

**KEY PIECES START**



**ALLOWING THE CHANGING PRACTICES**

# **@FLOLOfarms ModSquad**



**DuoSeed  
Drill**

**Physico  
Blow**

**Shoup  
Special**



April 22, 2016

May 09, 2015







**\$15 an acre in seed = 15bu**



**Residue removal = We need to treat as a second crop?**







***October 10, 2016....***

A photograph of a cornfield. The corn plants are tall and green, with several small white flowers blooming at the base of the stalks. The background is filled with more corn plants, creating a dense field.

**FLYPAPER EFFECT**  
**MIKE BREDESON GRADSTUDENT SDSU**

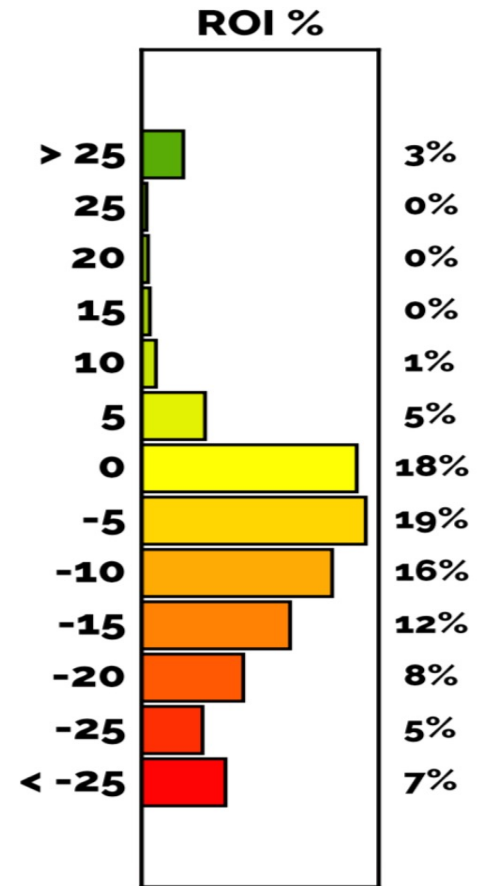
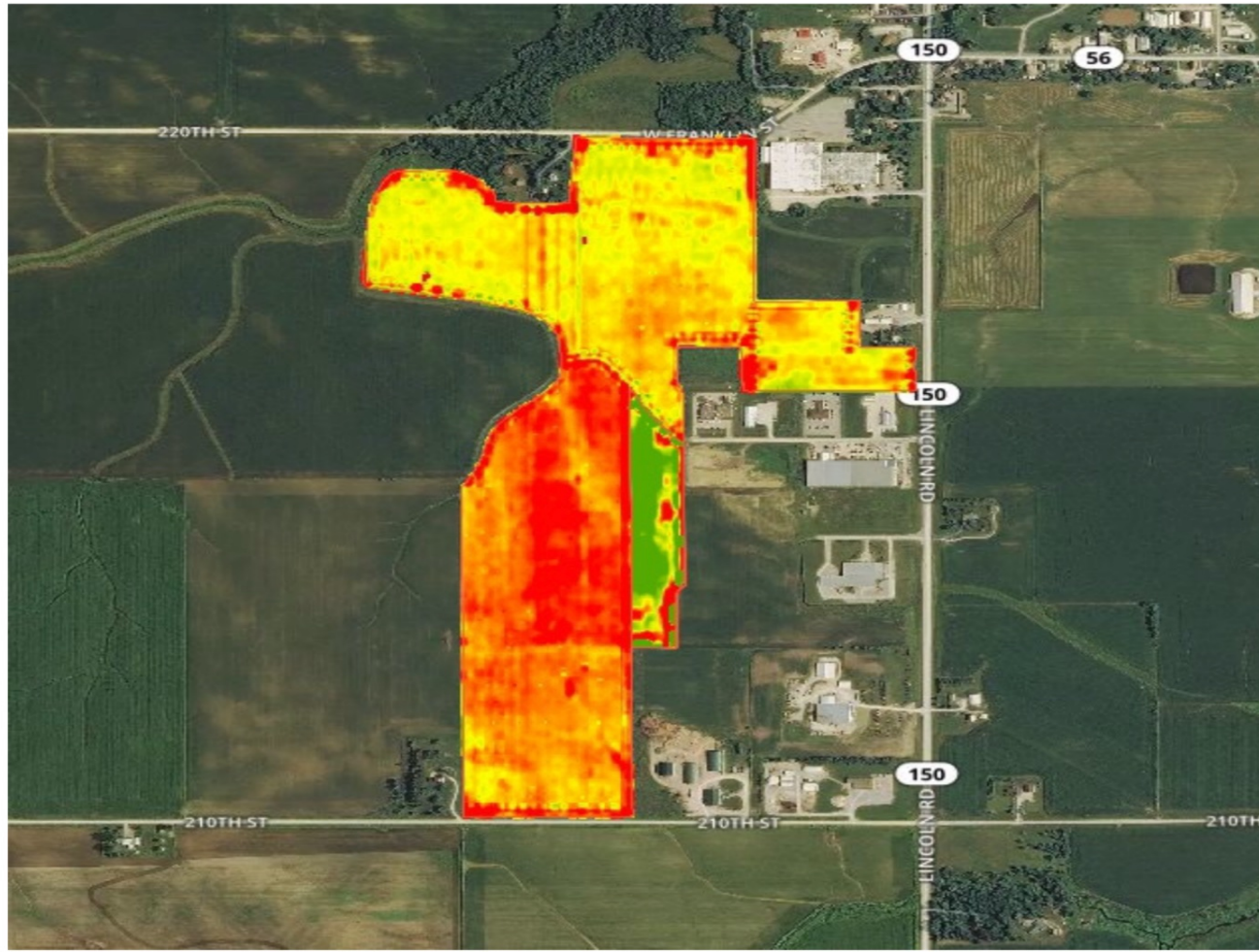
**RESULTING IN INSECTICIDE REDUCTION**

