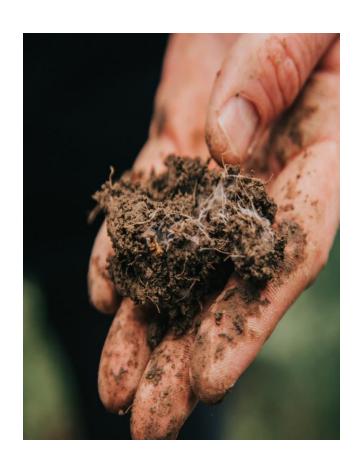


Genesee River Watershed Demonstration Farm Network

- Learn from local farmers with successful soil health implementation
- Learn about changes in economic benefits and costs from their real-life experiences
- Learn about observed changes in soil quality like erosion or water runoff
- Learn how to integrate into current system
- Share technology, information and lessons learned with stakeholders

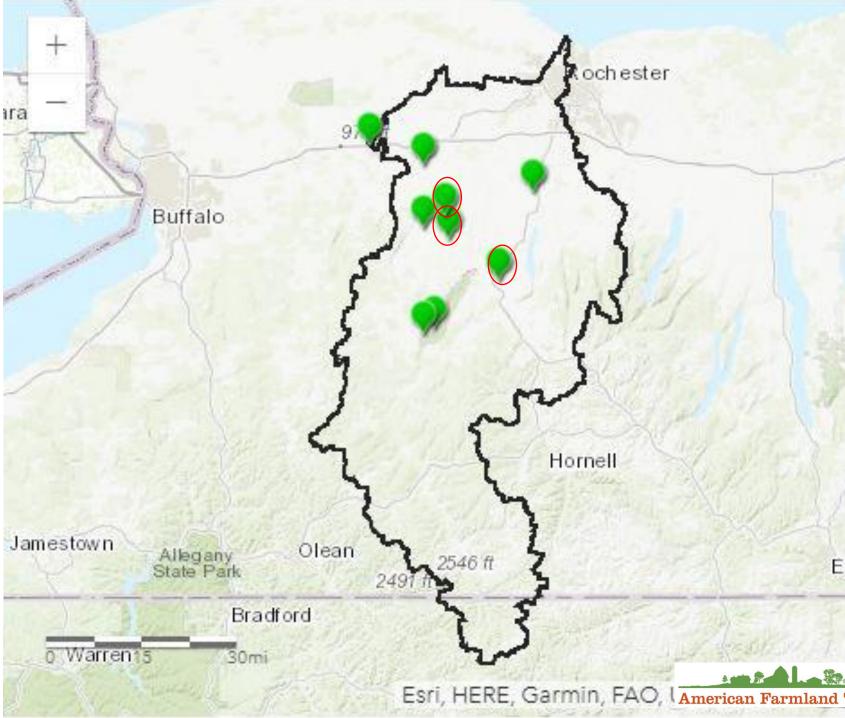






Genesee River Demo Farm Network







9 Soil Health Case Studies (front)

2 CA almond



2 IL corn-soybeans



2 OH corn-soybeans



3 NY diversified row crop systems















9 Soil Health Case Studies (back)

2 CA almond







2 IL corn-soybeans 2 OH corn-soybeans





3 NY diversified row crop systems



on the 450-sem study seen, adultiving an 38% events misserable through the con- plete seen and the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the control of the control of the con- trol of the c		ent nutr plied in	ient use, si the root zo	offset by more effi- nce manure is now one at the optimum	resulted in a 158% reduction in total gree house gas emissions, which corresponds t taking one car off the road each year.			
		applied to the root itsee at the optimizant times and rate for arounsine polar tuplate. The Goods also general on additional \$1.50 per serve around the care post-force to optimize nutritiest management and use of the control of the						
is increasing their forage (about \$180 p acre annually less \$500 per acre in har- vest costs.). The \$30 per acre per year \$5 injecting masure on 270 acres of hay a Economic Effec	br Fa	66, respo rm Tool alth pra	ectively. The estimates ctices on t	ses by 41%, 39%, and the USDA's COMET- that their soil he same 10-sore field actices on HaR-G	Goulds' investment to reduced erosis better allocation and better weed o Farms, NY	on, improv of time ar centrol.	ed soil i d equip	quality
Positive Fife					Negative Effe			
Increase in Incor	PER ACRE	ACRES	20186	rise	Decrease in Inco	PER ACHS	ACRES	10
Food value of harvesting tribials as forage	\$200.15	NO NO	125.254	None Identified		Pan ACRE	Pa.463	10
Total Increased Income			\$25,214	Total Decreased Income	- Anna Anna A	15		
Decrease in Co.		ilia -			Increase in Cos			
лы	PER ACRE		10114	ITEM		PER ACRE	ACRES	TO
Mitrogen provided by red clover Machinery cost savings from planting key using no till (2 lies passes/yr)	\$10.43 \$13.55	270	\$313 \$3,650	Cover crep costs Cost of harvesting triticals as forage		\$16.60	90	\$9,0
