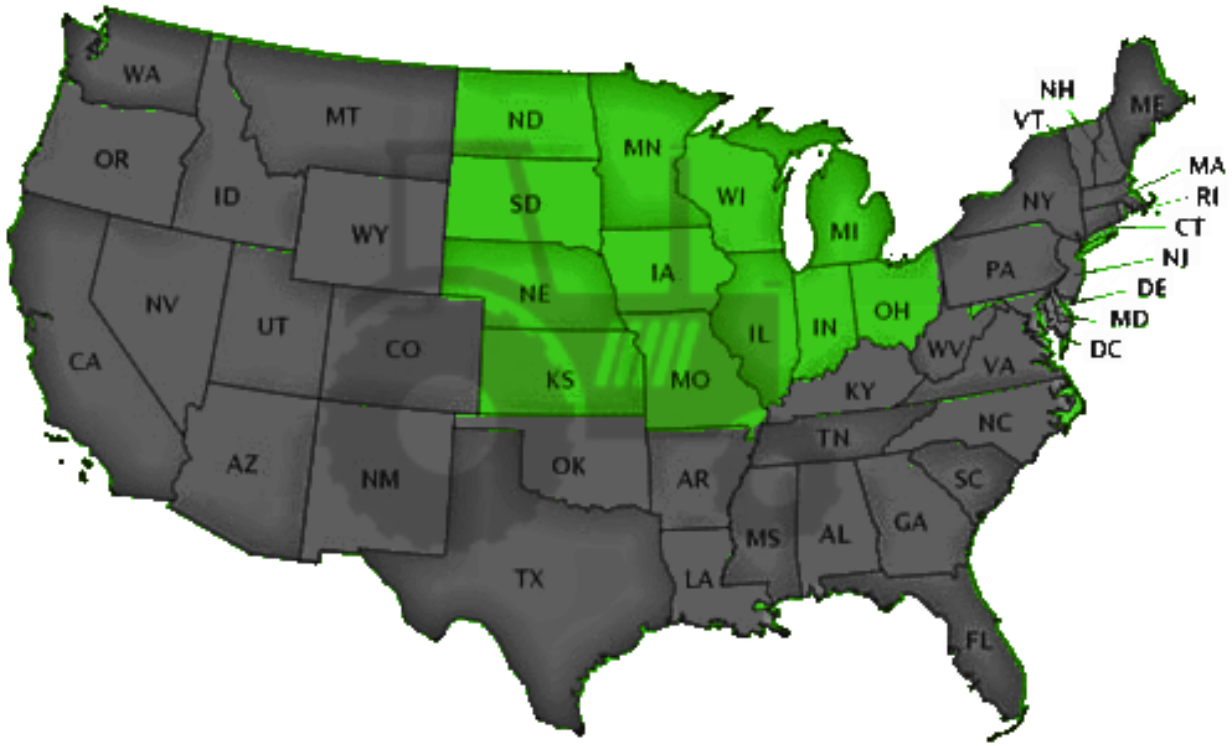
Rapport de mission au Midwest americain



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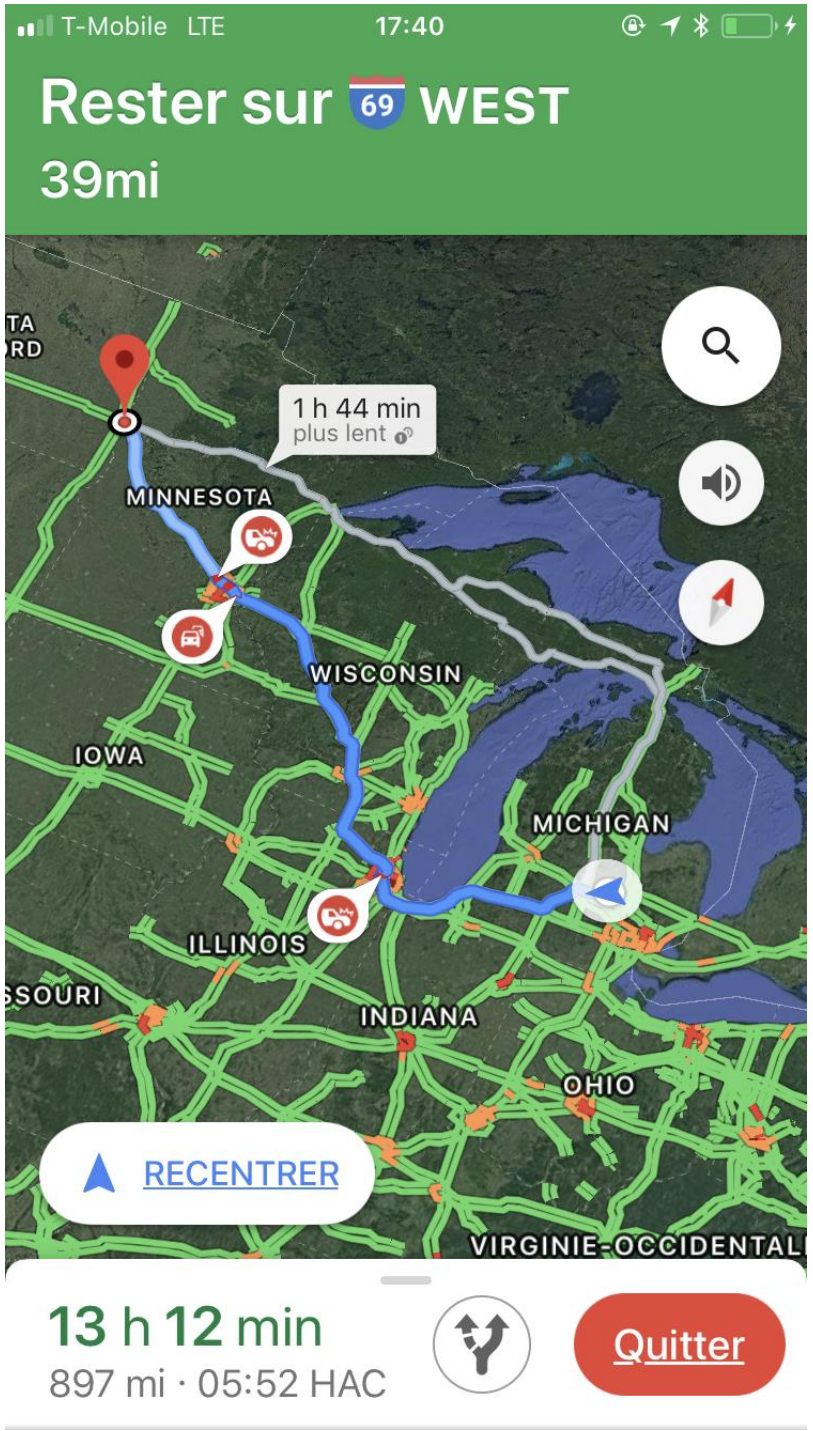
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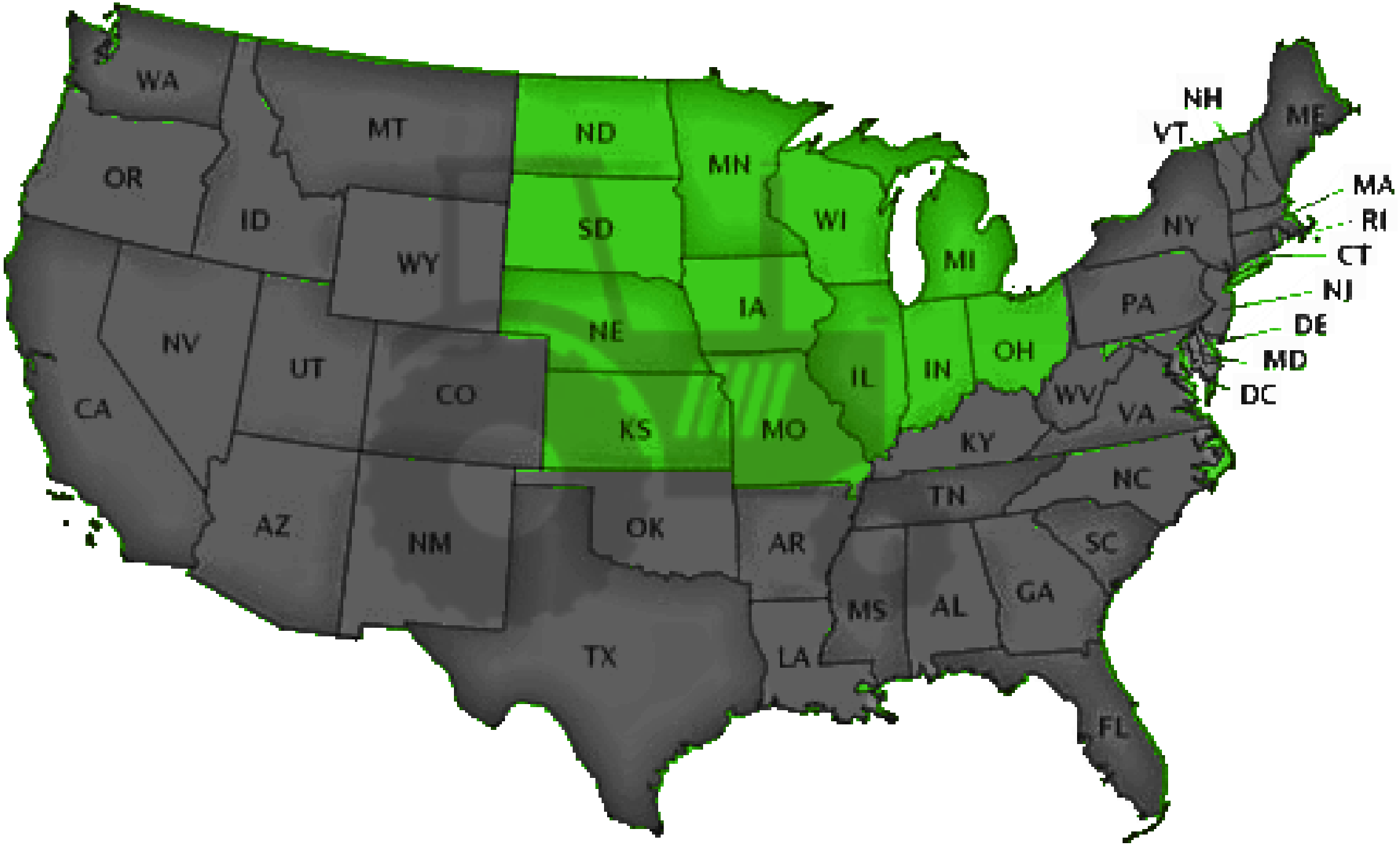
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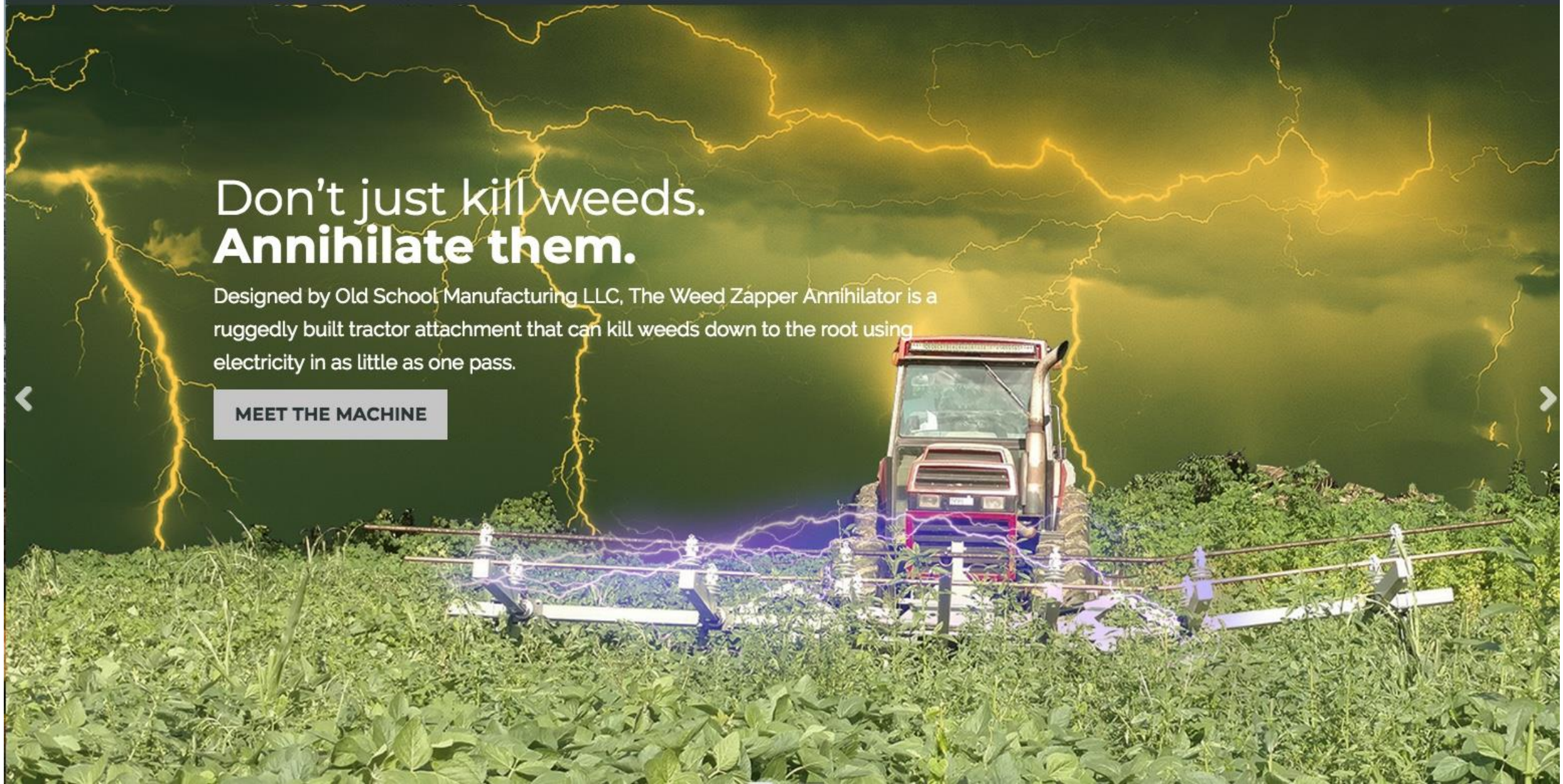
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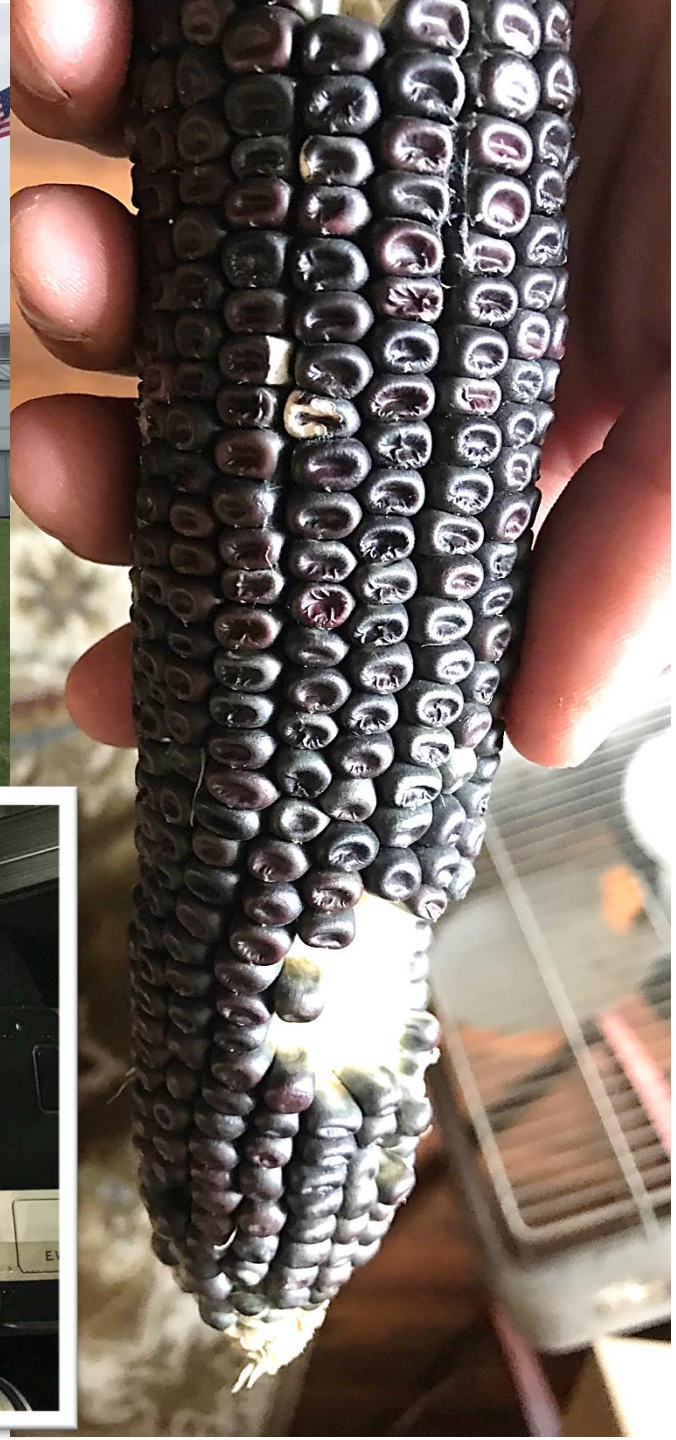
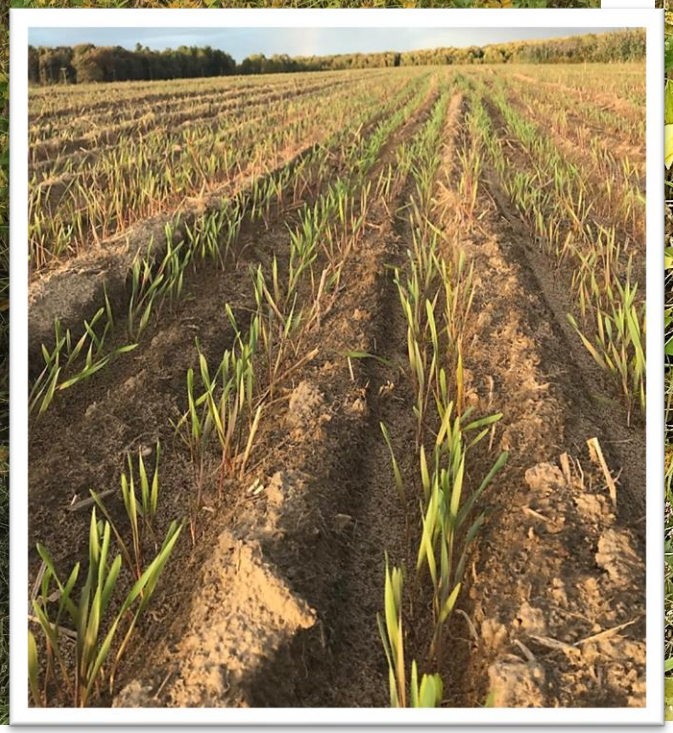



BLUE
FARM
GROWN BLUE CORN
TORTILLA CHIPS

Randy Hughes



Detasseling Seed Corn

Coupe des « croix » dans un champ
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Organic Seed corn, 50 $\bushels (2 500 $ \ tonnes)
1000 $ la poche de semence Inbred,
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Russell W Gesch (Russ)
Russ.Gesch@ars.usda.gov
Research Plant Physiologist

Phone: (320) 585-8432
Fax: (320) 589-3787
803 Iowa Ave
Morris, MN, 56267

Cameline d'hiver – culture et couvre-sol

- Jusqu'à 1700+ lbs/acre au Minnesota
- Semée de fin d'été à mi-octobre; récolte en mi à fin juin
- Excellente survie à l'hiver
- % d'huile = 35-42 % - usages industriels et alimentaires

