

Profile from the Field

Contact: Marie Flanagan, NCR SARE Communications Specialist
120 BAE, Univ. of Minnesota | 1390 Eckles Ave. | St. Paul, MN 55108
ph. 612.625.7027 | f. 612.626.3132 | mart1817@umn.edu

Evaluating the Roller-Crimper for Cover Crops in Corn and Soybean Terraced Ground

Project Titles: Evaluating the Roller-Crimper for Cover Crops in Corn and Soybean Terraced Ground

Coordinators: Michael Willis

Location: King City, Missouri

SARE Grants: \$4,000.00

Duration: 2013-2014

To read the full project reports, go to www.sare.org/projects and search for project number FNC13-940.

The beauty of the rolling hills in Northwestern Missouri can be downright dazzling. But these rolling hills, which captivate with their natural grace, also present a unique set of challenges for the producers who live and work there. Many farmers utilize a practice known as terracing to prevent erosion and surface runoff in their fields. Michael Willis, a farmer in northwest Missouri, says terraces have been important to preventing ditch formation on his farm during the transitional phase from traditional no-till to no-till with cover crops. Willis owns and farms 64 acres, but he also farms another 1,000 acres of row crops with his family, and helps run his family's 120-head cattle herd. He was curious about the Rodale Institute's cover crop roller-crimper, and wanted to know how effective it could be on the irregular or terraced areas on the farms in his area.

In 2013, Willis applied for and received a \$4,000 NCR-SARE Farmer Rancher grant to evaluate the effectiveness of the Rodale roller-crimper on hilly, terraced, and irregularly shaped fields. With a 15.5' wide roller-crimper hooked onto a LaForge front-mounted three-point hitch and 25 acres of land, Willis commenced his experiment.

Willis' Key Findings for Rolling-Crimping on Terraced or Irregularly-Shaped Fields:

- The roller-crimper was able to handle gentle curves, but sharp curves were best treated as



With SARE support, Michael Willis experimented with cover crops and a roller crimper on his terraced farm in northwest Missouri. Photo courtesy of Michael Willis.

corners. Turning too sharply bent the arms of the front-mounted three-point hitch, though they sprung back into place once the roller-crimper was lifted. Willis was concerned that doing this too frequently could break the arms or leave them permanently bent.

- Irregularly shaped fields could be planted while rolling and crimping, but sharper curves still needed to be treated like corners. Willis noted that wide grass borders around the field could make these areas easier to maneuver around, giving ample room to turn around for another pass.

NORTH CENTRAL SARE

- Rolling and crimping while planting on terraces was easier on straight terraces. Cover crops near the terrace riser were harder to reach due to the concern of hitting the riser with the roller-crimper.

- Cover crop mixes made rolling and crimping more difficult. When certain species of cover crops were ready to crimp, others still needed time to mature. Having a pure stand of one cover crop made it much easier to manage. Planting soybeans into cereal rye was the easiest to manage. In the photo above, Willis is using the roller crimper in cereal rye.

- The roller-crimper did a better job controlling taller cereal rye. Rye in lower fertility areas was shorter and had tougher stems, causing them to spring back up after the roller-crimper rolled over the rye.

- Willis says that he was able to do a preemergence application of herbicides even in less-than-ideal field conditions because of the large amount of cover crop biomass—the sprayer did not cut ruts in the field or pick up a significant amount of mud on the tires.

Willis has noticed improvements in soil quality since he started using cover crops. He took a soil active carbon test in 2013 on a field where he planted soybeans into rolled and crimped cereal rye, and it tested 0.79 grams of active carbon per kilogram of soil. He took a test from the same area in 2014 and it tested .82 grams of active carbon per kilogram of soil.

For more information on Willis's NCR-SARE Farmer Rancher grant project, visit the SARE project reporting website. Simply search by the project number, FNC13-940, at www.mysare.sare.org, or contact the NCR-SARE office.

North Central Region Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education strengthens rural communities, increases farmer / rancher profitability, and improves the environment by supporting research and education. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed within this product do not necessarily reflect the view of the SARE program or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

