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## CHOOSING THE RIGHT OAT VARIETY

Oats are a valuable rotational crop for organic producers in the Upper Midwest. They are widely adapted across soil types and geography, can be planted early, protect the soil from erosion, build soil structure, break pest and disease cycles, and have established markets.

Choosing the right variety for your farm, soil type, and rotation depends on your – or your buyer's – end use.

### Key Characteristics for End Use

Choose oat varieties for a specific end use to determine the key characteristics you need:

- **Yield stability**
- **Maturity**
- **Test weight**
- **Plant height**
- **Standability**
- **Disease resistance** (*esp. to crown rust*)

### OATS FOR UNDERSEEDING ALFALFA & FORAGE

Historically, many farmers in the Upper Midwest planted oats with a new alfalfa seeding. More commonly

now, producers with livestock may underseed alfalfa with oats.

### Best Oats for Underseeding Alfalfa/Grasses

(*Early, Short, Good Standing*):

- **Reins**
- **Sumo**
- **Hayden**

### Best Oats for Forage

(*Tall, Leafy, Late*):

- **Everleaf 126**
- **Deon**
- **Forage Plus**

### OATS FOR ANIMAL FEED

Producers with livestock understand the value of oats for feed. Oats for animal feed is versatile and forgiving, because oats can be included in rations at various maturity stages and quality levels.

### Best Oats for Animal Feed

(*High Yield, Good Crown Rust Resistance*):

- **Deon**
- **Hayden**
- **Reins**

### OATS FOR CONSUMER/ MILLING MARKETS

For row crop farmers with an available market for food-grade oats, quality is as important as quantity. Buyers making rolled oats want to remove hulls without breaking the groats. Millers making flour look for plump, heavy grain, among other characteristics.

### Best Oats to Raise for the Milling/ Food-Grade Market

(*High Test Weight, High Yield, Good Crown Rust Resistance*):

- **Deon**
- **Hayden**
- **Reins**
- **Sumo**



by **Matt Leavitt**  
Organic &  
Transitional Farming  
Lead

# Profitable Cover Cropping

**By Dr. Rob Myers**

North Central SARE Regional  
Director of Extension Programs

When I first started working with cover crops in the early 1990s, preventing soil erosion was the primary reason farmers used cover crops. More farmers today say they're using cover crops either to build soil organic matter or soil health, even as we avoid erosion.

## **COVER CROPPING'S BOTTOM-LINE ECONOMICS ARE BELOW-GROUND**

We usually focus on how much plant growth we have above ground, but with cover crops it's really the reverse. We may have only six inches of top growth, but we might have three or four feet of root growth. Getting a good root system from the cover crops is even more important than the top growth.

Cover crops improve soil tilth, which gives us

better stands of our cash crops. As an example, soybeans root about 30 inches deep, and a cover crop like rye roots about 6 to 12 inches deeper than the soybeans. The commodity crop's root system will tend to follow those cover crop root channels, so they'll get down further, probably not as deep as the rye in this example, but they'll get deeper than they would have otherwise.

We're also getting organic residue back into the system, and that's reducing evaporation from the soil.

If you don't have good organic matter in the soil, you've got a dense structure, like a brick. Compare that to soils with plenty of organic matter. They tend to have low-bulk density with high pore space, more like a sponge, with more water-holding capacity.

Not only do cover crop roots and shoots add organic matter, but they also support fungi and bacteria in the soil that are part of an entire below-ground food web that includes nematodes, protozoa, earthworms, and arthropods. These organisms then exchange nutrients back to the roots, whether it's the cover crop or a subsequent commodity crop.

On-farm studies conducted by Iowa Learning Farms found about three times more earthworms in the soil with a cover cropping system versus without cover crops. They also found more earthworm middens (mounds),

*This article was adapted from Dr. Rob Myers' presentation of the same title delivered at the 2018 Albert Lea Seed Open House.*



YouTube

**View Dr. Myers' full presentation on  
Albert Lea Seed's Youtube channel:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ymlQXG6Mz8Q>

which are very important for soil aeration, rain infiltration, and nutrient distribution.

