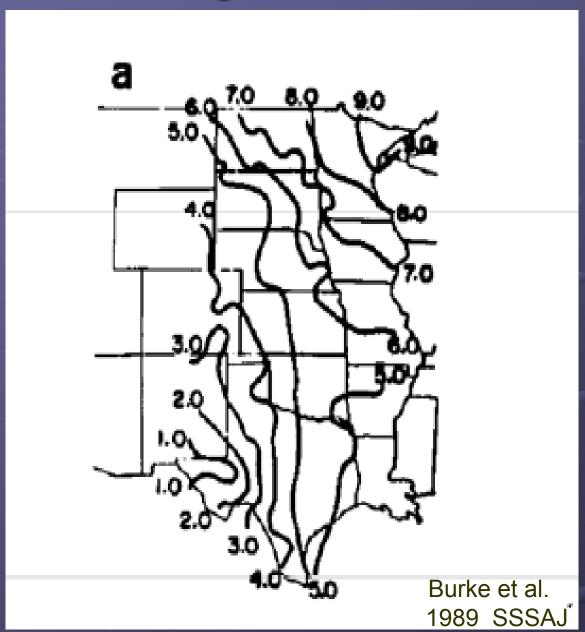
Pasture Soil Health



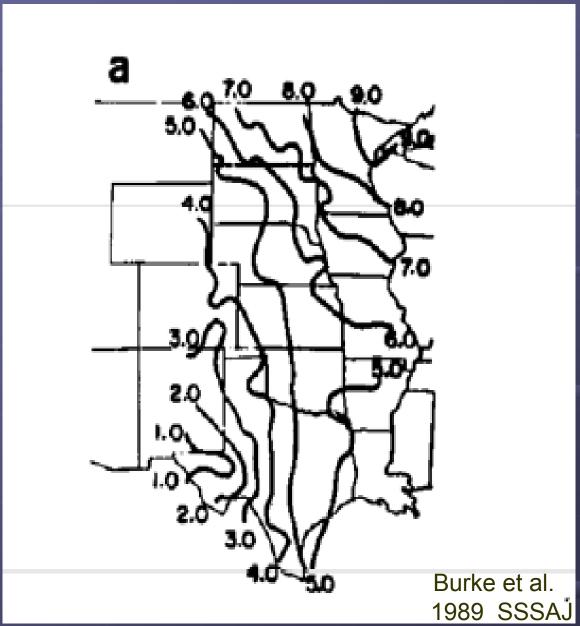
Doug Peterson Missouri NRCS

Historical Soil Information Western Coastal Plain Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium Ozark Highland What are the differences in organic matter in a forest soil and a grassland soil? What really determines our potential SOM? What do most of your soil tests show today?