Cuisson

Carburant vert pour jet

Bioplastiques

Itinéraire technique

Avril/mai
2016
Semis maïs
& soya

Août/Sept
Semis
cameline

October
récolte
maïs &
soya

Mai 2017
semis relai
soya

Juin/Juillet
récolte
cameline

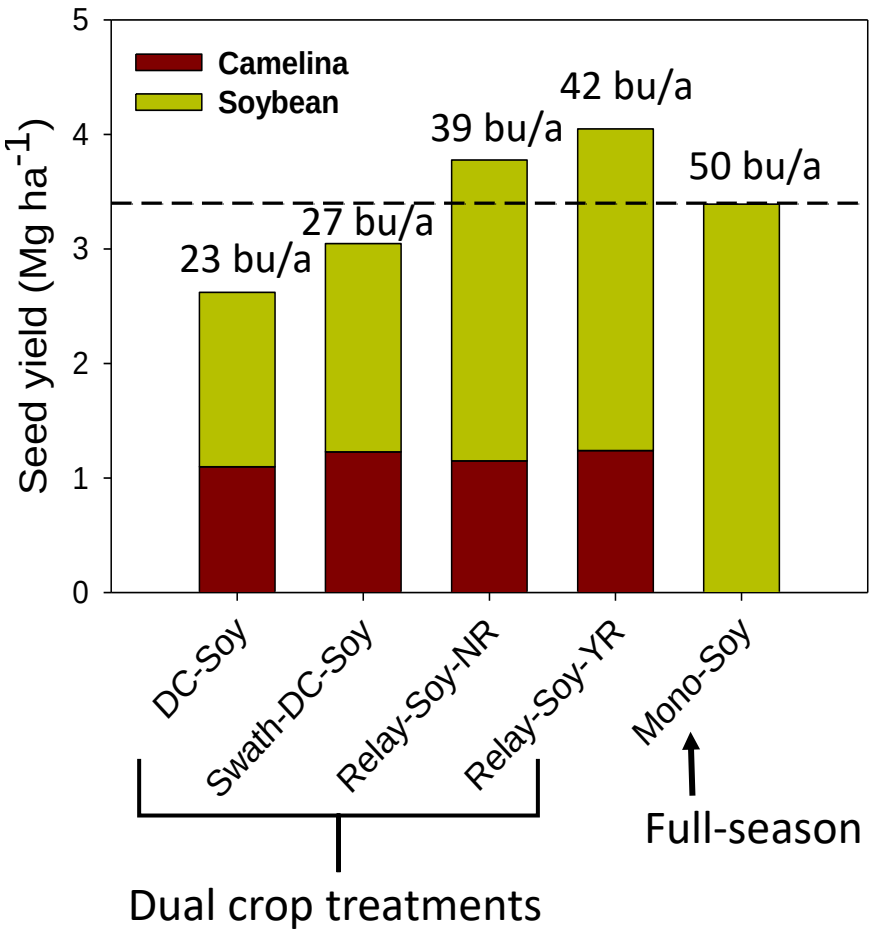
October
récolte
soya

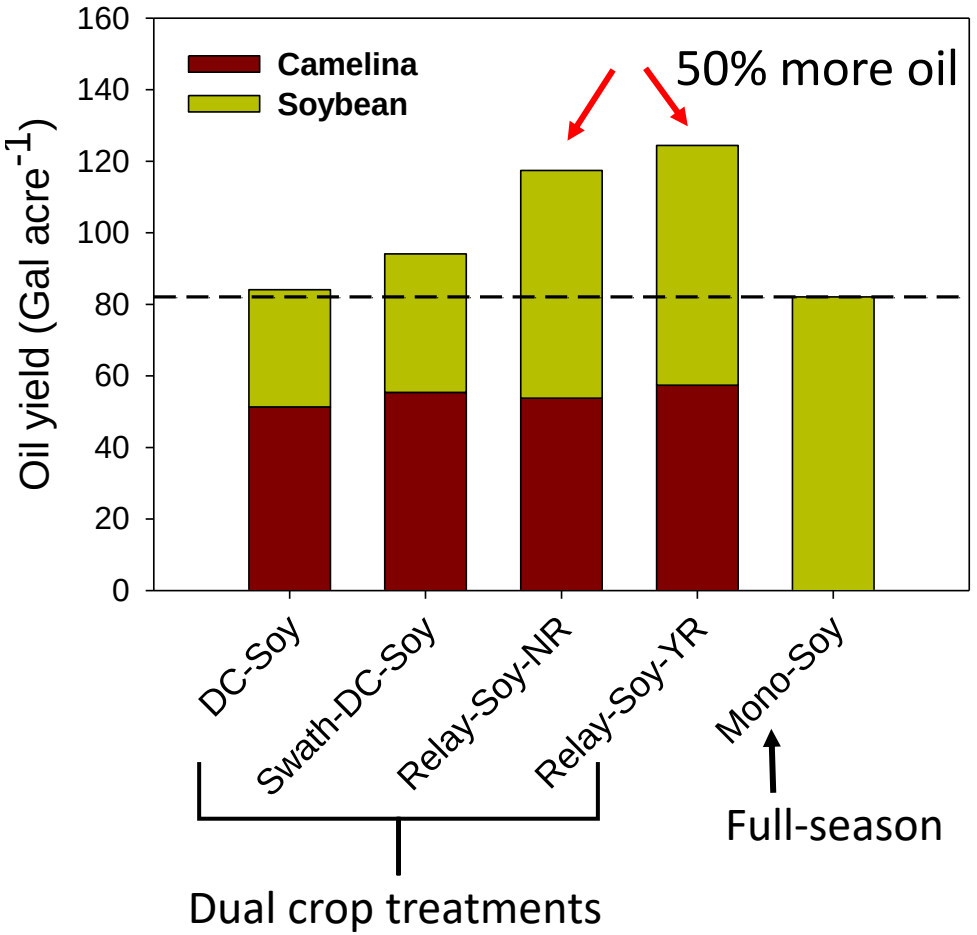
Temps

Survie
hivernale

Culture relai : soya et cameline

Production totale supérieure en grains et huile avec une culture relai soya-cameline

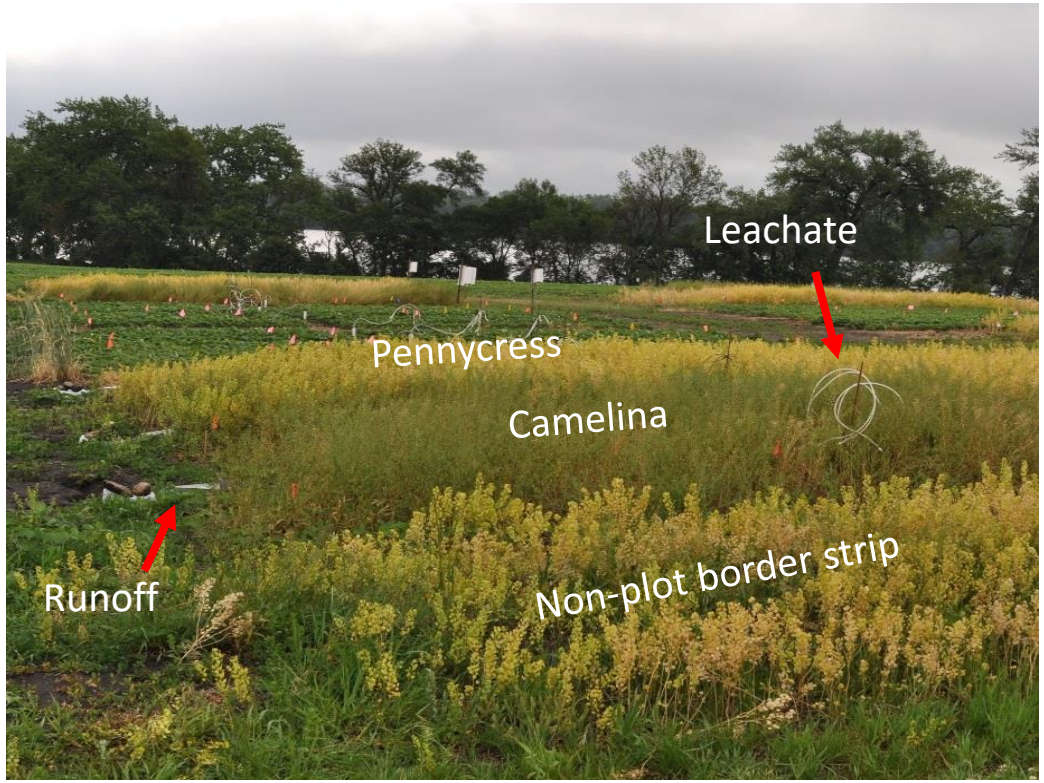




À 0,18 $/lb pour cameline, la culture-relai procure 126 $ à 144 $/acre de plus

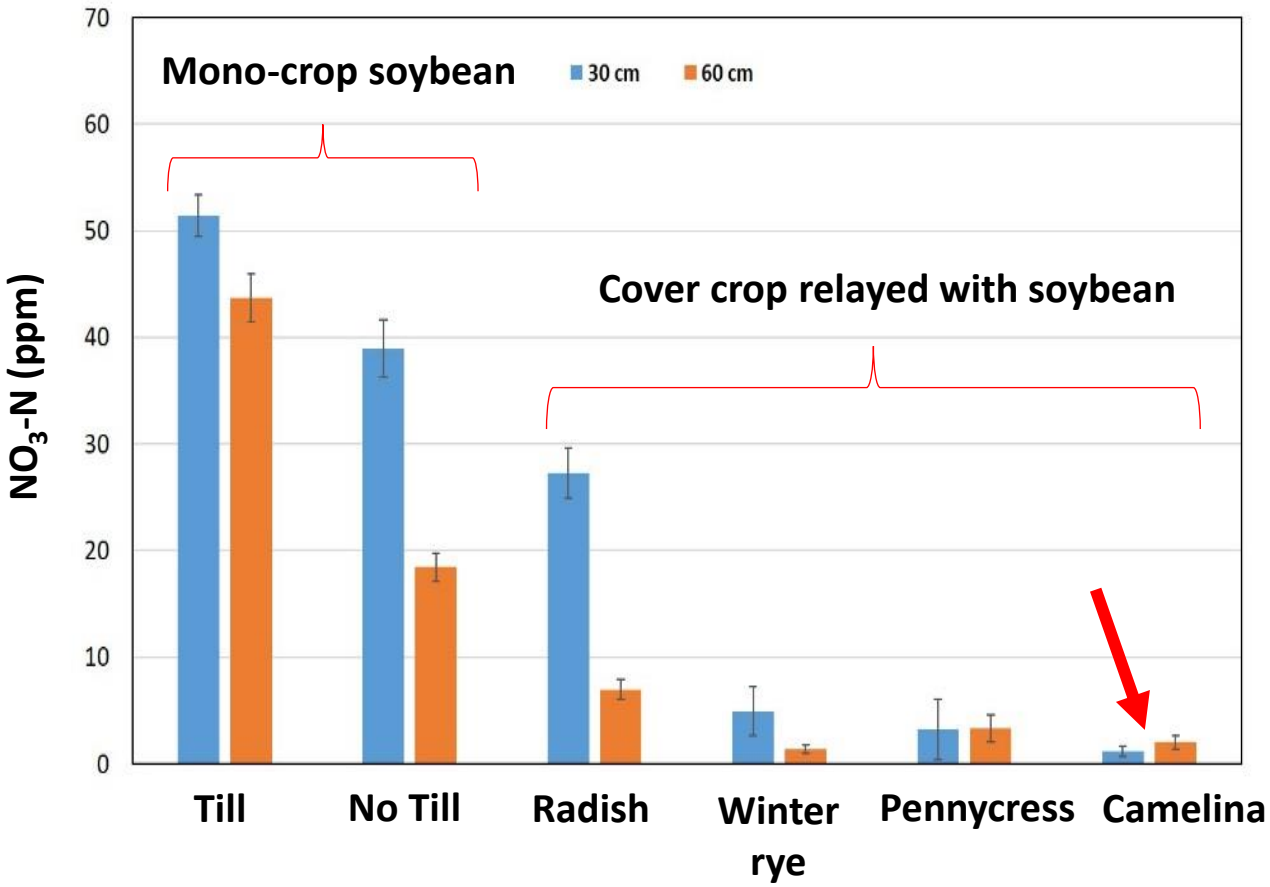
Impact sur la qualité de l'eau

La cameline capte l'azote, reduit les pertes de nitrates pendant les périodes de risques de lessivage et ruisselement d'un système maïs-soya