Cover crops can help tie up some of input nutrients from manure until the following year rather than letting them exit the root zone. There's all kinds of cycling going on in healthy soils; for example, we've got bacteria that are fixing nitrogen, bacteria that are nitrifying, and bacteria that are de-nitrifying.

The more we keep those nutrients in the root zone, we avoid leaching them into tile lines or into the atmosphere.

Mycorrhizal fungi are another part of that below-ground economy. They create a symbiotic association with plant roots, essentially giving your crops a larger root surface area for improved water and nutrient uptake. This isn't just theory: in a study done by a scientist in South Dakota with soybeans, plants with added mycorrhizae grew significantly taller.

Cover crops are the food for those soil microbes that are doing so much for the economy of our farm.

### COVER CROPS AND YIELD IMPACT

The yield of commodity crops is, of course, probably the first concern for a farmer who's thinking about the profitability of cover crops. A Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE) 5-year survey included about 500 farmers who provided yield data within comparably managed fields and comparable planting dates and soils. We found a

two to three bushel advantage in corn and about two bushels in wheat. That's not a lot in terms of immediate yield impact, but when we started looking at the data over the five years, we found that yield impact in a cover-cropping system is cumulative.

For example, in a soybean rotation, we saw a relatively small impact in one year (typically a 2 percent or less yield increase), but in a really dry year, like 2012, the yield impacts shoot higher, more in the 10 percent range. After three years of using cover crops, the median yield increase was just under 4 percent, but looking to year five, those yield increases start to get larger – up to about 10 percent. Even at six years and beyond, those yield increases continued.

Based on those five years of survey data, we conclude that the longer you use cover crops, the more beneficial yield impact you will see.

### COVER CROPS: JUST ONE PIECE OF THE PUZZLE

Hardly any of the farmers I've worked with have added cover crops without changing something else in their system, like using less tillage or going completely no-till, or just using fewer inputs. Those choices can lead to lower operational costs, which certainly affect farm profitability.

With cover cropping, we're getting a variety of impacts on our system, and in the end, it comes back to soil health. Improving soil health is going to increase our resiliency and help us with our farm economics.

**Changes to soil biology underlie the impact that cover crops have on farm profit.**

# IN OTHER NEWS



Doug Alert

Margaret Smith

Photo used by permission of Practical Farmers of Iowa.

## WELL DESERVED RECOGNITION

### Recipients of Practical Farmers of Iowa's 2019 Sustainable Agriculture Achievement Award

Congratulations to Margaret Smith (Albert Lea Seed Forage Agronomist) and Doug Alert, who were awarded the 2019 Sustainable Agriculture Achievement Award from Practical Farmers of Iowa for their commitment to sustainable agriculture.

Margaret and Doug operate Ash Grove Farm, a diversified, certified organic crop and livestock operation in Hampton, IA. They accepted the award at the Practical Farmers of Iowa 2019 annual conference in Ames where they were commended for their ongoing commitment to testing and improving sustainability and land stewardship practices, and for their willingness to share their experiences with others.



Photo used by permission by the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

## ORGANIC IN THE BIG EASY

### Carolyn Olson Presents at American Farm Bureau

Fresh from her success as a speaker at Albert Lea Seed annual Open House, Carolyn Olson recently presented at the American Farm Bureau 100th Annual Convention in New Orleans. Carolyn's presentation was called *Organic 101: An Intro to Organic Row Crop Farming*, part of the Niche Marketing and Agriculture Track offered at the convention.

Carolyn and her husband Jonathan farm 1,100 acres of certified organic row crops with an extended rotation of corn, soybeans, small grain, alfalfa, and cover crops in Cottonwood, Minnesota. They also contract finish pigs for a neighbor to use the manure as their main nitrogen source. Johnathan's grandfather started raising seed certified with Minnesota Crop Improvement in the late 1920s or early 1930s. The Olsons have been in continuous seed production since that time.

