

NRCS Soil Health Initiative

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State Soil Scientist California









Global Solutions with Soil Health

Loss Of Biodiversity

Food Security

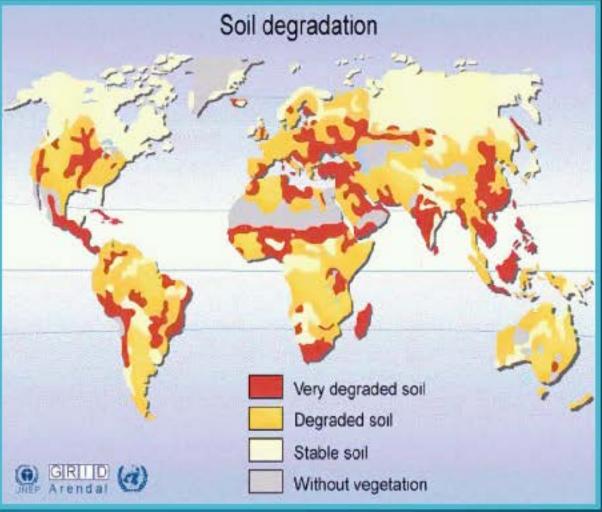
Pollution of air, water and Soil

BUILDING SOILS FOR BETTER CROPS SUSTAINABLE SOIL MANAGEMENT

Climate Change

FOOD SECURITY





Soil is an Irreplaceable Resource





Aggregates

Infiltration

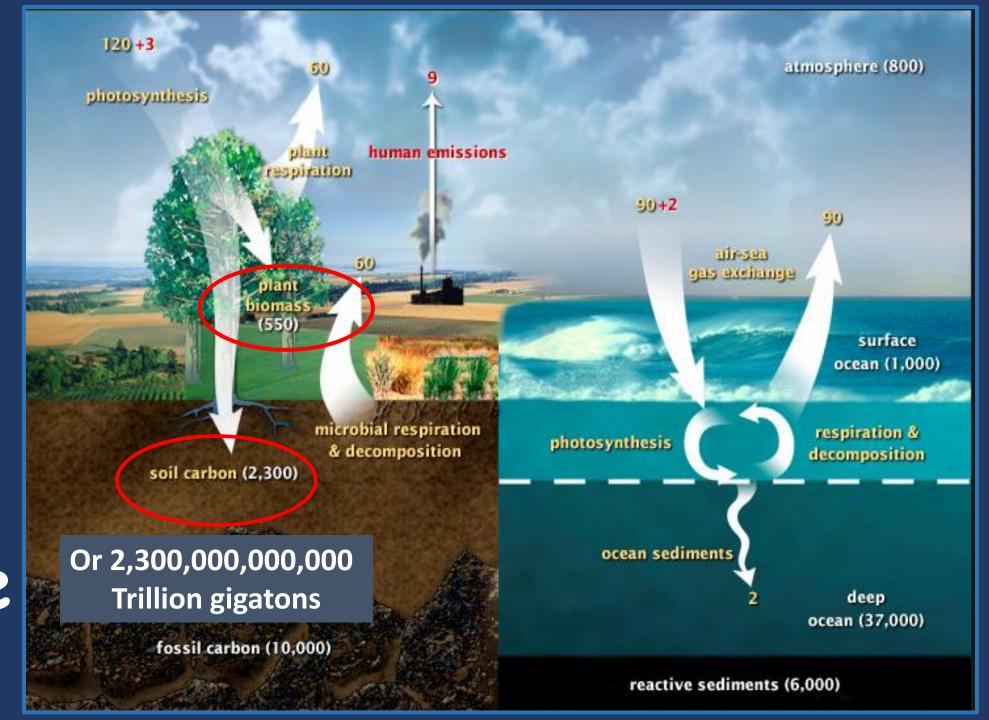
Runoff



	Fallow (NCC)	Cover Crops
Precipitation Discharged as Runoff Average Peak Runoff Velocity	16.3% 0.52 m/s	0.9% 0.24 m/s

