

A combine harvester is shown from a low angle, pouring a thick stream of golden grain into a large metal storage bin. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset sky with warm orange and yellow hues. The background shows a flat agricultural landscape under a clear sky.

# Sharing a Corn/Soybean Rotation Predictive Assessment Report

**Soil Health Stewardship  
Session #4  
Soil Health: Basics,  
Practices, Benefits, &  
Barriers – Part 2  
September 8, 2021  
1 to 2:45 pm Eastern**

**Sarah Blount – AFT Midwest Conservation  
Technician & Author, of an Illinois Predictive  
Assessment**

# Case Study vs. Predictive Assessment

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## Case Study

- Used for "soil health successful" farmers
- Retrospective look at already-implemented practices
- Based on available farmer data
- Quantification of the farmer-observed soil health and economic improvements attributable to implementing soil health practices

## Predictive Assessment

- Used for "soil health curious" farmers
- Predictive look at practices yet to be implemented (or recently adopted)
- Based a combination of farmer's data and predictive models
- Quantification of the anticipated soil health and economic improvements



A photograph showing a combine harvester's grain chute pouring a stream of golden grain into a large, dark blue storage bin. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset sky with orange and yellow hues near the horizon and blue tones above. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the left side of the frame. The background shows a dark, flat landscape under the twilight sky.

## Story via Multiple Slides: Zac Weidner, IL

# Predictive Assessment: Zac Weidner, Weidner Farms



**Macoupin County, IL**

**Farm Size:** 540 acres

**Study area:** 40 field acres

## **Soil Health Practices Adopted Prior to 2021:**

- Reduced tillage before corn
- Nutrient management

## **New Soils Practices Adopted in 2021 & in Predictive Assessment:**

- No tillage before corn
- Cover crop seeding before corn and soybeans
- Remove fall fertilizer from rotation

## **Connection to AFT:**

- Attended 2020 watershed winter meeting
- Read the 4 Midwest Case Studies
- Reached out to get involved with AFT programs & learn about adopting healthy soils practices on his farm

## **Resource Concerns**

- Soil erosion
- Water holding capacity & infiltration rates
- Nutrient availability



A photograph of a combine harvester's grain chute pouring a stream of golden grain into a large storage bin. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset sky with soft clouds and a bright sun low on the horizon. The foreground shows the dark interior of the bin and parts of the harvester's structure.

## Short-Term Analysis: Zac Weidner, IL

# Weidner's Potential Increases in Net Income (Short-Term Analysis)

Positive Effects			
Increase in Income			
Item	Per Acre	Acres	Total
None identified	\$0.00	0	\$0
<b>Total Increased Income</b>			<b>\$0</b>
Decrease in Cost			
Item	Per Acre	Acres	Total
Machinery cost savings due to no-till	\$6.17	40	\$247
Herbicide savings for soybeans due to cover cropping	\$21.50	20	\$430
Machinery cost savings due to one less fertilizer application	\$12.29	40	\$492
Fertilizer savings for corn due to change in nutrient management	\$9.80	20	\$196
Work moves from spring to fall (better distribution of labor)	\$7.50	40	\$300
Reduced erosion keeps nutrients in field and eliminates field repairs	\$28.88	40	\$1,155
<b>Total Decreased Cost</b>			<b>\$2,820</b>
<b>Annual Total Increased Net Income</b>			<b>\$2,820</b>
<b>Total Acres in this Study Area</b>			<b>40</b>
<b>Annual Per Acre Increased Net Income</b>			<b>\$71</b>

## Increased Income:

- None anticipated in the short-term

## Decreased Costs:

- Reducing tillage reduces fuel, repair, and operating expenses
- Using cover crops reduces the need for herbicide applications
- Fewer machine passes reduces fuel, repair, and operating expenses
- Adding fertilizer at planting eliminates an extra fertilizer pass
- More time to accomplish tasks in fall
- Eliminating field repairs decreases cost for supplies and time

# Weidner's Potential Decreases in Net Income (Short-Term Analysis)

## Decreased Income:

- None anticipated in the short-term

## Increased Costs:

- Learning costs for transitions in soil health management
- Cover crop costs include seed, establishment, and termination costs
- More fertilizer is needed for corn to make up for cover crop nutrient use
- Cost to upgrade planter to 2x2 system
- Cost to install storage tanks on the farm
- Cost to purchase a liquid tender to pull behind planter to feed 2x2 system

