

# Importance of Nutrient Cycling to Build Organic Matter

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- Farming is all about capturing the sun's energy and converting it to usable products.







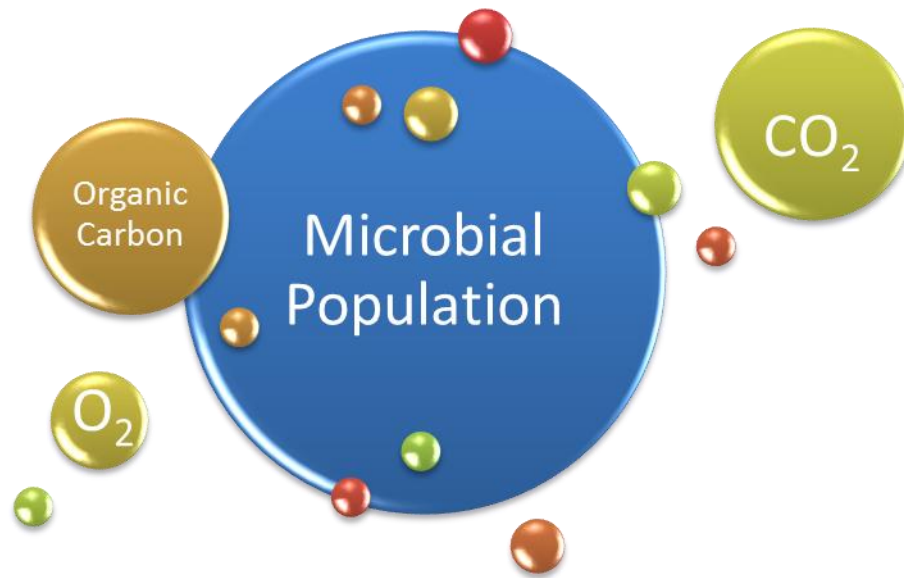


Growing Soil



# Starts with Soil Biology

## Complex Integrated Living System

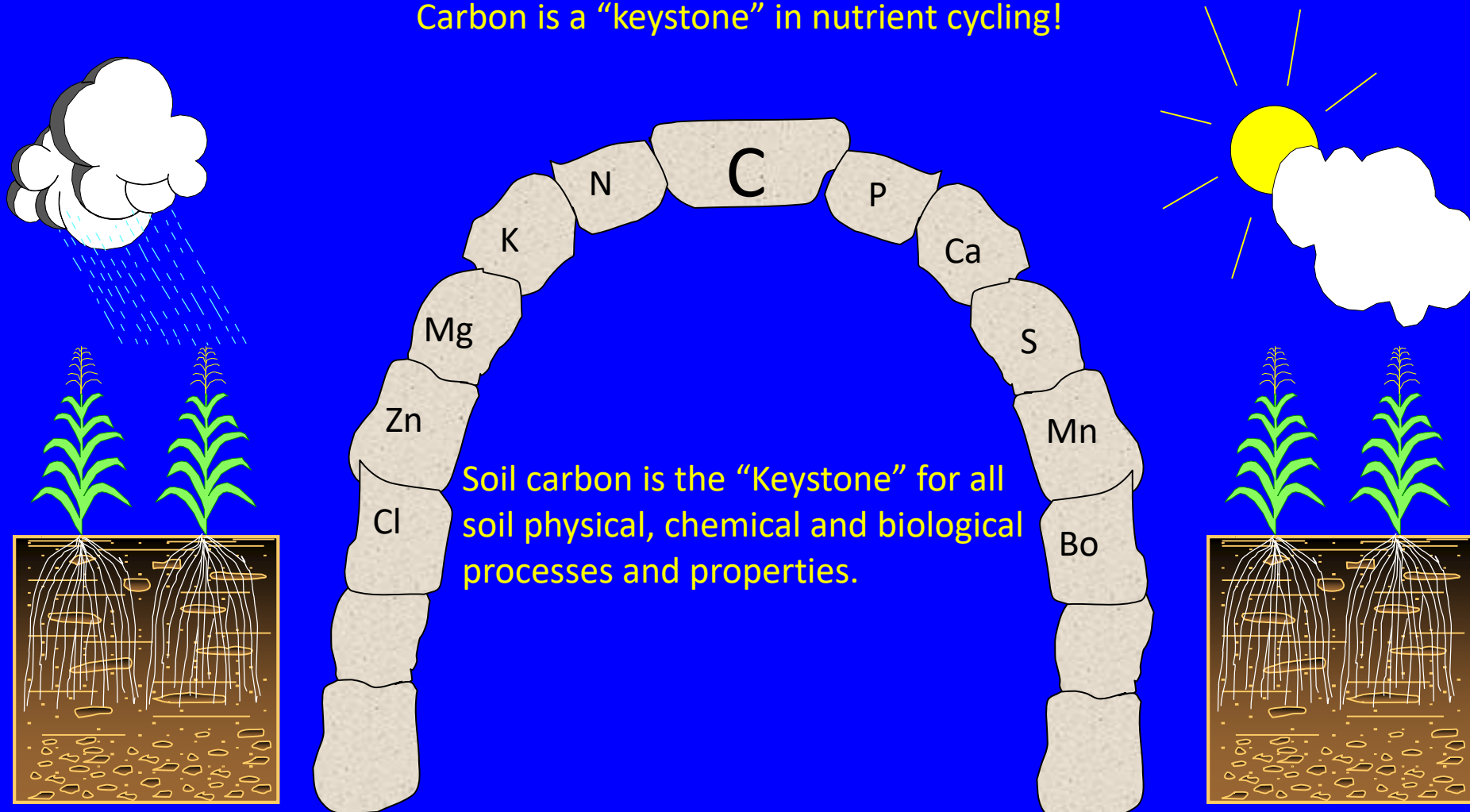


- **Organic carbon in water drives the system**
- Soil microbes take in O<sub>2</sub> and release CO<sub>2</sub>

Soil microorganisms have been in R&D for millions of years.



Carbon is a “keystone” in nutrient cycling!



## Management platform

fertility, variety, irrigation, species, cover crop, manure, rotations, tillage, soil type, erosion, timing,





# **# 1 Armor the Soil**



Protect the soil from  
raindrop splash





# **Protect the soil from Wind Erosion**





Which soil will dry faster?  
Same Air Temperature. Keep Soil Cool!





# **Protect the Soil from Erosion by Water**







# **# 2 Minimum Soil Disturbance**



# Value of Corn Residue

<u>Nutrient</u>	<u>lbs per ton</u>	<u>\$/ton</u>
<b>Carbon, C</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>\$23.80</b>
<b>Nitrogen, N</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$9.00</b>
<b>Phosphorus, P2O5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>\$1.60</b>
<b>Potassium, K2O</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$9.60</b>
<b>Sulfur, S</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>\$1.13</b>

# Value of Soybean Stubble

<b><u>Nutrient</u></b>	<b><u>lbs per ton</u></b>	<b><u>\$/ton</u></b>
<b>Carbon, C</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>\$23.80</b>