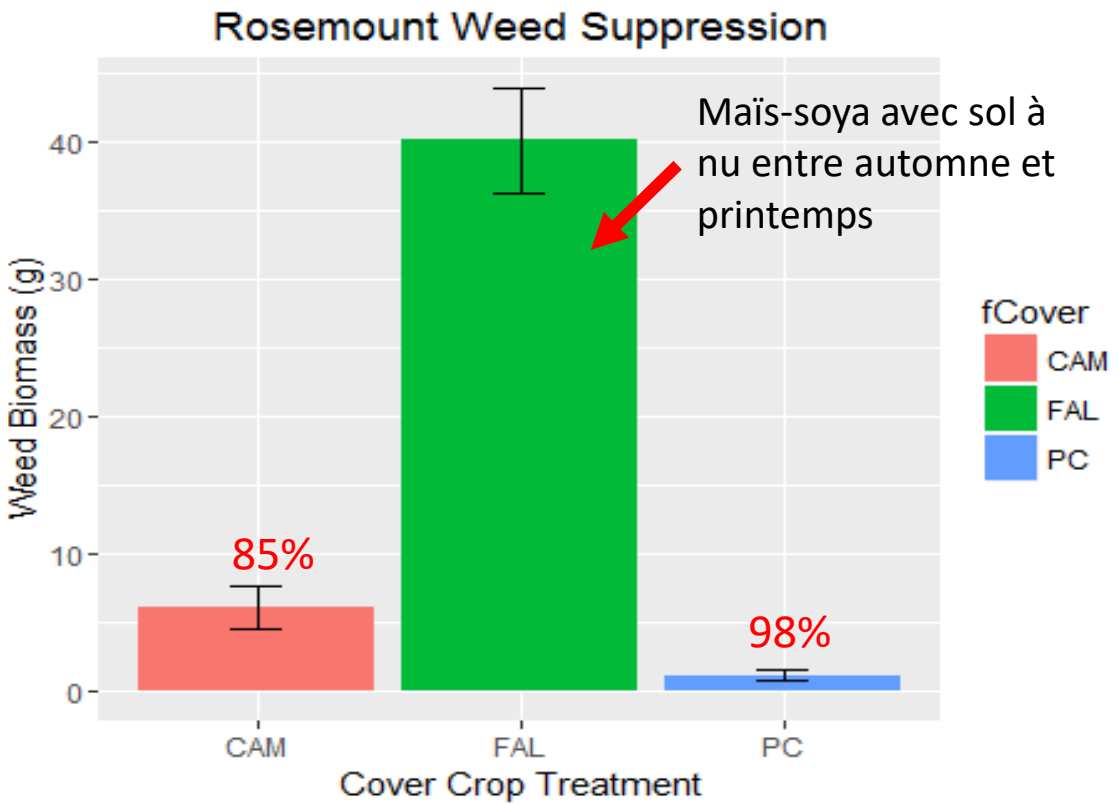
Reduce N-loss – improve water quality

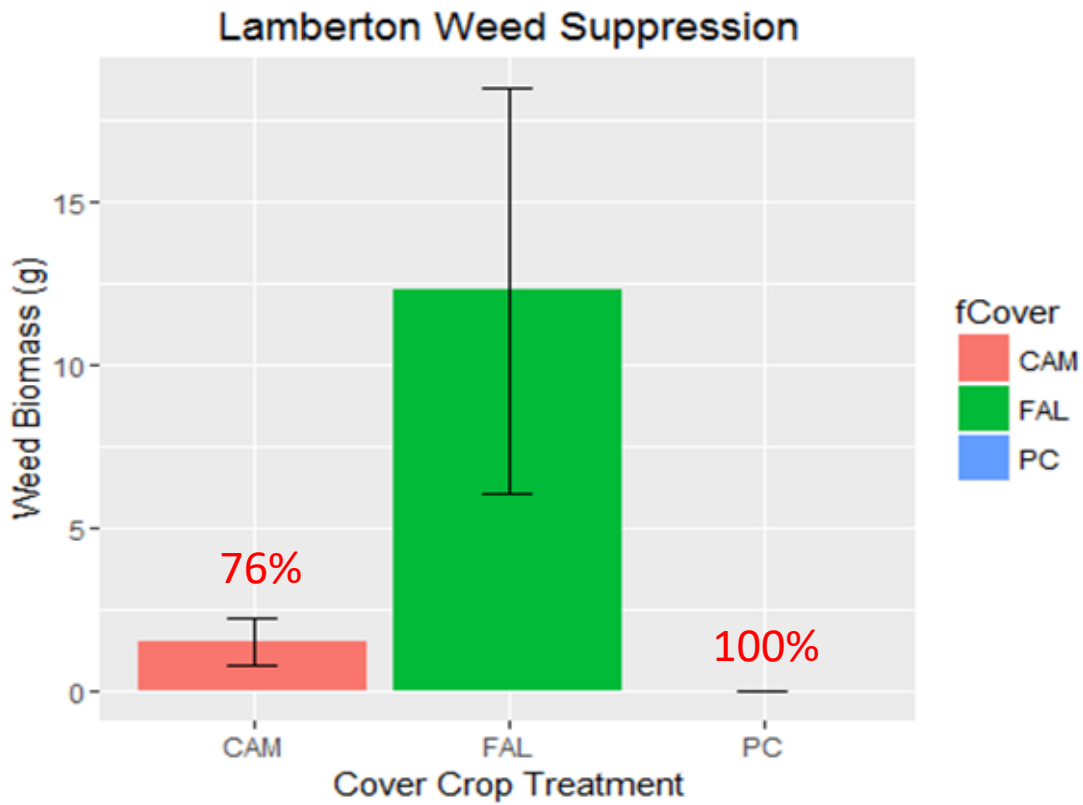
Nitrate in leachate April through June



Effet sur les mauvaises herbes

En utilisant la cameline d'hiver (CAM) et le tabouret des champs (PC) comme couvre-sol





% contrôle des mauvaises herbes

Cody Hoerning, UMN, M.S. Thesis data

Tabourets

Plante

Thlaspi, est un genre de plantes herbacées de la famille des Brassicacées. La taxinomie du genre diffère selon les auteurs. Des espèces autrefois classées comme Thlaspi se retrouvent actuellement dans les genres Noccaea, Kandis et Iberis. La limite entre ces genres n'est pas clairement établie. Wikipédia

Nom scientifique : Thlaspi

Rang : Genre

Classification supérieure : Brassicacées

CoverCress
The cover crop that pays.

Hear Jerry Steiner, CoverCress Inc.'s CEO describe company name change timing.

CoverCress Inc. (formerly Arvegenix Inc.) is developing a novel crop, called CoverCress®, based on the native plant pennycress. CoverCress is a new winter oilseed cash crop designed to provide winter and early spring soil cover between corn harvest and soybean planting, while producing an oilseed crop. CoverCress oil and protein meal are similar to that of canola.

A Productive Winter Crop that also Covers

- CoverCress was developed from pennycress.
- Covers and protects open soil between corn and soybean crops.
- Produces an oilseed crop for food, bioenergy and cattle feed.
- Fits on 30-32M acres that each year rotate from corn to soybean.

The CoverCress story in under 3 minutes!

CoverCress fits on the 30-32M acres rotating to soybeans.

Take a tour of a CoverCress research field.

C3- Cereales, Graminée

C4 –Mais, sorgho,millet, graminée

BIEBER FARM
RICHARD BIEBER
26532 - 127TH ST.
TRAIL CITY, SD 57657

2016

Feuilles large, saison froide
Pois, luzerne, trefle, feverole

Feuilles large, saison chaude
Soya, tournesol, chanvre, etc

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PLANT HEALTH AND SUGAR LEVELS

posted by Kirrily Blomfield

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mainchris { G'day Kirrily. Thanks for another great article. One thing I haven't seen mentioned in this debate, which I think is very important, is the... } – **Nov 26, 2:06 PM**

AndrewMoree { Hi Kirrily, is the photo @ top of article an area where cattle were blocked up or corralled (eg high animal impact ?). If... } – **Nov 26, 11:21 AM**

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Conference

Joel Gruver, Associate Professor of Soil Science and Sustainable Ag, Allison Farm

Knoblauch Hall 302
(309) 298-1215
J-Gruver@wiu.edu

Dr. Gruver earned his BS in Chemistry from Principia College in Elsah, Illinois, his MS in Agronomy from the University of Maryland in College Park, and his PhD in Soil Science from North Carolina State University in Raleigh.

He teaches the following courses:

- AGRN 278 - Fundamentals of Soil Science
- AGRN 378 - Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition
- AGRN 473 - Nutrient Management
- AGRN 478 - Soil Properties
- CONS 305 - Introduction to Sustainable Agriculture
- CONS 405 - Soil and Water Conservation
- AGRI 340 - Communicating Agricultural Issues

In addition to teaching Dr. Gruver is the Director of the WIU Organic Research Program. He received the National No-Till Educator of the Year Award in 2015. His research interests include conservation cropping systems with a focus on cover crops and organic grain production, soil organic matter, and innovative teaching methods.

RICK BIEBER

No-till Producer, Trail City, SD

Rick Bieber is a no-till farmer from north central South Dakota. He farms in a 16-inch precipitation zone on 5,000 acres of cropland and also has 5,000 acres of rangeland for a 400-head cow/calf operation. He has been in a continuous no-till system for over two decades with main crops of hard red spring wheat, hard red winter wheat, corn, flax, peas, soybeans, safflower and alfalfa. Rick is intensely interested in keeping the farm operation economically viable and gets to the heart of a problem quickly before it becomes major. Rick is a strong advocate of diverse crop rotations and profitability for successful no-till systems and has been a popular speaker at a number of no-till conferences throughout the Northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest of the United States over the past 20 years.