# RELAY/COMPANIONS



Starting to create challenges as we run out of space

# Return on Investment



# Relay cropping & the start of Companion cropping



**\$20 seed cost.....2 crops**

**June 15, 2016**









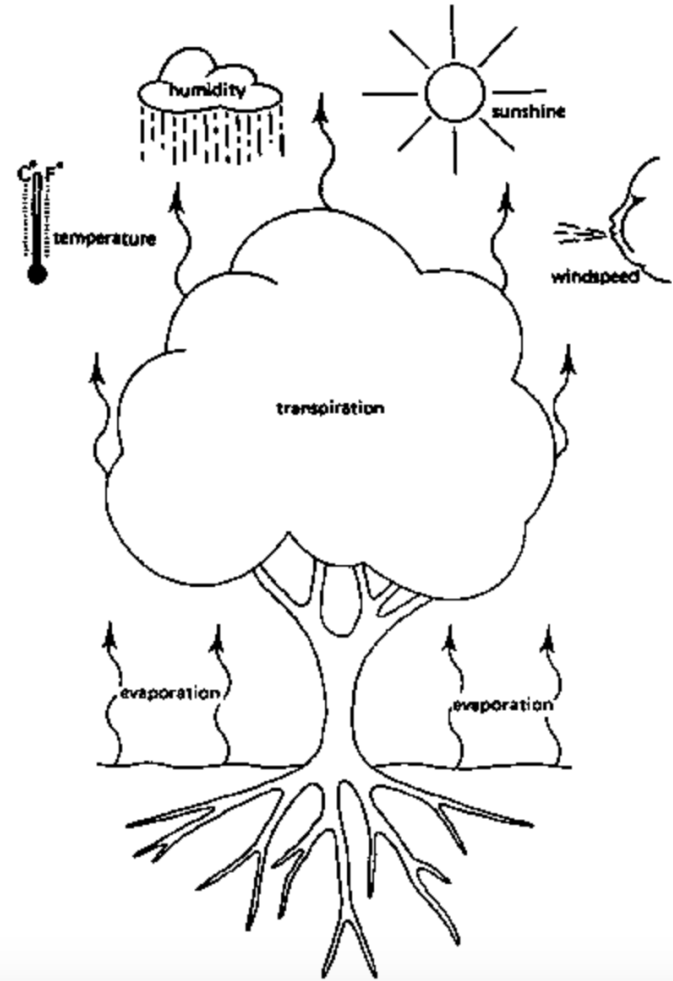


**Are we happy yet?**



**If Calendar allows**

Fig. 6 Major climatic factors influencing crop water needs



Crop	Crop water need (mm/total growing period)
Alfalfa	800-1600
Banana	1200-2200
Barley/Oats/Wheat	450-650
Bean	300-500
Cabbage	350-500
Citrus	900-1200
Cotton	700-1300
Maize	500-800
Melon	400-600
Onion	350-550
Peanut	500-700
Pea	350-500
Pepper	600-900
Potato	500-700
Rice (paddy)	450-700
Sorghum/Millet	450-650
Soybean	450-700
Sugarbeet	550-750
Sugarcane	1500-2500
Sunflower	600-1000
Tomato	400-800

**WARNING**



READ MANUAL FOR FULL DETAILS

**STAND CLEAR  
OF  
WINGS  
WHEN  
FOLDING  
OR  
UNFOLDING**

















**Breakeven on RyeBuckSoy**

**30bu Rye x \$10=\$300**

**30bu Soy x \$12=400**

**400#buckwheat x\$.30=\$120**

**\$820per acre revenue**

**Or equivalent to 200bpa @\$4.10**

**History would show....I could easily double these numbers**

**Soybeans are factoring in a NonGMO premium**

Breakeven on MaltBarley/Soy

50bu Malt Barley x \$8=\$400

30bu Soy x \$12=400

**\$800**per acre revenue

Seed cost on both \$24 acre

\$20 herbicide/fungicide

Breakeven on WheatSoy

50bu Wheat x \$6=\$300

40bu Soy x \$12=480

**\$780**per acre revenue

30 unit of N/24d upfront

Been avoiding fungicide...

What is rotational Benefit? To Corn?

# Nutrient Density

**Many of us talk about it....How Many are doing something about it**

**What are your levels in Grain/Produce?**

Simple example: China insist on 35-36% soybeans

Brazilian 2108 exports average 36.83% protein down from 37.14%

Argentina averaged 35.4% which is up from 34.6%

USA averaged 34.2% in same period?

**FLOLOfarms 2018 soybeans came in @  
39.65% protein**

**Commodity production = low cost producer**



**Long story short=quality pays  
Why grow commodity or feed grade?**

**Yield becomes  
somewhat irrelevant when**



**We become the low  
cost producer while  
producing quality products**



# 2018

## Cereal Rye /Soybeans with companion clover

40 bu of 99% germ Cereal Rye

60bu Food Grade Tofu soybeans

Conservatively \$12 a bushel

\$100 seed/chem/fert

\$100 equipment.... Plant 2x Harvest 2x

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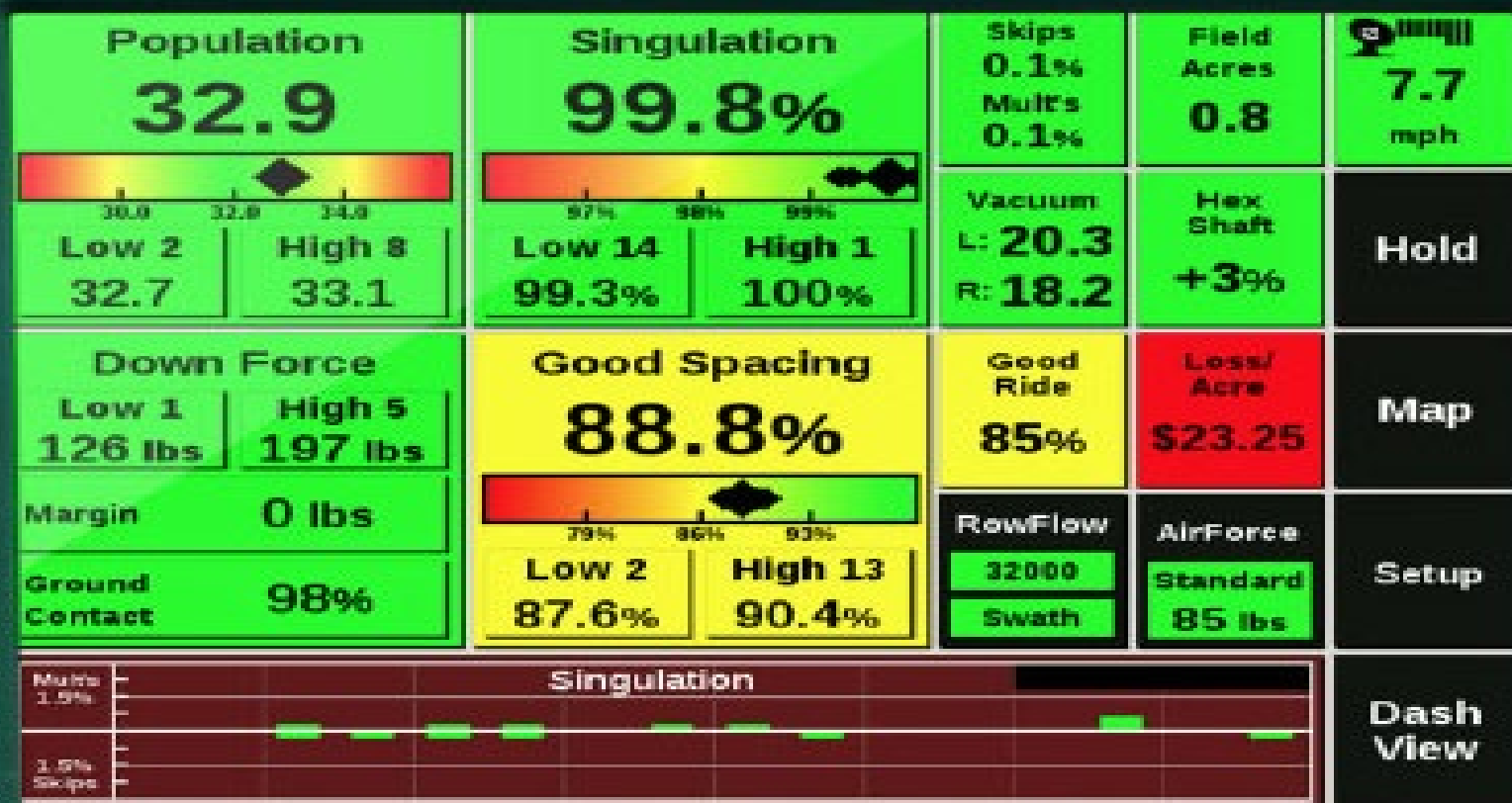
**\$1000 per ace for Land cost and Management**

