



WILL AND ATION

Watershed Impact Trial

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THE PROBLEM: Reducing ag. pollution in the Delaware River Watershed



SOLUTION - RIPARIAN BUFFERS?





Solution? Ag pollutants at point source – Alter Ag Practices Cover crops, rotations, perennial crops, etc.



Research Questions:

- 1. Can cover crops and diverse rotations provide enough fertility and weed control to reduce or eliminate synthetic agrochemicals while remaining economically viable?
- 2. Which systems more resilient to climatic adversity, have healthiest soils, fastest infiltration rates, and least runoff?
- 3. How to encourage farmers to transition to improved management practices?
 - Barriers to transition to Best Management Practices?

Project Goals:

- Inform over 15 million people who rely on the Delaware River for clean water
 - Link between agriculture, soil health, and water quality
 - Potential for innovative farm management techniques to improve soil health and provide clean water
- Move 50,000 acres along a spectrum from conventional to conservation to regenerative farming



THE RESEARCH SITES





Farming Systems Trial (Rodale Institute – Berks County) Stroud Preserve (Stroud Water Research Center – Chester County)

FARMING SYSTEMS TRIAL (FST)



THE LONGEST-RUNNING SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF ORGANIC VS. CONVENTIONAL AGRICULTURE IN NORTH AMERICA

SINCE 1981

- Designed by Bob Rodale in 1981 to assist farmers transitioning from conventional to organic
 - Economic, environmental, energy, and conservation impacts
- Grain based Corn, soybeans, wheat, oat

FST - CROPPING SYSTEMS

Organic-Manure



1. Designed to produce grains for livestock, but identical to grain production for consumption

 Long rotations of annual grains and perennial forage crops; - Periodic application composted manure and legume cover crops for fertility

Organic-Legume

- 2. Organic cash grain system
 - Mid-length rotation annual grain and cover crops
 - Fertility by legume cover and cash crops

Conventional



- 3. Most grain farms in U.S.
 - Synthetic N fertilizer and herbicides



Changes in 2008

- 1. No-till introduced in all systems
 - Roller crimper in organic rotational no-till and herbicides in conventional
- 2. GMO's introduced in conventional system

ORGANIC NO-TILL





1986-2014 Combined grain (wheat, corn, oats and soybean) averages:



AGROECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

1988 and 1999 – 5 drought years **Corn Yields:** 31% higher in organic

Soybean Yields: 100% higher in organic



2016 Corn Yields – Bushels/Acre

Changes in Organic Matter over Time



Time

MILESTONE achievement

- Berks county average for 2016 144 bu/A
- Within conventional yield range

- -SOM can hold up to 20X its weight in water (Johnson et al., 2005)
- -Greater SOM = greater soil water = better water use efficiency

Infiltration rate significantly higher Organic system





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THE RESEARCH

Treatments:

- 1. Organic Tilled
- 2. Organic No Till
- 3. Conservation No Till
- 4. Conventional Tilled



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Monitor and establish link between Soil Health, Soil Microbial Activity, Water Quality, and Crop Productivity



Deep (1M) soil cores in years 1, 3, and 6

0-20 cm annually Measure soil chemistry, biology, physical properties



Water Infiltration and Surface Runoff Measurements



Measure TSS, Water Chemistry, indicator bacteria

Science Demonstrating Best Ag Practices to Improve Water Quality

Communications Strategy to Influence Both the Supply and Demand for Lowest-Impact Agricultural Products



Discussion & Questions



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