



Organic AG NEWSLETTER

OVERVIEW OF THE WIU ORGANIC RESEARCH PROGRAM

What is now known as the WIU Organic Research Program began over 3 decades ago when the head of the WIU Agriculture Department tasked an ag business instructor with finding a site near Macomb for pesticide-free research. The Allison farm, a 77 acre tract of Muscatine and Sable soils in SW Warren County with a unique history of minimal use of agricultural chemicals was identified and the university has rented the land from the same family ever since.

After an initial phase focused on characterizing soil resources and biological communities, research at the Allison Farm has investigated basic organic production issues such as performance of crop varieties, weed control, nutrient management, and effectiveness of organic products. The first field was certified organic in 1997 and the whole farm has been certified organic since 2009.

Each season, approximately 10 replicated experiments are conducted as well as some demonstration plots. Most plots are large-scale (typically 15-30' x 1200'), replicated 3-5 times, and fieldwork is done using standard-sized farm equipment. Collaboration

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EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ORGANIC PRODUCTION AT ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

The fall of 2019 marked the first time an entire course was offered on organic production in the Agriculture Department at Illinois State University. After several years of thought and preparation, I officially proposed and was approved to offer a lecture/laboratory course called Organic Crop Production at the advanced undergraduate and graduate student level. The course covered the areas of organic certification, production practices, and marketing and finance. Over 25 students were enrolled from Horticulture, Agribusiness, Animal Science, and Crop & Soil Science disciplines. During the semester we visited several Central IL organic operations including PrairieErth, Spence, and Cow Creek Farms, and hosted several guest speakers included Rich and Sarah from Flanagan State Bank. Information on the course was featured in articles in FarmWeek and IL Agrinews. I will offer and teach this course every fall semester as a regular part of the horticulture and crop science curriculum.

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JUNE 2020

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FSB LOCATIONS

301 W. Falcon, Flanagan
403 State, Benson
2401 E. Washington,
Bloomington
111 N. Fayette, El Paso
500 S. Persimmon, Le Roy
208 E. Gridley, Gridley

with neighboring farmers including equipment rental, custom work, and technical support is critically important as is careful marketing of crops since the funding of the activities at the Allison Farm is primarily supported by grain sales.

Recent research has included evaluation of corn hybrids, cover crops, organic fertilizers/soil amendments, seed treatments, weed control practices, organic no-till, and solar corridor systems. No-till soybean research (most years since 2009) has shown that no-till planting of soybeans into a strong stand of cereal rye or triticale can provide good weed control and produce yields that equal or exceed conventional till yields. On-going investigation is targeting reduced risk in organic no-till soybeans through crop rotation and cover crop mixtures. Solar corridor research in 2018 and 2019 showed that excellent weed control can be achieved in corn with solar corridors and cover crops planted in 60" solar corridors produced 5-10 times more biomass than cover crops interseeded between 30" corn rows. Solar corridor research planned for 2020 will target reducing the 10-25% yield gap observed in 2018 and 2019 in corn with solar corridors as compared to 30" corn. Beyond the results of specific experiments, the adoption of new technologies such as auto-steer, precision planting, and precision cultivation has substantially improved crop and cover crop establishment, and weed control at the Allison Farm.

The WIU Organic Research program has been led by Dr. Joel Gruver, Associate Professor of Soil Science and Sustainable Agriculture since 2007. Dr. Gruver works closely with research associate Andy Clayton who began working for the program in 1995 as a WIU student. Each year the program hires several student workers to help with activities at the farm and on campus. Students also visit the farm for class field trips and twilight tours in the fall and Dr. Gruver regularly discusses research results and observations in his Soil Science and Conservation classes.

Each August, the WIU Organic Research Program hosts a field day with presentations showcasing regional expertise



and recent research results inside a local farm building followed by plot tours and equipment demonstrations when weather permits. The event typically draws 150-200 people and includes a free lunch featuring ingredients from local/organic farms. Plans for 2020 are in a state of flux as we monitor state and university recommendations for public events. We may have multiple events that consist entirely of outdoor activities.