In her presentation, Carolyn addressed some of the biggest challenges faced by organic farmers: weed control, pests and disease management, seed availability, preventing GMO contamination, weather, herbicide/pesticide drift, and peer pressure. She also detailed the steps farmers need to take toward organic certification and how to find a certifying agency in their area.

She offered a few parting thoughts: "Organic farming can be successful, but it's not for everyone. The demand for organic products continues to grow, the need for organic farms is real, and a certified organic farm should be more profitable than a conventional farm."



## Have a story to share? Send it us!

contact: Chaunce Stanton, Marketing Manager  
[chaunce@alseed.com](mailto:chaunce@alseed.com)

# OGRain WINTER CONFERENCE 2019



The University of Wisconsin-Madison hosted the fourth annual OGRain conference in January, **and it was fantastic.**

OGRain's primary focus is organic grain production, but we heard plenty of meaty presentations and conversations about cover cropping, no-till/minimal tillage, roller crimping rye, soil biology, and best practices in corn-soybean rotations. Led by **Dr. Erin Silva** of UW-Madison, the speaker line-up was incredible and included: **Jeff Moyer**, Rodale Institute Executive Director; **Dr. Joel Gruver** of Western Illinois University; **Gary Zimmer**, known as the "father of biological agriculture"; **Megan Wallendal** of Wallendal Farms; and **Tom Frantzen**, Iowa hog and crop producer, among others.



Our very own **Mac Ehrhardt** presented the intriguing session, *Choosing the Right Varietal Traits for Organic Grains*. He discussed how successful organic grain production should start with seed bred within organic systems (but often doesn't), and the critical traits that organic farmers should consider when selecting seed.

OGRain is a collaborative effort of the UW-Madison/UWEX Organic and Sustainable Cropping Systems lab, UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems (CIAS), Farm and Industry Short Course (FISC), and Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service (MOSES).

**We hope to see you there in 2020. We'll definitely be attending this conference again (and again)!**



*She did it again! Many thanks to Dr. Erin Silva for another great conference.*



*Jim Krahling (Lake Crystal, MN) and Carl Gaudian discussing rotation options.*



*Gary Zimmer & Keith Speltz (Altura, MN)*



*Dr. Joel Gruver of WIU*



*Jack Erisman of Pana, IL*



*Jeff Moyer of Rodale Institute*

# The Big Row Show

## Interplanting Cover Crops in 60-Inch Corn



*Evan Schmeling in cover crops interseeded in corn.  
(Hayfield, Minn.)*

In the spirit of experimentation, Evan Schmeling interseeded a cover crop mix in 60-inch corn rows on his farm in Hayfield, Minn. He said he got the idea from an article<sup>1</sup> in John Deere's *The Furrow* magazine.

While he farms corn conventionally, Evan explained that he used no chemical weed control in this experiment, and his objectives might just overlap those of many organic farmers:

"I want to stop ground from washing in heavy rains and to improve soil structure with increased organic matter."

Evan shut off every other row and planted corn at 60 inches. He set the planter at 53,000 population. Why?

"At 53,000, I learned that you need to slow down some from 5 MPH to accommodate the increased seeding rate."

He later cultivated the rows with corn in the V4 stage, just before he put on an Albert Lea Seed cover crop mix.

"Then it rained right after we got done seeding," he recalled. "We had an excellent catch on the cover crop."

Evan said there were almost no weeds showing except where he had a missing row.

### But Did It Yield?

Evan's top corn yield was 196.4 bushels for six 30-inch rows and 193 bushels on three 60-inch rows. Two more checks of 60-inch rows found 182.9 bushels and 182.4 bushels.

"CFS Co-Op in Hayfield did a kernel count," Evan explained. "All of the 60-inch corn had longer ears with fewer rows of kernels, so the kernel count came out the same for both."

He wasn't just looking at corn yield.

"One surprising thing I noticed was how much better corn in the wide rows stood compared with the 30-inch rows."

