



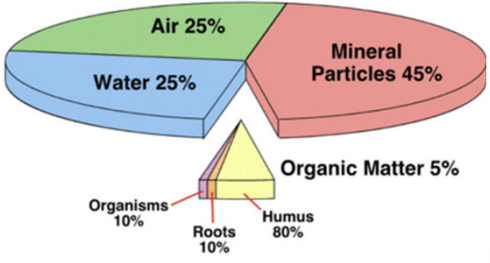

Managing fertility to build soil carbon

Declan McDonald
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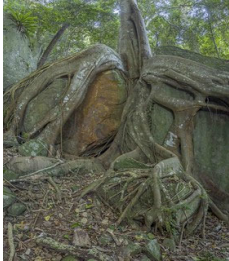
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Components of a healthy soil





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What is the difference between the mineral and organic fractions?





- Minerals are the non-organic component of the soil
- Minerals fertilisers include all the synthetics plus mined products (e.g. urea, gypsum)
- Organic fertilisers came from something once living
- Nature specializes in organo-mineral bonding



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Q. What drives soil fertility? A. Minerals

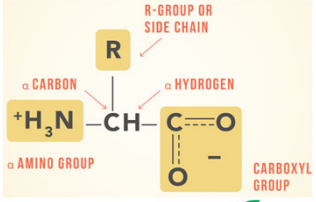

- Liebig's barrel
- Focus on chemical agriculture
- All macro and micro elements must be present in appropriate proportions
- Modern agriculture and horticulture has developed around this concept

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What formulation do plants need?

- Nitrates and ammonium (NO_3^- , NH_4^+)
- Sulfates (SO_4^{2-})
- Orthophosphates (H_2PO_4^- , HPO_4^{2-})
- Mineral ions, K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , H_2BO_3^-
- Amino acids (building blocks of proteins; contains carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen)

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How do plant access nutrients to grow?

Via organic matter and / or mineralisation from rocks



Or from a bag



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How much can be applied via SOM?

Element	Human	bacteria	fungi	Stubble	SOM humus	LF
Carbon	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Nitrogen	2654	2504	1091	155	833	570
Phosphorus	325	494	109	15	200	50
Sulphur	330	264	87	15	143	50

Kirkby, nd

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Soil organic matter has fixed ratios

- Carbon – 10
- Nitrogen – 0.83
- Phosphorus – 0.2
- Sulfur – 0.14
- Therefore, to sequester 10 tonnes of C in SOM, I need 833kg N, 200kg P, and 143kg S.
- It also means that if I have 5% SOM in my soil, I have 65t SOM/ha
- 65t SOM/ha = ~38t SOC and 3.17t nitrogen

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Key messages for SOC sequestration

- The supply of N, P or S (and not just C input) can limit the formation of humus.
- So where do the minerals come from?
- Many N-fixing organisms (Diazotrophes)
- P solubilising organisms
- Mineral resources (esp. K and trace elements)
- Nutrient cycling through organic fraction
- Importance of particulate organic matter to nutrient supply

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Management of Soil Carbon – saturation and permanence

Soil C storage capacity is finite for a defined rate of input and the largest changes happen early

Soil C changes take place over long time periods

Management changes that build soil C must be maintained to ensure soil C continues to increase

Soils courtesy Richard Eckard

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Different forms of Soil Organic Matter

Particulate organic carbon	Humus organic carbon	Resistant organic carbon
Fresh residues, living organisms	'Resistant' residues, physically protected	Protected humus, charcoal
Labile (POC) SOM 1-5 y	Slow (HOC) SOM 20-40 y	Stable (ROC) SOM 500-1000 y

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Properties of Particulate SOM (POC)

