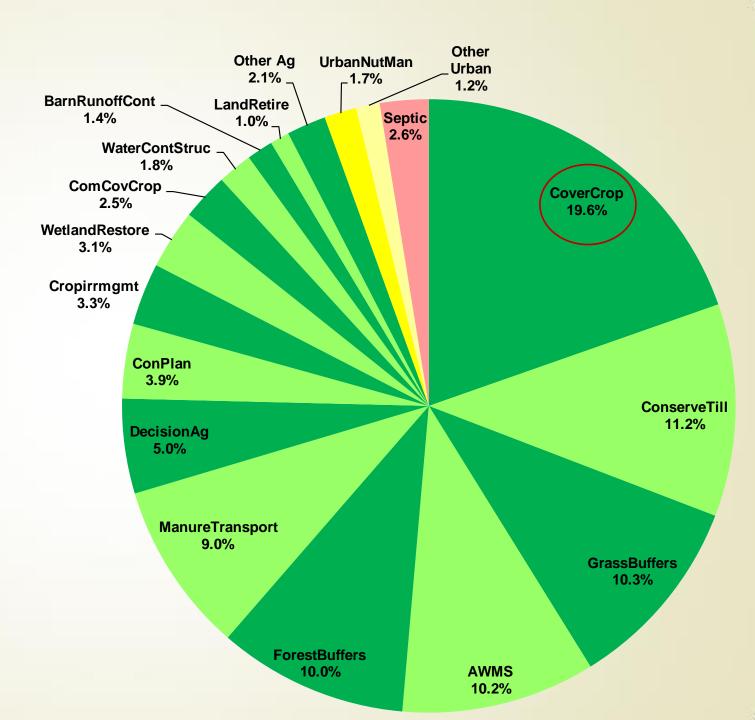


Delaware relies on

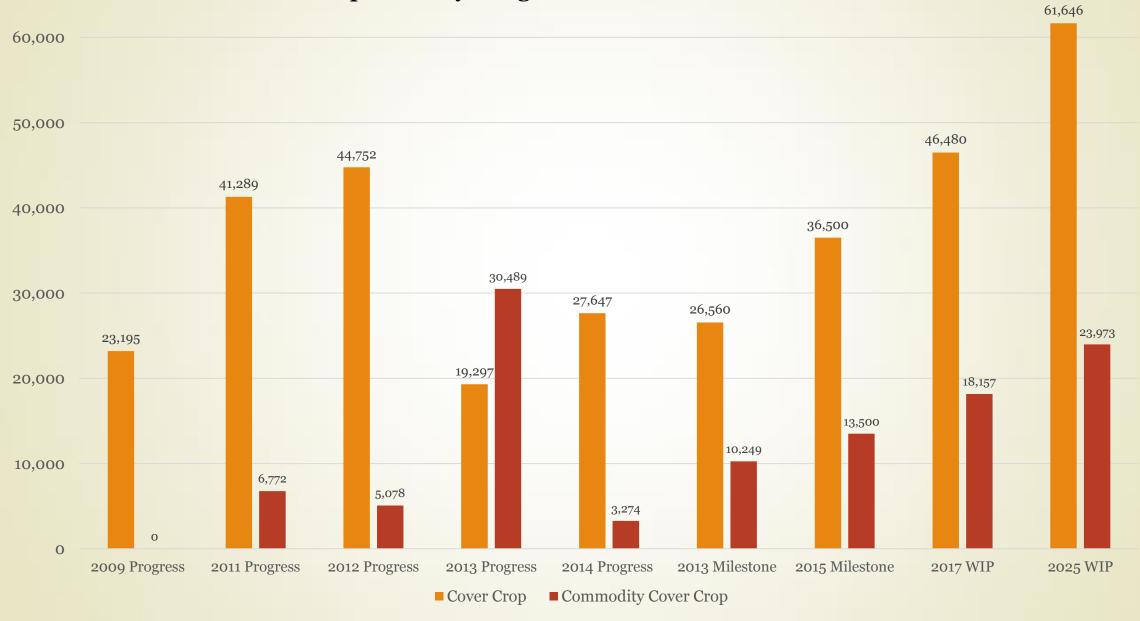
Cover Crop

Practices in our

WIP!



