

Managing soil biology and feed in dry times

Ruby Hall & Kardella South

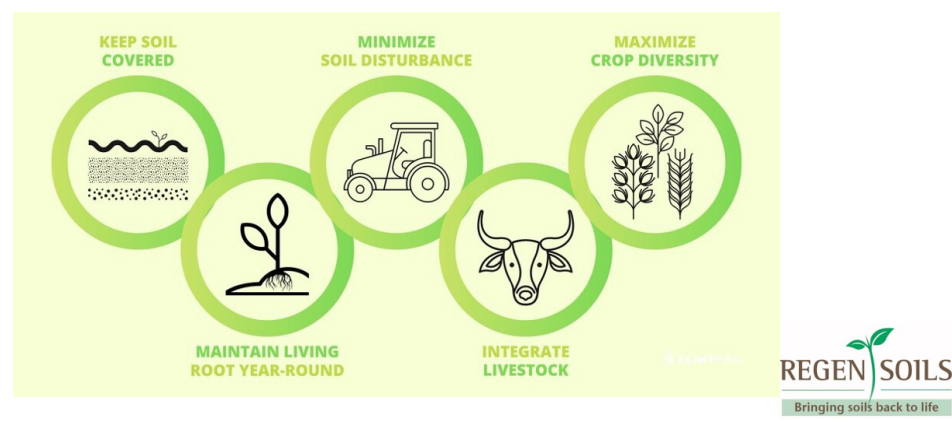
Declan McDonald

Principal Soil Scientist



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Principles of regenerative farming



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Soil health means ...

- Regenerating soils
- Bringing nature back into production systems
- Using our powerful tools more strategically
- Tuning the engine (feeding the soil!)
- Reducing costs
- Increasing profit
- Reducing risk
- Reducing stress



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How do plants grow?



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How do plants grow?

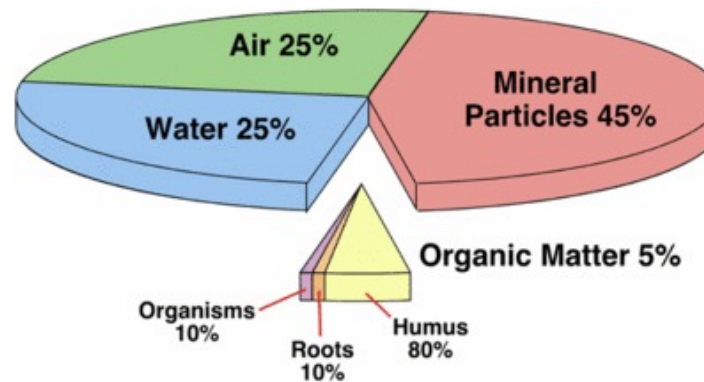
The same way they have done since before the dinosaurs



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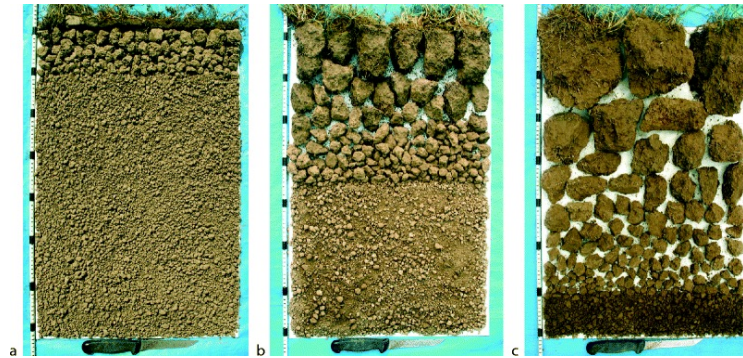
What is the secret to healthy soil and pasture?