The primary goal of the WIU Organic Research Program is to conduct practical research and outreach that benefits organic grain farmers but we also aim to benefit conventional farmers who are interested in enhancing soil health, crop diversification, and reduced input costs. We welcome your suggestions.

For more information about the WIU Organic Research Program, visit

wiu.edu/cbt/agriculture/farms/organic
or contact

Dr. Joel Gruver (j-gruver@wiu.edu) or Andy Clayton (aw-clayton@wiu.edu)



EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ORGANIC PRODUCTION AT ISU (CONT)

On the research side of our organic efforts, my colleague Dr. L.C. Yang from Health Sciences and I were just awarded a 2-year, \$150,000 federal USDA-National Institute of Food and Agriculture grant through the Capacity Building Grants for Non-Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture Program with a dual focus on research and education. This grant program is designed to fund increases in research, teaching, and outreach capacity at non-land grant universities like Illinois State. The title of our proposal is Research and Education Capacity-building for Anaerobic Digestion of Agricultural Wastes and will provide funding to purchase several demonstration-scale anaerobic digester units for conducting research on the biogas and energy potential of crop residues and waste from small to medium-size organic operations in the Midwest. This new equipment capacity will also be used to instruct students on anaerobic digestion in my Organic Crop Production course, Dr. Yang's Renewable Energy and Agriculture course, and several other courses including Fruit & Vegetable Production, Soil & Water Conservation, and Bioenergy Plant/Microbe Biology & the Environment.

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Illinois State University

MY TRANSITIONAL JOURNEY

In the fall of 2016, I was searching for a way to increase my bottom line. Our farm supports two families. I have a family of five, and my partner, Jared Wey, has a family of four. We operate a grain farm consisting of 2500 acres located in McLean County, IL near the Bloomington-Normal area. Our land is cash rented, crop shared, and custom farmed, at this time we do not own any land.

I was talking to my fertilizer salesman, Will Glazik, about how we were producing good yields, but the bottom line was still extremely tight. Will's family had farmed organically for many years. Will had tried to get me interested in organic farming a few times, but I would never listen. For some reason, this time I was ready to learn. After several long conversations about organic farming systems, I was beginning to see the advantages. Over the winter, I decided to attend the Land Connections Organic Farming Conference at the University of Illinois. On the way home from the conference, I decided to transition my first 60 acres to organic production.

The best way to learn about organic farming is by talking to other farmers. Organic farmers are very willing to share their experiences, good and bad. You will save a lot of time and trouble by listening to others. The two years of transition is also a good time to try different crop production ideas. It is a lot cheaper to make mistakes during the transition when the crops are, for the most part, just regular commodity prices. Once you are certified, the crops are a lot higher value and then mistakes can be very costly.

Our biggest failure to date was in 2018, we tried no-till soybeans into standing cereal rye. We planned to plant the soybeans into standing rye, then knock the rye down with a roller-crimper once the rye reached anthesis. The problem in 2018 was it did not rain for five weeks after we planted the soybeans, the rye dried the ground out, and the soybeans were never able to recover. We lost 25 bu/acres when compared to the soybeans where we terminated the rye with tillage before we planted. I know people are successful with planting no-till soybeans into cereal rye, but we failed. We will probably give no-till organic soybeans another try sometime, and hopefully, next time we have better luck.

Our farm is comfortably transitioning 100-200 acres per year. So far, we have transitioned 680 acres. We are planning on continuing at that pace for quite a few more years. One of the main reasons we limit the number of acres we transition each year is because of the additional labor required for rotary hoeing, cultivating, and hand weeding. The other reason we limit the number of acres that we have in transition is that the transition acres are not very profitable.

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MY TRANSITIONAL JOURNEY (CONT)

We usually plant Non-GMO soybeans in our first year of transition and the yields have been good. We also have been able to get a Non-GMO premium usually \$1.00-\$1.50 per bushel. Our transition soybeans usually yield around 10-15 bushels per acre less than our conventional soybean yields. I think the yield loss has a lot to do with no seed treatment and later planting dates.

