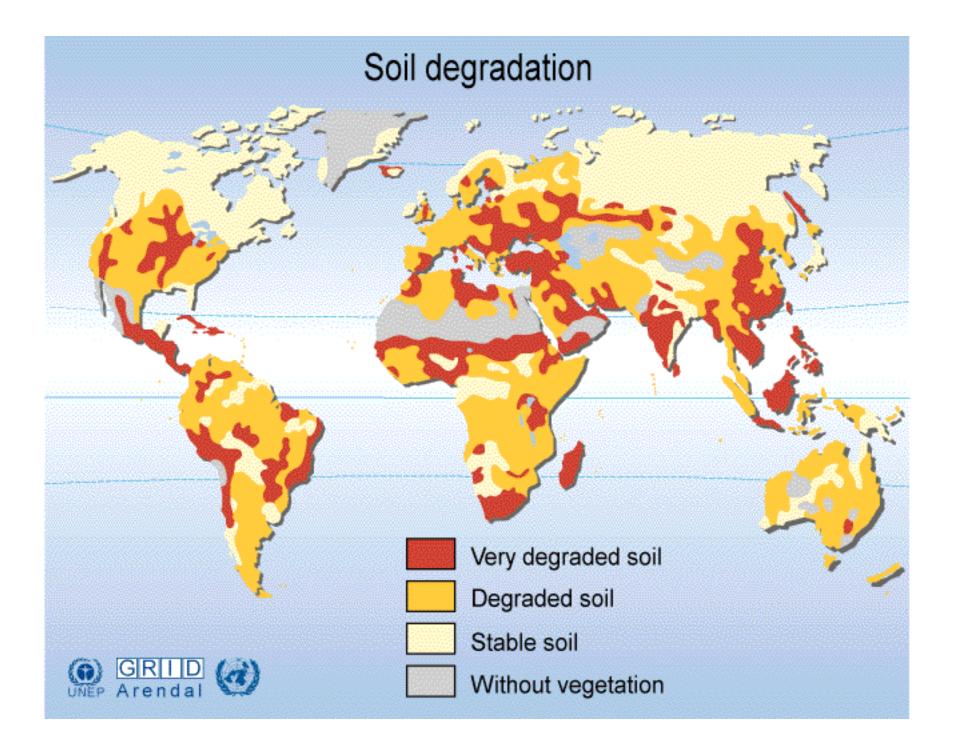


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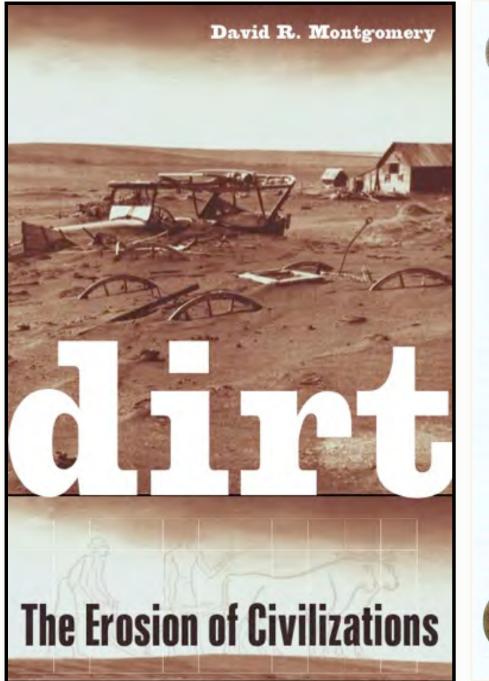


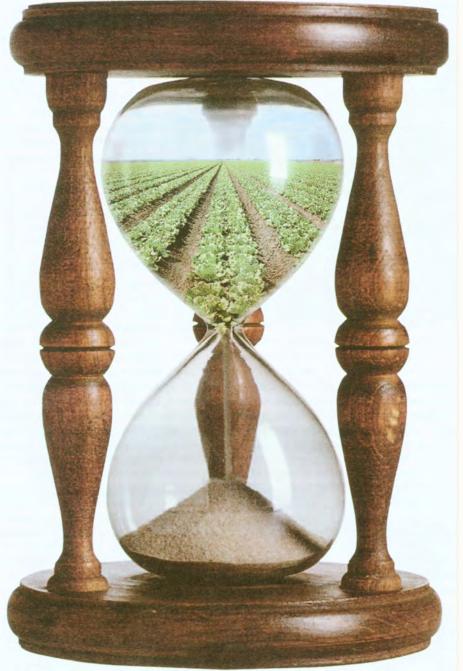
Over the last 40 years soil erosion and degradation has caused farmers to abandon about 430 million ha of arable land, an area equivalent to about one-third of all present cropland.

Pimental et al., 1995

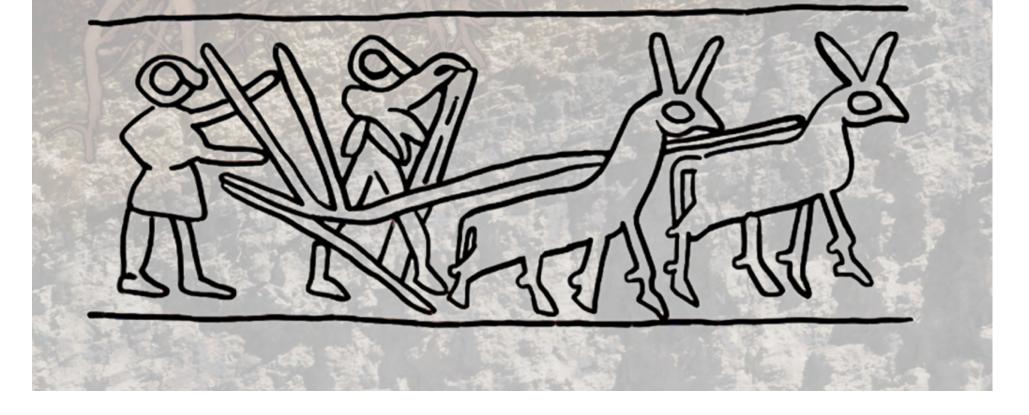
Humanity loses another 0.3% of our global food production capacity each year to soil erosion and degradation.