Climate Change

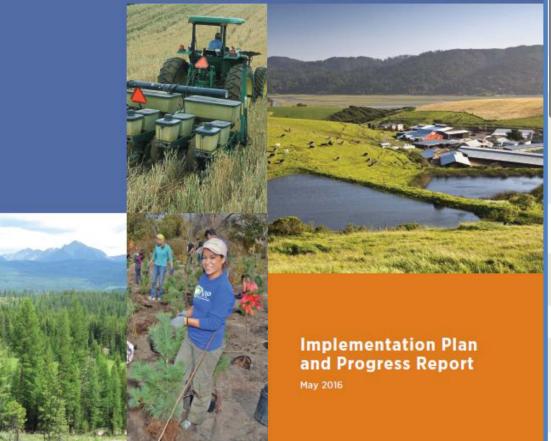
Soil Carbon Storage



USDA Climate Smart Agriculture



USDA Building Blocks for Climate Smart Agriculture and Forestry



NRCS Lead in Soil Health

Goal

GHG Reduction Goal (MMTCO,e per year by 2025)1

Increase soil carbon sequestration by improving soil health, decreasing erosion of carbon-rich top soil, and increasing soil organic matter.

4 to 18 million Metric tons CO₂ Reduction

riivate ruiest Growth and Retention

Stewardship of Federal Forests

Promotion of

Wood Products

Program and Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program, protect almost 1 million acres of environmentally important private forestland from

conversion on an addit forestland t

Reforest 32

Increase the annually the to 900 in 2

Urban Forest

Energy generation And Efficiency

Plant 100.0 Promote re-

energy effi Conservation Program, R

National On-Farm Energy Initiative, and Rural Housing Service programs.

unlock the ds. SECRET

0.1 60.2

19.5

Total

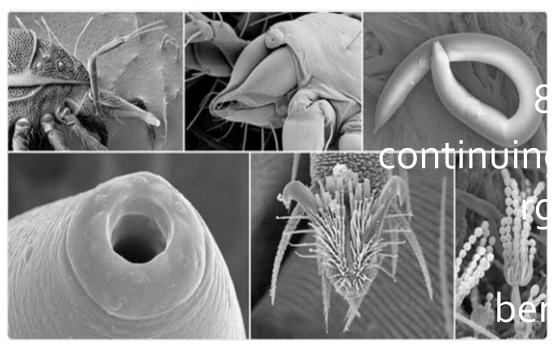
121.7 – 135.7

They Both Sontain FCA packty to FF hours of all Sying System



USDA NRCS @USDA_NRCS · 2h

90% of soil function is attributable to soil microbes. ow.ly/10aQMe







If you Machiner Soil

Owners Manual

THE SOIL FOOD WEB

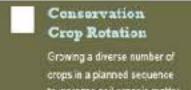
When these diverse soil organisms interact with one another and with the plants and animals in the ecosystem, they form a complex web of ecological activity.



NRCS Conservation Core Practices for Soil Health



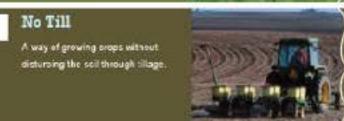




to increase soil organic matter and blod versity in the soil.

Cover Crop An un-harvested grown as part of planned rotation to provide conservation benefits to the soil.





Mulch Tillage Using tillage methods where the soil our tace is disturbed but maintains a high level of crop residue on the sociace.





Mulching

Applying plant residues or other suitable materials to the soil surface to compensate for loss of residue due to excessive til age.



Nutrient Management

Managing soil nutrients to meet crop needs while minimizing the impact on the environment and the soil.



Pest Management

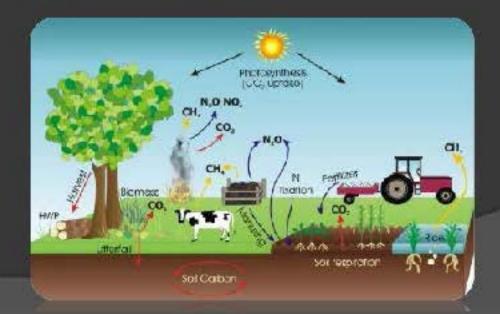
Managing pests by following an ecological approach that promotes the growth of healthy plants with strong celenses, while increasing stress on pests and enhancing the habitat for peneficial organisms.



