



Making Cents of \$oil Health

Advanced Crop Advisors Workshop

January 24th & 25th , 2024

Marshall McDaniel

Associate Professor in Soil-Plant Interactions

Agronomy | Iowa State University

Outline:

- 1) **Background on Soil Health**
- 2) **Introducing the Marsden Agricultural Diversification Experiment (MADE)**
- 3) **Money in \$oil Ecosystem \$ervices (i.e., Soil Health)**
- 4) **Conclusions**

McDaniel Lab



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X  [@Soil_Plant_IXNS](https://twitter.com/Soil_Plant_IXNS)

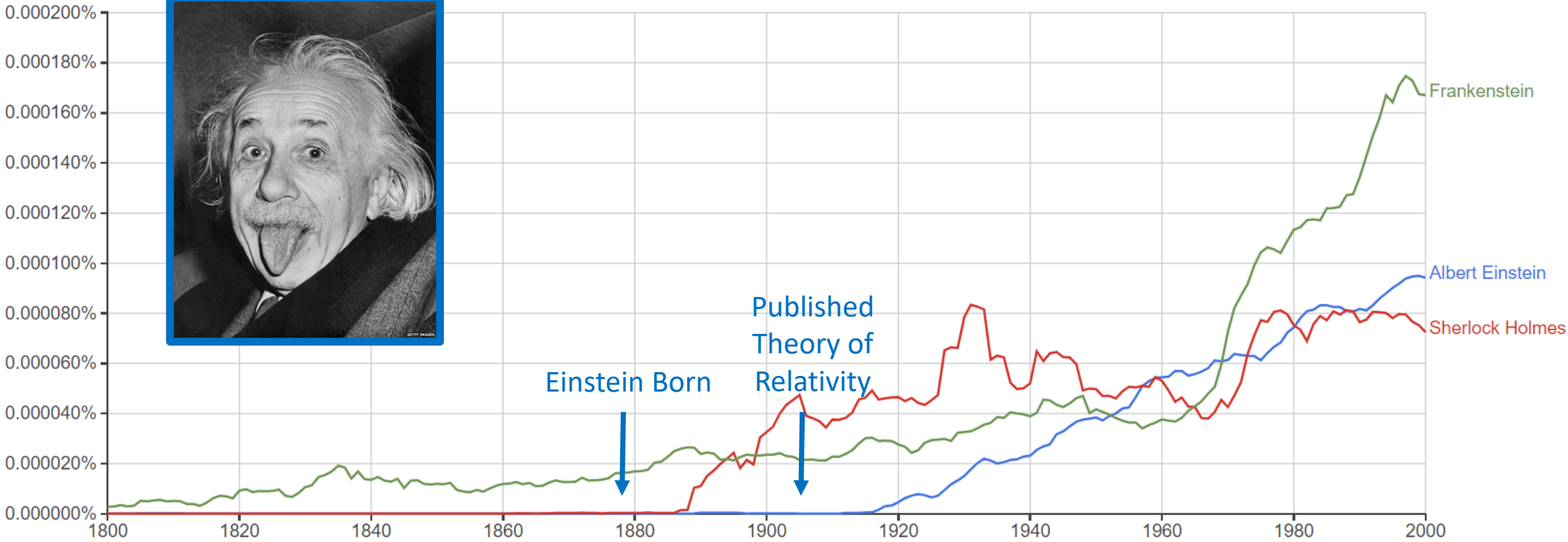
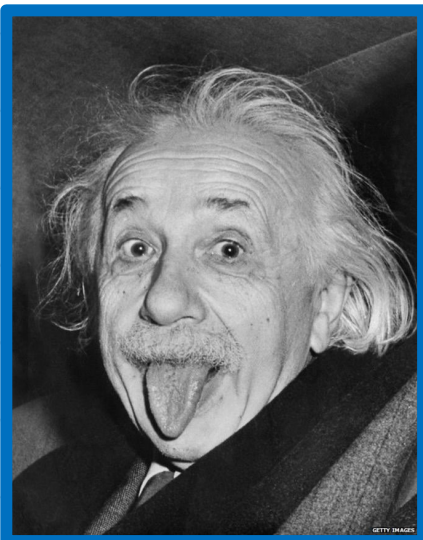


Soil Health

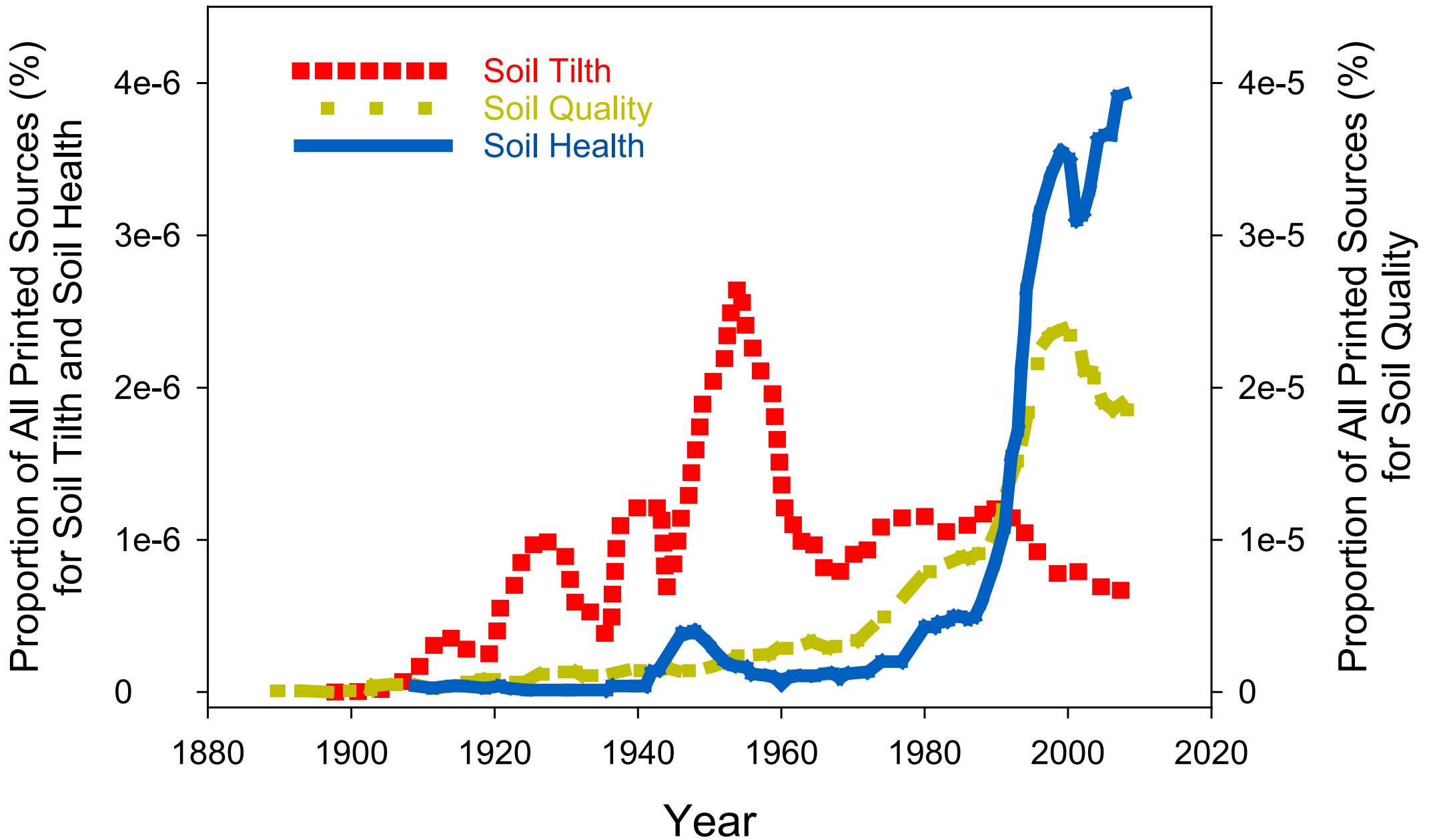
Google Books Ngram Viewer

Graph these comma-separated phrases: case-insensitive

between and from the corpus with smoothing of [Search lots of books](#)

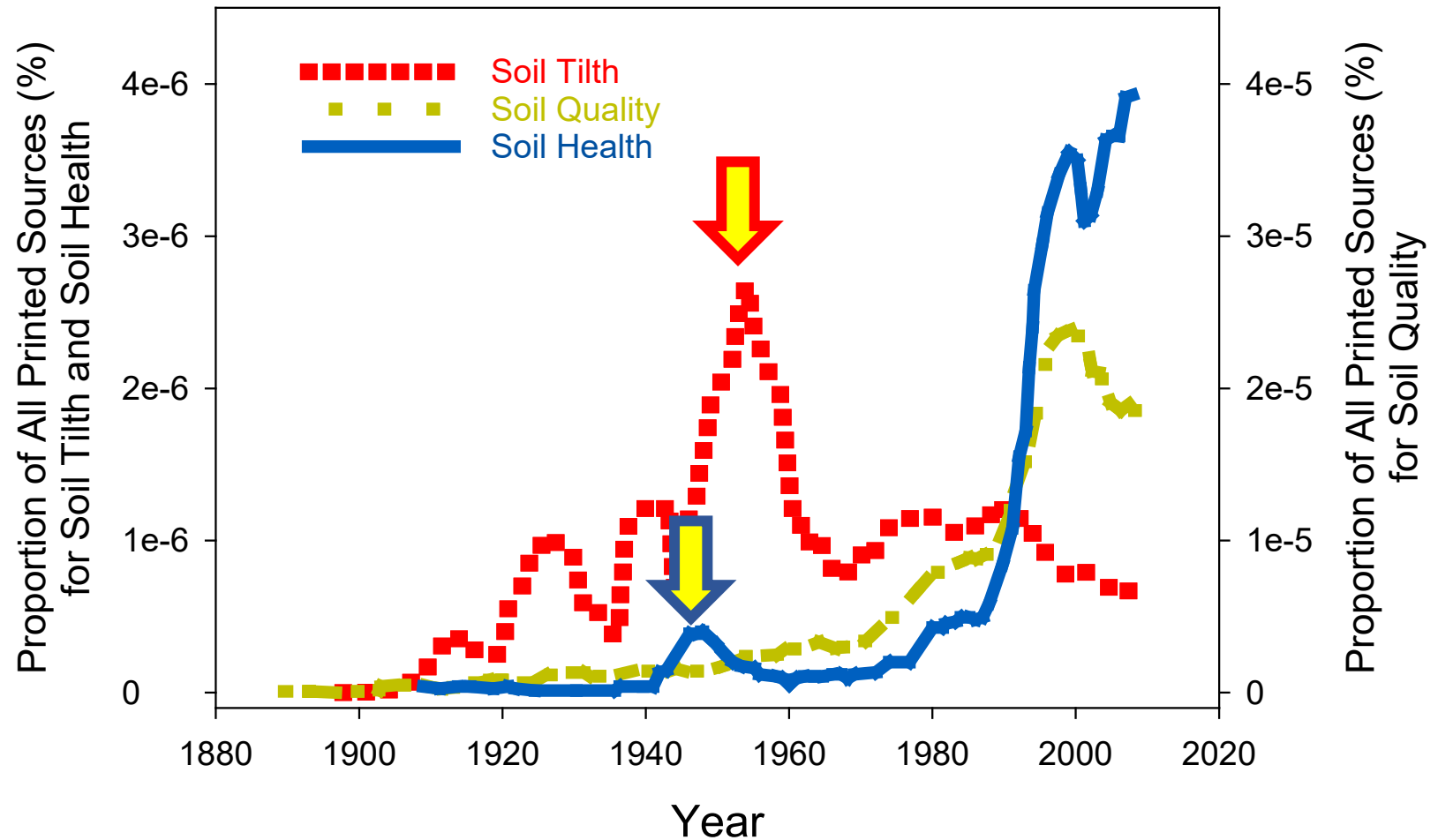


(click on line/label for focus)



Google's Ngram of 'Soil Tilth', 'Soil Quality' and 'Soil Health'

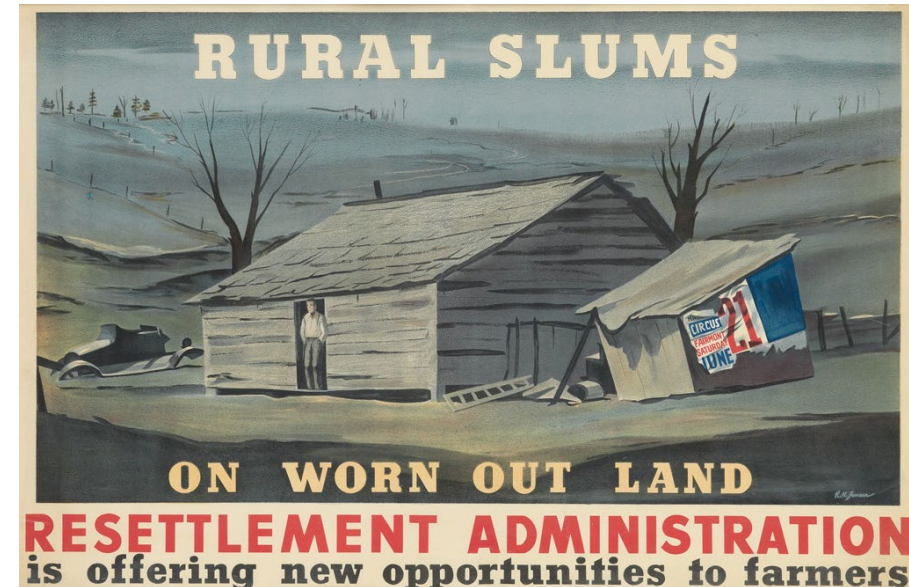
What historical event occurred around this time (or before) that might have caused this change soil's use in printed literature?





