

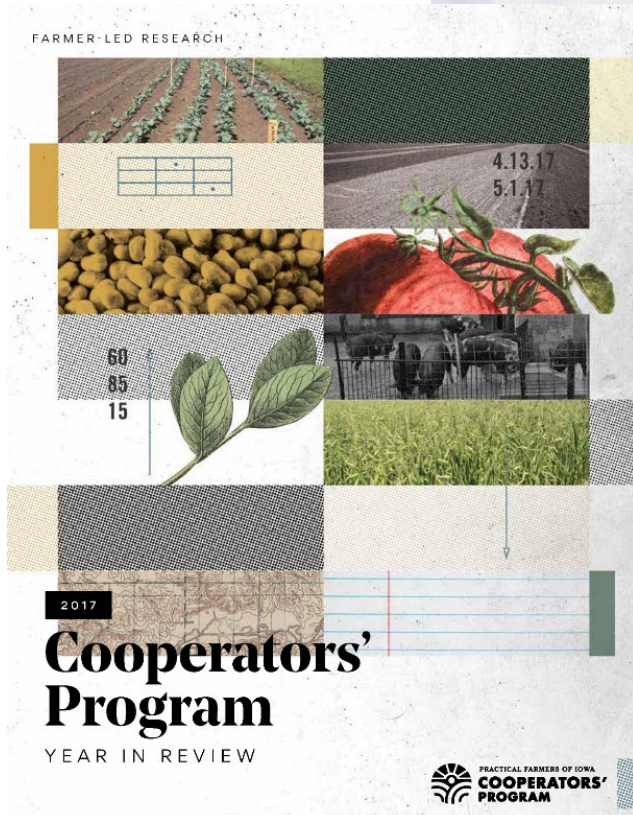
GRAZING COVER CROPS FOR PROFIT



practicalfarmers.org



Photo courtesy of Lynn Betts



54 COOPERATORS **TOOK PART IN** **77** RESEARCH TRIALS
IN 2018



PRACTICAL FARMERS OF IOWA
**COOPERATORS'
PROGRAM**

FARMER-LED RESEARCH

Why Graze Cover Crops?

- **Extend grazing season in fall and spring**
- **Provide relief to spring pastures**
- **Provide a fresh, clean calving pasture**
- **Save \$\$ and reduce reliance on stored feed**
- **Deposit manure where needed**
- **Increased carrying capacity**

Grazing Cover Crops Adds Value



Economic Returns
&
Soil Health Benefits

But how much value?

Ben Albright

Lytton, IA

Rye and oats seeded on 9/6/16

Picture taken on 11/10/16





Livestock Research



Economic Impact of Grazing Cover Crops in Cow-Calf Operations

Staff Contact:

Meghan Filbert – (515) 232-5661
meghan@practicalfarmers.org

Cooperators:

- Wesley Degner - Lytton
- Bill Frederick - Jefferson
- Mark Schleisman - Lake City

Funding By:

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land
Stewardship's Water Quality Initiative

Web Link:

http://bit.ly/pfi_livestock

In a Nutshell

- Planting and grazing cover crops is a practical way to effectively reduce nutrient pollution, plus provide short-term economic returns.
- Three cow-calf producers in north-west Iowa have been grazing cover crops and keeping records to show the economics of this system.
- Utilizing cover crops as forage represents a win-win for livestock producers and water quality.

Key findings:

- Three farmers reported that over



IDALS-WQI
Project
2015-2021

7 cooperators



<https://www.practicalfarmers.org/farmer-knowledge/research-reports/>



Objective

To demonstrate the economic benefits of utilizing cover crops as forage on integrated crop and cattle farms



vs.



Methods – Livestock Feed Requirements

- Dry matter (DM) requirements of cattle during cover crop grazing periods
- # of cows x weight x 4.0% x number of days grazed
 - (2.5-3% daily intake, 0.5 trampling loss, 0.5-1% buffer - NRCS)
- Animal weights not taken; assumed maintained weight

20 cows X 1200 lb X 4.0% = 960 lb DM

960 lb DM X 10 days = 9,600 lb DM required

Value of cover crop forage =
current market price for hay or other feed



- Assume hay costs \$80/ton @ 90% DM
- Supplemental feed accounted for

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/hay-reports>

Methods – Costs

- Cover crop seed, application and termination
- Labor
- Fence and water

*If same costs would have been spent grazing stalks with no cover crop, or herbicide would have been used regardless; costs not included

Table 6

Economic impact of grazing cover crops at each farm.