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Soil structure – aeration and drainage



From VSA (Shepherd, 2008)

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Structure vs yield – pushing the proverbial uphill

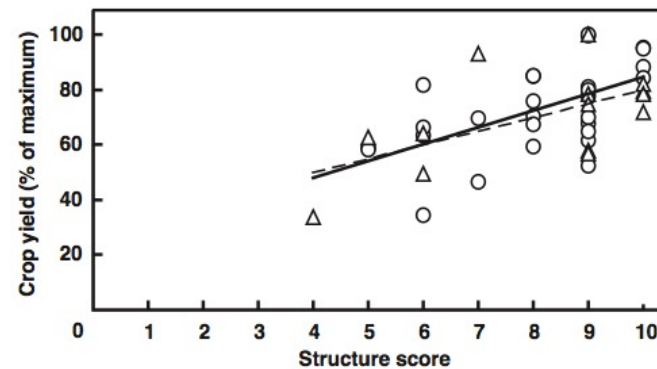


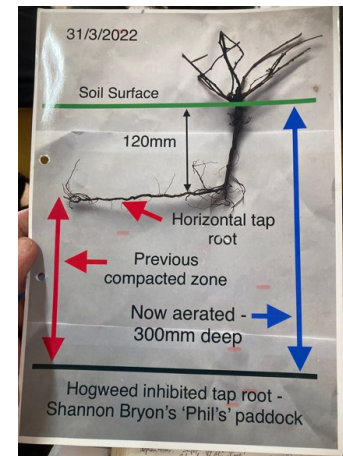
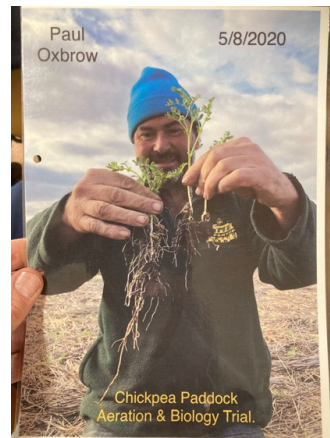
Figure 1. Relationship between crop yield and soil structure score on dermosols and ferrosols. ○ Ferrosol potatoes; △ dermosol poppies.

(Cotching et al., 2004)

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Structure and roots



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The ideal soil



Aggregating power of cations (index values):
 Na = 1
 K = 1.8
 Mg = 27
 Ca = 45
 (Rengasamy, 2011)

IDEAL

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Maintenance of soil structure

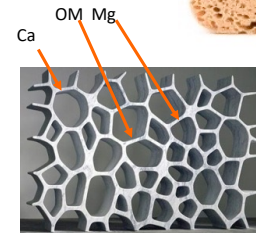
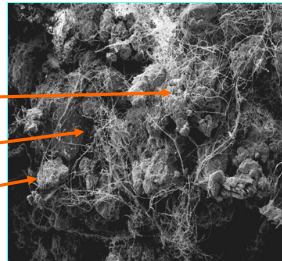
Aggregation is flocculation *plus* stabilisation
(Bradfield, 1950)

Soil pores
- water
- air

Micropores

Macropores

Soil
aggregate
(ped)



Slide courtesy of VVSR Gupta

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Soil aggregation

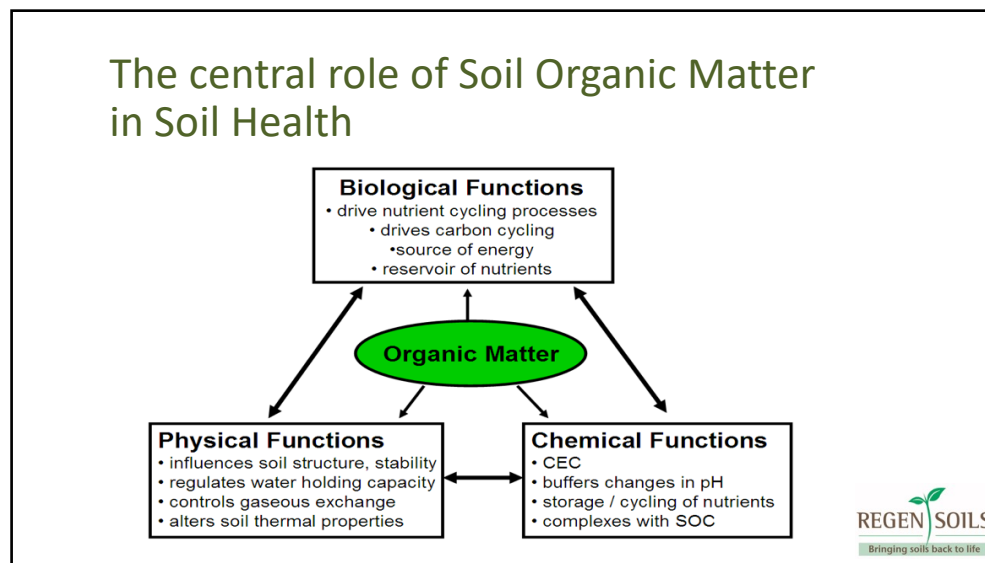
- Capped soil from rainfall and traffic
- Aggregated soil with high carbon inputs