*“The nation that destroys its soil
destroys itself”*

Franklin D. Roosevelt (26 February 1937)





Relative Soil Organic Matter (%)

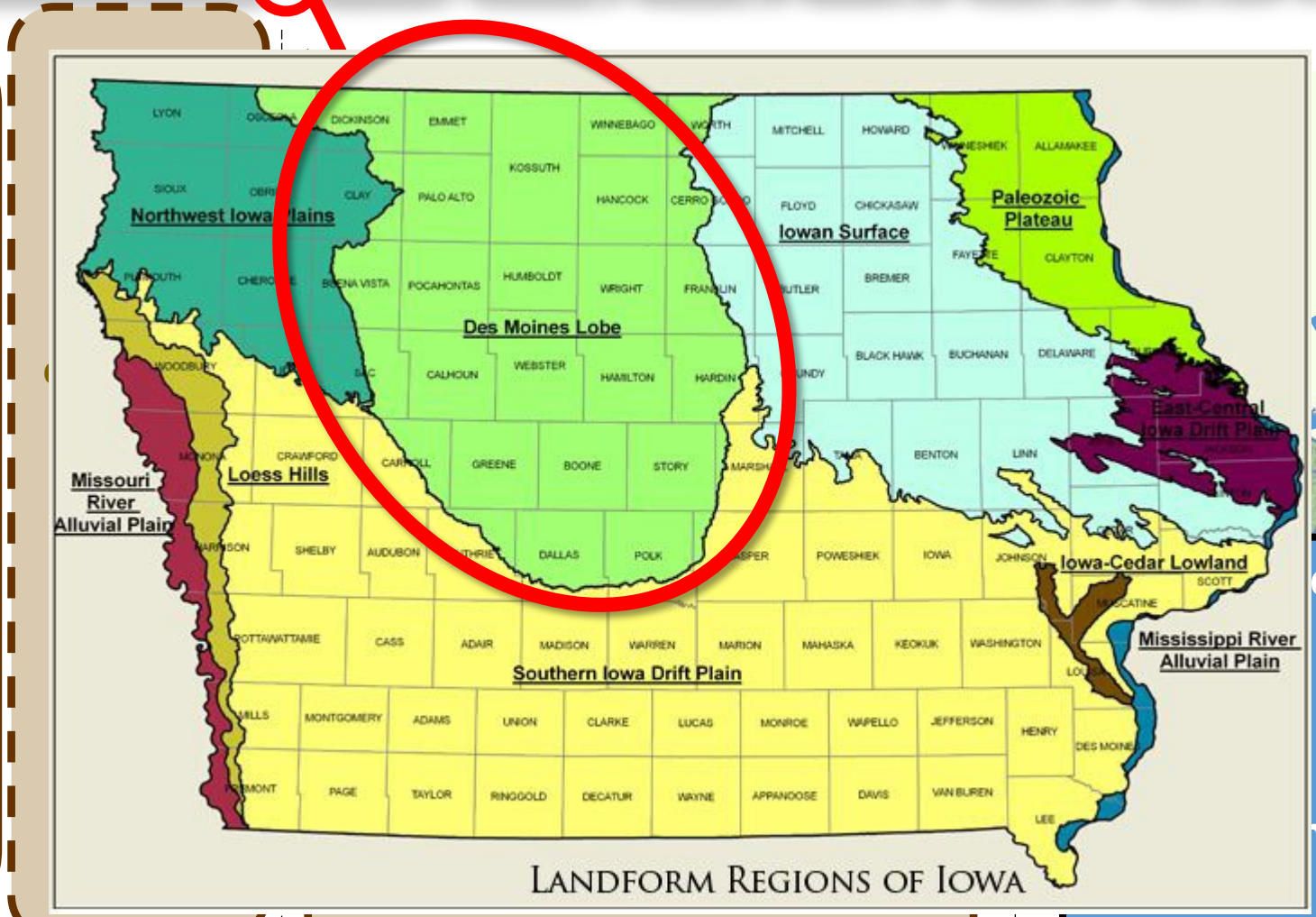
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

SOM built
>12,000 years
prior to
Euro-American
(E-A)
cultivation



Prior to E-A Cultivation

Euro-American cultivation begins

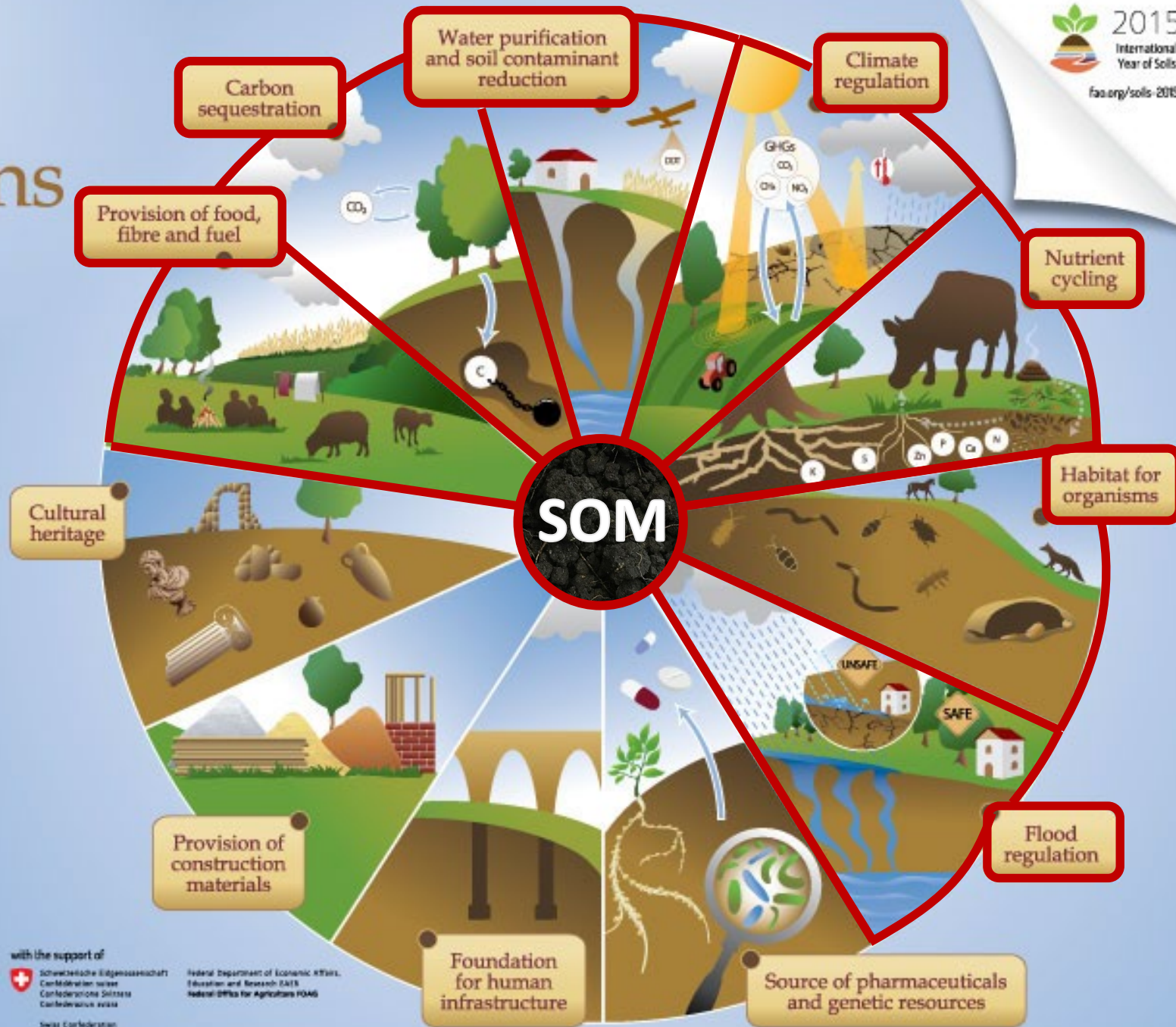


0 50 100 150 200 250 300

Years After E-A Cultivation

Soil functions

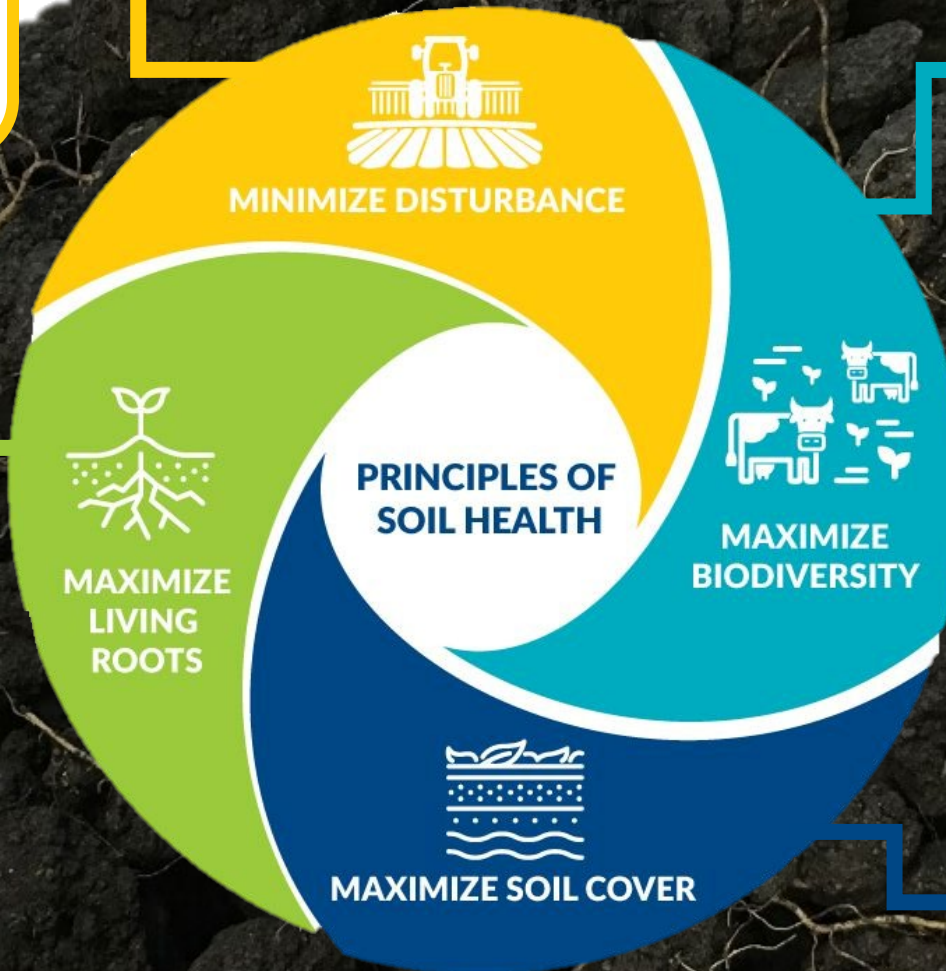
Soils deliver ecosystem services that enable life on Earth



soil health is measured by how well soils perform these functions,

- Reduced tillage
- Lower compaction (controlled traffic)
- CRP or Prairie Strips

- Cover crop mixtures
- Extended crop rotations
- Intercropping
- CRP or Prairie Strips
- Grazing cover crops
- Seed pastures in rotation
- Adding manure



- Cover crops
- Winter small grains
- Perennial crops
- Relay cropping
- CRP or Prairie Strips

- Cover crops
- Perennial crops
- Residue retention
- Reduced tillage
- CRP or Prairie Strips



MADE

(in IA)

Marsden Agricultural Diversification Experiment (MADE)

3 cropping systems
Plots 60 ft x 276 ft
4 blocks

Initiated in 2001 near Boone, IA
Dr. Matt Liebman (Agronomy)



MADE Mission:

A long-term investigation of how cropping system diversification and crop-livestock integration affect sustainability.