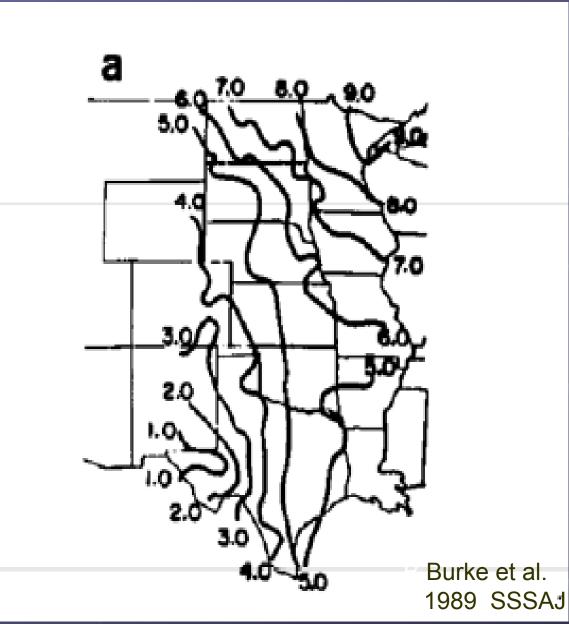
Soil Organic Carbon



Soil Organic Matter is 58% SOC



5% SOC divided by 58% = 8.6% OM



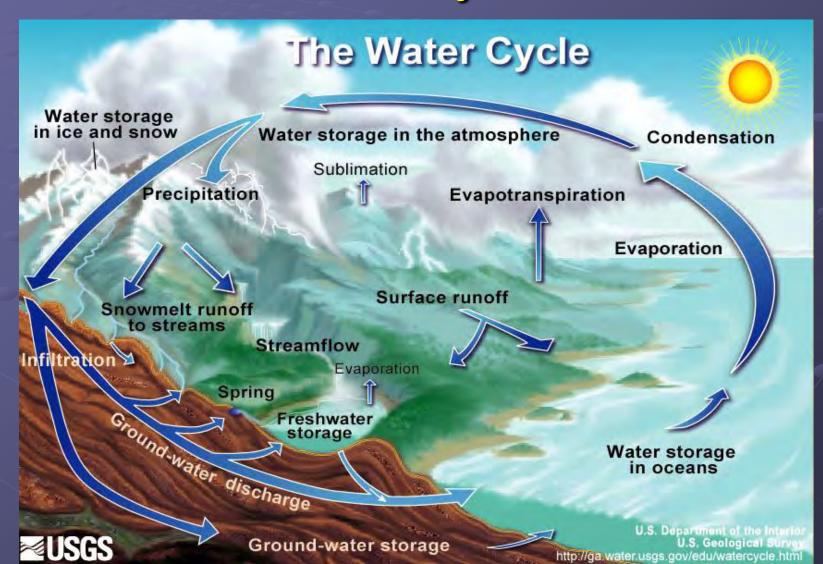
"The southeastern United States is a region of high potential productivity based on favorable climatic conditions, eg., mild winters, hot summers, and plentiful precipitation. Soil acidity, low water holding capacity, and low nutrient-supplying capacity are conditions that limit productivity but that can be over come with management to increase soil organic matter."

> Alan Franzluebbers USDA-ARS Watkinsvile GA

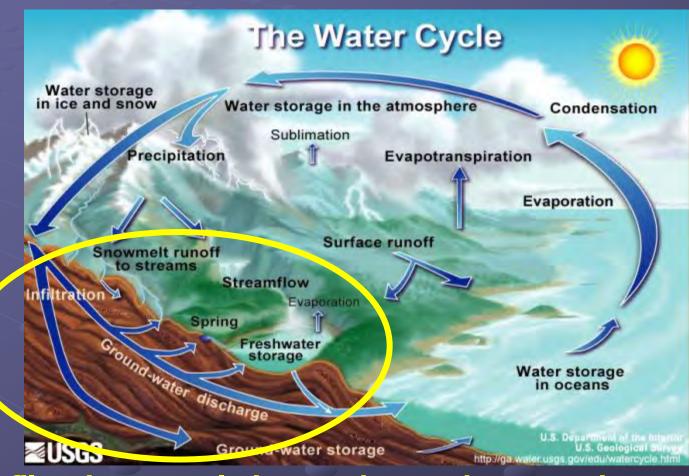
What is the most limiting natural resource in your forage production system?

Sunshine? Minerals? Water?

What is the most important item in the water cycle???

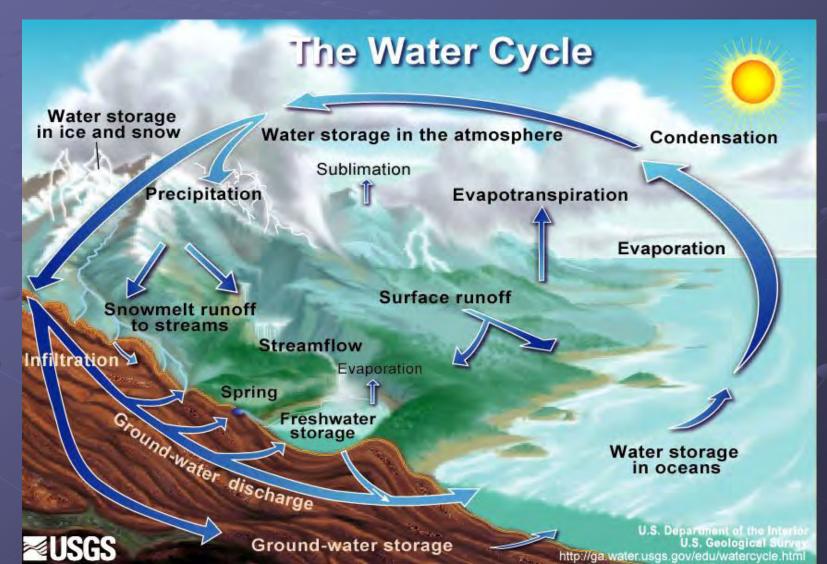


Let's consider the most important soil function—The role of soil in the global water cycle.