Negative Effects			
Decrease in Income			
Item	Per Acre	Acres	Total
None identified	\$0.00	0	\$0
Total Decreased Income			\$0
Increase in Cost			
Item	Per Acre	Acres	Total
Typical learning costs	\$2.81	40	\$112
Cover crop costs	\$43.70	40	\$1,748
Increased fertilizer cost for corn due to cover crops	\$4.20	20	\$84
2x2 equipment upgrade	\$4.00	40	\$160
Liquid storage tanks	\$2.00	40	\$80
Liquid tender	\$3.00	40	\$120
Total Increased Cost			\$2,304
Annual Total Decreased Net Income			\$2,304
Total Acres in this Study Area			40
Annual Per Acre Decreased Net Income			\$58

In the short-term, Weidner may experience an increase in net returns from his investments in soil health practices

Annual Total Increased Net Income	\$2,820
Total Acres in this Study Area	40
Annual Per Acre Increased Net Income	\$71

Annual Total Decreased Net Income	\$2,304
Total Acres in this Study Area	40
Annual Per Acre Decreased Net Income	\$58

Annual Change in Total Net Income = \$516
Annual Change in Net Income Per Acre = \$13
Return on Investment = 22%



A photograph of a combine harvester's grain chute pouring a stream of golden grain into a large storage bin. The scene is set against a dramatic sunset sky with soft, wispy clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. The foreground shows the dark interior of the bin and the blue metal structure of the harvester. The background is a flat, dark landscape under the twilight sky.

# Long-Term Analysis: Zac Weidner, IL

# General Info: Data Entry in Weidner's Long-Term Analysis



- **Planning horizon chosen**
  - 5-year and 20-year
  - Based on enrollment in 3-year side-by-side trial program
- **4% discount rate chosen**
- **Soil health practices chosen:**
  - Cover crops, planted annually
  - Reduced tillage to no tillage
- **P-SHEC Tool results =**
  - .375% increase in SOM after 5 years
  - 1.496% increase in SOM after 20 years

# Yield Data Entry in Weidner's Long-Term Analysis

Cash Crop	Corn	Soybeans
Unit	Bushel	Bushel
Current Average Yield per Acre	➡ 210	72
Potential % Increase in Yield due to a 1% Increase in SOM*	8%	12%
Potential % Increase in Yield after 5 years of SH practices	3%	4.5%
Potential % Increase in Yield after 20 years of SH practices	➡ 12%	18%
National Crop Price per Unit**	➡ \$3.85	\$8.75

\*Weidner chose to select the average of the yield increases reported in the 4 existing case studies

- The user can modify % increase in yield due to SOM change to perform sensitivity analysis

\*\*Based on USDA NASS Crop Values 2019 Summary



# Soil Fertility Data Entry in Weidner's Long-Term Analysis

## Soil Fertility Inputs

- **Price per pound of nutrient from farmer:**
  - Nitrogen (\$/Lb.): \$0.28
  - Phosphorus (\$/Lb.): \$0.37
  - Sulfur (\$/Lb.): \$0.54
- **Dominant Soil Texture:** Silt loam
- **P-SHEC Tool Default Nutrient Mineralization Rates**
  - Nitrogen (Lb./Ac): 18.1
  - Phosphorus (Lb./Ac): 1.8
  - Sulfur (Lb./Ac): 0.7



# Water Storage Benefits: Dryland Farming Drought Resistance

- **Historic Yield Loss due to Drought:**
  - -15% for corn
  - -60% for soybeans
- **Estimated Future Yield Loss due to Drought (after a 1% increase in SOM):**
  - -10% for corn
  - -25% for soybeans
- **Drought Resistance Benefit:**
  - \$40/ac/year for corn
  - \$221/ac/year for soybeans
- **Total Average Discounted Water Storage Benefits for Study Area: \$180/year**





# Weidner's Long-Term Benefit Results

				5-year
Benefit Category	Per Acre	Affected Acres	Study Area	
Discounted Annual Yield Increase	\$15.33	40	\$613	
Discounted Annual Soil Fertility Benefit	\$1.34	40	\$54	
Discounted Annual Water Storage Benefits	\$1.43	40	\$57	
<b>Total Annual Long-Term Benefits</b>	<b>\$18.10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$724</b>	
				20-year
Benefit Category	Per Acre	Affected Acres	Study Area	
Discounted Annual Yield Increase	\$48.31	40	\$1,932	
Discounted Annual Soil Fertility Benefit	\$4.22	40	\$169	
Discounted Annual Water Storage Benefits	\$4.49	40	\$180	
<b>Total Annual Long-Term Benefits</b>	<b>\$57.02</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$2,281</b>	

- **Yield** – \$613 increase from yield improvements in 5 years, \$ 1,932 increase in 20 years (85% of the increase in net income, based on increases in SOM)
- **Soil Fertility** – Minor increases in net income may occur over 5 and 20 years due to improvements in soil fertility
- **Water Storage** – Minor increases in net income may occur due to water storage capacity improvements, which enhance drought resistance
- **Total Discounted Annual Benefits** – Combined benefits could increase net income by \$18 /acre/year over 5 years and \$57 /acre/year over 20 years