Even though the first year of transition has provided a pretty good income per acre, the second year of transition was usually a loss. I generally expect a \$100-\$200 per acre loss on the second year of transition. We usually plant winter wheat for our second year of transition. Our winter wheat yields are usually not very good mainly because we do not use much nitrogen and leaf disease is hard to control without fungicide. In addition to low yields, the conventional winter wheat prices are not very good. Even though the winter wheat is not very profitable as a transition crop it is still an important part of the organic system. Winter wheat breaks up weed cycles and it allows us to frost seed Mammoth Red Clover into the fields usually around February or March. The clover takes off growing after the winter wheat is harvested. Mammoth Red Clover can produce around 100 pounds of nitrogen for the upcoming organic corn crop. The field of Red Clover will also make a great seedbed for planting certified organic corn.

One of the biggest challenges we have faced when we decided to go into organic production has been convincing our landlords to take the organic journey with us. Sometimes it is not an easy sell to convince a landowner to allow us to transition their land to organic. The landowner needs to be comfortable with a couple of years of reduced income during the transition years. They also need to know there is a chance that they will see a few weeds. We have been lucky so far. We have had a few weeds, but no real disasters. We are also getting better at weed control as we gain experience. Once our landowners see the grain checks from their first certified organic crops the transition years are quickly forgotten.

One of my biggest concerns, when we first decided to try organic farming, was soil conservation. I was worried that adding extra tillage would cause soil erosion. We are mostly no-till and some minimum till on our conventional acres. I was worried the extra tillage needed for weed control would increase soil erosion. I have been very happy with the results of our organic farms so far.

The increased soil health due to the addition of cover crops and livestock manure has worked very well to build our soil structure. Building organic matter has been one of the biggest successes of our organic acres. We try to always have something growing on our organic acres. We plant a cover crop as soon as the harvest is completed. We do not terminate the cover crop until a week or two before we plant.

Another unexpected benefit to organic farming has been the interest in farming it has brought to my kids. I have three boys 12,15, and 17 years old. The boys are very interested in what is going on with the organic acres. Walking beans is also becoming a good source of income for my kids and their friends. Organic farming has been a very positive experience. I have enjoyed learning how to grow new crops and how to use new methods to build soil fertility and improve soil health. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out my email is listed below.

Brian Carlson

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TRANSITIONING MORE ACES TO ORGANIC

I started in organic crop production in the Fall of 2014. I had a farm manager contact me about farming 500 acres to start transitioning to organic crops. He had received my name from a professor at Western Illinois University. During my time at WIU, I had been around the organic program that they had at the Allison Farm. Organic had sparked my interest as something that was a great niche market and could be a great way to try something new. After meeting with the farm manager and tenants, I felt that it was going to be a great fit for my operation.

Our current operation is roughly 3,330 acres of conventional farmland along with 2,700 acres of organic/transitional. Of that 2,700 acres, there are 500 certified organic and 2,200 in transition. Of that 2,200 acres, 1,400 of it will be certified in July of this year. We primarily use a 3-way rotation of Corn, Soybeans, and Small Grains. Our transitional program usually includes Non-GMO Corn and Soybeans as a way to get some sort of premium for the crops while it is in transition. We have had the best luck with Soybeans following Corn, Wheat following Soybeans, and Corn following Wheat. We almost always have some sort of cover growing year-round in every field. Currently, we plant Rye into the cornstalks in the fall in order to use that cover as our weed control for the Soybeans. The Wheat has a 7-way Cover Crop mix behind it after harvest in early July. We have found that having something constantly growing in each field each year has really ramped up the microbial activity in the soil.

There have definitely been some challenges with this whole transition. I would say that the hardest challenge has been time management. The time management aspect is huge because of the limited window with mother nature. We usually try to plant our Corn and Soybeans in Mid-May to

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ORGANICS: WHY I MADE THE SWITCH

My name is Jim Jacobs and I am an organic farmer located in Napoleon, Ohio. I currently farm with my parents, wife, and a close friend on 300 acres. Our acres were mostly family-owned ground, my father's grandparent's land. In our area, it is mostly conventional corn and soybeans with a few fields of hay/grazing grasses mixed in. We had been conventional farmers for a long time but were starting to get hurt by the tumbling prices and climbing input costs.