<b>Nitrogen, N</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>\$7.30</b>
<b>Phosphorus, P2O5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>\$0.98</b>
<b>Potassium, K2O</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>\$3.78</b>
<b>Sulfur, S</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>\$1.79</b>



# Value of Wheat Straw

<b>Nutrient</b>	<b>lbs per ton</b>	<b>\$/ton</b>
<b>Carbon, C</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>\$23.80</b>
<b>Nitrogen, N</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$5.35</b>
<b>Phosphorus, P2O5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>\$0.82</b>
<b>Potassium, K2O</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$9.28</b>
<b>Sulfur, S</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green field, likely a crop field, stretching towards a distant horizon. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds against a blue background. On the left side, there is a line of green trees. The overall scene is bright and open.

## **# 3 Diversify Cropping**



# Problems with Monoculture cropping

- Insects and mites transmit diseases to plants, primarily virus diseases by aphids, mites and leafhoppers
- Grasshoppers and army worms can destroy forage that is intended for livestock
- Lack of Beneficial insects
  - Honey bees, Ladybeetles, lace wings, wasps preying mantis

A photograph of a dense, green field of tall grass and wildflowers, likely a meadow or pasture. The plants are vibrant green and appear to be in full growth. In the background, a line of trees is visible under a cloudy sky. The text "# 4 Living root in soil all the time" is overlaid in the center of the image.