REVENUE	Wesley Degner		Bill Frederick		Mark Schleisman	
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017
Approximate tons of DM required (t)	35	30	76	57	525	656
Value of grazed forage + crop residue ^x	\$2,793	\$2,398	\$4,571	\$3,174	\$38,735	\$50,670
Value of cost share payment	\$3,462	\$3,462	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$21,616	\$17,034
Total added value	\$6,255	\$5,860	\$5,571	\$4,174	\$60,351	\$67,704
COSTS						
Costs for establishment & termination	\$4,727	\$3,275	\$2,970	\$3,310	\$20,159	\$27,705
Costs for grazing labor ^y	\$156	\$78	\$520	\$520	\$0	\$0
Costs for fences, waterers ^y	\$1,017	\$1,017	\$247	\$223	\$0	\$0
Total added costs	\$5,900	\$4,370	\$3,737	\$4,053	\$20,159	\$27,705
TOTALS						
Total net economic gain or loss	\$355	\$1,490	\$1,834	\$121	\$40,192	\$39,998
Net economic gain (loss) per acre	\$4.17	\$17.53	\$19.72	\$1.56	\$60.09	\$47.78
Net gain (loss) without cost share	\$(3,107)	\$(1,972)	\$834	\$(879)	\$18,576	\$22,965
Net gain (loss) without cost share per acre	\$(36.55)	\$(23.20)	\$8.96	\$(11.26)	\$27.77	\$27.43

^xSee Table 3 for Degner; Table 4 for Frederick; Table 5 for Schleisman.

^yMark Schleisman's labor, fence and waterer costs total \$0 because equal costs would have been spent grazing crop residue alone, therefore no additional costs were incurred when grazing cover crops + crop residue.

Bill Frederick

In 2107,

Spring forage value = \$457

Termination costs = \$1,360

*"Spring calving young pairs and the health benefits of fresh pasture to calves is worth more than the value of the forage.
Rye fields keeps calves clean and dry in the spring."*





"The way you make money from cover crops is from decreased inputs, not increased yields," - Bill Frederick

Ag Decision Maker: An agricultural economics and business website



Crops

Decisions

For raising crops, conventional and organic, markets, outlook, prices, machinery and more!

[Click for more info](#)

1 2 3 4 5

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May 2018 Updates

AgDM New and Updated Files

Crops -- Cost & Return:

Delayed and Prevented Planting Provisions -- A1-57

Delayed and Prevented Planting Provisions -- A1-57 (Decision Tool)

Crops -- Machinery:

Replacement Strategies for Farm Machinery -- A3-30

AgDM Newsletter

Cash rental rates slightly up in Iowa

New online tool can help farmers see value of cover crops and paths to profitability

Watershed improvement practices highlighted in publication series



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Meet the author

William Edwards

retired economist

Questions?



Economics of Cover Crops

The decision tool, [Economics of Cover Crops](#), provides worksheets to analyze three different cover crop scenarios:

- Projected economic costs and benefits of crop crops without grazing or harvesting
- Projected economic costs and benefits of crop crops with grazing or harvesting
- Actual economic costs and benefits resulting from cover crops, including grazing or harvesting.

Other resources on cover crops include:

- [Practical Farmers of Iowa: Grazing Cover Crops fact sheet](#)
- [Practical Farmers of Iowa cover crop information](#)
- [CARD Cover Crop website](#)
- [Economic Evaluation of Cover Crops in Midwest Row Crop Farming](#)
- [Iowa Learning Farms](#)

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File A1-91

Written March, 2018



Economics of Cover Crops: Actual Costs and Returns with Grazing and/or Harvesting

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach - Ag Decision Maker

See the Ag Decision Maker webpage, [Economics of Cover Crops](#), for more information.

Cells in yellow are for input values.

Name of producer or farm

Example

Year 2017-18

Values shown on this sheet are for example purposes only, and do not represent actual research or producer results.

Name or number of field

Field 1

Field 2

Field 3

Field 4

Field 5

Whole Farm

Costs for establishing the cover crop

Types of cover crops seeded

cereal rye

cereal rye,
turnips

oats

Total acres of cover crop seeded

acres

50

40

25

Cost for seed type 1

\$ per acre

\$ 10.00

\$ 10.00

\$ 9.00

\$

Cost for seed type 2

\$ per acre

\$ 11.00

\$

Seeding or drilling, custom rate (if custom hired)

\$ per acre

\$ 15.00

\$ 15.00

\$ 15.00

\$

Seeding or drilling, variable costs (if done by operator)

\$ per acre

\$

Operator labor for seeding or drilling

total hours per field

Value of operator labor

\$ 15.00 /hour

\$

Total establishment costs

\$ 1,250

\$ 1,440

\$ 600

\$

-

\$

-

\$

-

\$

-

\$

3,250

Added costs for terminating the cover crop (beyond normal practices)

Field 1

Field 2

Field 3

Field 4

Field 5

Whole Farm

Additional herbicide applied for termination

\$ per acre

\$ 13.00

\$ 13.00

\$

Applying additional herbicide, custom rate (if not in line above)

\$ per acre

\$ 6.50

\$ 6.50

\$

Applying additional herbicide, variable costs (if done by operator)

\$ per acre

\$

Added tillage, custom rate (if custom hired)

\$ per acre

\$

Added tillage, variable costs (if done by operator)