**We as farmers get paid to run Equipment and Manage.....**



**@FLOLOfarms 2020 vision**

# 20/20 SeedSense™



**Precision Planting®**

# 20/20 SeedSense™

Yield (bu/acre)

235

Field Avg 197

Load @ Hohen's North 80

Yield

235.2

Moisture

23.522

Moisture (%)

25.4

Field Avg 23.4

Moisture

23.7

Flow

23.5

Area

12.2

Bushels

4200

Dry Bushels

114,528

Field Area

53.7

Area A

23.1

Field (acres)

211

Flow

25.4

Area (ft)

9.4

5.0 mph

5.0

mph

Map

Load List

Setup

Clear

20/20 Rows



Active Rows



20/20 Rows 20/20



Precision Planting®

# 20/20 SeedSense™

Yield (bu/acre)		Moisture (%)		Dry Bushels		Loss/Acre					
<b>235</b>		<b>25.4</b>		<b>114,528</b>		<b>5.9</b> bushels					
Field Avg. 197		Field Avg. 23.4		<b>Loss/Acre</b> <b>\$23.25</b>							
Load #: Helen's North 80											
Yield		Moisture		Acre-ft		Flow					
235.2		23.7		12.2		23.1 25.4					
Weight		Flow		Bushels		Field (bu/acre)					
23,522		23.5		4203		211 9.4					
20/20 Acres				20/20 Rows				20/20 Rows - 1/2 acre			
← →		← →		← →		← →		← →		← →	



OK,so... what happens when  
MotherNature doesn't cooperate?  
**DELAYED TERMINATION or RELAY?**

**The fine line of testing**



**WE CAN GO TO FAR.....SOMETIMES**







**@FLOLOfarms 2020 vision**

**40# of Nitrogen**

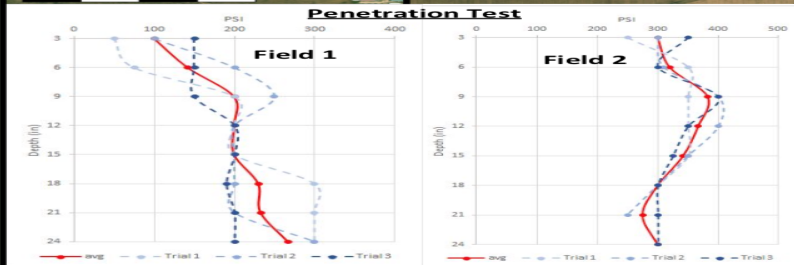


**80# of Nitrogen**

**About \$8 acre herbicide program**

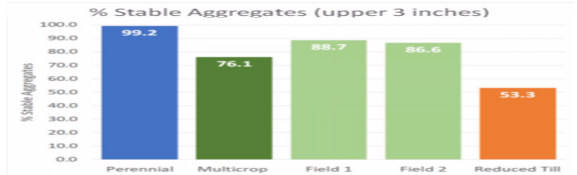
**AGAIN....EXTENDING THE  
CARBON SEQUESTRATION PERIOD**

**Field 1.**  
**Date of Sampling:** 6/14/19  
**Lat/Long:** 42.954928, -91.834878  
**History:** No till for 13 years. Cover for 5-7 years. Companion clover since 2017. Currently in corn/clover. Just had manure.  
**Soil Series:** Kenyon loam  
**Topsoil Thickness:** Greater than 30 cm  
**Topsoil Transition:** -  
**Soil Organic Matter:** 4.31%  
**Stable Aggregates:** 88.68%  
**Dry Bulk Density:** 1.07 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
**Earthworm count:** 4  
**Infiltration:** 15 min for first inch of water  
*- Infiltration measurements are influenced by the amount of recent precipitation; Your fields were tested right after a rain event, so the times given may be higher than what is typical.*

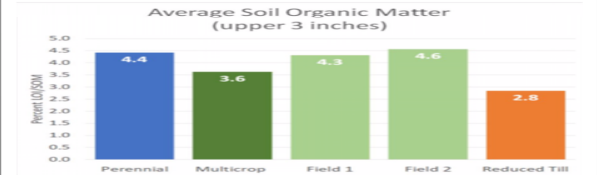


**Field 2.**  
**Date of Sampling:** 6/14/19  
**Lat/Long:** 42.945294, -91.823688  
**History:** No till for 13 years. Cover for 5-7 years. Currently in oat. Will have manure later this summer.  
**Soil Series:** Ostrander Loam  
**Topsoil Thickness:** Greater than 30 cm  
**Topsoil Transition:** -  
**Soil Organic Matter:** 4.57%  
**Stable Aggregates:** 86.64%  
**Dry Bulk Density:** 1.23 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
**Earthworm count:** 1  
**Infiltration:** 6:27 min for first inch of water  
*\*In the field, both of these soils felt like sandy loams*

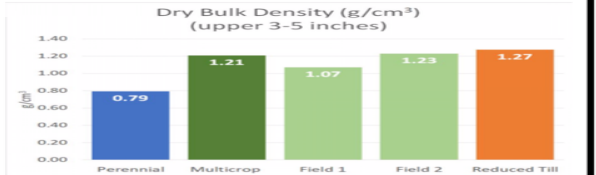
**Penetration Test - Low Penetrometer values may indicate that soil has good pore space, while high penetrometer values may indicate clay or areas of compaction.**



Soils with high aggregate stability will be more resistant to erosion and more porous, improving infiltration, root growth, and oxygenation which reduces the chance of pathogen development. High aggregate stability is promoted by reduced tillage, increased cover, and reduced inputs, because these practices support the healthy microorganism populations that secrete the organic glues that bind soil aggregates together.



High soil organic matter (SOM) promotes the growth of a healthy microbial community, improving pathogen resistance and aggregate stability (see left). The use of manure can increase SOM but may not lead to improved aggregation if the microbiome is not healthy. Managing soils to increase SOM helps remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and may soon become eligible for carbon credit payments.



Low dry bulk density indicates porous soil, which promotes infiltration, aeration, and root growth. Tillage can temporarily decrease density, but tilled soils will actually become more compacted over time as they lose their organic matter content and stable aggregates. Reduced tillage and cover crops improve dry bulk density by increasing soil organic matter, promoting microbial health, and improving soil aggregation.

