

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

Nebraska Solutions for a Sustainable Farming Future

Food demand is expected to increase by more than 50% in the next 30 years as the world's population continues to grow. That amounts to additional pressure on the farms and ranches that cover 91% of Nebraska's total land area.

So how can we prepare?

In Nebraska, The Nature Conservancy is deploying science, tools, and partnerships that will help farmers meet this challenge.

Farmers can build rich, fertile soils that will grow robust crops, all while protecting water sources, storing carbon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and creating fields that are more resilient to extreme weather events. Win-win!

The Nature Conservancy offers technical and cost-share assistance, removing barriers for the adoption of practices like maintaining living roots in soils (cover crops), minimizing tillage or disturbance (conservation tillage or no-till), increasing crop diversity (new crops or rotations), and irrigating and applying nutrients more efficiently.

Farmers are among our greatest conservation allies. We are proud to work side-by-side with the families who are caring for our natural resources. In Nebraska, we've been working on the science of sustainable farming since 1994. Today, we provide prototypes for the kind of agriculture needed to sustain both people and nature, so as rapid change comes, there are tested tools at the ready.

TOP: Platte river wetland © Chris Helzer/TNC
BOTTOM: Photo by Mike Wilkenson



Nebraska BY THE NUMBERS

1 in 4

Nebraskans are employed in a position connected to the ag industry

#1

Nebraska has more irrigated land than any other state

#2 in beef

Only Texas has more cattle

44,800

farms and ranches

45.2 million

acres of ag land

IRRIGATION

Smarter Irrigation is Good for Crops and Good for Nature

Two TNC-led Platte River irrigation projects saved water, time, and money without reducing yield.

Nebraska is truly the Cornhusker State! Forty percent of the nation's irrigated corn is sourced from Nebraska — Nebraska has the most irrigated land among all U.S. States, with 8.6 million acres of irrigated cropland, accounting for 14.8 percent of all irrigated cropland in the United States. Irrigation accounts for 90% of consumptive water use in the state.

Interest in sustainable practices is higher than ever, and so are the costs associated with irrigation. Everyone - growers, the supply chain, consumers, conservationists — want to conserve water.

The Western Nebraska Irrigation Project (WNIP)



In 2014, TNC recruited stakeholders from Coca-Cola, John Deere, McDonald's, and the World Wildlife Fund to contribute resources to launch the Western Nebraska Irrigation Project along a 20-mile stretch of the South Platte River valley west of Ogallala, Nebraska.

Director of Agriculture Jacob Fritton provided training to farmers on how to use soil moisture probes, pivot telemetry, and weather stations. They learned to fine-tune irrigation across their fields, enabling them to reduce their pumping by about 20%. Over the three-year period, they conserved 1.75 billion gallons of water – about 2,651 Olympic swimming pools!

That's good for the ecosystem, but it is also good for farmers' bottom lines. Technologies help farmers save time and labor and pumping water takes a lot of energy, so reducing pumping saves money.

The Central Nebraska Irrigation Project (CNIP)



Taking lessons learned from WNIP, CNIP was launched in 2018. It was a collaboration with Nestlé-Purina, Cargill, the Central Platte Natural Resources District, and producers in Nebraska's

Central Platte Valley aimed to reduce water use intensity in the beef supply chain.

CNIP provided farmers with a suite of irrigation technology: flowmeters, weather stations, pivot telemetry, and soil moisture probes. Just as importantly, TNC and the Central Platte NRD provided technical support, training, and a platform for peer-to-peer information exchange and mentoring. In exchange, producers provide feedback and data to better understand the benefits of precision irrigation.

CNIP BY THE NUMBERS

- 4 years
- 50 farmers enrolled
- 6,500 acres of improved irrigation management
- 581,178,515 gallons of water saved

Irrigation practices that manage water more precisely improves habitat function and water quality. The Nature Conservancy will continue to collaborate with farmers as we develop our future projects, with a focus on exploring how we can scale our what we've learned.

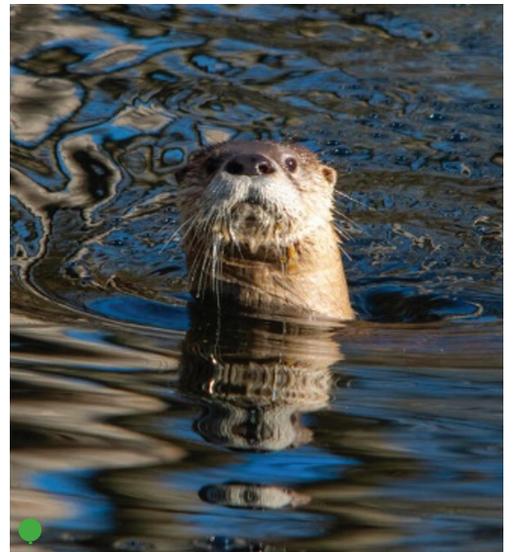


"Understanding how to use the tools is really valuable, but also the cost share really helps. With low commodity prices, having the cost share has really helped to get tools that would normally be prohibited by their cost."

- WNIP Enrolled Farmer



Mike Svoboda controls his irrigation pivot from his iPad as part of the Western Nebraska Irrigation Project. © Robert Clark



River otter. © Tom Hamilton

SOIL

Building Soil Health Through Innovation

When we talk about feeding our families and growing food, people realize that conservation often starts under our feet.

