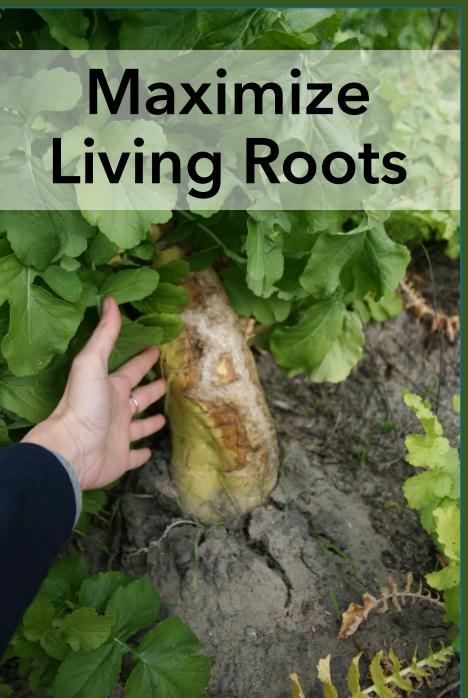






Green dye indicates glycoprotein production

Muruganandum, 2005





Retain Residue











MANY THANKS TO DAVID WRIGHT!

Designer/brains behind the Integrated Crop-Livestock System

- A true champion of sustainable systems
- Supporter of no-till organic before it was cool
- Always there to bounce ideas off of no matter how crazy
- Consistently positive and happy to see you!



USDA-NIFA-ORG experiment showed viable no-till vegetable yields with superior soil quality

Tomato yields:

- 25 tons/acre in organic Tilled system
- 24 tons/acre in organic No-Tilled system



Delate, K., D. Cwach, and C. Chase. 2012. Organic no-till system effects on soybean, corn and irrigated tomato production and economic performance in Iowa, USA. Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems 27(1):49–59. doi: 10.1017/S1742170511000524.

Integrating livestock with crops: our OREI grant findings



- ✓ Enhances nutrient cycling
- ✓ Preserves soil carbon with year-round plant cover
- ✓ Grazed wheat and rye pastures having a greater amount of the soil enzyme, glucosidase, and greater soil nitrate levels to support row crops in the rotation

-Galindo, F.S., Delate, K., Heins, B., Phillips, H., Smith, A., and Pagliari, P.H. 2020. Cropping System and Rotational Grazing Effects on Soil Fertility and Enzymatic Activity in an Integrated Organic Crop-Livestock System. Agronomy 10: 803: https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4395/10/6/803

Search









SIGN IN





Cover Crop Innovators Series

SARE Outreach - 14 / 24





Noah Shitama - Alachua, Florida SARE Outreach

SARE Outreach



Kirk Brock - Monticello, Florida SARE Outreach



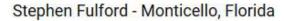
Jordan Brown - Gainesville, Florida SARE Outreach



John Bitter - Hawthorne, Florida SARE Outreach



Cody Galligan - Gainesville, Florida SARE Outreach



3,582 views















Jim Hershey - Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

SARE Outreach 2.8K views



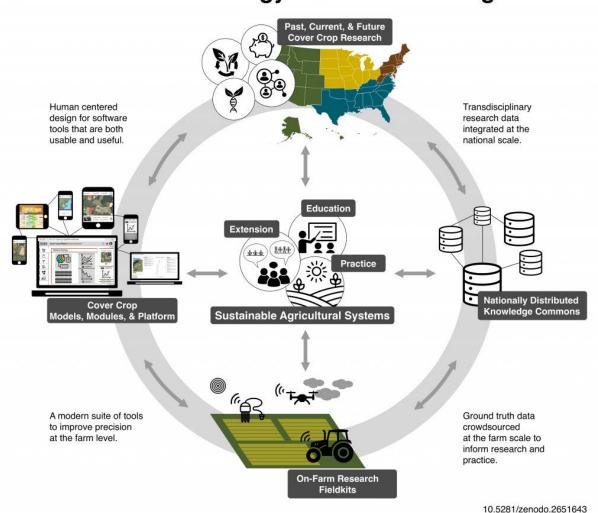
Under Cover Farmers - Feature Length



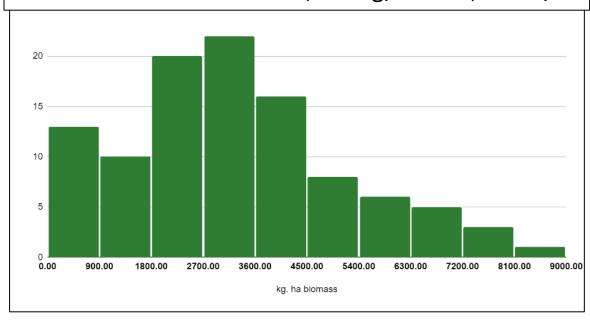
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Networks of Networks to Increase Adoption and Improve Cover Crop Management

An Information Ecology for Sustainable Agriculture



PSA preliminary data illustrating the distribution of cover crop biomass (dry weight) – 52/100+ sites in 2021. Mean biomass was 3,300 kg/ha or 3,696 lb/a.



PSA: https://precisionsustainableag.org/about-us/