Diminated rock picking	\$5.06	270	\$1,366	Increased machinery costs due to injection of manure on hey & corn acres		\$30.27	160	\$10,0
Soil health practices reduce soil nutrient losses due to 0.6 tons/ac less enosion	\$0,65	450	\$218		Notrient management consultant fees		450	\$4
Setal Decreased Cost		101	\$5.633	Soil health learning activitie	is (S hrs/yr)	50:32	450	\$26.0
Total Decreased Cost Annual Total:	Increased No	of Section 6	530,844	Total Increased Cost	Annual Total D	named the	Terrana T	\$26,0
	crea in this St		450			res in this Stu		320,0
	increased No	of Income	\$60		Armed Per Acre D			
	Annu			Acre Net Income = \$	i i			
Sotal As	Anni se literald and d sentraces () s literatives P e included in to	Ret Ret Rose Good Brough the Sogram (20 the analysis	A who Conservation 17-09 & because it	estament = 18% stocket beautive are board on: Final levels-Cost Analysis in Anneal Change in Treat live in (i.e., see post; cost = 5 Fe ini- seg he Elevable see realise; (ii) production touch by not let	r the EQCF Program. • He scome to Annual Yotal De resistion about (1) study o UKIA's Narriant Tracking	turn on I prestor created Net In- nethodology as a Tool, see here	nest is the rotte, et a o letps,/T	natio of percent credient.







Nutrient Tracking Tool – Water Quality



COMET-Farm Tool – GHGs







Whole Farm and Ranch Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Accounting System.





HOME TOOL INFO HELP









USDA GHG methods



What information do I need?



results calculated?



Is my information



How do I use **COMET-Farm?**



Overview video

Related Tools





Thank you to the External Reviewers of the Case Studies!

- NRCS Economists
 - Lynn Knight, Economist, East Region
 - Bryon Kirwan, Illinois State Economist
 - Lakeitha Ruffin, Oregon State Economist
 - Richard Iovanna, FPAC Economist
 - **Sophia Glenn**, FPAC Economist
 - Sarah Cline, FPAC Economist
- NRCS Soil Health Specialists
 - Zahangir Kabir, West Regional SH Specialist
 - James Hoorman, NE Regional SH Specialist
 - Candy Thomas, NRCS SH Specialist
 - Justin Morris, NRCS SH Specialist
 - Barry Fisher, NRCS SH Specialist

- University Economists
 - John Hanchar, Cornell Cooperative Extension
 - Gary Schnitkey, University of Illinois
 - Brent Sohngen, Ohio State University
- NTT Reviewer
 - Mindy Selman, USDA Office of Ecosystem Markets
- COMET-Farm Reviewers
 - Matthew Stermer, Mark Easter, & Haley Nagle Colorado State University