UN Global State of the Soil Assessment, 2015



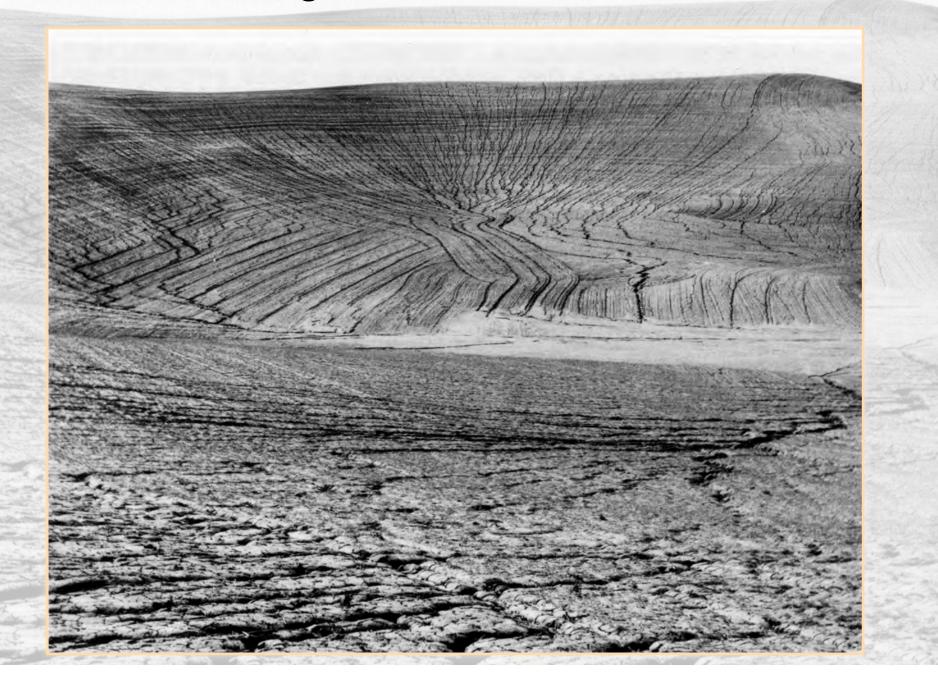


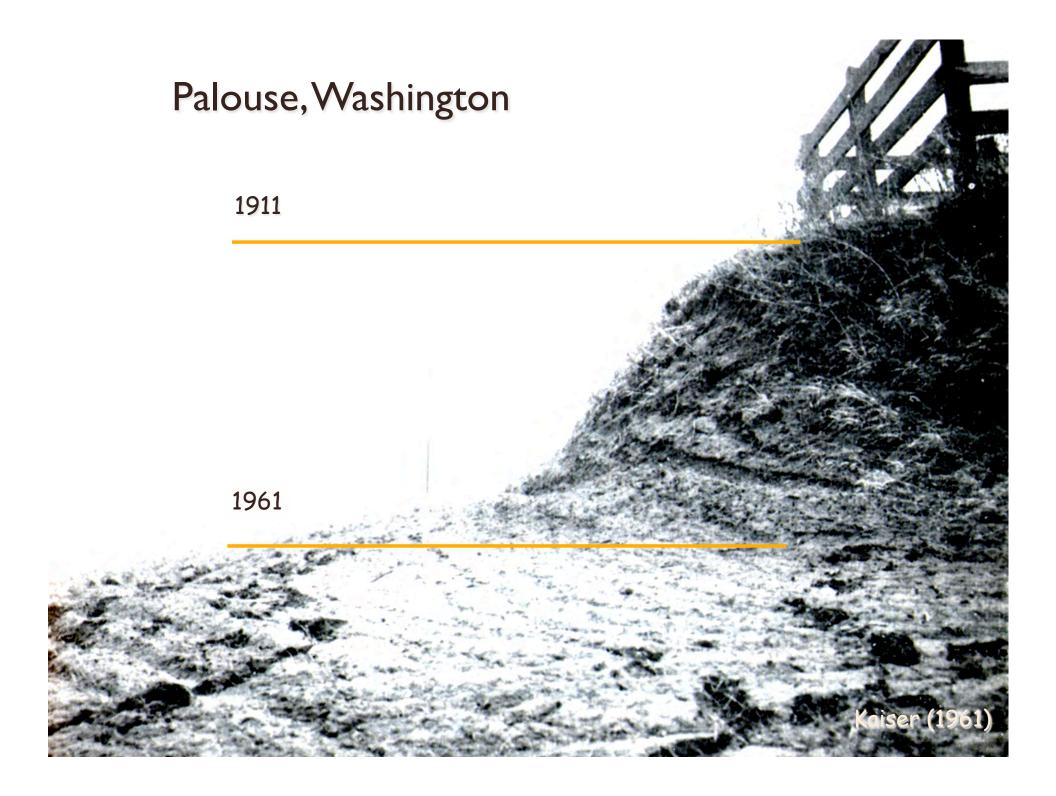
Soil erosion played a role in the demise of ancient civilizations, from Neolithic Europe, to Classical Greece, Rome, the Southern United States, Central America, and more... Invention of the plow fundamentally altered the balance between soil production and soil erosion, dramatically increasing soil erosion...



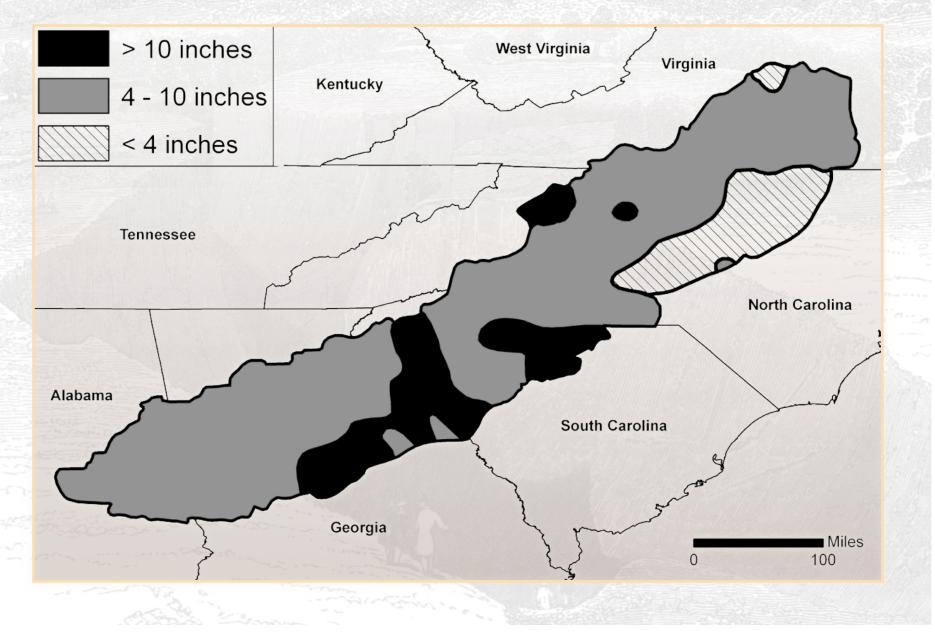
Palouse, Washington

1970





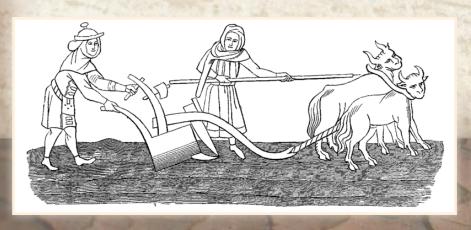
Historical soil erosion in the Piedmont region

