







Soil Health Principles To Support High Functioning Soils

• Feed
diverse,
continuous
inputs (C
sources,
energy)



Protect
habitat
(aggregates
and organic
matter)







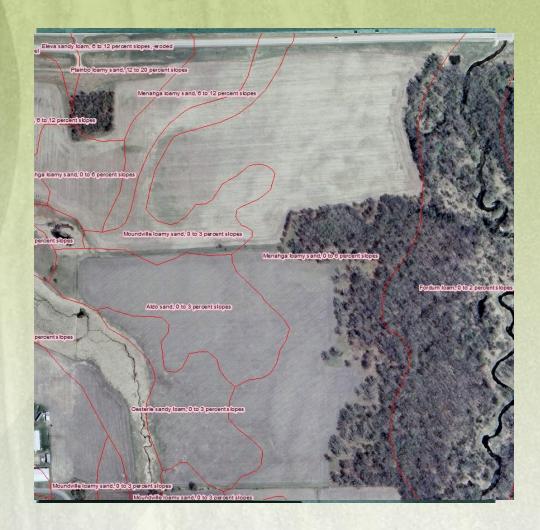
The Fence Row Effect





Soil Health Principles at work





Principles at work







- What does Soil Health mean?
- Key Indicators/Functions =
 - Improving organic matter
 - Improving aggregate stability
 - Increasing water infiltration
 - Increasing available water
 - Improving nutrient cycling
 - Balancing and diversifying soil biology







These are broadly accepted and listed in numerous peer reviewed papers and text books as indicators and functions that drive improved production, resilience to extreme growing conditions, and reduce costs that lead to net economic gains.

- Improving organic matter
- Improving aggregate stability
- Increasing water infiltration
- Increasing available water
- Improving nutrient cycling
- Balancing and diversifying soil biology







production, resilience, and reduce costs

Improving organic matter

- stores and steadily releases crop nutrients, (production, resilience, costs)
- holds water and increases water availability, (production, resilience)
- improves infiltration of rainfall into the root zone, (production, resilience)
- improves air/gas exchange and (production, resilience,)
- increases yields. (production)





production, resilience, and reduce costs

Improving aggregate stability

- Reduces crusting for better crop emergence (production)
- provides resistance to erosion and lost nutrients (production, resilience, costs)
- improves infiltration of rainfall and irrigation water (production, resilience)
- increases water availability for plants and soil organisms (production, resilience)
- · More...





production, resilience, and reduce costs

Increasing water infiltration

- improved irrigation efficiency (costs)
- Harvest more rainfall and irrigation water for crop growth (production)
- Reduces nutrient loss from runoff (production, costs)
- Reduces ponding and saturated soils for timely planting and field operations (resilience)
- Reduces denitrification (production, resilience)





production, resilience, and reduce costs

Increasing water infiltration and available water

- improved irrigation efficiency (costs)
- More water available for crop growth and process (production)
- Reduces nutrient loss from runoff, ponding (production, costs)
- provides water for important biological processes and cycles (production, resilience, costs)
- serves as a temperature regulator for plants during extreme weather (resilience)





production, resilience, and reduce costs

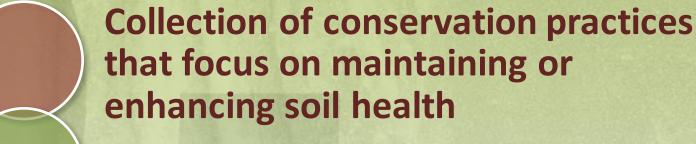
Improving nutrient cycling-biologically driven

- Delivers "time released" nutrients to crops (resilience)
- Biologically supplied nutrients enhance or complement applied nutrient management strategies (production, costs)
- improves nutrient availability to crops during extreme events (resilience,)
- reduces nutrient loss pathways by providing backup sequestration in non-crop seasons (costs)



