

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of dark brown, rich soil. The soil has a crumbly texture with visible small roots and organic matter. The lighting is natural, highlighting the granular nature of the earth.

# “Carbonomics” The Wonderful Economy of the Soil

# Farming Background





# Farming Background

- No-tilling for 25+ years
- 2/3 dryland 1/3 irrigated
- Corn – Beans – Cereal rotation
- Added rye, triticale, oats, barley, vetch, sunflowers, buckwheat





# Farming Background

- Cover crops for 8 years
- Green Cover Seed started in 2009





**SOIL HEALTH**  
— INSTITUTE —

# LIVING SOIL

THE SERIES







A close-up photograph of dark, textured soil. A small green plant sprout is visible near the top center. A black beetle is positioned near the center of the frame. The text "•Pride goeth before a fail..." is overlaid in yellow.

•Pride goeth before  
a fail...



**Carbonomics** – The Wonderful Economy of the Soil







# 7 Keys To A Healthy Economy

- Supply (Producers/ Sellers)
- Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)
- Currency
- Capital
- Energy and Resources
- Infrastructure
- Defense and Protection





# Supply (Producers/Sellers)

- Strong Economies are very productive
- High percentages of all entities involved in the economy are producing something
- Diversity is very important





# Demand (Consumers/Buyers)

- Strong economies have a high demand for products
- Economies are strongest when majority are both Suppliers (producers) and Demanders (consumers)
- Diversity is very important





# Currency

- Allows for quick, efficient and fair transactions or exchanges between Producers and Consumers
- Needs to be universally desired and accepted.
- Needs to have different forms and move (flow) easily





# Capital

- Accumulated (stored or saved) currency
- Needed for Growth and Stability





# Energy and Resources

- Energy drives the system but it is expensive
- Resources provide a base for growth and expansion





# Infrastructure

- Allows economies to grow beyond subsistence
- Communication
- Transportation





# Defense and Protection

- Strong Economies will always be under attack by those who want to Consume without Producing
- Requires investments of Capital





# 7 Keys To A Healthy Economy

- Supply (Producers/ Sellers)
- Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)
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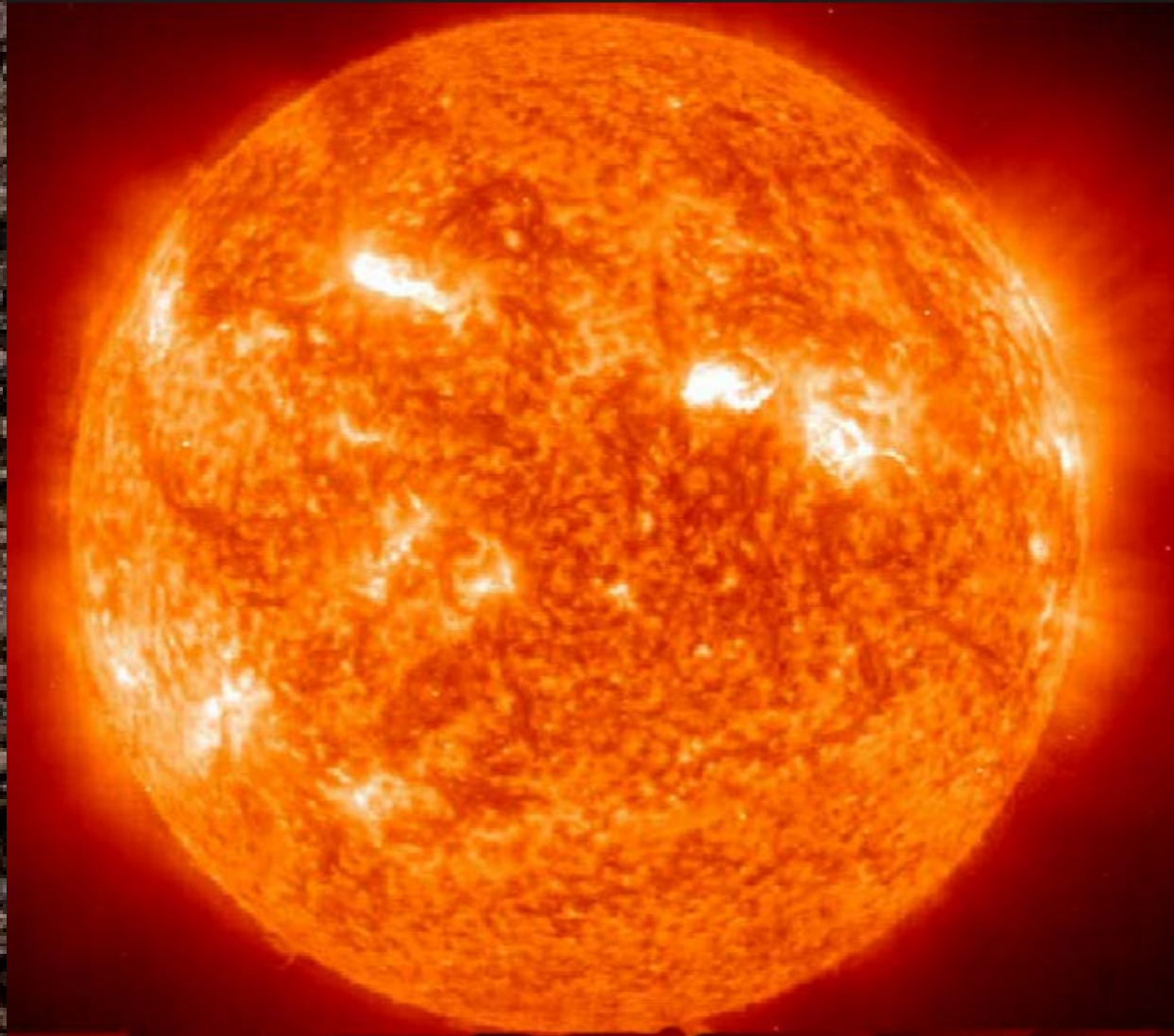
# 7 Keys To A Healthy **SOIL!**

- Supply (Producers/ Sellers)
- Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)
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# The Soil Economy



Carbonomics – The Wonderful Economy of the Soil

Keys To A Healthy **SOIL!**



# The Soil Economy

Soil



Plants

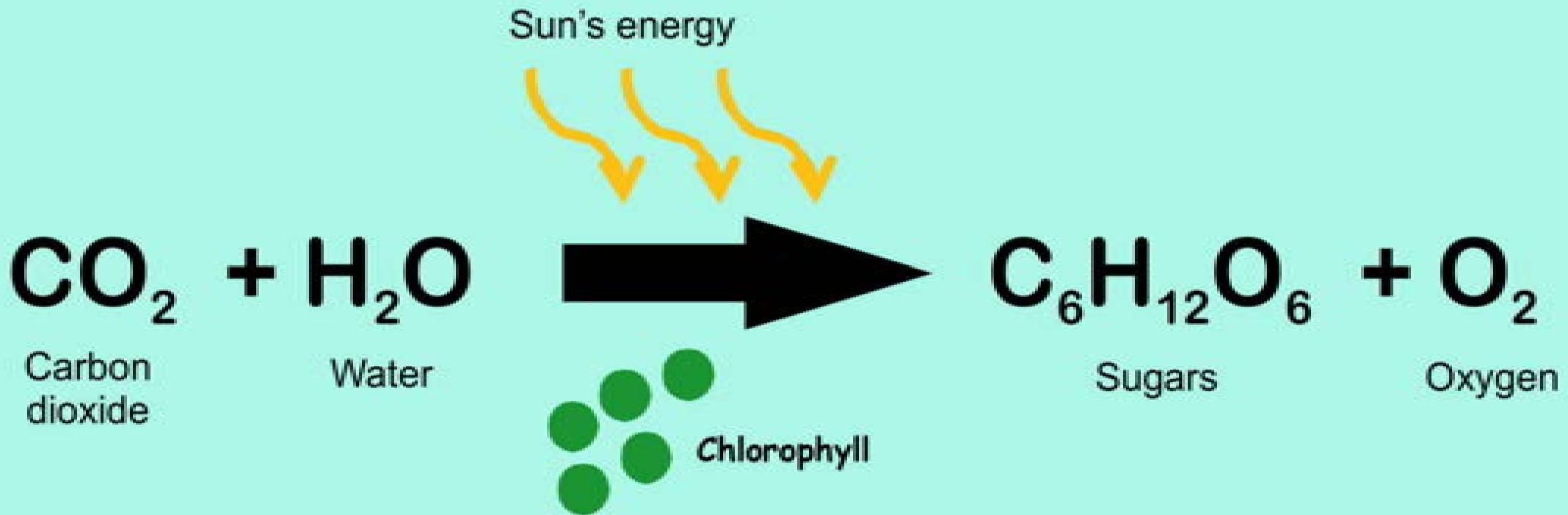


Animals



# Supply (Producers/ Sellers)

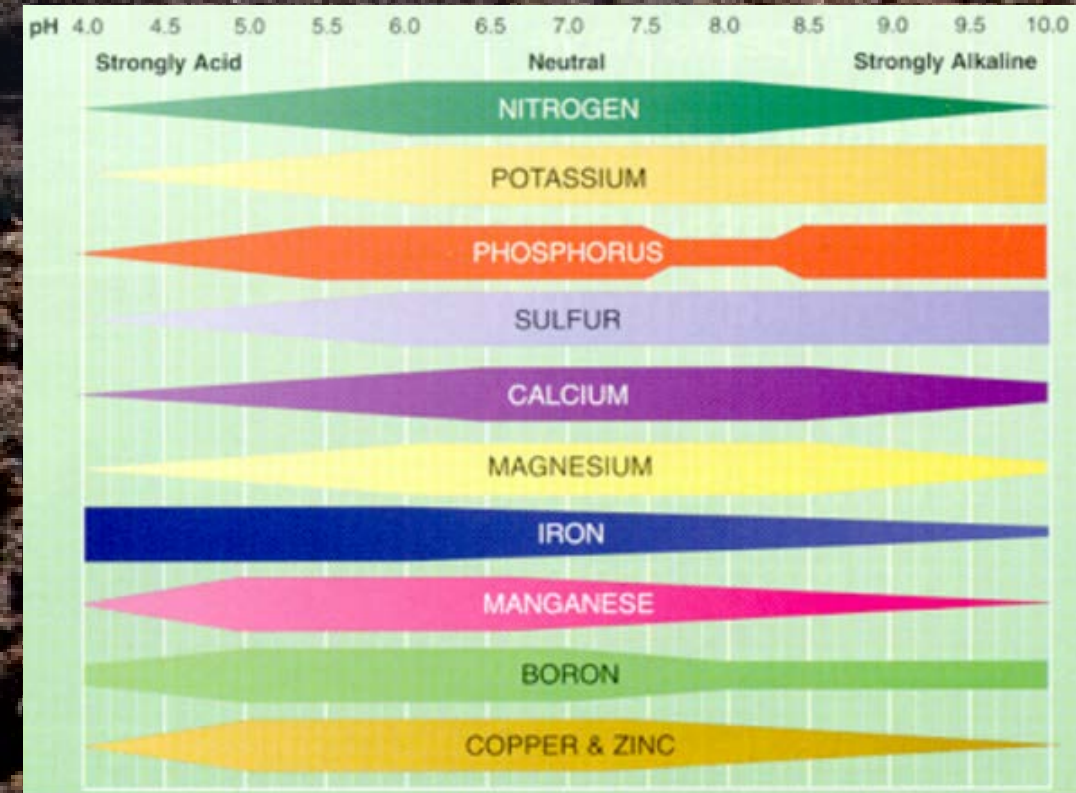
- Plants – Producing Carbon





# Supply (Producers/ Sellers)

- Soil – Provides Nutrients (Minerals)
- Soil – Provides Habitat for Roots and Biology
- Soil – Provides Water storage





# Supply (Producers/ Sellers)

- Soil Biota – Producing Nutrients (Fixation) (Cycling) (Availability)
- Soil Biota – Providing Defense and Protection





# Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)

- Plants – Need Nutrients and Water
- Plants – Need Services (Protection, Support, etc..)





# Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)

- Soil— Needs Carbon
- Soil— Needs Services (Protection, etc..)





# Demand (Consumers/ Buyers)

- Soil Biota— Needs Food and Habitat





# Producers –(Sellers) Consumers (Buyers)

- In a strong human economy, one of the leading indicators is low unemployment rate, where most people are both consumers AND producers and are actively engaged in making a contribution to the system.





# Producers –(Sellers)    Consumers (Buyers)

- The soil economy is strongest when plants, soil, and animals are ALL producing and consuming.
- Diversity is very important.