MADE Ethos:

Conduct research relevant to IA farmers

- Talk, engage, listen to farmers
- Use farmers' input to inform research
- This makes research more meaningful/impactful



Matt Liebman, Professor Emeritus in Agronomy at ISU, speaking to farmers visiting MADE in 2003. (Source: PFI Website)

MADE is one of the most sampled/studied ~16 acres in IA

- ✓ 22-year (and going) record of cropping data with each phase of rotation represented
- ✓ > 40 peer-reviewed publications using data collected from MADE
- ✓ Dozens of collaborating scientists, including: weed ecologists, soil scientists, economists, microbiologist, plant pathologists, food nutritionists, crop modelers, etc..
- ✓ Millions \$\$\$ in funding over the years



MADE Experimental Design

System

Crop Rotation

Fertilization

2-year



Corn



Soybean



Synthetic Fertilizer

3-year



Corn



Soybean



Oats + Red clover



Composted Cattle Manure

4-year



Corn



Soybean



Oats + Alfalfa



Alfalfa



Composted Cattle Manure

Rotation

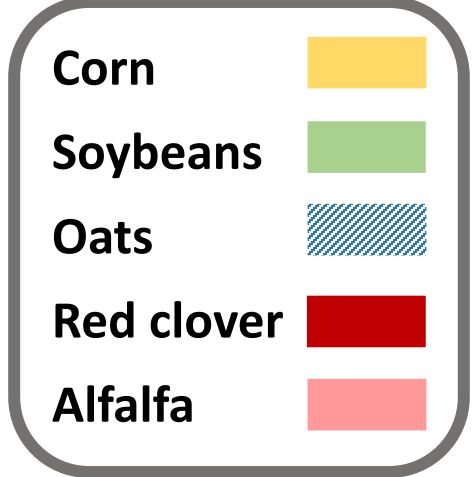
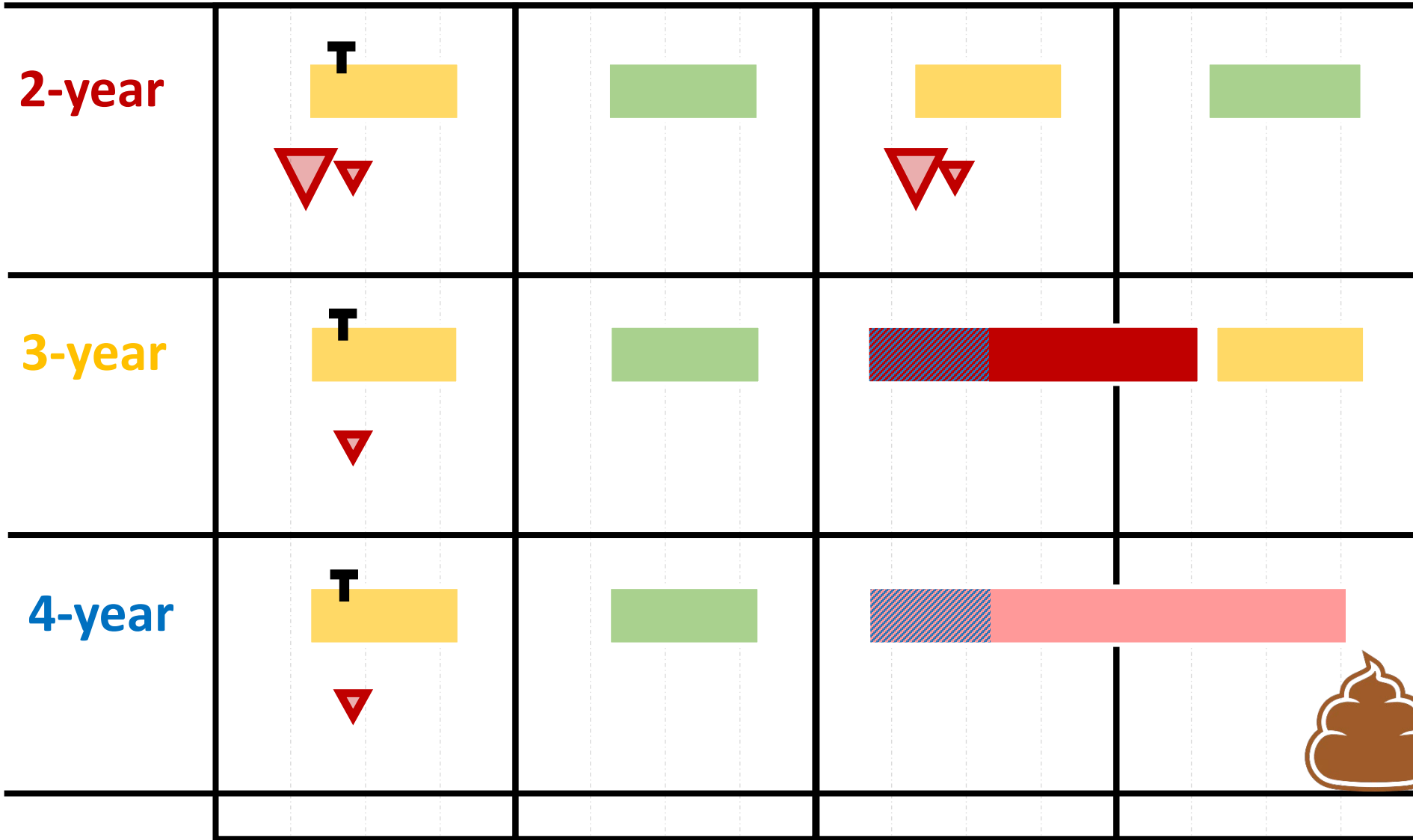
Year 1

Year 2

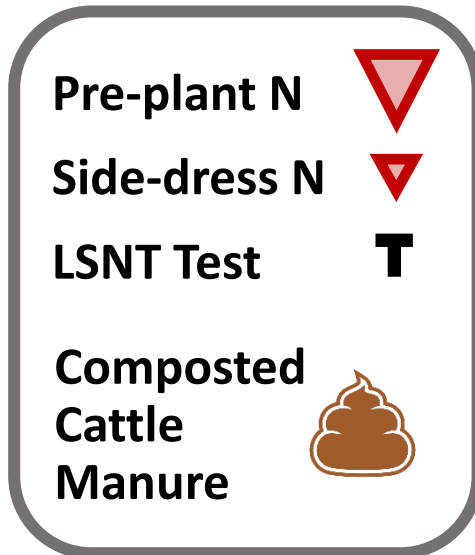
Year 3

Year 4

Crop Key



Fertilizer Key



J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

Month

Summing up all the Benefits of Diversified Rotations

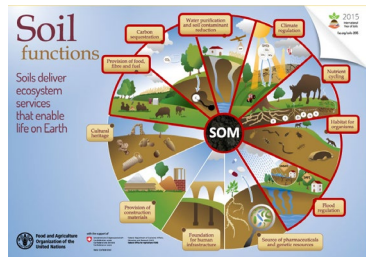
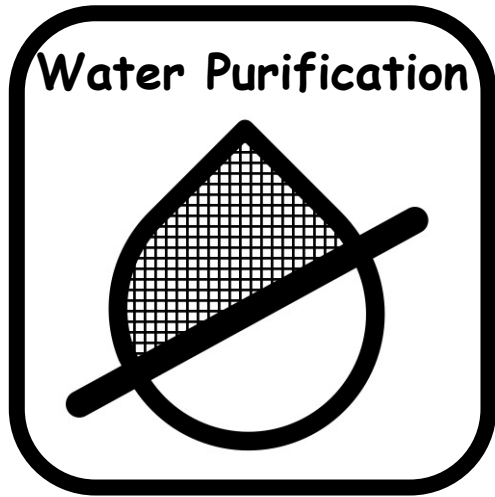
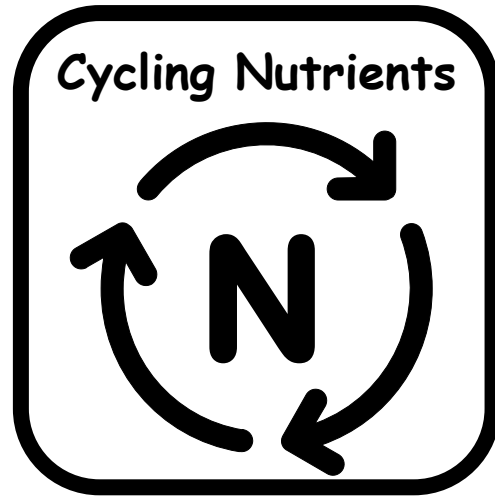
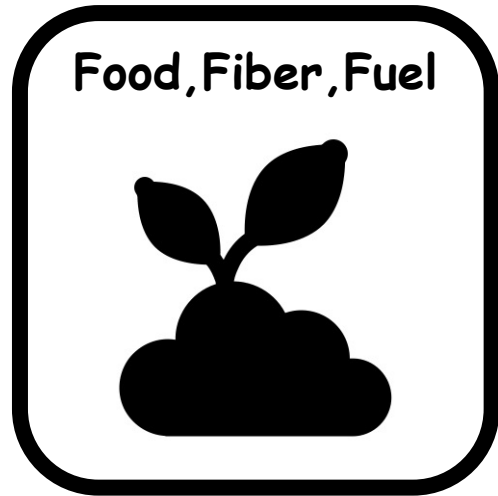
Agronomic and Environmental Benefits	Units	Rotation Mean (with standard error)		Effect Size (% Diff. from 2-year)	p-value	Reference
		<u>2-Year</u>	<u>4-Year</u>			
<u>Productivity/Profitability</u>						
<u>Cropping System External Inputs</u>						
<u>Environmental Impact</u>						

* = corn on 15.5% and soybean on 13% moisture



\$\$\$ in
Soil Health

Seven \$oil Ecosystem \$ervices

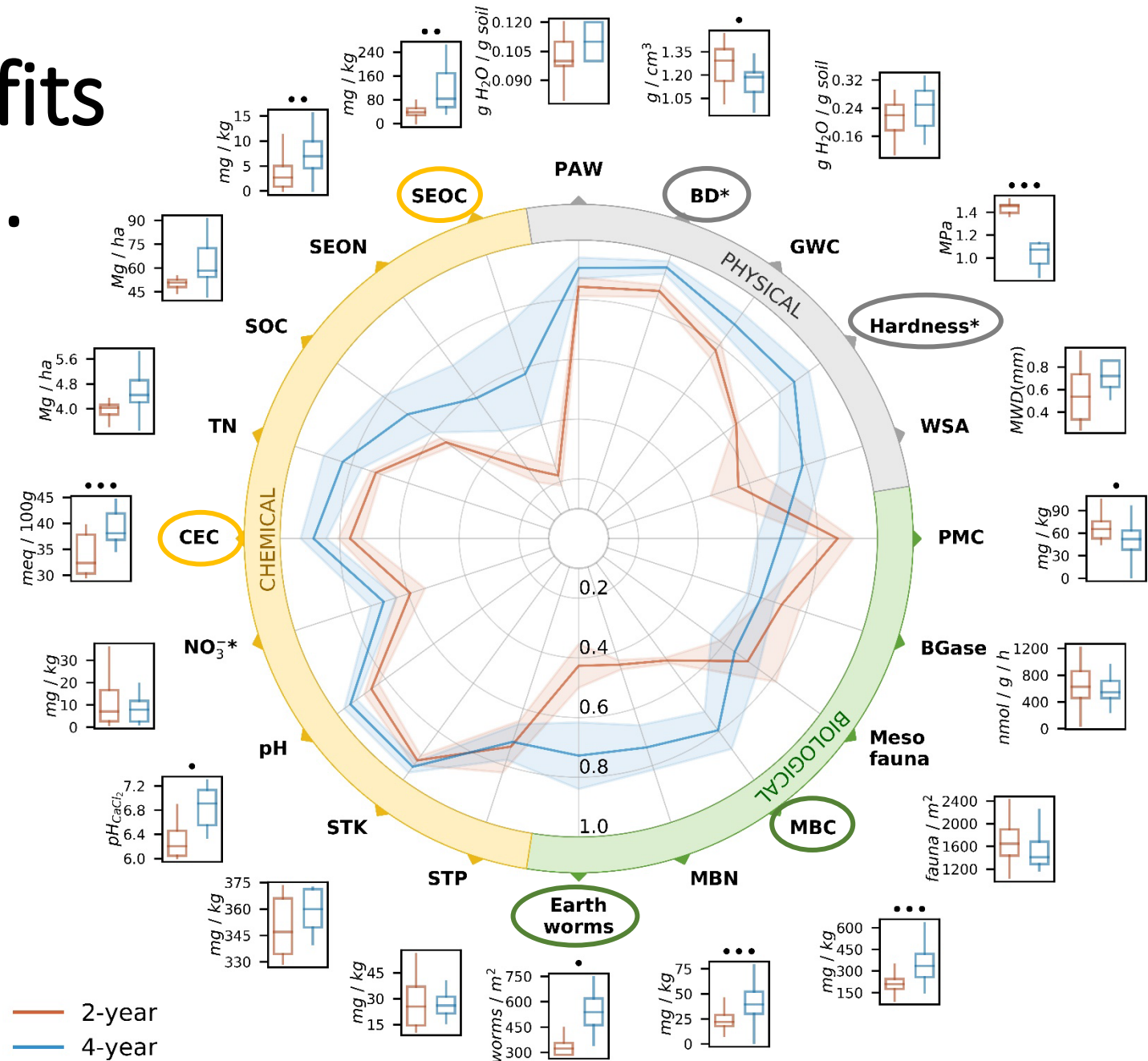


Many soil health benefits in the 4-year rotation...