Environmental Benefits of Soil Health Practices Across Three New York Farms

Water Quality Improvement

All 3 row crop farms observed reduced soil and water runoff On selected field for the 3 NY farms, NTT estimated:

- Weighted average reduction in N losses were 49% (<u>range was 40 to 70</u>)
- Weighted average reduction in P losses were 80% (range was 39 to 92)
- Weighted average reduction in sediment losses were 83% (range was 29 to 99)

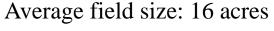
Enmate Improvement

On same selected fields COMET-Farm estimated total GHG emissions

- Weighted average reduction of **366%** (<u>range was 69 to 476</u>
- Average reduction of **4 cars** off the road annually



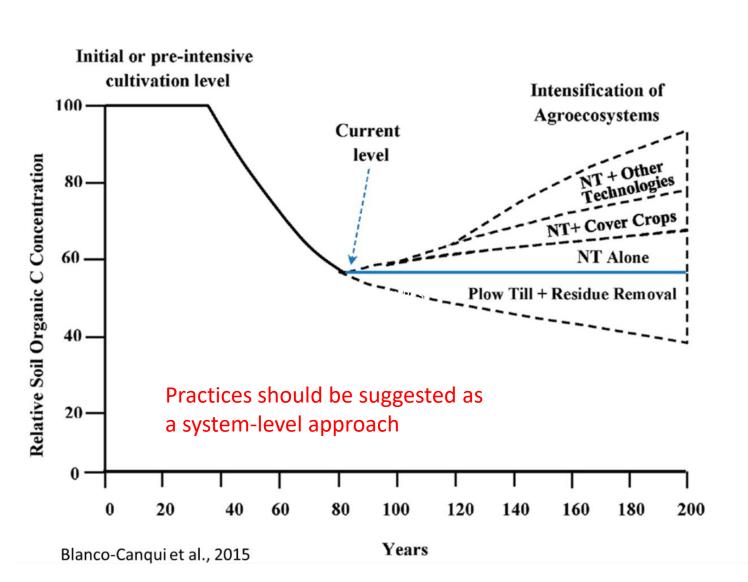


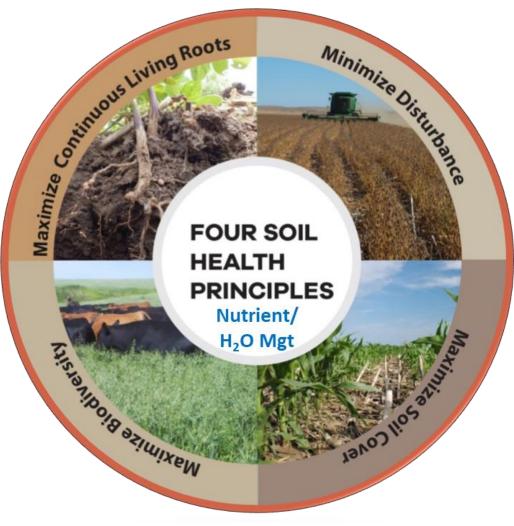


Range: 10-25 acres

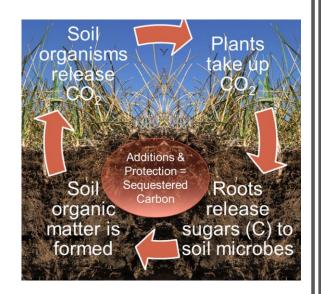


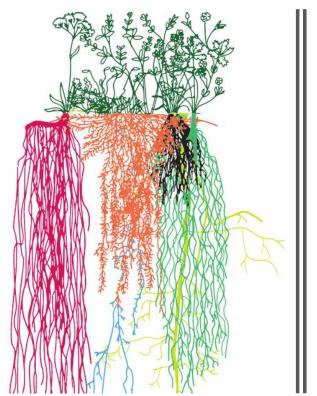
Managing for Climate Mitigation & Resiliency: System Synergies