I would not be farming if my family's operation had not transitioned to certified organic. Organic farming is different than conventional farming in a few ways. First and foremost, organic grains compensate a farmer for his or her added management responsibilities and additional time in the fields. This allows a farmer to work full-time on the farm with just 300 acres. Organic farming has given me the opportunity to farm with family and that is the biggest success that I have experienced with farming organically. The financial side of it has allowed me to continue to farm during these tough times. Second, organic farming requires problem-solving and different skill sets. For example, mechanical skills come in handy when setting the cultivator. Good management skills are an essential skill for not only managing finances and records but the crops throughout the growing season. Interpersonal skills are needed to develop relationships with your buyers and even consumers. The third way organic farming is different is it provides a more stable life than conventional farming because I know each year will include enough income to survive comfortably. Organic farmers spend more time per acre raising the crop, but markets reflect the added effort. And lastly, the other crops that organic buyers seek also add long-term benefits for the soil from a more diverse rotation. Organic farming centers around the idea of having a long-term sustainable farming operation.

To transition, you must wait 36 months since last applying a prohibited substance before harvesting a certified organic crop. Those three years are very tough and place a lot of stress on a family operating a farm together. I did not have a mentor close to my farm that I could ask questions, and this caused a lot of stress. A farmer starting the transition will have a lot to learn no matter his or her age because of the complete change in mindset that organic production requires. There is a learning curve for beginner organic farmers, but any farm can become more efficient in the first five years. Farmers should spend transition time building their skills like rotary hoeing, tine weeding, and cultivation before the crop is certified organic. This will help them perfect their craft and not hurt their bottom line when the crops are worth certified organic prices, which are typically three times that of conventional prices. *My best advice for crop production during transition is to rotary hoe/tine weed your corn and soybeans every three to four days whether the weeds are visible or not. You will not regret the few extra trips.*

My transitional crop rotation is:

Year 1) Non-Gmo Soybeans

Year 2) Wheat, followed by a cover crop of Balansa Clover

Year 3) A certified organic corn crop

** Please note in the first year I receive a \$2.50 premium on the Non-GMO soybeans and only a 10-bushel yield drag from conventional soybeans.*

After five years of being involved in organic agriculture, I have a few recommendations for farmers looking to transition to organic. First, discuss your plans with your lender. My father and I did this and we were assured that we would have the bank's support over the transition period. Second, find a farmer or organization that will help mentor you through these challenging times of transition. The organic community is a supportive group that always loves to share ideas and recommendations. You do not need to accomplish this challenging feat on your own. I have two neighboring farmers that will call, ask questions, discuss ideas, pick me up when I am down, and have become great friends.

A farmer must look forward to answers rather than reacting to issues that arise. Lots of great resources are available for organic farmers. Some of the ones I have found to be most useful are Purdue University's Michael O'Donnell, Practical Farms of Iowa's YouTube page, and Pipeline Foods' Anders Gurda. Also, pockets of organic farmers are extremely (and shockingly) open to sharing ideas and suggestions. There may even be a group that is close to your farm.

You must believe that organics are the best practice for YOUR farm's soil health and longevity of your family farm. While doing so you must also realize that the products you deliver are a valuable, niche item that consumers want.

As I conclude, I encourage all of you to learn more about organic agriculture and consider transitioning acres to organic. Try enough quality, productive acres to justify the efforts of cleaning equipment, and completing paperwork audits. I encourage you to push yourself and commit to this because it has totally changed not only my life but the lives of my entire family in a very wonderful way. Lastly, do not hesitate to call me, day or night, for thoughts, concerns, or just to chat.