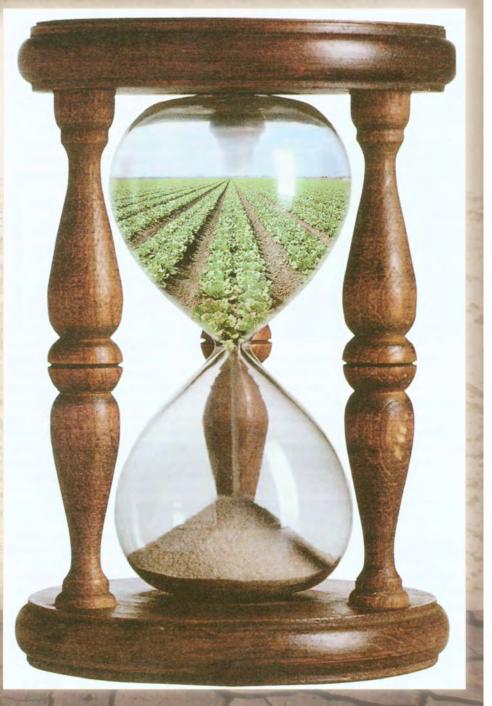




In researching *Dirt*, I compiled data on both contemporary and long-term (geological) erosion rates—and agricultural erosion rates.







Erosion Rates

Measurement type

median (mm/yr)

Conventional (448) I.54

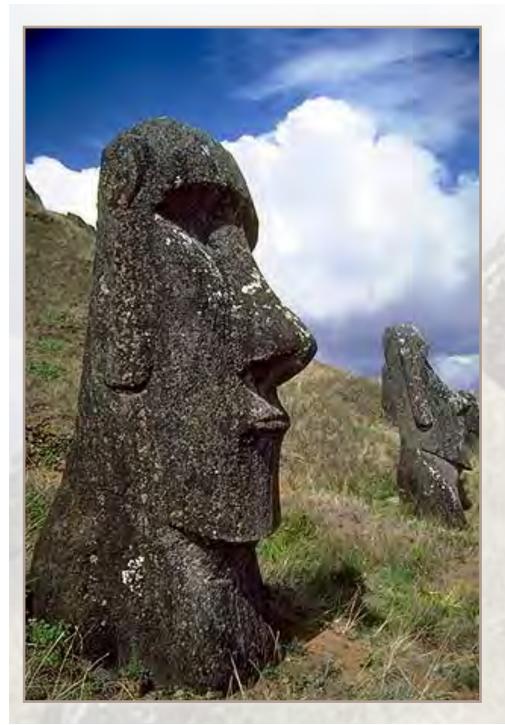
No-till (47) 0.08

Native Vegetation (65) 0.01

Soil Production (188) 0.02

Geological (925)

0.03



Net soil loss of ≈1 mm/yr implies that erosion of a typical 0.5 to 1 m thick hillslope soil could occur in roughly 500 to 1000 years.

This is approximately the lifespan of most major civilizations outside of major river floodplains...

Is Soil Restoration Possible?

Can we reverse the historical pattern?

