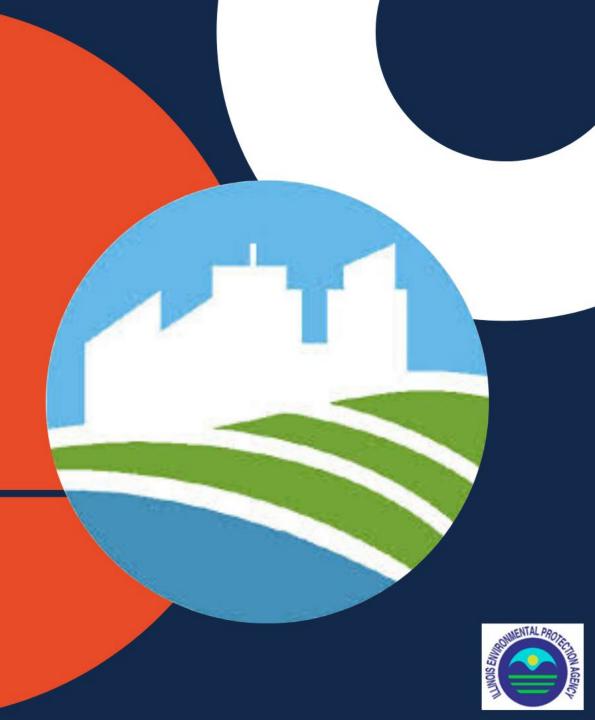
Watershed Outreach Associates Update

December 4, 2019

Haley Haverback-Gruber & Jennifer Woodyard





Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Podcast

2019 Episodes

Episode 11 - "Economics of Conservation"

Episode 12 - "Cultivating Change in Conservation - Illinois Farm Bureau's Perspective"

Episode 13 - "Managing Cover Crops as Part of Your Cropping System: Advice from Experts"

Episode 14 - "Improving Your Bottom Line and Water Quality with MRTN"

Episode 15 - " Pests and Pathogens, Oh My!"

Episode 16 - "Getting the Dirt on Healthy Soil"

Episode 17 - "Weather Extremes: Building a More Resilient System with Conservation"

Episode 18 - "New Depths of Water Quality: Managing Cover Crops and Livestock"

Episode 19 - "An NLRS Update Live to Tape from the Farm Progress Show

Episode 20 - "Wetlands - live from the Farm Progress Show"Episode 21 - " ICC's System

Approach to Improving Water Quality"

Episode 22 - "Navigating the New Waters of Sustainably Sourced Grain Markets"

Access all episodes at: https://will.illinois.edu/agriculture/note/illinois-nutrient-loss-reduction-podcast

Field Days and Educational Programs



Cover Crops and Soil Health: The Practical Way Forward

Presented by the Midwest Cover Crops Council Hosted by Illinois Extension





Advanced Soil Health Training

- Tri-State Advanced Soil Health Training
 - Organized and funded by University of Illinois Extension, The Nature Conservancy, Zea Mays Foundation, and the Illinois Sustainable Agriculture Partnership
 - Cohort of 22 agriculture professionals, farmers, and conservationists going through six two-day training over a period of 15 months







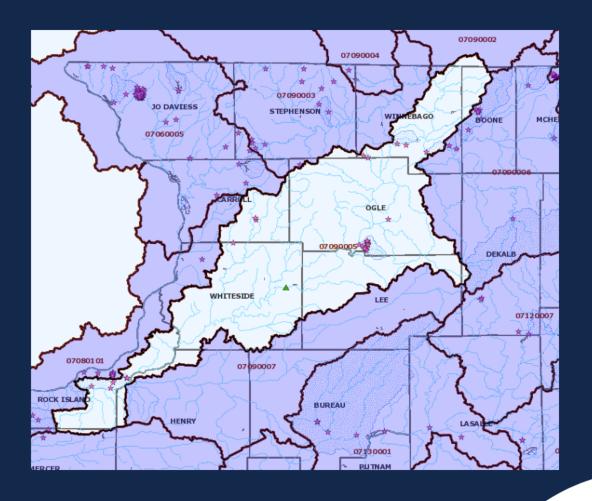
Next Round of Training: Spring 2020 - NW Illinois