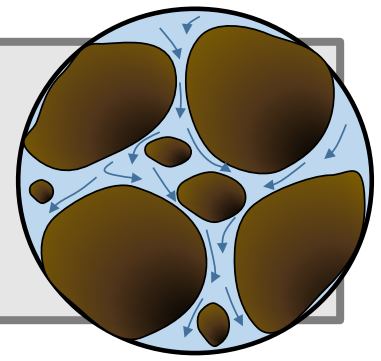
A few of the highlights:

1. Bulk density
2. Soil hardness (penetration resistance)
3. Water infiltration
4. CEC
5. SEOC
6. Earthworms
7. Soil microbial biomass

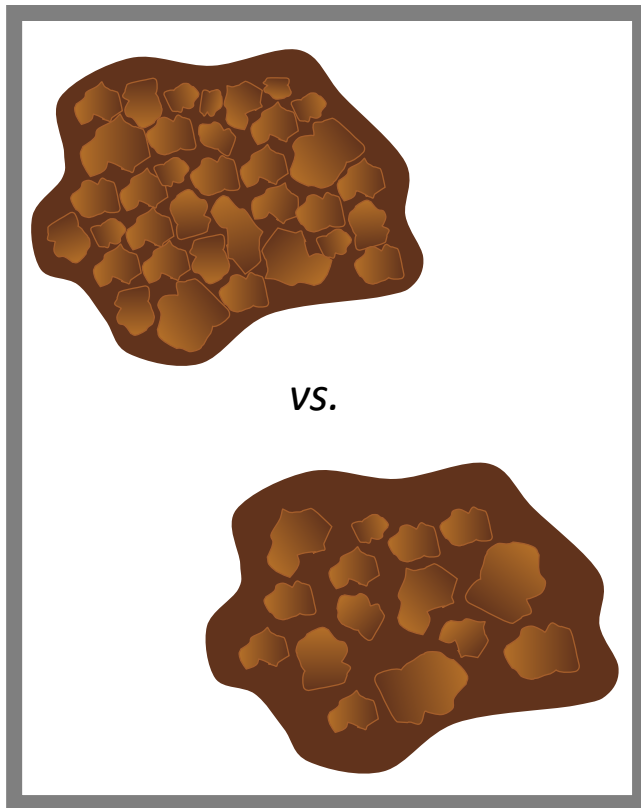
What are the value of these?
(to the producer AND society)



Physical \$oil Health Benefits:



Bulk Density



Soil Hardness



Water Infiltration

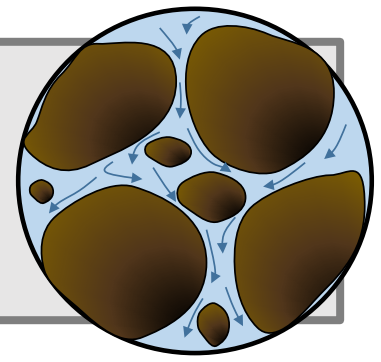


4-year → -26%

-8%

+15× (>1400%)

Physical \$oil Health Benefits:



\$ Greater ease of root growth → healthier plant, more yield

\$ Increased water intake (i.e., infiltration)

¢ reduced soil erosion and run-off (loss of fugitive nutrients)

¢ decreased soil moisture in the spring → increases days-of-operation

\$ Increased water storage

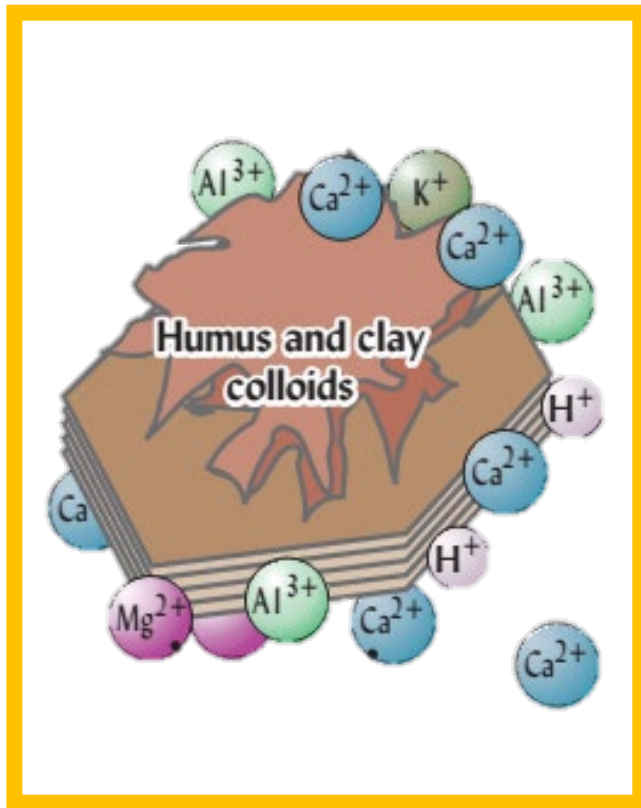
¢ increased plant-available water in summer → healthier plant, more yield

¢ greater biological activity → healthier plant, more yield

Chemical \$ Soil Health Benefits:



Cation Exchange Capacity



Salt-extractable Organic C



4-year →

+16%

+157%

Chemical \$ Soil Health Benefits:



\$ Greater storage capacity of nutrients → healthier plant, more yield

¢ reduce \$\$\$ needed for nutrients

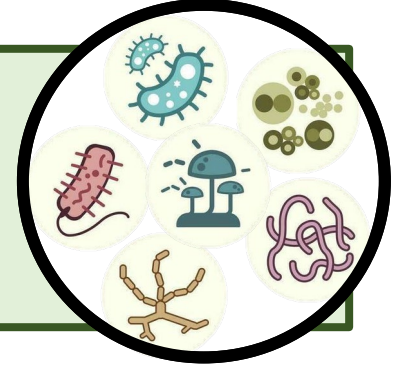
¢ more efficient at storing those you do apply

\$ Greater microbe food

¢ reduces N loss

¢ greater biological activity → healthier plant, more yield

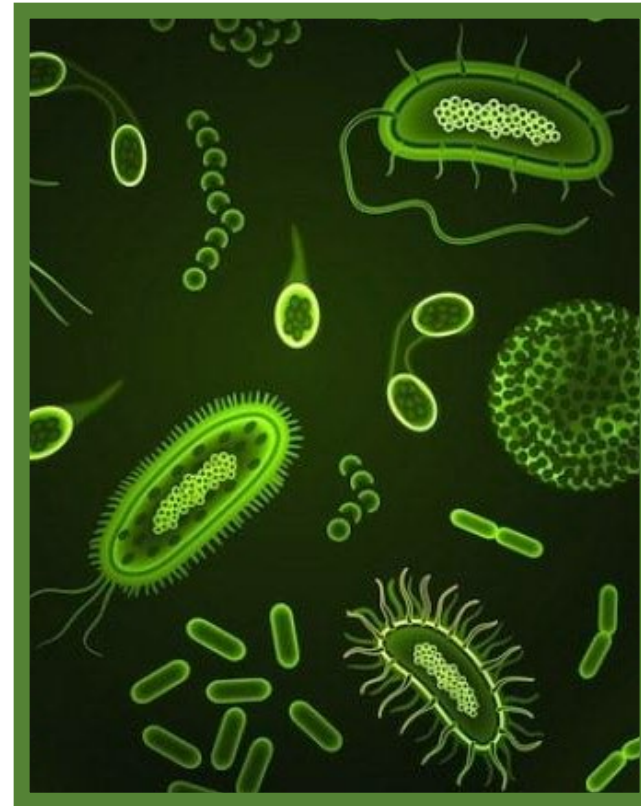
Biological \$oil Health Benefits:



Earthworms



Microbial Biomass

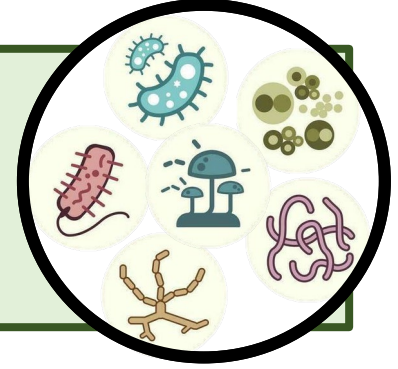


4-year →

+71%

+62%

Biological \$oil Health Benefits:



\$ Earthworms (soil engineers) → healthier soil → more yield

- ¢ improved soil physical properties
- ¢ improved soil chemical properties

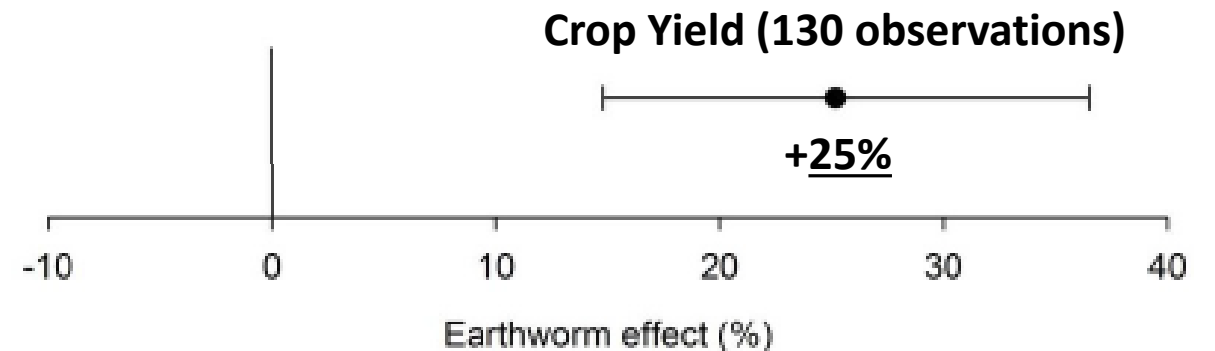
\$ More microbes

- ¢ efficient nutrient cycling
- ¢ reduced need for fertilizer



Earthworms increase plant production: a meta-analysis

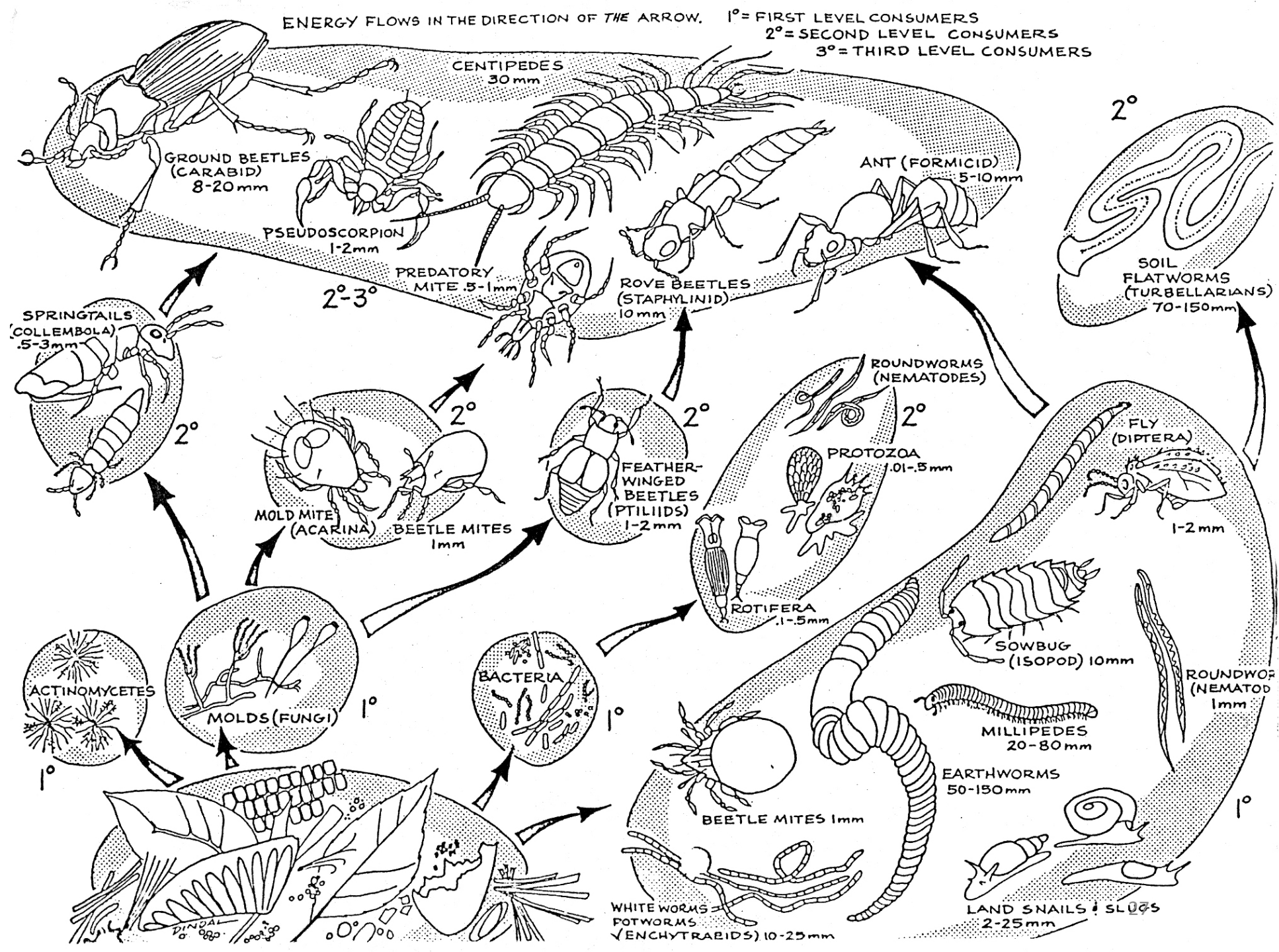
Jan Willem van Groenigen¹, Ingrid M. Lubbers¹, Hannah M. J. Vos¹, George G. Brown², Gerlinde B. De Deyn¹ & Kees Jan van Groenigen³



The "Living" Soil Organic Matter

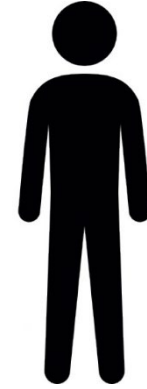
Plays a major role in...

1. Sequestering Soil C
2. Mitigating Atmospheric Greenhouse Gases
3. Supplying Nutrients to Plants



How much 'animal equivalents' of soil biomass are in 1 acre of soil?