# Agricultural Welfare

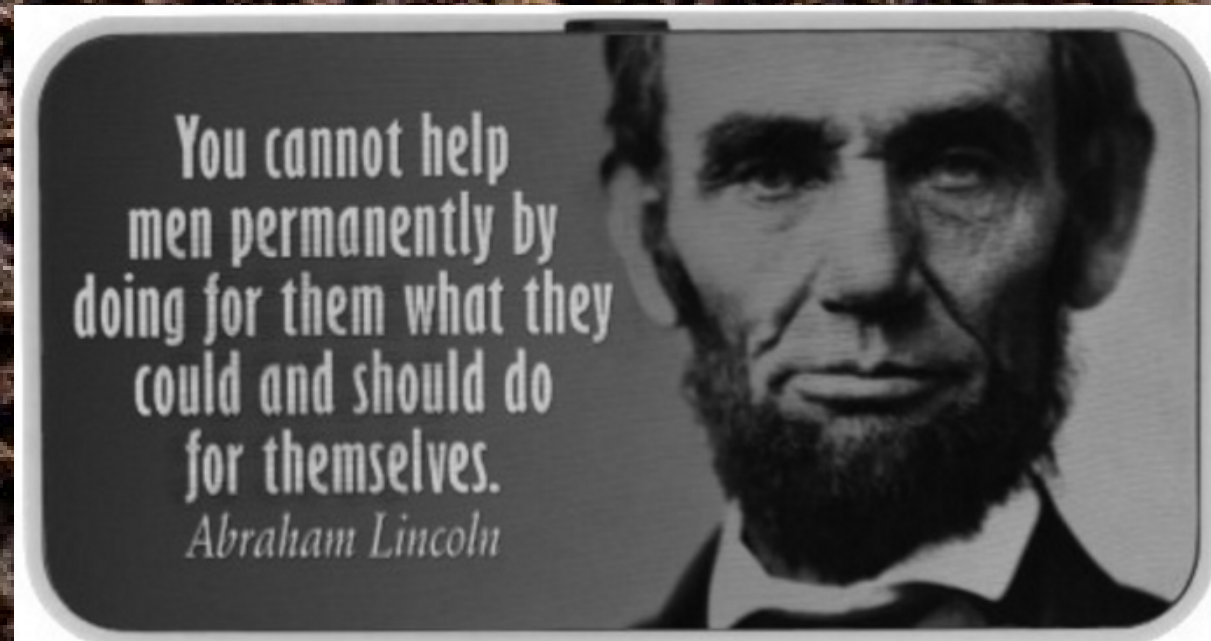
- When we externally provide the plant with everything that it needs from the outside, we weaken the economy.
  - Fertility inputs
  - Crop protection inputs





# Agricultural Welfare

- When we externally provide the plant with everything that it needs from the outside, we weaken the economy.
  - Fertility inputs
  - Crop protection inputs





We need to allow the system to work the way it was created to work!

Soil



Plants



Soil Biota





# Currency

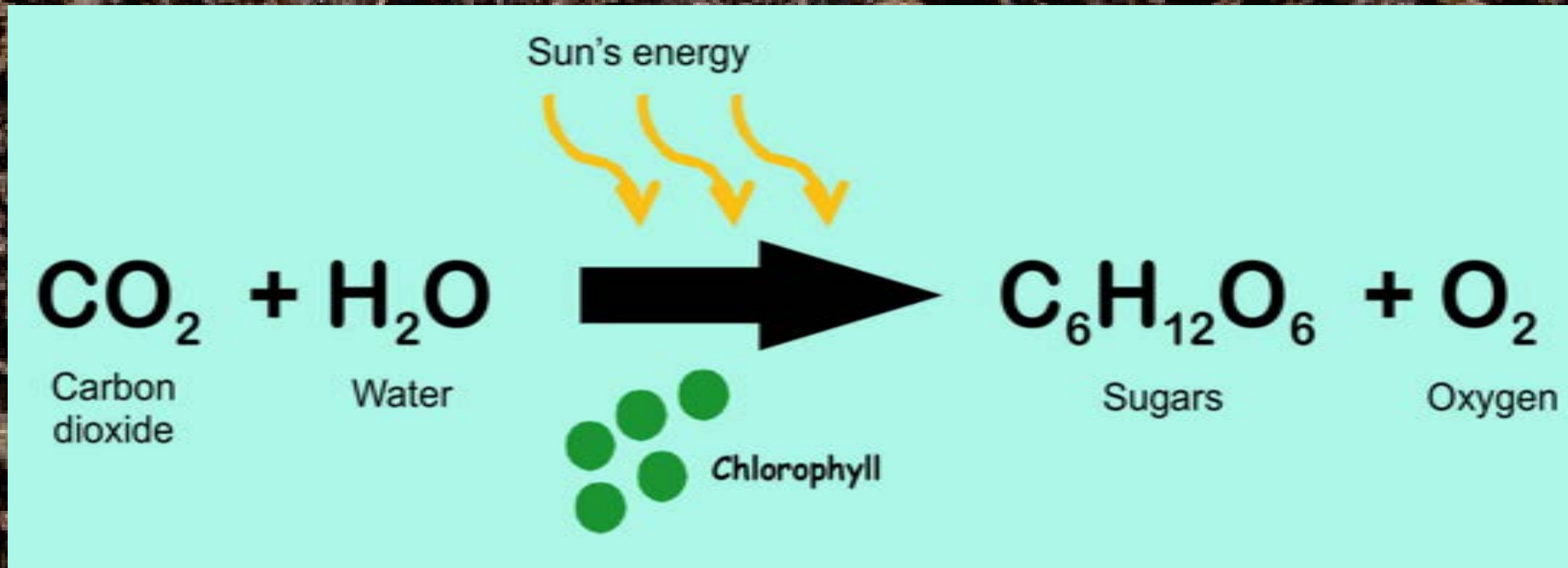
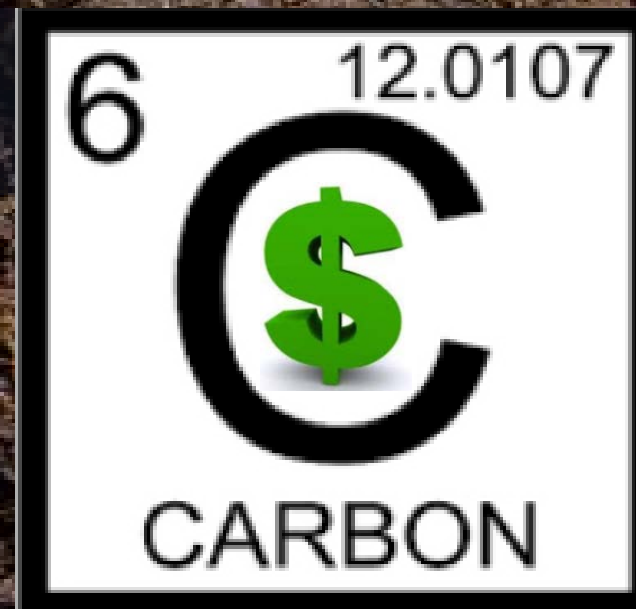
- Currency is important because it allows goods and services to be exchanged more efficiently





# Currency

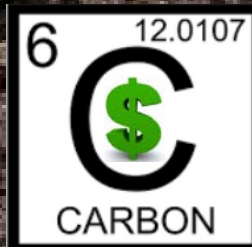
- In the plant economy, the currency is Carbon





# Carbon Currency

- Currency (Carbon) is important because it allows goods and services to be exchanged more efficiently with the soil economy.



Carbon Payments

Root Exudates

Plant Services

Sourcing, Delivery, Protection





# Importance of Carbon

- Carbon is essential to all life
- People are 19% carbon
- Carbon can form over 10 million compounds
- Carbon is the *most important* but *most overlooked* of all plant nutrients
- Carbon is the main food source for soil biology





# Increased Soil Carbon Currency

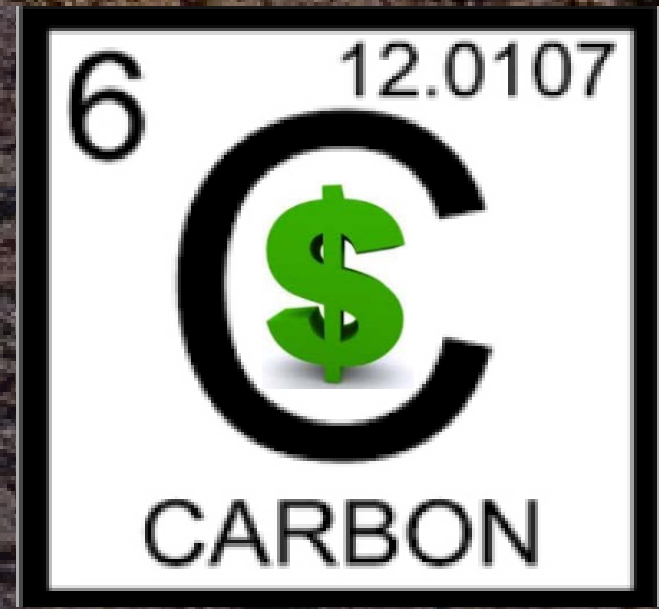
- Normalizes soil pH
- Increases CEC
- Increases availability of P, Ca, K, S, Zn, Fe, Mo, B
- Reduces availability of Na and Al





# Carbon Currency

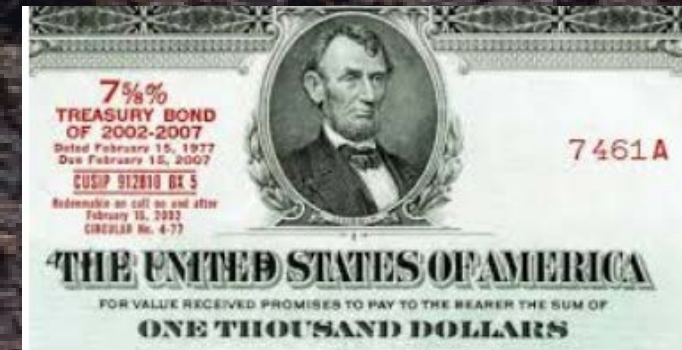
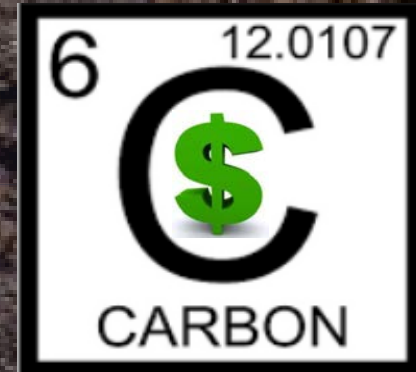
- Carbon can be:
  - collected (photosynthesis)
  - spent (traded to soil organisms)
  - saved (soil organic matter)
  - desired by all members of the economy





# Carbon Currency

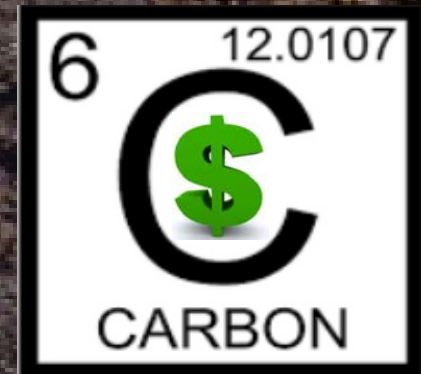
- Carbon has different states
  - Gas –  $\text{CO}_2$
  - Liquid – in plants and soils
  - Solid – in living organisms and Organic Matter





# Carbon Currency

- Carbon has different states
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# Capital

