



Paul Mugge
6190 470th St.
Sutherland, Ia 51058
712-446-2414
pmugge@midlands.net

Farming since 1976
Organic since 2001
300 acres



Contour rows, no-till, prairie strips, grass waterways & headlands, cover crops, no primary tillage

CRP Strip – established in 2002

- Pollen barrier
- Living snow fence
- Trees and shrubs
- 15 year contract
- Renewed in 2016
- Ecological trap?







CSP Strip – established in 2015





Latest Strip – Established 2018





PROTECTING THE LIFE THAT SUSTAINS US



Photo: Radim Schreiber, fireflyexperience.org

- Protect pollinators
- Largest invertebrate conservation society in the world
- Insects
 - world needs insects
 - many species threatened
 - base of food systems
 - clean rivers
 - improve soil health

Seeding the Newest Strip

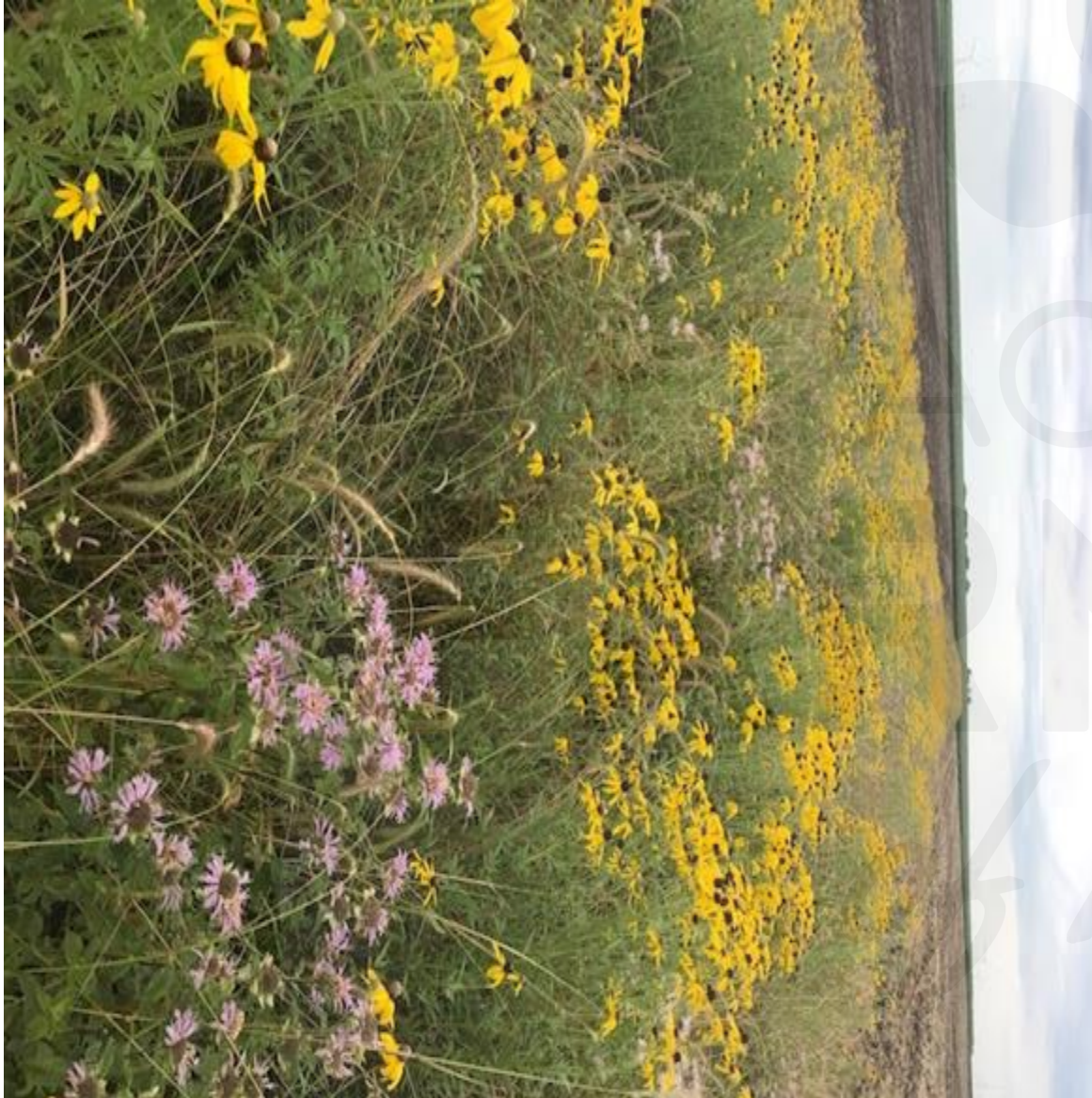


Latest Strip late season





Many Benefits



- 2.6 fold) insect taxa richness
- 3.5 fold) pollinator abundance
- 2.1 fold) bird species richness
- 2.1 fold) abundance of bird species of greatest conservation need
- greater bee species richness and abundance