**# 4 Living root in soil all the time**





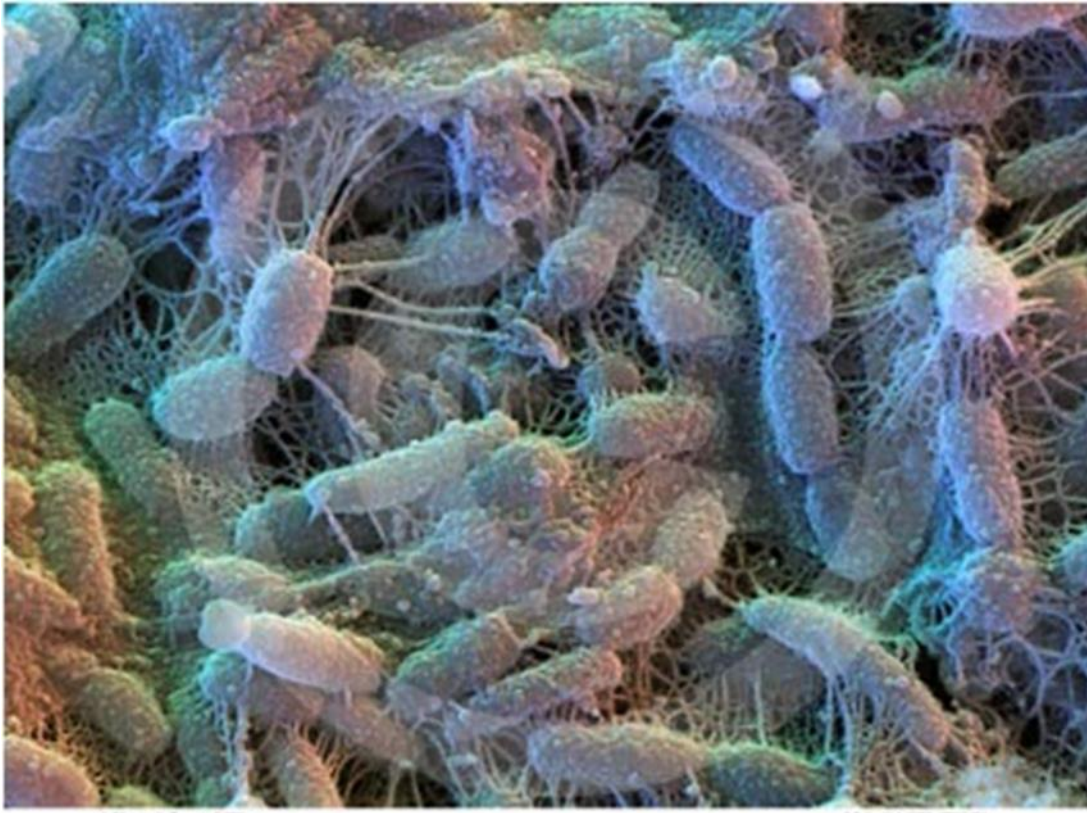


# Root Exudate





# Microbial Activity - Soil bacteria and fungi 1,000,000-10,000,000 per gram of soil



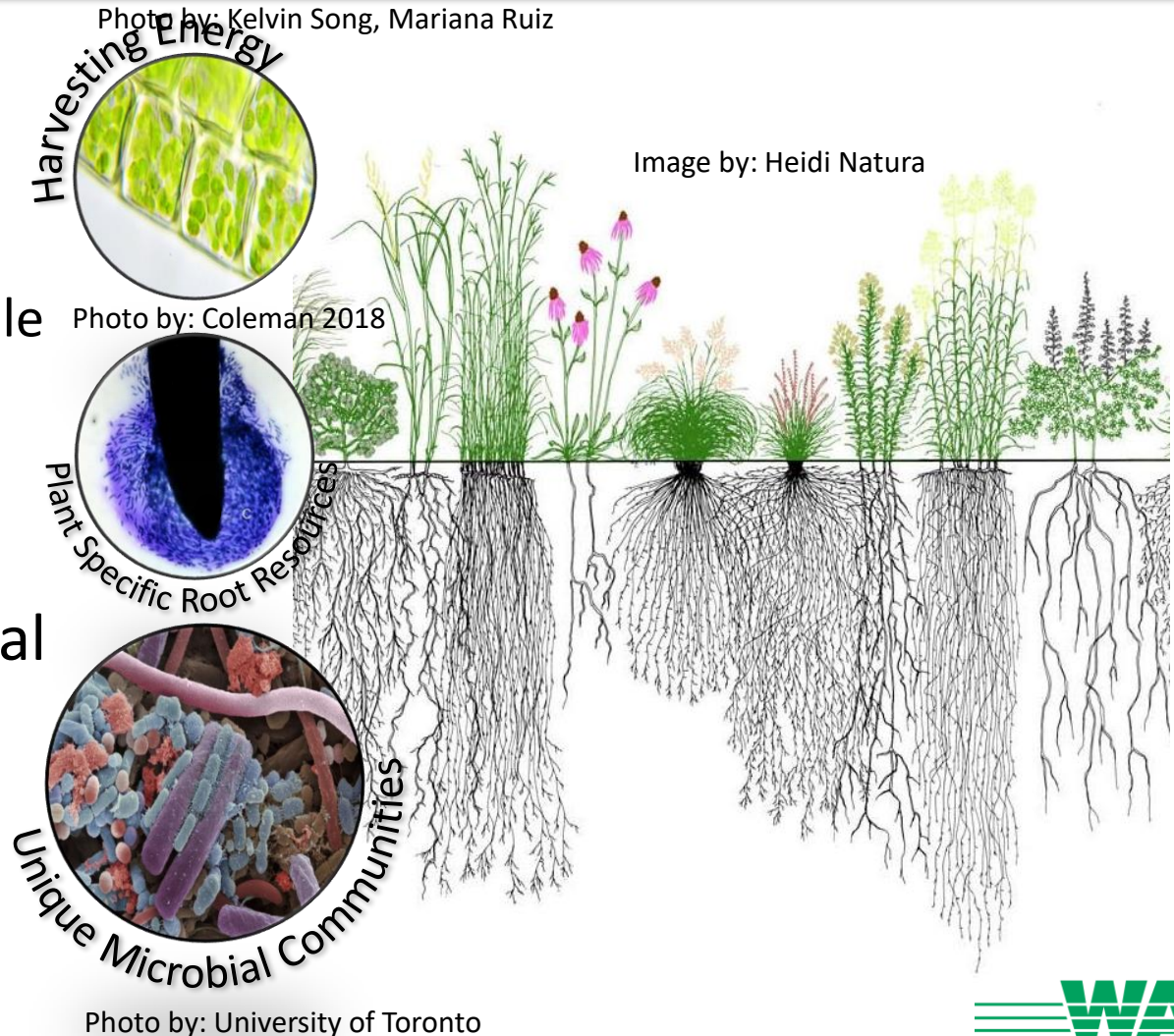






# The Relationship between Plants and Microbes

- Plants trade photosynthetic compounds for unavailable nutrients
  - Plants provide root exudates (simple and complex compounds)
  - Microbe scavenge the soil for additional nutrients to live and reproduce
- Plants cultivate different microbial communities
  - More plants present provide a microbial community with higher diversity