\$ per acre

\$

Added operator labor for terminating cover crop

total hours per field

\$

Total costs for terminating the cover crop

\$ 975

\$ 780

\$ -

\$

-

\$

-

\$

-

\$

-

\$

1,755

Yield Data + Other Payments

29										
30	Other income or costs									
31	Yield impact on cash crop following cover crop									
32		Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Whole Farm			
33	Crop following the cover crop	soybeans	corn	corn						
34	Expected yield of the crop when not following a cover crop	bushels per acre	65	200	200					
35	Expected selling price of crop following cover crop	\$ per bushel	\$ 9.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.20					
36	Expected percentage yield change (+ or -)	%	2%	0%	-1%					
37	Net value of yield impact	\$ per acre	\$ 11.70	\$ -	\$ (6.40)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42		
38	Cost share payments and crop insurance discounts received									
39	Value of cost share payment received	\$ per acre	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 25.00			\$ 2,47		
40	Value of crop insurance premium discount	\$ per acre						\$ -		
41	Acres in field receiving cost share payment or crop insurance discount	Acres	50	40	25					
42										
43	Other added or reduced costs for cover crops									
44	Cash rent paid if acres are rented just for seeding cover crops	\$ per acre						\$ -		
45	Other added costs for cover crops acres (irrigation fuel, etc.)	\$ per acre						\$ -		
46	Other reduced costs due to cover crops (erosion control, cash rent, etc.)	\$ per acre						\$ -		
47										

Harvest Costs & Value

	Harvesting cover crops (leave the following section blank if cover crops are not harvested for forage)									
	Estimated costs and returns for harvesting forage									
		Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5				Whole Farm
Acres harvested										0
Total amount of forage harvested	tons									
Value or price per ton	\$ per ton									
Total value of harvested forage	\$ per ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				\$ -
Enter variable costs or custom charge										
Mowing	\$ per acre									\$ -
Windrowing or raking	\$ per acre									\$ -
Harvesting (baling, chopping, etc.)	\$ per ton									\$ -
Handling and hauling	\$ per ton									\$ -
Added labor for harvesting cover crop	total hours per field									\$ -
Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				\$ -

Summary of economic impact

Summary of direct economic impact of cover crops		Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Whole Farm	Per Acre	Per Animal-Unit
Total acres of cover crop seeded	acres	50	40	66	18	48	222		
Value of yield impact on cash crops following cover crops	\$	(320)	(256)	(422)	162	432	(404)	(1.82)	(6.72)
Added income									
Value of cost share payment received	\$	625	400	480	1,008	-	2,513	11.32	41.78
Value of crop insurance premium discount	\$	-	-	-	-	220	220	0.99	3.66
Value of reduced costs and labor due to cover crops	\$	186	148	245	67	178	824	3.71	13.70
Value of feed replaced by grazing cover crops	\$	1,721	1,377	2,271	619	-	5,988	26.97	99.55
Value of forage harvested from cover crops	\$	-	-	-	-	1,875	1,875	8.45	31.17
Total added income	\$	2,531	1,925	2,996	1,694	2,273	11,420	51.44	189.86
Added costs									
Added costs for establishing cover crops	\$	1,286	1,020	948	384	768	4,406	19.85	73.25
Added costs for terminating cover crops	\$	-	-	498	-	-	498	2.24	8.28
Other added costs for cover crops (cash rent, irrigation, etc.)	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Added costs for labor for grazing cover crops	\$	81	65	107	29	78	360	1.62	5.99
Added costs for investment in fences, waterers	\$	660	167	665	112	648	2,252	10.14	37.44
Added costs for mechanically harvesting cover crops	\$	-	-	-	-	1,273	1,273	5.74	21.17
Total added costs	\$	2,027	1,251	2,218	525	2,768	8,789	39.59	146.12
Total net economic gain or loss per year	\$	184	418	356	1,331	(62)	2,226	10.03	37.01
Total net economic gain or loss per acre	\$	3.68	10.44	5.39	73.96	(1.30)	10.03		

Revenue – Costs = Net Profit (forage value)

Added value not accounted for

Note: this analysis does not take into account the long-term impacts of cover crops on soil health, soil erosion, nutrient retention, or other benefits.

Version 1.3_32018

Authors: William Edwards, retired ISU economist,
Meghan Filbert, livestock program manager, Practical Farmers of Iowa, and
Ann Johanns, ISU Extension Program Specialist.

[Questions? Email aqdm@iastate.edu](mailto:aqdm@iastate.edu)

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Extension and Outreach

- Nutritional value of forage
- manure deposition
- effect of grazing on plant and root growth
- cattle health
- resting perennial pastures



Wesley Degner

- Planted 85 acres of cereal rye in 2016, 293 acres in 2017 and 279 acres in 2018
- 170 bu/ac corn in 2015, 210 bu/ac in 2016, 230 bu/ac in 2017



Photo courtesy of Lynn Betts

"Putting cows on the cover crops makes it worth it. I probably wouldn't do much of it if I didn't reap these benefits."

– Wesley Degner





10/26/2017



10/26/2017



Mark Schleisman, 2017-2018

- Triticale, rye, rapeseed, radish, oats = \$23.00/acre
- Drilled or air seeded = \$9.50/acre



Mark Schleisman, 2017-2018

- 370 cow-calf pairs grazed fall, winter, spring
- Stalks available in fall & winter
- Feed 50% of TMR in spring
- Cover crop forage valued at \$110/ton
- Fall + winter grazing > spring grazing
- Fence & water already in place
- Termination costs = pre-plant burndown

Net Economic Revenue, 2017-2018		
	Per Acre	Per AU
With cost-share	\$107	\$89
Total revenue = \$117,133		
Without cost-share	\$87	\$71
Total revenue = \$93,643		
Costs saved/AU/day when grazing cover crops = \$1.84		

Partial Budget Example

Partial budget comparing costs and returns between grazing corn stalks vs. cover crops and corn stalks at Mark Schleisman's farm in 2015-2016.

