Soil Health Summit Wednesday, November 15th, 2017



In collaboration with East Stanislaus RCD and USDA-NRCS:

Featuring technical trainings, research updates, carbon farm workshop, and networking with soil health professionals.

Cover Crop: Challenges and Opportunities in California

Z. Kabir, Ph.D. Regional Soil Health Specialist for CA, NV & PIA Soil Health Division, USDA-NRCS 430 G Street, Davis, CA

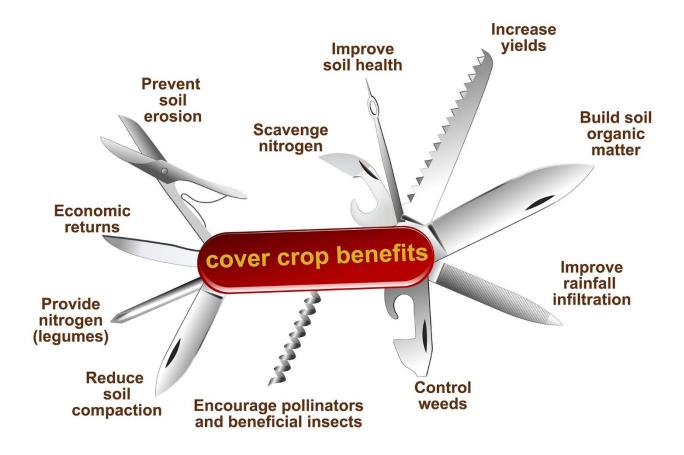
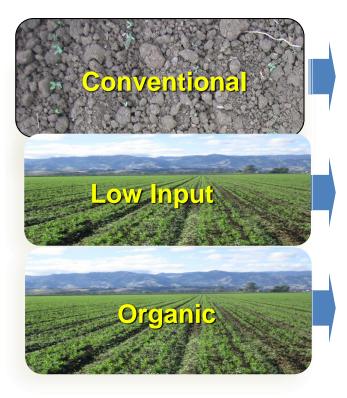


Illustration by Carlyn Iverson.

Winter Runoff, Russell Ranch, UC Davis



Farming Systems, UC Davis



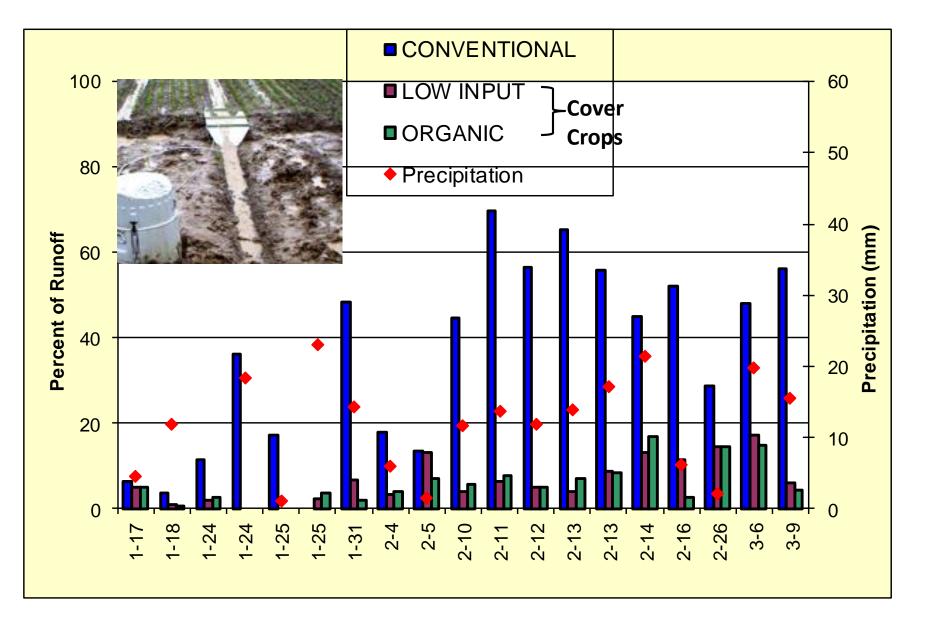
Agro-chemical based -representative of typical California Central Valley system