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Key questions

- Does carbon exist in isolation?
- What are the principal forms of soil carbon – POC, ROC, HOC
- How does carbon cycle (timeframes, C:N ratio/impact)
- What are carbon sequestration /stabilisation pathways? – biological (microbial and liquid carbon pathway), physical (entrapment), chemical (how does CEC/clays affect SOC storage)
- Which types of Australian soils are best for storing stable carbon? (is there any truth to this question)
- What is the role of fungus in C sequestration?
- What's the quickest way to make humus?
- What's the role of biochar in C sequestration?
- Carbon use efficiency



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Stoichiometry of living things

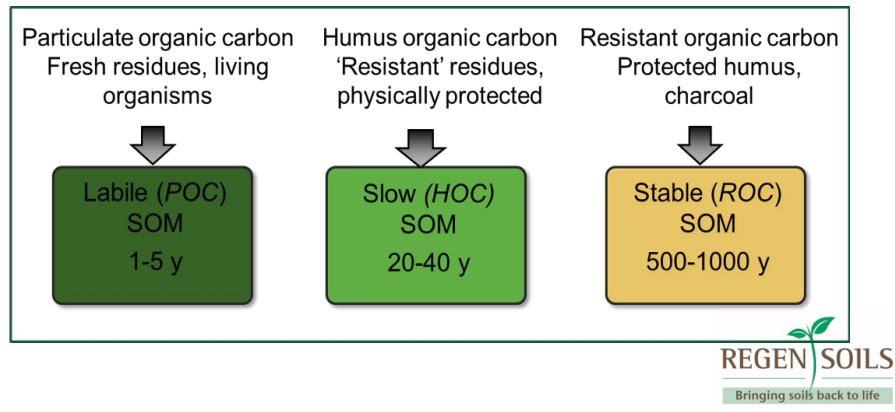
CHNOPS - The OM Building Blocks

Element	Human	Alfalfa	Insect	Bacteria
Carbon	19.37	11.34	6.1	12.14
Nitrogen	5.14	0.83	1.5	3.04
Phosphorus	0.63	0.11	0.13	0.60
Sulphur	0.64	0.10	0.14	0.32
Hydrogen	9.31	8.72	10.21	9.94
Oxygen	62.81	77.90	79.99	73.68
Total	97.90	99.60	98.16	99.72



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Different forms of Soil Organic Matter



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Humification

- Works best in cold, wet climates
- Works poorly in hot, wet climates
- Works least well in hot dry climates
- Works intermittently in brittle climates
- A function of OM input types and microbiological activity

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Carbon sequestration

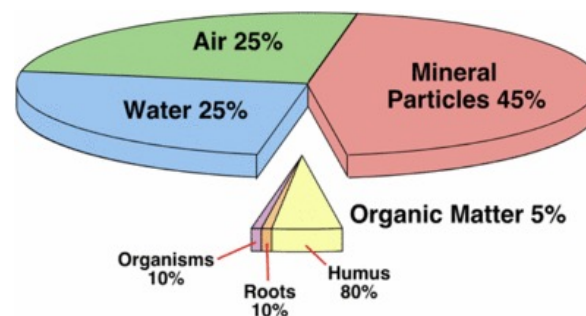
- Soil structure (air)
- Rainfall (water)
- Soil texture (protection)
- Plant diversity (food)
- Microbial stimulation / suppression (workers)
- Plant biomass (food and workers)