HIDDEN HALFOF NATURE

THE MICROBIAL ROOTS

OF LIFE AND HEALTH

DAVID R. MONTGOMERY AND ANNE BIKLÉ

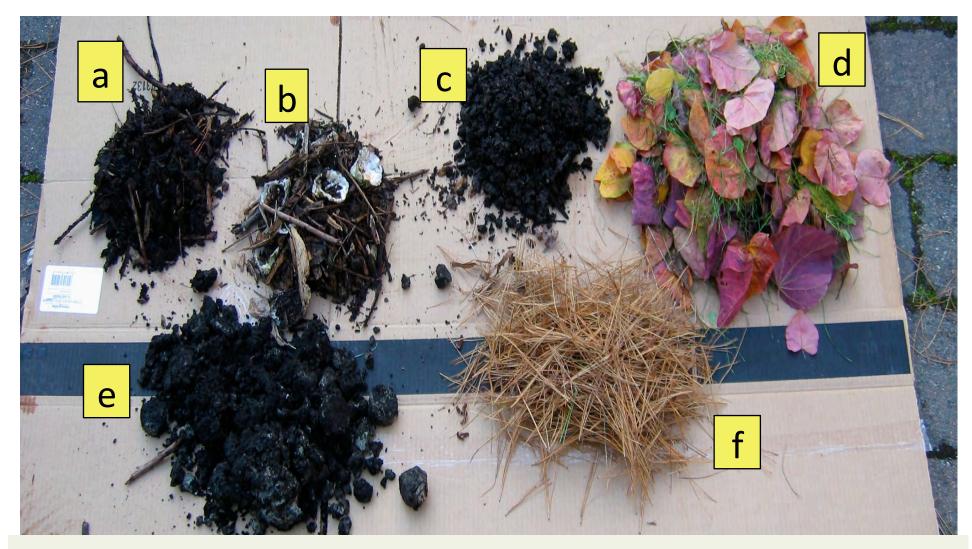












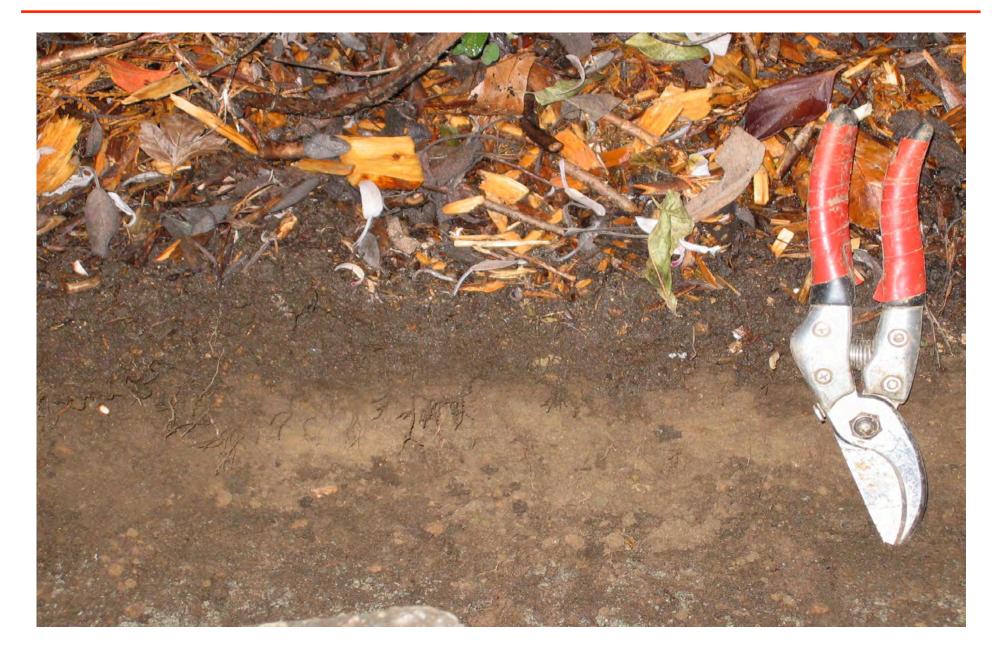
a= wood chips & compost b= a + shells c= zoo doo - N d= fresh grass & leaves -N e= coffee (composted) -N f= pine needles - C



The LIVING Goods

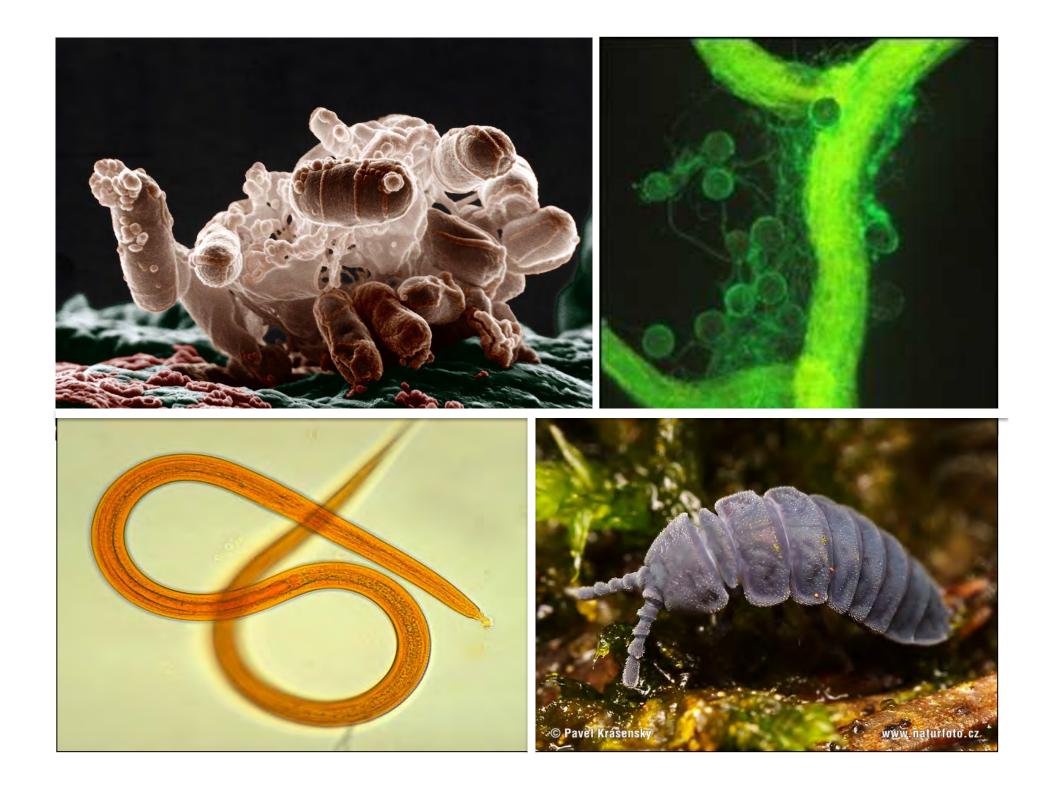


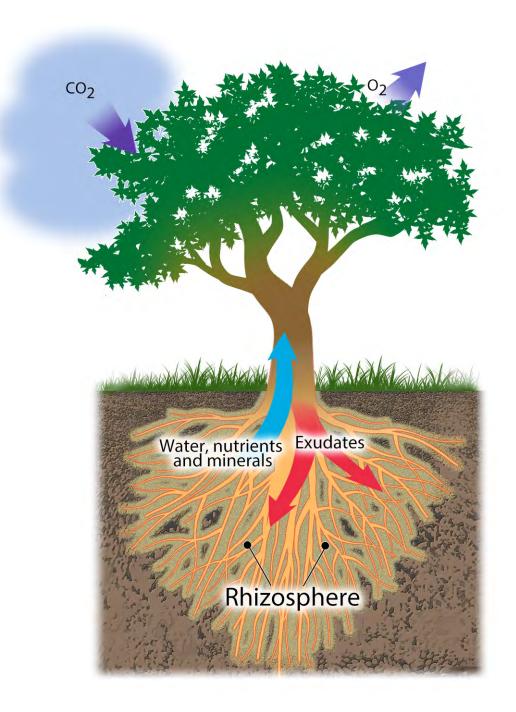
We can build soil surprisingly fast — faster than nature