Delaware's Chesapeake Bay Progress and Milestones



Adoption of CTIC Study and Goals

- Creation of consistent source of data for tillage practices
 - Source of a substantial portion of our load reductions in WIP
 - Include the incorporation of HRMSD practice for further reductions
- Adopted PA survey from CTIC
- Delawarized it!
 - Collect unaccounted cover crop data
 - Traditional vs. Commodity
 - Cost shared vs. Non-cost shared



Establishing a Statistically Valid Transect Procedure using the CTIC Method

- 110 miles along predominately cropland
- After majority of main crops planted, but before crop canopy closes
- "Windshield Observations"
- Driver, Navigator, Recorder, Observers
- QA/QC Team involving similar participants
- Need approximately 460 observations
- Make stops at specified intervals (.2-.5 miles) and observe both sides of road

CROPS				
corn	edible beans and peas			
soybeans (full season)	barley			
soybeans (double-cropped)	canola			
winter wheat forage crop (seeding year o				
oats	potatoes			
grain (other)	sorghum			
sunflowers	permanent pasture			
vegetables and other crops	fallow			
rye	hay			
specialty crops (orchard, sod,)	none			

	Cover Crops					
/	Annual Ryegrass (ARG)	Annual legume				
	Brassica (winter hardy)	Forage Radish				
	Triticale	Oats (winter hardy)				
	Rye (Ref. Species)	Annual Legume + Grass				
	Oats (winter killed)	Forage Radish + Grass				

Cover Crop Planting Method			
Drill Aerial			
Broadcast	Other		

Please contact Marcia Fox (302-739-9939) or Mark Dubin (###-###-###) with any questions en route or after. A list of survey team contact information may also be found on back.

LAND-USE KEY			
CODE	DESCRIPTION		
AGRICU	LTURAL		
AFO	Animal feeding operations (barnyard)		
PR	Pasture with riparian area (unfenced stream)		
AP	All other pasture		
ALF	ALF Alfalfa (includes mixed with other seed combos)		
GR	Grass (for hay)		
AOC	All other crops (those not included in survey) (treefarm)		
FCRP	CRP Fallow and CRP		

NON-AGRICULTURAL				
CM Construction/mining				
DI	DI Developed-impervious (over 30% impervious)			
DP	Developed-pervious (under 30% impervious)			
FOR	Forest (undisturbed)			
FD	Forest- disturbed (more than one road or currently			
WB	Water bodies			
	CM DI DP FOR FD			

Don't forget to make notes... indicate (1) breaks in route, (2) route changes, (3) extended intervals to obtain observations or (4) other pertinent information on the line immediately following the most recent observation. Also make note on map of changes indicating reference point (ie. A-12 (page A, point 12)etc).



Cover Crop Variables Recorded

Cover Crops	Planting Time	CC Planting Method	Туре
Annual legume	Early	Aerial	Commodity
Annual Ryegrass (ARG)	Standard	Broadcast	Traditional
Annual Legume + Grass	Late	Drill	
Brassica (winter hardy)		Other	
Forage Radish			
Forage Radish + Grass			
Oats (winter hardy)			
Oats (winter killed)			
Rye (Ref. Species)			
Triticale			
Other - See Notes			

Planning Dual Surveys

- Collaborative decision of survey teams & dates of survey
 - Utilized knowledge of planting times and current conditions from ag partners
- Drawing of survey routes
 - Broke up by county
 - Made sure to hit most ag land as possible without double-backing
- Adaptive Management!
 - Always prepared to change