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Carbon sequestration

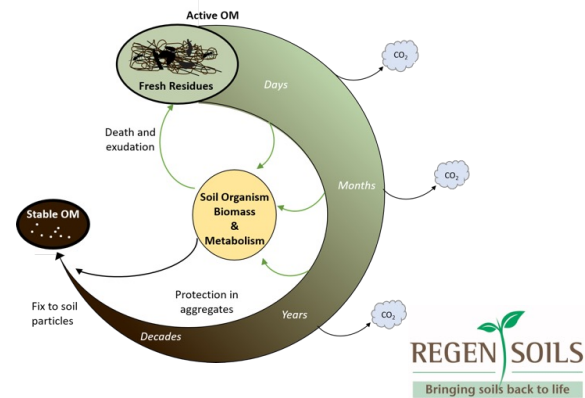
- Water



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Carbon sequestration

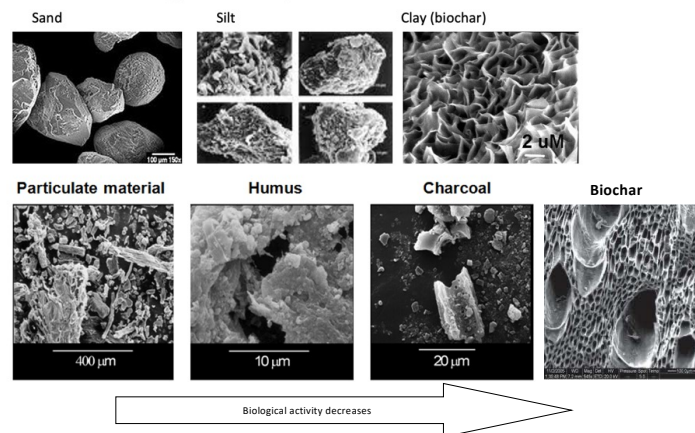
- Soil texture
(protection)



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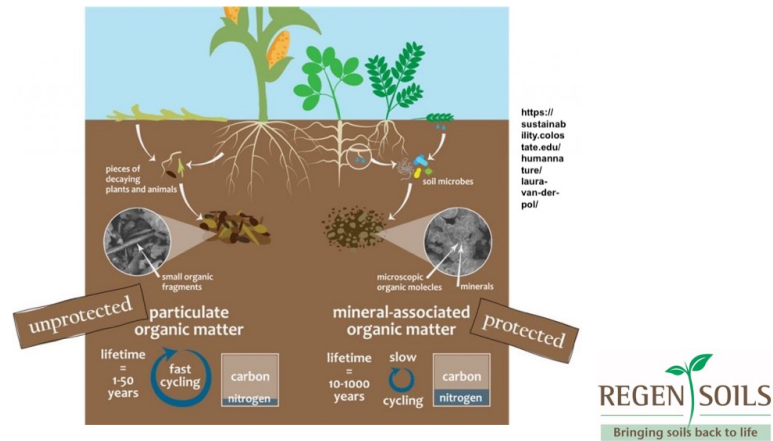
Carbon sequestration

- Soil texture (protection)



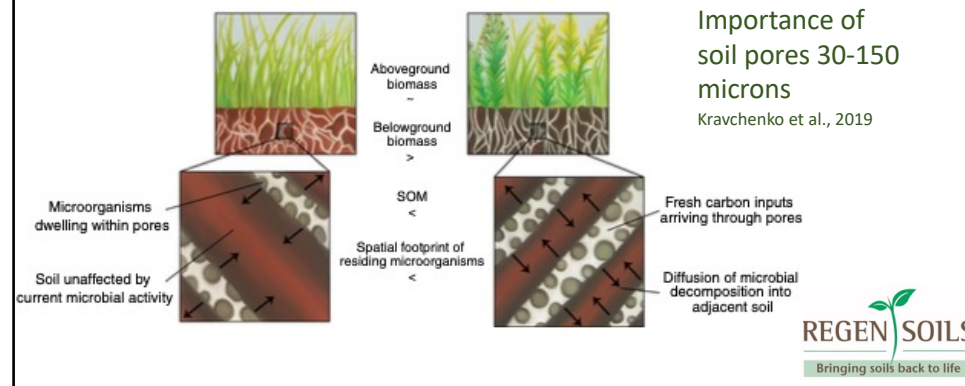
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Mineral-associated organic matter (MAOM)