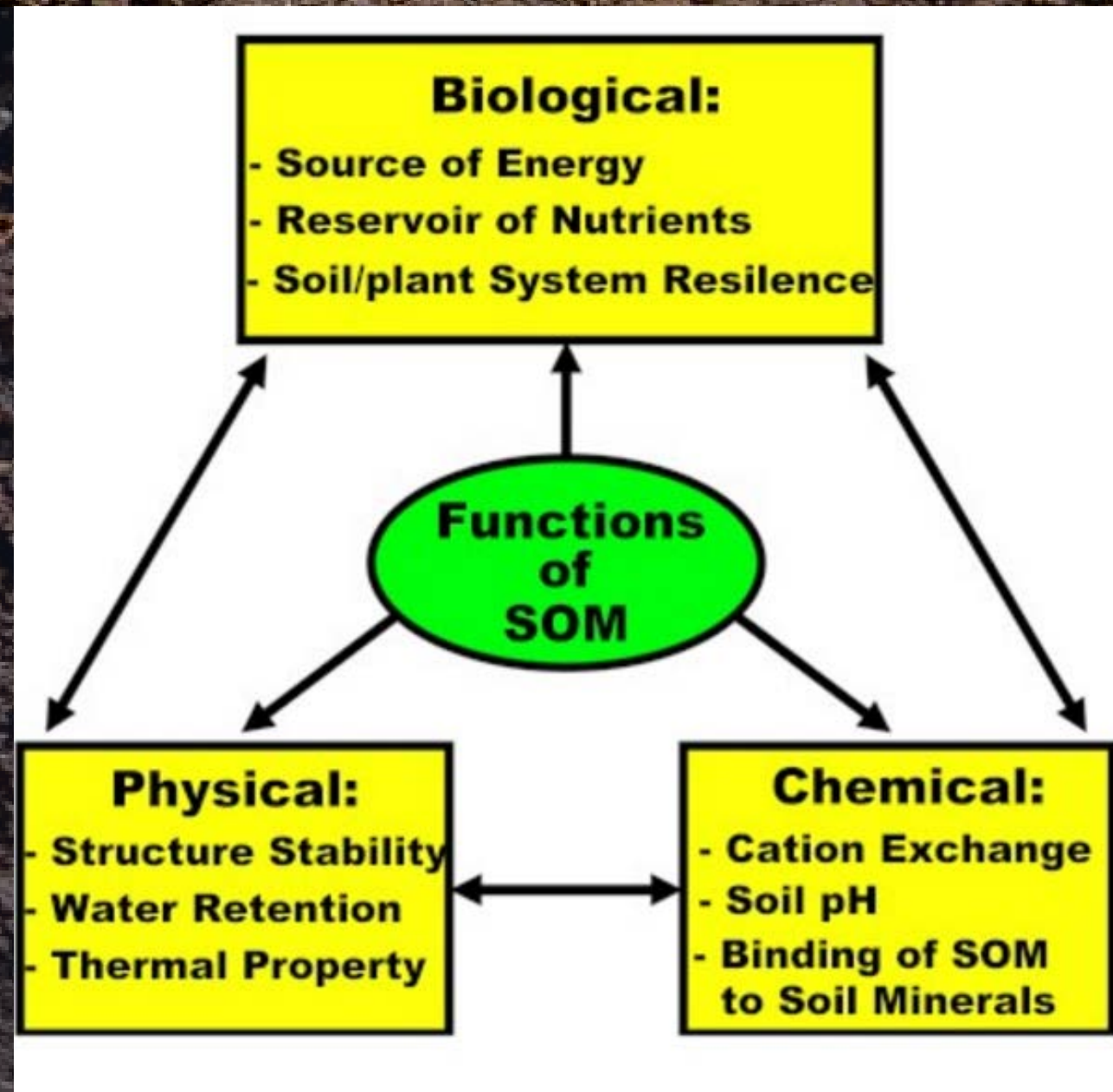
- Accumulated (stored or saved) currency
- Needed for Growth and Stability





# Soil Carbon Capital

- Organic Matter and Humus
- Accumulated (stored or saved) carbon currency
- Needed for Growth and Stability





# Capital Rich Economies



# High Organic Matter Soils

- Productive
- Stable
- Resilient
- Efficient

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# Capital Rich Economies



# High Organic Matter Soils

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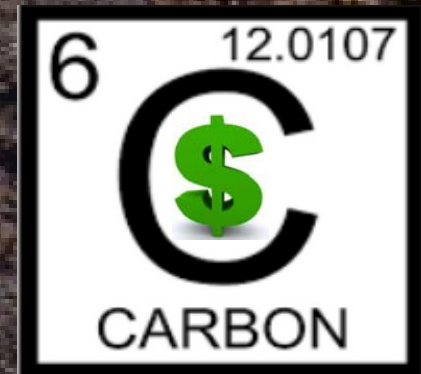
- Productive
- Stable
- Resilient
- Efficient



Soil organic matter generates and regulates every ecosystem service that sustains life on earth”— Rattan Lal



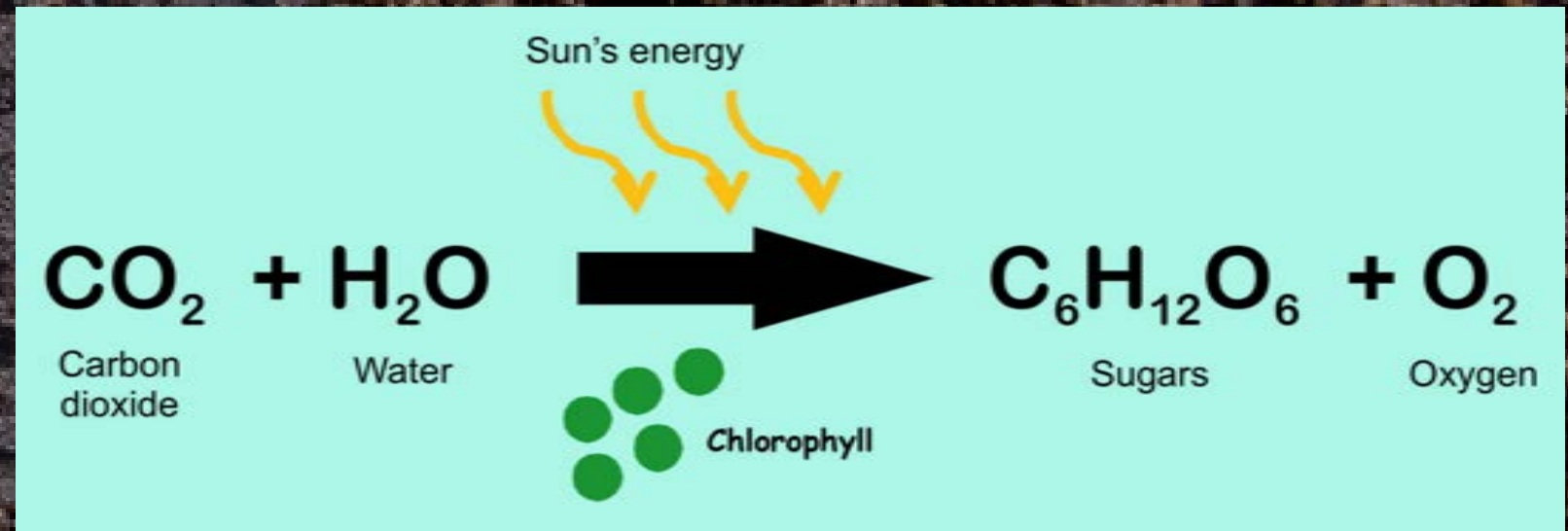
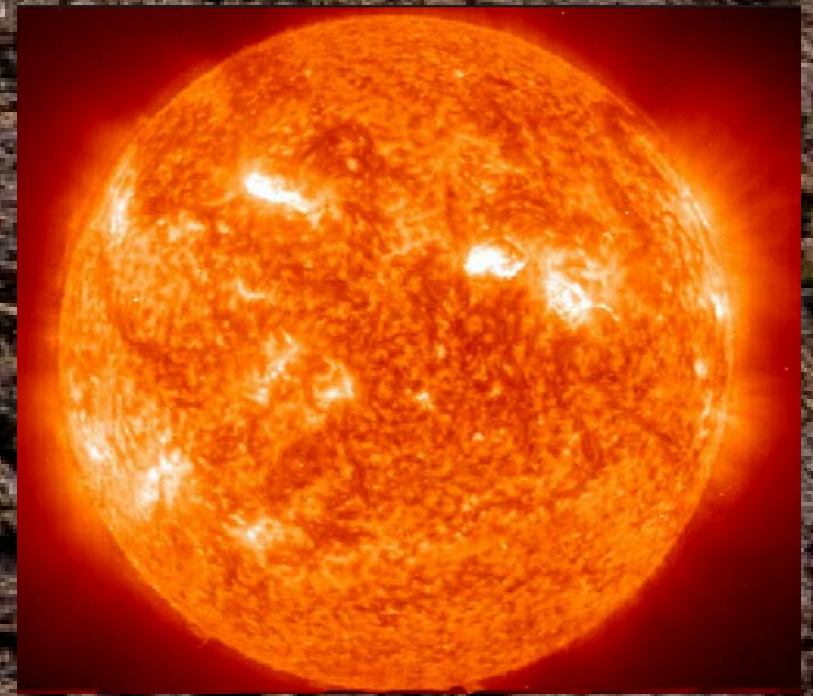
# Carbon Capital



- Capital (Savings) can't be increased without an excess of cash income
- Soil Organic Matter can't be increased without an excess of soil carbon currency
- Soil Carbon can't be increased in most rotations without the use of cover crops

# Energy and Resources

- Plant economy energy comes from the sun





# Energy and Resources

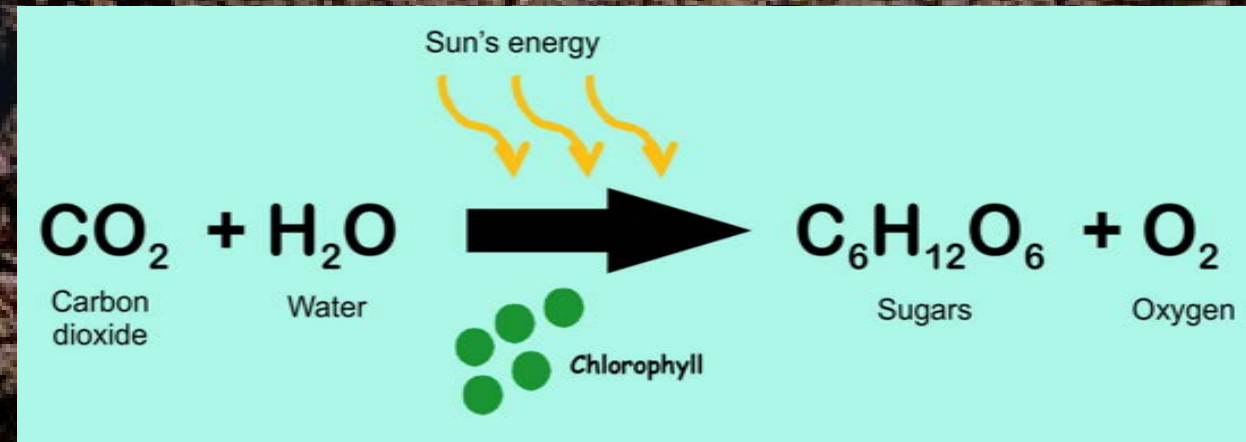
- Plant economy energy comes from the sun
- Plant solar collectors (seeds) are MUCH cheaper and easier to install than man-made solar panels!