Corn Stalks		Corn Stalks + Cover Crops	
Costs	\$/ac	Costs	\$/ac
Grazing labor	\$728	Cover crop seed	\$13,805
Fence and water	\$1,239	Cover crop application	\$6,354
Supplemental feed ¹	\$13,722	Grazing labor	\$728
		Fence and water	\$1,239
		Supplemental feed	\$3,296
TOTAL COSTS	\$15,689	TOTAL COSTS	\$25,442
Returns	\$/ac	Returns	\$/ac
Value of corn stalk ¹	\$28,278	Value of grazed forage + crop residue	\$38,735
RETURNS - COSTS	\$28,278 - \$15,689 = \$12,589	RETURNS - COSTS	\$38,735 - \$25,442 = \$13,293

¹This examples assumes corn stalks provide 67% and supplemental feed provides 33% of winter feed requirements valued at \$80/ton and 90% DM (Williams, 2014).

²Herbicides used for termination part of pre-plant burn down and not changed to cover crop.

*Cost-share for cover crops not included, which totaled \$21,616.

Other benefits: better consumption of stalks, potential crop yield increases, soil erosion control, increase water infiltration.....

Corn Stalks		Corn Stalks + Cover Crops	
Costs	\$/ac	Costs	\$/ac
Grazing labor	\$728	Cover crop seed	\$13,805
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Supplemental feed ¹	\$13,722	Grazing labor	\$728
		Fence and water	\$1,239
		Supplemental feed	\$3,296

Control over winter feed costs

The price of hay in Iowa in April 2018 was ~\$150/ton

Mark Schleisman

"We started planting cereal rye because it was easy to calve in. Now, most all of our covers are grazed as a way to justify the costs."

"My dad ran 200 cow-calf pairs on the same acres that we now run 360 pairs on. Because we graze cover crops, we're producing more on the same amount of land."



Harvest as an alternative to grazing

Quantity/Quality tradeoff

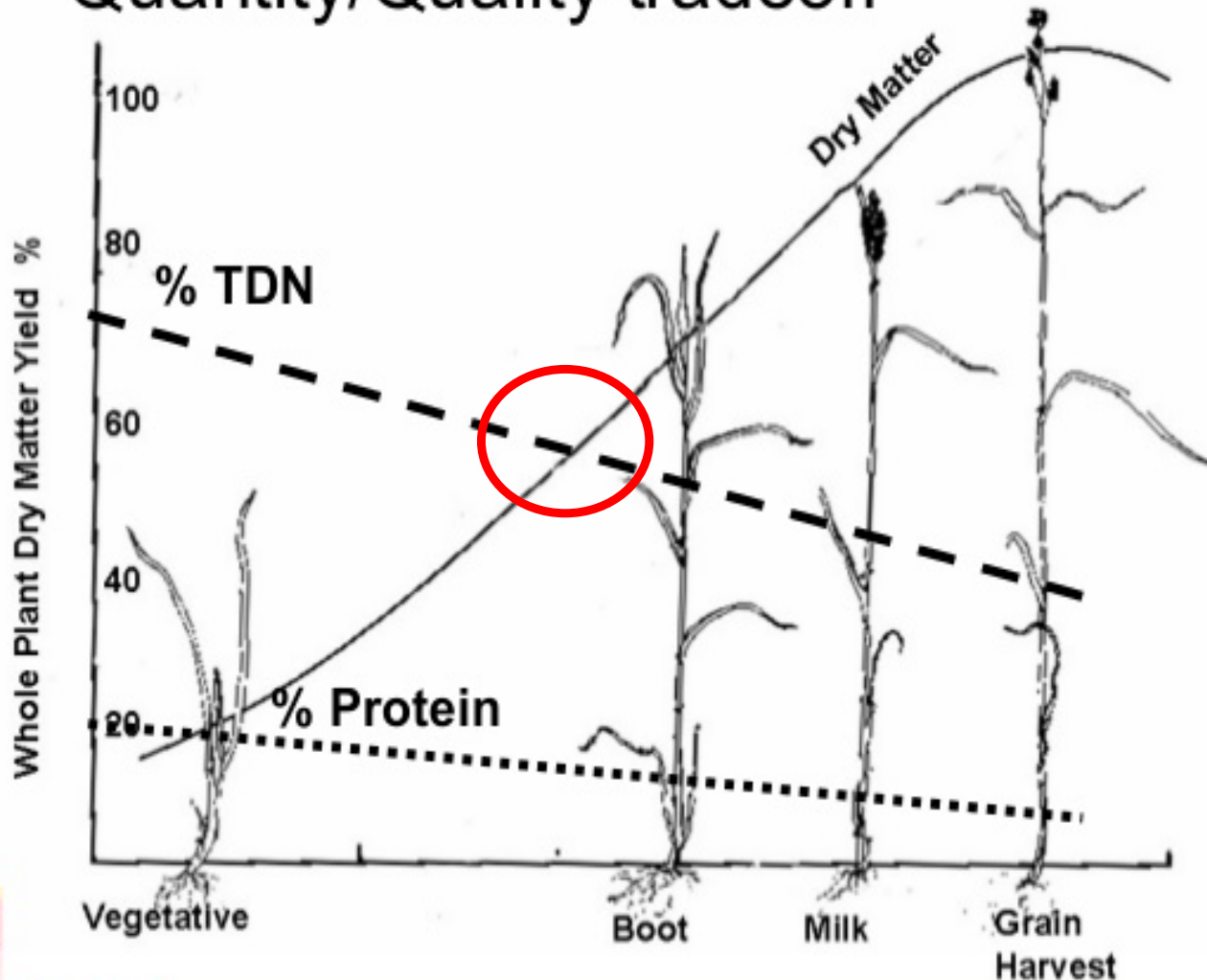


Table 1 Nutrient compositions of spring harvested rye forage.