Research Highlight: Prairie strips support farmer's soil, water, and wildlife conservation goals, 2018

Biodiversity



- Higher infield diversity = > arthropod abundance
- Both pollinators & predators
- But not herbivores

A synthesis of the effects of diversified systems....,
Lichtenberg, Global Change Biology, 2017

Beneficial Insects

photos Xerces Society

Syrphid fly

Pennsylvania leatherwing



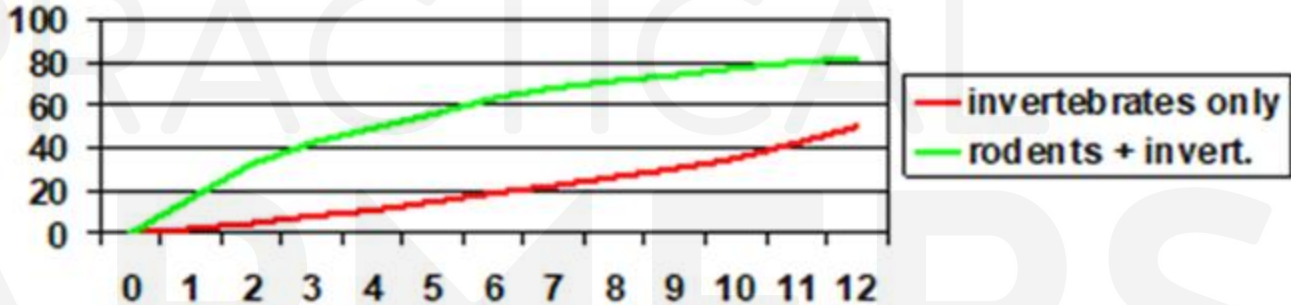


Seed Predation

- Leave seed on soil surface
- Habitat on field borders, etc.
- Small fields (diversity helps)
- Need cover & overwinter habitat



Predation of Giant Ragweed Seeds



Cumulative seed predation (%)

vs.

Time after seed dispersal (months)

Beetle Bank



Wildlife Habitat



- Significantly higher density of birds
- Dickcissel, eastern meadowlarks, and grasshopper sparrow
- red-winged blackbirds fledge 2.1 times more often

A synthesis of the effects of diversified systems....,
Lichtenberg, Global Change Biology, 2017