Soil Health Management System





Address all four of the soil health principles

Create a "synergistic" effect

Cropping system specific

Are practical and logical





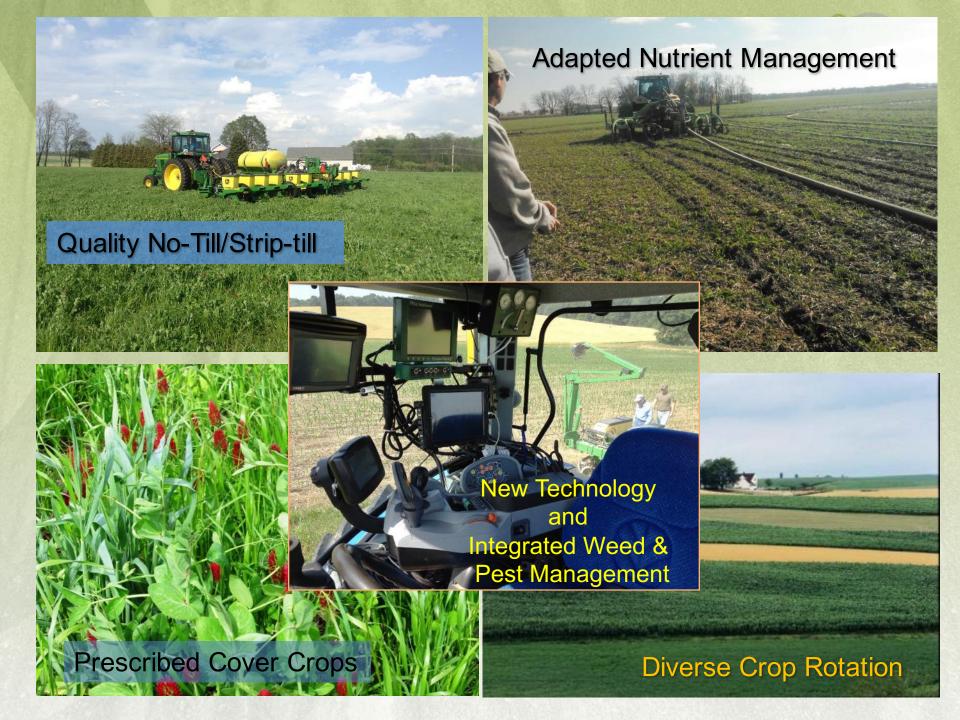


Soil Health Management System

- Achieving soil health through:
 - A Quality No-till System
 - <u>Diverse</u> and <u>Strategic</u> Cover Crops
 - Adapted Nutrient Management
 - Integrated Weed & Pest Management
 - <u>Diverse</u> Crop Rotations
 - Precision Farming Technology
 - Prescriptive Buffers and supportive practices



Soil Health is not a destination...it's a Journey









Developing Nutrients Management Strategies for Soil Health Cropping Systems



Must include SOM and Organic Nutrient Contribution

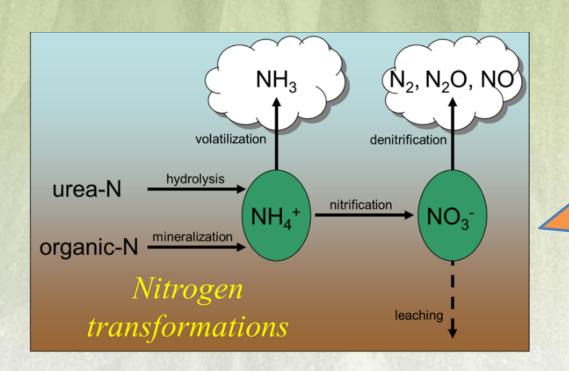




A simple approach to Understanding C:N Ratios and biological drivers for corn production and water quality