GABE BROWN

No-till Producer, Bismarck, ND

Gabe is one of the pioneers of the current soil health movement which focuses on the regeneration of our resources.

Gabe, along with his wife Shelly, and son Paul, own and operate a diversified 5,000 acre farm and ranch near Bismarck, ND. Their ranch focuses on farming and ranching in nature's image.

The Browns holistically integrate their grazing and no-till cropping systems, which include a wide variety of cash crops, multi-species cover crops along with all natural grass finished beef and lamb. They also raise pastured laying hens, broilers and swine. This diversity and integration has regenerated the natural resources on the ranch without the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides.

The Browns are part owners of a state inspected abattoir which allows them to direct market their products.

RAY ARCHULETA

Soil Scientist & Farmer, Seymour, MO

Ray Archuleta is a farmer from Seymour, MO. He teaches Biomimicry Strategies and Agroecology principles on a national scale for improving soil function. He has over 30 years of work experience has a Soil Conservationist, Water Quality Specialist, Soil Health Specialist and Conservation Agronomist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. He worked in the following states: New Mexico, Missouri, Oregon, and North Carolina. He is also a Certified Professional Soil Scientist with Soil Science Society of America. He also served two years in Guatemala as a Livestock Specialist in the Peace Corps. He received A.S. in Livestock Science from Northern New Mexico College and a B.S. in Agricultural Biology plus 30 hours of graduate school in soil related classes from New

DAVID BRANDT

No-till Producer, Carroll, OH

David Brandt farms 1150 acres all no-till, in Fairfield County, Central Ohio. He began no-till farming in 1971 and has been using cover crops since 1978. David has participated in yield plots for corn, soybeans, and wheat into various covers. This information has been used by seed growers as well as county agents and universities to encourage other farmers to adapt no-till practices in their farming operations. He has also been planting various blends of cover crops to find out what benefits they provide to improve soil health.


Loran Steinlage


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GOT ORGANIC?

Welcome to the Age of 21st Century Organic Farming

Nancy Pfund, Lucas Strom · November 2018

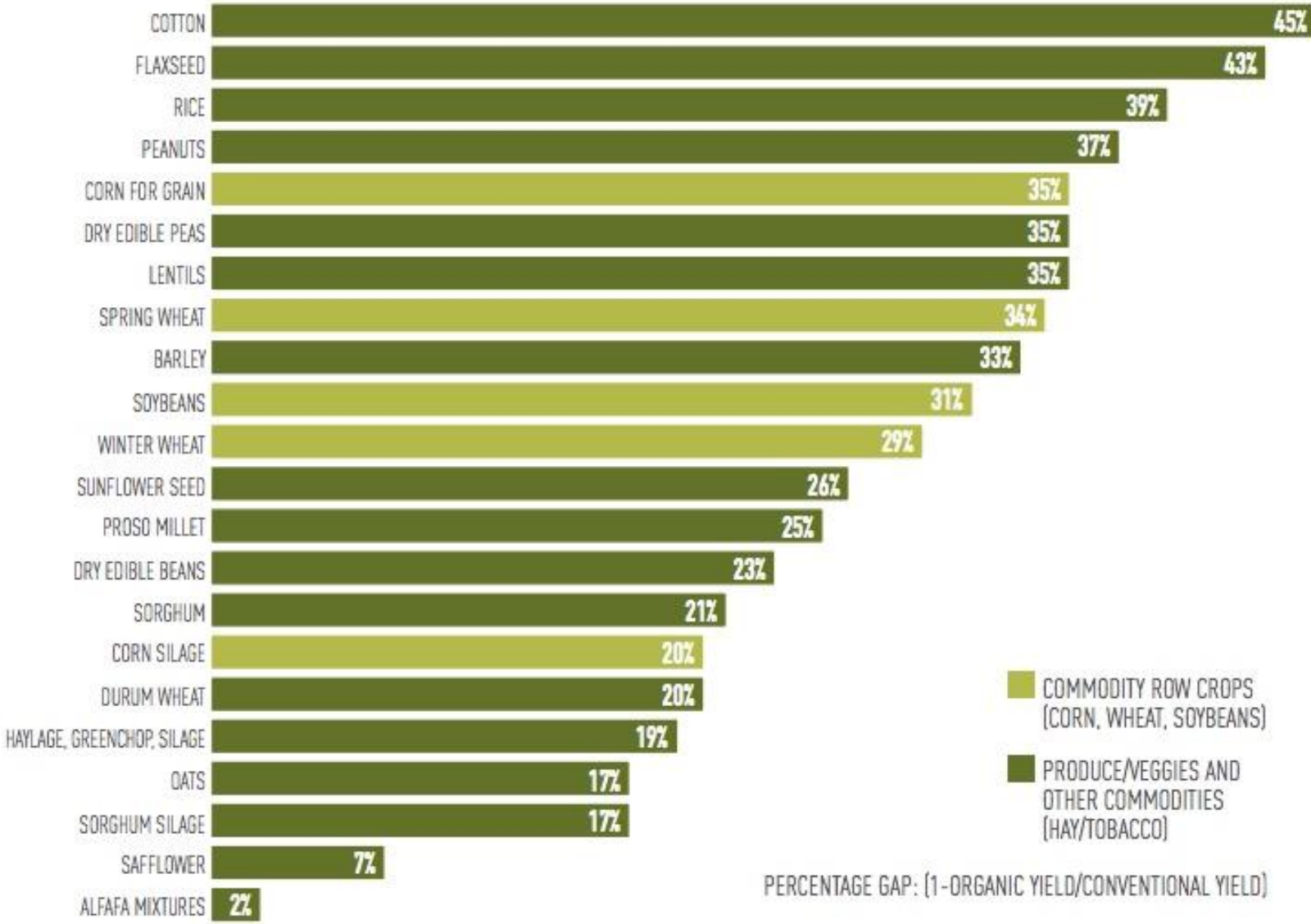

Exhibit 5: **Average yields per acre for organic crops are substantially lower than conventional counterparts**

Source: Savage and Associates Consulting, independent analysis based on 2014 USDA Organic Survey data and USDA-NASS statistics.

http://www.dblpartners.vc/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Got-Organic_DBLFBN_vF.pdf?096c73

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> **Randy Uhrmacher** @Cornfrmr
> A little FYI for farmers struggling with health insurance.
>
> The final numbers are in for our family.

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Plein écran (f)

DIY PRECISION FARMING GUIDE

RUNNING YOUR OWN ON-FARM FIELD TRIALS

TRYING SOMETHING NEW ON YOUR FARM

WHAT CAN YOU TEST AND TRIAL ON YOUR FARM?

- SEED VARIETIES
- PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS: SEEDING RATE, PLANTING SPEED, ROW SPACING
- NEW OR DIFFERENT CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS OR CHEMISTRIES, MOAS OR APPLICATION RATES
- VARIABLE RATE FERTILITY APPLICATIONS
- TILLAGE PRACTICES
- OTHER VARIABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

HOW TO SET-UP AND RUN YOUR TRIAL

TYPES OF FIELD TRIALS

HERE ARE SOME COMMON METHODS TO LAY OUT YOUR TRIAL:

STRIP TRIALS

Strip trials are sections of a field that are planted or treated differently in order to compare management practices. Variables are assessed and compared in strips, usually the length of the field. For example, you might plant four to six rows, in 500-foot-long rows.

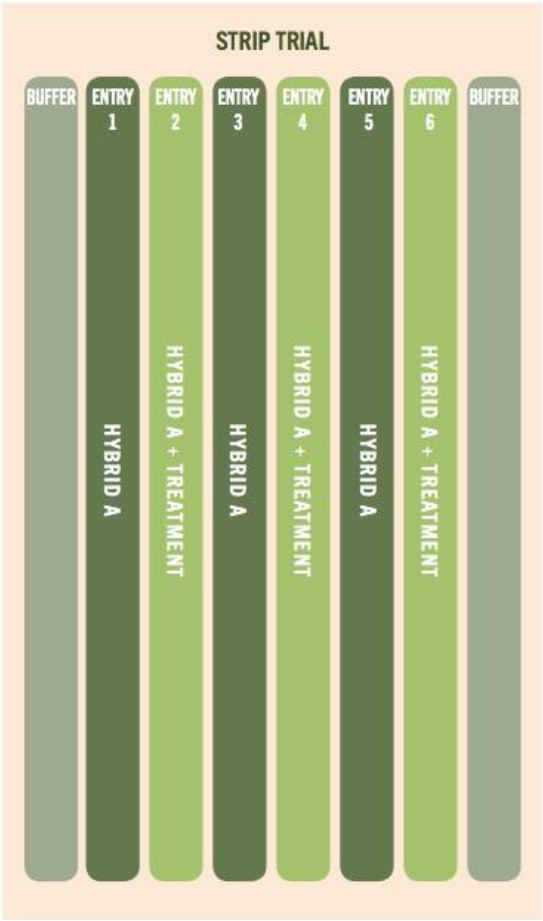
Buffers are strips that are not part of your trial and do not receive a treatment; they are set up at the edges of the field and/or between your trial strips in order to avoid any potential cross-contamination.

Pros

This type of trial typically requires the least amount of effort to get a look at how different treatments, varieties or practices compare.

Cons

The downside to running a strip trial might be that you're running the trial on a smaller number of acres due to your field size and strip length.



Mais au 60 pouces

Think outside of the row?