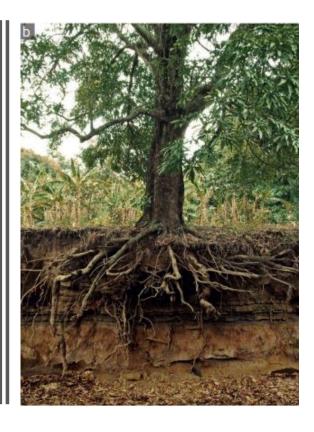












Soil Stores 2-3x More CO₂ than the Atmosphere 2-5x More than Vegetation

Potential Target Areas for GHG Capture

US Adoption of 4 Soil Health Practices

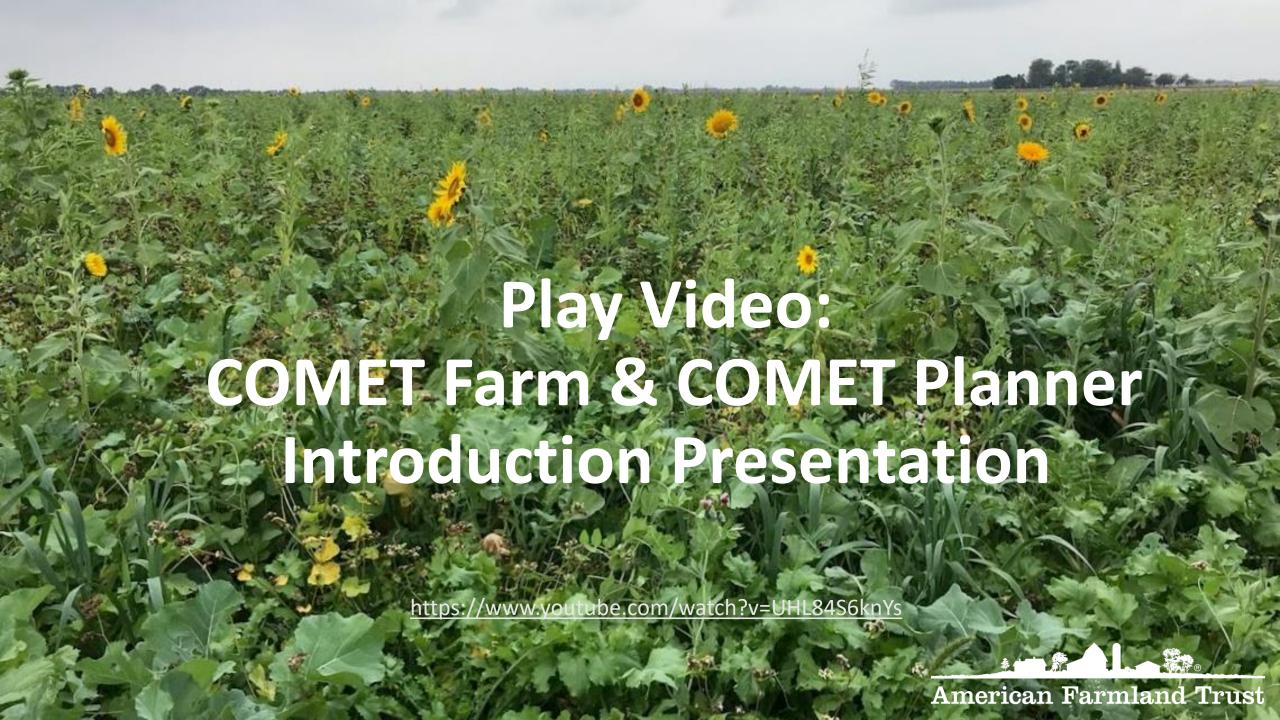
(29 recognized & funded by USDA-NRCS for reducing C emissions)

Practice	Capacity (M ac)	Current Adoption (M ac)	Current Adoption (%)
Prescribed Grazing	655	7	1
Cover Crops	396	15	4
No Till	396	104	26
Nitrogen Management	396	138	35