Infiltration, percolation, and groundwater recharge are the key components.

The Water Cycle -Is it broken?



Ranching/Farming in the 21st Century -a practical approach to soil health •Manage more by disturbing less Diversity is Critical •Feed your soil livestock with living roots all year long •Keep the soil covered

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Manage more by disturbing less

Physical DisturbanceChemical Disturbance

This is the same soil- What happened?

<u>Dynamic</u> properties depend both on land management and inherent properties of the soil:

- organic matter,
- soil structure,
- infiltration rate,
- bulk density,

am laver

• and water and nutrient holding capacity.

Forest

M = 4

62.8% loss of SOM after 17 yr intensive tillage

> CT 17 yr- Soybean monoculture SOM = 1.6 %

Chemical disturbances: excessive or repeated applications of pesticides, fertilizers and manures



Soil Health

If we want our natural mineral cycle to be healthy and functioning we have to understand how everything effects it including the use of chemical fertilizers Chemical fertilizers can nourish plants but certain fertilizers have a detrimental effect on certain soil microorganisms. Some chemical fertilizers are actually acidifying the soil.

Soil Health

"Every chemical-based pesticide, fumigant, herbicide and fertilizer tested, harms or outright kills some part of the beneficial life that exists in the soil, (or on the leaf surfaces) even when applied at rates recommended by their manufacturers... Less than half of the existing active ingredients used as pesticides have been tested for their effects on soil organisms." Dr. E. Ingham, 2002, Soil Food Web, Oregon State University

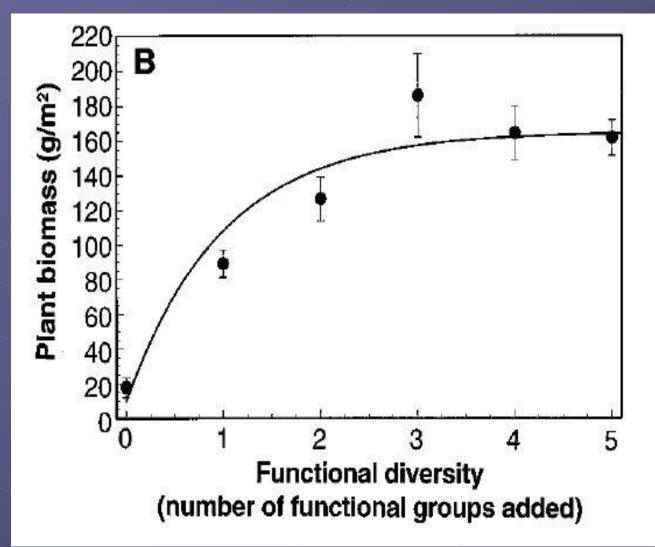
But....



Ranching/Farming in the 21st Century -a practical approach to soil health •Manage more by disturbing less **Oiversity is Critical** Feed your soil livestock with living roots all year long •Keep the soil covered

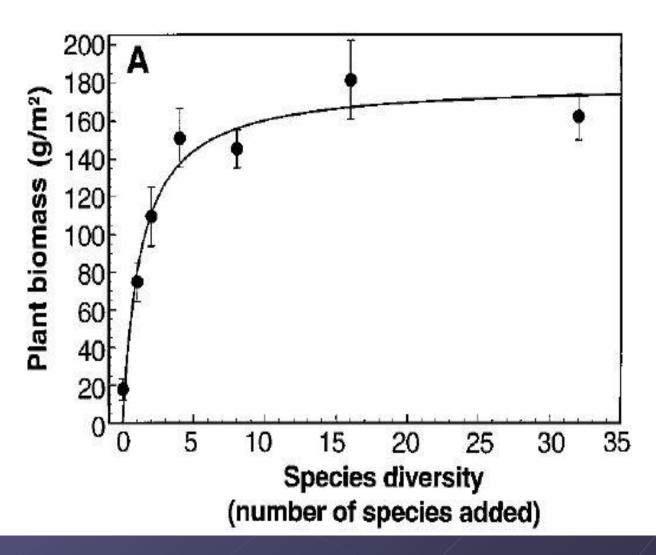
What does diversity really mean?