Trained Observation and QAQC Teams

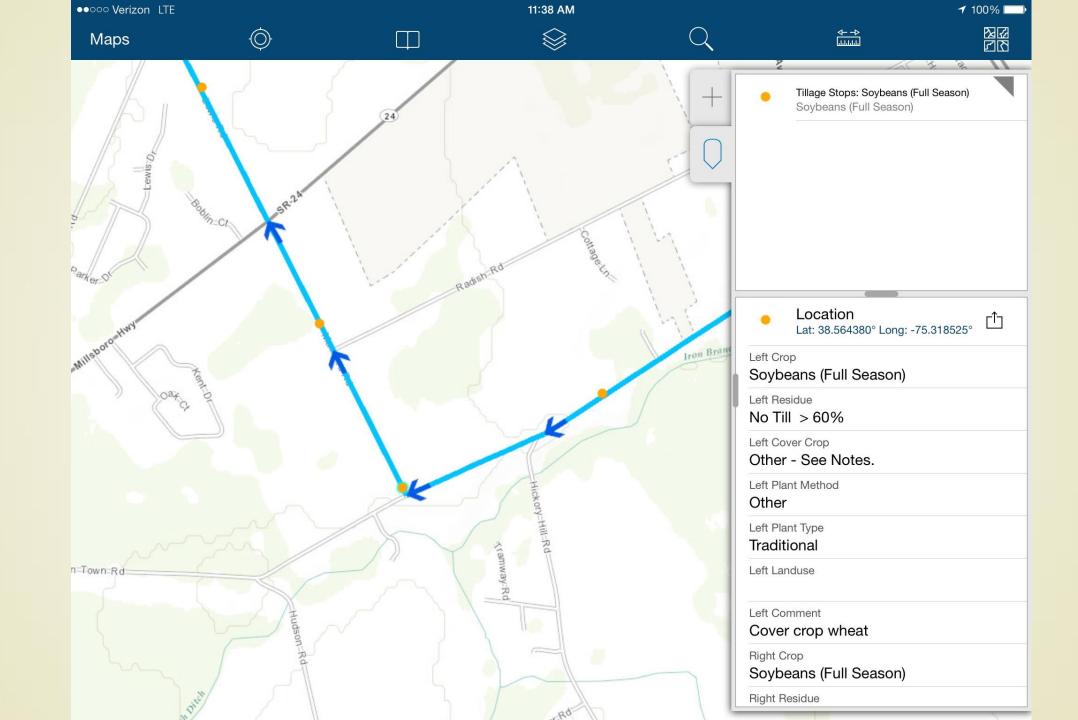
- Classroom session
 - Survey details
 - Measuring techniques
- Outdoor session
 - Field observations and calibrations
 - Tested fields with varying crops and levels of residue at UD Coop
 - Bead, calculation, and quadrat test