- A. dog (50 lbs)
- B. human (150 lbs)
- C. bison (1,200 lbs)
- D. bull (2,000 lbs)
- E. elephant (8,000 lbs)

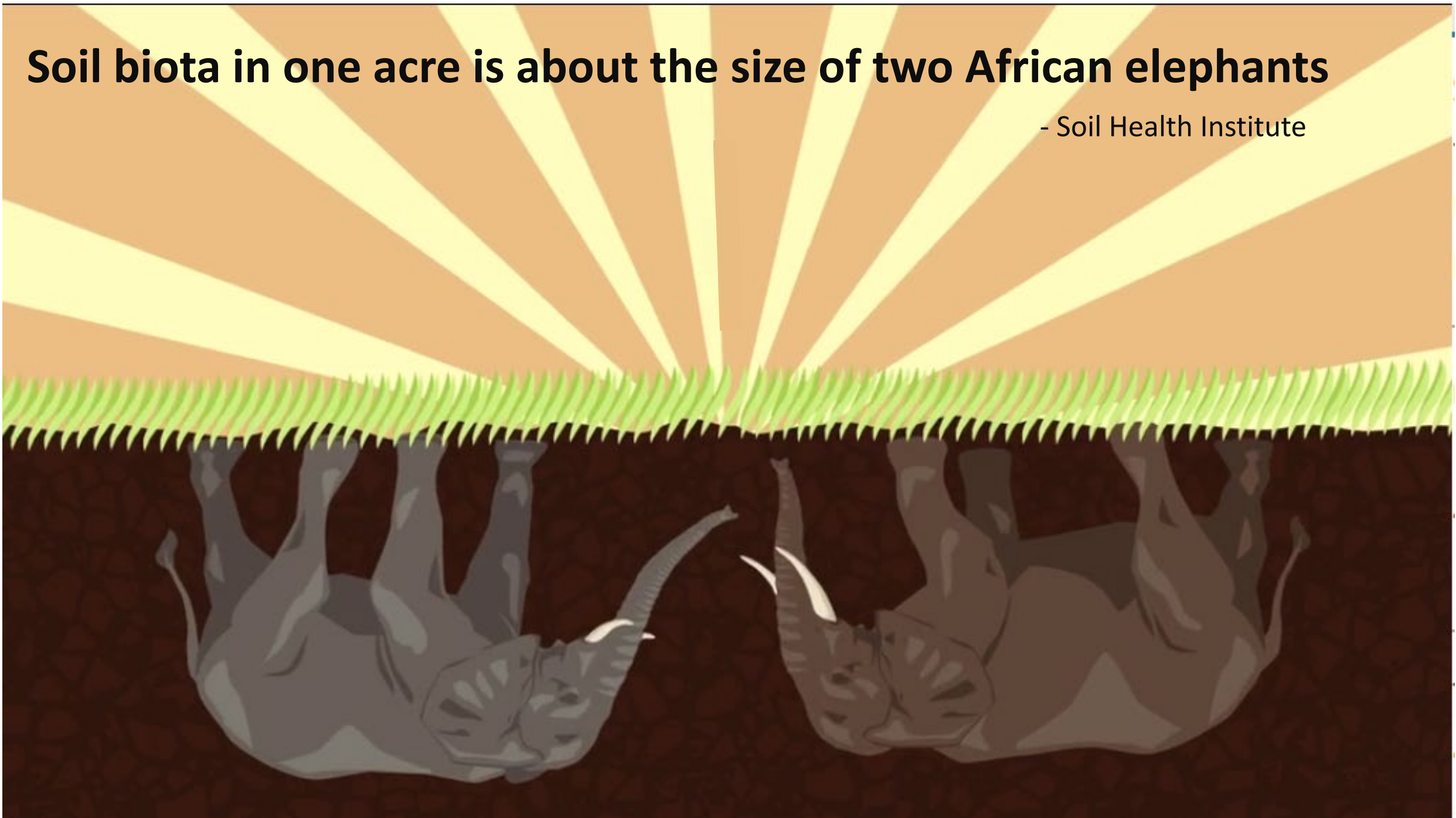


Who's in our soil?

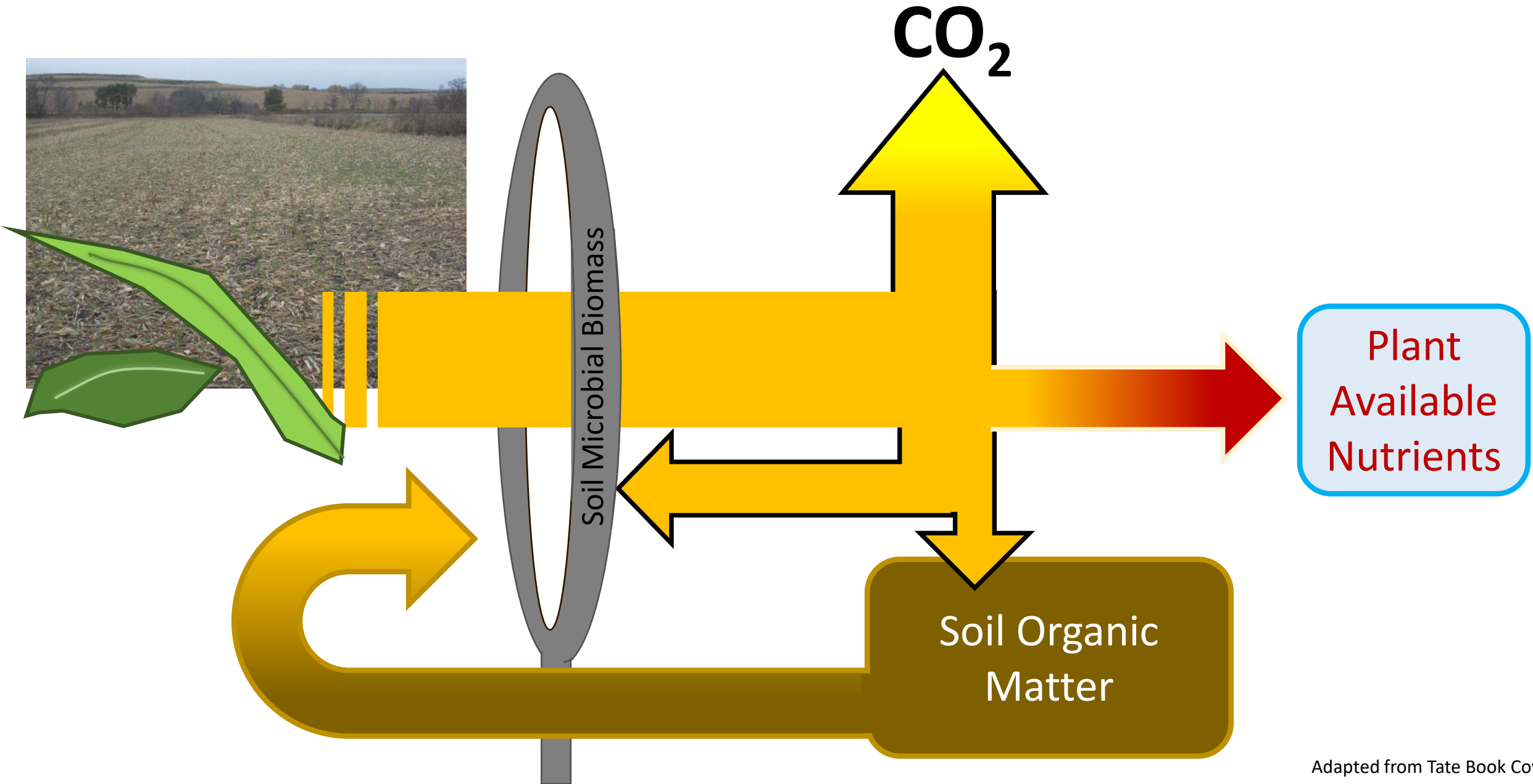
Soil Flora or Fauna	Size (mm)	Numbers (per g of soil)	Biomass (lbs. / ac)
Viruses	0.0002	$10^{10} - 10^{11}$???
Bacteria & Archaea	0.001	$10^9 - 10^{10}$	400 - 4,500
Actinomycetes	0.001	$10^7 - 10^8$	500 - 4,500
Fungi	0.008	$10 - 10^3$ m	800 - 13,000
Algae	0.013	$10^4 - 10^5$	10 - 500
Protista	0.050	$10^2 - 10^6$	20 - 300
Nematodes	1	$10^1 - 10^2$	10 - 300
Mites	0.5	1 - 10	1 - 500
Collembola	1	1 - 10	1 - 500
Earthworms	100	NA	50 - 3,500

Soil biota in one acre is about the size of two African elephants

- Soil Health Institute

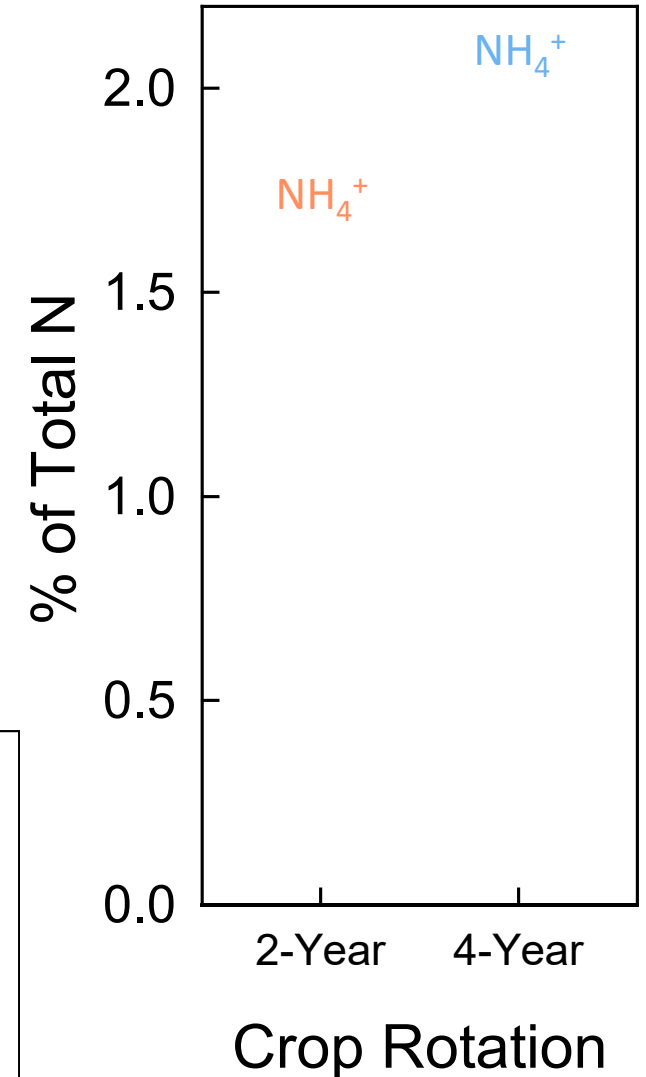
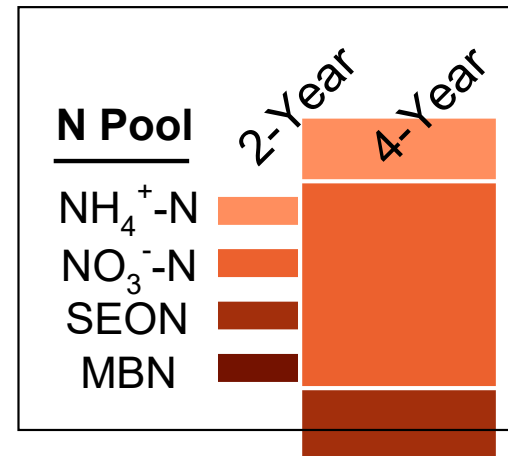