# Energy and Resources

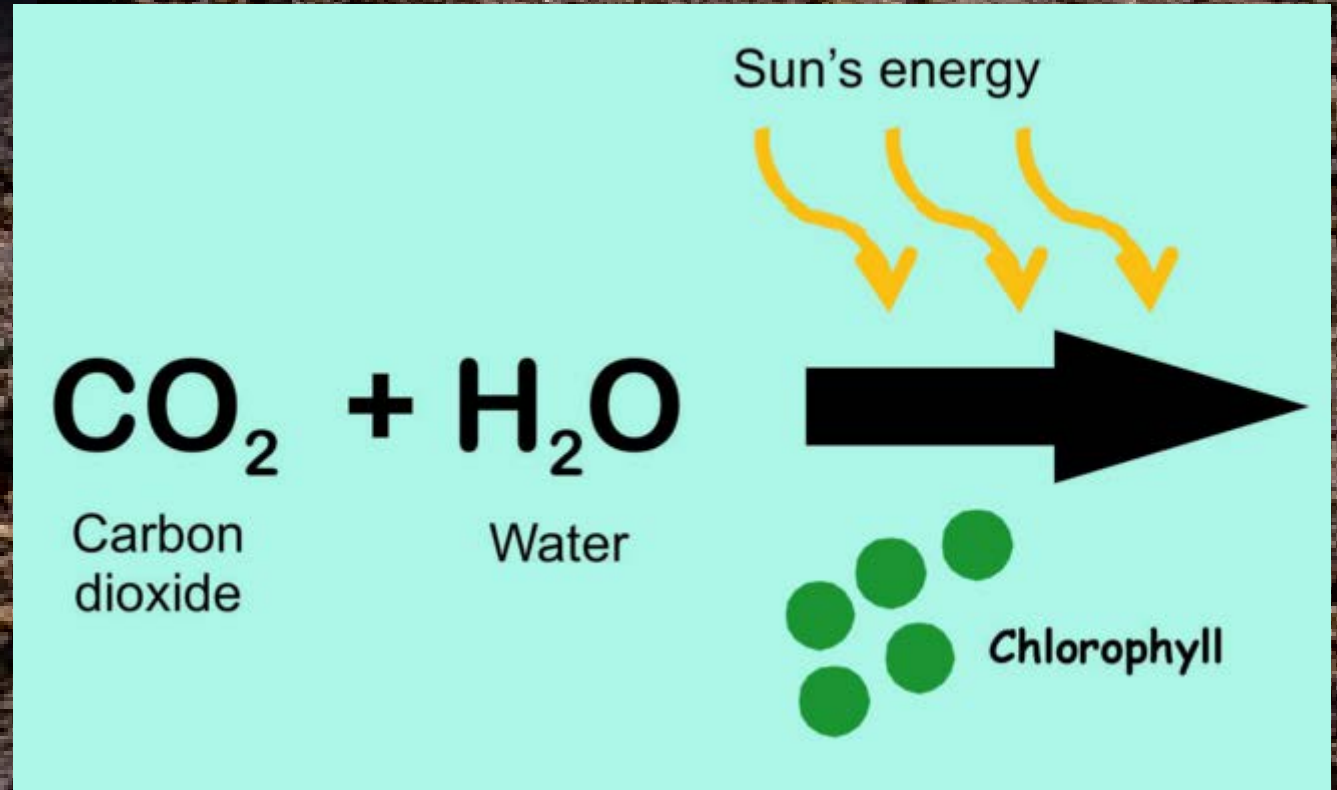
- Plant economy energy comes from the sun
- Plant solar collectors (seeds) are MUCH cheaper than man-made solar panels!
- A healthy soil economy should not need significant purchased energy inputs





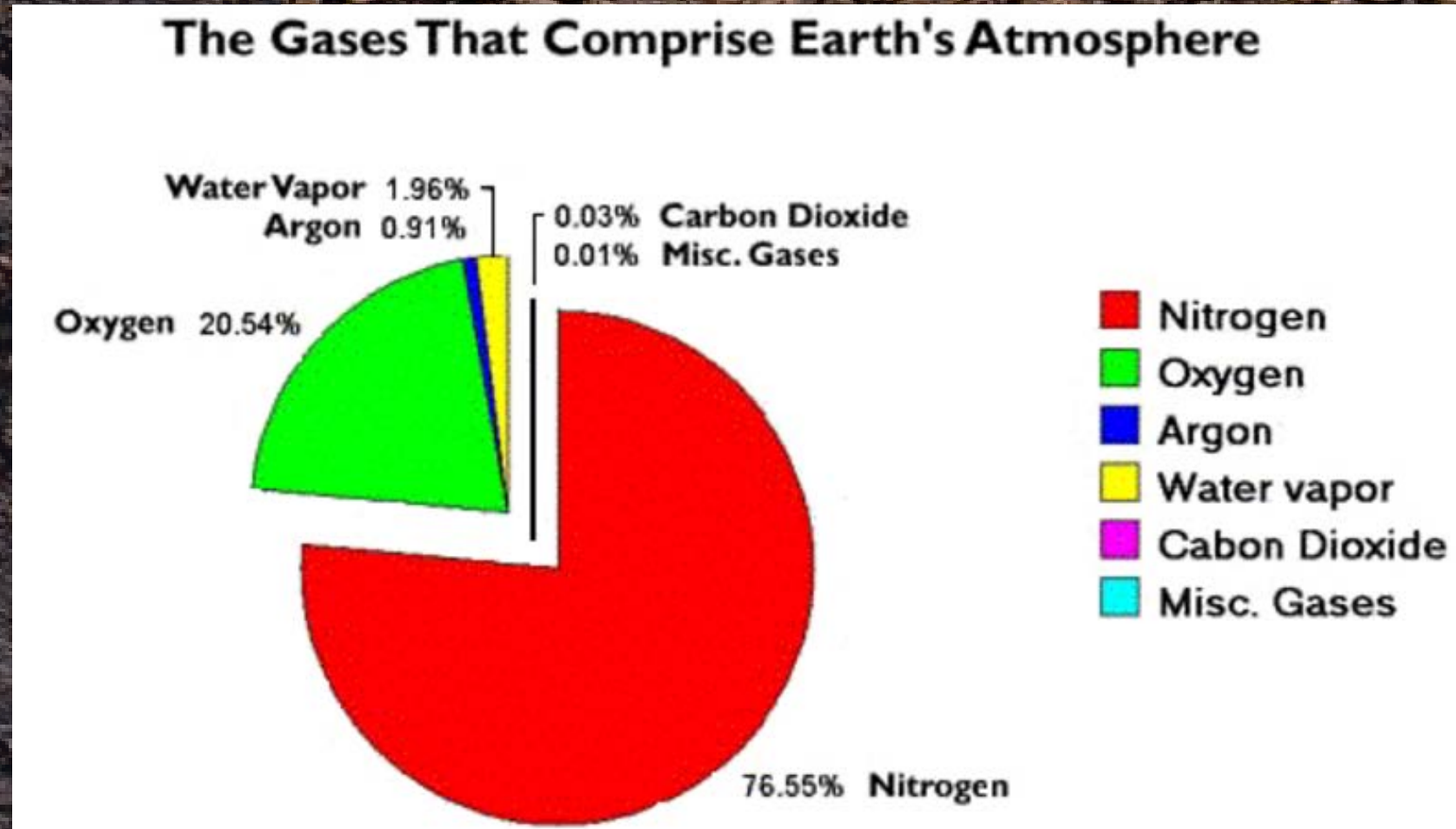
# Energy and Resources

- Plant economy resources
- # 1 is CARBON



# Energy and Resources

- Plant economy resources
- # 1 is CARBON
- # 2 is NITROGEN

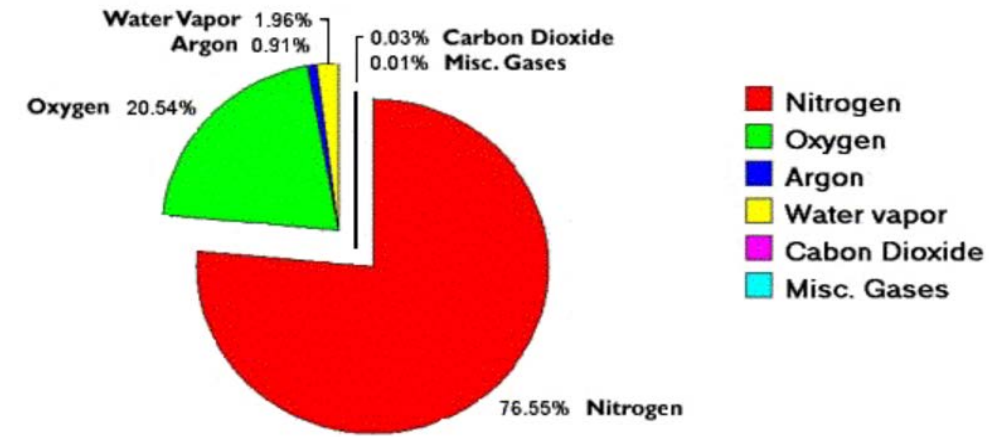




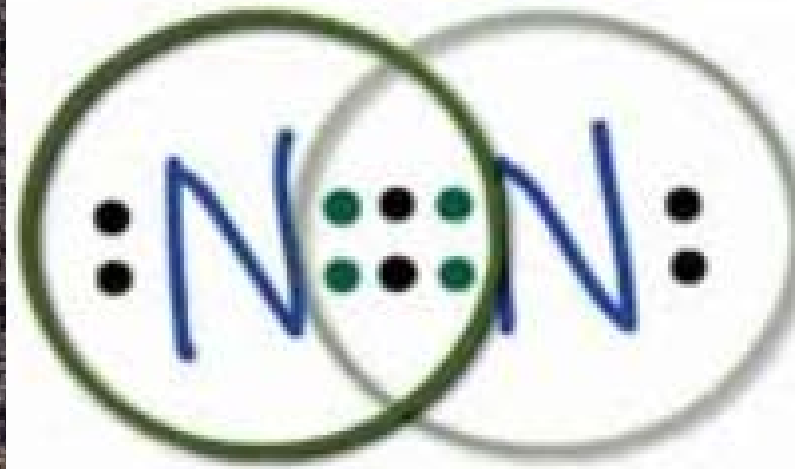
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The Gases That Comprise Earth's Atmosphere

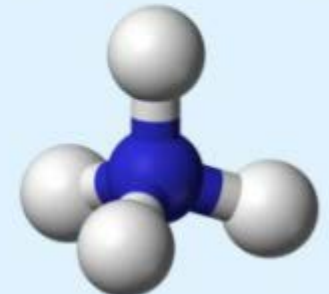
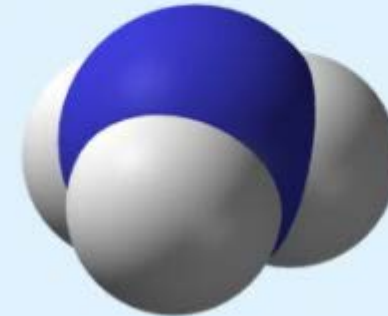
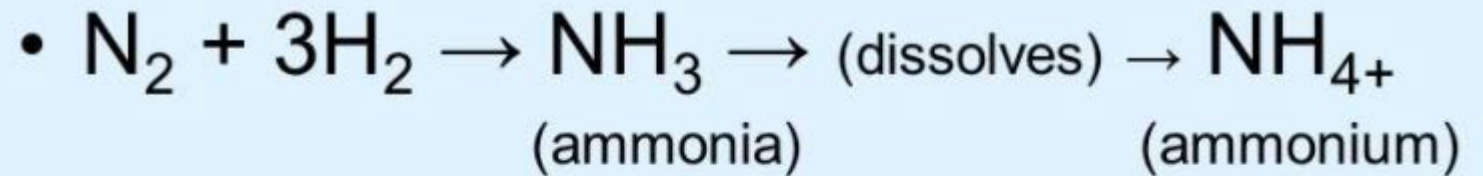


Nitrogen Gas  
(Dinitrogen)



# Energy and Resources

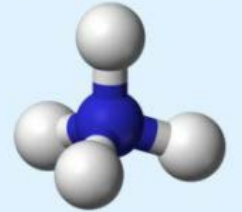
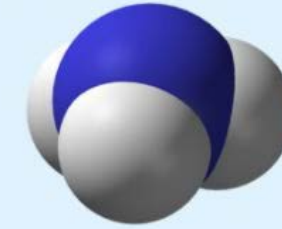
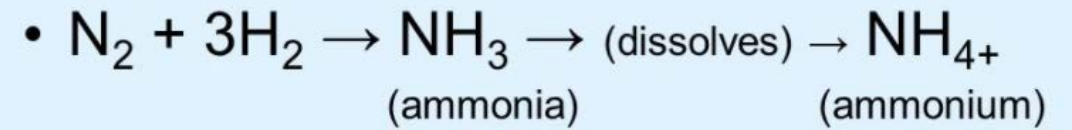
- Nitrogen gets “fixed” or made plant available when combined with hydrogen or oxygen





# Energy and Resources

- Nitrogen gets “fixed” or made plant available when combined with hydrogen or oxygen
- Very energy intensive process