	Average	Range
Yield D.M.Tons/acre	2.37	1.34 – 3.88
RFQ	180	149-205
CP %	16.2	9.5 – 17.5
ADF %	27.6	24.6 – 31.4
NDF %	52.2	47.2 – 66.0
P %	0.39	0.29 -0.48
K %	3.05	2.10 – 4.37

U of Wisconsin, Fall Forage Rye for Dairy Heifers and Dry Cows, 2010



Fred Abels, Holland, IA

Harvested rye on May 23

"Heard you could get 6 tn/ac and up to 22% CP"

Got 6 tn/ac on 18 acres = 108 tons, put up in 3 hours, 11% CP



Jim Larson, Sioux Rapids, IA

Put up rye on May 22 – first heads were coming out

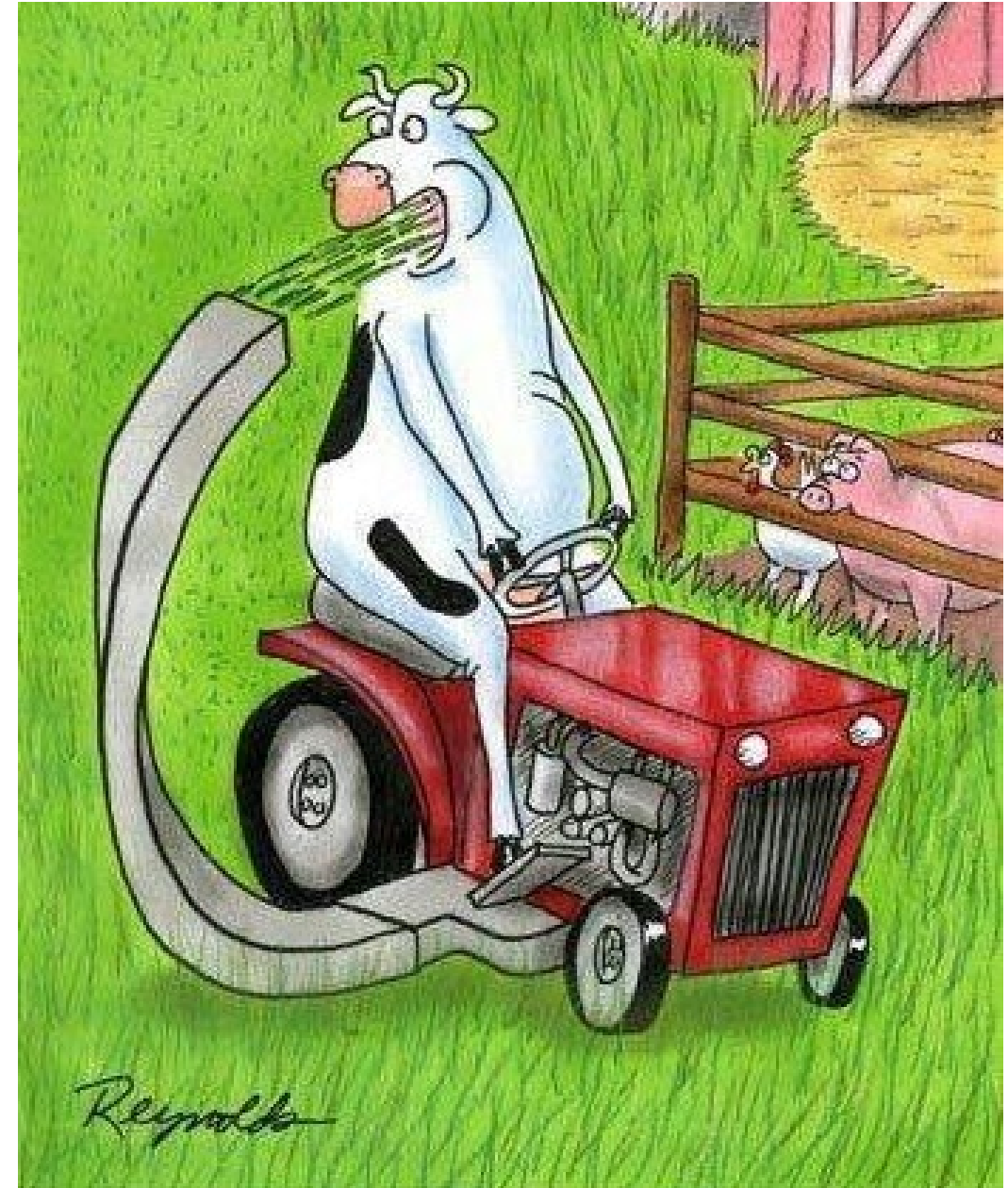
Cut, then put up the next day

Choppers estimate was 330 tons of silage from 28 acres = 11.8 tons/acre

"Both fields were more mature then I like but now I know ways to get it up right and will sure share with others"



Do you work for your cows or
do your cows work for you?