**Perennial system**

This soil from an undisturbed hardwood forest on the Luther College campus represents a native perennial system for comparison to the agricultural systems in this study. The forest is on Fayette silt loam, a comparable soil type to many of those found in the study's agricultural field sites.

**Multicrop system**

The multicrop average in the graphs above is composed of 4 fields sampled in this study that have been under no till, crop rotation, and multi-cropping techniques for 4 years or more. (Fields 1 and 2 are part of this average.)

**Reduced till system**

This average is composed of 16 of the fields sampled in this study. The majority of the fields have been in no till beans and strip or vertical till corn for 5 years or more, with varying cover cropping practices. Soil health in the study farm average likely already exceeds that of conventional tillage systems.

**These findings suggest that within as few as 4 years, multi-cropping systems can significantly close the soil health gap between agricultural and native perennial systems**

**The Triple Bottom Line:  
Profitability, Sustainability, & Feeding the World:**

# **Variable Sunlight Harvest Experiment**



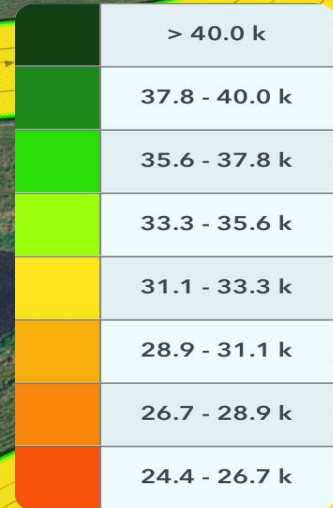
**CVI**

**Bob Recker**  
116 W Schrock Rd  
Waterloo, IA 50701 USA  
Mobile: 319-240-2200

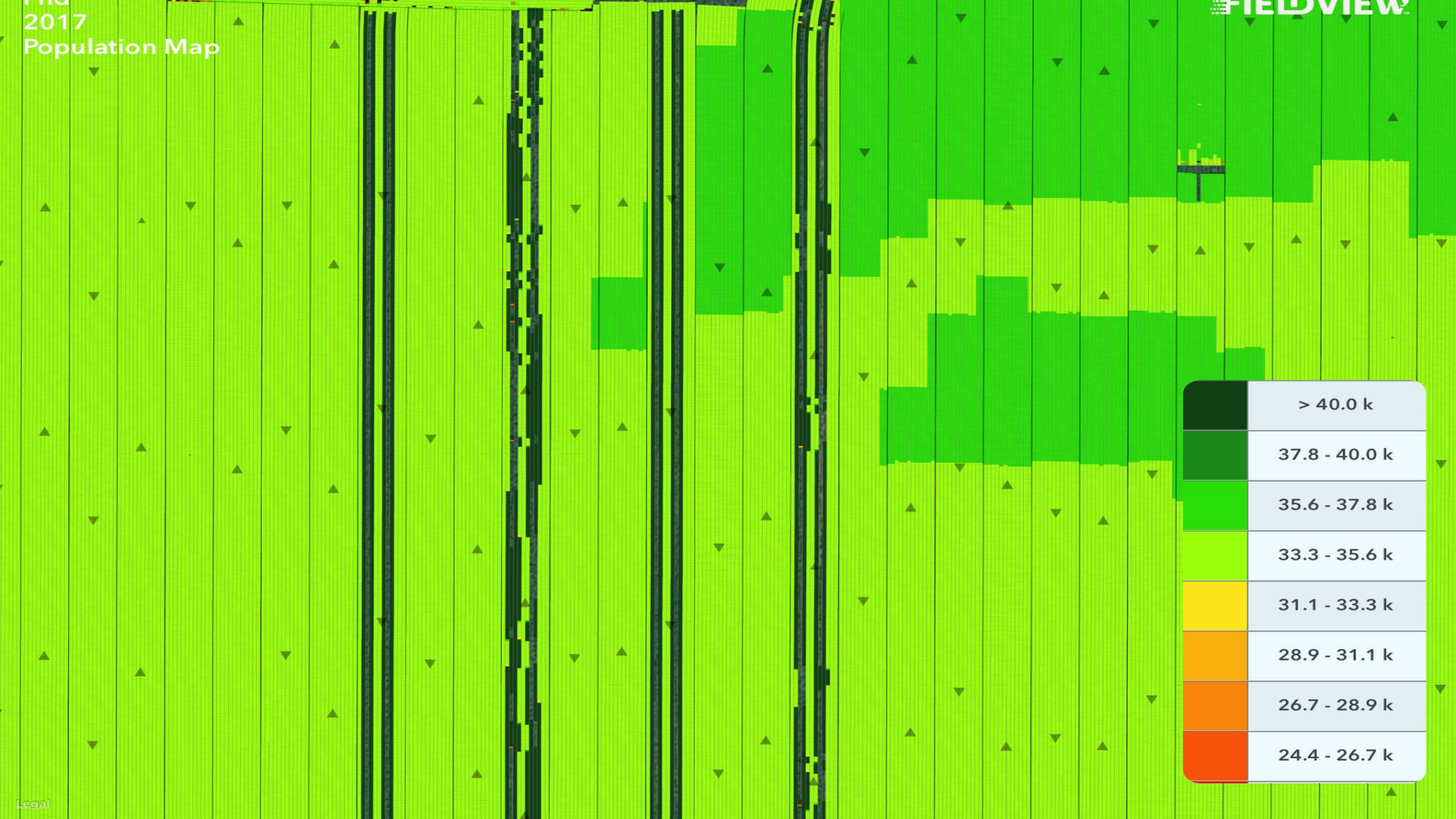
**Cedar Valley Innovation LLC**

*What's in Your Field?*

e-mail: [cedarvalleyinnovation@gmail.com](mailto:cedarvalleyinnovation@gmail.com)  
[cedarvalleyinnovation.com](http://cedarvalleyinnovation.com)