Core Soil Health Practices

COMET-Farm Scope and key features

- Full farm-level greenhouse gas accounting
 - Soil and biomass C stock changes
 - Soil N₂O and CH₄ emissions
 - Livestock enteric CH₄ and manure CH₄ and N₂O
 - Energy Fossil C emissions; on-farm renewables
 - Other emissions burning, liming, ...







1. What is the best hethod to assess soil health?



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Quality Institute Guidelines for Soil Quality Assessment in Conservation Planning





Soil Health
Assessment Card

CROP 3089B May 2016

This card is for field assessment and evaluation of soil health indicators as part of the Iowa Soil Health Field Guide.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach B.N. Moebius-Clune, D. J. Moebius-Clune, B.K. Gugino, O.J. Idowu, R.R. Schindelbeck, A.J. Ristow, H.M. van Es, J.E. Thies, H. A. Shayler, M. B. McBride, D.W. Wolfe, and G.S. Abawi

Third Edition



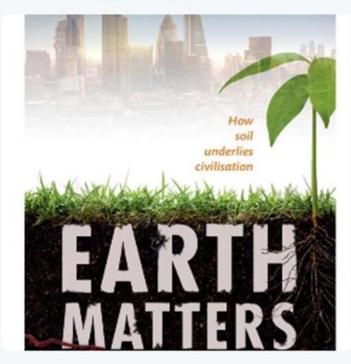
Cornell University

"you don't actually need sophisticated tests to see if a soil is fertile. "A Majorucomunimentialsoil acienteerisition to smemantefearil health"



Abbey Wick @NDSUsoilhealth · Aug 21

#soilhealth colleague reading this book came across this paragraph - need to add this to my reading list



this, such as measuring plant-available nutrients, the physical structure of soil, or the activity of soil life. But a problem with all of these is that no single measure defines soil health; rather it depends on a rich web of physical, chemical, and biological factors that together operate to give a soil good health. I often joke with students that you don't actually need sophisticated tests to see if a soil is fertile or not. An experienced soil scientist can tell much about a soil from its look, smell, and feel; fertile soil will break away easily from your fingers into well-formed aggregates, it will be rich in colour and smell, indicating well-oxygenated conditions and good drainage, and its organic matter will be intermixed with underlying mineral soil due to high biological activity. This might be a very unscientific view, but simply digging a hole and looking at a soil reveals much about its health. You can see if it has good aggregate structure, whether its drainage is impeded, or whether it is compacted at depth. Of course, simply looking at soil doesn't tell you about the concentration of nutrients or pollutants, or about the activities of microorganisms that are essential for a fertile soil. But it does give some signals about the fertility of the soil.