Soil Health Benefits = Future Profits



Soil Health Benefits



- The Pasture Project, Wallace-Winrock Center
- Federal Conservation Innovation Grant
- 4 years of soil data, 8 farms
- 2015-2018

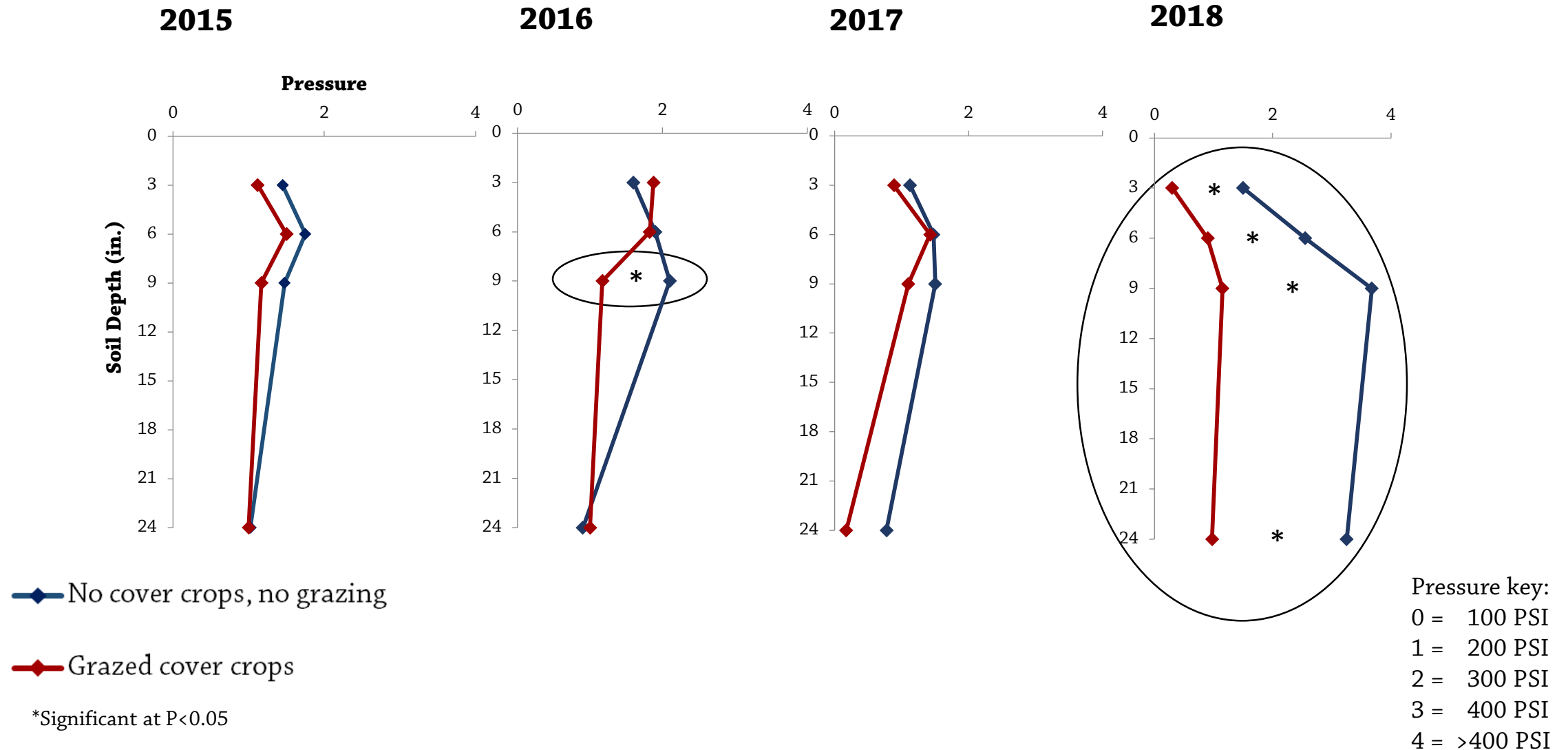
Control = corn/soybean with no cover

Treatment = corn/soybean +
6 species cc mix with grazing





Compaction Results, Maxwell, IA



Data from 8 farms, 2015-2018

Plot	pH	OM	CEC	K/Mg	Ca/Mg
Con	6.51	3.86	22.13	0.15	5.30
Trt	6.54	3.97	24.76	0.16	4.77

Plot	TOC	IC	TC
Con	275	12.4	289
Trt	307	30.2	338

Plot	TLMB	GD	TBB	G+	Act	Rhiz	G-	TF	AMF	SF	Prot
Con	2537	1.39	1328	875	293	33	489	223	68	154	15
Trt	3071	1.41	1670	1064	352	36	606	296	98	198	26



OM = organic matter, TC = Total carbon (inorganic + organic), TLMB = total living microbial biomass



GRAZING COVER CROPS: A HOW-TO GUIDE

© TED KRAUSKOPF

DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



sustainable
farming
association



<http://pastureproject.org/resources>

Lessons Learned

- **Fall + winter grazing > spring grazing**
- **Spring termination costs can exceed spring grazing value**
- **In some cases, cost-share can make or break it**
- **Early establishment + wait to graze**
- **Grazing covers has the potential to put money back in your pocket within the same year of planting**
- **Roots in the ground, active grazing, and manure = soil health**



Lessons Learned cont...