Source: US Ag. Census (NASS, 2019); ERS (2017)

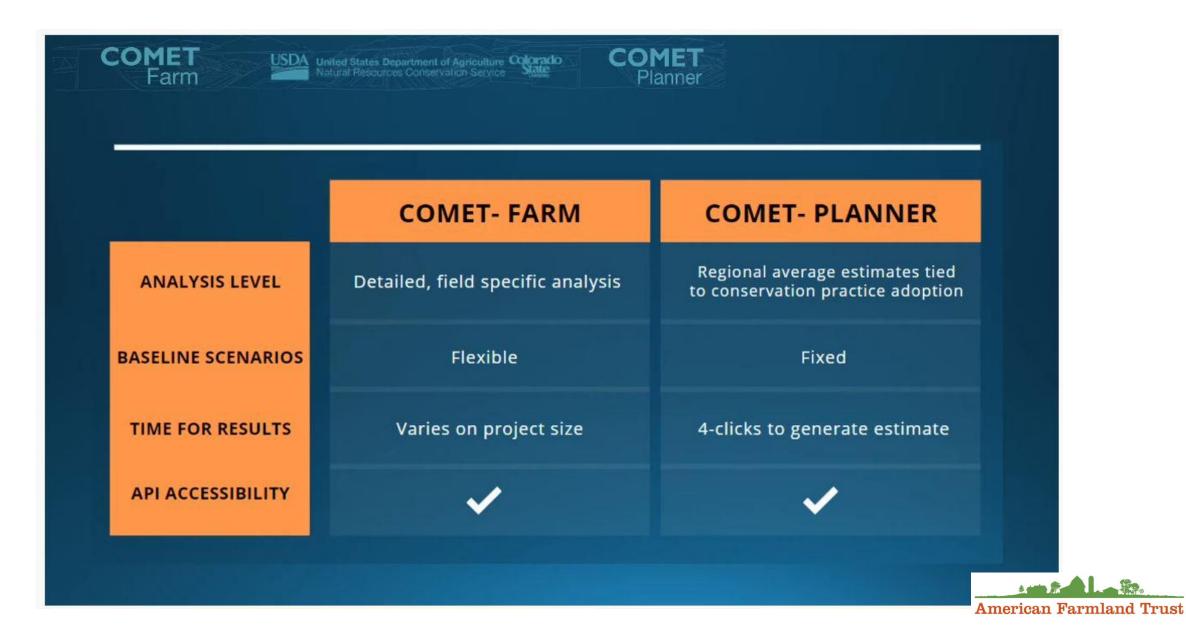
and the Soil Health Institute







COMET-Farm vs. COMET-Planner



COMET-Planner Key Information

Step 1: Project Name and Location

Project name, state, county

Step 2: Farming System and associated Conservation Practices

- Cropland Management
- Grazing Lands
- Wood Plantings
- Cropland to Herbaceous Cover
- Restoration of Disturbed Lands

Step 3: Select NRCS Practices and Implementation

- Several Practice Standards, depending on system
- Several Implementation levels of practices, depending on system

Step 4: Acreage Associated with Each Conservation Practice

Results are instant and displayed at bottom of page

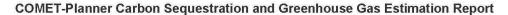


COMET-Planner Results

- All estimates are presented as emission reductions relative to baseline management
- Positive values denote a decrease in GHG emissions and negative values denote an increase in GHG emissions
- Soil and biomass carbon stock increases in response to conservation practices are limited in duration
- The carbon dioxide reductions reported should be viewed as average values over a 20-year duration

The greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator can help you understand what reducing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions means in everyday terms:

https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator



Project Name: Swede Farm

State: New York

County: Livingston

Date Created: 09/08/2021 14:35:06

Approximate Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions* (tonnes CO ₂ equivalent per year)