# # 5 Livestock





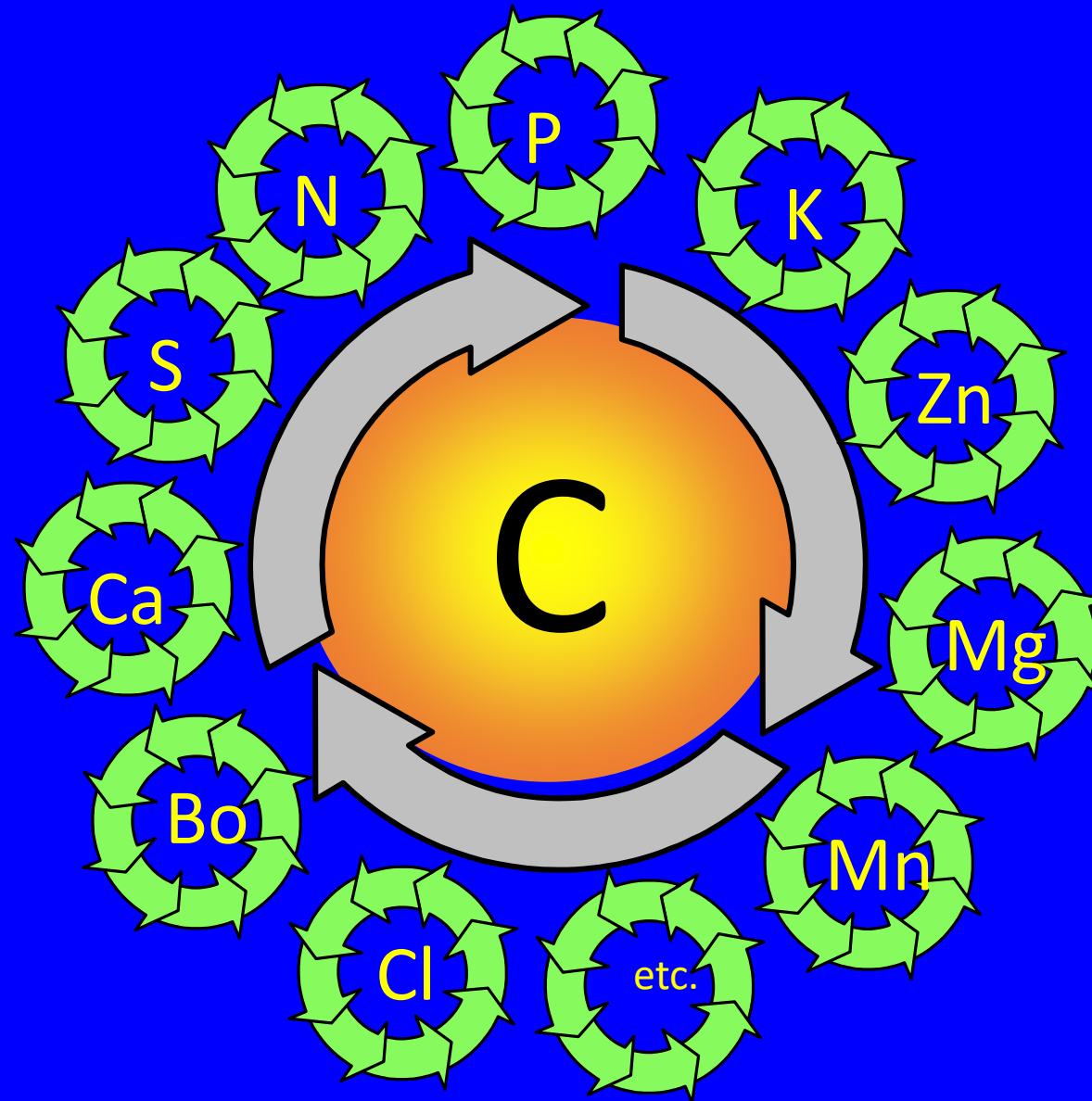








Biological nutrient cycling requires carbon!