- In corn & bean systems, profitability windows are slimmer
- Diverse rotations & small grains = windows open wide
- Small grains provide straw = additional profit
- Small grain ➡ summer cover crop ➡ fall cover crop
- Pair annual forages with perennial pasture for year-round grazing



The Perfect Pairing

Pairing
Grazing cover crops gives
an immediate payoff.

STORY AND PHOTOS BY LYNN BETTS

STORY AND PHOTOS BY L...

Most crop farmers expect cover crops to serve as a long-term payback from a short-term cost. But, that's not the case with farmers who graze cover crops, says Meghan Filbert, livestock coordinator with the Practical Farmers of Iowa (PFI).

...see an immediate return on a cover crop," she explains. "Winter feed for c...eration—grazing... has

Dennis
grazing
them
soo...

investment," she explains. "Winter feed for the largest cost in any cattle operation—grazing saves them from having to buy or grow hay."

Feed for cattle was part of Wes and Dede's thinking when they first tried cover crops on their operation, near Lytton, in eastern Iowa. "We were hoping to save soil, nutrient our cropland, but we also wanted to help the cows," Wes says.

—Dedra Degners harvest high-moisture corn for cow cornstalks late in the season.

The Degners harvest high-moist drill cereal rye into cornstalks lay tried seeding by plane into grow seed with fertilizer and incorp They've had success with each quickly, they can graze cover mid-October up to late Nov **TRIM THE FEED BILL.** "The feed cows," Wes says. "I \$3,000 a year in feed co 65 acres."

The father and son
to blanket 285 acres



WallacesFarmer. ▼

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Cover crops add value when grazed

How do you make a cash crop out of cover crop? Graze it!

LESS FEED COST: Grazing his cattle on cover crops, Mark Schleisman (with shovel) doesn't have to feed as

OF COVER CROPS



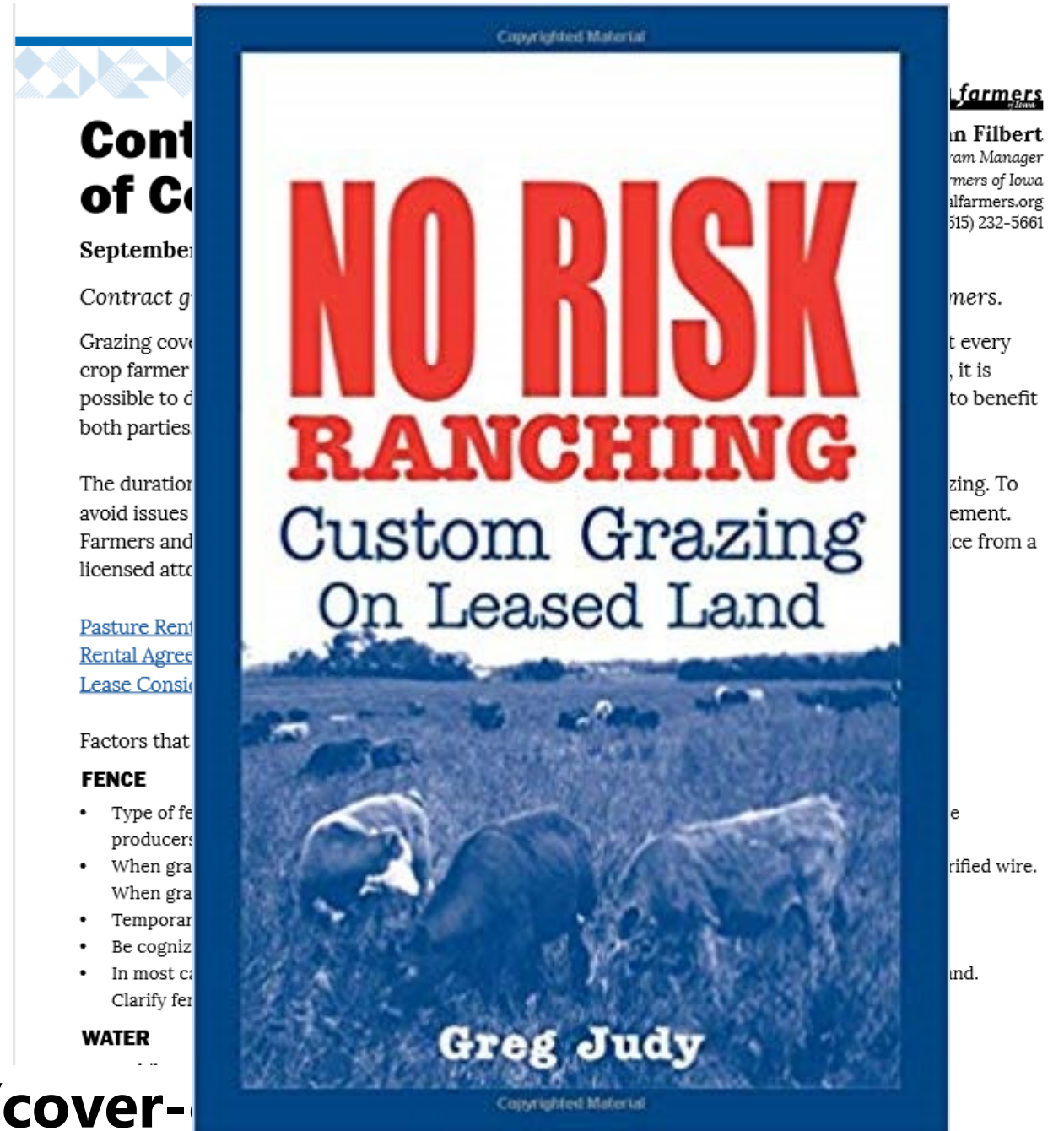
Rye covers build soils and add to profits, but they