Intermediate system – Fertility from WLCC and some supplemental inorganic fertilizers; occasional pesticides and herbicides

Managed according to USDA guidelines

 WLCC and organic fertility from composted chicken manure

Runoff as Percentage of Rainfall, UC Davis



Kabir & Horwath

Grower-Collaborator Field Site

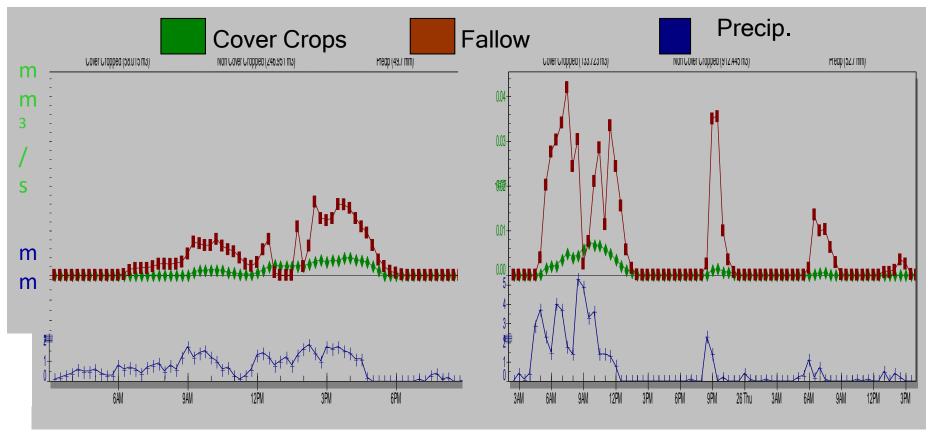




Winter Fallow (NCC)

Winter Cover Crop (CC)

Discharge Hydrograph Comparing in Grower's Fields



Storm event 1

Storm event 2

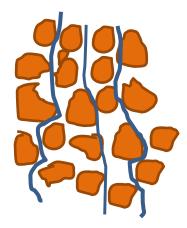
Kabir & Horwath

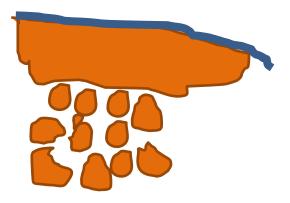
Total Winter Discharge Comparisons in Grower's Fields

	Fallow (NCC)	Cover Crops
Precipitation Discharged as Runoff	16.3%	0.9%
Average Peak Runoff Velocity	0.52 m/s	0.24 m/s

Kabir & Horwath

Soil Surface and Water Flow Pattern





Good aggregated soil

Soil Seals and crusts

(Adapted from Building Soils for Better Crops, 3rd edit)