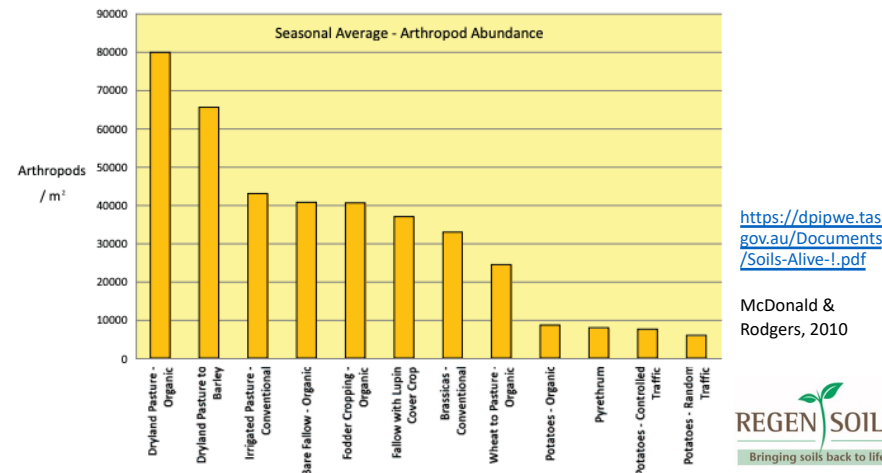
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Carbon sequestration



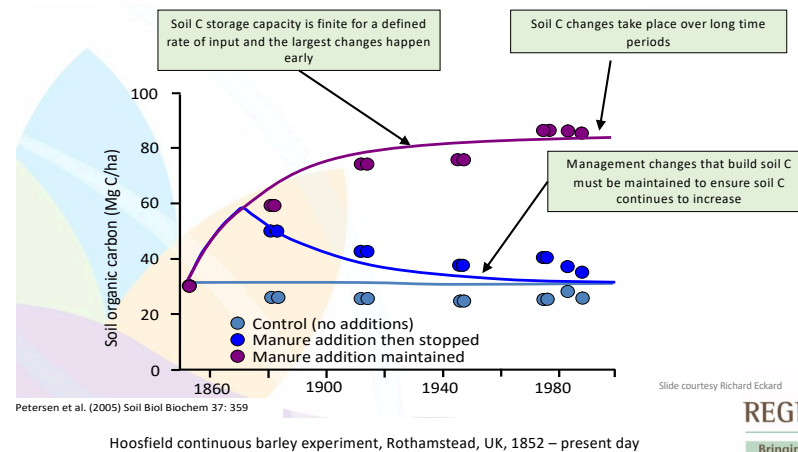
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Tillage effects on soil

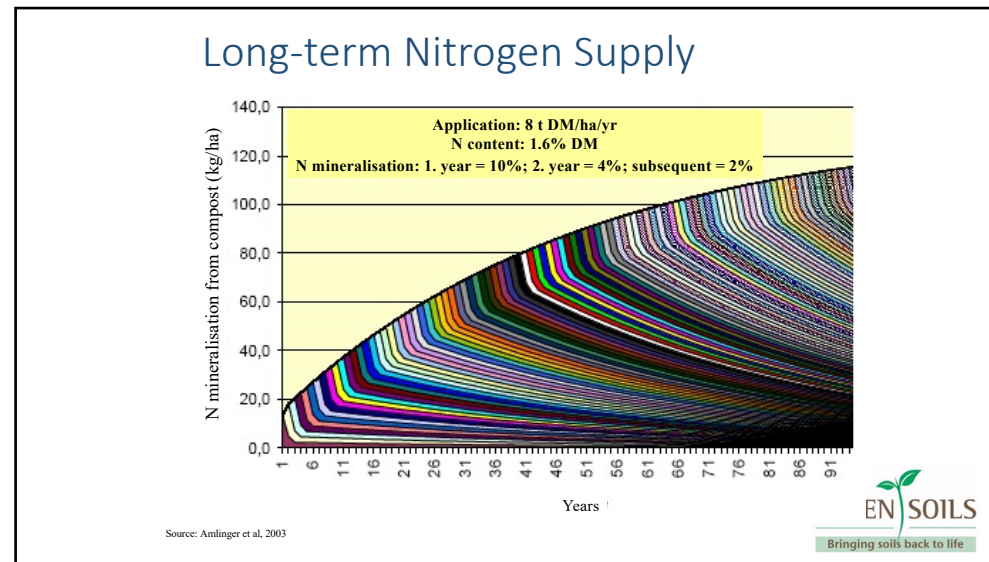


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Management of Soil Carbon – saturation and permanence