un ock the SECRETS

Nitrogen Mineralization and Immobilization





Biology



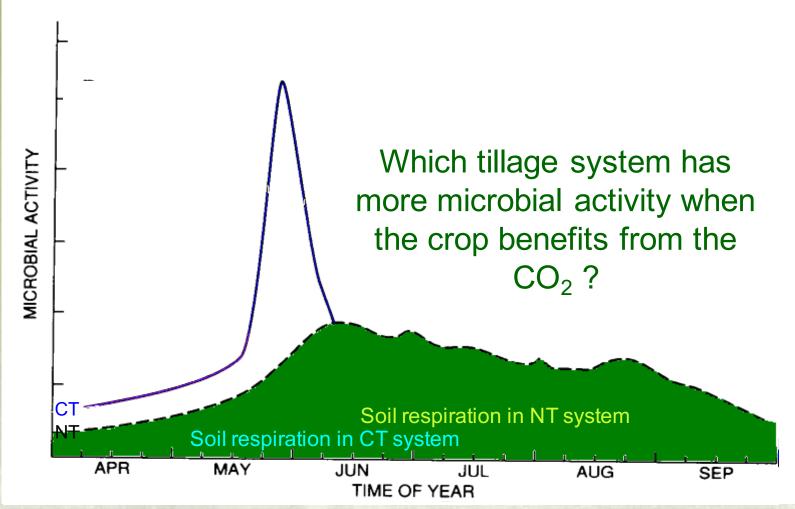
Only 30-55% of Inorganic Fertilizer is Directly Used by Plants

Fertilizer N applied (lb/ac)	Corn grain yield (Bu/ac)	Total N in corn plant (lb/ac)	Fertilizer- derived N in corn (lb/ac)	Soil-derived N in corn (lb/ac)	Fertilizer-derive N in corn as % o total N in corn	of
45	62	76	25	54	33	
89	73	130	49	81	38	
178	88	140	77	63	55	

Calculated from Reddy and Reddy, 1993 and modified from Weil & Brady, The Nature and Properties of Soils, 15th ed.

Effect of tillage on microbial activity





Strategically... CC should match desired C:N Ratio

Material	C:N Ratio		
Rye Straw	82:1		
Wheat Straw	80:1	Soybean	
Oat Straw	70:1	ybe	
Corn Stover	57:1		
Rye Cover Crop (Anthesis)	37:1	- Loi	
Rye Cover Crop (Vegetative)	26:1	Good for	
Mature Legumes	25:1	Ō	
Balanced Microbial Diet	24:1		
Daikon Radish	19:1		
Crimson Clover	17:1	5	4
Ryegrass (Vegetative)	15:1	Corn	
Young Alfalfa	13:1	for	
Hairy Vetch Cover Crop	11:1	Good for	USDA United States
Soil Microbes (Average)	8:1	9	Department of Agriculture

of Agriculture

Strategically... Planning the System Using the Step by Step Approach

un ock the SECRETS

Enjoy The Rewards of Soil Health!





Managing for a Living Ecosystem Requires Dynamic Management



MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SOIL HEALTH

Google = "NRCS Soil Health"



Soils

Soil Health





Unlock the Secrets in the Soil

Soil is a living and life-giving substance, without which we would perish.

As world population and food production demands rise, keeping our soil healthy and productive is of paramount importance. So much so that we believe improving the health of our Nation's soil is one of the most important endeavors of our time.

By focusing more attention on soil health and by educating our customers and the public about the positive impact healthy soils can have on productivity and

conservation, we can help our Nation's farmers and ranchers feed the world more profitably and sustainably now and for generations to come.

The resources on this soil health section of our site are designed to help visitors understand the basics and benefits of soil health – and to learn about Soil Health Management Systems from farmers who are using those systems.

So whether you're a farmer, a researcher, a conservationist or an interested citizen, the information on this site will help you "Unlock the Secrets in the Soil."

Voices of Soil Health





Soil Health Campaign





soil health THEATER

Watch Our Videos

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Sign up for E-mail updates on Soil Health Awareness

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Learn From Growers

Partner Resources





here to vote for your favorite soil health print ad today and help us select a winner that will become our national poster in 2015. Once the winner is chosen and printed, you'll be able to order

e, free of charge, for your home, office or school. Vote as often as you'd like and please feel free to ask others to vote.