Clays 100

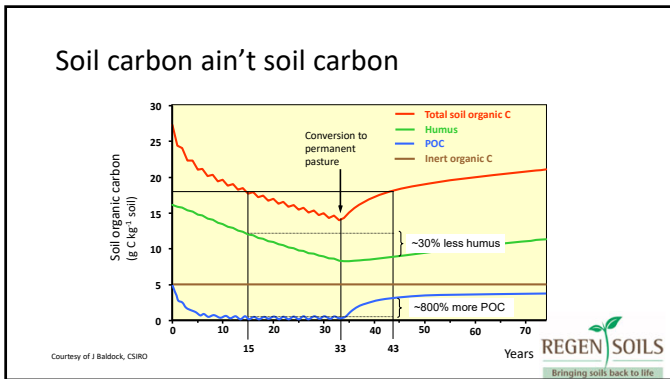
Soluble
Particulate
Humus
Recalcitrant

Sands

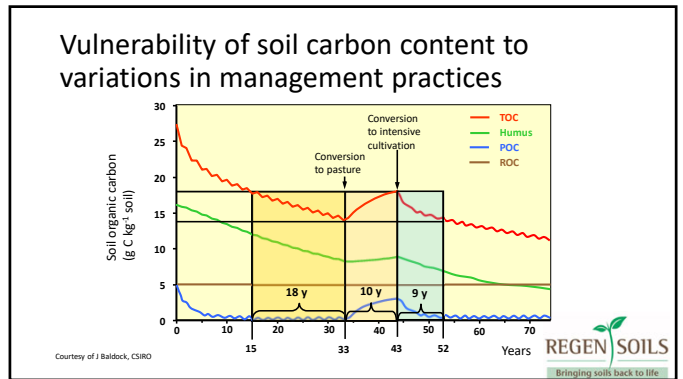
CEC
Soil Structure
Energy for biological processes
Provision of nutrients
Soil thermal properties

Courtesy of J Baldock, CSIRO

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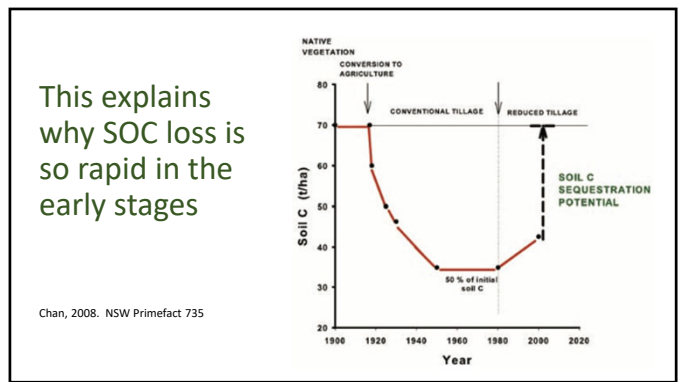
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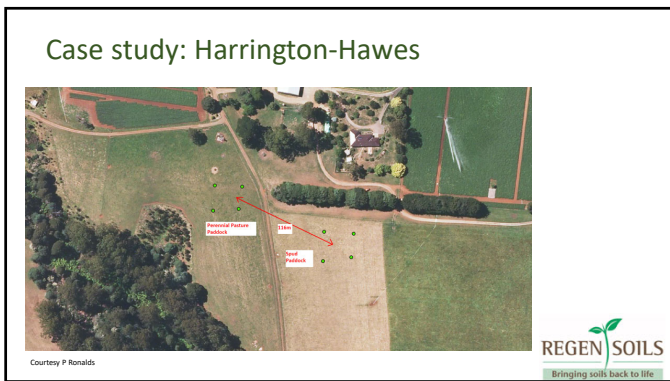
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- ### The value of particulate organic matter
- Virgin soil (never farmed, never fertilised) - 3.5% SOC
 - Long term pasture - 3.9% SOC
 - Long term cropping - 2.1% SOC
 - With particulate OM removed:
 - Virgin soil (never farmed, never fertilised) - 2.1% SOC
 - Long term pasture - 2.8% SOC
 - Long term cropping - 2.0% SOC
- REGEN SOILS
Bringing soils back to life

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Case study: Harrington-Hawes

Ferralsol (Red) Soil – Nayook

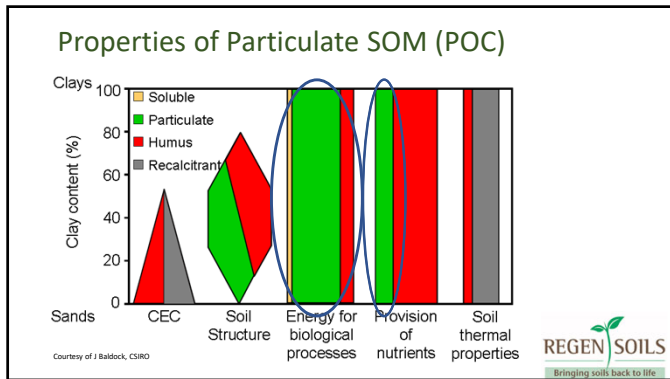
Spud Paddock
 Perennial pasture till 2010
 Cropped to spuds in 2010
 Returned to pasture in 2010
 Carbon levels - 163t/ha (0-30cm)
 Carbon - 6% (0-10cm)
 Soil Structure – compacted with a hard pan at 30cm
 Coring – difficult with each core getting stuck in the coring tube