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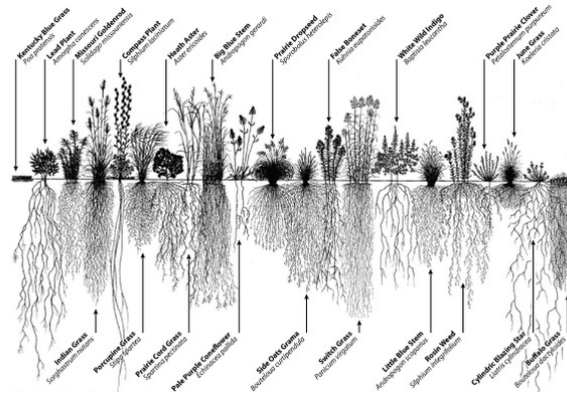
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Carbon sequestration

• Plant diversity (food)

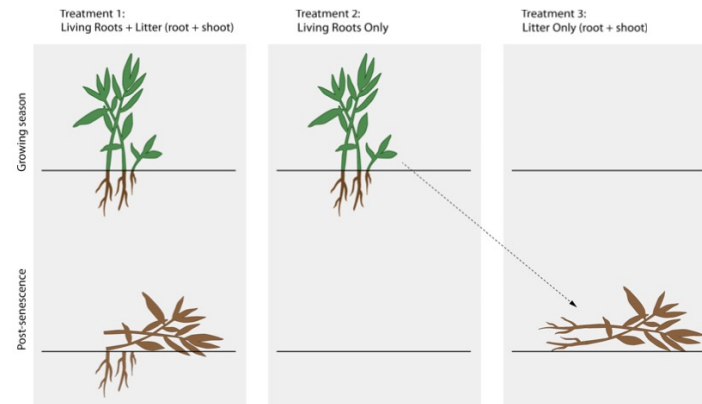


- The 'Elton Principle' holds that the greater the complexity of a microbiological community in terms of total number and diversity of organisms, the greater the stability of the community,
- Diverse swards support diverse biological communities



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Carbon sequestration

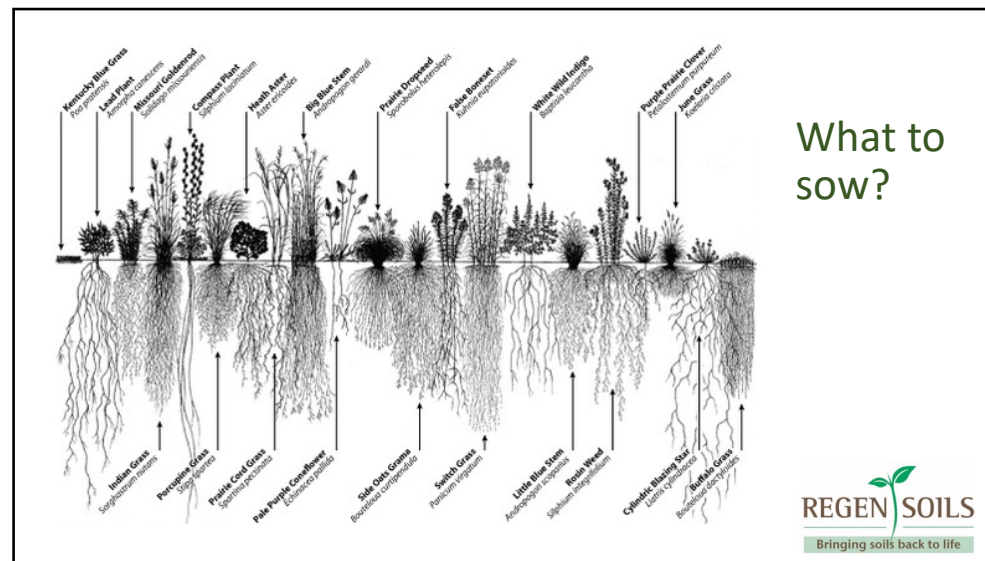


Sokol et al, 2018

Living roots are 2–13 times more efficient than litter inputs in forming both slow-cycling, mineral-associated SOC as well as fast-cycling, particulate organic C



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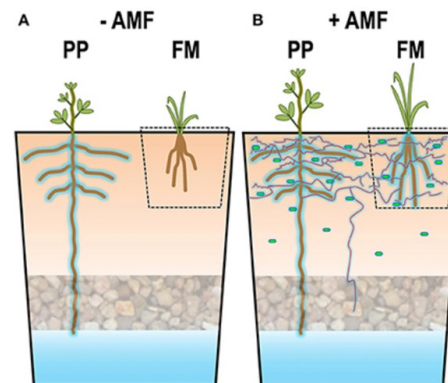
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Plants and microbes cooperate