### 60-Inch Rows in an Organic System

Dr. Joel Gruver of Western Illinois University is enthusiastic about the potential for weed control based on his organic row-spacing trials in Illinois. They performed their rotary hoeing and cultivation before cover

crop planting.

"This past season we compared 30-inch corn and 60-inch corn, with and without interseeded cover crops at the WIU Organic research farm."

The WIU team planted the same total populations for the 30-inch and 60-inch corn plots (~30k plants per acre), and they planted a mix of small-seeded forage legumes and cowpeas when the corn was at V5.

The corn in the 60-inch rows was very tightly spaced, with three to four plants per foot, but they never showed symptoms of excessive competition.



*Corn on 60-inch rows interseeded with cowpeas at the Allison/WIU Organic Research Farm in Illinois.*

Photo courtesy of Dr. Joel Gruver.

Seeding at V4 (about early June in Iowa) would give farmers more cover crop species options that couldn't

What is clear is that a wider corn row allows more sunlight between rows, which can help interseeded cover crops get established and produce more biomass, making the 60-inch row method an option for operators who want a fall grazing option.

<sup>2</sup> [https://practicalfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/PFI2018\\_ResearchReport\\_60-in.-corn-interseeded-with-cover-crops\\_FINAL.pdf](https://practicalfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/PFI2018_ResearchReport_60-in.-corn-interseeded-with-cover-crops_FINAL.pdf)



# 2018 FARM BILL BIG WINS FOR ORGANIC PRODUCERS

by Matt Leavitt  
Organic & Transitional Farming Lead



One Hundred Fifteenth Congress  
of the  
United States of America  
AT THE SECOND SESSION  
Begun and held at the City of Washington  
on Wednesday, the third day of January, two thousand and eighteen  
An Act

To provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018

also known as  
"The Farm Bill"

**At long last, there is a farm bill!**

*After much partisan pinball, Congress arrived at an **\$867 billion bill** that touches nearly all facets of agricultural production – including clear wins for organic.*

## What's In the Farm Bill for Organic?

► **National Organic Program (NOP) fully funded**

Provides a robust and consistent research framework to investigate optimal organic production and management techniques and to provide knowledgeable extension support to growers at all stages of organic production. OREI's funding level is now permanent in the USDA budget by 2023.

► **Boosts funding for the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI) from \$20 million to \$50 million by 2023**

► **Improves tracking and verification of organic imports and expands resources for those efforts**

Sizable amounts of organic grain are imported every year with reported instances of fraud. This funding includes \$5 million for improved data tracking systems and compliance enforcement with clear plans for inter-agency coordination on import enforcement.

► **Provides \$40 million in new & carryover funding for the Organic Certification Cost Share Program through 2023**

Provides reimbursement for costs of organic certification (up to 75% of the cost of certification to a \$750 maximum). It relieves financial burden for new-to-organic producers and keeps certification costs lower for those currently certified. Access the funding through your state department of agriculture or through your local FSA office, depending on the state. [fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/ocscsp/index](https://fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/ocscsp/index)

► **\$5 million in mandatory funding of the Organic Production and Market Data Initiatives**

Nationwide organic market data for organic grain, produce, and dairy prices helps organic producers get an accurate gauge of pricing for crops and products. The National Agricultural Statistic Service (NASS) also conduct national organic surveys which help everyone maintain an accurate understanding of the organic marketplace, sales, production trends, and acreages.

► **Increases to the payment caps under the EQIP Organic Initiative (which is a dedicated set-aside funding for organic within CSP)**

Supports conservation efforts on certified operations, transition assistance, and increased access to conservation technical assistance. Each state will receive specific allocations to support organic production and transition to organic.

► **Strengthens organic crop insurance programs, improves the Whole Farm Revenue Protection Program, and provides training to crop insurance adjusters about organic production**

Albert Lea Seed is now a preferred integrator of seed varieties and hybrids with the Indigo Ag endophytic seed treatment technology. Beneficial microbes are naturally invited by that plant to live inside its tissues and become a part of its internal biology and metabolism, resulting in higher yields, superior milling quality, and stress resiliency.