January 8, 2017

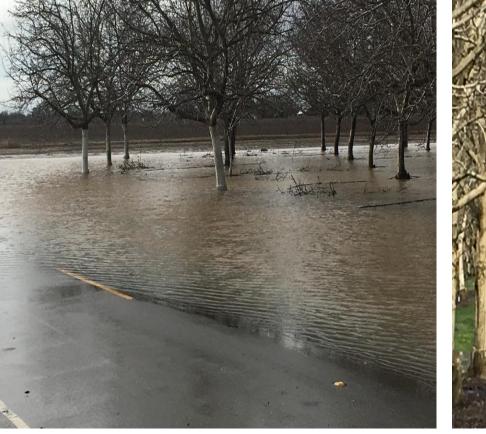


Adjacent Field - Same Day



Photo: T. Rolfes

After a Storm Event in Solano Walnut Orchard



Poor Soil Structure & Poor Soil Health



Healthy Soil with Good Structure

Photo: Kabir, Feb 07, 2017

Almond Orchard: Fallow and Cover Crop in Yolo County



Photo: Kabir, Feb. 21, 2017

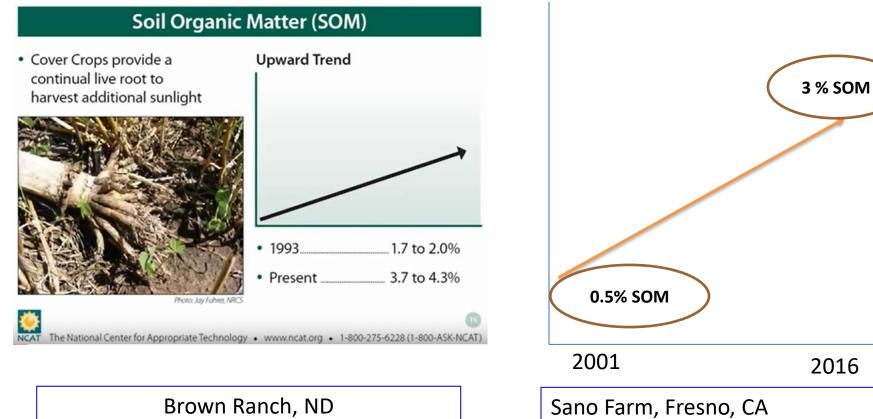
Orange Grove



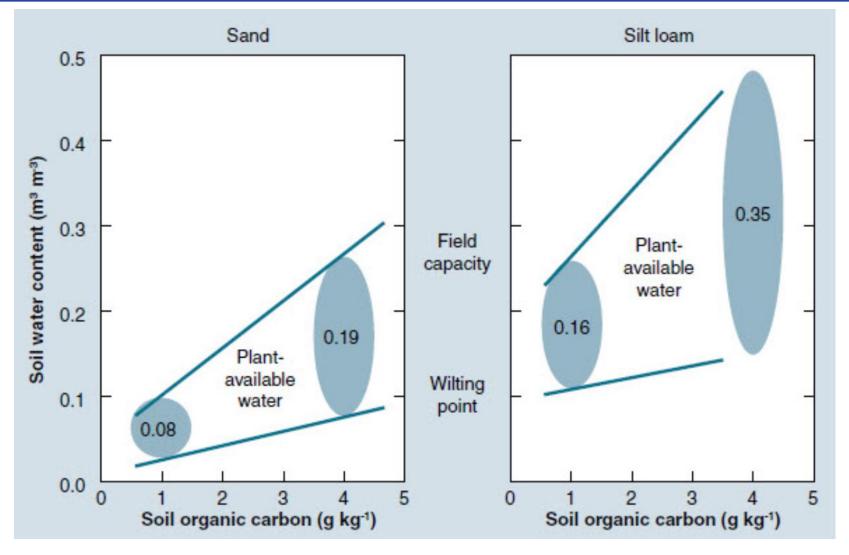
Kabir: Feb. 16, 2017

Photo: Chuck Ingels

Cover Crop Enhance SOM



SOM Boosts Water Holding Capacity



(Hudson, 1994, as redrawn in Franzluebbers, 2010)

Spring Weed Pressure



NCAT The National Center for Appropriate Technology • www.ncat.org • 1-800-275-6228 (1-800-ASK-NCAT)

2007 Herbicide Expenses

Field	Treatment	Herbicide Applications After Pea Harvest Cost per application = \$12.00/ac		
North	Cover Crop No Manure	July 1×	Sept None	\$12.00
Middle	No Cover Crop Manure	July 1×	Sept 1×	\$24.00
South	No Cover Crop No Manure	July 1×	Sept 1×	\$24.00

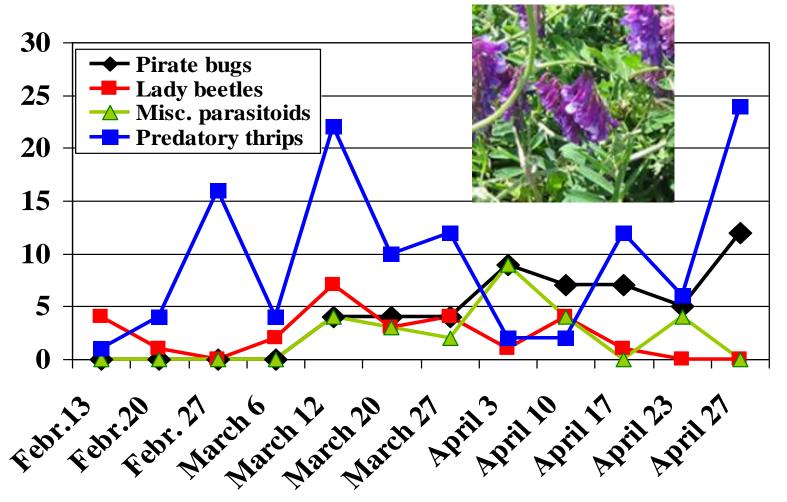


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Cover Crop Attract Beneficial Insects