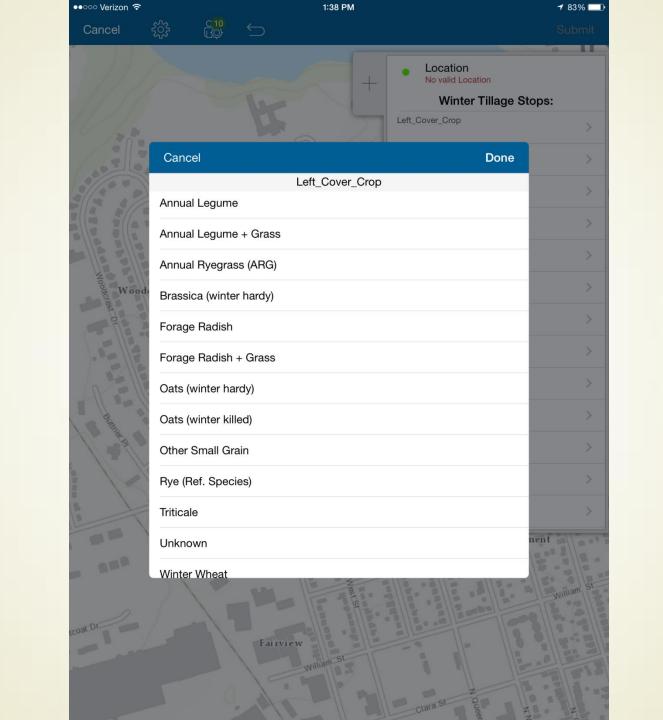


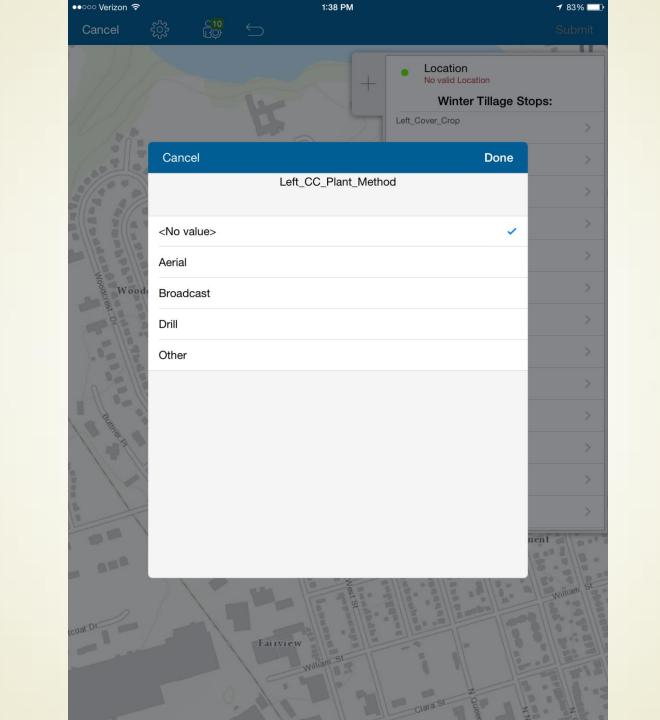
App Development

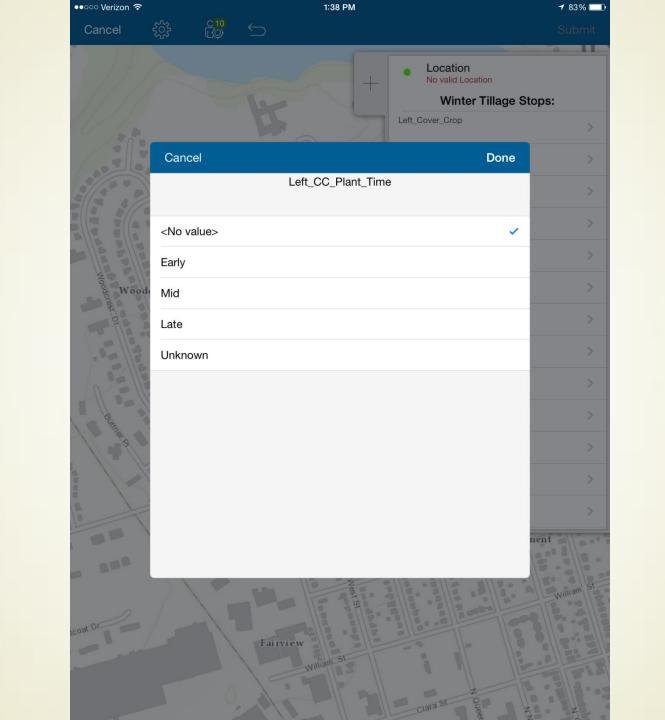
- Developed an app with IT department utilizing ESRI ArcCollector (GIS)
 - Supported by Android or iOS
 - Collected and updated data in the field
 - Streamlined recording for faster and more reliable entry
- Downloadable through Apple's App Store
- Purchased iPads for data collection

