NOTE: This template is meant to provide high-level assistance with formatting manuscripts for submission to *Agrosystems, Geosciences & Environment*. More information is provided about the formatting of each of these sections in our official style guide: <https://dl.sciencesocieties.org/publications/style/>.

**Core ideas (3-5 impact statements, 85 char max for each)**

Effects of cover cropping on soil water parameters at 10-18 cm depth varied by site

Cover crops increased water held at field capacity in 2 of 4 trials

Cover crop had no effect on bulk density at any of the trials at this depth

Proposed causal model shows cover crop root measurements may be key to understanding site-specific effects

Winter Cover Crops Have Site-Specific Effects on Soil Water-holding Capacity

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Affiliations: List the full address for each author in the author byline

Abbreviations: Please list abbreviations in alphabetical order with the abbreviation first, separated from its definition by a comma. Please use semicolons to distinguish separate abbreviations.

Abstract

*The abstract should be a single paragraph of 250 words or less. It should be specific, telling why and how the study was made, what the results were, and why they were important. The abstract should read like a “mini-manuscript” with 1 to 2 sentences each for a justification/rationale, objective(s), methods, results, and conclusion.*

Addition of an over-wintering cereal rye (Secale cereal) cover crop (CC) to Midwestern maize (Zea mays)-based systems offers several environmental benefits, but the long-term effects on soil hydrological properties is not well-understood. We utilized four long-term (10+ year) no-till trials in Iowa, USA that included a winter rye CC and no-cover treatment in systems with a maize crop (grain or silage) rotated with soybean (Glycine max). At each trial, we took intact 7.62 diameter soil samples from a 10-18 cm depth increment shortly after cash crop planting in the spring of 2019. We measured the volumetric soil water content at saturation and matric potentials of -2.5, -10, -25, -50, -100, -200 and -500 cm water. Additionally, we measured organic matter, soil texture, and bulk densities of the samples. Four hydrological parameters were used to compare the soils. Pore-size distribution indices and air-entry potentials were estimated from non-linear model fits to the soil water retention curves. Water contents at saturation and at field capacity (-100 cm water) were taken directly from the data. Neither pore-size distribution nor air-entry potential (model parameters) were affected by CCs. At this depth, CCs did not meaningfully affect bulk density or water contents at saturation at any trial. At two trials, soil water content at field capacity was increased by 1.3% (SE: 0.5%) and 1.2% (SE:0.4%), respectively. These changes were not related to above-ground biomass production of the CC. We propose a causal model relating cover crops to soil properties relevant to soil water holding capacities, which indicates root measurements may be key to understanding how CCs affect soil hydrology. Our results demonstrate more research is needed on the exact mechanisms by which CCs can improve soil water, as well as when and where those benefits may be most easily realized.

Introduction

*Keep the introduction short, but include (i) a brief statement of the problem that justifies doing the work, or the hypothesis on which it is based; (ii) the findings of others that will be further developed or challenged; and (iii) an explanation of the general approach and objectives. This last part may indicate the means by which the question was examined, especially if the methods are new.*

Addition of an over-wintering cereal rye (*Secale cereal*) cover crop to Midwestern maize (*Zea mays*)-based systems offers several environmental benefits including reduced soil erosion and nutrient pollution (CITE). On average rye cover cropping has no effect on maize yields in the short term (Marcillo and Miguez 2017), but it is possible cover cropping in Midwestern systems could stabilize crop yields. In Midwestern rain-fed systems, crops rely on stored soil water and often suffer from terminal drought stress (Campos et al. 2006). In these systems, cover crops may induce soil changes such as increased organic matter (Moore et al. 2014) or lower bulk densities (Villamil et al 2006, Chalise et al. 2019) that in theory could result in more water storage capacity, and therefore buffer crop yields against drought stress (Williams et al. 2016, Kane et al. 2021). However, cover crops may also benefit crop-water relations by increasing water infiltration or through a mulching effect (Unger and Vigil 1998, Leuthold et al. 2021). Two global meta-analyses suggest cover crops can promote an increased capacity for soil to store water and higher infiltration rates (Basche and DeLonge 2017, Basche and DeLonge 2019). However, to our knowledge there are few studies supporting these findings in Midwestern cover cropping contexts, and they report contradicting results (Villamil et al. 2006, Basche et al. 2016, Irmak et al. 2018). Region-specific studies are needed, as climatic and managerial constraints of maize-soybean rotations can limit cover crop options and growth potential (Strock et al. 2004, Baker and Griffis 2009, Nichols and Martinez-Feria 2021).

Furthermore, while shallow soil depths (0-10cm) may be more responsive to cover crop effects (e.g. Moore et al. 2014, Kaspar et al. 2006, the nature conservancy thing), deeper depths may be more important when considering the soil’s contribution to the crop’s water supply (Asbjornsen et al 2008, Williams et al. 2008, Rizzo et al. 2018).

The duration of cover cropping may also impact whether changes in soil structure are detected. Long-term studies on tillage have shown significant, but slow changes to the soil after implementing no-till (al-Kaisi et al. 2014, Cusser et al. 2020). Addition of cover crops may likewise require several years before improved soil hydrological properties can be detected, necessitating data collection from long-term experiments.