Measuring soil carbon change

A flexible, practical, local method

Peter Donovan

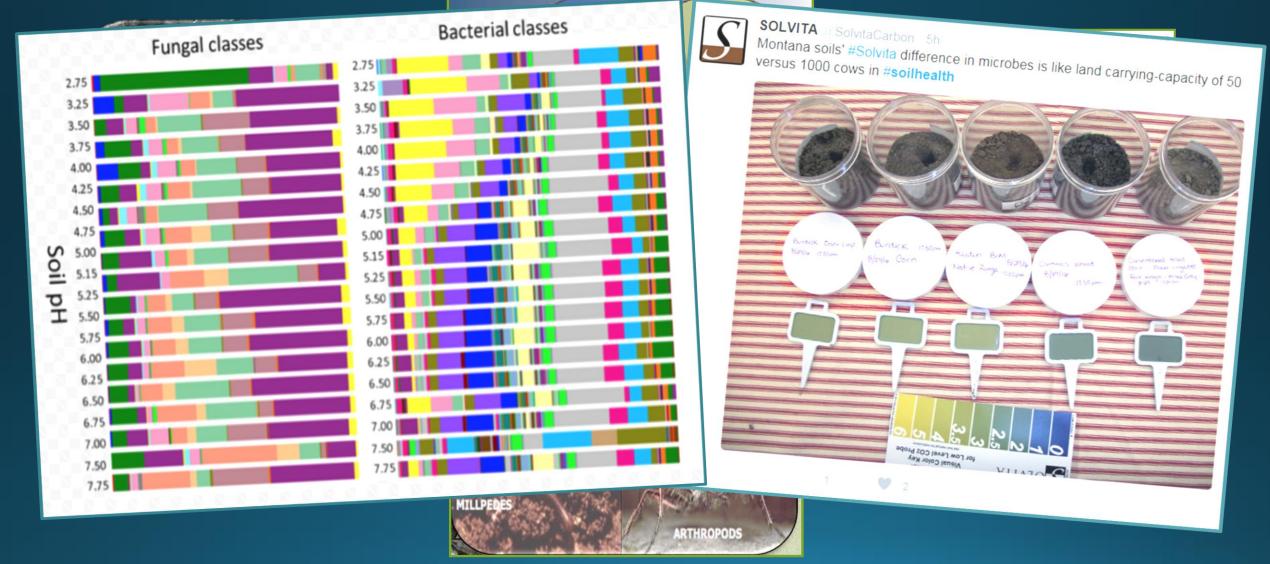
version: October 2013



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What are Soil Health Measurement Complex to Simple



Micro and Macro Organisms

Traditional Soil Testing Methods

Soil N, P, K

Soil pH, CEC

% Organic matter

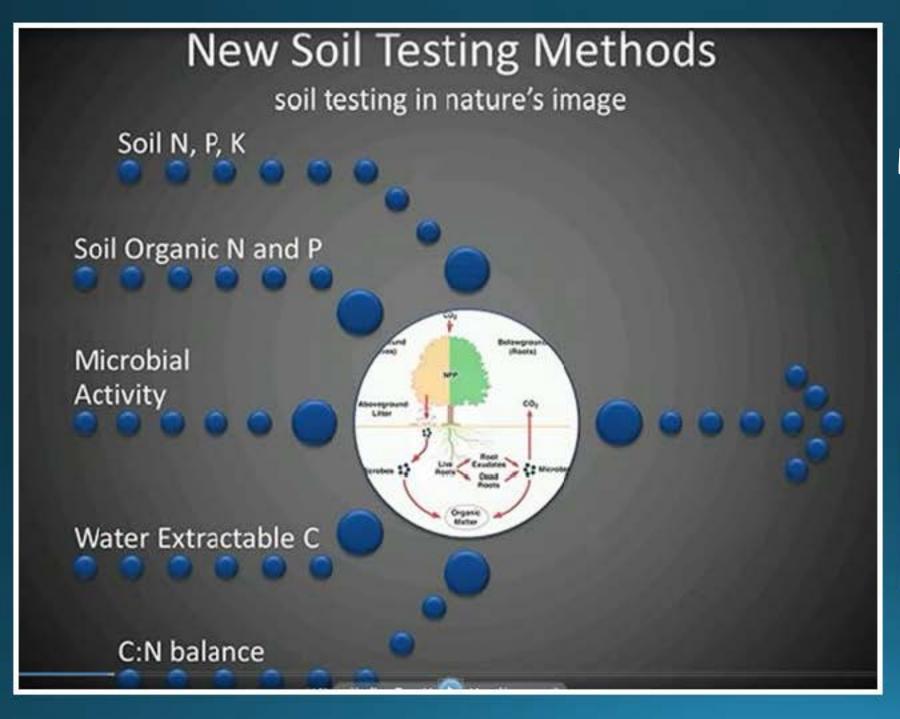


Recommendations

Where's the soil biology?

