



Cooperative Extension







This curriculum was developed through a Southern SARE grant and collaboration between Tennessee State University, the USDA-NRCS, and the University of Tennessee. The objective of this curriculum is to provide training on soil health and sustainable management practices for soil health to extension agents and local officials so that they may disseminate this information to their stakeholders.

Soil Smarts Training Curriculum

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MODULE 8. FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF COVER CROPS

Learning objectives:

Participants will be able to:

- Describe cover crop establishment costs.
- Utilize the USDA Cover Crop Economics Decision Support Tool
- Identify financial assistance for farmers planting cover crops

Materials:

- PowerPoint slides "Module 8: Financial benefits of cover crops"
- Lesson guide: Use the notes in this lesson guide to present information for each presentation slide.
- Questions found at the end of this lesson guide can be used to test participants' knowledge at the end of the presentation. This can be combined with clickers to improve audience engagement and create discussion.
- An evaluation of the presentation can be found in this lesson guide following the lesson questions.

Topics:

USDA Cover Crop Economics Decision Support Tool
Costs related to cover crops
Direct nutrient credit
Pesticide reduction
Yield increase
Erosion reduction
Additional benefits
Financial assistance

This module covers the financial benefits of cover crops.

Module 7 - Financial Benefits of Cover Crops

Danny Morris Area Farm Management Specialist UT Extension

Slide 1

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This is an outline of the different topics that will be discussed within this module.

Outline

- Partial budgets of cover crop establishment
- · Tracking impact on profitability
- Output
- Input
- NRCS financial assistance for establishment of cover crops



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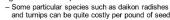
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Cost of Cover Crop Establishment

- The cost of establishment depends on the cover crop species being planted.
- The more species being considered, the higher the cost to plant will be.



- The application method chosen impacts the cost as well.
 - Airplane vs. Drilled vs. Spreader Truck
 - Coverage varies between each method.



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Parameters for Budgets

- · All costs are on a per acre basis.
- Seed costs were provided from NRCS and were part of a budget project in Gibson County, TN in 2015.
 - Seed costs do vary, but are still approximately the same in 2018 as in 2015.
- Application costs are estimates provided by NRCS and UT Extension.
- All budgets are approximations and farmer's actual expenses will vary.

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The largest difference between budgets will be the cost of application. On these first few slides, the species being planted will be the 5-way species. The only difference will be the application method. Each of the application methods has its own benefits and drawbacks.

Planting Costs (Broadcast Per Acre w/ truck)	\$ 5.00
Seed Cost (5 Species Cover Crop)	
Cereal Rye at 20 lbs. per acre (\$0.42/lb.)	\$ 8.40
Wheat Rye at 26 lbs. per acre (\$0.32/lb.)	\$ 8.32
Crimson Clover at 4 lbs. per acre (\$2.38/lb.)	\$ 9.52
Turnips at 1 lb. per acre (\$3.92/lb.)	\$ 3.92
Radishes at 2 lbs. per acre (\$2.66/lb.)	\$ 5.32
Total Establishment Costs per acre:	\$ 40.48

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The only difference between Budget #1 and Budget #2 is the seeding method. The difference between drilling and using a spreader truck is estimated to be \$5.00 per acre. Another difference in production will be the stand coverage of the cover crop. The stand coverage from drilling tends to be better than simply broadcasting in crops such as wheat. However, the variance in seed sizes can be an issue with drilling. Producers will need to keep this in mind when drilling multispecies cover crops.

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Again, the primary difference between establishment budgets is the seeding cost. However, with an airplane application, farmers have to increase seeding rates by roughly 25% to receive the same stand from either drilling or broadcasting with a truck. With the added cost of the plane, which can vary between \$9-\$14 per acre, and the increase in seeding rates, the choice to fly on a 5 species cover crop is \$23-\$28 higher than the other options.

