



More from Every Acre, More from Every Animal

Dennis' In-the-Field INSIGHT

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Weatherproofing your Crops

If you've been following agricultural weather updates recently, you've likely seen concerns about drought conditions in the Corn Belt. Many areas are experiencing low soil moisture, making it clear that drought is already here.

What if we could weatherproof our crops and protect them from drought? It's possible—but first, we need to understand how soils function and how we can optimize them for resilience. By improving soil health, water retention, and crop management strategies, farmers can mitigate the effects of dry conditions and sustain productivity even in challenging weather patterns.

Review Soil Science 101

Soil texture is determined by the amount of sand, silt, and clay in the soil. Sand has a large particle size, silt is slightly larger and clay has a tiny particle size. If the soil has a lot of sand, it can't hold as much water because of the large particles. On the other hand, clay soil, with its tiny particles, can hold a tremendous amount of water (and be saturated by excess water).



Soil aggregation

For example, if you have a room full of large sand particles, you will have large amounts of pore space for water to flow. However, if you fill that same room with tiny clay particles, you have very little pore space. Pore space is important not only for water movement but for air movement.

To have soil health, you need to have aggregation. Aggregation is the arrangement of sand, silt, and clay being held together with soil organic matter.

An aggregated soil will crumble like coffee grounds in your hand. Soil with poor aggregation will be blocky and stick together, hindering water from infiltrating into the soil profile.

Infiltration is the movement of water off of the land's surface and into the soil profile. As soil becomes more aggregated, it allows more water to infiltrate into the profile. (See how this is especially important when conditions are dry?)



Healthy soybean roots due to soil aggregation

Too much tillage, however, works against aggregation and infiltration. The more tillage we do, the more we destroy soil structure and aggregation. This decreases infiltration. Soil that has a low rate of infiltration will pond. With ponding comes the loss of the crop and a loss of nitrogen.

Biologically Farming Minimizes Crop Stress

So how do we apply this knowledge to weatherproof our crops? It starts by working with Mother Nature, not against her!

We need to farm biologically by using cover crops, using biological products like **ProfitCoat Biological Seed Coating** and **EnSoil Algae**, and not over-tilling. This will create an environment for soil biology to thrive.

By promoting soil health and creating a favorable environment for soil microbes, we can minimize crop stress—including drought—to weatherproof our crops.