# Weidner's Combined Results

5-Year Planning Horizon			
Result Category	Per Acre	Affected Acres	Study Area
Short-Term Annual Change in Net Income	➡ \$13	40	\$516
Total Annual Long-Term Benefits	➡ \$18	40	\$724
<b>Total Long-Term and Short-Term Annual Change in Net Income</b>	<b>➡ \$31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$1,240</b>
Return on Investment	➡ 53%		
Number of Years before Break Even	0		

20-Year Planning Horizon			
Result Category	Per Acre	Affected Acres	Study Area
Short-Term Annual Change in Net Income	➡ \$13	40	\$516
Total Annual Long-Term Benefits	➡ \$57	40	\$2,281
<b>Total Long-Term and Short-Term Annual Change in Net Income</b>	<b>➡ \$70</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$2,797</b>
Return on Investment	➡ 121%		
Number of Years before Break Even	0		

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# Barriers Overcome



# Barriers Didn't Materialize

- **Financial barriers**
  - Didn't feel they needed to apply for financial assistance because they wanted to do it alone
- **Technical assistance barriers**
  - Used ag retailers and AFT to answer questions on cover crop seeding information and 2x2 equipment choices
- **Technological barriers**
  - Overall, had good experiences with implementing nutrient management and cover crop practices





A large, dark-colored grain auger is shown in the foreground, angled downwards as it pours a thick stream of golden-brown grain into a storage bin. The background features a vast, flat landscape under a dramatic sky at sunset. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the horizon, casting a warm, golden light across the scene. The sky is filled with wispy, white clouds that catch the low light of the setting sun. In the distance, a line of trees and a few small buildings are visible on the horizon. The overall mood is peaceful and industrious, capturing a moment of agricultural activity during the "golden hour" of sunset.

# Take Home Messages: Zac Weidner, IL

# Highlights: Zac Weidner Predictive Assessment



## SOIL HEALTH PREDICTIVE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT

For: **Zac Weidner**

Date: **March 2, 2021**

By: Sarah Blount  
Midwest Conservation Technician  
(765) 256-0660; sbount@farmland.org

### FARM DESCRIPTION

Zac Weidner owns and farms 540 acres in western Macoupin County, IL in close cooperation with his father. Together, they farm 1,400 total acres, sharing equipment, labor, and ideas. These acres fall within the Upper Macoupin Creek watershed, a HUC 10 watershed that flows to the Macoupin Creek, then the Illinois River, and ultimately the Mississippi River. Zac is a corn-soybean rotation farmer who wants to incorporate cover crops into much of his acreage. The topography is mostly flat, with a few fields having slight hills. The study area, or focus field, is a 40-acre flat and moderately to poorly drained field named "Janet's 40." Soil types for the study area include Cowden, Fishhook, Harrison, and Marine (all silt loam) and Virden (a silt clay loam). The percent Soil Organic Matter (SOM) is 3.317%.

### CURRENT AND PLANNED PRACTICES IN THE STUDY AREA

In addition to cover cropping, Zac is interested in switching completely to no-till before corn planting and improving his nutrient management practices by no longer fertilizing in the fall.

Table 1: Current and Planned Soil Health Management Strategy

Conservation Practices		Corn	Soybeans
Tillage	Current	Reduced, vertical tillage	No-till
	Planned	No-till	(No change)
Cover Crops	Current	None	None
	Planned	Fall planting legume-cereal mix, spring termination using combination of spray and roller crimper	Fall planting of cereal-brassicas mix, spring termination using combination of spray and roller crimper
Nutrient Management	Current	Fall Anhydrous Ammonia, dry spring fertilizer spread before planting, dry spring side-dress application	Dry spring fertilizer spread before planting
	Planned	Dry spring fertilizer spread before planting, liquid 2x2 application with planter pass, and dry side-dress at appropriate V-stage	(No change)
Crop Rotation	Current	Corn – Soybean	
	Planned	Corn – Cover Crop – Soybean – Cover Crop	

Estimates of Soil Health Educational Time Needed: A default estimate of \$2.81 per acre was used for cropland and is based on the average per acre costs reported by farmers in AFT's 7 Row Crop Soil Health Case Studies (2019 & 2020).

- Zac recently adopted no till before corn, cover crop seeding before corn and soybeans, and avoidance of fall fertilizer from rotation
- Trying the practices & the predictive estimates helped Zac accomplished his goal to convince Dad to use cover crops and reduce tillage
- **Short-term predictive estimates:**
  - 22% ROI & \$13/ac
- **Long-term predictive estimates :**
  - 5-year
    - 53% ROI & \$31/ac
  - 20-year
    - 121% ROI & \$70/ac