

United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service

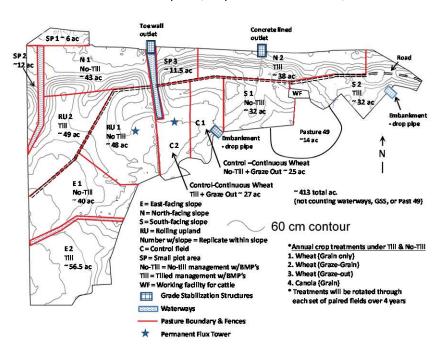
Integrated Wheat-Canola-Cattle Production System: Research Field Site Overview

Grazinglands Research Laboratory, El Reno, Oklahoma

May 2017

Rationale: Production of winter wheat is an important part of cropping systems in the southern Great Plains, and is typically used for both pasture and as grain. In recent years, interest has increased in using winter canola in rotation with winter wheat. Wheat-canola crop rotations increase soil fertility, reduce incidence of wheat disease and insect pests, improve weed control, increase wheat

yields following canola, and improve farm income from selling more diverse range of products (wheat, canola, grazing cattle). Interest has also increased in no-till or minimumtillage farming improve to production and reduce negative impacts on the environment. **Proposed** benefits from notill/minimum-tillage systems include effective control of wind and water erosion. improved infiltration retention into soil, less runoff, long-term



improvement in soil properties, decreased compaction, and fuel savings.

In recent years, mitigating greenhouse gasses (methane and carbon dioxide) generated by agricultural practices has become important. Dynamic weather conditions in the southern Great Plains necessitate research to better understand the impacts of agricultural production systems on environmental, water, and air quality factors. Knowledge will help refine management of on-farm resources to increase production potential, while improving resilience and minimizing environmental impacts.

Objective: Establish field-scale watersheds to evaluate environmental and atmospheric effects from integrated production of wheat, canola, and beef cattle under till and no-till farming practices.

What we did: We established a ~450-acre wheat farm to compare tillage and no-tillage/minimum tillage farming practices. Using soil type and slope, paired fields (till and no-till) were mapped. Each field (~ 40 to 50 acres) is an individual watershed. Managed waterways, grass buffer strips, and erosion-control structures for water control were developed and installed with USDA-NRCS specialists. Specific equipment for collection of water samples and research data from individual field-scale pastures allow for computation of water budgets and water-use efficiency in each field.

There are also control fields (till and no-till) of continuous wheat for graze-out by stocker cattle (Nov through May) year after year. Canola and beef cattle will be included in the crop rotation on the other pastures. Rotational treatments each year on the paired fields are: 1) Wheat (Grain; No Graze); 2) Wheat (Graze:Grain; grazed Nov through ~ Feb); 3) Wheat (Graze-out; No Grain); and 4) Canola (Grain; No Graze). In the field crop rotation schedule each year (below), graze-out wheat is followed by

No drazej. Ili tile liela ci	op rota	ition sc	ileuule	Cacii	year	(Delow),	graze	out t	wiicat	13 101	oweu	
canola, and canola is	No-Till							Till				
followed by wheat for grain. Canola does not	Year	Time	RU-1	E-1	S-1	N-1		RU-2	E2	S-2	N-2	
germinate well in	2016	Fall	Canola	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat		Canola	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	
heavy plant residues,	2016	Fall	No Graze	No Graze	Graze	Graze	ľ	No Graze	No Graze	Graze	Graze	
and canola may	2017	Spring	No Graze	No Graze	Off	Grazeout	N	lo Graze	No Graze	Off	Grazeout	
benefit wheat for	2017	Summer	Grain	Grain	Grain		_	Grain	Grain	Grain		
grain by providing	2017	Fall	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Canola		Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Canola	
grain by providing	2017	Fall	No Graze	Graze	Graze	No Graze	N	lo Graze	Graze	Graze	No Graze	
pest/weed control.												
	2018	Spring	No Graze	Off	Grazeout	No Graze	l l	No Graze	Off	Grazeout	No Graze	
	2018	Summer	Grain	Grain		Grain		Grain	Grain		Grain	
	2018	Fall	Wheat	Wheat	Canola	Wheat		Wheat	Wheat	Canola	Wheat	
No-Till and Till Fields:	2018	Fall	Graze	Graze	No Graze	No Graze		Graze	Graze	No Graze	No Graze	
RU= Rolling Upland												
E = East-facing slope	2019	Spring	Off	Grazeout	No Graze	No Graze		Off	Grazeout	No Graze	No Graze	
- ·	2019	Summer	Grain		Grain	Grain		Grain		Grain	Grain	
S = South-facing slope	2019	Fall	Wheat	Canola	Wheat	Wheat		Wheat	Canola	Wheat	Wheat	
N = North-facing slope	2019	Fall	Graze	No Graze	No Graze	Graze		Graze	No Graze	No Graze	Graze	
	2020	Spring	Grazeout	No Graze	No Graze	Off	G	Grazeout	No Graze	No Graze	Off	
	2020	Summer		Grain	Grain	Grain	_		Grain	Grain	Grain	

Contact Persons:

Dr. Kenneth Turner (Ken. Turner@ars.usda.gov)

Dr. Patrick Starks (Patrick.Starks@ars.usda.gov)

Dr. James Neel (<u>Jim.Neel@ars.usda.gov</u>)

Dr. Prasanna Gowda (Prasanna.Gowda@ars.usda.gov)

Dr. Brian Northup (Brian.Northup@ars.usda.gov)

Dr. Jean Steiner (<u>Jean.Steiner@ars.usda.gov</u>)

Grazinglands Research Laboratory 7207 West Cheyenne Street El Reno, OK 73036 Telephone: (405) 262-5291

Telephone. (405) 262-52

FAX: (405) 262-0450

www.ars.usda.gov/plains-area/el-reno-ok/grazinglands-research-laboratory/