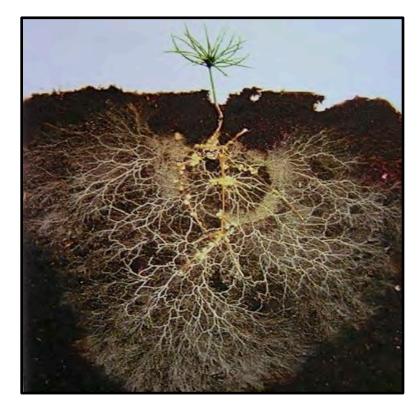




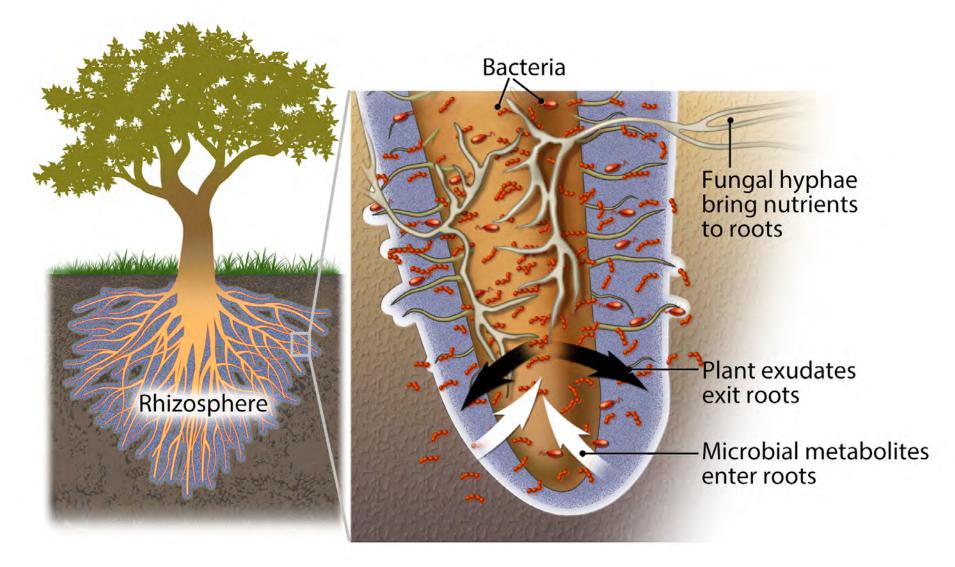




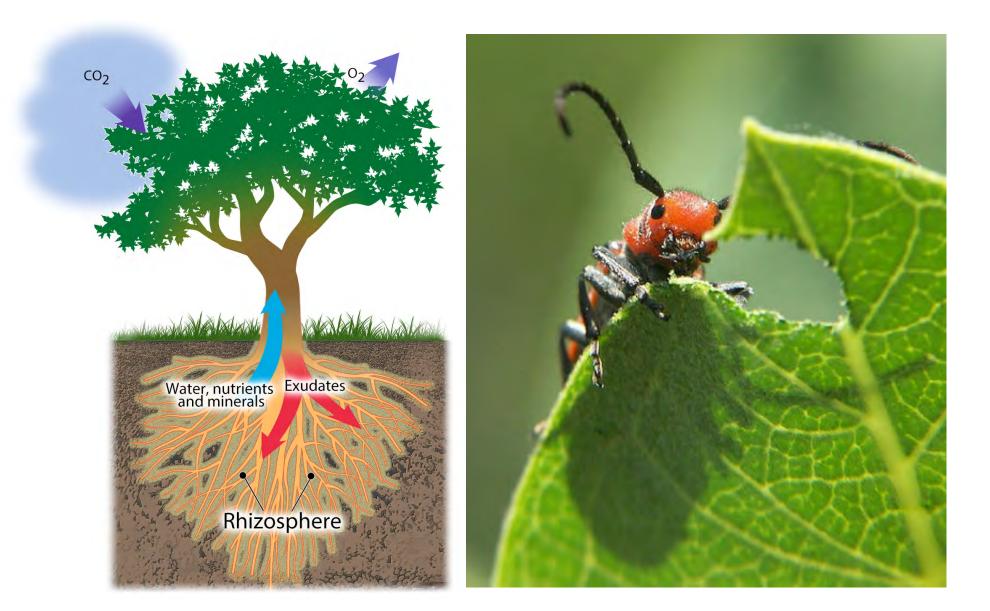
The rhizosphere is a zone rich with microbial life, a living halo that surrounds plant roots

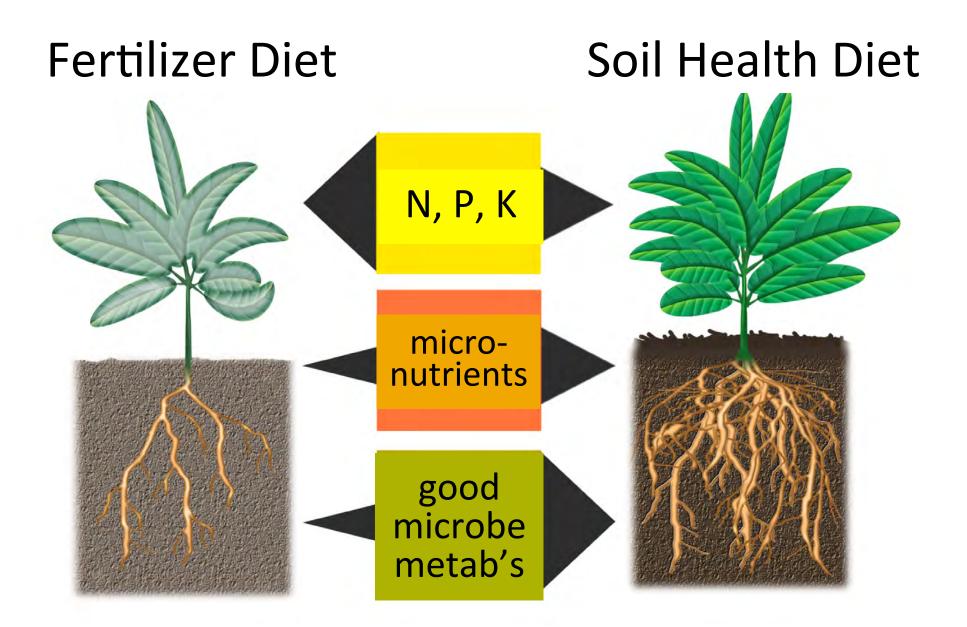


The rhizosphere is a biological bazaar where microbes and plants trade nutrients, metabolites, and exudates