Jim Jacobs

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STEPPING INTO AN EXISTING ORGANIC OPERATION

Hodel Brothers Farms is owned and operated by Jeff (my dad) and Jason Hodel. It is located in Roanoke, IL and specializes in food-grade Non-GMO corn and Non-GMO soybeans. In 2014, we started the transition process on 160 acres. Coming from a conventional row crop farm, it was something completely new. In addition to the potential increase in revenue from organic production, we wanted to answer several questions. "Is organic production feasible on a large scale? Can our farm manage organic acres as well as our conventional acres? Does organic production have a place on our farm?". By transitioning just one of our fields, we hoped to answer all of those questions.

Since the transition lasts 36 months, we started the clock in August of 2014. The following spring, we planted soybeans, followed by winter wheat. The wheat would have been followed by certified organic corn in the 2017 growing year. However, our transitional crop of wheat was affected by stripe rust so severe that we had no option but to till it under and plant soybeans. In the end, it worked out well because the soybeans were more profitable than the wheat, had it survived. The 2016 soybean crop was followed by a cover crop mix of field peas and oats. That cover crop was terminated via tillage; the root balls from the oats caused issues when it came to getting a smooth and uniform seedbed. Approximately one-third of the field was planted before we realized that the seedbed and seed to soil contact were unacceptable. The unplanted portion of the field was given an additional two passes of shallow and fast tillage with a VT tool to break up the root balls. That area of the field yielded 17 BPA higher than the rest of the field. In 2018 we planted corn again to see how organic corn on corn would do. The only problem was the same hybrid from 2017 was planted in 2018 in the same area as the previous year. This caused a 29.5 BPA decrease on over half the field.

Our biggest challenge has been finding the time to manage the organic field more intensely than the rest of our acres. With organic, you must be proactive not reactive. The transitional wheat crop that had to be tilled under was an eye-opening experience. The uncooperative weather of the past few years has also been a challenge because timing is crucial for weed, disease, and pest control in organics.

When we first started getting into organics, we went to the largest local organic producer in our area for information about organics. We are blessed to have a decent amount of organic producers in our area and all of them have been very willing to talk about what has and hasn't worked on their operations. I believe that organic producers are some of the most open people in the agriculture industry. If you are new to



organic production, I would recommend that you talk to local organic producers in your area. You will save yourself a lot of lost revenue by learning from other's mistakes instead of your own.

Our biggest success in organic production was getting a 233 BPA field average with corn. Not counting the headlands and areas that didn't receive the additional tillage; the average yield was 246 BPA. We were also satisfied with the yield from the organic corn on corn in 2018. The field average was 187 BPA but the area that did have the same hybrid two years in a row yielded 200 BPA.

Looking back from half a decade of experience with organics we have learned that it is definitely feasible on a large scale if you have the manpower and the resources. Organic farms can be managed just as well as the conventional acres as long as you change your management practices to meet the demands of organic production. I believe that organic does have a place at Hodel Brothers Farm. With myself and my brother being done with school and back at the farm full time, I hope to see an increase of organic acres in the future.

Jake Hodel

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The 2020 growing season is off to an overall better start than 2019 but it has not come without challenges. With new challenges operations often look at ways to diversify their operations in hopes to increase revenue streams, create more efficiencies, or better mitigate risk for their operations. One method of diversity that continues to find growth in recent years is in the organic crop markets.

When an operation couples the organic market with a crop insurance policy to mitigate risk, an operation can oftentimes find themselves with the ability to protect some large revenues per acre. In 2020 for central Illinois the base price for Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat for organics vs conventional crops were as follows.

Organic Corn: \$8.67 / bushel
Conventional Corn: \$3.88 / bushel

Organic Soybeans: \$18.03 / bushel
Conventional Soybeans: \$9.17 / bushel

Organic Wheat: \$10.83 / bushel
Conventional Wheat: \$4.94 / bushel



While those organic prices may look attractive the story for organic risk protection doesn't end there. Many areas will allow certified organic growers the opportunity to use contract pricing guarantees. This is a very distinctive advantage over a typical conventional cropping practice as it relates to crop insurance.

With contract pricing, a grower can "LOCK IN" a higher value per bushel up to a capped contracted price with an end supplier each year using their crop insurance policy provided the contracted sale is finalized before the July 15th Acreage reporting date.