Pasture Paddock
 Perennial pasture – continual
 Carbon levels – 213t/ha (0-30cm)
 Carbon – 10% (0-10cm)
 Soil Structure – crumbly peds with good structure throughout the profile
 Coring – easy with each core sliding through the coring tube

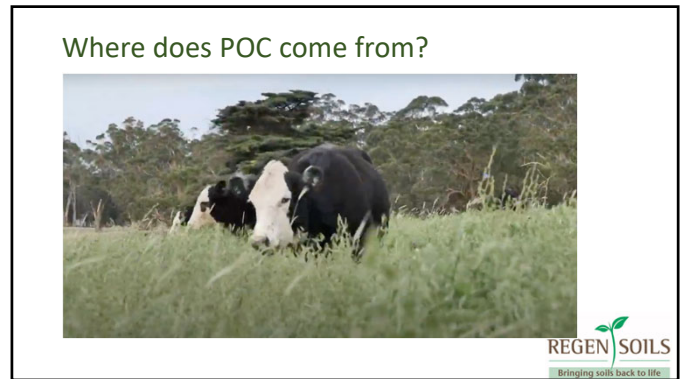
Courtesy P Ronalds

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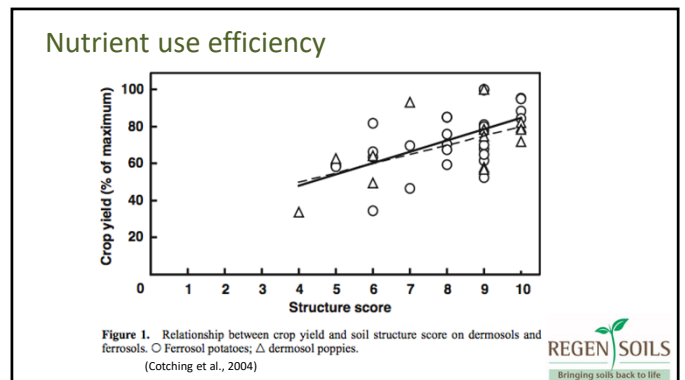
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The way we farm is most important

		Overall mean ranking	
Farm 5	Conv + compost	45.4	1
Farm 1	Conv + compost	44.7	2
Farm 6	Conv + compost	35.7	3
Farm 8	Conventional	32.3	4
Farm 11	Conventional	31.5	5
Farm 4	Conv + compost	29.2	6
Farm 2	Conv + compost	25.2	7
Farm 7	Conventional	24.1	8
Farm 9	Conventional	23.3	9
Farm 3	Conv + compost	22.3	10
Farm 12	Conventional	17.4	11
Farm 10	Conventional	17.3	12

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Questions during the week

- Why present the same information with different testing types?

Soluble Calcium (mg/kg)		1150	750	375	175
Soluble Magnesium (mg/kg)	**Inhouse S10 - Morgan 1	160	105	60	25
Soluble Potassium (mg/kg)		113	75	60	50
Soluble Phosphorus (mg/kg)		15	12	10	5.0
Exchangeable Calcium (cmol/A (kg/ha))		15.6	10.8	5.0	1.9
Exchangeable Calcium (mg/kg)		7000	4816	2240	840
Exchangeable Magnesium (cmol/A)		3125	2150	1000	375
Exchangeable Magnesium (mg/kg)	Rayment & Lyons 2011 - SD3	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.60
Exchangeable Potassium (mg/kg)	(Ammonium Acetate)	650	448	325	168
Exchangeable Potassium (cmol/A)		290	200	145	75
Exchangeable Potassium (kg/ha)		0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30
Exchangeable Sodium (mg/kg)		235	190	150	100
Exchangeable Sodium (cmol/A)		0.3	0.28	0.22	0.11
Exchangeable Sodium (kg/ha)		155	134	113	57
Exchangeable Aluminium (mg/kg)		69	60	51	25
Exchangeable Aluminium (cmol/A)	**Inhouse S37 (KCl)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Exchangeable Aluminium (kg/ha)		121	101	73	30
Exchangeable Hydrogen (mg/kg)	**Rayment & Lyons 2011 - 15G1	54	45	32	14
Exchangeable Hydrogen (cmol/A)		0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
Exchangeable Hydrogen (kg/ha)		13	11	8	3
Exchangeable Hydrogen (mg/kg)		6	5	4	2

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Questions during the week

- Do you have a rule of thumb on nutrient use efficiency and cost?