(A) In drought, deep-rooting pigeon pea (PP) accesses water but shallow rooting finger millet (FM) does not

(B) In the presence of AMF, their hyphae redistribute water lifted by pigeon pea to finger millet and to PGPRs (green dots) in the hyphosphere

Saharan et al, 2018
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2018.00046/full>



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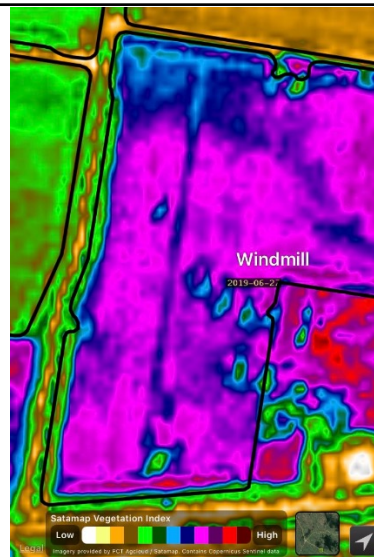
Polycultures more productive

- University of Zurich
 - 10 year research study showed higher levels of production from diverse grasslands than monocultures
 - the diversity of plant species in communities ensures occupation of all the niches available in an ecosystem. This enables them to use soil nutrients, light and water far more effectively than monocultures, which ultimately leads to greater yields
 - Lower pest pressure due to less effective parasite spread. Pests are less able to find their special host plant in a biodiverse plant world
 - Short-term evolution leads to a continued increase of crop yield in mixtures. Process called 'character displacement' sees upper canopy plants (grasses) develop thicker leaves to better utilise sunlight while clovers grow larger but thinner leaves for the same reason



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Nil companion plot



Warwick Holding via Twitter July 2019



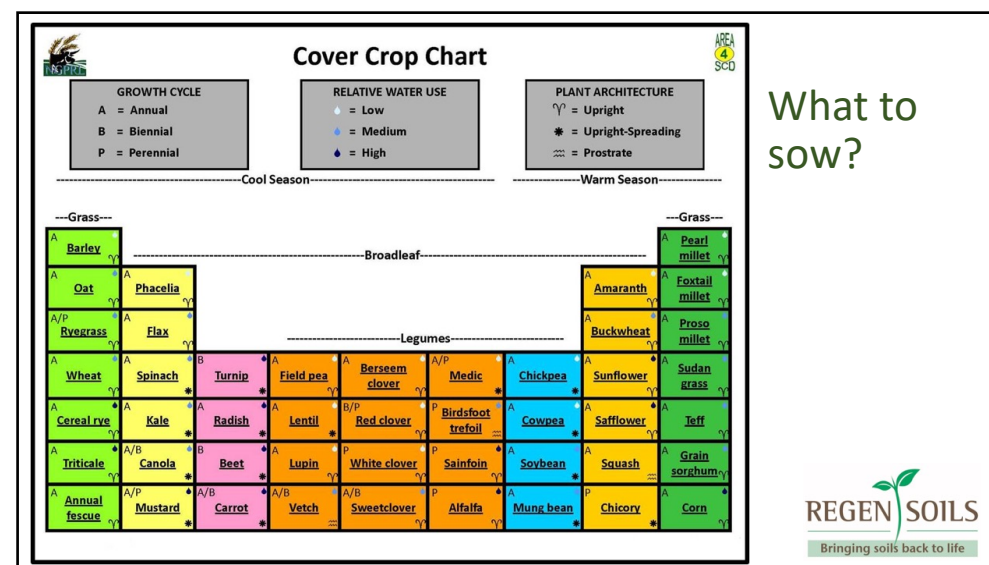
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Companion crops

- Plant families
 - Grasses, cereals, legumes, brassica and chenopods
 - Grasses and legumes were made in Heaven!
 - Legumes, brassica and chenopods should always be the supporting act
 - Bulk is essential for cover cropping and is always led by grasses and cereals
- Fertilising
 - General recommendation is not to fertilise a diverse cover crop
 - Accumulated root exudates drive soil biological function, fixing nitrogen and sequestering carbon
 - Monocultures can show nutrient deficiencies when polycultures don't