Fertilizer Recommendation



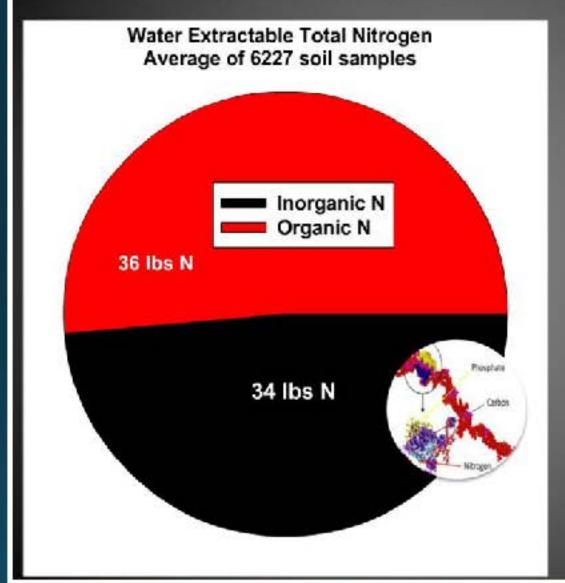


Grow Cover Crops or Practices to Increase Organic matter



Since 1965* we have been missing half of the N

*2M KCl 1965 Bremer



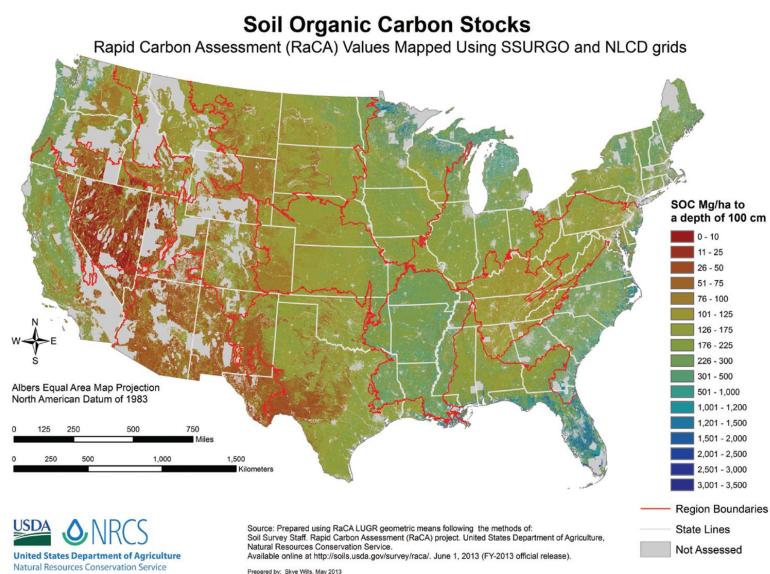
"If plants could not take up organic compounds herbicides would not work"

Plants eat: Inorganic N And Organic N from soil organic matter

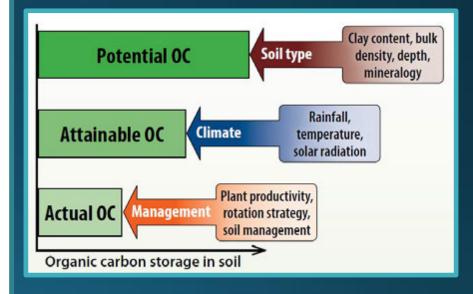
Managing the Nitrogen Cycle



2. What is baseline soil carbon for California?



It Depends?

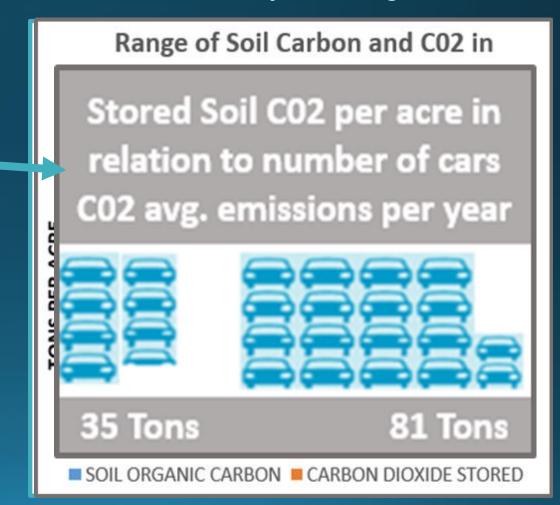


Prepared by: Skye Wills, May 2013 Updated: August, 2013

Legend State_County_Bndy Kg_0_30cm 21-5 5.1 - 1010.1 - 30 30.1 - 70

Soil Carbon

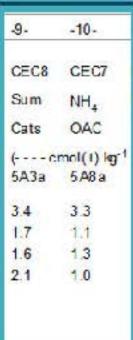
Typical CV Soil 5 to 12 Pounds
Tops: of Soil Carbon and CO2 per acre
Social Surface foot, 1.0 to 2.5% Officere