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116 W Schrock Rd
Waterloo, IA 50701 USA
Mobile: 319-240-2200
Cedar Valley Innovation LLC
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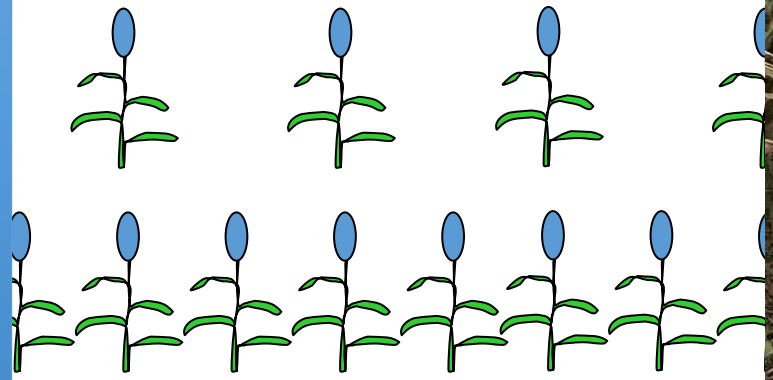
Impact sur la gestion des adventices sur le rang



PRACTICAL FARMERS OF IOWA
COOPERATORS' PROGRAM Farmer-Led Research

RESEARCH REPORT Planting Corn in 60-in. Row-Widths for Interseeding Cover Crops

2018

Staff Contact
Stefan Gailans - (515) 232-5661
stefan@practicalfarmers.org

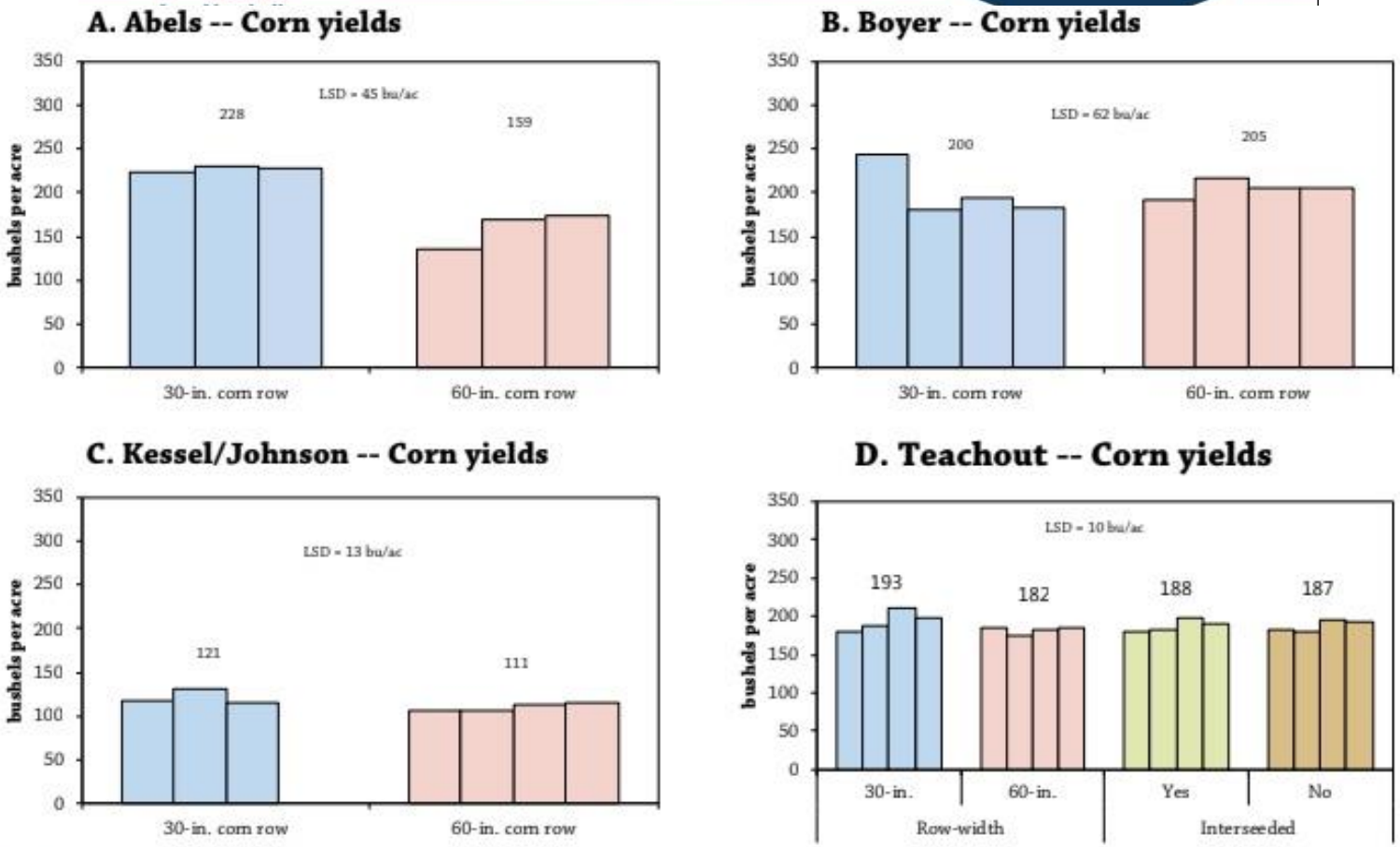


FIGURE 1. Corn yields as affected by row-width at **A)** Abels, **B)** Boyer, and **C)** Kessel/Johnson and **D)** as affected by row-with and the presence or absence of interseeded cover crops at Teachout in 2018. Columns represent individual strip yields. Above each set of columns is the treatment mean. By farm, if the difference between the treatment means is greater than the least significant difference (LSD), the treatments are considered statistically different at the 95% confidence level.

Cowpea cover crop growing between corn planted in 60-in. row-width at the Kessel/Johnson location on July 12, 2018. Corn was planted on May 10 and cowpeas were interseeded to the corn on June 7.

TABLE 2: Biomass and N content of cover crops interseeded to corn near the time of grain harvest.

RESPONSE	FARM	30-IN. ROWS	60-IN. ROWS	DIFF.	LSD (0.05)[x]
Cover crop biomass (lb/ac)	Abels	3,681	4,225	544	3,177
	Boyer[y]	339	3,870	3,531	–
	Kessel/Johnson	964	3,766	2,802	749
Cover crop N (lb N/ac)	Abels	–	–	–	–
	Boyer[y]	7	100	93	–
	Kessel/Johnson	20	60	40	22

[x] If the difference between row-width treatments is greater than the least significant difference (LSD), the treatments are considered statistically different at the 95% confidence level.

[y] Replicated samples of cover crop biomass were not collected at the Boyer farm which precluded statistical analysis.

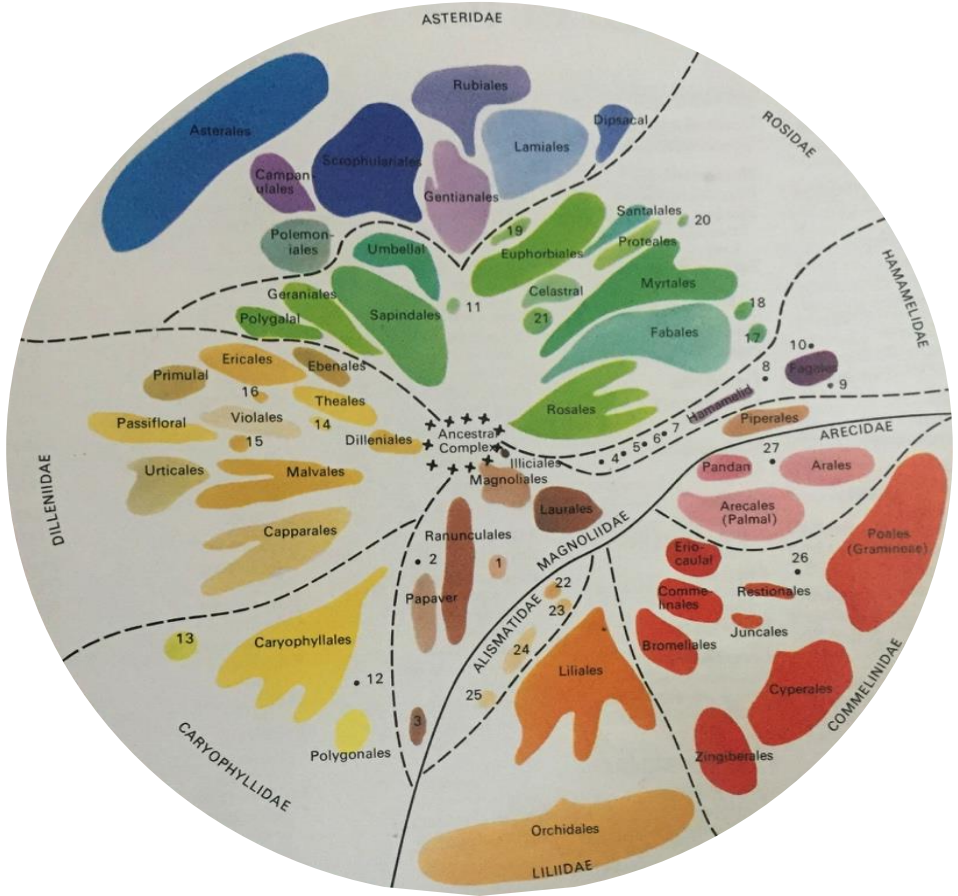
TABLE 3: CO_2-C burst from soil as determined by the Solvita assay.

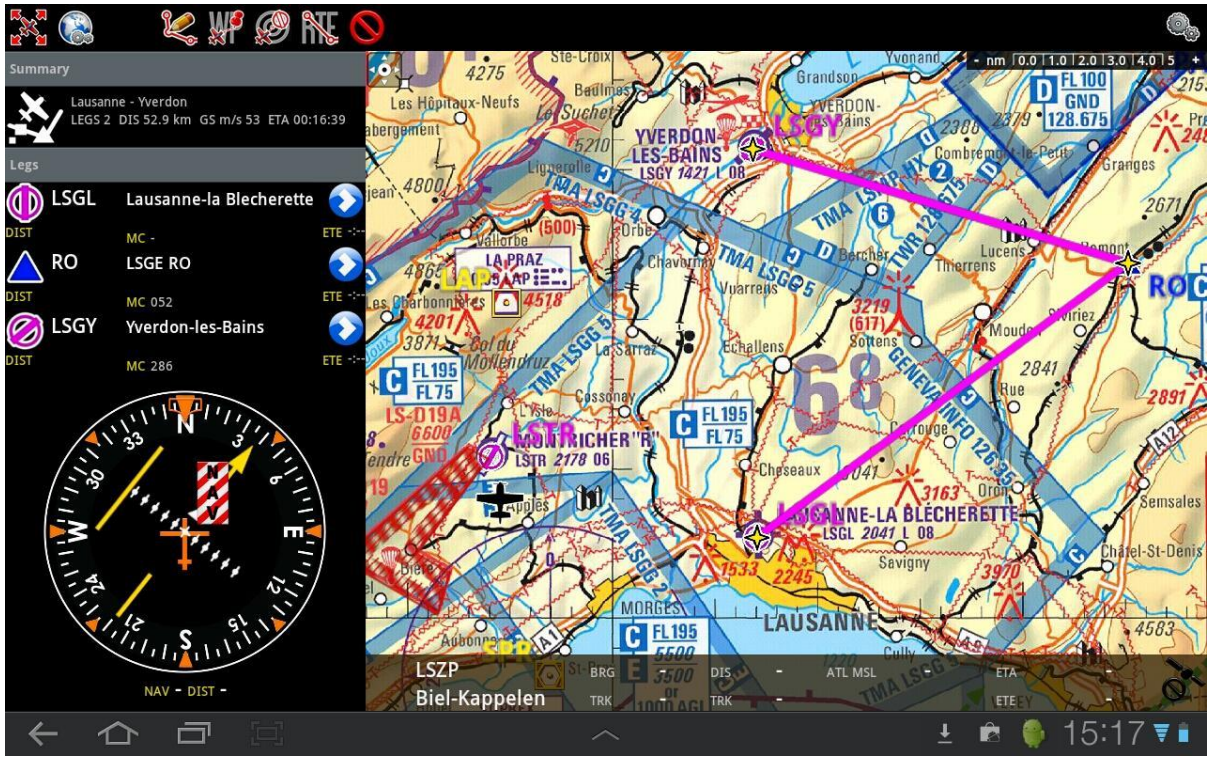
TREATMENT	FARM	CO_2-C Burst (ppm)			
		30-IN. ROWS	60-IN. ROWS	DIFF.	LSD (0.05)[x]
Row-width	Boyer	130	117	13	13
	Teachout	94	85	9	22
		INTERSEEDING	NO INTERSEEDING	DIFF.	LSD (0.05)[x]
Interseeding	Teachout	87	93	6	22