Slide 8

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Establishment Budç	get #2
Planting Costs (Drilled)	\$ 10.00
Seed Cost (5 Species Cover Crop)	
Cereal Rye at 20 lbs. per acre (\$0.42/lb.)	\$ 8.40
Wheat Rye at 26 lbs. per acre (\$0.32/lb.)	\$ 8.32
Crimson Clover at 4 lbs. per acre (\$2.38/lb.)	\$ 9.52
Turnips at 1 lb. per acre (\$3.92/lb.)	\$ 3.92
Radishes at 2 lbs. per acre (\$2.66/lb.)	\$ 5.32
Total Establishment Costs per acre:	\$ 45.48
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Establishment Budget #3	
Planting Costs (Broadcast Per Acre w/ plane) *Seeding rates increased by 25%	\$ 14.00
Seed Cost (5 Species Cover Crop)	
Cereal Rye at 25 lbs. per acre (\$0.42/lb.)	\$ 10.50
Wheat Rye at 32.5 lbs. per acre (\$0.32/lb.)	\$ 10.40
Crimson Clover at 5 lbs. per acre (\$2.38/lb.)	\$ 11.90
Turnips at 1.25 lb. per acre (\$3.92/lb.)	\$ 4.90
Radishes at 2.50 lbs. per acre (\$2.66/lb.)	\$ 6.65
Total Establishment Costs per acre:	\$ 58.35
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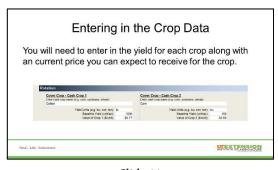
We are going to look at the impact of cover crops on a corn and cotton rotation. Given where corn and cotton prices are, this rotation will likely be widespread across West Tennessee in 2019.



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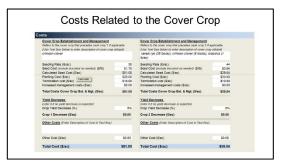
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Slide 12

This is an example of the total cost of a cover crop system over 2 years. The first year cover crop is crimson clover, which was planted before a cotton crop. Costs include all establishment expenses at the required rate. The right column shows a three species cover crop mix of cereal rye, crimson clover, and brassica. The three species mix was planted in the fall prior to planting a corn crop.



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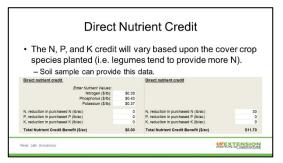
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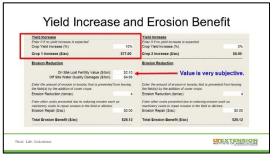
The next section of the calculator is the influence on pesticides. You may find that your use of herbicides is reduced in a few years due to the cover crops providing a window of opportunity to suppress weeds. However, in some years and in some fields with extremely high weed populations, you may see that cover crops increase your herbicide use due to termination of the crop and persistent weeds.

Pesticide Reduction (or increase) • The impact on herbicide use will take a few years to be viable. - Vary from field to field as well due to weed pressure. Herbidelineseticide/impactide input reduction Costs rocket-berned and approximon Herbidelineseticide Costs (Siec) Percent Reduction | Second | Secon

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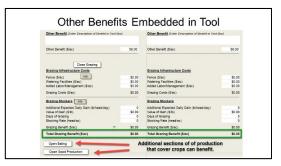
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The stated yield increase should be based on your actual production records. The yield increase brings in the stated price that you input at the top of the spreadsheet. Also, keep in mind, that the value for soil loss is very subjective based on the price you place on the soil.



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You can also use the grazing, baling, and seed production section to add the additional benefits provided from using cover crops. Some producers that graze the cover crops would benefit from adding in the expense of fencing off the areas being grazed, installing waterers, and any increase in labor expenses. However, the added poundage from feeding the cover crops needs to be accounted for as well.

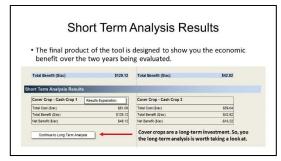


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If a farmer is baling or raising cover crop seed, there are sections for that as well built into the spreadsheet.

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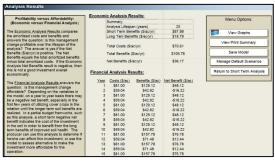
The short term analysis results provide the most immediate economic benefit of using cover crops. This information is sufficient to make a planting decision. However, many adopters of cover crops are in it for the long haul. So, the long-term analysis is worth looking at.