# Energy and Resources

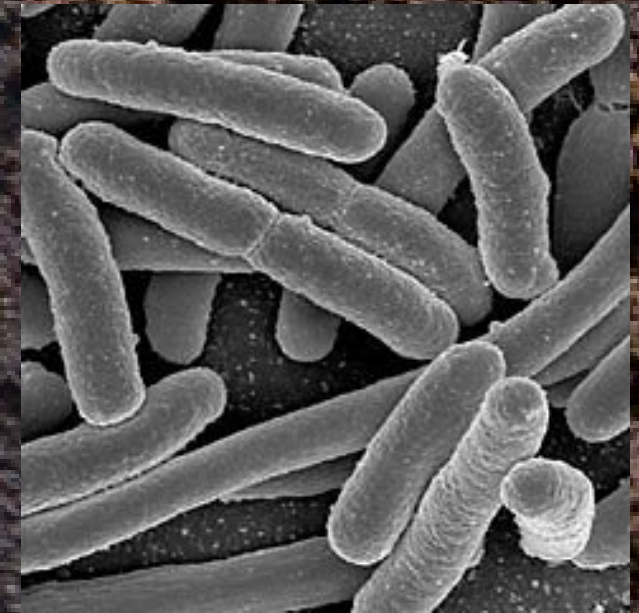


Rhizobia Bacteria



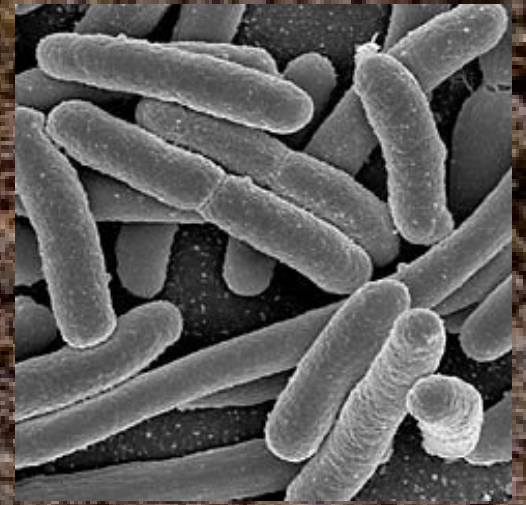
# Nitrogen Factories

- Azospirillum
- Azotobacter
- Not limited to legumes



# Nitrogen Factories

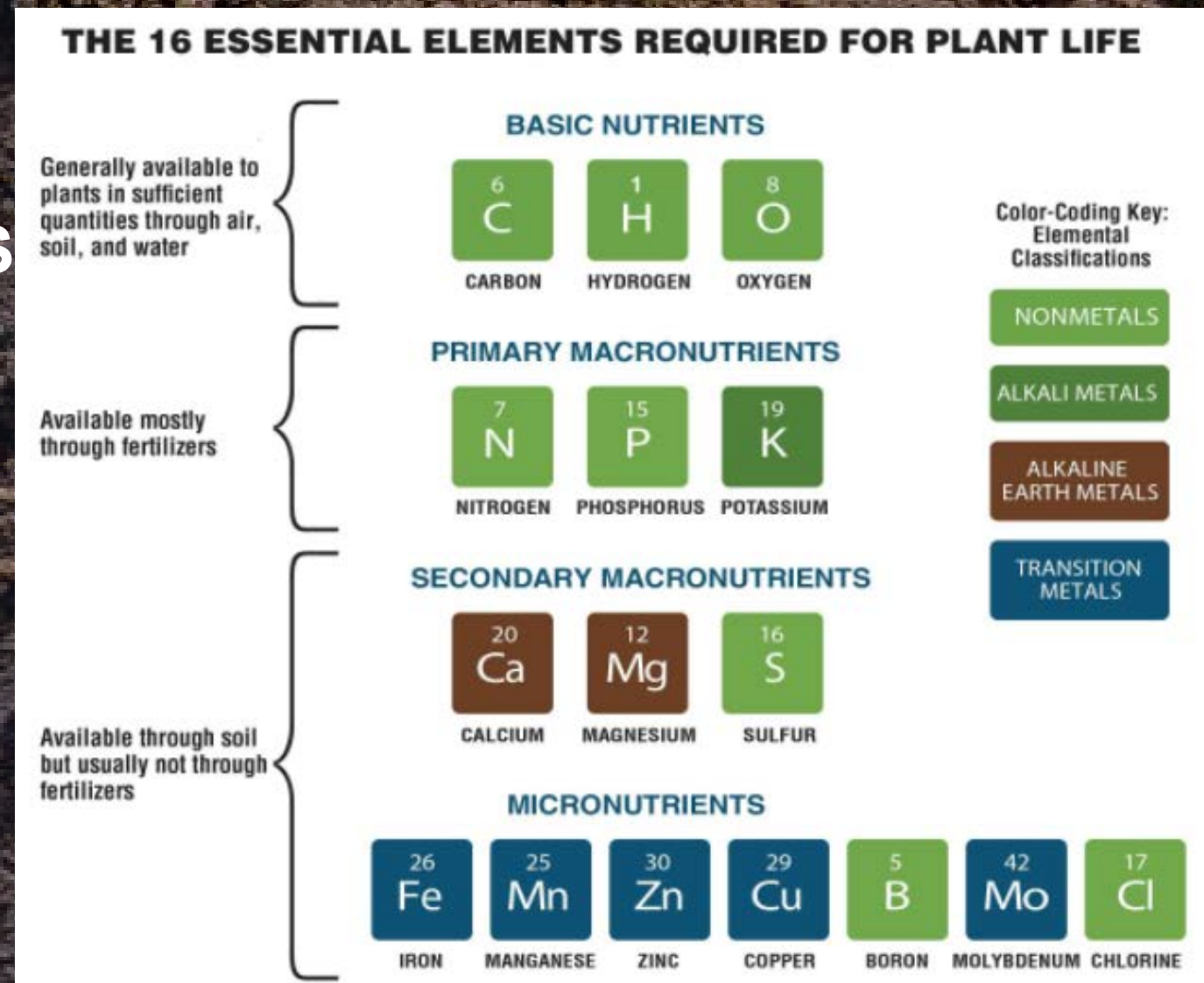
- Azospirillum
- Azotobacter
- Rhizobia
- Must associate with a plant
- “Trade” nitrogen to the plant for carbon
- Will not happen if excess N is in the soil





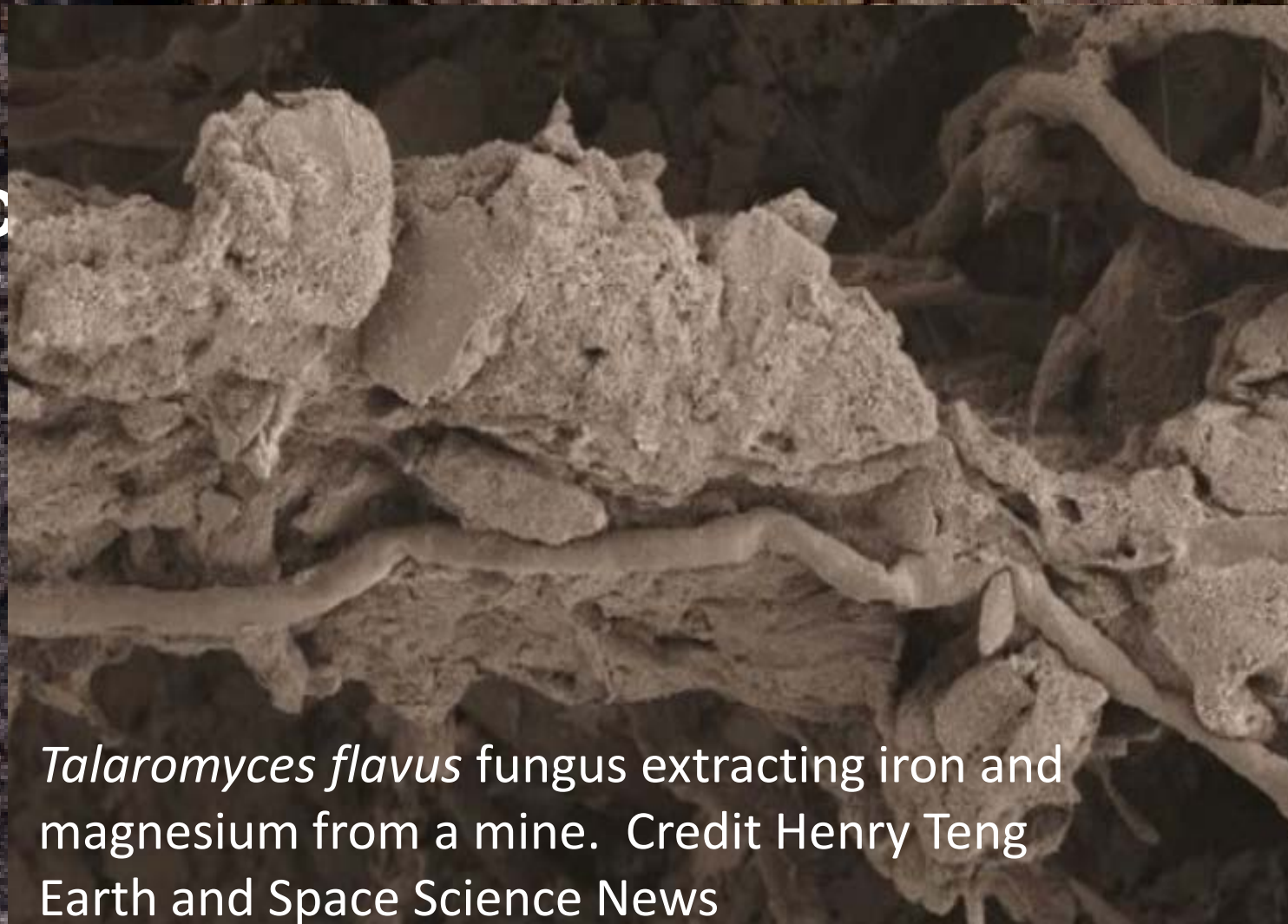
# Energy and Resources

- Plant economy resources
- #1 is CARBON
- #2 is NITROGEN
- Other mineral resources



# Energy and Resources

- Plant economy resources
- #1 is CARBON
- #2 is NITROGEN
- Other mineral resources
- Employ tiny miners to extract the nutrients from the soil.



*Talaromyces flavus* fungus extracting iron and magnesium from a mine. Credit Henry Teng  
Earth and Space Science News



# Mycorrhizal Fungi run the Largest Mining Operation in the World

*Up to 85% of plants depend on fungi to survive. Plants and fungi depend on each other for nutrient cycling and water absorption*