Cool Season Grass Warm Season Grass Cool Season Broadleaf Warm Season Broadleaf The Influence of Functional Diversity and Composition on Ecosystem Processes



David Tilman,* Johannes Knops, David Wedin, Peter Reich, Mark Ritchie, Evan Siemann

The Influence of Functional Diversity and Composition on Ecosystem Processes



David Tilman,* Johannes Knops, David Wedin, Peter Reich, Mark Ritchie, Evan Siemann

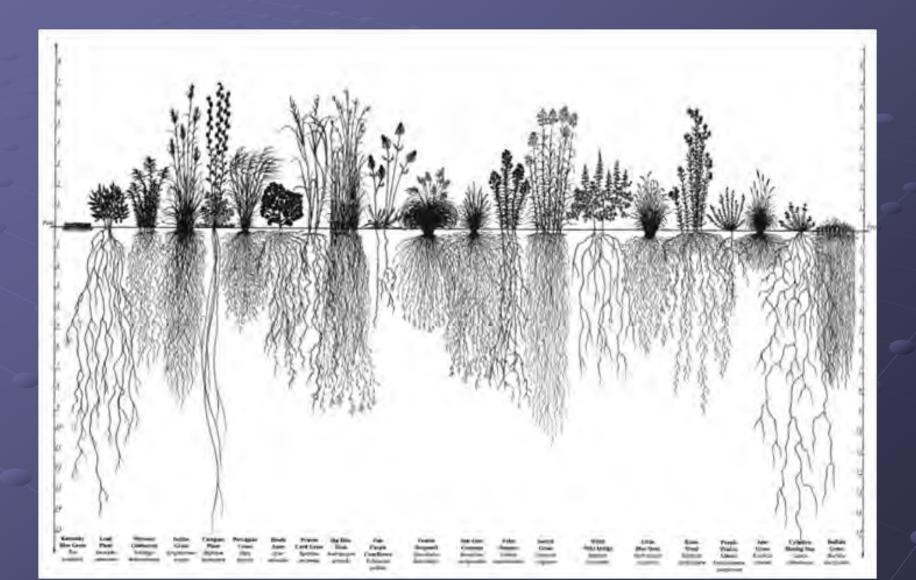


 C3 plants flourish in cool, wet, and cloudy climates, where light levels may be low, because the metabolic pathway is more energy efficient if water is plentiful.

Diversity

 C4 plants, which inhabit hot, dry environments, have very high water-use efficiency, so that there can be up to twice as much photosynthesis per gram of water as in C3 plants, but C4 metabolism is inefficient in shady or cool environments.

Root Diversity



The answer is to imitate the Native Prairie



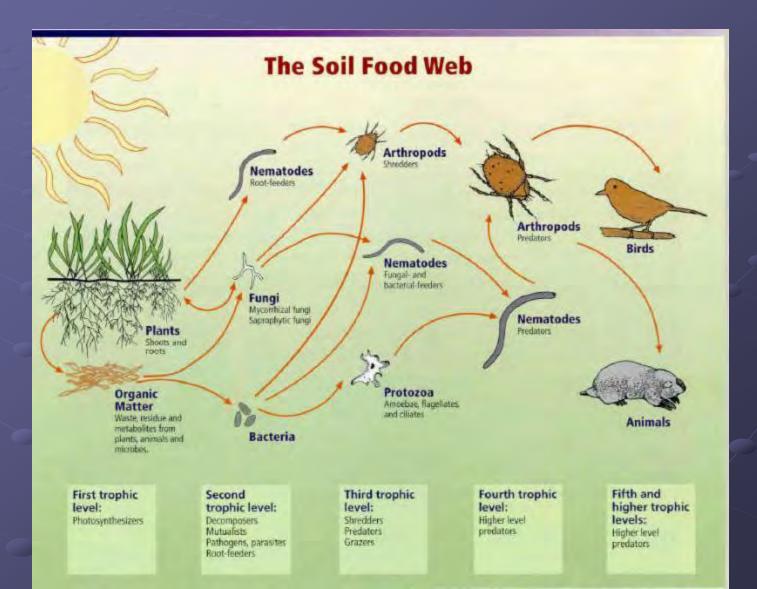






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The Soil is alive!