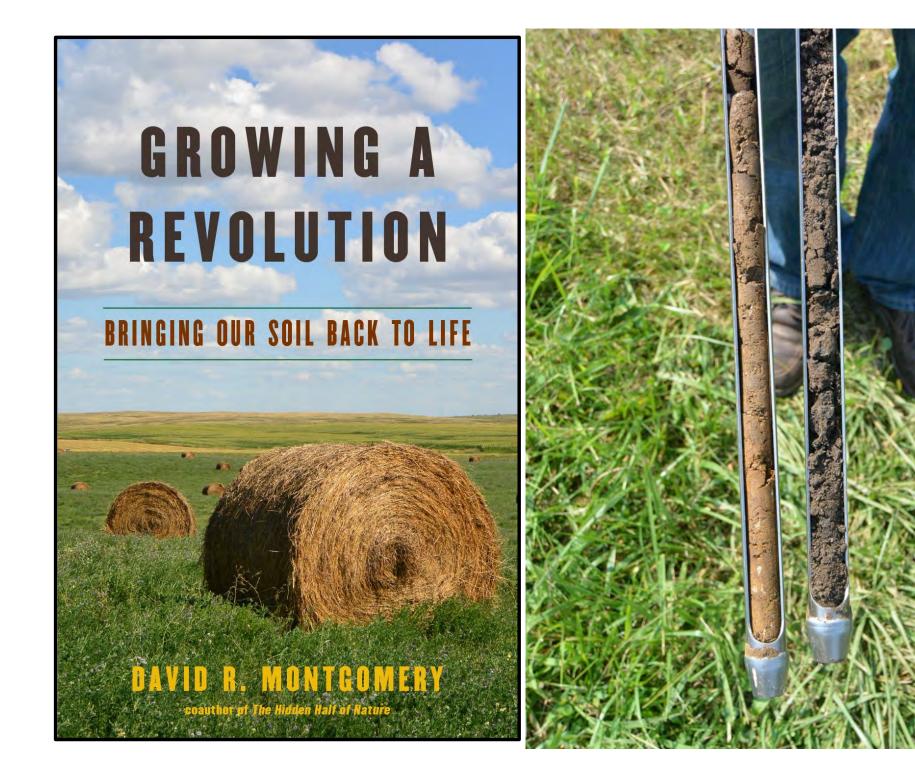
Plant Defense & Health





Rebuilding soil fertility would be useful for sustaining agriculture in a post-cheap-oil-and fertilizer world.





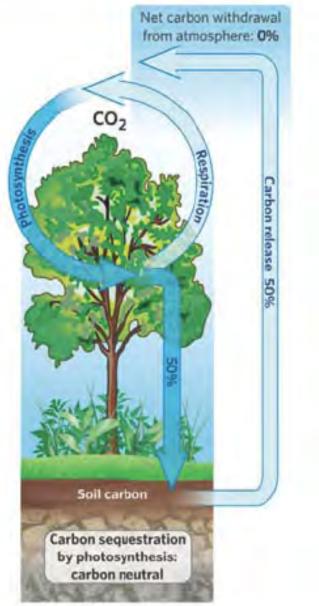
Visiting farms around the world that had rebuilt soil health I saw how by adopting soil-building principles farmers could match conventional yields using far less oil and chemical inputs.

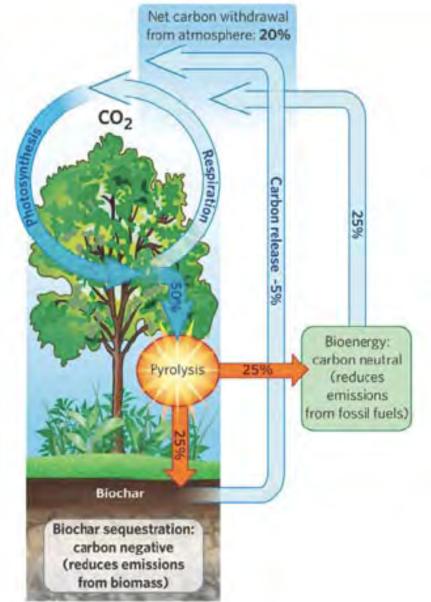






Biochar Can Be Carbon-Negative





Biochar:

Global soil C≈1500 Gt Global atmospheric C≈760 Gt

Average residence time for SOC globally is less than 2 decades.

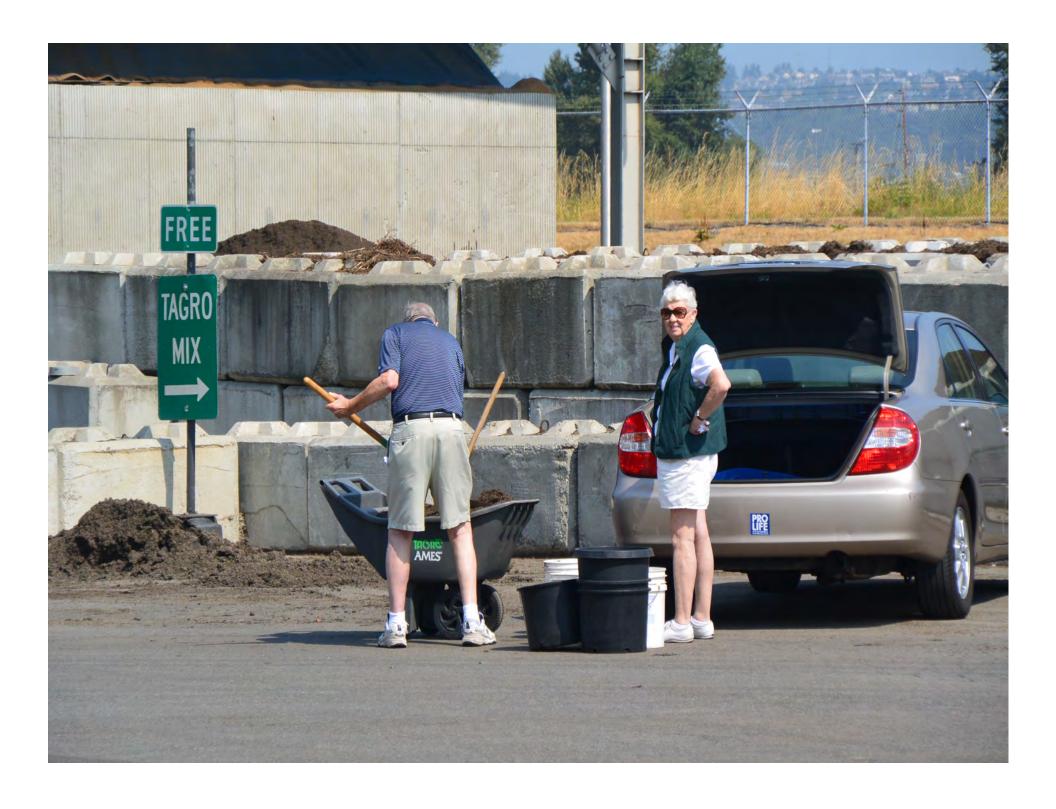
Biomass decay ≈60 Gt/yr Fossil fuel emissions ≈7 Gt/yr

Capture of ≈10% of global annual biomass decay as biochar would offset global fossil fuel emissions.









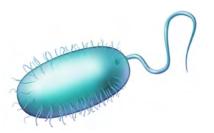
Principles of Conservation Agriculture

- minimal or no disturbance (direct planting of seeds / no-till)
- permanent ground cover (cover crops / retain crop residues)
 - diverse crop rotations (to break up pathogen carryover)









Adopting no-till, cover crops, and complex rotations reduced inputs of diesel, fertilizer and pesticide by more than half.

