**Tillage Management Considerations for Row Crop Systems**

1. From Wisconsin tillage and soil health research results from this presentation, which soil depth showed differences in soil organic matter content between tillage intensities?
   1. 0 to 2 inches
   2. Subsoil horizon B1
   3. Subsoil horizon B2
   4. They were the same
2. In general, there are a higher percentage of water stable soil aggregates at the 0 to 2-inch soil depth with what tillage system?
   1. Conventional (fall chisel, spring cultivator)
   2. No-tillage
   3. Untouched grass meadow
   4. No difference
3. Soil organic matter measured using loss on ignition, a common soil testing laboratory method, showed what type of relationship with common soil health-related measurements such as total carbon and aggregate stability across all tillage systems. (fill in the blank)
   1. No relationship
   2. Positive
   3. Negative
   4. Differed between tillage systems
4. From research shared in this presentation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to greater water runoff over a six-year study and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to greater soil loss during the same period. (fill in the blanks)
   1. No-tillage, Chisel-plow/disking
   2. No-tillage, No-tillage
   3. Chisel-plow/disking, No-tillage
   4. Chisel-plow/disking, Chisel-plow/disking
5. From research shared in this presentation, what summarizes how phosphorus losses with surface runoff should be assessed in corn-soybean rotations with different tillage systems?
   1. Phosphorus losses were the same in corn or soybean years
   2. Phosphorus losses were only affected by tillage, not which crop was being grown
   3. Phosphorus losses should be considered for each crop-tillage system combination differently
   4. Tillage system did not affect how much phosphorus was lost with runoff