Soil Health

Type of Organism number/acre pounds/acre 800,000,000,000,000,000,000 2,600 Bacteria Actinobacteria 20,000,000,000,000,000 1,300 200,000,000,000,000 2,600 Fungi 4,000,000,000 Algae 90 2,000,000,000,000 Protozoa 90 80,000,000 45 Nematodes 40,000 Earthworms 445 Insects /arthropods 8,160,000 830

Soil Food Web

Rhizosphere

Living roots release many types of organic materials into the rhizosphere around the surface of the root



100 # Rhizosphere

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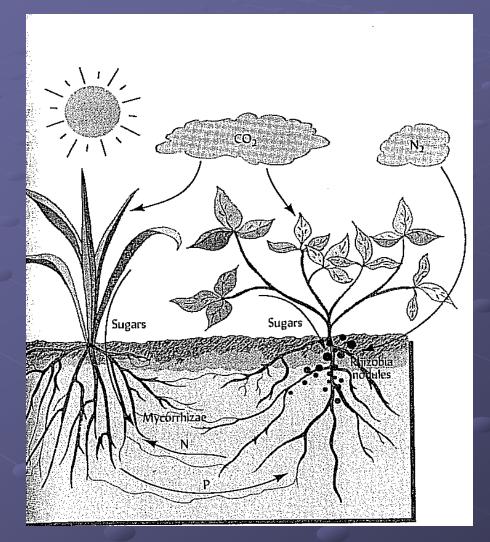
Rhizosphere

The number of organisms in the rhizosphere is up to 2000 times higher than in the rest of the soil.