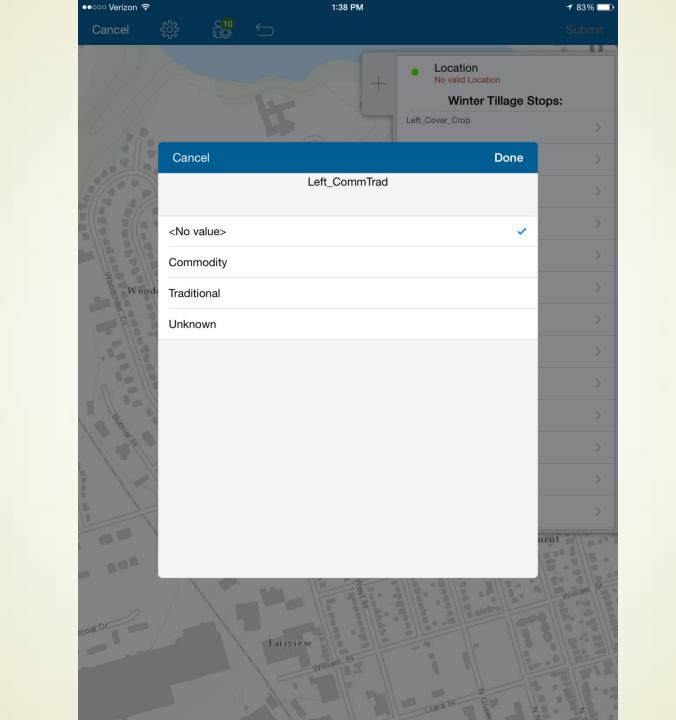


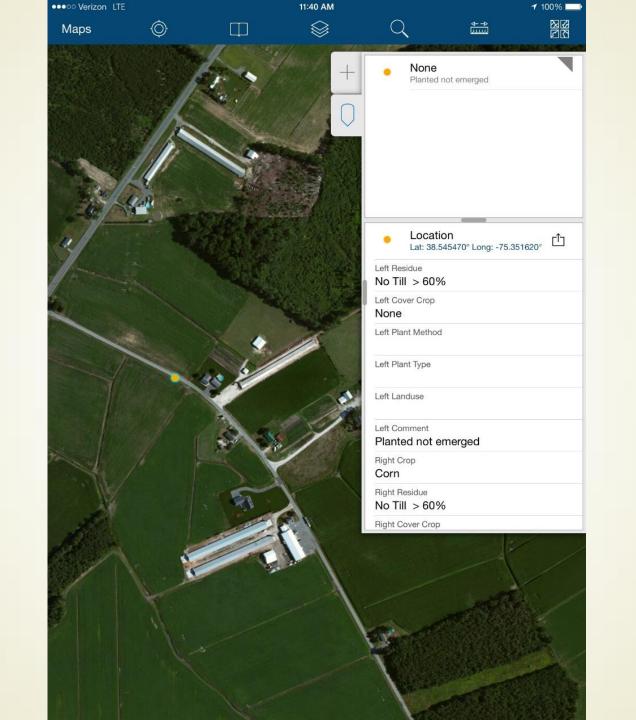












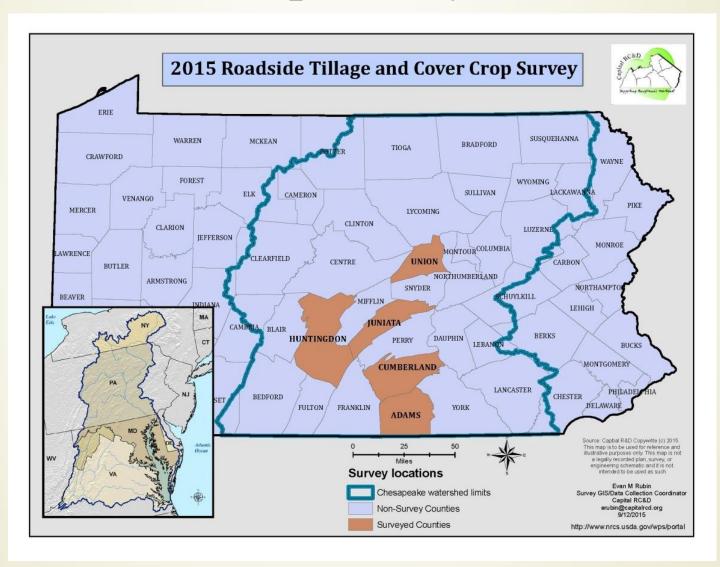
Pennsylvania Survey Background

- Capital RC&D has organized successful residue surveys in 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2013 using CTIC procedures
- 2012 and 2013 surveys established GIS waypoints for 460+ crop observations in all Chesapeake Bay Counties with over (approximately) 50,000 acres of crop land – 27 counties in total
- One-half of the counties surveyed in 2012, remaining half surveyed in 2013
- Cover crop survey uses same routes and waypoints

County Survey Teams

- County Representative Experienced conservation district staff. Acted as source of local knowledge and as driver.
- Consulting Technician Experienced in general cropping practices, trained and tested in consistent and accurate crop and residue level determination. All retired NRCS agronomists. Trained and tested by Joel Myers, former State Agronomist.
- GIS and Data Entry Technician Trained technician guided team along survey route and identified observation waypoints. Data entry
- QA/QC team Reviewed 10% of survey team's work. Consisted of two members, QC Technician and GIS & Data Entry Tech

Pilot Cover Crop Survey – Five Counties



Data Collection – Fall and Spring

Tested the validity of a cover crop survey by confirming that the needed data can be collected visually and on a large scale

Fall – Survey approximately four (4) weeks following first frost

Data Collected

- Harvested Crop
- Cover Crop
- Planting Method
- Establishment date estimate function ofCover Crop height and density <50%>
- Manure Application (Yes/No)

Spring – Component of the residue survey of the county so after planting

Data Collected

Cover crop termination information (commodity or traditional cover crop)