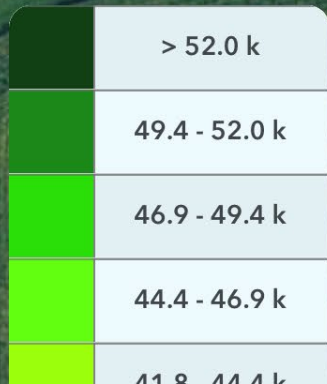
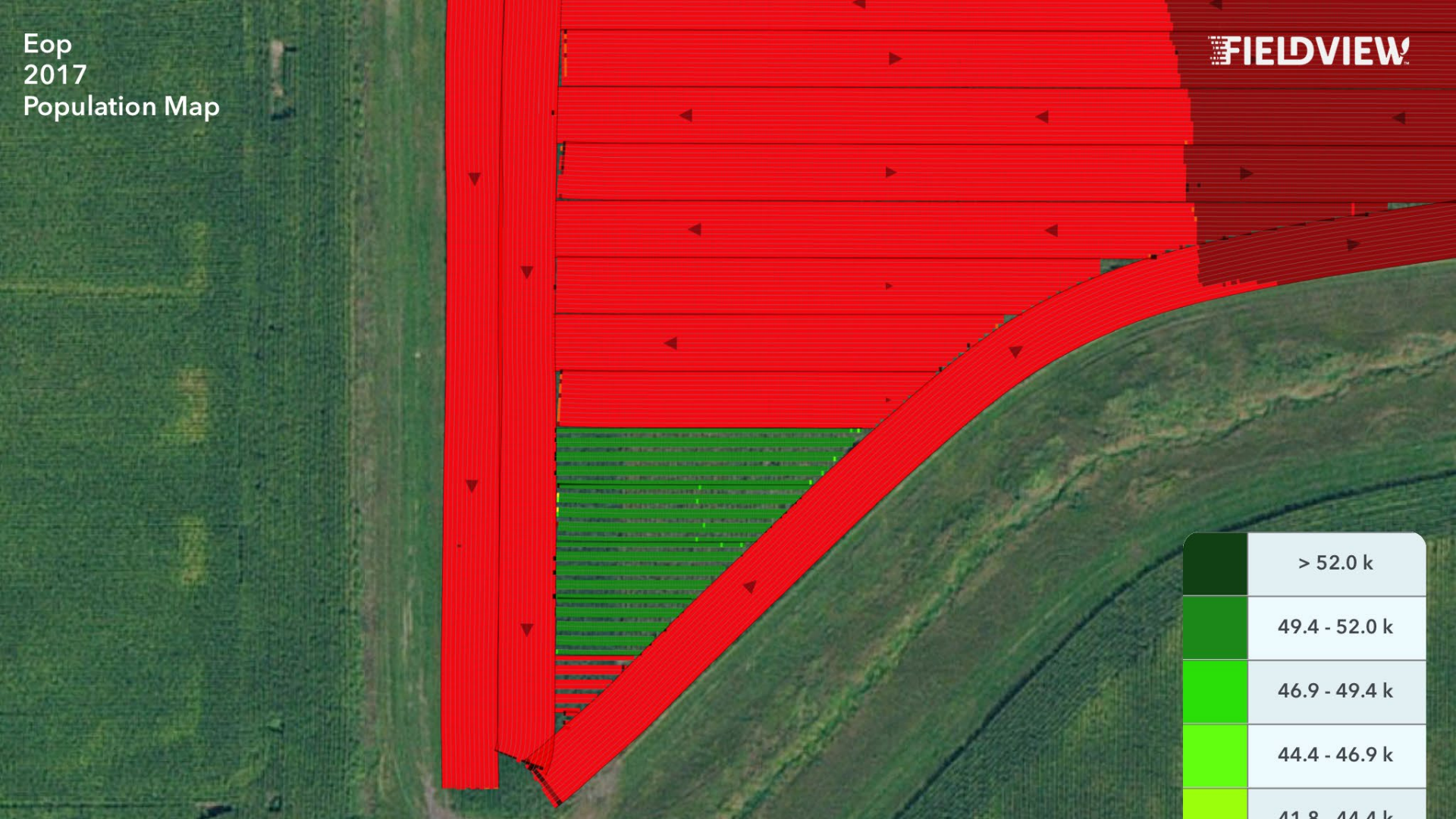


2017  
Population Map



Eop  
2017  
Population Map

FIELDVIEW







# Companion Crops Benefit from Additional Sunlight



**InnerSeeding and Equipment  
Relay&Companion cropping  
Understanding indicator species  
Suppression Techniques**



**All are leading to a new door opening?  
Organic NoTill**



























**Creating a sufficient nitrogen environment....yet starved enough to keep the system hungry via a living Legume?**

**Nitrogen to corn is like Crack.....once it gets a taste it wants more  
How do we find Balance? Or do we need to?  
Aka Quorum Sensing per Dr Christine Jones?**







# Simulated Organic Plot

Only expenses/inputs

Seed/donated PenPack Swine manure & equipment

Corn on Corn

**147bpa @\$10 organic corn  
\$1470 per acre?**

Showing enough promise we're going for year 3 & starting plot at home if it overwinters



**THEN IF WE'RE RESOURCEFUL**



**We will take it to the next level**

**Managing a living Mulch system**

A photograph showing a living mulch system in a field. The system consists of rows of green grasses and other plants, with wooden stakes or posts visible among the vegetation. The text is overlaid on the image in a bright green, bold font.

**SETTING UP FOR A  
CONTINUOUS CARBON STREAM**

8:1

# Water:Carbon

Every Gram of Carbon

In the soil

8 grams of water

Saturation test

100g of soil weighed out and saturated, then weighed

## Held -- Practice

68g or 40% --Corn with 32 way Innerseed mix

59.5g or 37% --monocrop Barley w/ Covers

55g or 35% --Relay19 Corn w/delay terminate Clover

38g or 27% --notill corn into soy w/NH3

72.5g or 42% --current Relay Rye/Soybean

64g or 39% --delay terminated rye Soybean with InnerSeed

66g or 39.75% --delay terminated Corn with InnerSeed

Full Circle

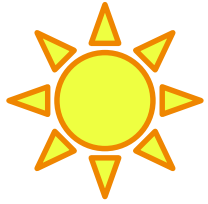
A photograph of a field with rows of green plants, likely a vegetable garden or farm. The plants are arranged in neat rows, and the ground between them is covered with a layer of mulch made of sticks and straw. The sky is visible in the background, appearing overcast. The text "COMMON DENOMINATOR" is overlaid in large, bold, green letters at the top of the image.