Plants Interacting with Mycorrhizal Fungi



 Assists with P uptake from the soil

 Moves P from the non-legume plant to the legume plant

Moves N from the legume plant to the non-legume plant

The Nature and Property of Soils, Brady and Weil

Fantastic Voyage into the Soil Ecosystem



Dennis Froemke

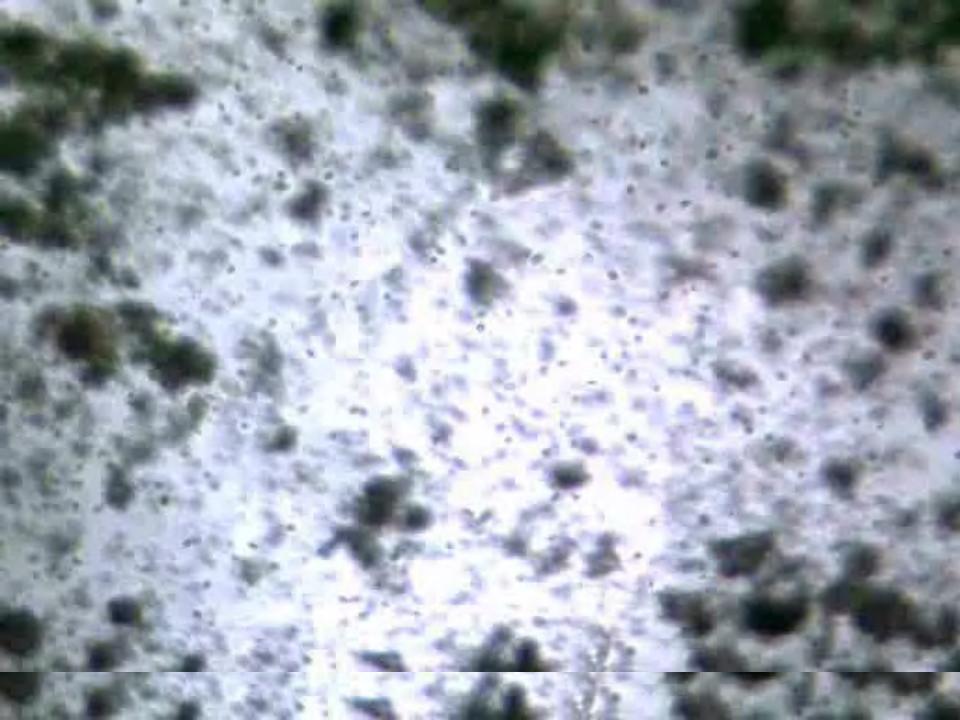
ND Area Range Specialist

vasicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal (VAM) fungi

Rhizosphere

Dennis Froemke

ND Area Range Specialist

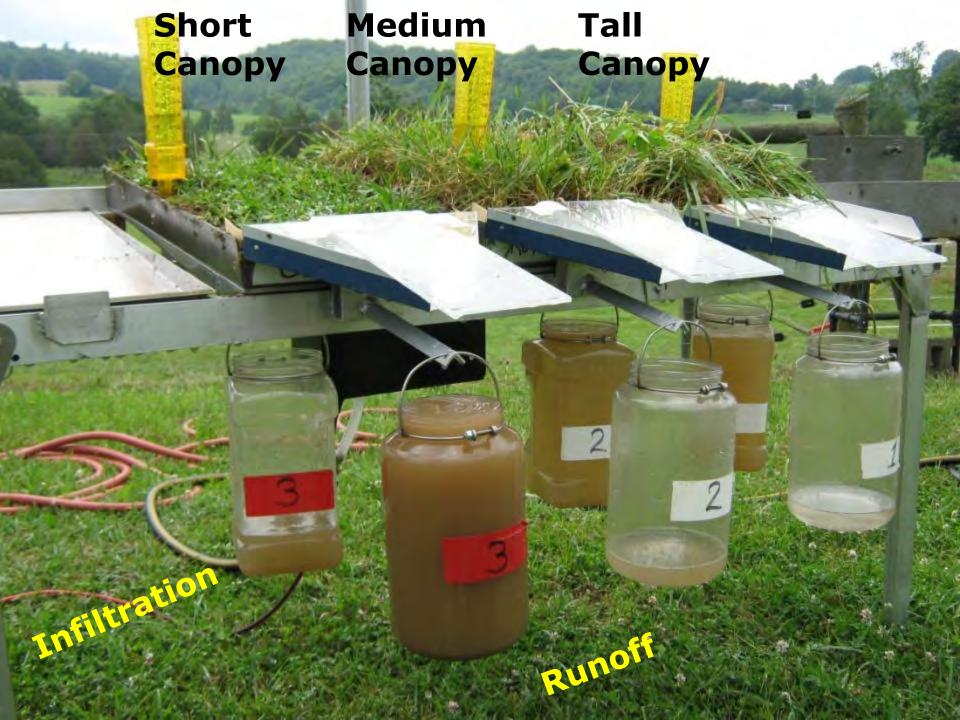


"There are more living creatures in a shovel full of rich soil than human beings on the planet. Yet more is known about the dark side of the Moon than about soil".



(Source: The Secrets of Soil. Smithsonian's Soil Exhibition, Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.).

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When soil temp reaches. . . 140° F Soil bacteria die 100% moisture lost through 130° F evaporation & transpiration 15% moisture is used for growth 100° F 85% moisture lost through evaporation & transpiration 70° F 100% moisture is used for growth

J.J. Mc Entre, USDA SCS, Kerrville, TX, 1956

The quality of our lives depends on the food we eat the water we drink and the air we breath. The quality of our lives depends on the food we eat the water we drink and the air we breath.

All of those things depend on the quality of the SOIL.

Charles Kome

Where to find Soil Health information

- <u>http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/concepts/soil_biology/soil_food_web.html</u>
- <u>http://www.soilhealth.com/</u>
- <u>http://www.pasturemanagement.com/index.htm</u>
- <u>http://www.holisticmanagement.org/index.html</u>
- <u>http://www.carbonfarmersofamerica.com/</u>
- http://managingwholes.com/new-topsoil.htm
- <u>www.bcscd.com</u>
- <u>www.dakotalakes.com</u>
- <u>www.sustainableranching.com</u>
- <u>http://www.sare.org/Learning-Center/Books/Managing-Cover-Crops-</u> <u>Profitably-3rd-Edition</u>