Example Survey Route Navigation



Cover Crop Data Collected

Fall Survey Sheet

HARVESTED CROP				
Corn - Silage	Corn - Grain			
Full Season Soybeans	O - Other			
Vegetables	SG - small grain			
COVER	CROPS			
Crops	Planting Method			
SG- Small grain-winter	(B) Broadcast/aerial			
LG- Legume	(I) Interseeded			
G/L - Grass/legume mix	(ND) No-till Drilled			
R - Annual Rye Grass	(D) Drilled conventional			
O - Other	(O) Other			
B- Brassica (Winter Hardy)				
(canola or rape)				
R - Forage Radish				
RG - Radish + Grass				
T - Triticale				
OA - Oats				
C - 3 or more species (cocktail)				

Spring Cover Crop Data

Cover Crop	Cover Crop Planting Method	Cover Crop Kill	
Small Grain	Broadcast/aerial	Burned	
Legume	Drilled	Harvested (Silage)	
Winter Grain		To be harvested (Grain)	
Other		Tilled	
		Unknown	

PA Cover Crop Survey Results

(Not adjusted for cost-shared acreage)

Cover Crop Survey

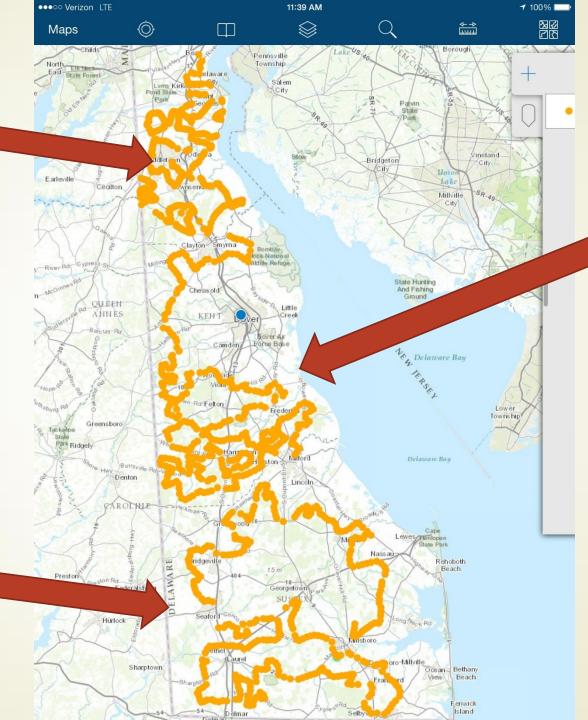
	County				
	Union	Huntingdon	Juniata	Cumberland	Adams
Total Crop Observations	469	361	446	370	421
Total Cover Crop Observations	172	123	136	137	142
% Cover Crops of Total Crop Observations*	37%	34%	30%	37%	34%
Commodity Cover Crop	11%	15%	24%	17%	20%
Traditional Cover Crop	25%	19%	6%	20%	14%
# Cover Crops Following Corn (%)	80 (47%)	99 (81%)	98 (73%)	100 (73%)	49 (35%)
# Cover Crops Following Soybeans (%)	83 (48%)	11 (9%)	27 (20%)	25 (18%)	67 (47%)
# Cover Crops Following Small Grain or Other (%)	9 (5%)	12 (10%)	9 (7%)	11 (8%)	25 (18%)