Contract Grazing

- Win-win for graziers and row croppers
- Opportunity for beginning farmers
- Funding to focus on this

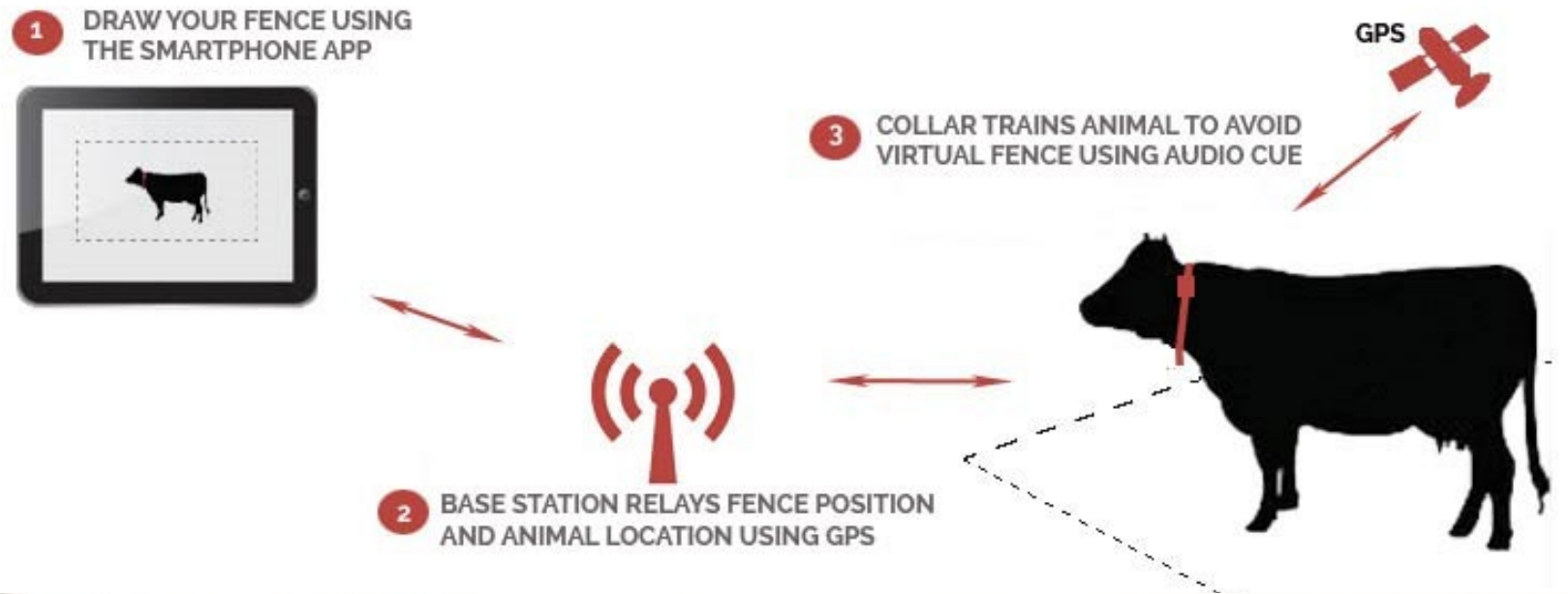


practicalfarmers.org/programs/cover-



Ag tech for contract grazing

- “Uber” for cover crops
- Grazing brokerage
- Virtual fencing



Need fence for cover crops?

ICA and PFI are working to reduce barriers for cattlemen and women interested in grazing cover crops

- Would you like to graze more cover crop acres?
- Would cost-share opportunities for fence and water help you?

Text "covercrops" to 313131 for link to survey

Fill out by January 25



ARE YOU A GRAZIER

who would enjoy
getting together with
other like-minded
livestock farmers?



practicalfarmers.org

A photograph of a large herd of brown cattle grazing in a lush green field. In the foreground, four people are standing with their backs to the camera, looking out over the herd. The field is surrounded by a dense line of trees in the background. The sky is clear and blue. The image is framed by a decorative border at the top consisting of geometric shapes in shades of beige and white.

**Practical Farmers of Iowa
is organizing
regional grazing groups
across the state.**

Meghan Filbert

Livestock Program Manager

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