Pairing Precision Technologies and Controlled Traffic with Strip-Till

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Introduction....

- Located in North Central Illinois
- Corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa
- Highly variable soils...from blue clay to sand
- Controlled traffic since 2011
- Mostly Full conventional tillage with some no-till until 2013
- Started strip-tilling in 2009, full bore in 2013



























Past Practices

- Moldboard plow for corn on corn
- Min-till for corn on soybeans
- No-till for soybeans and corn on rougher ground



























From The Archives....































Flash Forward To Today

- Strip-till and no-till is used exclusively on all acres
- Precision nutrient placement on all corn acres
- Broadcasted fertilizer on soybeans (soon to change..)
- Controlled traffic is utilized whenever possible
- Implement steering utilized on all field operations































Current Practices



































Implement Guidance

- Types of implement steering systems
 - Active Systems
 - Passive system
- Advantages
- Disadvantages
- My personal experience with each system
- Is it right for you?



























Active Systems

- Achieves the highest level of accuracy possible
 - Takes implement drift out of the equation
- Great for contours and rough terrain
- Varying implement widths is no longer an issue
 - Strip 16.....Plant 24
- Great for custom work



























Rolling Terrain





























Contours





























Varying Implement Widths





























Custom Work

- No need to worry what size planter the client is running
 - 8-12-16-24....does not matter
 - Even works when the client does not have guidance
- Helps justify the cost of the system
- Adds additional value to the system
- Fields should be mapped out for simplicity

















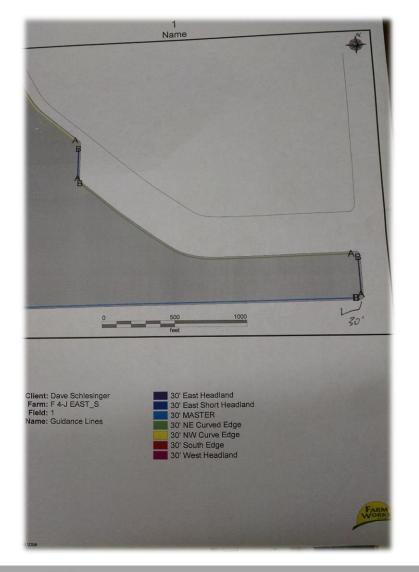












Mapping Fields





























Passive Systems

- A great way to get your feet wet
- Reduces implement drift
- Active Guidance can always be added later
- Works best for planters/seeders and other low-draft implements
- Best results when primary pass was made with an active system



























Passive Systems...





























Theory of Operation





























One Disadvantage.....





























Advantages/Disadvantages

- Advantages
 - Eliminates or reduces implement drift
 - Keeps you in the zone
 - Can use different implement sizes
 - Reduces stress
- Disadvantages
 - Cost
 - Calibration time
 - Brand specific





























Implement Steering Overview

- Cost
 - Active systems:\$12,000-\$31000+
 - Requirements
 - Unlocks
 - Controller/platform kit
 - Steering Hardware
 - Passive systems:\$4000-\$5000
- Different types of systems
 - ETS Steerable Cart, Orthman Tracker, Trimble TruGuide, John Deere iSteer/iGuide, Reichhardt



























Introduction to CTF

- Greatly reduces soil compaction
- In most cases you can get in the field sooner and stay working longer due to tramlines
- Give you the ability to perform certain field operations at higher speeds
- Significantly reduces crop damage
- May be easier to implement than you realize



























Benefits of CTF





























Start Sooner...Run Longer



- Both pictures taken 2 days after a 2.5" rain.
- Long term no-till field and CTF=No ruts!





























Start Sooner....Run Longer

- Tramlines are usually much firmer than the surrounding soil
- Because of a firm footing combined with the soil structure due to strip-till the chances of rutting are reduced but not eliminated
- In long term no-till fields most of the time rutting is not much of a concern
- Rutting is most likely to occur in fields coming out of conventional tillage due to soil structure.



























Reduces Crop Damage



- When sidedressing half as many plants are destroyed on headlands
- Pinch rows are eliminated during planting which add up to a 7-15 bpa disadvantage compared to rows not affected



























Starting Out With CTF

- Map fields with clearly defined tramlines
- Modify tractors for desired tram width (120")
- Educate other operators on controlled traffic farming so they have a clear understanding of how to perform certain field operations
- RTK Guidance is a must
- Be patient, switching to a full CTF system may take a few years.

















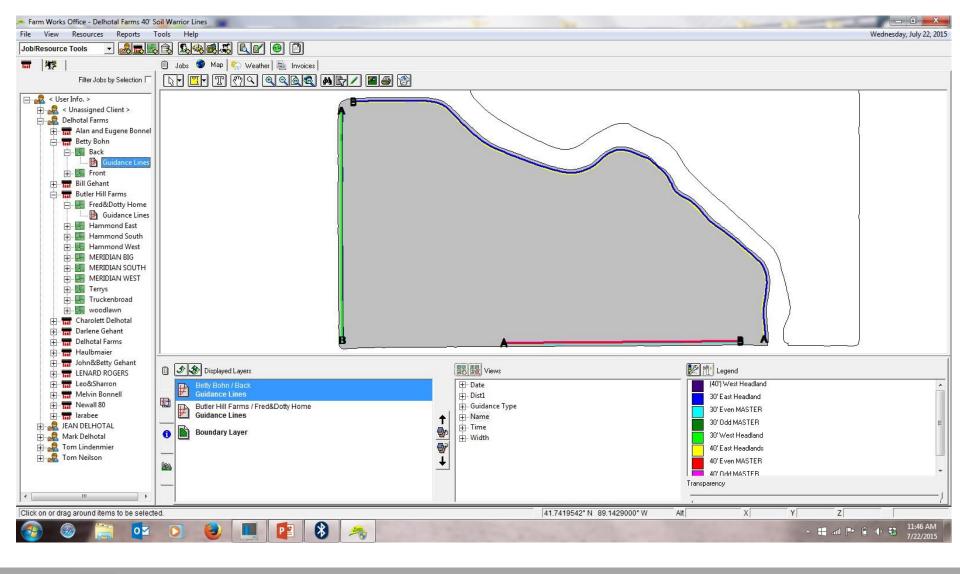






































Modifying Equipment

- Installing spacers on front axle to achieve 120" spacing
- Removing rear duals and setting tires for desired spacing
- Deciding on tire size
- Adjusting air pressure for the application



























CTF Transformation































Front Spacer Installation































Rear Axle Setting































Right Tires For The Right Job



710s for everything else...

480's for row crop work



























RTK and Strip-Till

- The importance of RTK and strip-till,
 CTF
- Different types of solutions....pros/cons
 - Single Base/Tripod
 - Network Solution
- Radio vs. Cell....Which is the best solution?
- Personal Experience with each solution



























Single Base/Tripod RTK



A solution where your machine is connected to a single base station which is moved or mounted permanently.

Pros

- No annual fees*
- One more thing you can take control over

*If you own the base given it is not a 450 setup

Cons

- Can be challenging in hills and around trees
- Repeatability is difficult with tripod
- If the base goes down, you have to stop the planter to fix it
- Equipment cost



























Network RTK Solution



A "Network Solution" uses a group of bases to increase reliability and accuracy.

Pros

- Base setup and maintenance is off your shoulders.
- If a base drops offline you can continue planting
- Multiple base stations means increased accuracy and repeatability

Cons

- Yearly subscription fees
- Equipment cost
- Cell service in some areas

