Healthy soil is the foundation of all civilizations. One of the most diverse habitats on earth—and one of the planet’s largest reservoirs of carbon—healthy soil is crucial for agriculture production, clean and abundant water supplies, and a stable climate.

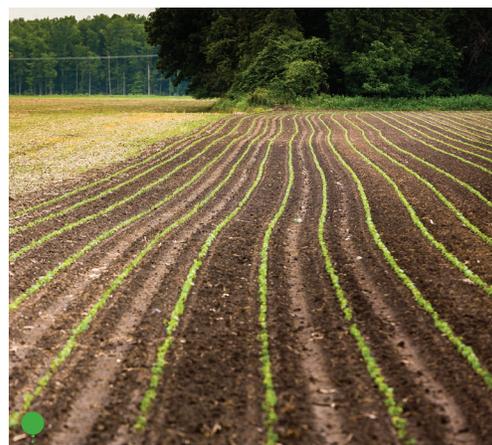
The Nebraska Soil Carbon Project



Launched in 2022, the Nebraska Soil Carbon Project is a Nature Conservancy-led public/private collaboration with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Upper Big Blue and Central Platte Natural Resource Districts, the Ecosystem Services Market Consortium (ESMC), Cargill, Target and McDonald's.

In croplands, soil health practices speed up carbon inputs to the soil and simultaneously decrease the rate of carbon losses from the soil to the atmosphere. Keeping more carbon cycling for longer belowground is what makes soils healthy, resilient, and climate smart.

Farmers participating in this project can receive funds for implementing practices through their local Natural Resources Conservation Service office as part of a Regional Conservation Partnership Program. They also have the opportunity to be part of an Ecosystem Services Market Consortium pilot project to learn more about how soil health practices impact their field’s soil carbon. Pilot project farmers are paid on an acreage basis for participation. This guaranteed by-acre rate provides the farmer with a low risk opportunity to explore how these programs may fit into their operation.



No-till farmers grow crops with minimal disturbance to their fields and the organisms that call them home. This builds healthier soils while reducing money spent on fuel and labor - a win-win. No-till also makes the soil looser and more porous - easier for the plants to get their roots down to where the nutrients are. No till field next to fresh plantings © Michael D-L Jordan.



TNC Director of Agriculture Jacob Fritton (right) meets with farmer Matthew Grosshans (middle) and Florencia Abram (TNC Sustainable Ag Program Specialist). Cover crops slow erosion, improve soil health, enhance water availability, reduce weeds, help control pests and diseases, and increase biodiversity. Cover crops have also been shown to increase crop yields, add organic matter to the soil, and attract pollinators. Cover crops with radish, annual ryegrass and clovers were part of the mix. © Chris Helzer/TNC

Nebraska Soil Carbon Project

BY THE NUMBERS

3 practices: no-till, diversified rotations and/or cover crops

5 years

100 farmers

100,000 acres of new soil health practices in central Nebraska croplands



The Upper Big Blue Soil Health Project

In 2019, TNC, Nebraska Extension, and the Upper Big Blue Natural Resources District enrolled 11 farmers into a project designed to better understand the effects of inter-seeding cover crops into standing corn at an early stage of development.

The Project provided participants with technical assistance, access to specialized equipment, assistance with field work, soil sampling, cover crop seed, and financial incentives. Participants had the option of working with UNL extension to enroll their field the UNL On-Farm Research Network to conduct replicated trials to generate quality data on performance. Cooperating producers used a variety of cover crop mixes to address different needs including a legume mix to add nitrogen to the soil and a diversity mix better for grazing, increasing biodiversity, and building organic matter and activity.

Research partner UNL found increased beneficial insects, increased diversity in the fields, erosion control, and reduced water use in the corn where the diverse cover crops were used.

WATER QUALITY

Farming for the Blue River

Across Nebraska, nitrate concentrations are found in excess of EPA drinking water standards in over a third of groundwater wells. This is a threat to human and habitat health.

In 2023, TNC is responding with a new program. The Big Blue River watershed includes nearly two million acres of cropland in southeast Nebraska. This region is a hotspot for nitrate contamination. The Farming for the Blue River Project is designed to abate freshwater nutrient pollution by teaming up with farmers to implement nutrient management practices on their farms.

TNC and partners will provide a combination of financial and technical assistance to area farmers, teaming up to co-create new nutrient management regimes based on the best available science and each farm's operational realities.

Farming for the Blue River BY THE NUMBERS

3
years

30
farmers

4,800
acres

5-15%
reduction in nitrogen
loss expected

Abating this freshwater nitrogen pollution will improve the well-being of human and nonhuman life alike. Locally, groundwater supplies 90 percent of Nebraskans' drinking water, a number that rises to nearly 99 percent outside of major urban areas.

Nitrate-contaminated drinking water in Nebraska is thought to be linked to increased incidence of cancer, adverse birth outcomes, heightened morbidity, and other health impacts.

Reducing fertilizer application also represents a financial gain for farmers: in the Midwest, it is estimated that over-fertilization costs farmers up to \$485 million annually.

At the conclusion of this program, TNC will share program insights, working to scale solutions statewide and beyond.



Runoff contributes to nutrient loading in the Mississippi River basin. © Rory Doyle

OUR MISSION:

To conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends.

OUR VISION:

A world where the diversity of life thrives, and people act to conserve nature for its own sake and its ability to fulfill our needs and enrich our lives.

Contact Director of Agriculture Jacob Fritton at jfritton@tnc.org

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