Microbial biomass – eye of the needle that all organic matter passes through

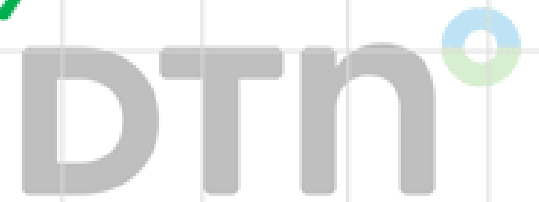
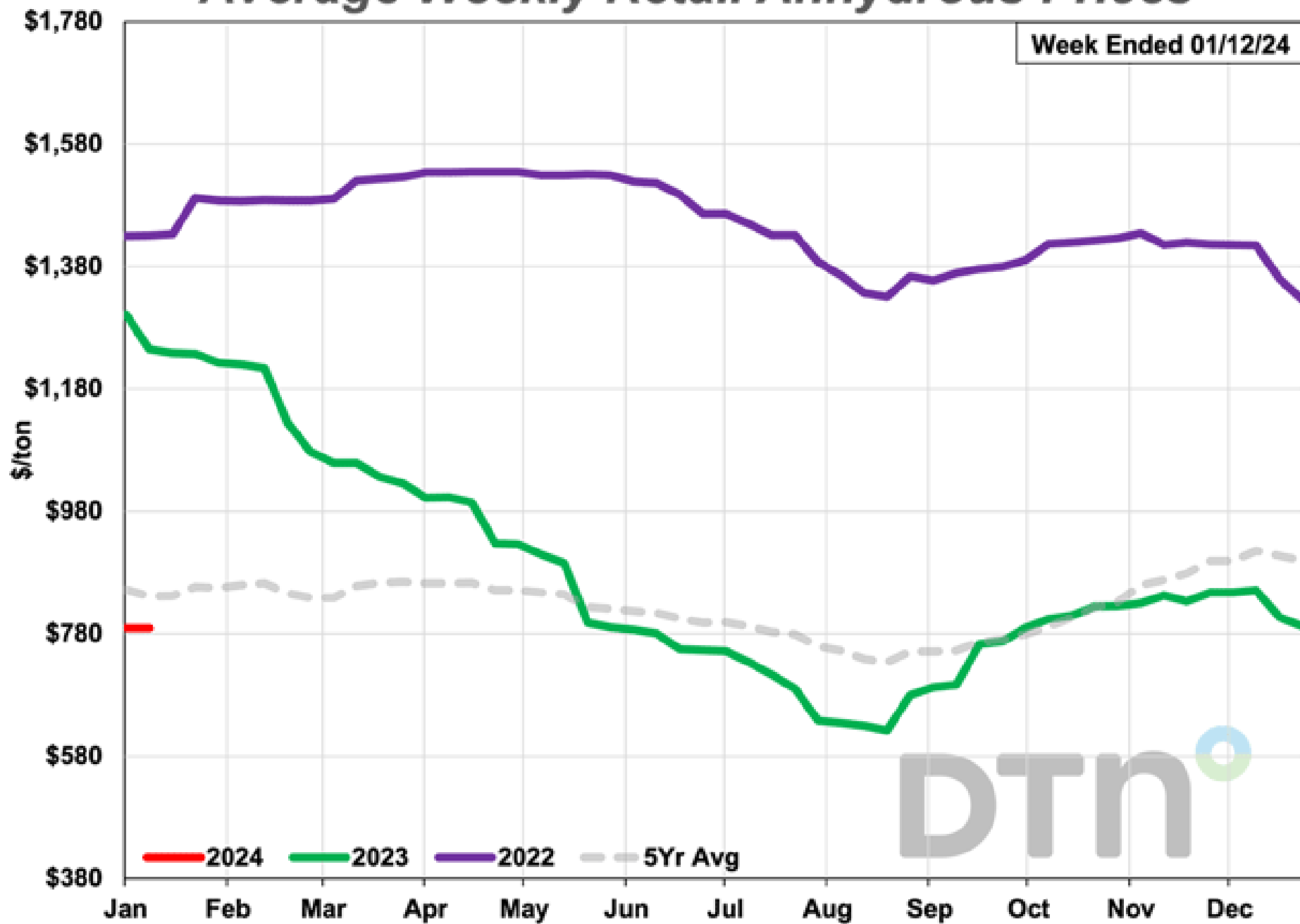


Greater proportion of N in microbes and organic N in 4-year rotation (*in the corn phase*)

- Total soil N concentrations are (not significant):
 - 0.25 ± 0.01 % in 2-year
 - 0.31 ± 0.06 % in 4-year
- Dynamic soil N pools (<4% of TN):
 - NH_4^+ -N = ammonium-N
 - NO_3^- -N = nitrate-N
 - SEON = salt-extractable organic N
 - MBN = microbial biomass N.



Average Weekly Retail Anhydrous Prices



Less need to add N fertilizer to corn in June

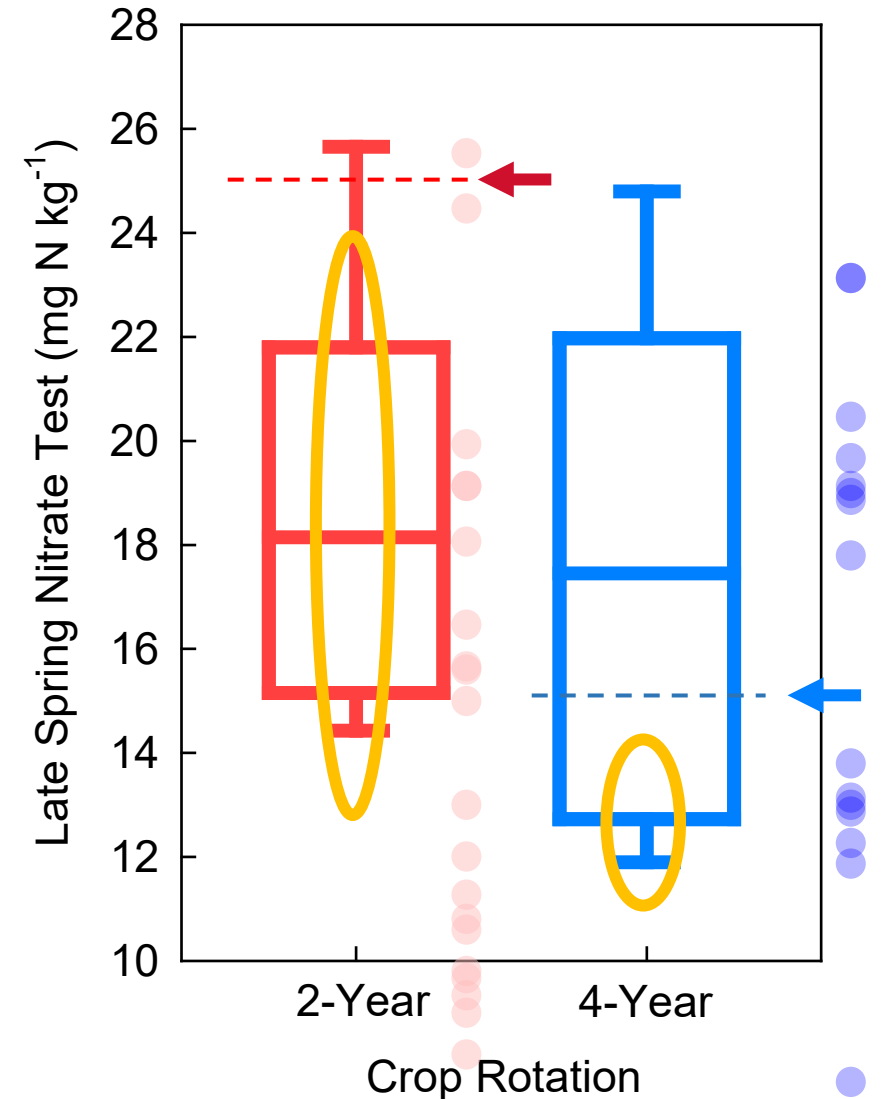


Sawyer 2017_CROP3140

Below 25 ppm (Critical Value),
N needed for 2-year

Below 15 ppm,
N Needed for Manure/Alfalfa

- **2-year** gets pre-plant N (100 lbs N/ac) and sidedress N based on LSNT (**18/20 years**)
- **4-year** sometimes gets sidedress N based on LSNT (**5/20 years**)



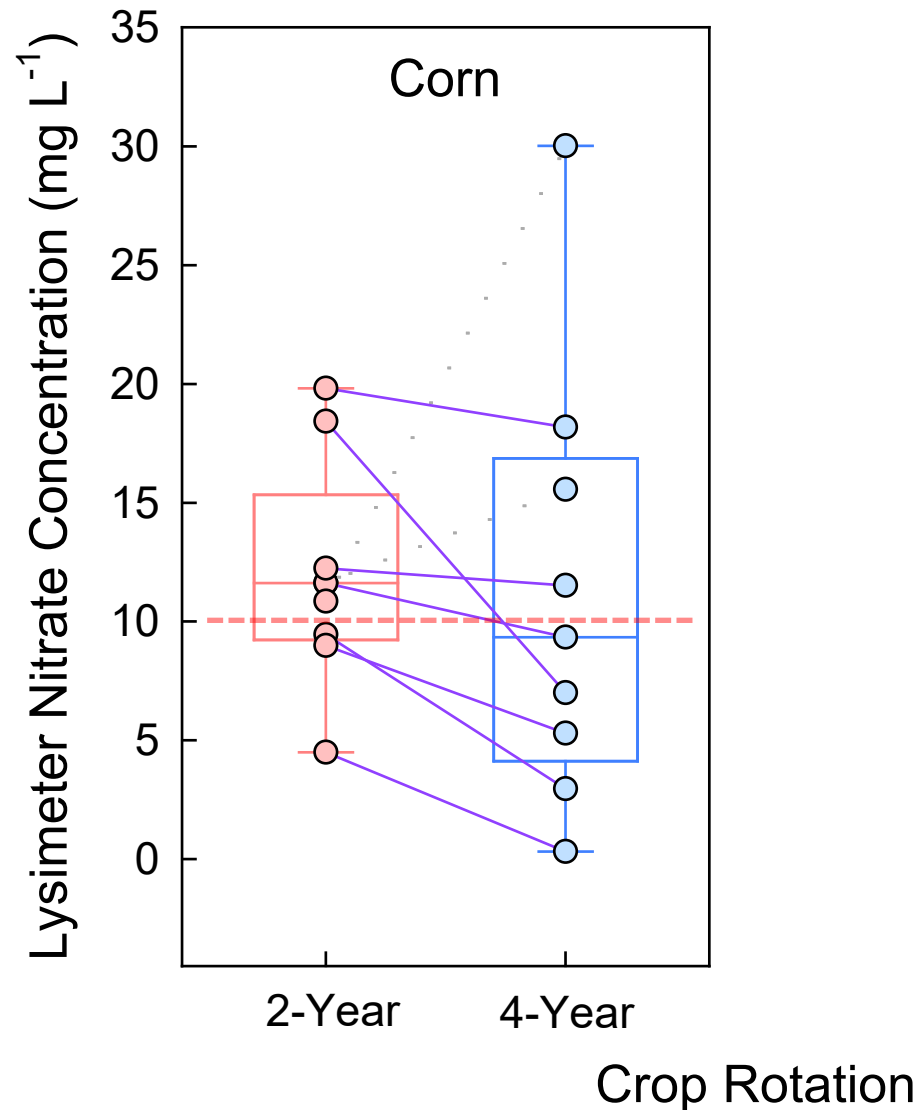
4-year rotation decreases NO_3^- in lysimeters (4' deep)

Corn years:

- **4-year** reduces NO_3^- in 7/9 years
- 9.8% decrease

Soybean years:

- **4-year** reduces NO_3^- in 6/9 years
- 30.3% decrease



----- EPA standard



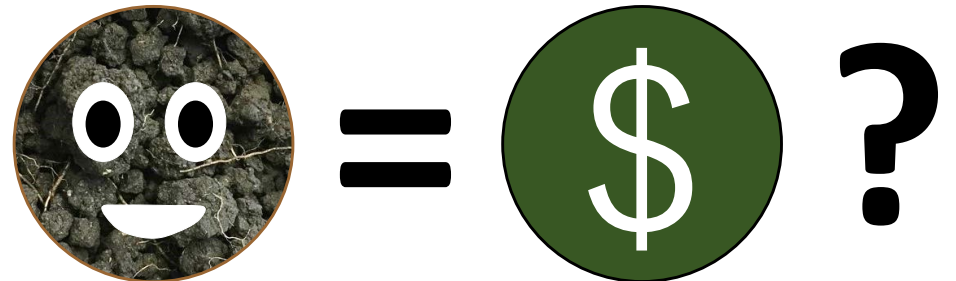
Conclusion

(wrapping up)

\$oil Health and the Bottom Line

Take-home Messages

- Improving soil health has clear *tangible* and *intangible* economic benefits
 - Demonstrated at MADE and commercial farms
- Soil health at MADE is making \$\$\$ because combination of...
 - Improved Crop Productivity
 - Reduced inputs
- What about other \$\$\$ for other externalities or intangible benefits...?
 - Soil carbon
 - Water quality
 - Reduced greenhouse gases
 - Biodiversity
 - Land value (sort of like CSR2)
 - Resilience?