Organized and funded by University of Illinois Extension, The Nature Conservancy, Zea Mays Foundation, and the Illinois Sustainable Agriculture Partnership

Lower Rock Watershed Group

Quarterly Meetings

- Discussion among SWCD staff on watershed planning and priority areas
- Districts share education and outreach programs
- Converse about opportunities within the watershed

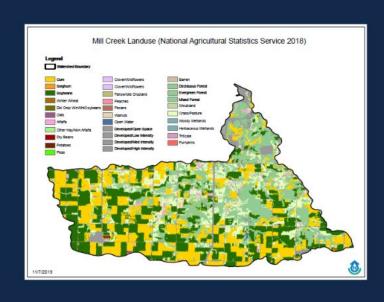


Mill Creek Watershed

Watershed Planning







Mississippi North Central Watershed

- Applied for a 2019 Illinois Farm
 Bureau Nutrient Stewardship Grant
 to hold farmer meetings across the
 watershed
 - Talk about resource concerns within the watershed
 - Have watershed consultant share opportunities for watershed plan creation
 - Gauge stakeholder interest
 - Identify an area for plan development

Embarras River Watershed Plan Update

- Stakeholders came together to raise match support to apply for an IEPA Section 319 grant
 - Grant was submitted in July 2019
 - 9 winter meetings for farmers throughout the watershed in January 2020



June 18th, 2019 - Embarras Stakeholder Meeting. Photo by Luren Lurkins

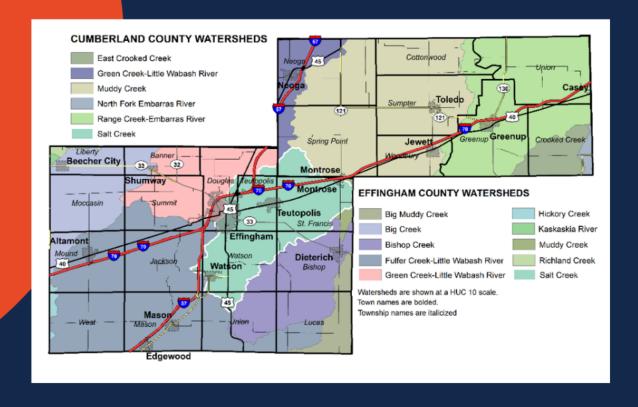


| Organization | Commitment (\$) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Champaign County SWCD | 3,000 |
| City of Charleston | 4,500 |
| City of Newton | 1,000 |
| Clark County Board | 1,000 |
| Clark County Farm Bureau | 500 |
| Clark County SWCD | 500 |
| Claybrook Acres, LTD | 500 |
| Claybrook Excavating, LLC | 500 |
| Coles County SWCD | 6,115 |
| Crawford County SWCD | 2,000 |
| Cumberland County Board | 2,000 |
| Cumberland County SWCD | 2,000 |
| Douglas County SWCD | 1,000 |
| Edgar County SWCD | 3,901 |
| EJ Water Cooperative | 2,500 |
| Illinois Farm Bureau | 20,000 |
| Jasper County Board | 4,500 |
| Jasper County Farm Bureau | 500 |
| Jasper County SWCD | 2,000 |
| Lawrence County SWCD | 4,900 |
| North Fork Conservancy District | 10,000 |
| Richland County SWCD | 1,059 |
| Village of Greenup | 1,000 |
| Village of Toledo | 1,000 |

Total: \$75,975

Salt Creek Watershed Plan

- New collaboration between University of Illinois Extension and the University of Illinois Department of Urban and Regional Planning
 - Grant funds received from the Lumpkin Family Foundation to assist with travel, food, and summer grad student



Factsheets

- Post Corn, Going to Soybean: Use Cereal Rye (Illinois Cover Crop Recipe Series, MCCC-105)
- Post Soybean, Going to Corn: Use Oats/Radish (Illinois Cover Crop Recipe Series, MCCC-106

Coming soon....