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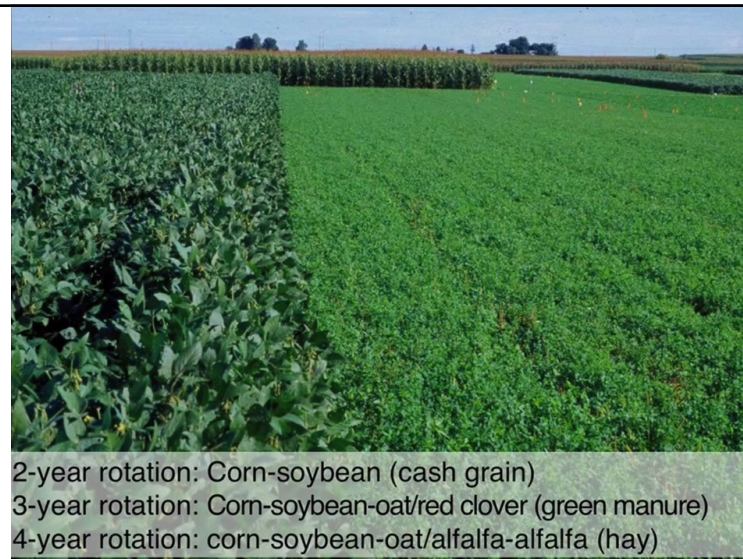
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Crop improvement

- Research through the Soil Wealth program that looked at cover crops showed:
 - Improved shelf life of capsicums
 - Improved weed control in pastures
 - Improved quality in leeks
 - Improved water infiltration due to better protection of soil surface
 - Potential to purchase a smaller tractor!



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2-year rotation: Corn-soybean (cash grain)

3-year rotation: Corn-soybean-oat/red clover (green manure)

4-year rotation: corn-soybean-oat/alfalfa-alfalfa (hay)

Iowa State University.

Use of 3 & 4 year rotations reduced pesticide inputs by 97%, reduced fertiliser requirement by 90%. Iowa farmer increased SOM from 2% to 6.5%, and earthworm count from 18,000 / acre to 1.3m / acre.



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Transitioning to Regenerative practices

Integrating animals



Integrating trees



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Grazing
management
for soil health



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Disaster!



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Mortality
composting



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Transitioning to Regenerative practices

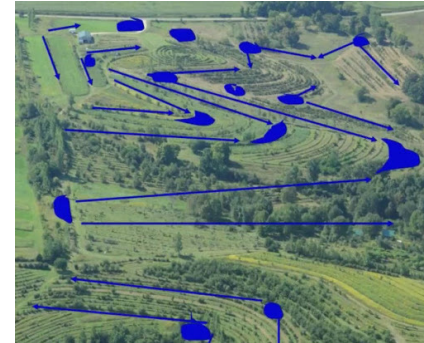
- Hierarchy of actions - Living roots year round
 - What can I do to reduce fallow or dormancy through the seasons?
 - How to manage extended dry times?
 - Complementary summer / winter phenologies
 - Weeds can be useful



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Transitioning to Regenerative practices

- Hierarchy of actions - Managing diversity
 - Diversity vs biomass
 - Diversity by design - Design systems aim to mimic nature or work with nature to meet human goals
 - Design for water, alley planting and habitat modification



<http://www.evinc.org/water-management-workshop-mark-shoard/>

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Regen in practice



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On-farm trials

- You are limited only by your imagination
- Be clear about what you want to investigate
- Don't confound your trial by mixing many different things
- Be clear about your SMART targets
- Avoid vague targets such as 'I want to increase my soil organic carbon'
- Tap into the group for support / advice / ideas
- Seek professional assistance to help set yourself up



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Monitoring and Evaluation

- Trialling ideas: Decide what to do and do it only
- Write down what you are going to do and record what you have done
- Know what you need to measure and how you will measure it

Victoria				
Compost	Biofumigant crop	Green manure	Worm casts	Control
Worm casts	Control	Compost	Biofumigant crop	Green manure
Biofumigant crop	Green manure	Worm casts	Control	Compost



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Summary

- Use principles of Regenerative Farming to guide decision-making
- Research is all pointing towards the effectiveness of biomimicry
- Diversity = stability. Plants cooperate more than they compete
- Irony of nutrient deficiencies under monocrops
- Soil test
- Cover cropping must be complemented by improved grazing management
- Groundcover is everything
- Diverse swards = diverse soils = healthy plants = healthy people ☺



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THANK YOU

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