Vetch Cover Crops and Beneficial Insects



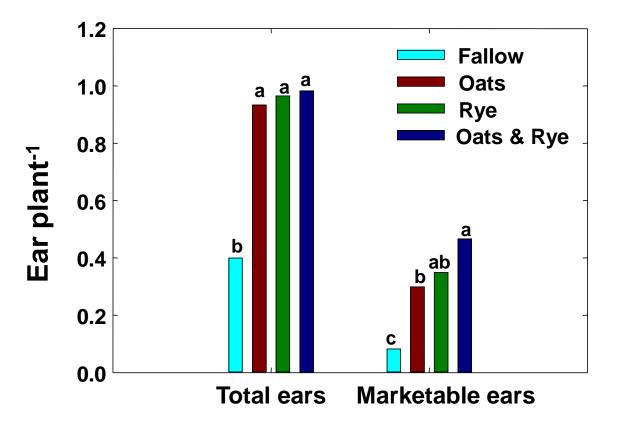
Pests: aphids and flower thrips

Dagouavich, UCCE

Sweet Corn Tassels in Cover Crop and Fallow plots



Ear Production of Sweet Corn in Different Cover Crops



Aboveground Benefits

- Protect soil from erosion
- Mitigates chemicals runoff from the field
- Increases organic matter and water holding capacity
- Reduces nutrient inputs and herbicide use
- Promotes beneficial insects thus prevent pest outbreak
- Increase crop yield