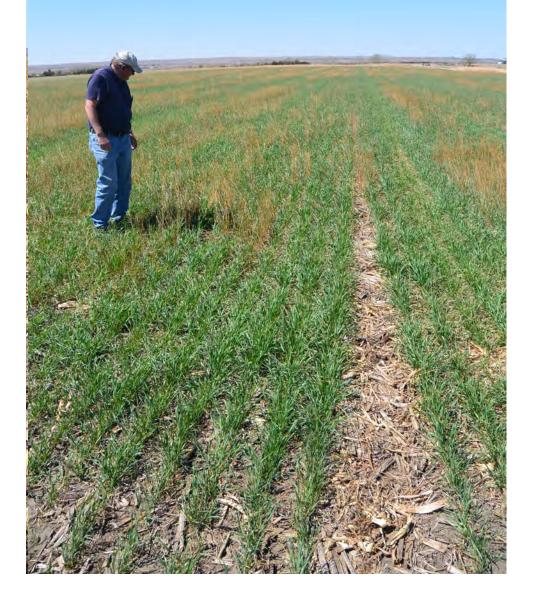
Traditional Yield

soybeans:63 bushels/acrecorn:217 bushels/acre

Complex Rotation Yield

soybeans: 79 bushels/acre
corn: 235 bushels/acre

Dakota Lakes Research Farm South Dakota



Traditional (slash and burn) vs. no-till with cover crops

Erosion

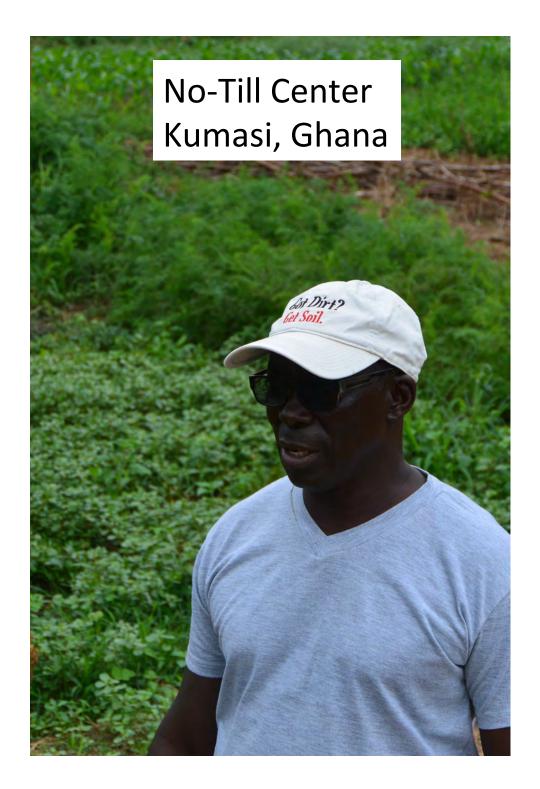
Traditional: 1787 kg/ha/yr No-till: 77 kg/ha/yr

Traditional Yield

corn: 1.5 tons/ha cowpeas: 0.8 tons/ha

No-till Yield

corn: 4.5 tons/ha cowpeas: 1.5 tons/ha





Neighboring conventional

Full tillage, 200 lbs N & 2.5 quarts Roundup / acre

Total cost ≈ \$500/acre Corn yield ≈ 100 bushels/acre At \$4/bushel = - \$100 / acre

44-year no-till with cover crops

No tillage, 24 lbs N & 1 quart Roundup / acre

Total cost ≈ \$320/acre Corn yield ≈ 180 bushels/acre At \$4/bushel = + \$400 / acre



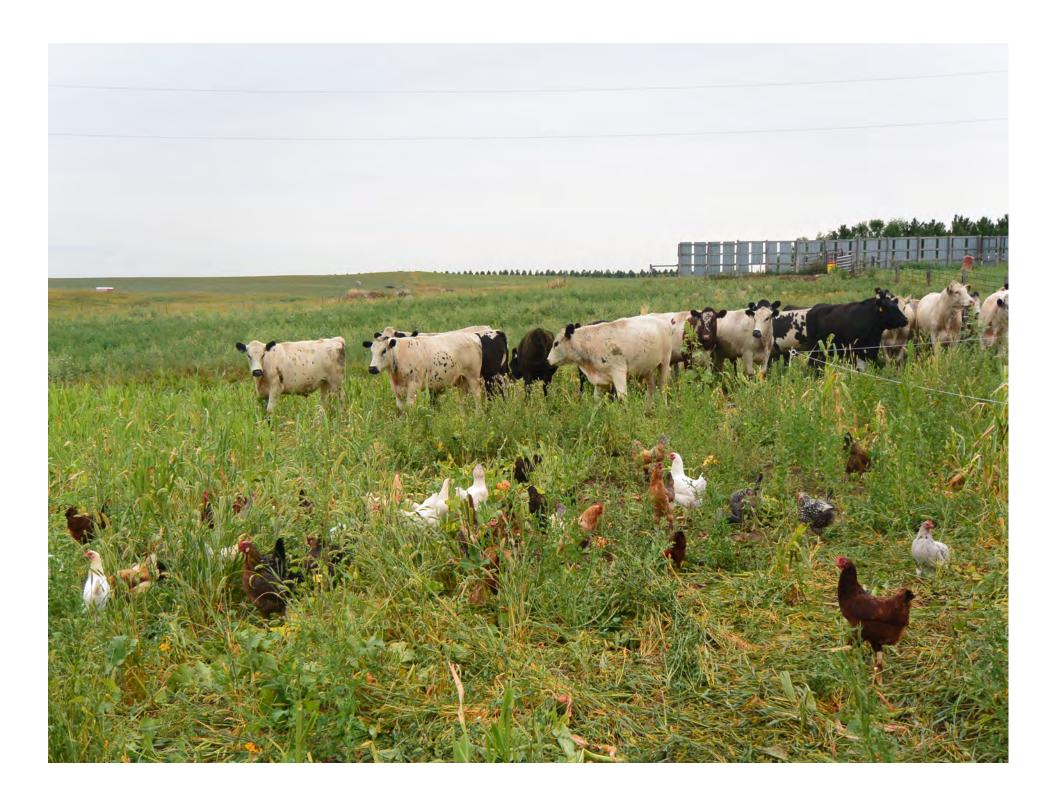
CARDINGTON CLAY SOIL

1971

10.15.2018

2014









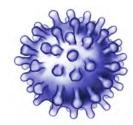
This is not a question of organic versus conventional...

... but how to apply an understanding of soil ecology to build soil health and sustain — if not increase — crop yields using far less inputs.