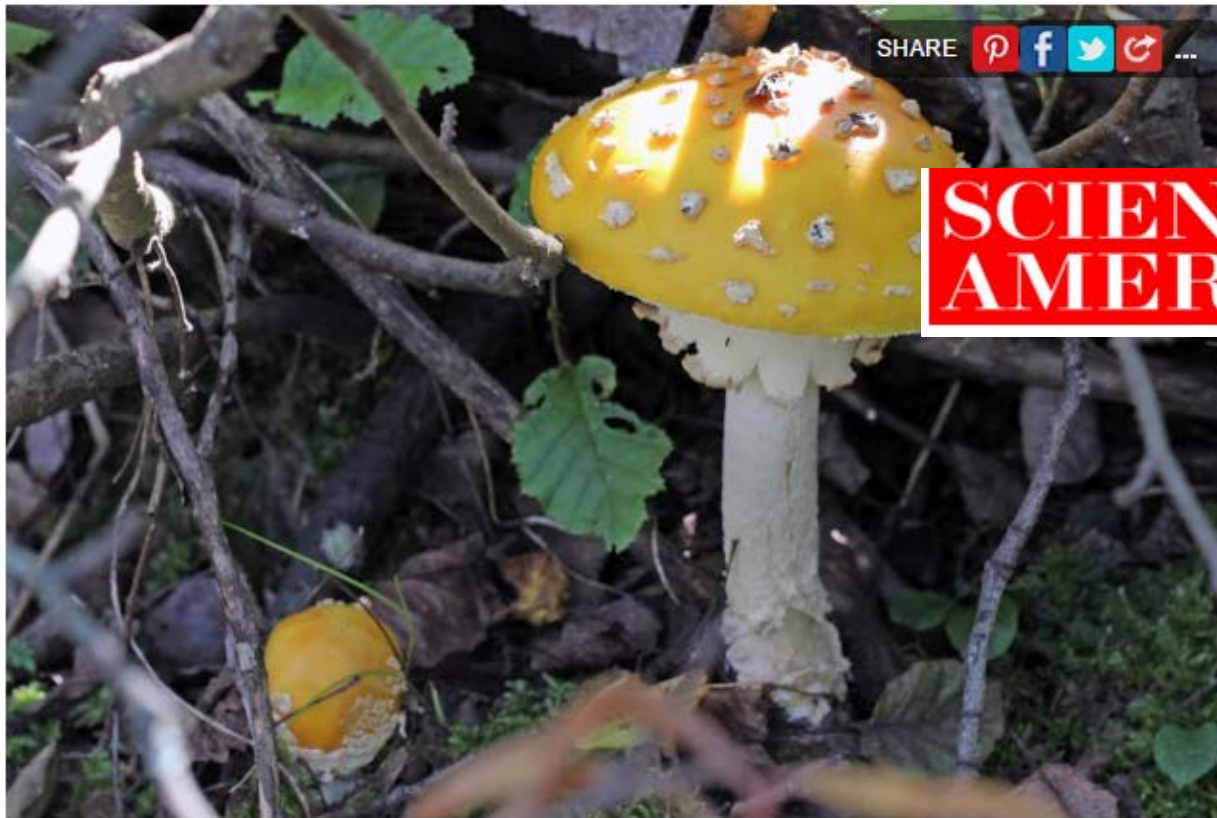


Photo: Amanita gemmata by Courtney Celley; US Fish & Wildlife Service

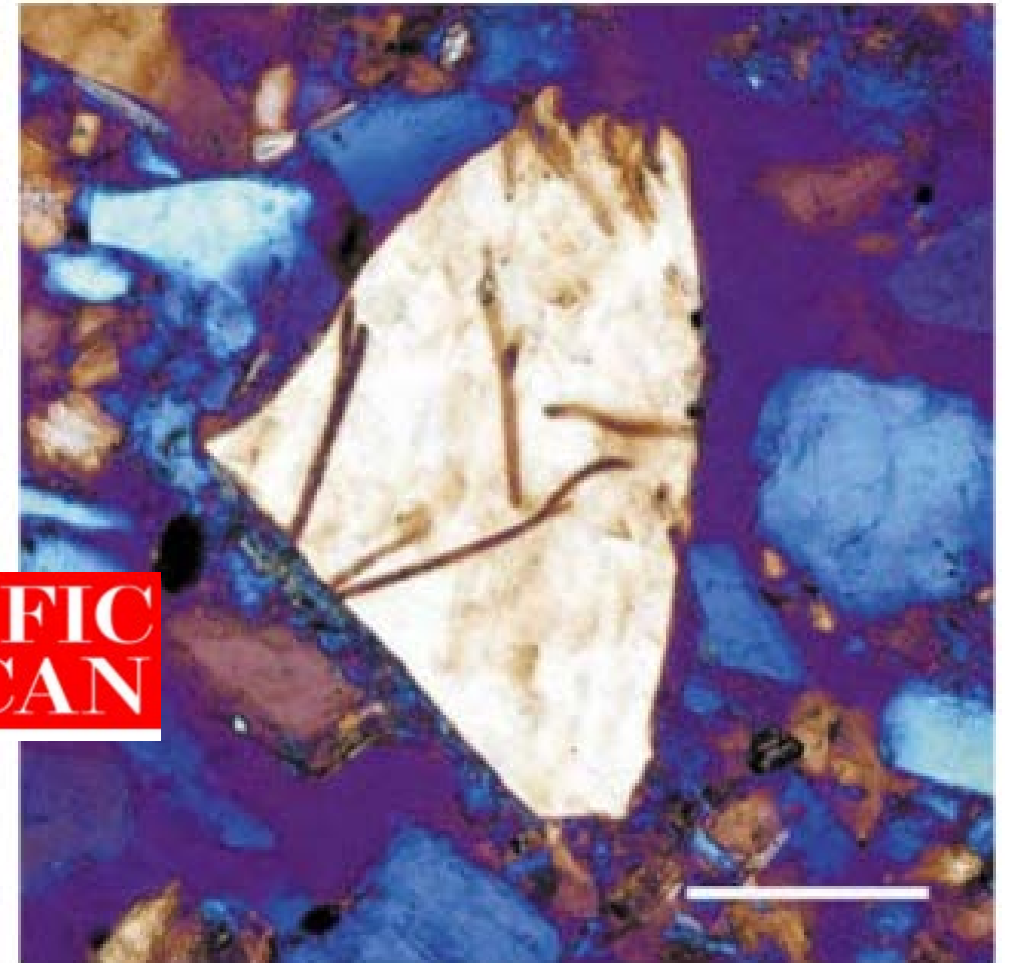


Image: Landeveert 2001

Thin-section micrograph of a tunneled feldspar  
Scale bar = 100 micrometers

# Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi





# Mineral Resources

- Mycorrhizal fungi mine the soils not only for the basic nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, etc, but also those hard to come by trace elements (Zinc, Copper, Manganese, etc) which plants need for strong immune system health and survival... Oddly enough many soils are rich in important nutrients, but they are often locked up in a physical form which makes them unavailable to most plants.

(Source: Scientific American - Jennifer Frazer)

# infrastructure

*noun* | in·fra·struc·ture | \ˈin-frə-,strək-chər, -(.)frä-\

## Simple Definition of INFRASTRUCTURE

Popularity: Top 20% of words

: the basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region, or organization to function properly

- Transportation
- Communication
- Economies will be severely crippled or limited when these are lacking or disrupted (war strategies)

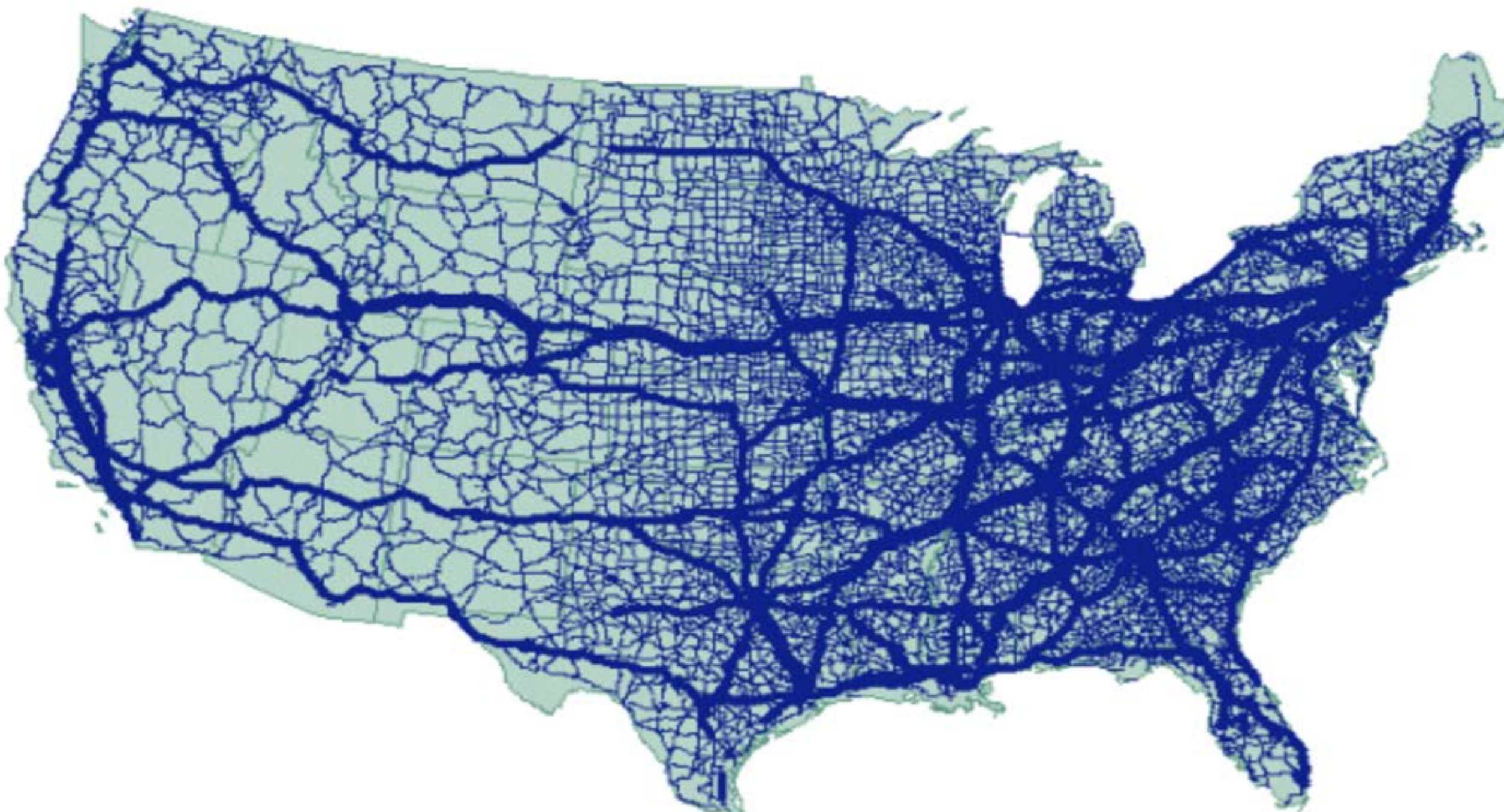


# infrastructure 🔊











**NON-MYCORRHIZAL  
ROOTS**



**ROOTS WITH  
MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI**





# Mycorrhizal fungi transports:

- Phosphorus – one of the hardest to access
- Nitrogen, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Iron
- Zinc, Boron, Manganese and Copper.
- In dry times they help transport and supply water.



# Transportation Infrastructure

- A soil system without Mycorrhizal fungi is like a farming system without roads, rail lines or ports – huge potential but severely limited.



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# Transportation Infrastructure

- A soil system without Mycorrhizal fungi farming system without roads, rail line huge potential but severely limited.





# Transportation Infrastructure

Earth worms  
help transport:

- Water
- Oxygen
- Surface carbon (residue)
- Other biota



# Rhizosphere Marketplace

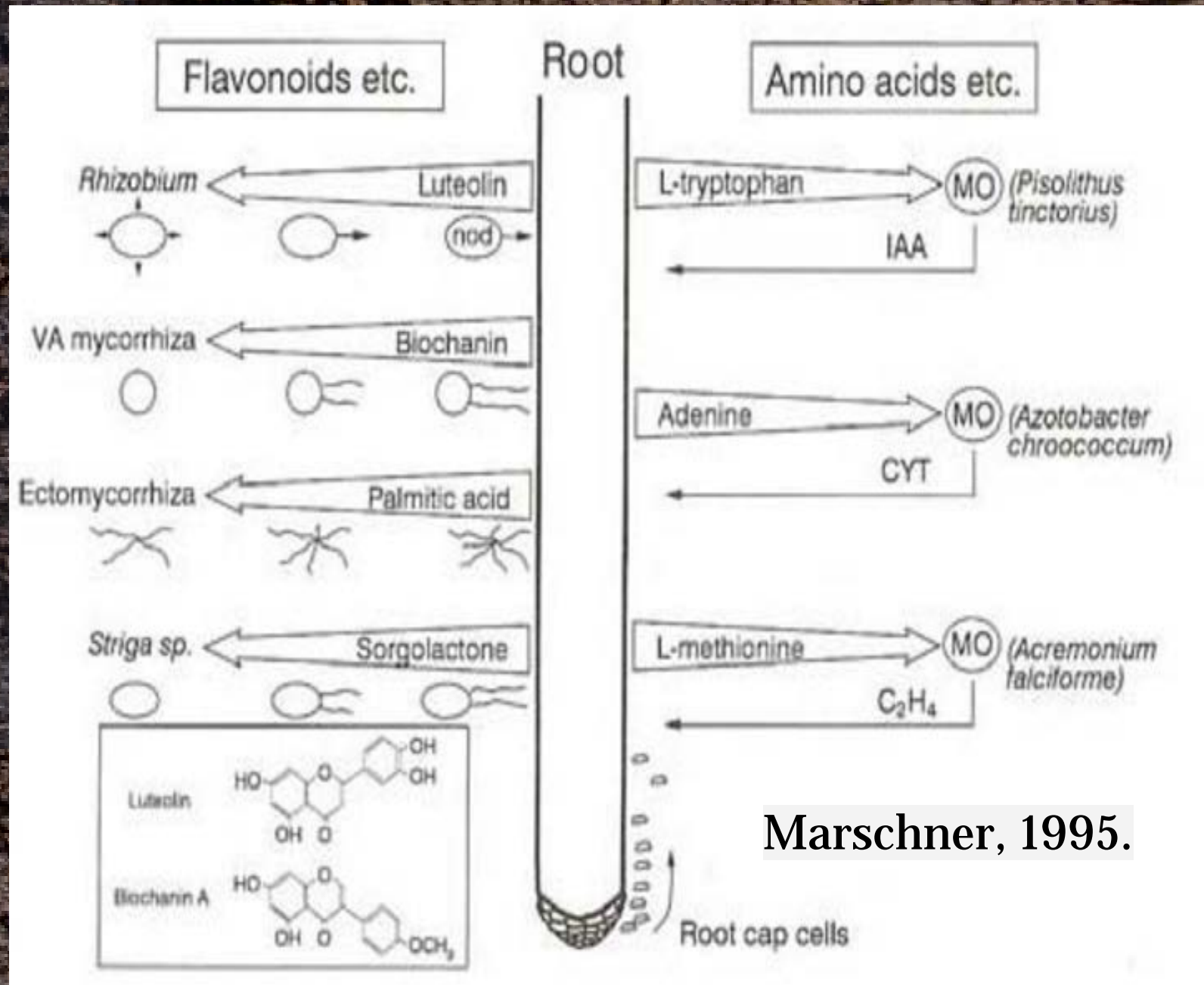
The area right around the roots is where communication and commerce are occurring