**COMMON DENOMINATOR**

**MANAGEMENT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE**



# CARBON SINK TIMELINE



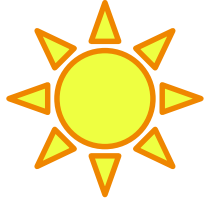
= PEAK CARBON SINK PERIOD

Special thanks to :  
Dr Kris Nichols  
For triggering this series

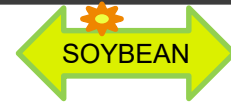
months



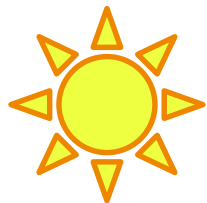
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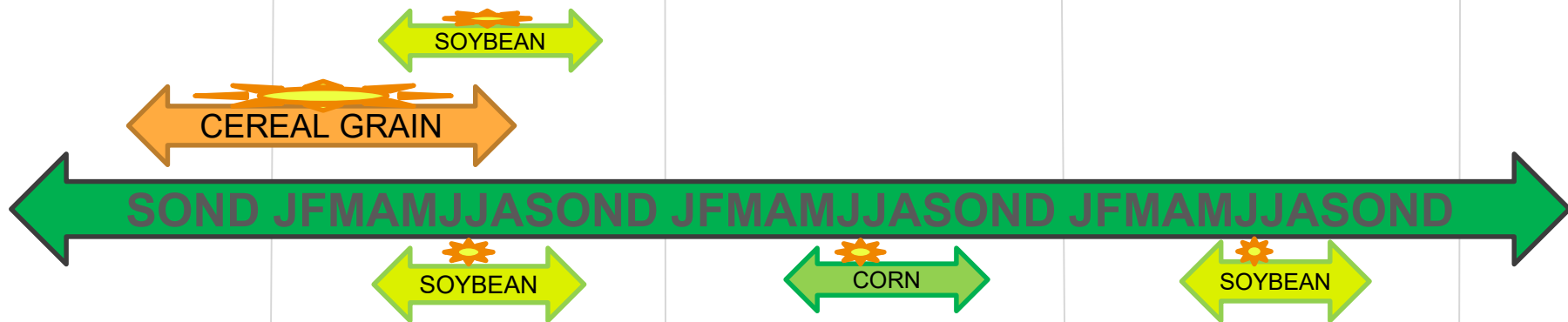
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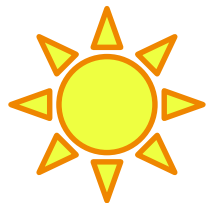
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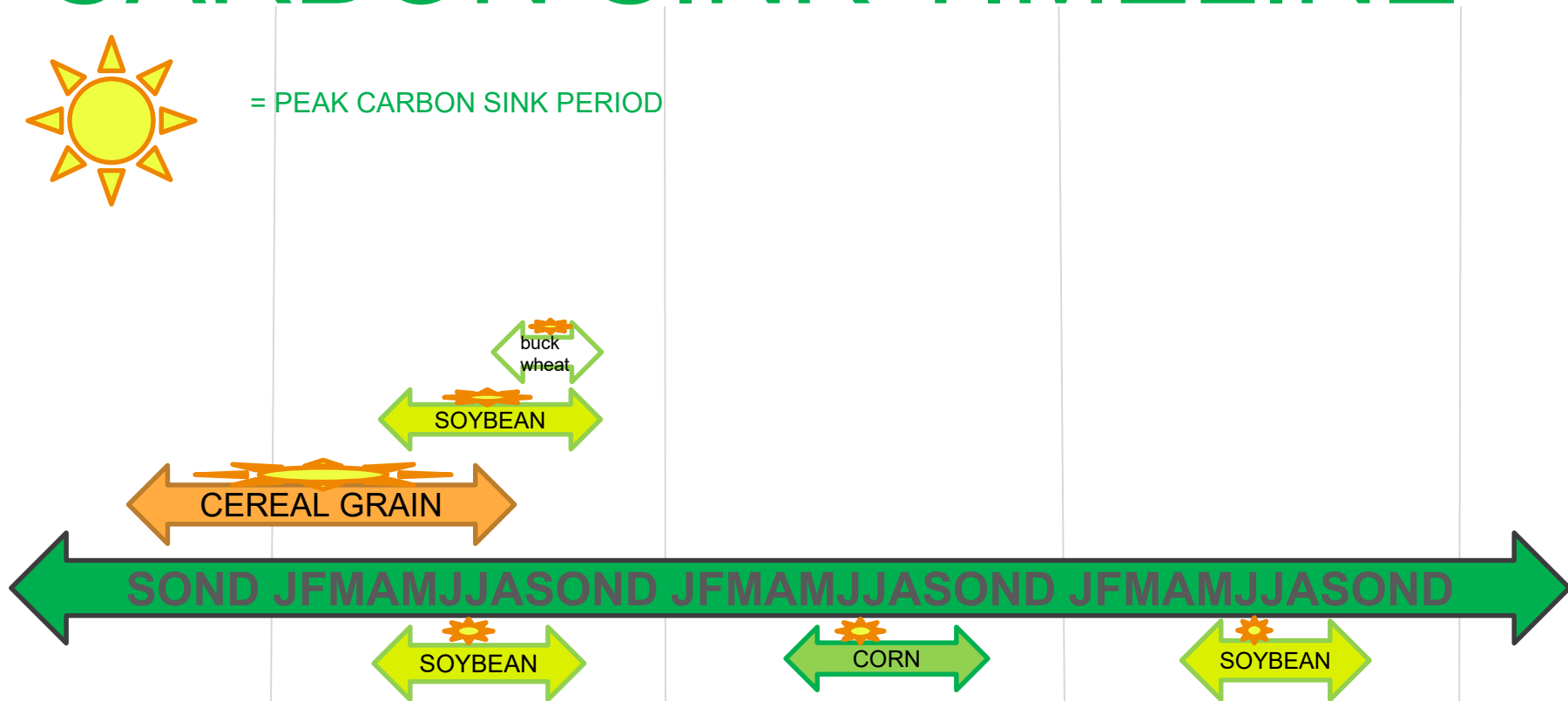
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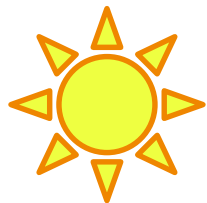