# The Carbon Cycle

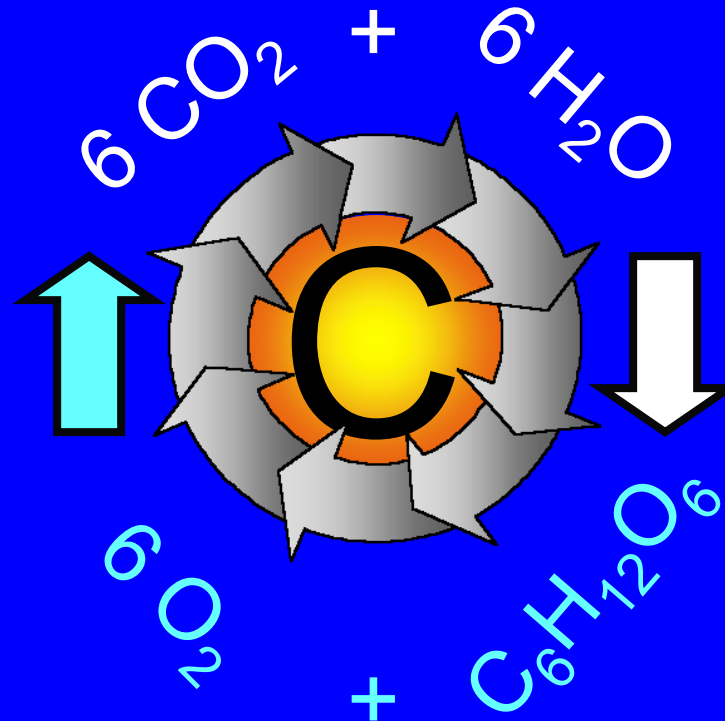


Photosynthesis

Energy  
Release



The devil is in  
the details!  
Beckism #101



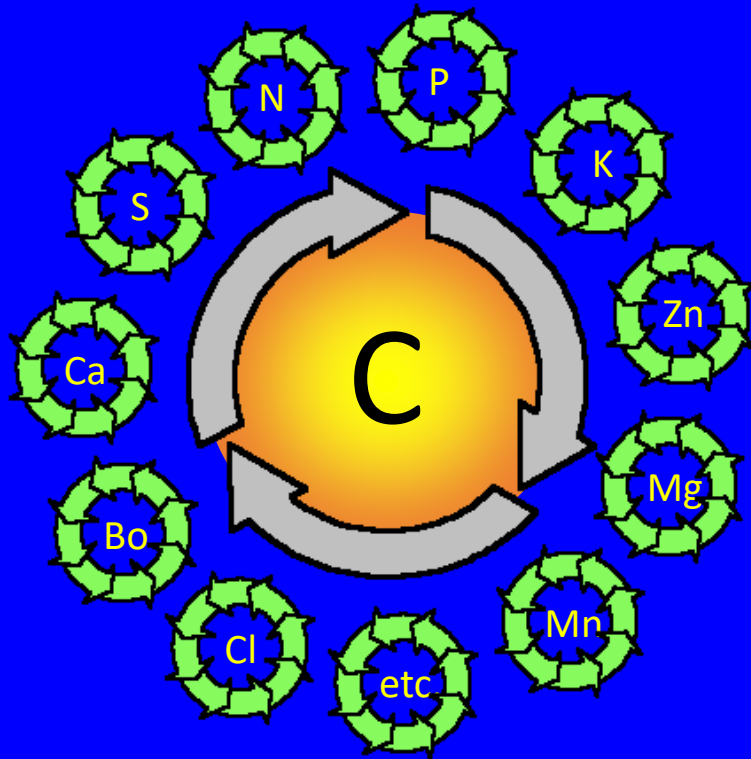
Respiration

Energy  
Capture



## Nutrient Balance and Carbon Sequestration.

Net carbon sequestration requires other nutrients.