The below chart provides an example of an actual production guarantee showing the difference in value between an organic producer using the maximum contract pricing vs a conventional producer using the spring price guarantee.

Crop	APH	Contracted Price	Organic	Conventional
Corn	170	\$13.05 / bushel	\$2218.50 / acre	\$659.60 / acre
Soybeans	50	\$31.55 / bushel	\$1577.50 / acre	\$458.50 / acre
Wheat	40	\$16.25 / bushel	\$650 / acre	\$197.60 / acre



As the graph illustrates, organic growers can generate a much higher gross dollar guarantee and thus why this practice has and is becoming more widely looked at within the industry. If you currently have organic crops on your farm or are considering transitioning a current farm(s) to an organic practice, please make sure you have a conversation with a knowledgeable crop insurance agent to get your policy set up correctly.

Nathan Ehrhardt

Nathan Ehrhardt is the owner and risk management specialist with Agsurance LLC. Agsurance LLC is located in central Illinois, has over a decade of experience with crop insurance, and delivers on a 4F Promise that mitigates risk on the farm through the use of insurance products. For more information give Nathan a call at 309-415-4646 or email him at nehrhardt@agsurance.org.

TRANSITIONING MORE ACES TO ORGANIC (CONT)

Late-May in order to miss a lot more weed cycles. The more weeds we can remove with cultivation before we plant the better chance we have of staying ahead of them. Planting later has also helped the crop emergence. The sooner we get the crops up and canopy started the better weed control we have. So, most years we have been able to plant all of our conventional crops first and then focus on the organic. I have learned the hard way that you have to be ready to drop everything else when the conditions are right to plant the organic crops.

The good and bad thing about organic farming is that every year can be an experiment. We have been able to try different techniques and different methods on different fields to see what works the best. We have had great luck with weed suppression using the rye/soybeans mix. However, there are some challenges. The rye has to be planted early (as soon as the corn is harvested) in order to get a good stand before winter. The rye suppresses weeds well but also has a negative effect on the yield of the soybeans. I am still working on whether or not the lack of weeds (and labor) outweighs the reduced yield. We have planted a lot of soybeans this year that were not in the rye and we will row crop cultivate them just like the corn. So, stay tuned.

My advice to anyone that is looking into starting the transition is quite a few things. For starters, do not be afraid to reach out and ask for help. Reach out to your colleges, fellow farmers, and read all of the publications that you can. I am very fortunate to have a good relationship with WIU and Dr. Joel Gruver. His research and advice are phenomenal and can really help you out when you are not sure what is right or wrong. It seems to me that most farmers that go down this path are more of a close-knit group that is more than willing to help share their ideas and advice. I would also tell everyone that you need to take your best field to transition and not your worst field. If you pick the worst field then you are

already fighting a losing battle. Storage is huge in the organic world. So be prepared to have good grain bins and year-round access to them. Buyers call is never in the greatest weather. Also, be prepared to see some weeds in the field. In a world where chemicals solve out weed problems, it is hard to start seeing some weeds in the field. Every farmer will need to have their own tolerance for weeds and what they can handle.

Have a good banker. There is going to be a huge increase in the amount of capital that you need in order to farm organically. Mostly, an increase in iron. You will need cultivators, rotary hoes, and tractors to run them. You will also have to change from prepaid inputs to everything being paid for right now. Organic inputs are expensive and most vendors usually want to be paid as soon as the product is delivered or applied. This means you might pay for some fertilizer for your corn in February but may not sell the corn until December or January. Most lenders will understand this if you explain it and have a good plan. I have noticed that there is a large increase in banks that are offering lending services to farmers who want to start in the organic programs.

Finally, please do not think that you cannot be afraid. The organic and transition process can be scary and intimidating. It takes a lot of work and a lot of time to make it all work. But, in the end, it does work and does pay off. There will be times that you will think that you will never get there but just keep your head up and keep charging on. There will be challenges, there will be failures, but there will always be successes. Nothing is more rewarding than having a huge success on an organic farm knowing that you grew a premium product for a premium price. I hope this article helps!!!

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