

Ohio Grain Growers' Nutrient Reduction Efforts Tadd Nicholson Ohio Corn & Wheat

# What are Ohio Farmer's Doing?





# Do you know a farmer?



# Maybe not...

Farmers are only 1.5% of the population



# How is Ohio Agriculture organized?







































# General Farm's (1940s/50s)



# Specialized Farm

(1960s - today)













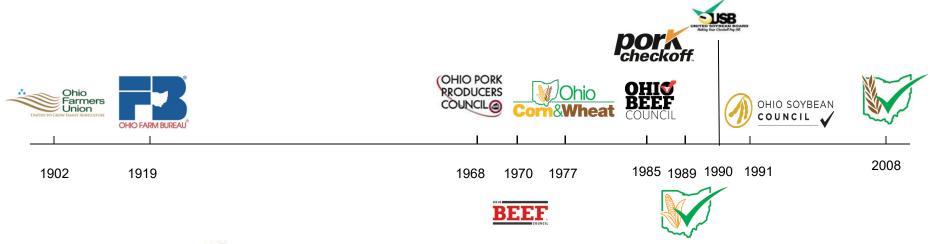






# Timeline of Agricultural Organizations









### Checkoffs

## v/s Associations







OHIO SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION





















# The job of a checkoff





 Increase demand for a commodity





 Increase profitability of farmers who grow that commodity









### Job of the Associations





 Advocate for public policy favorable to a commodity





Be the public voice for a commodity













# What motivates a farmer?



- Values of God, Family and Country
- Independence, outdoors, working with family. (90% family farms in Ohio)













So if it's such a great life why don't more young people start farming?





#### Tale of Two Corns





#### Field Corn

99%

- 88.2 million planted acres
- 12.5 billion bushels produced
- · Crop Value: \$65.2 billion



#### Sweet Corn

- · 656,600 planted acres
- 166.3 million bushel equivalents
- Crop Value: \$1.2 billion



1%

# Diversity of farmers











The Color of Equipment



## Diversity of farmers











The Sign by the Road

# Diversity of Farms



- Diversity in agriculture markets
  - (ethanol, livestock, exports, food,)
- Tillage (no till, conventional till)
  - Different soil, slope, rainfall
- Nutrients (manure or commercial fertilizer )
   One size does not fit all



# USDA NRCS Measuring Progress



- Study looking at the changes in conservation practice adoption on cultivated cropland acres
- Comparison between the 2003-2006 and 2012 data sets
- Published in 2016



# NRCS Findings



- Acres with management for erosion increased from 34 to 54 percent of acres.
- Cropland acres managed with an edge-of-field trapping practice, such as a filter or buffer, increased from 18 to 31 percent of acres.
- Acres on which all nutrient applications were incorporated in some manner (knifed, tilled, or banded) increased.
- The percent of cropped acres on which nitrogen was incorporated at every application increased from 29 to 43 percent and on which phosphorus was incorporated at every application increased from 45 to 60 percent.
- About 71 percent of acres had a soil test within the last 5 years.
- GPS was used to map soil properties increased from 8 percent to 36 percent of cropland acres.
- The use of variable rate technology increased from 4 to 14 percent of cropland acres.



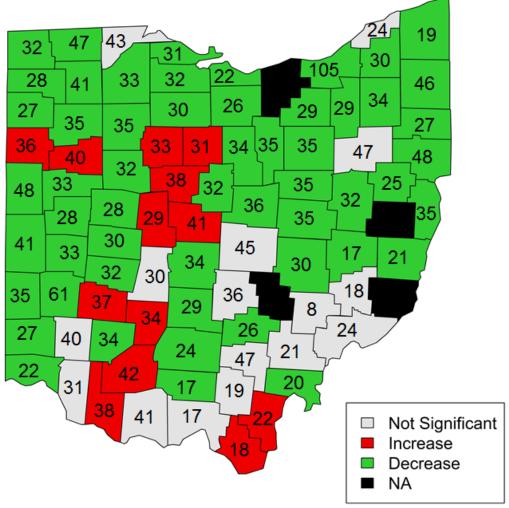
# Phosphorus Application come Wheat

Are farmers applying too much phosphorus?

- OSU research over entire state shows that soil test P levels trending down over past 25 years in 80% of 88 counties
- USDA research on Ohio fields showing that crops are removing more per acre than farmer is applying
  - Application = about 21 lbs P
  - Crop Removal = about 24 lbs P
  - Total runoff = about 1 lb P (surface and tile)



#### Soil Test P Trend 1993-2015 (P\_50%)







## 4R Nutrient Stewardship



### Ohio

**47** Certified

**Branch Facilities** 

2,890,000

**Total Acres** 

6,000

Clients Serviced

### **WLEB**

**37** Certified

**Branch Facilities** 

1,900,000

**Total Acres** 

3,580

Clients Serviced





Tadd Nicholson, Ohio Corn & Wheat tnicholson@ohiocornandwheat.org

Questions?