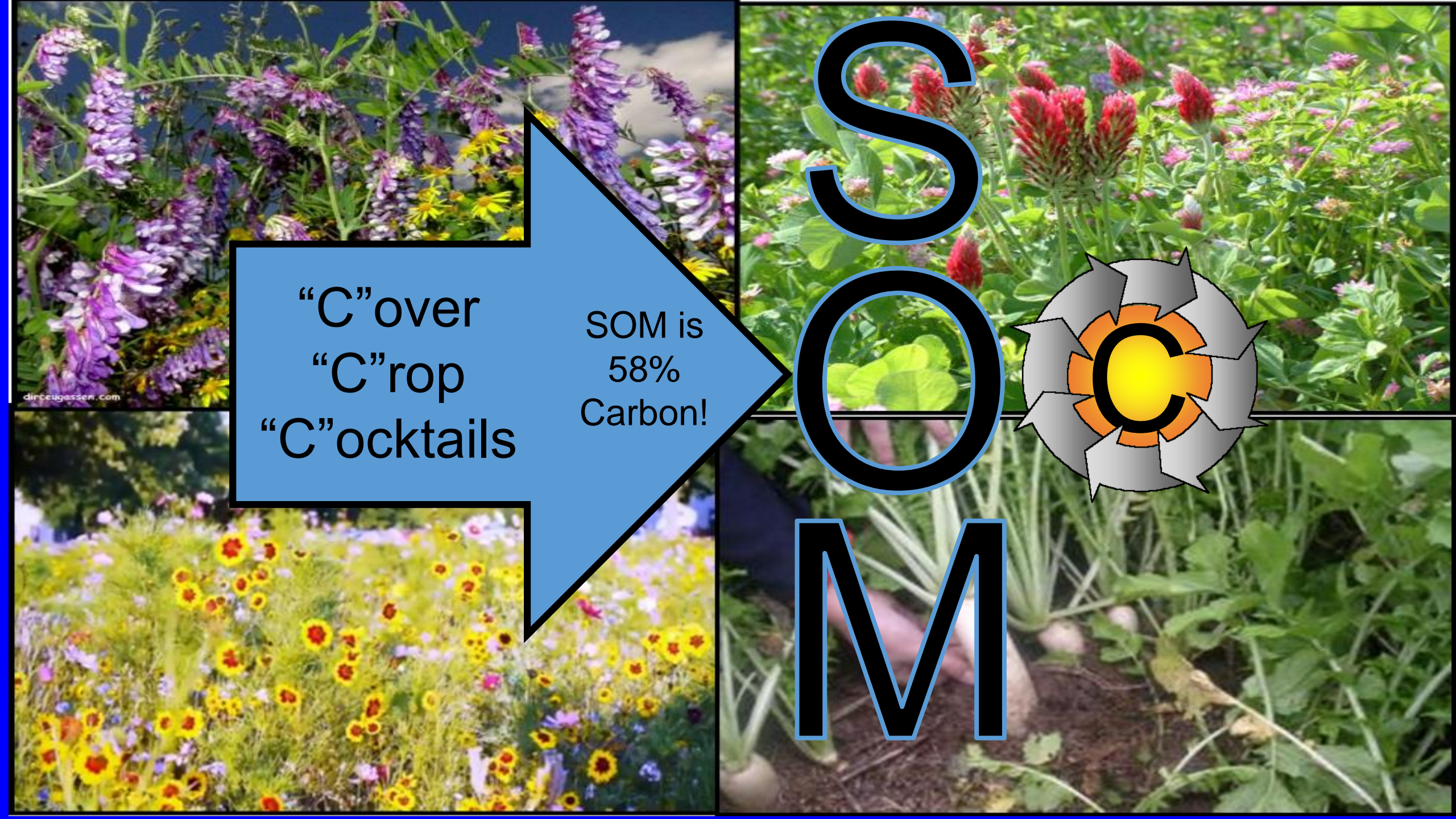
7 – 10 units of C per unit of N

50 – 60 units of C per unit of P

70 – 80 units of C per unit of S

Balanced fertilization is needed for both crop uptake and carbon sequestration!





“C”over  
“C”rop  
“C”ocktails

SOM is  
58%  
Carbon!

S  
O  
M





# Haney Soil Health Test

- **Three parts:**
  - **CO<sub>2</sub>-C 24 hr** respiration test to measure microbial biomass
  - **Water extract** for measuring carbon and nitrogen in the soil solution
  - **H3A extract** that simulates how a mimics plant uptake



# CO<sub>2</sub>-C 24 hr burst test (Respiration)

- Estimate of Microbial Biomass and Activity



# CO<sub>2</sub>-C 24 hr. Respiration test

Good number = 60 to 120 ppm

CO<sub>2</sub>-C

Depends on water soluble  
organic C.