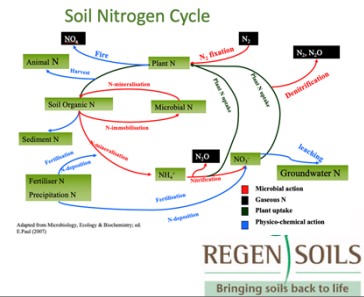
		Nutrient efficiency including fertiliser (%)			
		N	P	K	S
Farm 1	Conv + compost	45.3	61.3	21.2	50.9
Farm 2	Conv + compost	20.3	18.2	15.1	47.3
Farm 3	Conv + compost	20	23.3	12.1	33.7
Farm 4	Conv + compost	31.6	46.5	16.8	21.8
Farm 5	Conv + compost	44.5	50.3	33.7	52.9
Farm 6	Conv + compost	37.7	53.1	28.7	23.4
Farm 7	Conventional	37.7	26.3	13	19.4
Farm 8	Conventional	11.1	39.8	27.4	51
Farm 9	Conventional	23	40.1	14.9	15
Farm 10	Conventional	28.9	16.9	10.4	12.9
Farm 11	Conventional	41.7	33.3	21.4	29.7
Farm 12	Conventional	20.6	22.8	12.1	14



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Questions during the week

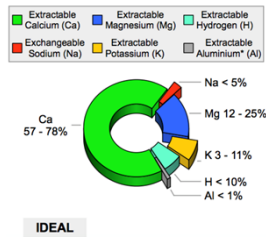
- How would you characterise the difference between soil organic nitrogen and synthetic nitrogen
- Are slow release applications such as rock phosphate or slow-release urea better to use if you have to address deficiency with fertilisers? Can they be used to control release of nutrients into the system?



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Questions during the week

- Are there optimal ratios of Organic Matter to Calcium to Mg for building soil structure?



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Questions during the week

- What is the importance of soil structure at depth and how does this impact the growing zone?



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Questions during the week

- How do soil microbiological communities impact on making nutrients available for building soil structure (Ca, Mg etc)?
- Calcium:
 - Increases mechanical strength of plant;
 - Enzyme activator;
 - Stimulates microbial activity;
 - Controls ionic balance and membrane permeability.
- Magnesium:
 - Important for phosphate metabolism, protein synthesis;
 - Enzyme activation.



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Questions during the week

- What tests are available to show how well the carbon building process is going in our soil and can they indicate what part of the process needs to be tweaked?
- Three main types:
 - Potassium permanganate oxidation
 - Walkley-Black
 - Leco / Dumas combustion
- Microbial testing:
 - Microbial biomass
 - PLFA
 - Genomic



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Questions during the week

- What is the role of fulvic acid in improving nutrient efficiency?
- What is the effect of compost tea compared to compost and impact on nutrition?
- Lots of 'stimulants' and 'activators' on the market
- *Caveat emptor!*
- Fulvic acid is a chelator
- Compost tea introduces novel organisms
- Compost introduces novel organisms *plus* substrate
- Is the nutrient contribution significant?



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Summary

- Managing fertility is about creating a soil environment for everything that will live in that soil – macro- and micro-organisms and plant roots
- Relying on urea and superphosphate to grow pastures and crops is not creating an agroecosystem
- Managing fertility has always been about organic matter
- OM buffers pH and salinity and facilitates de-toxification of soils
- OM has a central role in soil structure (ventilation and drainage)
- OM is the primary energy source in soils
- You will never go broke from having too much OM



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Agriprove modules

1. How soil works and how plants grow; the drivers of the case for change (acidification, SOC loss, erosion)
2. Organic matter – the cornerstone of soil health and sustainable production
3. Soil biology – millions of years in the making
4. Mineral management – the role of macro and micro elements
5. Managing fertility to build soil carbon.
6. **Management practices to grow soil carbon – grazing, cropping and perennial horticulture**
7. Bringing it all together – monitoring and evaluation. Soil and tissue testing – chemistry, physics and biology (and the role of soil health cards)



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THANK YOU

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