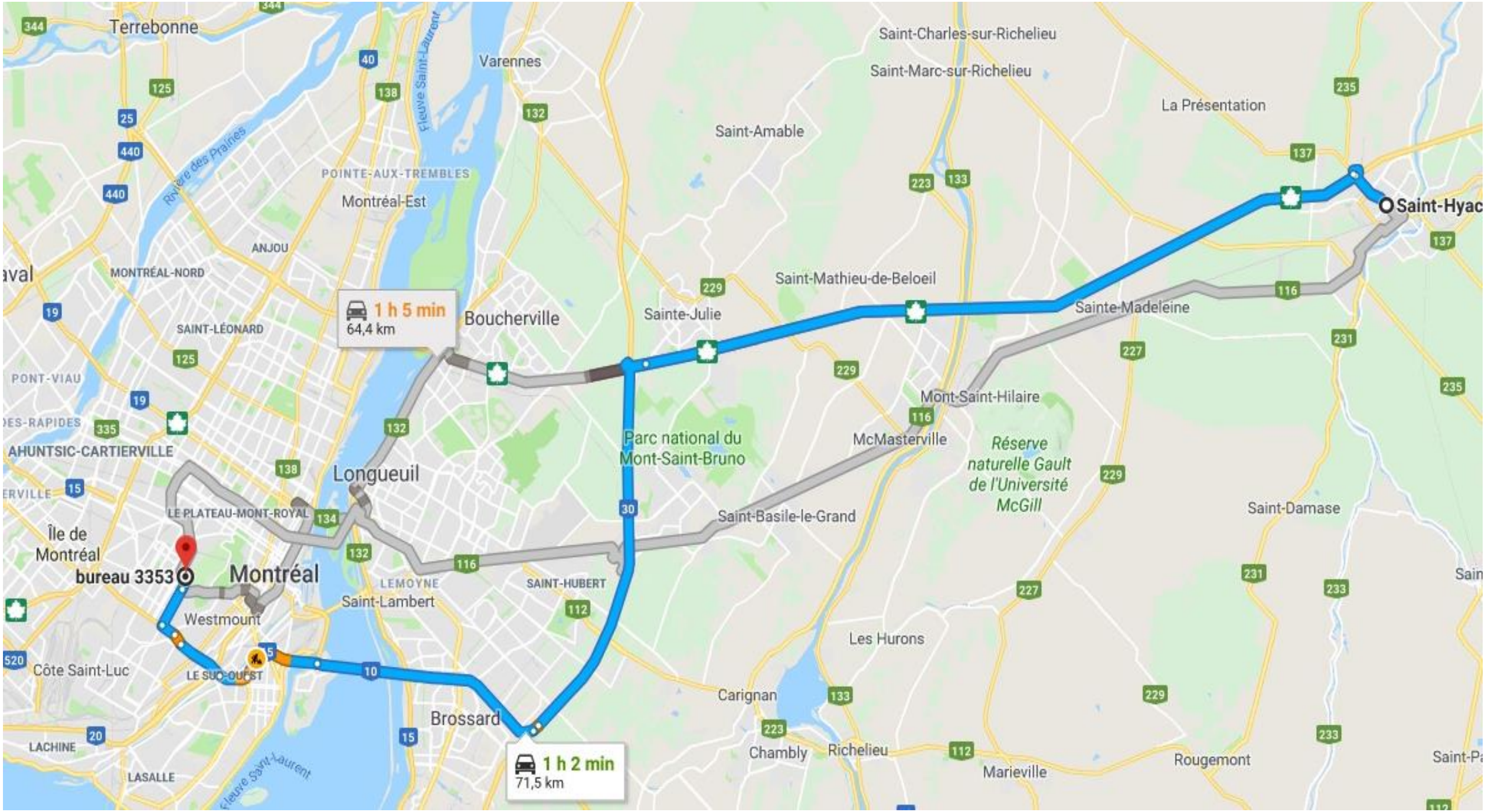
[x] If the difference between row-width treatments is greater than the least significant difference (LSD), the treatments are considered statistically different at the 95% confidence level.