Climate Change Resilience

**Dr. Ashani
Thilakarathne**



Matt Woods



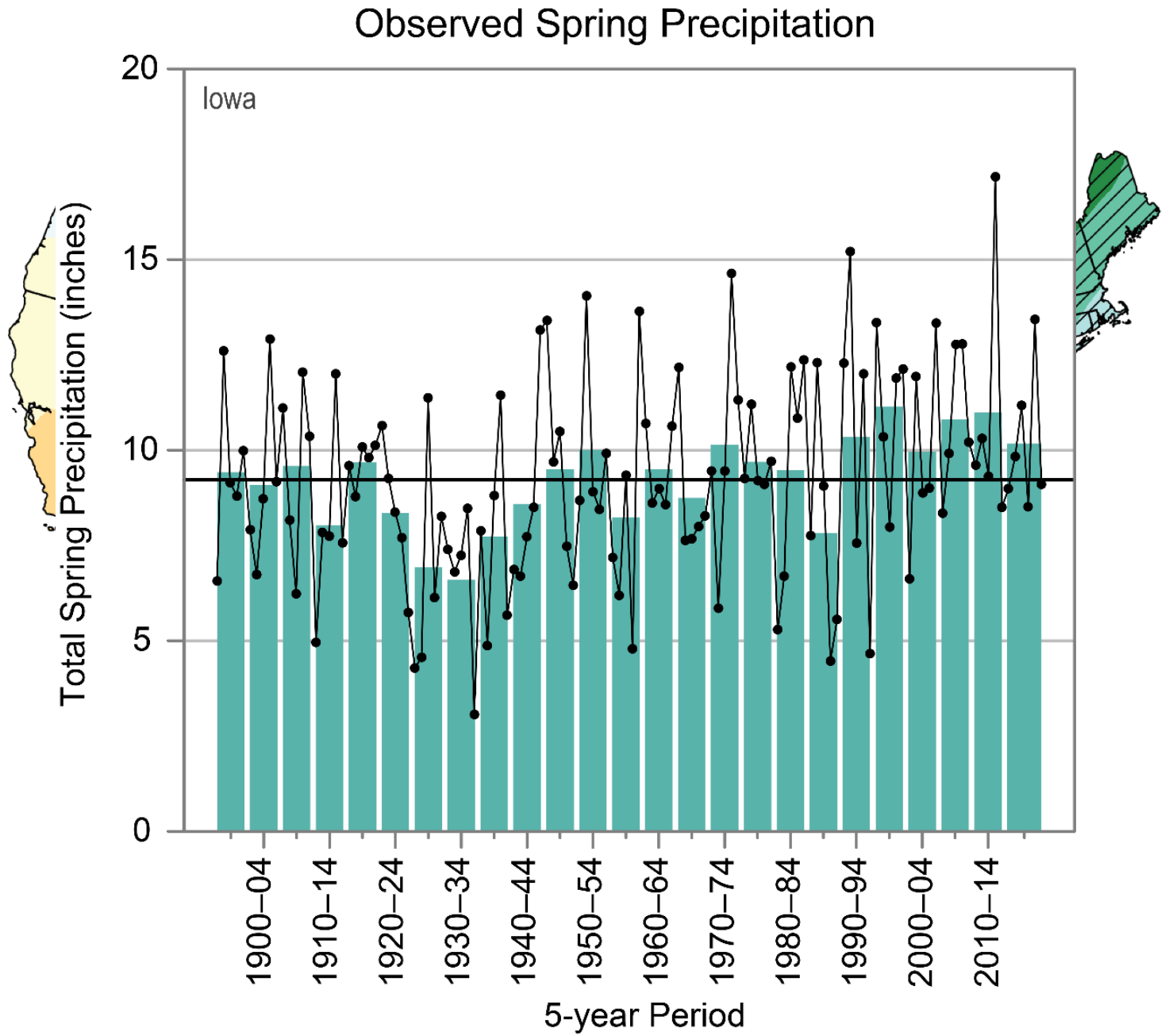
Ally Larson



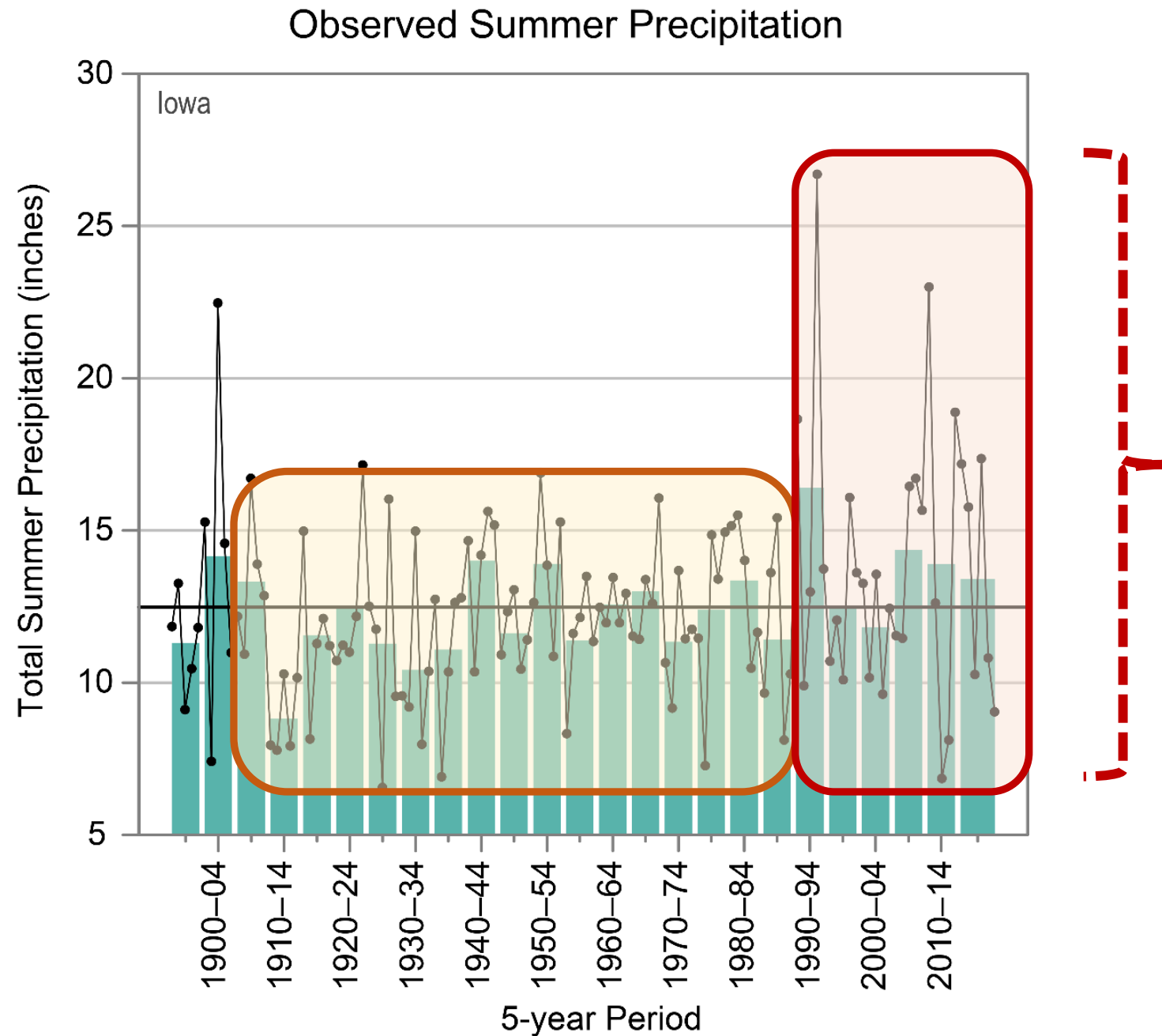
Funding Support:



Springs are getting wetter in Iowa



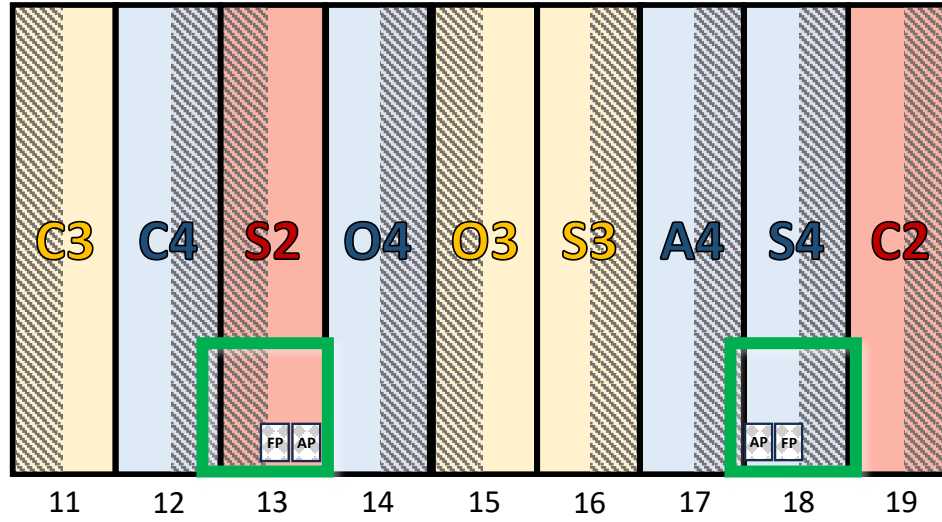
Summer precipitation becoming more variable



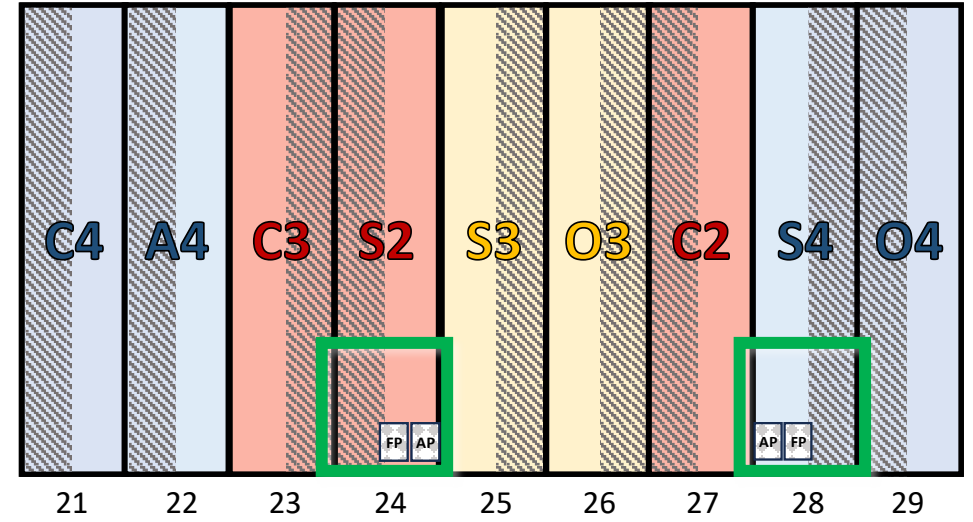
MADE 2.0



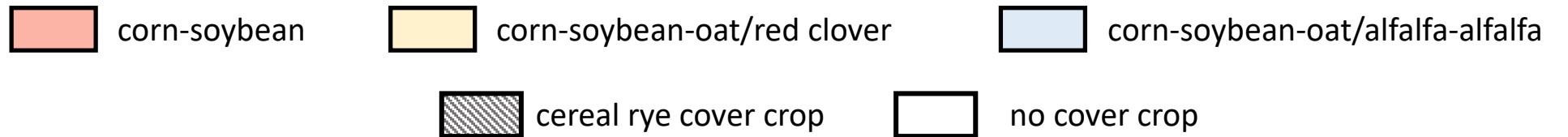
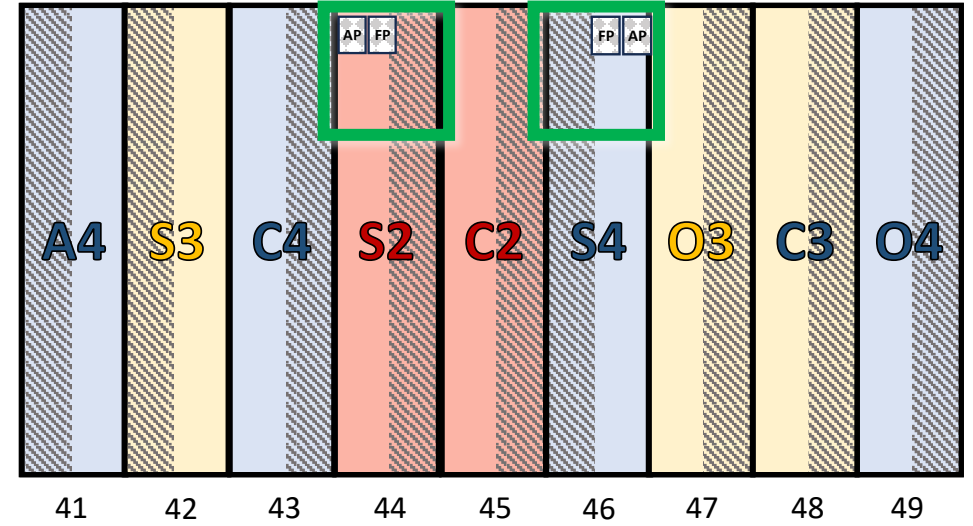
BLOCK 1