Neonicotinoids



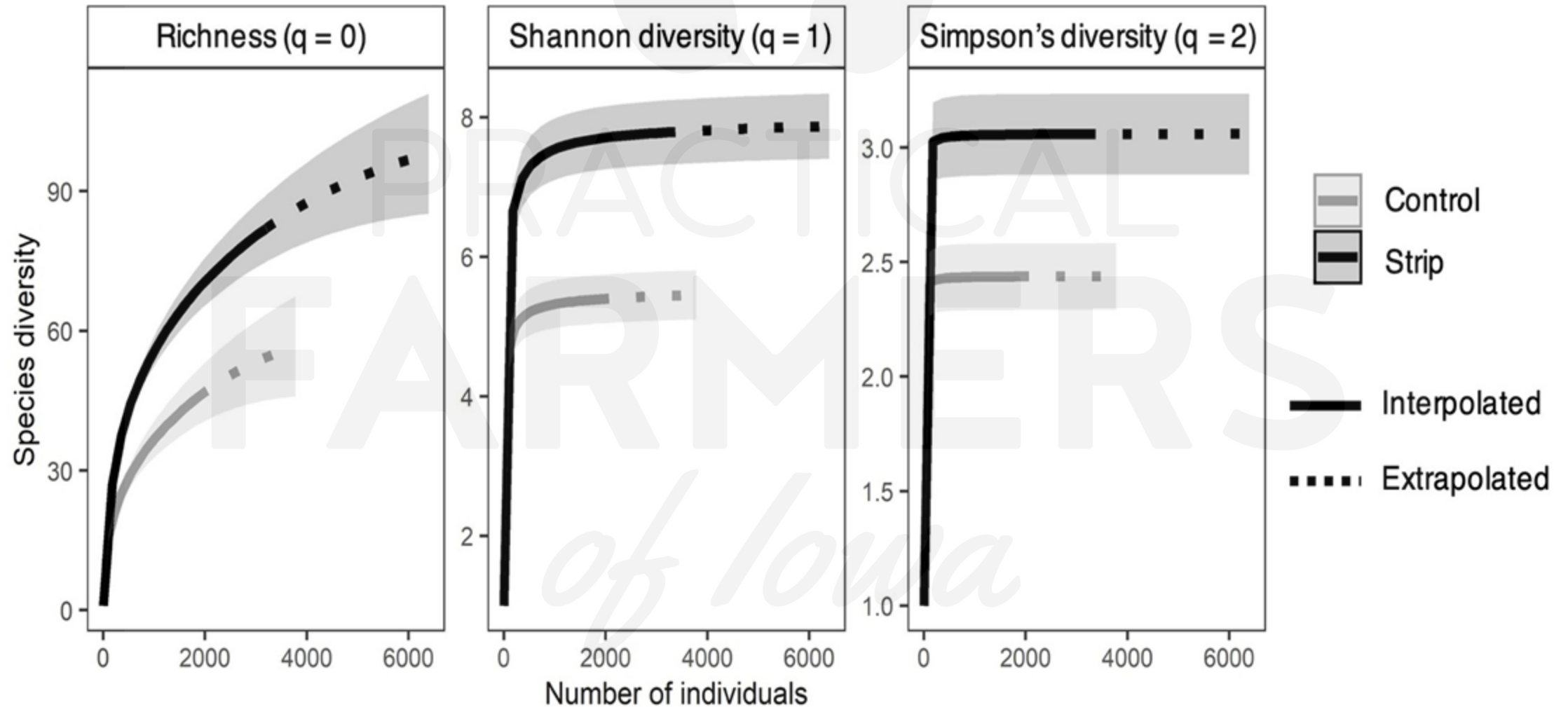
we lost 45% of hives in 2021
1/3 of our food requires bees
60K bees/1acre of orchard
on 150M acres/yr

from Nat'l Climate Assessment
ISU Prairie STRIPS
photo *Farnaz Kordbacheh*

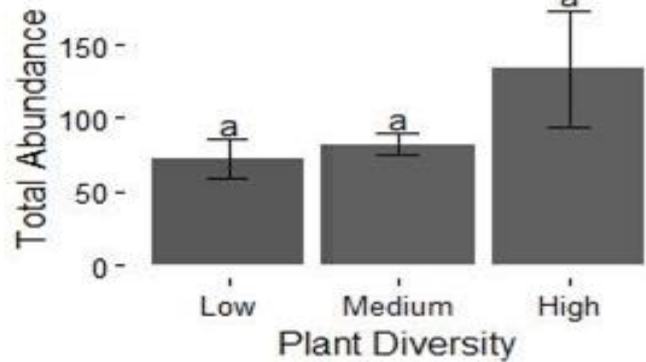


Strips of prairie vegetation placed within row crops can sustain native bee communities

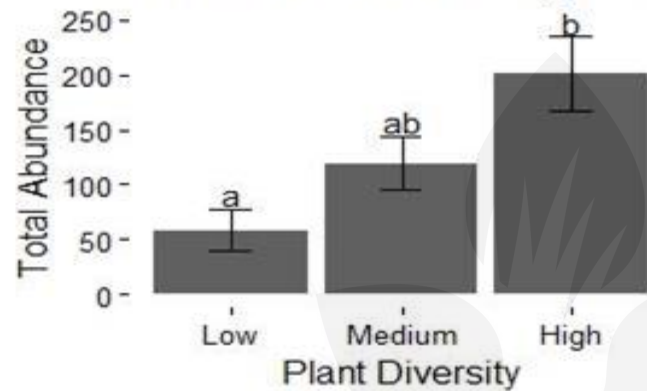
2020, Farnaz Kordbacheh^{1*}, Matt Liebman¹, Mary Harris², 2019