New Castle County

- 133 miles
- 470 observations

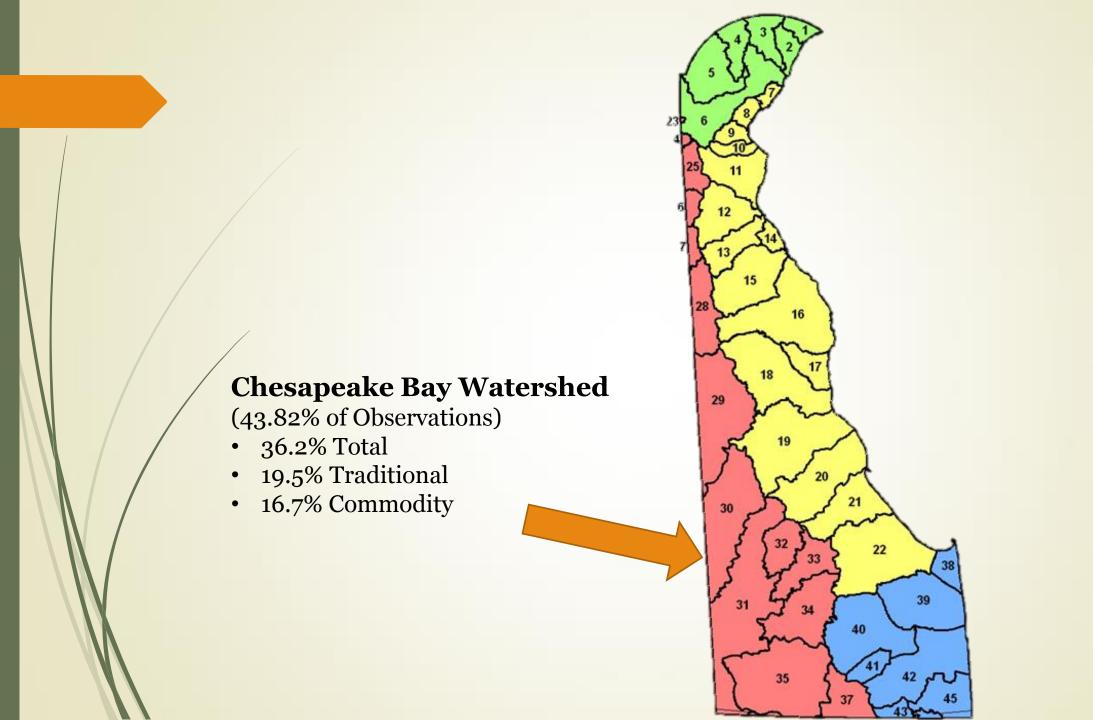
Sussex County

- 202 miles
- 497 observations

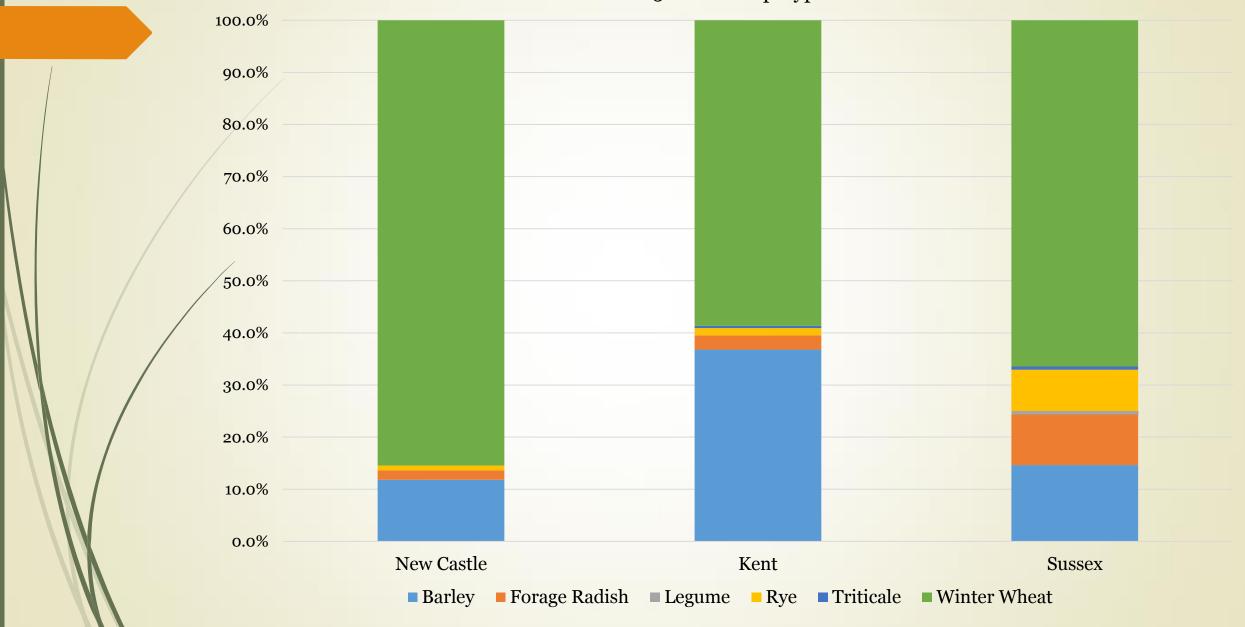


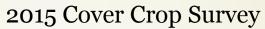
Kent County

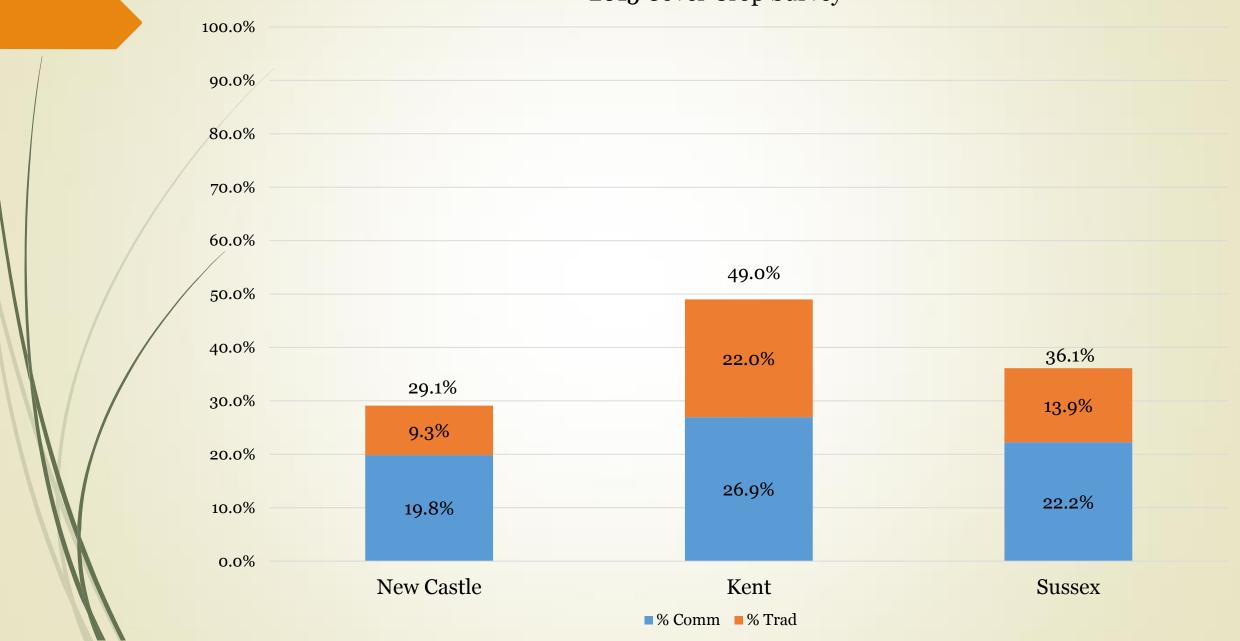
- 206 miles
- 504 observations



2015 Cover Crop Types







2015 Applied Acreages of Traditional Cover Crops

		New Castle	Kent	Sussex
	over Crop bservations (%)	9.3%	22%	13.9%
(ac	arvest Cropland cres) – 2012 NASS ata	53,507 Acres	141,758 Acres	226,056 Acres
	otal Cover Crop overage (acres)	4,976 Acres	31,186 Acres	31,421 Acres

How will we use the data?

- Total Traditional Cover Crop Acres by County (TCC)
 - Calculations can be made for each cover crop type/planting method/date
 - Subtract Conservation District Cover Crop Acres by County (SWCD)
 - Any remaining acres will be reported and we will not report NRCS acres
 - Therefore, <u>no double counting!</u>
 - Report county-wide acreages not CB specific

How will we use the data? Sussex County Example

■TCC – SWCD = reportable survey acres

■31,421 (TCC) – 28,445 (SWCD) = **2,976 acres**

Conclusions

- What does this all mean?
 - Many farmers are doing the right thing not for the Bay or water quality but for their own benefit
 - Economics
 - Soil Health
 - We need to conduct annual surveys to capture on the ground changes
 - We need this data to count NOW!
 - This data is useful to other partners and can be used to target programs for audiences (ie. vegetable growers or plain sect farmers) or areas (watershed, highly erodible land)

For More Information, Please Contact: Marcia Fox, Marcia.Fox@state.de.us Susan Richards, srichards@capitalrcd.org

















COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES







- Adams County
- Cumberland County
- Huntingdon County
- Juniata County
- Union County