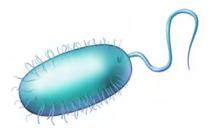
Benefits of Conservation Agriculture

- comparable or increased yields
- greatly reduced fossil fuel and pesticide use
- increased soil carbon and water retention (crop resilience)
- higher farmer profits & less pollution









The First Revolution

Cultivation & Tillage



The Second Revolution

Soil Husbandry / Legumes & Crop Rotation

We know more about the movement of celestial bodies than about the soil underfoot.

- Leonardo da Vinci



The Third Revolution

Mechanization & Industrialization





Sidebar...

Liebig's change of heart

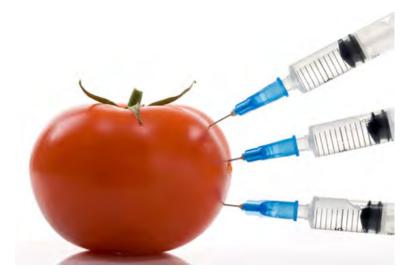
In his 1863 book, *The Natural Laws of Husbandry*, the father of fertilizers recommended returning organic matter to the fields to provide crops with a full complement of nutrients.

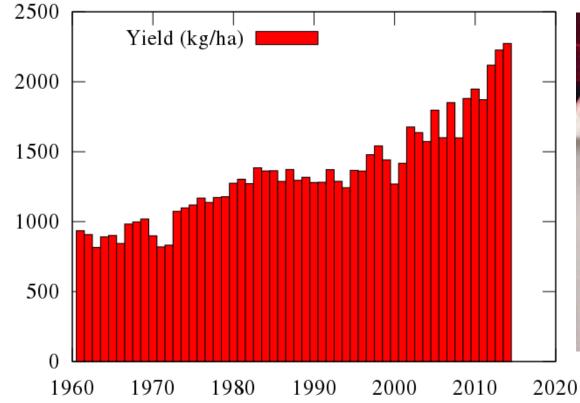


The Fourth Revolution

Green Revolution & Biotechnology

Wheat yields in Least Developed Countries

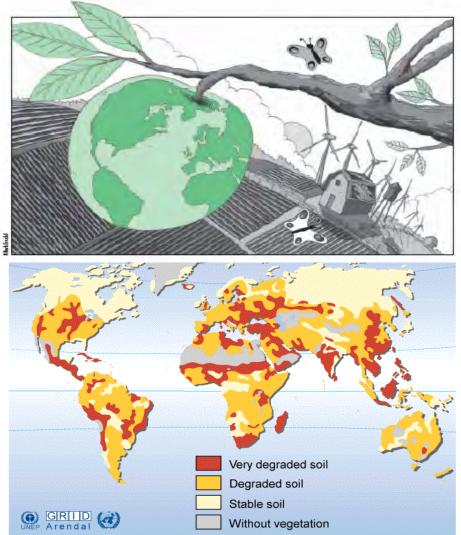






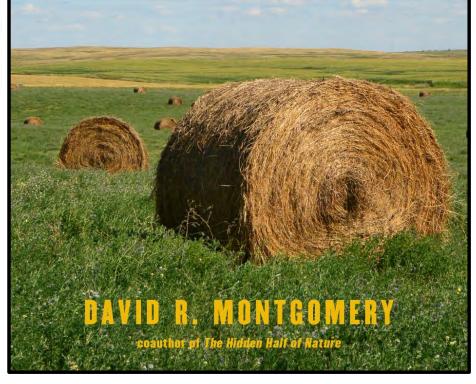
The Fifth Revolution

Soil-Health



GROWING A Revolution

BRINGING OUR SOIL BACK TO LIFE



The Soil Health Revolution

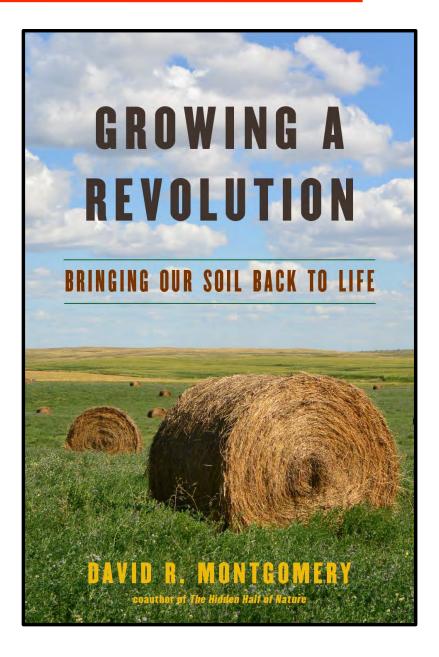
Restoring organic matter to the world's soils can help ...

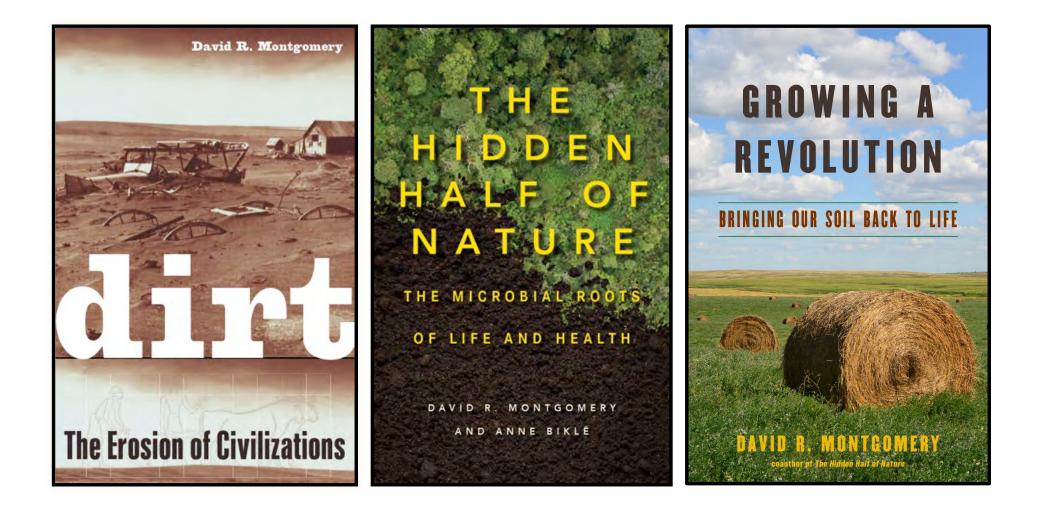
Restore farm profitability

Feed the world

Climate change resilience (carbon sequestration)

Reduce environmental degradation





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