Albert Lea Seed offers the Indigo treatment option on Viking organic corn and soybeans, organic wheat, and organic oats.

Farmers can also access the Indigo Marketplace to connect with a network of buyers to receive bids based on the quality of their grain, free of charge. On-farm pick-up and delivery service is available.



Indigo agronomists can help farmers optimize yield, grain quality, and profitability.

**There's still time to order seed for 2019. We need 10 days to allow time for the seed treatment application.**

Contact **Matt Leavitt** or **Matt Helgeson** at Albert Lea Seed for variety and hybrid selection. Learn more about Indigo Ag at: [indigoag.com](http://indigoag.com).

## What's the Deal?

# ORGANIC CROP INSURANCE FAQ

by Mark Gutierrez  
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Risk Management Agency, USDA  
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### What crops can I insure as organic?

The USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) has more than 100 crops available and 57 of them have established organic price elections. Talk to a crop insurance agent to see if the crop is available in your county or learn more at: [rma.usda.gov/Topics/Organic-Crops/Organic-Premium-Price-Elections-Available-by-Commodity](http://rma.usda.gov/Topics/Organic-Crops/Organic-Premium-Price-Elections-Available-by-Commodity)

### What do I need to insure my crop as organic?

The producer must have a current organic plan and an organic certificate by the Acreage Reporting Date to be eligible for the organic practice.

### What do I need to insure my crop as transitional?

The producer must have a certificate, written documentation or an organic plan by the Acreage Reporting Date to be eligible for the transitional practice.

### While transitioning to certified organic can I insure those transitional acres as conventional?

Yes, however, good farming practices would apply and any losses due to the organic practice would not be an insurable cause of loss.

### When is the acreage reporting date?

The acreage reporting date varies by crop and county. Check the Actuarial Information Browser at [webapp.rma.usda.gov/apps/actuarialinformationbrowser](http://webapp.rma.usda.gov/apps/actuarialinformationbrowser) or talk to a crop insurance agent for more information.

### What is the due date to insure my organic crop?

You must work with a crop insurance agent to get your application in by the Sales Closing Date. This can vary by crop and county. The organic acreage must be certified organic by the Acreage Reporting Date for the crop to be eligible.

### What if I am organic or transitional and have a contract for a higher price?

The contract Price Addendum allows a producer to use the contract price from a written contract with a buyer instead of the price election established by RMA, up to a maximum contract price. For those who have a contract, the CPA allows organic producers and producers who are transitioning to organic to buy a crop insurance guarantee that is more reflective of the actual value of their crop. [legacy.rma.usda.gov/pubs/rme/addendum.pdf](http://legacy.rma.usda.gov/pubs/rme/addendum.pdf)

### What if the organic practice is not available in my county?

A Written Agreement is an option where there is not an organic actuarial table. The producer will need:

- Dates growers in area normally plant and harvest the crop, if applicable;
- Name, location of, and approximate distance to the place the crop will be sold;
- 3 years of production records for the crop or similar crop



# The 'Inoculate Debate'

## Should you inoculate your legume crops?



by Dr. Margaret Smith  
Forage Agronomist

Legumes important in agriculture are known as 'nitrogen fixers'. But the plants themselves don't really fix nitrogen from the atmosphere. Legumes form a symbiotic (mutually beneficial) association with Rhizobia bacteria that 'fix' nitrogen from the air and share it with their host plant.

Rhizobia bacteria are free-living soil bacteria that, during a portion of their life cycle, can infect the roots of legumes and form nodules on the plants' roots.

### Should You Inoculate?

Different rhizobia species co-evolved at their geographic centers of origin with their legume hosts and are fairly specific to legume plant species. Most of our legume oilseed, forage, and cover crops aren't native to the U.S. and neither are their specific companion Rhizobia species.