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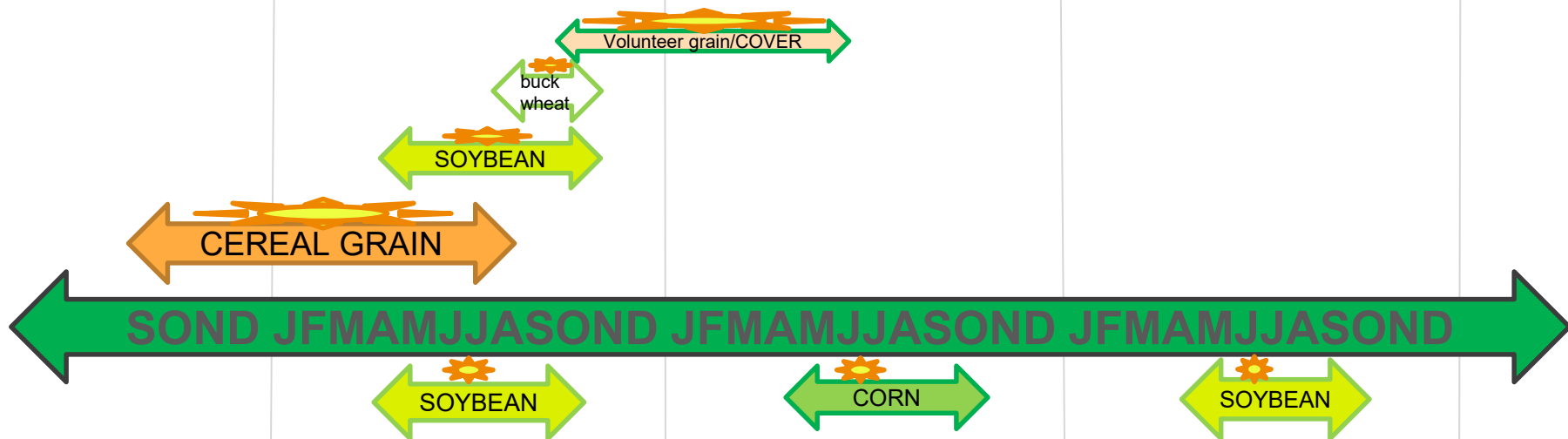
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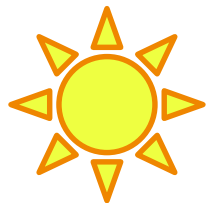
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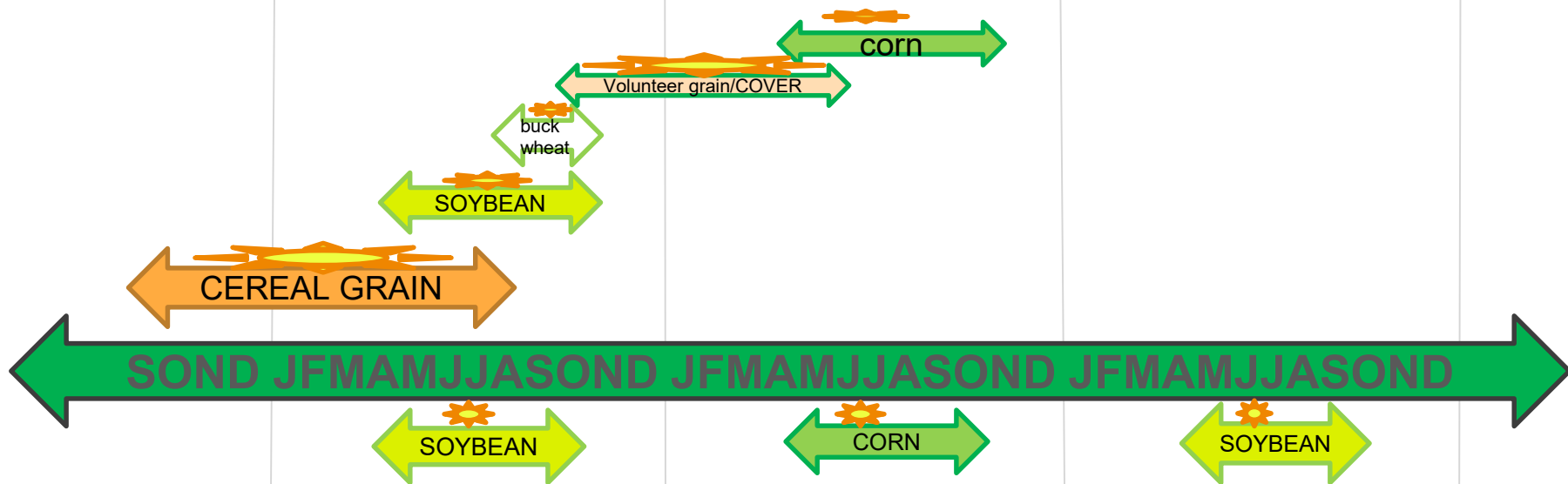
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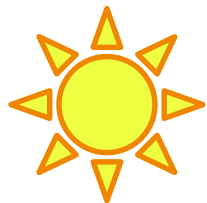
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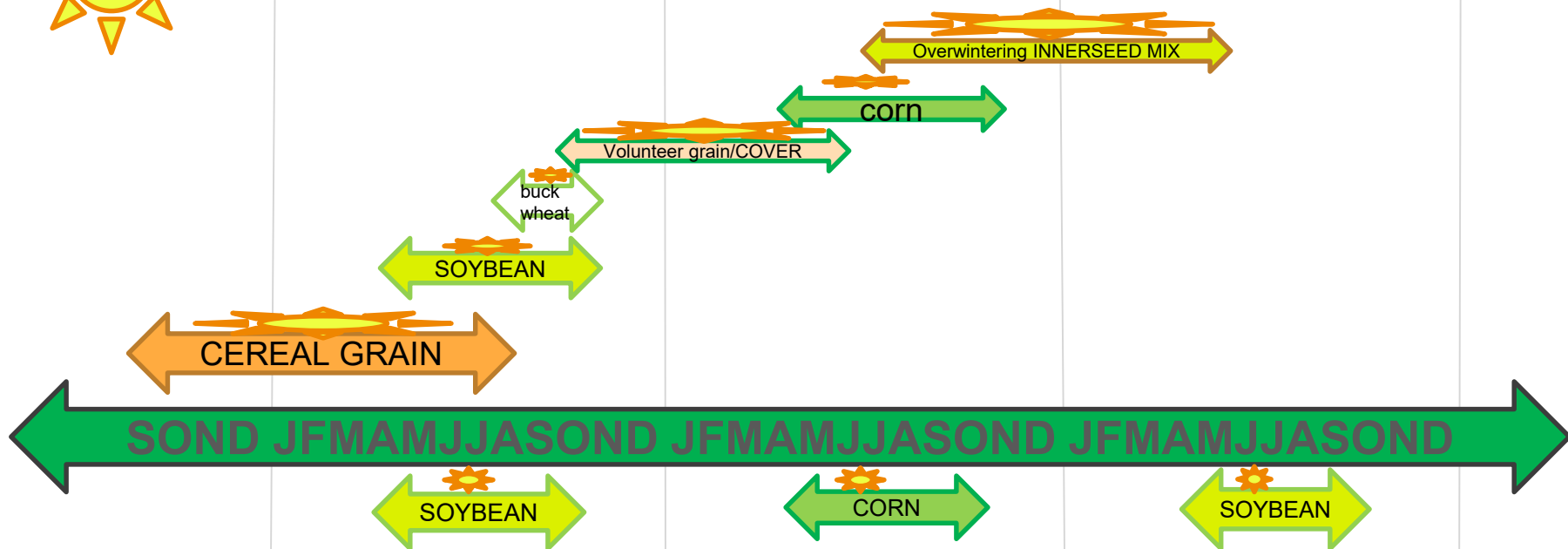
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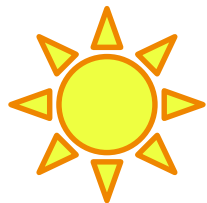
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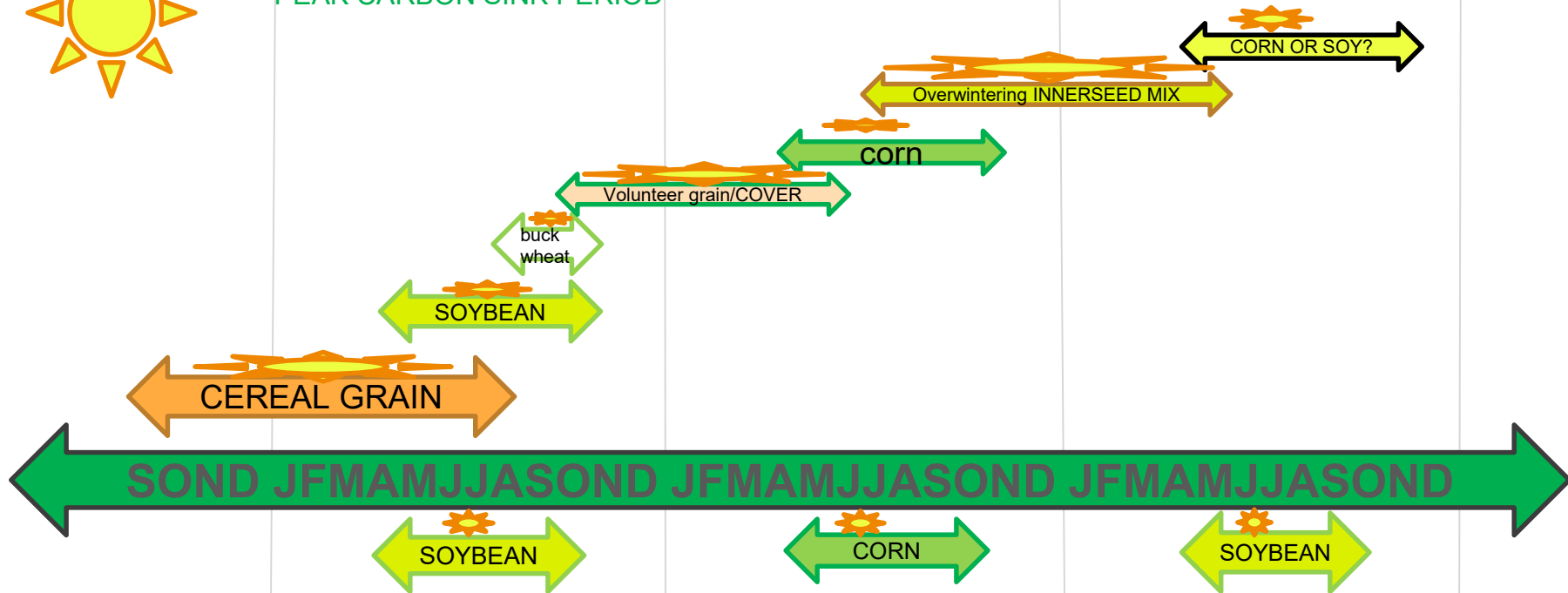
= PEAK CARBON SINK PERIOD