Belowground Process

— Same Field —



Photo: Jay Fuhrer, NRCS



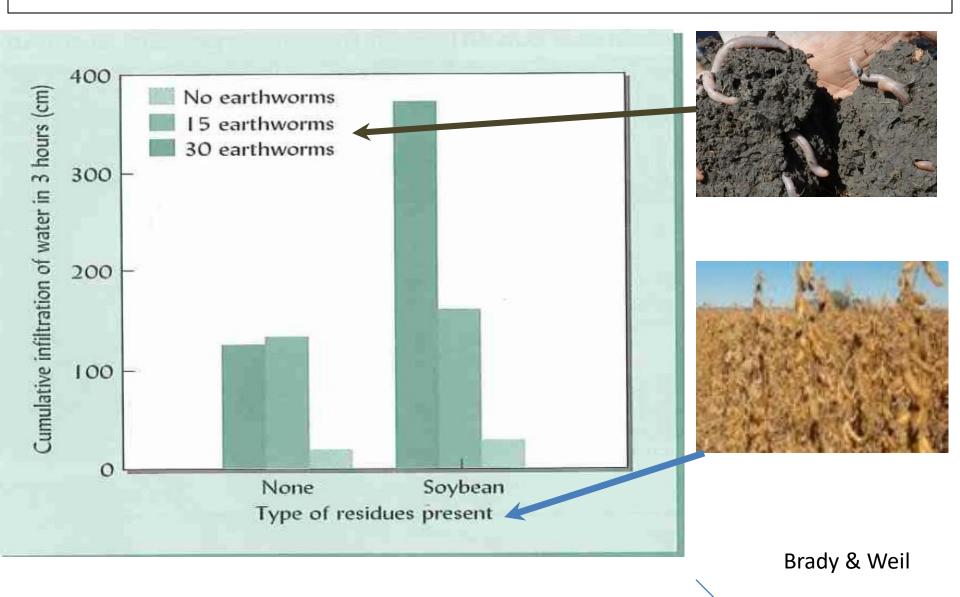
Photo: Jay Fuhrer, NRCS

June 16, 2009

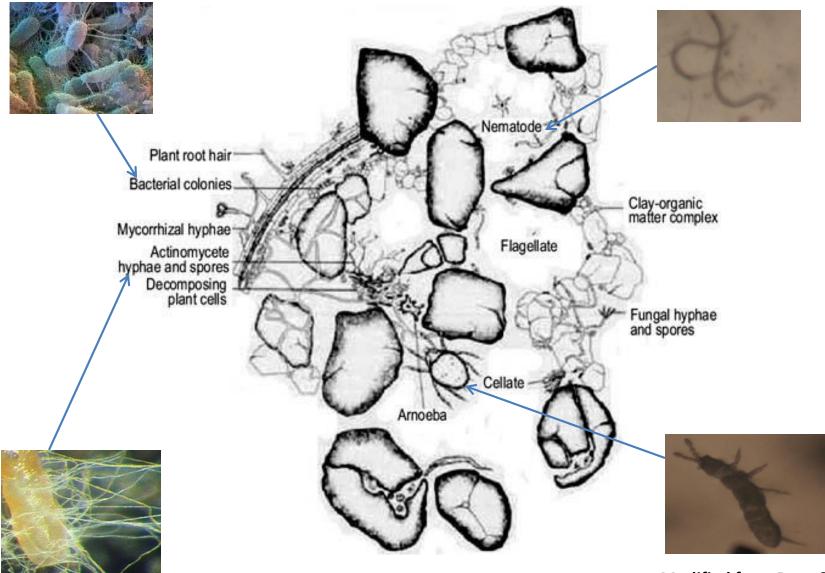
 Corn planted into last year's cover crop residue July 1, 2009

Rapid residue decomposition

Effects of Crop Residues on Earthworms Activity



The Hidden World Under Our Feet



Modified from Rose & Elliott

What Do They Weigh?

Bacteria	2,000 - 2,500 lbs/ac	
Fungi	1,000 - 15,000 lbs/ac	
Protozoa	20 - 300 lbs/ac	
Nematodes	10 - 300 lbs/ac	

Sources:

The Nature and Properties of Soils, Fourteenth Edition. Dr. Nyle C. Brady and Dr. Ray R. Weil

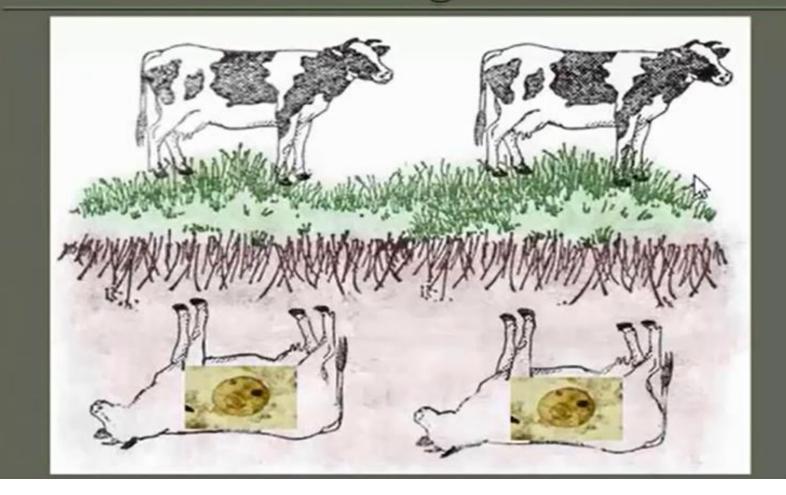
Soil Biology Primer. Dr. Elaine R. Ingham



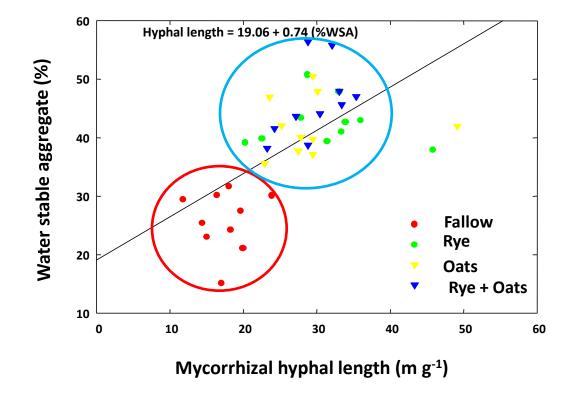
The National Center for Appropriate Technology • www.ncat.org • 1-800-275-6228 (1-800-ASK-NCAT)

Bacteria & fungi in a acre of land equivalent to

Feed the Underground Herd!