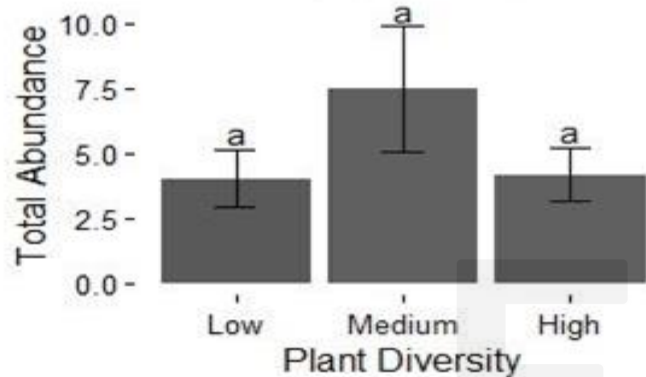
Solitary Ground Nesting Bees



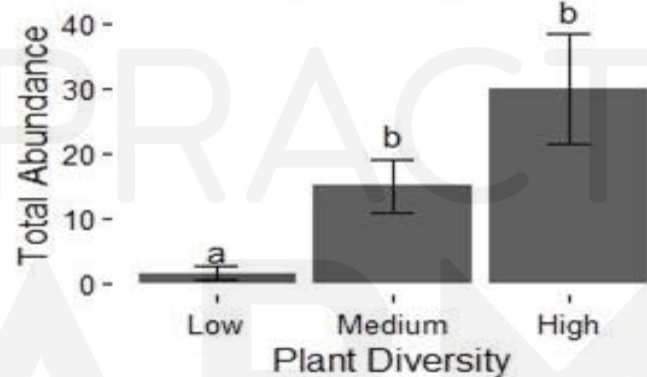
Social Ground Nesting Bees



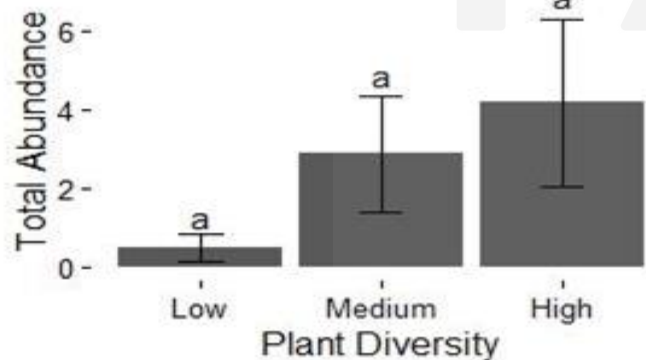
Bumble Bees



Cavity Nesting Bees



Cleptoparasitic Bees



• Total bee abundance in each plant diversity level for each guild of bees (solitary ground nesting bees, social ground nesting bees, bumble bees, cavity nesting bees and cleptoparasitic bees) across 2014 and 2015 in contour buffer and filter strips with standard error bars.

- Amy Lynn Moorhouse
- Iowa State University , 2016

Prairie Strips

- Org. = incr. beneficial insect diversity,

“A global synthesis of the effects of diversified farming systems...”, *Global Change Biology* 23(11): 4946-57

- Org. support 50% more pollinators

“Comprehensive Assessment of Soil Health”, *The Cornell Framework Manual*

Narrow Prairie Strips



Pollinator Habitat



Point estimates for the multiplicative relationship of the treatment (10–20% prairie) versus the control (0% prairie)

Prairie strips improve biodiversity and the delivery of multiple ecosystem services from corn–soybean croplands , Lisa Schulte, 2017

	abundance	diversity	species richness
insects	1.55	1.14	2.61
natural enemy insects	1.46	1.06	2.2
pollinator insects	3.47	1.89	2.44
birds	2.63	1.94	2.08
birds SGCN	2.06	1.71	1.75
grassland birds	1.13	1.11	1.11

Benefits in addition to the physical ones

- Prairie strips improve biodiversity and the delivery of multiple ecosystem services from corn–soybean croplands

- Lisa A. Schulte , et al 2017

PRACTICAL
FARMERS
of Iowa

Aesthetics



Challenges

- Canada thistle
- Mareetail
- Brome encroachment
- Alternate hosts?
- Pest habitat?
- Insecticide/herbicide



PFI Field Day



A photograph of a field of wildflowers. The foreground and middle ground are filled with numerous yellow flowers, likely Black-eyed Susans, with dark brown centers. Interspersed among them are several purple flowers, possibly Asters. The background is a dense field of green grass and more yellow flowers. In the center of the image, there is a semi-transparent green rectangular box with a thin blue border. Inside this box, the word "Questions?" is written in a white, sans-serif font.

Questions?