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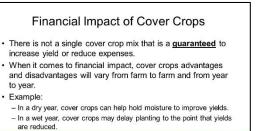
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The economic analysis shows the results in the short term and long term. Also, the financial analysis shows the results of the cover crops by year. You can look at multiple years to track the long term impacts of cover crops over a long period of time, up to 50 years. In this example, I have only entered in two years of data and the model shows that 2 year crop rotation repeating every other year.



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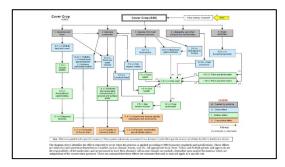


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This chart shows the complexity of cover crops. This is shown to highlight the many factors that go into evaluating cover crops and why it can be hard to determine financial impact.



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Slide 22

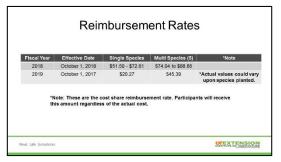
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Slide 23

This is the cost share reimbursement rate. Participants will receive this amount regardless of the actual cost. Farmers should contact their local NRCS office for the latest information regarding funding for cover crop cost share.



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<u>Slide 24</u>

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Conclusion

- Financial impact of cover crops is a combination of the impact on both inputs and outputs.
- · Cover crops are a long term investment.
- To truly realize their economic benefit, farmers have to look at multiple years of data on <u>their farms</u>.
- NRCS and universities have created many tools to help with the measure the financial impact of cover crops.
- NRCS provides cost share in establishing cover crops.

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For more information, contact Danny Morris, UT Area Farm Management Specialist.

Questions?

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<u>Test their Knowledge - Questions for the audience</u>

Cover crop establishment costs are largely based on <u>the species planted</u> and <u>the method of establishment</u>.

Q: What financial returns might be expected from using cover crops?

A: Higher yields, reduced fertilizer application, reduced herbicide use, erosion reduction

Q: What tool can be used to determine the costs and benefits of using cover crops?

A: The Cover Crop Economics Decision Support Tool by the USDA/NRCS

Q: How long does the NRCS offer cost share funding for cover crop establishment?

A: 3 years

Q: What NRCS program offers cost share funding for cover crop establishment?

A: EQIP



Soil Health Evaluation



Name of activity: Financial benefits of cover crops Date of activity:							
	A. Instruction	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	The agent/specialist was well prepared.	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
2.	The agent/specialist presented the subject matter clearly.	1	2	3	4	(5)	6

	B. General Learning and Change	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	I have a deeper understanding of the subject matter as a result of this session.	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
2.	I have situations in which I can use what I have learned in this session.	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
3.	I will change my practices based on what I learned from this session.	1	2	3	4	\$	6

	C. Specific Learning		Before to	his program	I knew				Now I know		
	How much <i>did you / do you</i> know about these subjects?	Very little	Little	Some	Much	Very Much	Very little	Little	Some	Much	Very Much
1	The USDA/NRCS Cover Crop										
''	Economics Decision Support Tool	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	(5)
2.	How to calculate financial costs and returns from cover crops	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	(5)
3.	USDA/NRCS cost share available for cover crop establishment	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	(5)

	D. Specific Practices		Before	this progra	m I did			In the futu	re I will realis	stically do	
	To what degree <i>did you / will you</i> do the following?	Very little	Little	Some	Much	Very Much	Very little	Little	Some	Much	Very Much
1.	Measure different field indicators of soil health	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	(5)
2.	Incorporate sustainable agricultural methods for soil health	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	(5)
3.	Seek additional NRCS information on financial and/or technical assistance for improving soil health	1	2	3	4	(5)	1	2	3	4	\$

	E. Satisfaction with Activity	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	I would recommend this program to others.	1	2	3	4	(5)	6
2.	As a result of this program, I am more likely to seek additional information from UT/TSU Extension.	①	2	3	4	(5)	6

F.	Any suggested changes, additions, etc. to the curriculum?
	They suggested shanges, additions, starte the surrounding