Soil Aggregate Stability



Kabir and Koide, 2002

Belowground benefits

- Increase microbial population thus increase mineralization
- Improve soil biology
- Increase soil aggregate stability

Management Challenges of Cover Crops Planting

- Delay in planting of cash crop
- Choice of cover crops for more benefits
- Economic loss
- Nutrient tie-up
- Frost Damage
- Pest and Disease may carry over to the main crop
- May interfere harvesting of crops

Majority of California Cropland



Cover Cropping in the Furrows



R. Smith, UCCE



E. Brennan, USDA-ARS

Winter Killed Cover Crops



Foxtail millet

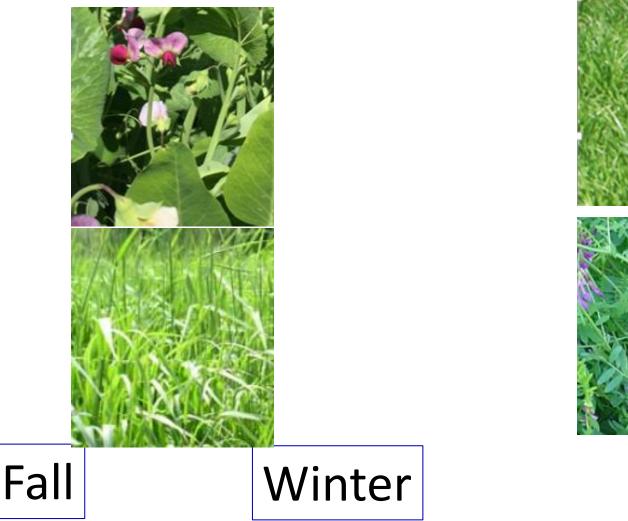


Buckwheat



Cowpea

Choice of Cover Crops based on Season





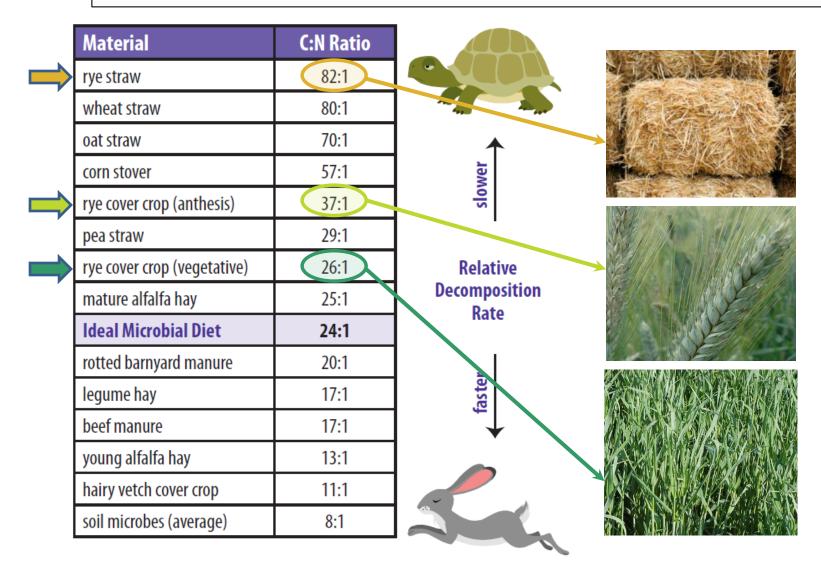
Spring

May interfere Almond Harvesting



C:N ration in Cover Crops

(Nutrients Availability & Decomposition Rate)



Cover crops may Enhance Frost Damage to Orchard or Vineyard



Almond frost damage, UC IPM



Tall & Dense Cover Crop

Low profile Cover Crop

Combat Nematodes

- Sudan grass
- Mustard
- Cahaba white vetch
- Cowpeas



Root knot nematode





5,000 lesion Nematodes in 2012 to 126 in 2016 by using three mustards & a daikon radish cover crop

Rust on Cover Crop may Carry Over to Corn



Cover Crops may Serve as Sources of Inoculum for Diseases in Cash Crops



Vetch

Sclerotinia on vetch

Conclusions

- Identify what you want the cover crop to do?
- Examine crop rotations to identify "windows" where cover crops can fit
- In orchard or vineyard use multispecies cover crops to receive maximum benefit

Thank You



Any questions?