BLOCK 2



BLOCK 4



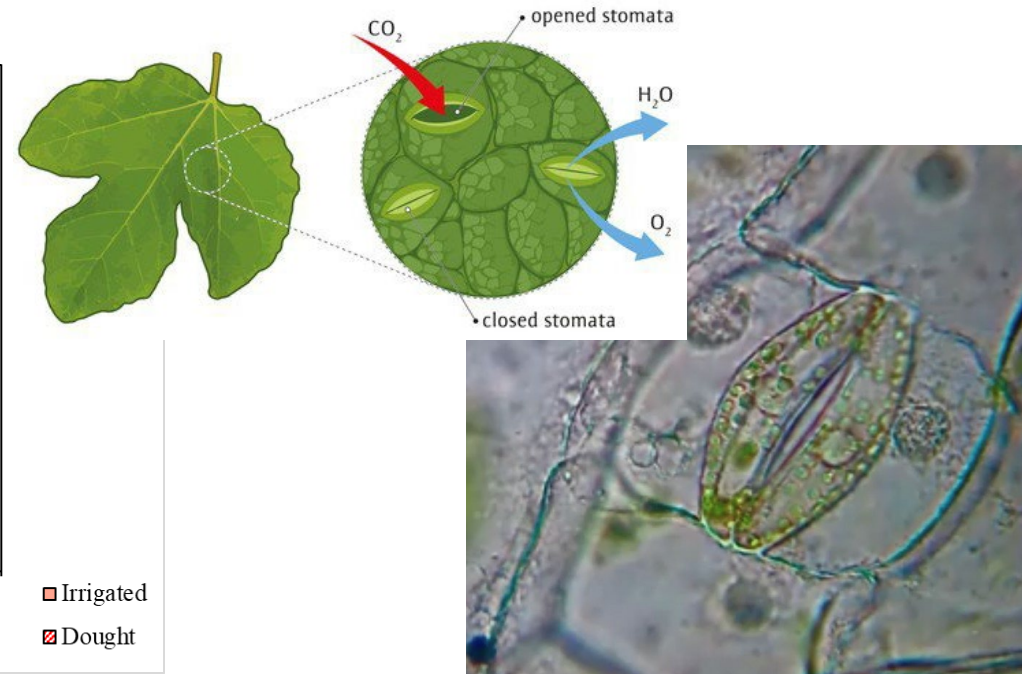
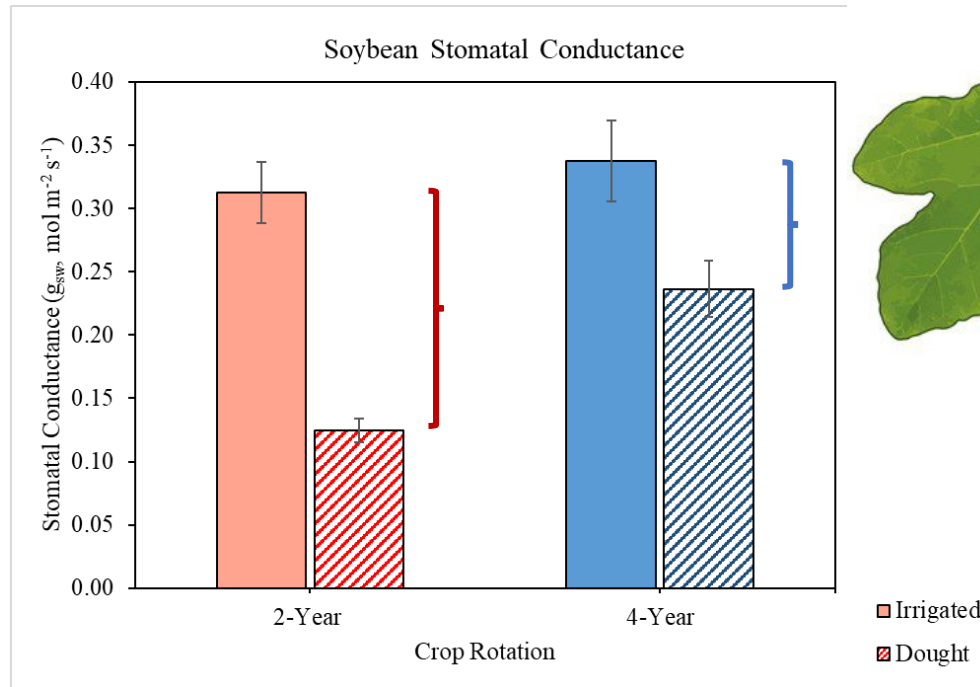
9/21/23

Drought

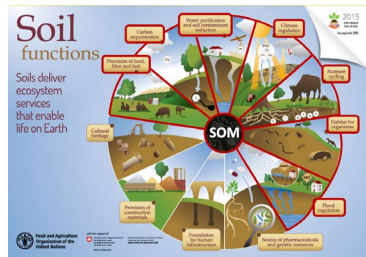
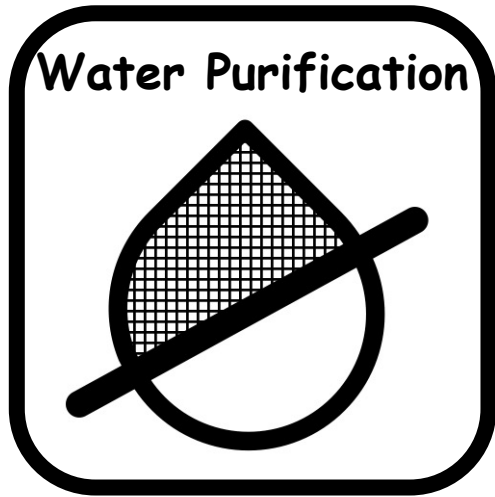
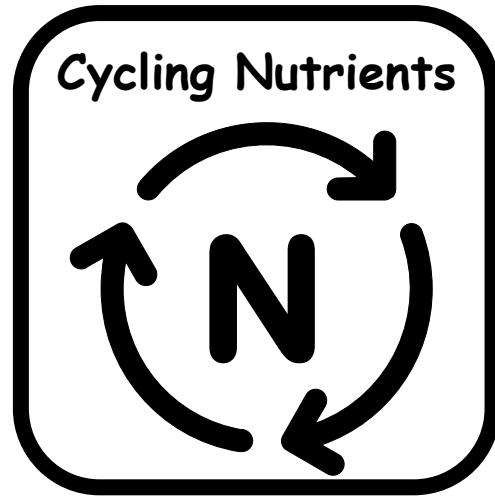
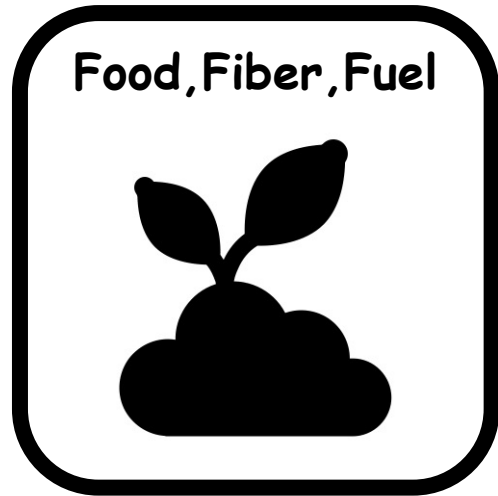
+H₂O



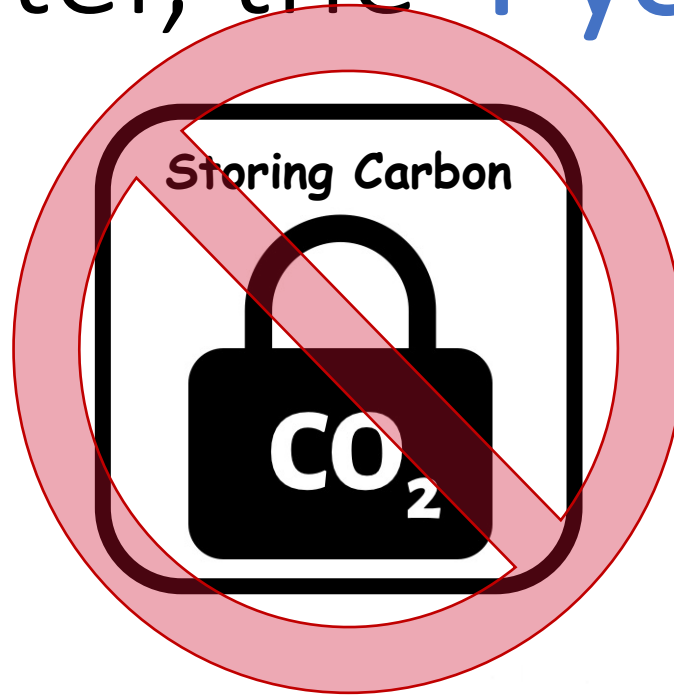
The **4-year** rotation enables soybeans to better resist drought is more



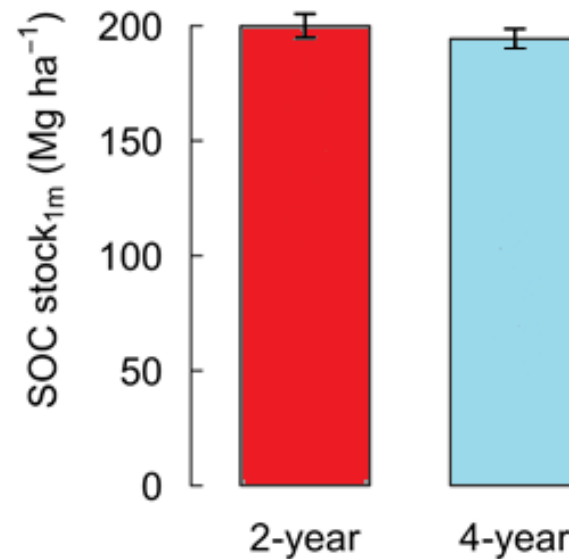
Seven \$oil Ecosystem \$ervices



19 years later, the 4-year rotation...

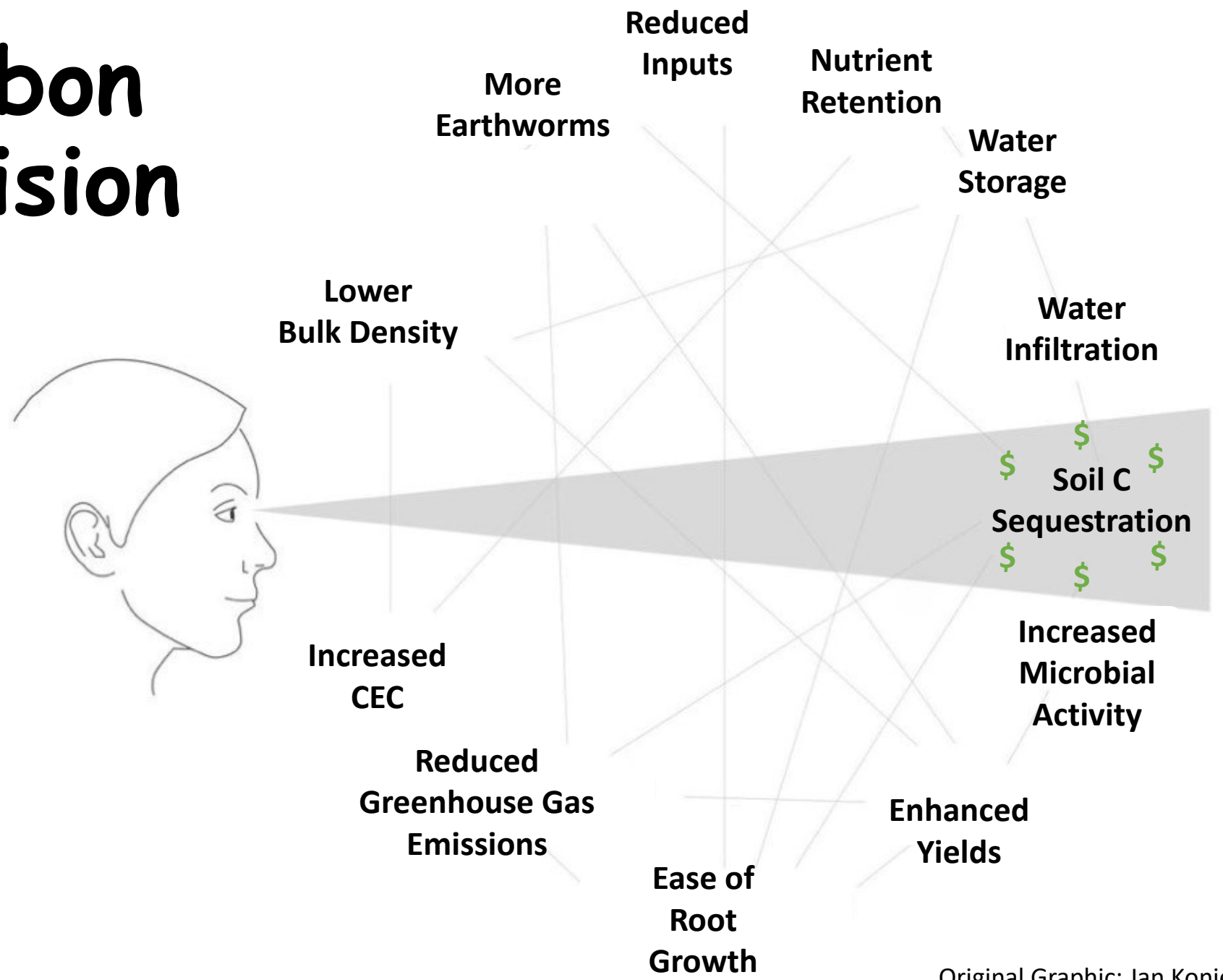
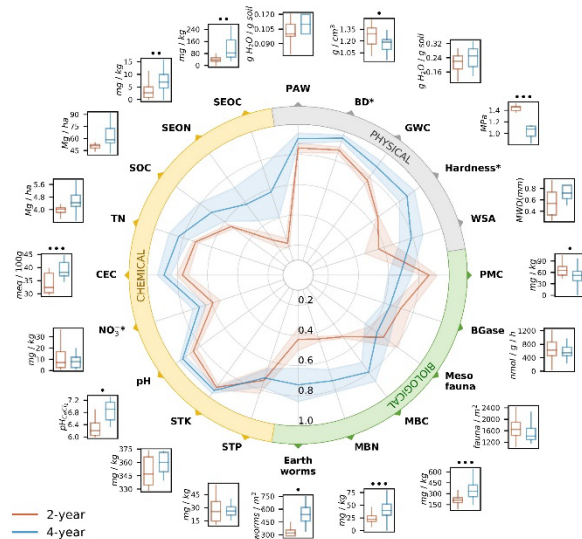


More recently (19 years later)...



Data from Huang & Hall_unpublished

Soil Carbon Tunnel Vision



Original Graphic: Jan Konietzko



 SCAN ME



Questions?



Email: marsh@iastate.edu
X  [@Soil_Plant_IXNS](https://twitter.com/Soil_Plant_IXNS)

Website: <https://www.soil-plant.com/>