NRCS Conservation Practices	Acres	Carbon Dioxide		Methane	Total CO ₂ - Equivalent
Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till (CPS 329) - Intensive Till to No Till or Strip Till on Non-Irrigated Cropland	25	9	1	0	10
Cover Crop (CPS 340) - Add Non- Legume Seasonal Cover Crop (with 25% Fertilizer N Reduction) to Non- Irrigated Cropland	25	3	0	0	3
Nutrient Management (CPS 590) - Improved N Fertilizer Management on Non-Irrigated Croplands - Reduce Fertilizer Application Rate by 15%	25	0	0	0	0
Totals:	75	12	1	0	13

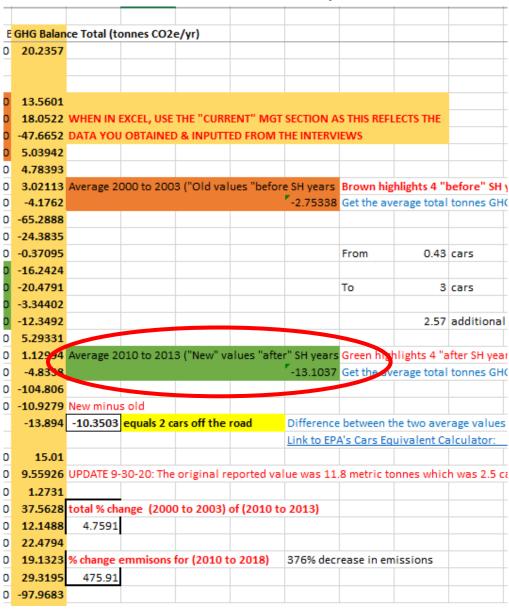
^{*}Negative values indicate a loss of carbon or increased emissions of greenhouse gases



^{**}Values were not estimated due to limited data on reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from this practice

COMET-Farm Analysis

COMET-Farm vs COMET-Planner Results



COMET-Planner Report

COMET-Planner Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Estimation Report

Project Name: Swede Farm

State: New York

County: Livingston

Date Created: 09/08/2021 14:35:06

Approximate Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions* (tonnes CO 2 equivalent per year)

NRCS Conservation Practices	Acres	Carbon Dioxide	Nitrous Oxide	Methane	Total CO ₂ - Equivalent
Residue and Tillage Management - No-Till (CPS 329) - Intensive Till to No Till or Strip Till on Non-Irrigated Cropland	25	9	1	0	10
Cover Crop (CPS 340) - Add Non- Legume Seasonal Cover Crop (with 25% Fertilizer N Reduction) to Non- Irrigated Cropland	25	3	0	0	3
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Totals:	75	12	1	0	13

^{*}Negative values indicate a loss of carbon or increased emissions of greenhouse gases

For more information on how these estimates were generated, please visit www.comet-planner.com.



^{**}Values were not estimated due to limited data on reductions of greenhouse gas emissions from this practice



TIPS FOR CONDUCTING COMET ANALYSIS

Identifying farmers

- Farmers who have expressed an interest in environmental benefits
- Farmers with a good story/large contrasts between before and after
- Farmers with a history of practice
- Farmers with good records
- Farmer who have other conservation practices in place
- Farmers willing to put their business out there
- Farmers willing to travel and speak about their journey in front of peers
- Farmers respected in their community





TIPS FOR COMET ANALYSIS

Interviewing Farmers

- Schedule visits
- Timing the interview is important;
 likely only done during winter
- Show interest/be curious
- Identify farm type, practices
- Record interview
- Set aside up to an hour
- Give them an idea of the questions that will be asked before the interview





TIPS FOR CONDUCTING COMET ANALYSIS

Sharing results

- Have a compelling story, seek contrasts
- Must record interview
- Pick out great quotes from your interview
- Make stories as simple as possible
- Have a talented, expert team in place





Contact Info



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315.748.5029

Download the case studies at:

farmland.org/soilhealthcasestudies