# Communication Infrastructure

Plants use liquid carbon root exudates to communicate to soil biota what they need



# Communication Infrastructure

Plants use liquid carbon root exudates to communicate to soil biota what they need



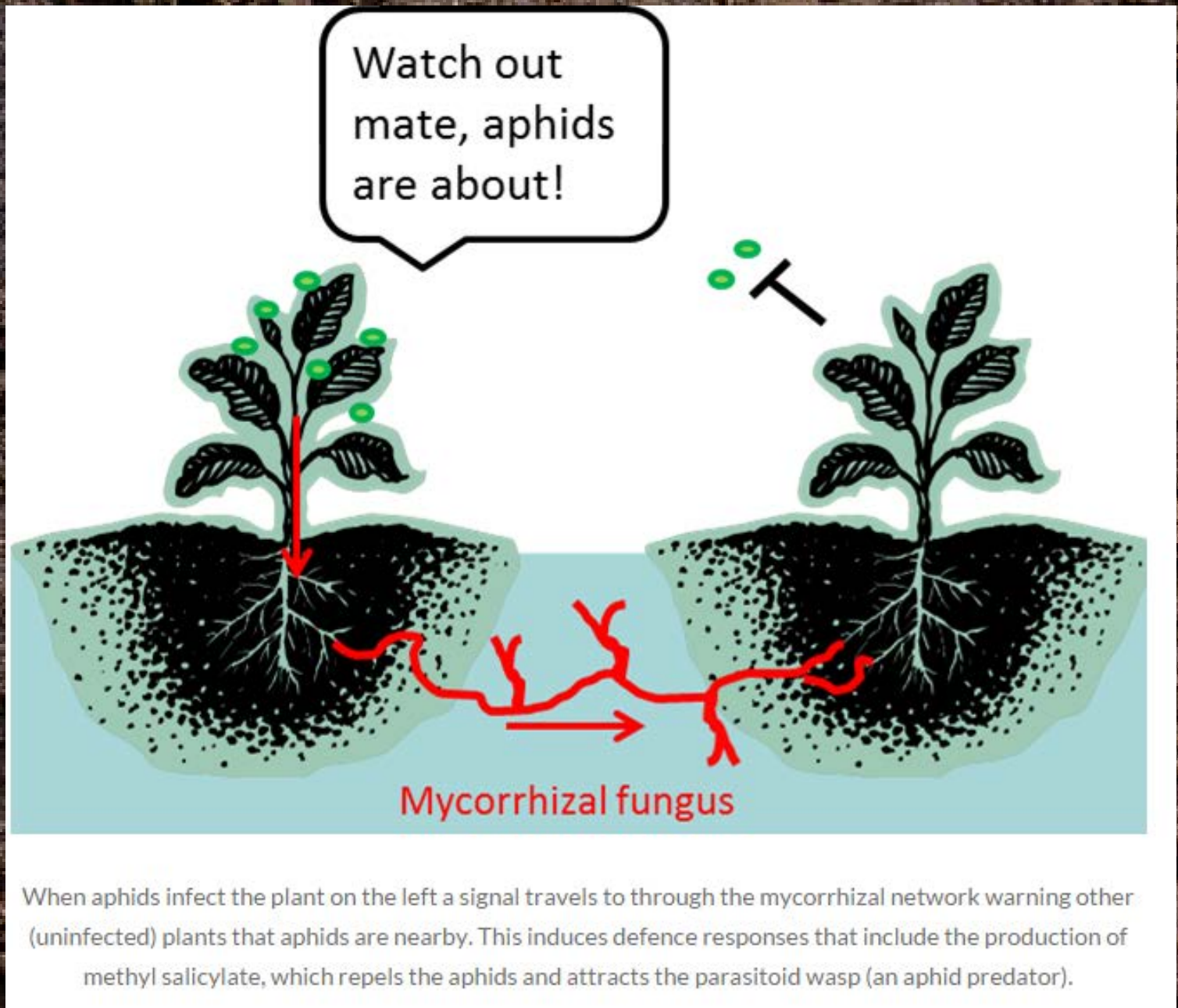
# Carbon Compounds

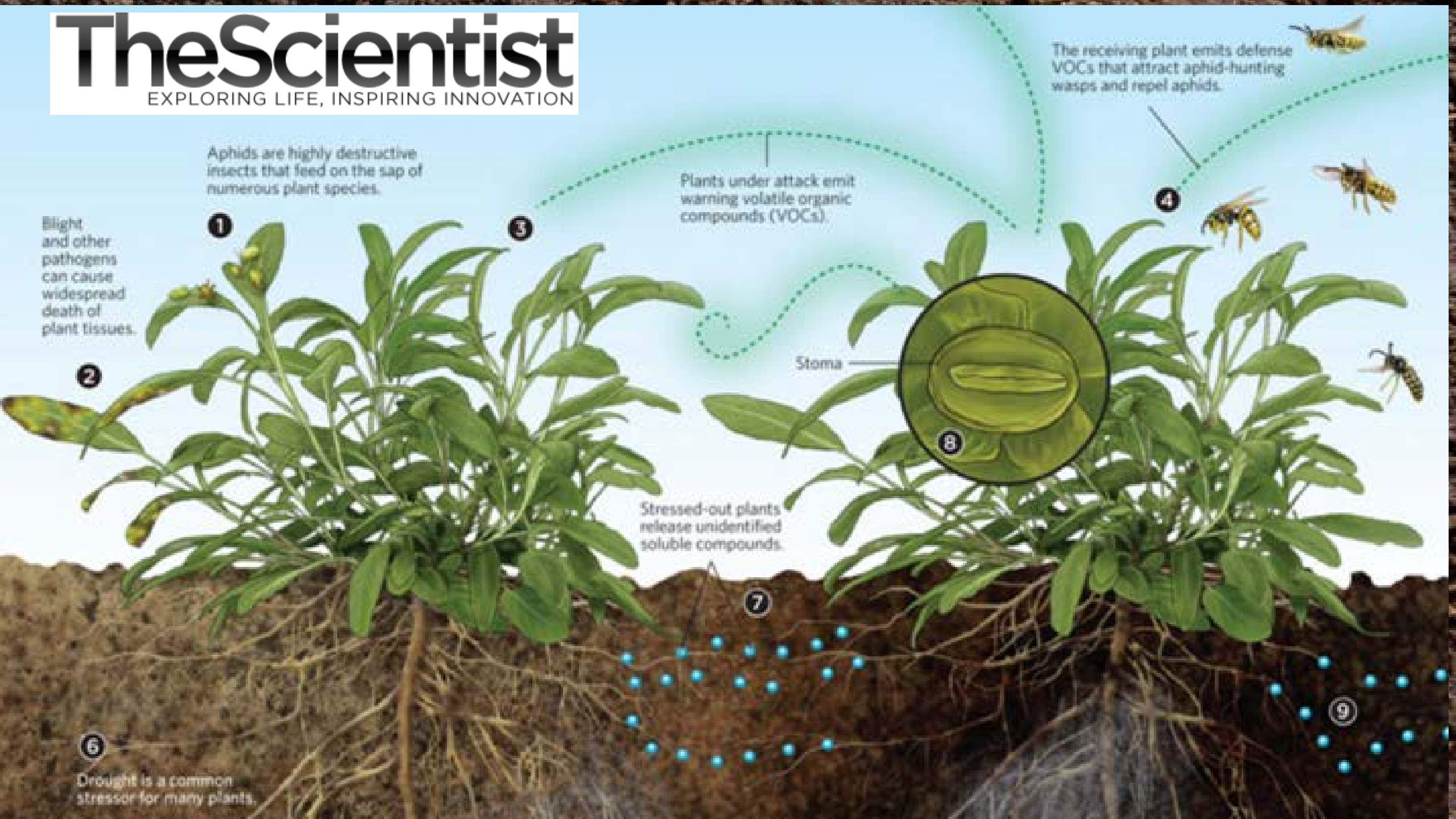
- Carbohydrates
- Sugars
- Proteins
- Fats
- Lipids
- Oils



# Communication Infrastructure

Mycorrhizal networks interconnect root systems and allow plants to communicate threats through chemical signaling







# Communication Infrastructure

## Plant Talk

**TheScientist**  
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

Plants communicate and interact with each other, both aboveground and below, in surprisingly subtle and sophisticated ways.

By Dan Cossins | January 1, 2014

Plants can communicate with insects as well, sending airborne messages that act as distress signals to predatory insects that kill herbivores.



# Defense and Protection

The plant/soil economy needs protected from:

- Water (too much or too little)
- Wind
- Heat
- Cold
- Compaction
- Weeds
- Insects
- Diseases





# Defense and Protection

The first line of defense is soil armor (cover)

Almost all advantages of the No-tillage system come from the permanent cover of the soil, and only few from not tilling the soil.

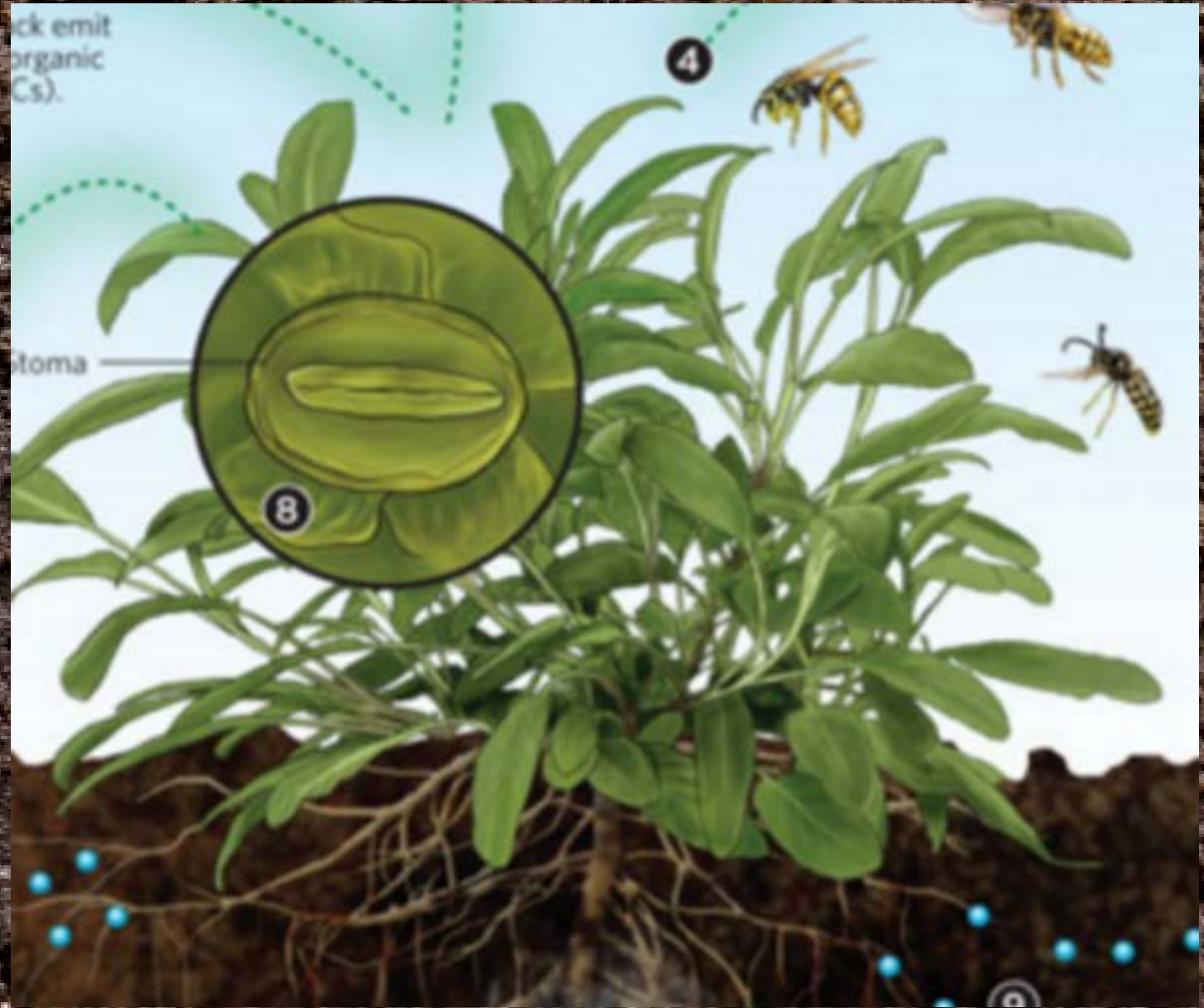
We should always aim at full soil cover.