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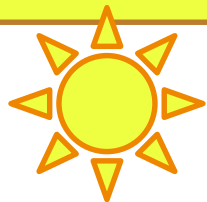
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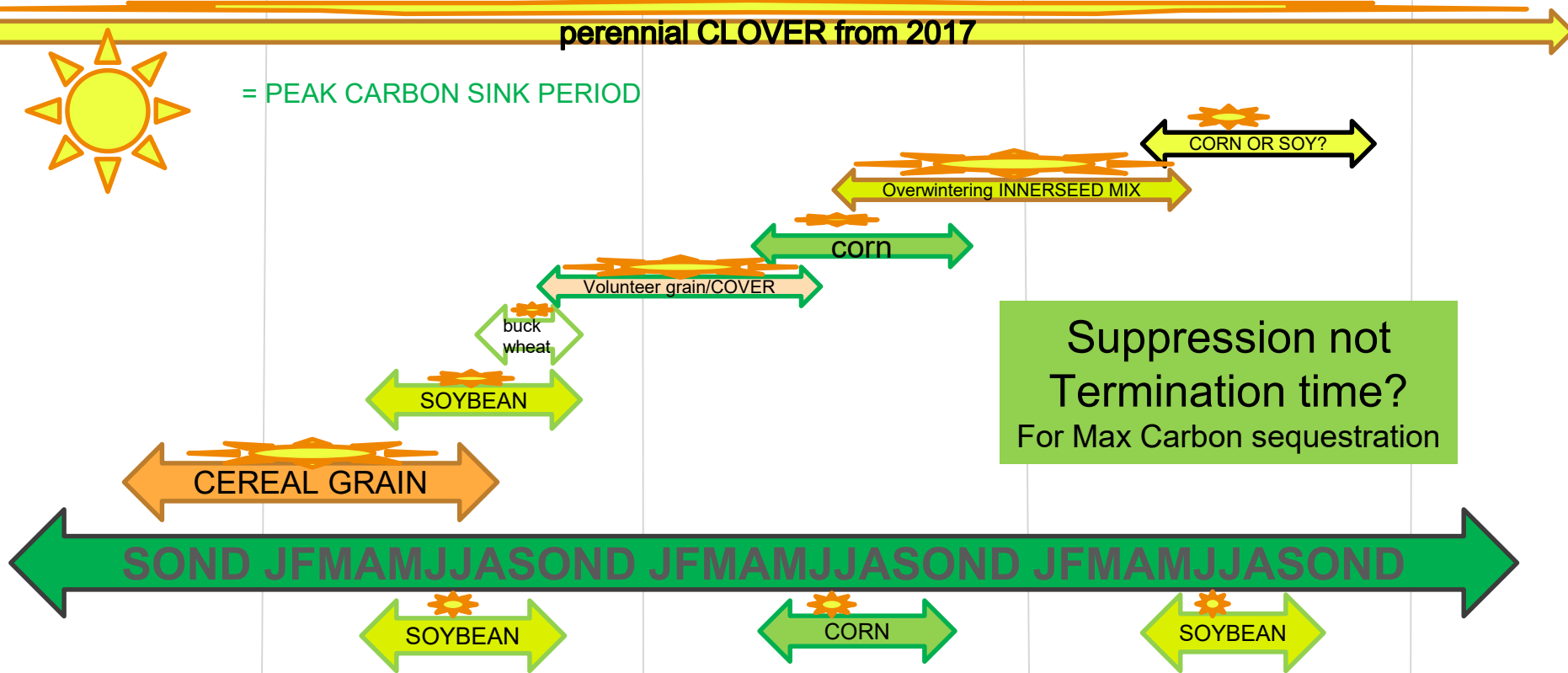


# CARBON SINK TIMELINE

perennial CLOVER from 2017



= PEAK CARBON SINK PERIOD



A wooden barrel with several metal hoops, set against a black background. The text is centered on the barrel.

**I'll leave you  
with this thought**

**WHEN THINKING ABOUT**

**LAW OF THE  
MINIMUM**

---



**ARE YOU FOCUSED ON THE STAVES?**

**HOW'S THE CONDITION  
OF YOUR BARREL?**



**CARBON CAN PLUG  
THE LEAKY SYSTEM/BARREL**

A photograph of a cornfield. The majority of the plants are tall and mature. In the center of the frame, there is a single, smaller, younger plant that stands out from the rest of the field. The text is overlaid on the image in a bright green, bold font.

**WE HAVE A LEAKY SYSTEM**

**MAXIMIZING SUN/CARBON CAPTURE  
HELPS US PLUG THE LEAKS**

A 3D illustration showing a white cylinder with a grey top and bottom face resting on a dark brown wooden surface. The cylinder is positioned at an angle. To the left, a blue light source casts a square shadow of the cylinder's top face onto a blue wall. To the right, a yellow light source casts a circular shadow of the cylinder's top face onto a yellow wall. The scene is set in a corner where the walls meet at a right angle.

***HOW SOMETHING APPEARS  
IS ALWAYS A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE...***

**Loran Steinlage or @FLOLOfarms**



**(563)380-1149**