Because of this, any legume new to a cropping system should be inoculated to provide the specific Rhizobia species needed for nitrogen fixation.

### We recommend inoculating your legume species if the legume crop:

- Has never been grown before in your cropping system (e.g. hairy vetch, dry beans or sunn hemp).
- Was grown previously, but performance was poor or you weren't sure that the plants nodulated.

- Was grown previously, but only as a small proportion of the total crop mix, such as lentils in a cover crop mixture. It's difficult to know the populations of Rhizobia remaining in soil following a diverse mix of species.
- Was grown previously, but not for several years. In this situation, Rhizobia levels in the soil will decline with time.

**At about \$1.00 to \$3.50 per acre, inoculation is a relatively inexpensive 'insurance' for your soybean, forage and cover crop legumes.**

Where legume species are repeatedly grown in a crop rotation, you may not need to inoculate each time that crop is planted; however, during years when their host legume isn't grown, Rhizobia populations can diminish in low pH (less than 5.5-6.0), or extremely hot or extremely dry soil conditions.

In the Midwest, research indicates that if soybeans have not been grown for **three or more years**, you should inoculate the next soy crop. Rhizobia species specific to forage legume species have been less studied for their longevity in soil.

### How to Inoculate

An inoculant is a formulation of a carrier and live Rhizobia bacteria.

- **Clay-based** inoculants are applied directly to seeds (usually pre-treated in the bag) and maintain viable Rhizobia for a year or more. Albert Lea Seed provides pre-inoculation of all of our alfalfa, red clover, and white clover seed varieties with OMRI-approved clay-based inoculants, either Apex™ Green Hydroloc or Prevail™. These inoculants are included in the price of the seed.
- **Peat-based** inoculants are applied to the seed just prior to planting, usually in the planter box or with other mixing equipment. These inoculants are short-lived. After opening a package and applying to seed, the seed should be planted within 24 hours. We offer OMRI-approved peat-based inoculant (Exceed) for soybeans, peas, vetch, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, lupin, cowpeas, and sunn hemp. Ask about these inoculants when you order seed.





## Three New (and Exciting) Cover Crops and Forages

# FEATURED PRODUCTS



by **BaiRET Eiter**  
Cover Crops Lead &  
Organic Farming Support

### 1. Sainfoin

PERENNIAL FORAGE LEGUME

Sainfoin is a deep rooted, non-bloating perennial legume that can reach 3 feet or taller.

**Best Use:** Can be used in place of alfalfa as a hay crop, pasture, and cover crop or in a pollinator mix. Has better palatability than alfalfa and can be grown in areas where alfalfa struggles due to lack of precipitation. Cut at about 10% bloom but will not lose feed value as rapidly as alfalfa at flowering.

**Adaptation:** Suitable for dry land conditions that receive 12 inches or more of annual precipitation. Performs best in areas with deep, well drained soils with low water tables, because it is susceptible to root rot diseases.

**Notes:** Should not be grazed heavily or cut low; regrowth is dependent on photosynthesis. Allow at least six weeks of recovery prior to the first killing frost in fall. Not competitive with weeds during establishment. Avoid harvesting in the seeding year. Suitable companion for non-aggressive bunched grass species such as orchardgrass and tall fescue.

### 2. Subterranean Clover

COOL-SEASON ANNUAL LEGUME

Subterranean Clover (sub clover) is a cool season annual that grows densely, matting the soil surface with stolon's and stays low to the ground, reaching only 6 to 15 inches tall.

**Best Use:** Cover crop – its aggressive growth can smother weeds, especially where sub clover self-sowed. Also good for erosion control, fall plowdown green manure, and livestock forage. It is very palatable and productive and can set seed under heavy grazing pressure. Often used as a living mulch in orchards.

**Adaptation:** Prefers full sun but can tolerate up to 50% shade, making it a candidate for interseeding into a standing cash crop at last cultivation. Requires minimum of 12 inches or precipitation per year.