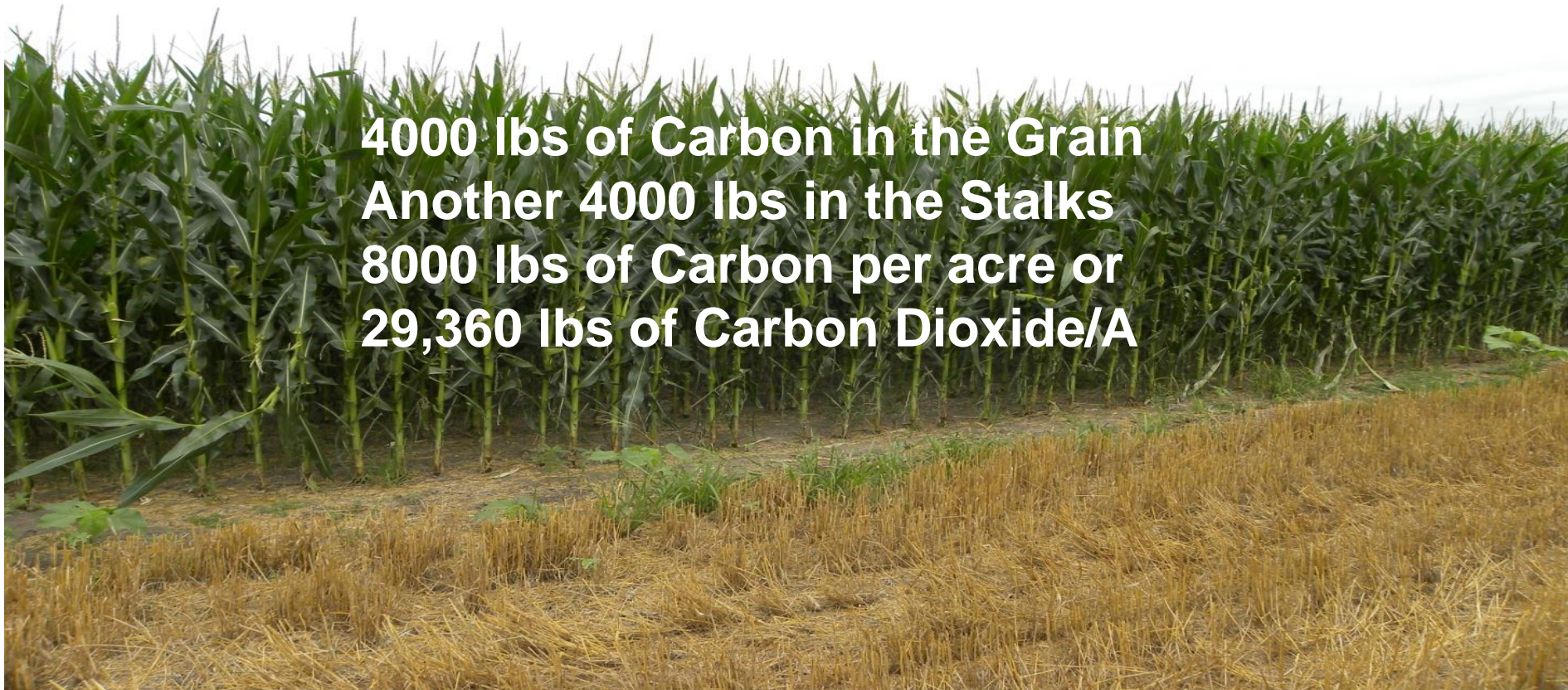
Can be 300 or more.



# How Much Carbon Comes from the Soil?

## 200 Bushel per Acre Corn

4000 lbs of Carbon in the Grain  
Another 4000 lbs in the Stalks  
8000 lbs of Carbon per acre or  
29,360 lbs of Carbon Dioxide/A



# Water Extract

Measures the amount of food (carbon and nitrogen) in the soil water film that surrounds soil particles.



# Haney Water Extract

- **Total Organic Carbon (WEOC)**
- It is soluble in water and the food for microbes.
  - Good number is 120 to 250 ppm C depending on CO<sub>2</sub>-C burst test.

# MAC Calculation

- **Microbial Active Carbon (% MAC)**
  - **$(24 \text{ hr CO}_2\text{-C} / \text{WEOC}) * 100$**   
WEOC = water extractable organic carbon.
  - For example:  $(77.0 / 182) * 100 = 42.3 \%$  MAC.
  - An ideal reading is 50 % MAC.
  - Good reading is above 20 % and below 80 %.



# Haney Water Extract Total Nitrogen

## **Organic Nitrogen (WEON)**

- What is left after subtracting nitrate and ammonium.
- WEON 40 to 60 % of total N is excellent.

**WEON and Soil Ammonium are missed in regular nitrate soil tests.**

# Soil Health Calculation

- Good Number
- CO<sub>2</sub>-C respiration 60 to 120
- C:N ratio 8 to 15
- WEOC 120 to 250
- WEON 12 to 25
- **Soil Health** =  $(\text{CO}_2\text{-C}/10) + \text{WEOC}/50 + \text{WEON}/10$
- Good score for SE Nebraska is 10 or better



# H3A Extract

- A soil extractant that mimics organic acids exuded by living plant roots to increase nutrient availability.
- Organic acid is excellent food for microbes and the soil pH soon returns to normal pH.
  - **Malic acid**                      **1.2 g**
  - **Oxalic acid**                      **0.6 g**
  - **Citric acid**                      **1.0 g**
  - **Dissolved in 2000 g of distilled water (0.14 % concentration).**