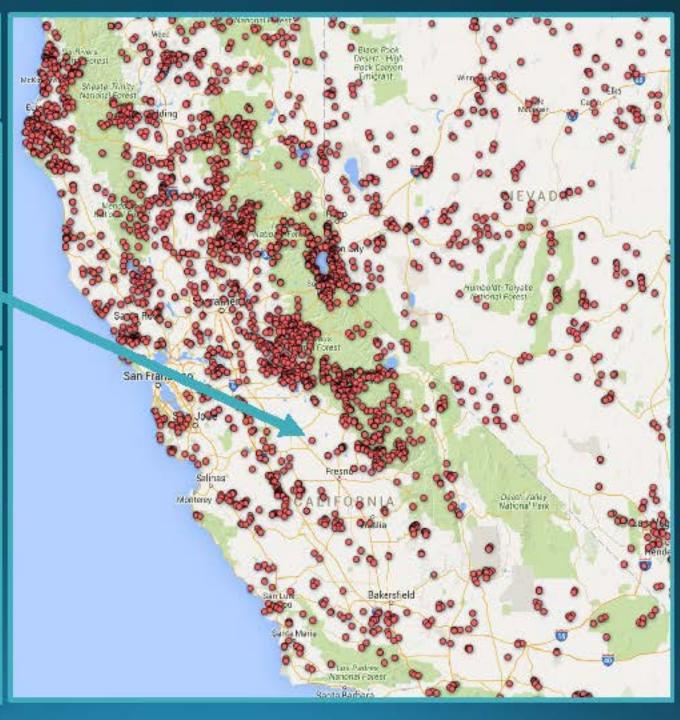


National Cooperative Soil Survey Soil Characterization Data

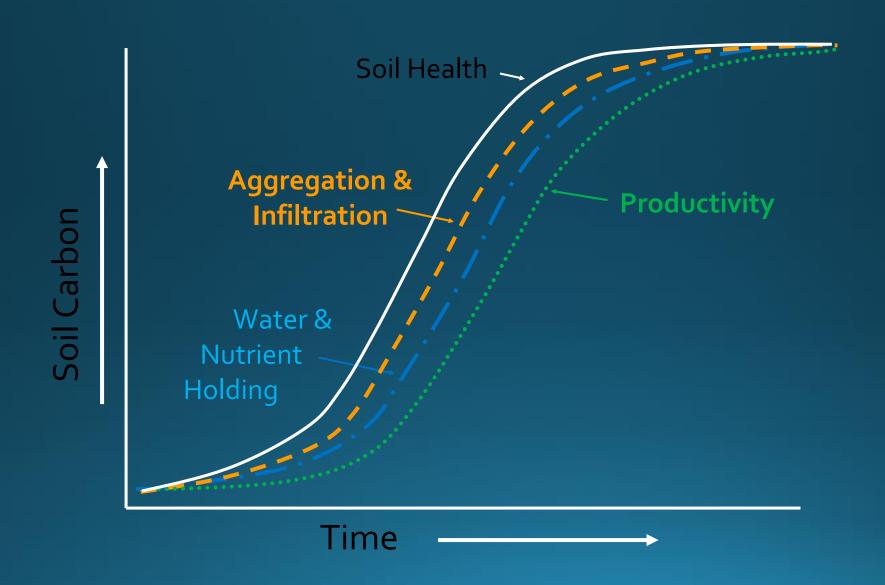
Carbon &	Extractions	5		-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-
Layer	Depth (cm)	Horz	Prep	C	N) S - % of <2	Est OC mm -	(WB)	C/N Ratio
79P00900 79P00901 79P00902 79P00903	0-0 0-0 0-0 0-0	Ap C1 C2 C3	SSSS					0.54 0.13 0.06 0.05	•





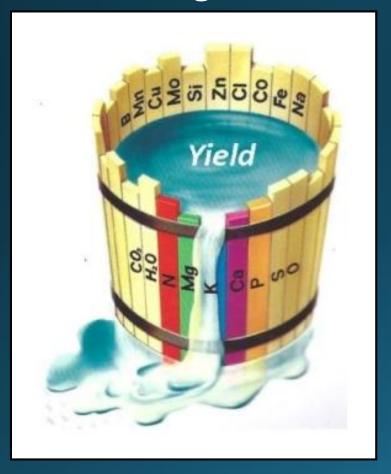


Benefits of Soil Carbon



What is the most limiting to crop production?