After voting, you can view the results to see which ad is currently in the lead. The poll closes November 1, so



PROFILES IN

Jimmy Emmons Dewey County, Oklahoma

Crops: Wheat, alfalfa, canola, cow/calf operation Covers: Multi-species



Raised awareness

- **Expanded demand** for system adapted information
- Raising many good questions







Profiles in Soil Health





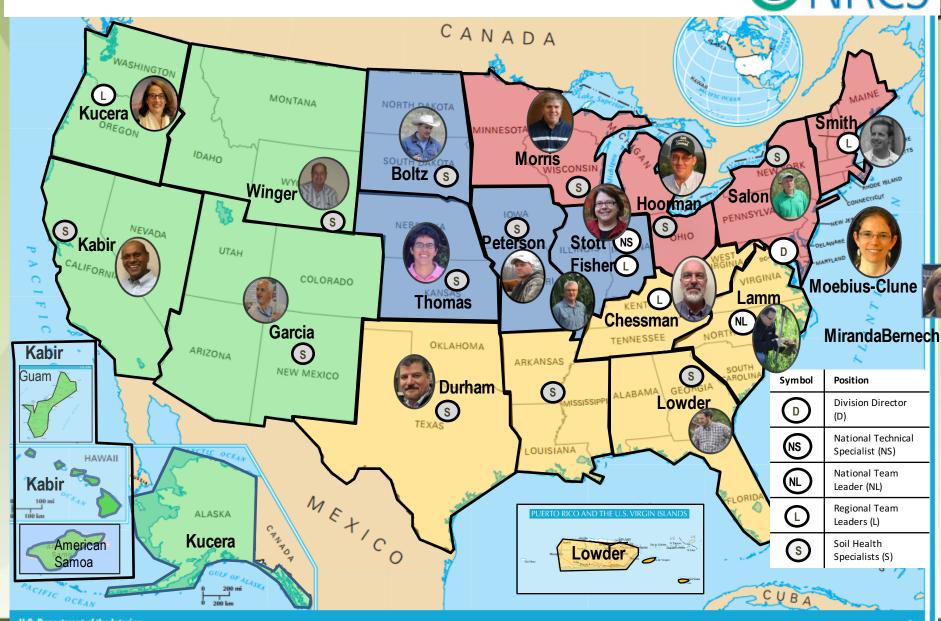
Changes Soil Health

d clover & hairy vetch

Julie Taylor, who farms on the Fairfield Bench, has changed her farming practices to include no-till farming methods, planting cover crops, composting to augment soil fertility, and intensively grazing both hay land and

National USDA-NRCS Soil Health Division 🔥 NRCS



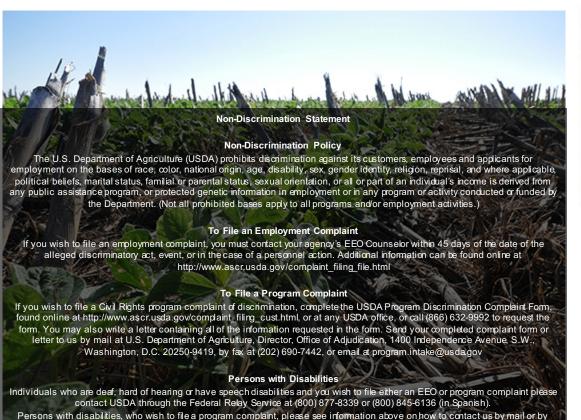


U.S. Department of the Interior **U.S. Geological Survey**

Contacts: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact/conservation/st/#soil



United States Department of Agriculture



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

For any other information dealing with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues, persons should either contact the USDA SNAP Hotline Number at (800) 221-5689, which is also in Spanish, or call the State Information/Hotline Numbers.

All Other Inquires

For any other information not pertaining to civil rights, please refer to the listing of the USDA Agencies and Offices.

This information is provided as a public service and constitutes no endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Natural Resources Conservation Service of any service, supply, or equipment listed. While an effort has been made to provide a complete and accurate listing of services, supplies, and equipment, omissions or other errors may occur and, therefore, other available sources of information should be consulted.



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