Given both the need to quantify long-term benefits of cover cropping and the current lack of data, the objectives of our study were to (1) determine what aspects of a soil’s hydrological profile are affected by long-term cover cropping at a depth relevant to crop production, and (2) propose a causal model connecting cover crops to changes in soil properties to aid in targeting future research. We collected soil samples at a 10-18 cm depth increment from four long-term (10+ years) no-till cover crop trials located in Iowa, USA. Two trials were on-farm production fields, and two trials were part of a larger research experiment. We assessed the effects of long-term cover cropping on soil water content at saturation, soil water content at matric potentials approximating field capacity (-100 cm H2O, Moore 2021), and pore-size distributions as estimated by the soil water retention curve shape. To complement and contextualize these data, we also measured soil texture, soil organic matter, and bulk densities of the soil samples. We used our results in combination with previous literature to construct a proposed causal model (Pearl 2008), which was analyzed for conditional dependencies (CITE).

Materials and Methods

Header 2

Header 3

In the Materials and Methods section, give enough detail to allow a competent scientist to repeat the experiments, mentally or in fact. For information about product names, proprietary materials, the names of plants and other organisms, and references, please see our style guide, chapter 1, page 8. For information on equations, please see our style guide, chapter 6.



Results and Discussion

Use tables, graphs, and other illustrations in the Results section to provide the reader with a clear understanding of representative data obtained from the experiments. Call attention to significant findings and special features, but do not repeat what is already clear from an examination of the graphics. If you have minimal results, describe them in the text.

Use the Discussion section to interpret your results. Whether combined with the Results section or standing alone, the Discussion section should focus on the meaning of your findings, not recapitulate them. For more information, please see chapter 1 of our style guide.

Acknowledgments

Please list any acknowledgments here.

Supplemental Material

Please include a brief summary of your supplemental materials, if any. When using supplemental material to shorten the text of a manuscript, keep in mind that the Materials and Methods section should provide enough detail to allow the reader to determine whether the interpretations are supported by the data. For more information on acceptable file types and formatting, please see our style guide, chapter 1, page 10.

Optional Sections

Optional sections include data availability, author contributions, appendices, and conflict of interest. Please list each separately and make sure they are properly labeled.

References

All in-text reference citations must be formatted using the author-year system and must be listed in alphabetical order. Please do not use numbering for your references.

For more information about reference formatting, please see our style guide, starting in chapter 1, page 11.

Figures and Tables

All tables and figures should be listed near their callouts in the main document on submission. All tables must be created using the table feature in word, not using tabs and spaces. Please do not insert blank columns or rows. Please put all units of measure together in a separate row. For more information about figure and table formatting, please see chapter 5 of our style guide.

Figure 1. This is an example figure legend.

Table 1. This is an example table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A† | B | C | D | E |
|  | kg ha-1 | | mg | |
| 1 | Asdf | Yes | 12 | Data |
| 2 | Asdf | Yes | 34 | Data |
| 3 | Asdf | No | 56 | Data |

†Table footnote

Ramblings

Cover crops may improve crop-water relationships through increased soil water-holding capacity, faster infiltration, and mulching effects (Unger and Vigil 1998), which in theory could lead to more stable crop yields with the use of cover crops. Short term use of rye cover crops has, on average, a neutral effect on crop yields (Maricllo and Miguez 2017),

The effects after long-term use, as well as in stress-years is less clear. Recent field studies have shown mixed results with respect to cover crops and drought, with cover crops exacerbating drought effects (Martinez-Feria et al. 2016), having no effect (Hunter et al. 2021), or only stabilizing maize yields in certain landscape positions (Leuthold et al. 2021). The confounding of mulching and cover crop effects on soil structure make it difficult to understand, and thus maximize cover crops ….

isolate the impacts of cover crops on soil-related impacts from yield studies alone (Daigh et al. 2014, Leuthold et al. 2021),.

Measuring soil properties directly related to soil water in replicated trials with cover cropping compared to a control can aid in understanding these complex interactions, allowing researchers to draw more direct links between cover crops and crop yields.

In some circumstances, cover crops may increase soil carbon, water stable aggregate size, and soil porosity (Villamil et al. 2006, Moore et al. 2014, Rorick and Kladivko 2017) which in theory could promote more stable crop yields during years with extreme precipitation. For example, one of the main purported benefits of increased soil organic matter is the increased capacity for the soil to hold and supply water for the crop to use in the absence of rain or irrigation ( \).

The casual link between cover crops and soil water-holding capacity is in-direct, and to our knowledge has not been explicitly explored. It may be mediated through pathways such as increased soil organic matter or promotion of macropores through enhanced soil biology (CITE). Without the ability to visualize these causal connections, it can be difficult to identify when and where cover crops will be most effective.

In a global meta-analysis, the authors found cover crops increase the amount of water stored at field capacity and soil porosity compared to no-cover controls (Basche and DeLonge 2017). However, that dataset included only one study from a winter cover crop in a Midwestern row crop system (Basche et al. 2016), and to our knowledge there are few additional studies from this region.

Old text

Cover cropping can significantly reduce soil erosion and nitrate leaching from Midwestern cropping systems, thus reducing the negative environmental impacts of annual cropping (Kaspar et al. 2001, Kaspar et al. 2007, Kladivko et al. 2014). The effects of cover cropping on crop yields is less straightforward.