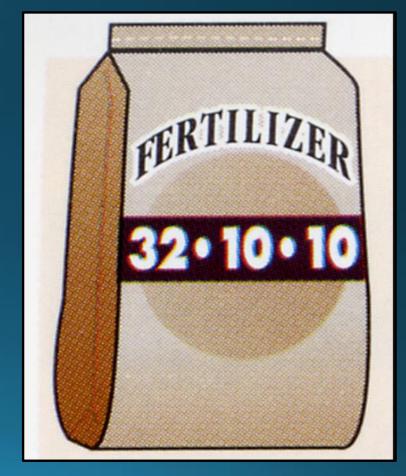
Nitrogen?



Water?

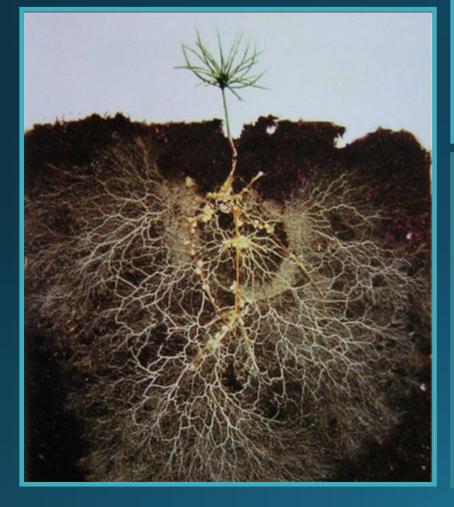


Other?