Solutions to Minimize Phosphorous Loss Through Subsurface Tile Drains (based off original publication by King et al., 2015)



Introduction The following recipe provi Post Corn, Going to Soybean: Use Cereal Rye

to integrating a cover crop crops prior to corn require. This publication is intended to provide a starting point for

Planning and Preparatio · Planning-Educate your

Prioritize management !

- · Soybean variety and plan preceding soybean crop Planning and Preparation majurity-group soybean seed cover crops and pla
- Residual soybean herbici tolerant of most sovbear restrictions apply unless Radish is more sensitive tf ALS-type (group 2) or are used in the soybean c

· Seed purchase... Order o

out varieties grow well b VNS (variety not stated) seed dealer and choose! been cleaned, tested for contamination, and idea usually more expensive! can be used. For cover o sure to purchase a single dealer since mixed varie than producing the dest and roots. (Note: Outs/n this recipe is intended to Fall Work

considerations than planti farmers who are new to growing cover crops. With experience, farmers may fine-tune the use of cover crops for their systems.

The following recipe provides an introductory approach objectives. Visit mccc.m to integrating a cover crop into a corn-soybean rotation. Planting a cover crop ahead of a soybean cash crop is often the easiest way to introduce cover crops into your rotation.

soybean cultivar. One st. . Planning-Educate yourself. Start small. Be timely. Prioritize management based on your purpose and objectives. Visit mccc.msu.edu for many helpful resources.

- · Corn hybrid and planting-If possible, plant the preceding corn crop early and use an early maturity corn hybrid. One strategy is to use cover crops on the field you usually harvest first, on sloping ground, or on a field where you can watch it regularly, and to plant your earliest maturity hybrid on that field.
- · Residual corn herbicides Cereal rye can be seeded and a successful stand will occur in the fall following most of the spring-applied residuals used in corn. However, if cereal rye will be grazed or fed to livestock, there are some restrictions (see Resources section).
- · Seed purchase-Order cereal rye seed early. Named varieties can produce substantially more growth or more predictable growth and maturity, but they are more expensive than VNS (variety not stated) seed. Work with a reputable seed dealer and choose high-quality seed that has been cleaned, tested for germination and weed seed contamination, and ideally has a seed tag.

- . Corn harvest-Harvest fields where cereal rye is to be planted as early as possible.
- Tillage or no-tillage—To allow for adequate cover crop growth, it is best or easter if no full-width tillage is planned for after rye planting or before intended rye

- termination date. Thus, it is easier to integrate cover crops into no-till or strip-till systems.
- . Timing of planting-Ideally, plant cereal rye as soon after harvest as possible and before two weeks after the average hard freeze date (28°F). In northern Illinois, this would be approximately before Oct. 30; in southern Illinois, before Nov. 20. Use the Selector Tool (in Resources section) for more precise dates for your county.
- Seeding rate—Drilled seeding rate: 40–60 lbs/acre. Broadcast with shallow incorporation: 50-70 lbs./ acre. These rates are based on high-quality seed with germination rates of 85-98%. Based on fall growth and tillering, earlier planted rye (September) can be planted at lower seeding rates than rye planted later in the fall
- Planting method Drill to 0.75-1.50 tuches deep or broadcast with shallow incorporation. You can also use an air-seeder mounted on a vertical tillage tool or an aerial application via plane.
- · Fertility or liming-If applying P, K, or lime, complete the application prior to the seeding operation or apply to the growing rye before the ground freezes. If it is necessary to inject manure, low-disturbance injectors are available that will cause minimal damage to the cereal rye. Surface application of liquid manure on top of the rye is not recommended. Surface broadcast of dry manure or litter should be done prior to seeding, but 4 tons or less can be applied to growing cereal rye with minimal damage by using modern spreading equipment that provides even distribution

- · Scouting-In the spring, scout your cereal rye cover crop to determine how well it is growing and its coverage. But if rainfall is below normal, scout also to monitor soil moisture in case earlier termination is needed.
- . Termination timing-Terminate the cereal rye in the spring when plants are 6 to 18 inches tall and actively

Other Exciting Life Updates



Haley got married!



Jennifer got engaged!



Thankyou!

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Improving our water resources with collaboratio and innovation