Inflow ® essence

la route des fleurs



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Varennes
Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu
Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu
La Présentation
Saint-Amable
Fleuve Saint-Laurent
Rivière des Prairies
POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES
Montréal-Est
ANJOU
MONTRÉAL-NORD
SAINT-LÉONARD
PONT-VIAU
AHUNTSIC-CARTIERVILLE
1 h 5 min
64,4 km
Boucherville
Sainte-Julie
Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil
Sainte-Madeleine
Saint-Hyac
Mont-Saint-Hilaire
McMasterville
Parc national du Mont-Saint-Bruno
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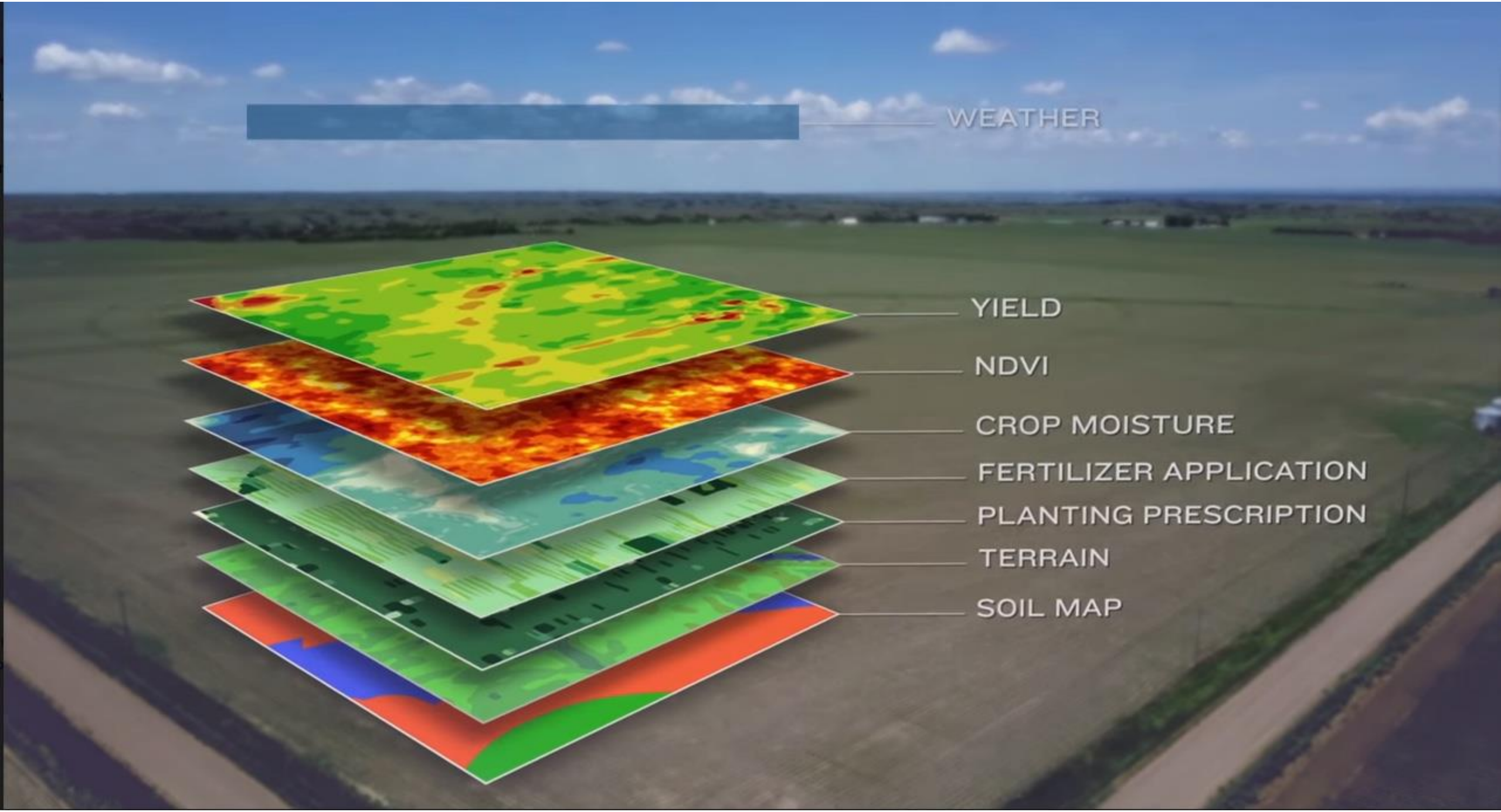
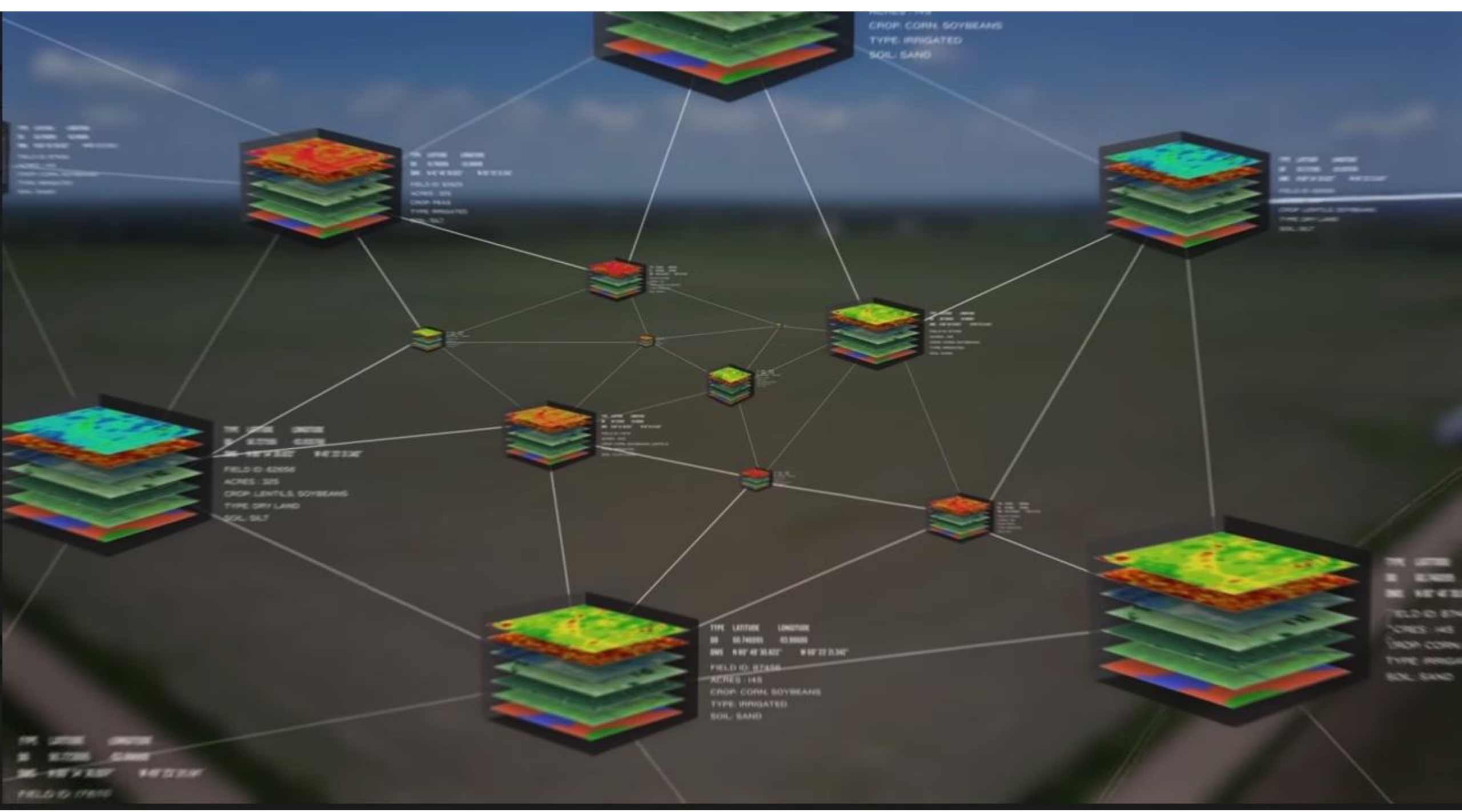
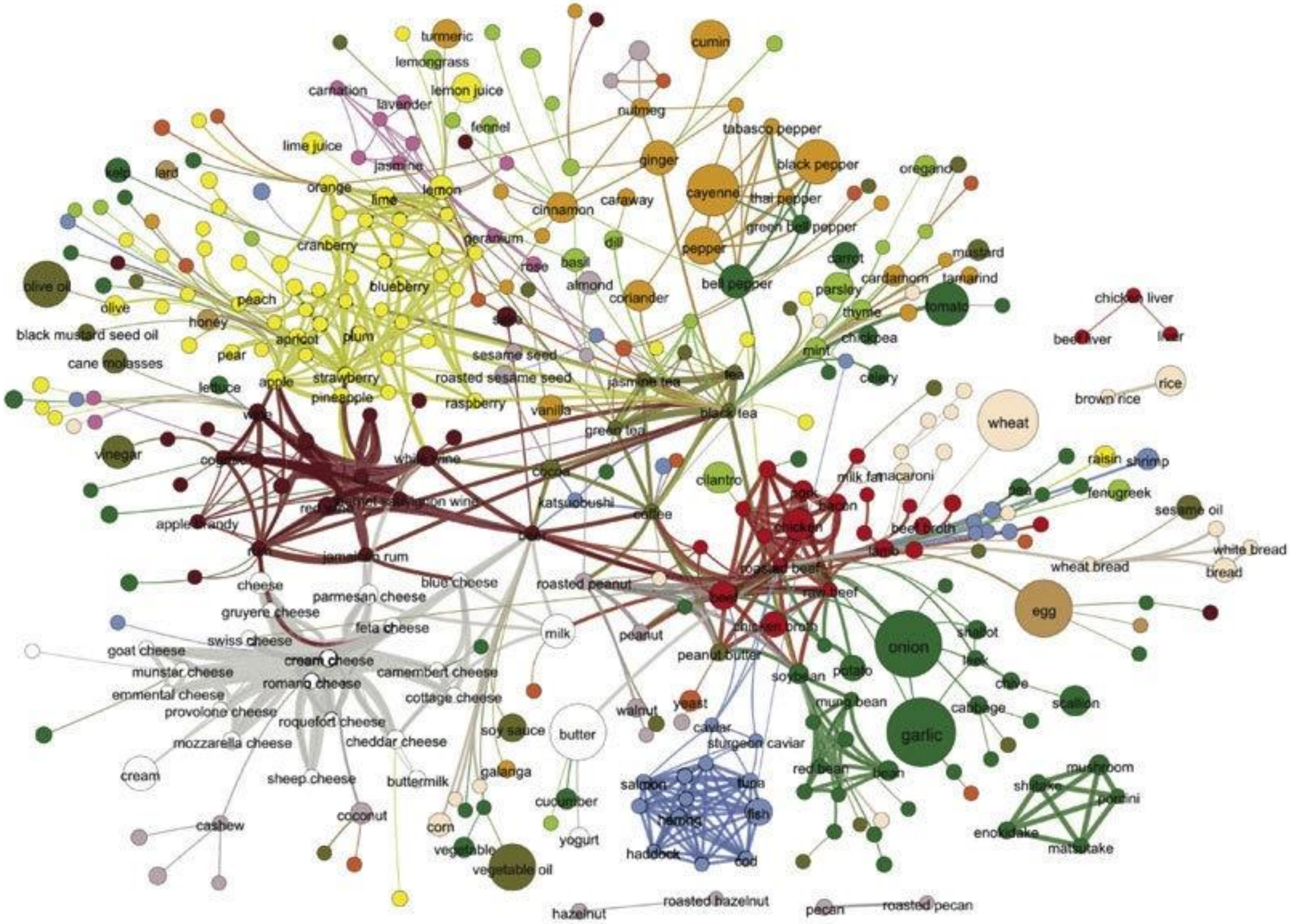
Les Hurons
Carignan
Brossard
LACHINE
LASALLE
Chambly
Richelieu
Marieville
Rougemont
1 h 2 min
71,5 km


WEATHER
YIELD
NDVI
CROP MOISTURE
FERTILIZER APPLICATION
PLANTING PRESCRIPTION
TERRAIN
SOIL MAP


CROP: CORN, SOYBEANS
TYPE: IRRIGATED
SOIL: SAND
FIELD ID: 62656
ACRES : 325
CROP: LENTILS, SOYBEANS
TYPE: DRY LAND
SOIL: SILT
TYPE LATITUDE LONGITUDE
ACRES : 145
CROP: CORN, SOYBEANS
TYPE: IRRIGATED
SOIL: SAND


turmeric
lemongrass
lemon juice
cumin
carnation
lavender
nutmeg
fennel
tabasco pepper
lime juice
ginger
black pepper
jasmine
oregano
kelp
lard
orange
lemon
lime
cayenne
caraway
thai pepper
cinnamon
green bell pepper
cranberry
geranium
pepper
dill
mustard
basil
rose
almond
carrot
olive oil
cardamom
tamarind
bell pepper
blueberry
coriander
parsley
tomato
peach
chicken liver
olive
honey
thyme
beef liver
liver
black mustard seed oil
apricot
plum
chickpea
mint
pear
sesame seed
cane molasses
celery
roasted sesame seed
strawberry
rice
jasmine tea
apple
tea
lettuce
brown rice
pineapple
raspberry
black tea
vanilla
wheat
green tea
vinegar
white wine
raisin
shrimp
cilantro
milk fat
macaroni
cocoa
fenugreek
katsuobushi
pork
bacon
sesame oil
coffee
apple brandy
chicken
beef broth
white bread
lamb
jamaican rum
wheat bread
roasted beef
bread
cheese
blue cheese
roasted peanut
parmesan cheese
beef
raw beef
gruyere cheese
egg
feta cheese
milk
chicken broth
peanut
swiss cheese
onion
shallot
goat cheese
cream cheese
peanut butter
munster cheese
camembert cheese
leek
potato
romano cheese
soybean
chive
emmental cheese
cottage cheese
mung bean
yeast
scallion
provolone cheese
walnut
cabbage
roquefort cheese
caviar
garlic
soy sauce
butter
sturgeon caviar
mozzarella cheese
cheddar cheese
red bean
mushroom
cream
galanga
tuna
sheep cheese
buttermilk
salmon
bean
shiitake
porcini
cucumber
fish
coconut
cashew
herring
enokidake
corn
yogurt
matsutake
vegetable
haddock
cod
vegetable oil
roasted hazelnut
pecan
roasted pecan
hazelnut


ASTERIDAE
ROSIDAE
HAMAMELIDAE
ARECIDAE
DILLENIIDAE
MAGNOLIIDAE
ALISMATIDAE
COMMELINIDAE
CARYOPHYLLIDAE
LILIIDAE
Asterales
Rubiales
Dipsacal
Lamiales
Scrophulariales
Campanulales
Gentianales
Polemoniales
Umbellal
Santalales
Proteales
Euphorbiales
Geraniales
Polygalal
Sapindales
Celastral
Myrtales
Fabales
Rosales
Primulal
Ericales
Ebenales
Theales
Violales
Passifloral
Dilleniales
Urticales
Malvales
Capparales
Ancestral Complex
Illiciales
Magnoliales
Laurales
Piperales
Pandan
Arales
Arecales (Palmal)
Poales (Graminese)
Eriocaulal
Commelinales
Restionales
Juncales
Bromeliales
Cyperales
Zingiberales
Ranunculales
Papaver
Liliales
Orchidales
Caryophyllales
Polygonales

Dessinez moi …
des agriculteurs agroécologiques &
Une route des fleurs