# Why It Matters



The average amount of soil lost PER ACRE annually on cropland





If your farmer doesn't think they will have the land for multiple years, they will hesitate to invest in long-term protections and investments in the soil.

Without those investments, erosion will leave the land less productive causing a loss of value to you and more costs to the community in flooding & pollution.

# Tip:

A conversation with your farmer on erosion & a MULTI-YEAR lease will let your farmer know that you care about investing in the land and that they can safely commit to investing too.

# LOCAL CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION

### **Pierce County Land Conservation**

Dan Sitz - 715-273-6763

Ask him about county cost-share & technical assistance for conservation.

### **Pierce County USDA NRCS**

Bill Peterson - 715-273-5522

Ask him about technical advice and federal incentives for conservation.

## South Kinni Farmer-Led Watershed Council Coordinator

Tara Daun - 715-492-0329

Ask her about connecting with local farmers interested in conservation.

#### **Kinnickinnic River Land Trust**

715-425-5738 info@kinniriver.org

Ask them about protecting your land with a permanent easement.

# Renting Farmland

IN PIERCE COUNTY



### **FOR LANDOWNERS**

A Guide to Renting Out Farmland to Protect Your Land, Your Farmer, & Your Community



www.farmerledwatershed.org @farmerledwatershed Produced in Collaboration with South Kinni Farmer-Led Watershed Council, UW-Madison Extension, and Pierce County Land Conservation Dept.

### Lease Agreements

Lease agreements protect landowners and renting farmers by laying out expectations for the landowner & renter. A good lease will include:

- Rental Rate (\$\$) Conservation Clauses
- Start & End Dates Terms for Cancellation

renter.

Parties Involved
Land Description

A sample lease agreement can be found on our website: farmerledwatershed.org

### **Determining Rental Rate**

Rental Rate depends on a variety of factors including the land use (e.g., pasture vs. row crop), potential productivity of the land (based on soil type, slope, drainage etc), local taxes, and your relationship with your



Talk to your farmer and local experts like your Extension agent to discuss a reasonable rate.

### What Can Soil & Water **Protection Look Like on Farmland?**

#### **No-till farming**

reduces soil disturbance and leaves more residue covering the soil. It can look a little less neat, but it a great way to reduce erosion & pollution.



**Conservation** on farmland can look many different ways and no farmer or field is perfect. Even on unfarmed ground, there will always be SOME nutrient & soil loss.

Not all practices work well in every field and learning to Tip: manage them can take Consider adjusting your agreement time. Here are a few to accommodate farmer investment in practices you can look for, talk to conservation & differences in land quality. your farmer, & ask For example, you don't have to charge for local experts about. uncropped acres in erosion control structures like field borders

and waterways.

Cover Crops are planted after harvest or alongside a main crop to act as protection of the soil during the late fall and early spring rains. Cover Crops can also provide nutrients to the soil while creating stability and reducing compaction.

See the back of this pamphlet for local experts who can answer your questions.



**Managing nutrients** & testing soils help farmers avoid runoff pollution by not overapplying based on the soils in the field.

Field borders & grassed waterways provide a space at the edge of the field with perennial groundcover. They reduce erosion & runoff while absorbing nutrients before they reach surface waters. They also can take unprofitable acres (especially along tree-lines) out of production to increase farmer profit and create a convenient lane for field checks.