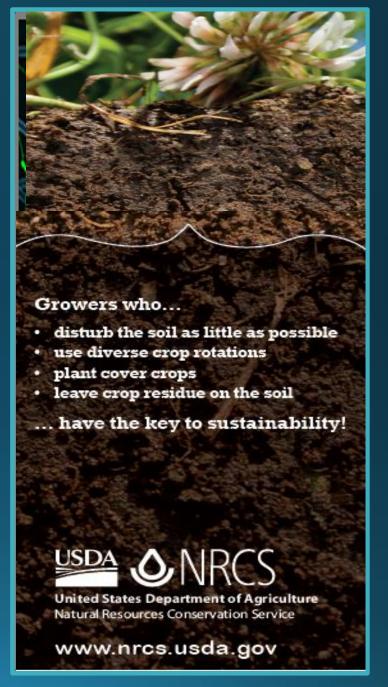
Carbon

Feed the soil it's Alive





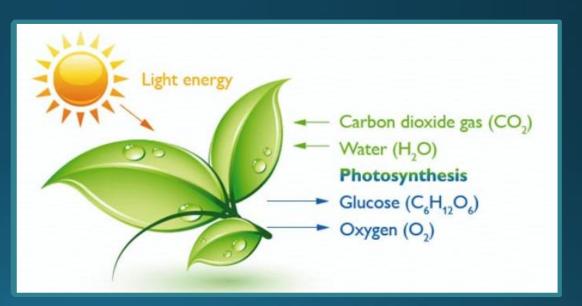




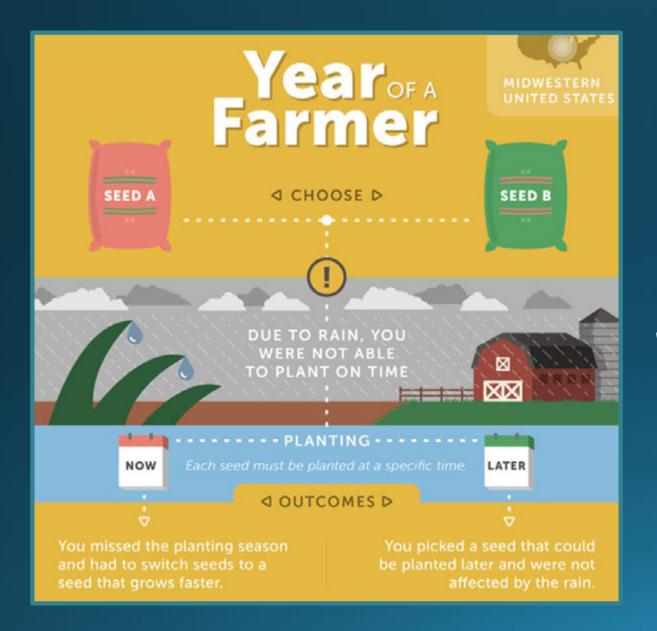


Ancientes Pleur Pent Solar Panels * Fuel for Equipment \$\$

* Free nutrient supply * Fertilizers \$\$



3. Adaption of soil health Practices (BMP's) in CA?

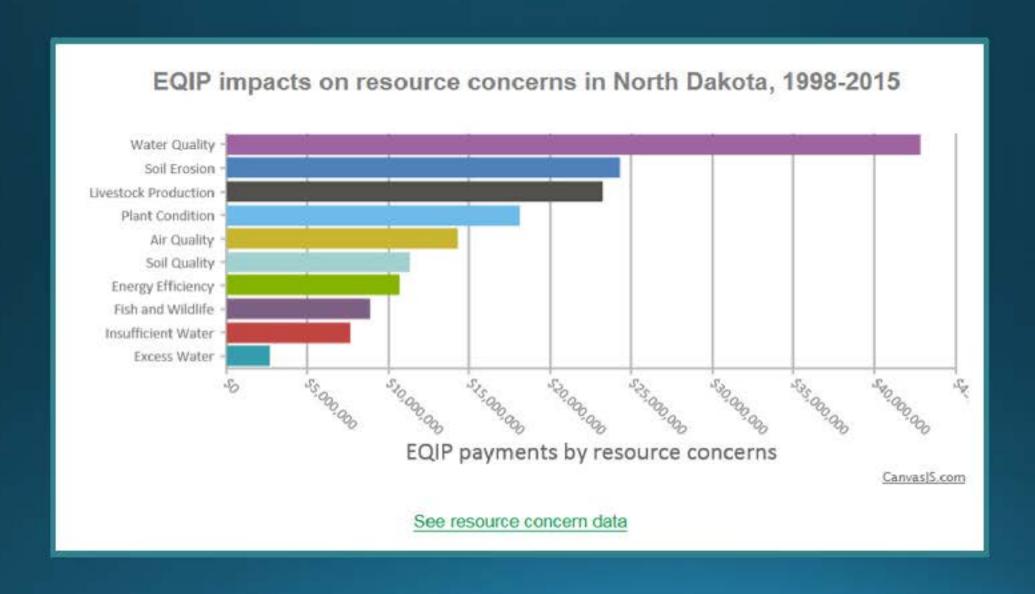


It's Difficult!

Aftenst 946 décisions made each Economics is prée af several factors influencing decisions.

Crop
Also conservation protect the soil while producing food, feed, and fiber.
Timing/Schedule
Equipment
Regulation
Regulation
Fertility

NRCS Conservation to Address Soil health North Dakota vs California



A Shift in Management Shift in Thinking about Farming



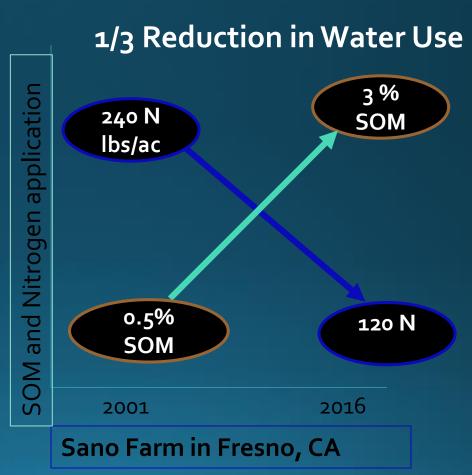


Conventional Tillage

No Till

Example: Soil Health Management







the SOLL

There's an amazing amount of life in healthy soil.

More importantly, that living resource is also life-giving.

That's why USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service is working with America's farmers and ranchers to keep it healthy and functioning—for life.



Visit www.nrcs.usda.gov to learn more.

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