**Notes:** Sub clover will winter kill in cooler climates, which can work for farmers planting small grains or corn in early spring or for those wanting to avoid tillage as a way of termination. Kura clover is a winter-hardy alternative for farmers in northern climates looking for a similar cover crop to overwinter.

### 3. Winter Camelina

WINTER ANNUAL BRASSICA

Winter Camelina is a winter annual brassica oilseed crop that reaches a height of 1 to 3 feet with branching stems.

**Best Use:** Can be used as a double crop, relay crop or cover crop. Can be seeded in the fall after corn silage, canning crops, small grains, soybeans, field corn or flown on into standing corn at V6. Matures a few weeks earlier than small grains, making it suited for a corn/soy rotation with soy following in the rotation

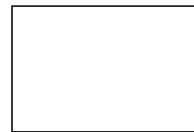
**Adaptation:** Prefers lower moisture conditions and can be grown on marginal land. A viable option for farmers in climates with limited winter crop options

**Notes:** Extremely small seeded with approximately 400,000 seeds/lb. Requires a very firm seed bed for good soil contact at a shallow depth and a weed-free field as camelina is not as competitive with weeds during establishment.

Can be seeded in a mix with winter rye and hairy vetch, a winter-hardy trio!



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[www.alseed.com](https://www.alseed.com)

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**Feb 13 • MINNEAPOLIS, MN**

SFA Grazing Workshop  
[sfa-mn.org](https://sfa-mn.org)

**Feb 13 - 14 • CHAMPAIGN, IL**

Organic Grain Conference  
[thelandconnection.org](https://thelandconnection.org)

**Feb 15 • ALTOONA, IA**

Farmland Owners Workshop  
[extension.iastate.edu](https://extension.iastate.edu)

**Feb 18 - 20 • WISCONSIN DELLS, WI**

Midwest Forage Symposium  
[midwestforage.org](https://midwestforage.org)

**Feb 20 • STEVENS POINT, WI**

Wisconsin Cover Crop Conference  
[fyi.extension.wisc.edu](https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu)

**Feb 20 • YANKTON, SD**

Yankton Seed Open House  
(605) 351-9651

**Feb 21 - 23 • LA CROSSE, WI**

MOSES Organic Farming Conference  
[mosesorganic.org/conference](https://mosesorganic.org/conference)

**Feb 22 • WILLMAR, MN**

Farm Transition & Estate Planning  
[agcentric.org](https://agcentric.org)

**Feb 28 - Mar 3 • DANVILLE, IN**

Indiana Small Farm Conference  
[purdue.edu/dffs/smallfarms](https://purdue.edu/dffs/smallfarms)

**Mar 5 • BOONVILLE, MO**

Mid-Missouri Soil Health Seminar  
[midmosoilhealth.com](https://midmosoilhealth.com)

**Mar 6 - 7 • WEST LAFAYETTE, IN**

Indiana Organic Grain Farmer Meetings  
[purdue.edu/dffs/events/2019-indiana-organic-grain-farmer-meeting](https://purdue.edu/dffs/events/2019-indiana-organic-grain-farmer-meeting)

**Mar 7 • RUSHFORD, MN**

LSP – Soil Health & Profit Workshops  
Contact Bryan Simon at 320-492-2526

**Mar 8 - 9 • WATERLOO, IA**

Midwest Organic Pork Conference  
[midwestorganicporkconference.org](https://midwestorganicporkconference.org)

**Mar 8 - 9 • ROCHESTER, MN**

Farm Transition & Estate Planning  
[agcentric.org](https://agcentric.org)

**Mar 12 • ST. PETER, MN**

Midwest Soil Health Summit  
[sfa-mn.org](https://sfa-mn.org)

**Mar 21 • AMERY, WI**

Direct and Wholesale Marketing Success: Techniques for Increasing Your Farm Income  
[mosesorganic.org](https://mosesorganic.org)

**Mar 22 - 23 • CROOKSTON, MN**

Farm Transition & Estate Planning  
[agcentric.org](https://agcentric.org)

*See you there!*