Rolf Derpsch



# Defense and Protection

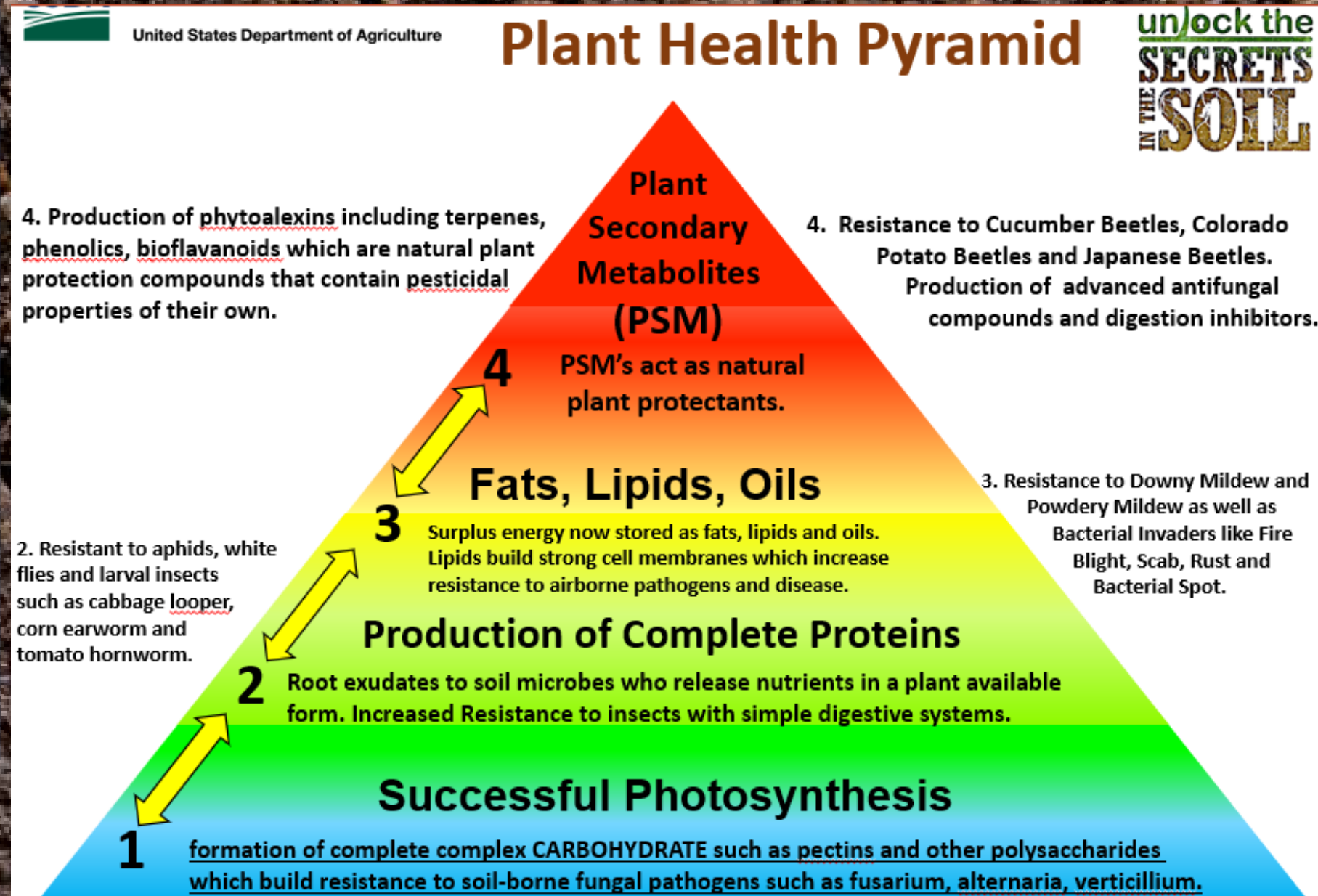
The second line of defense is plant signaling - plants signaling each other and signaling insects and soil organisms to assist in defense





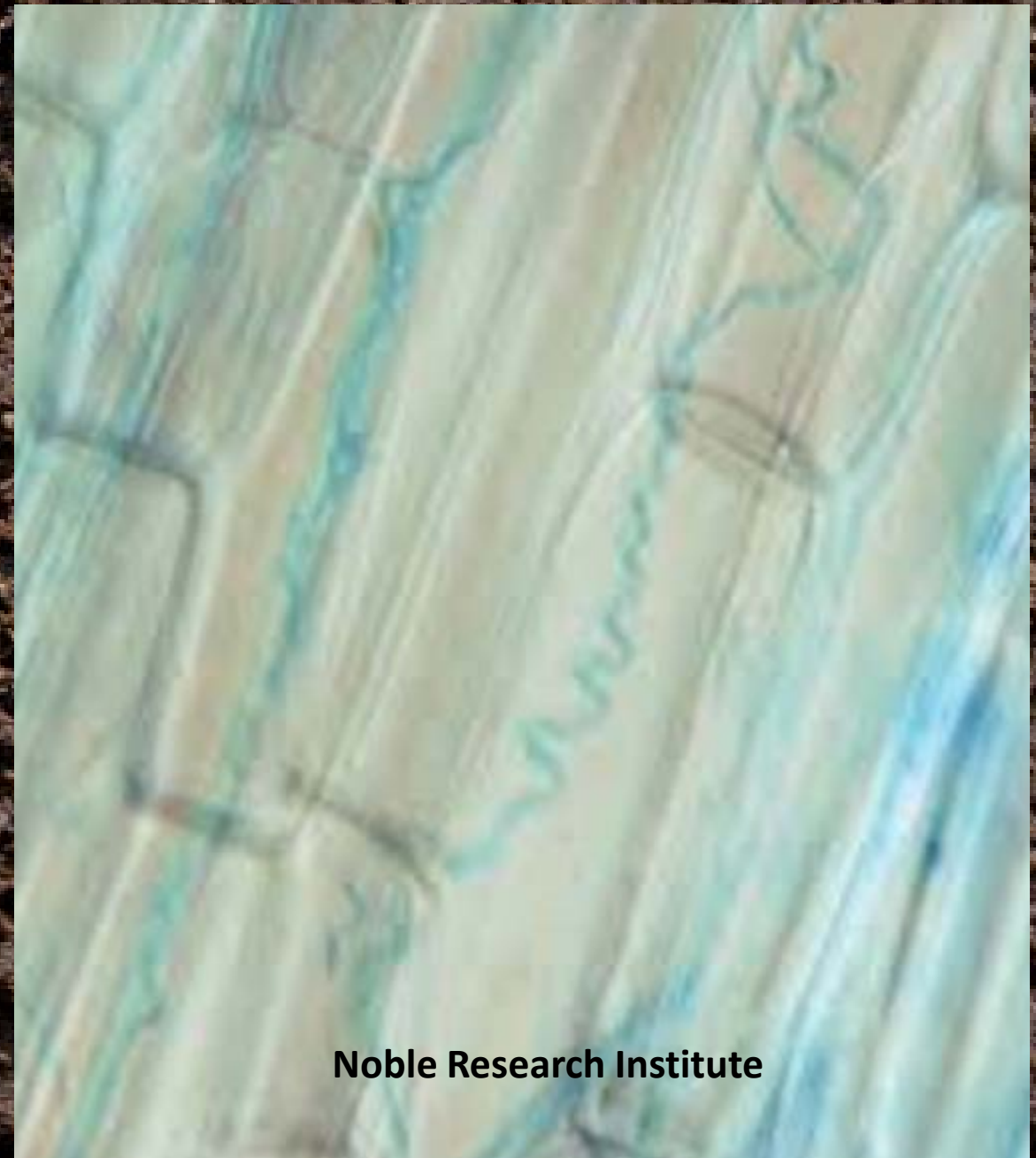
# Defense and Protection

The third line of defense is healthy plants producing complex compounds which give natural resistance



# Defense and Protection

The fourth line of defense is symbiotic relationships between plants and organisms such as endophyte fungus



Noble Research Institute



# Defense and Protection

- The fifth line of defense is Diversity - of plants, roots, types, seasons, insects, biota
- Most attackers will focus on only one or two things



# Keys To A Healthy **SOIL!**

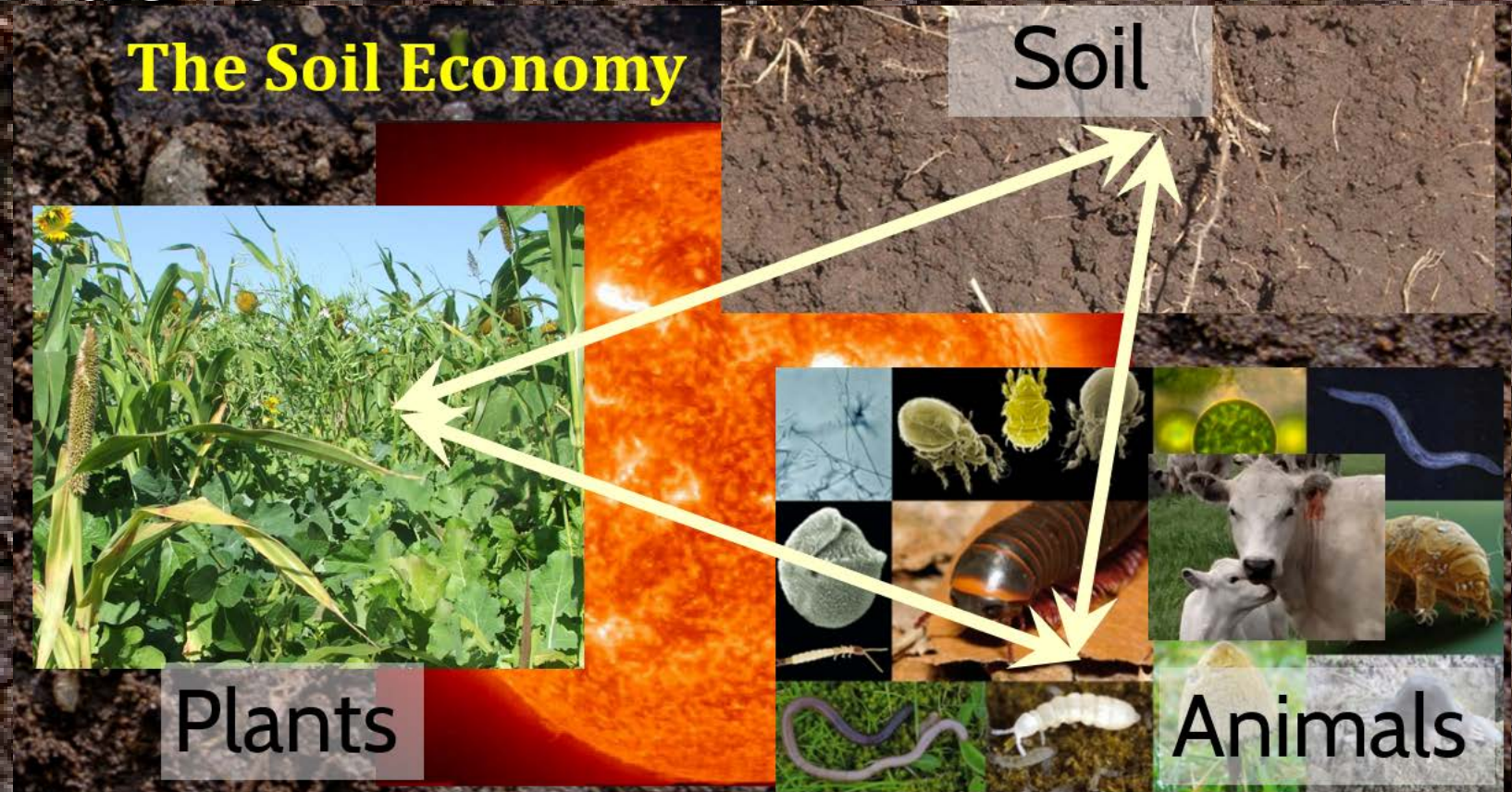
- Supply (Producers/ Sellers)
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# Eight Take-Away Points

1. Economies are intricately interconnected and interdependent





# Eight Take-Away Points

2. Reduce the amount of welfare you are giving your economy - get everyone working!





# Eight Take-Away Points

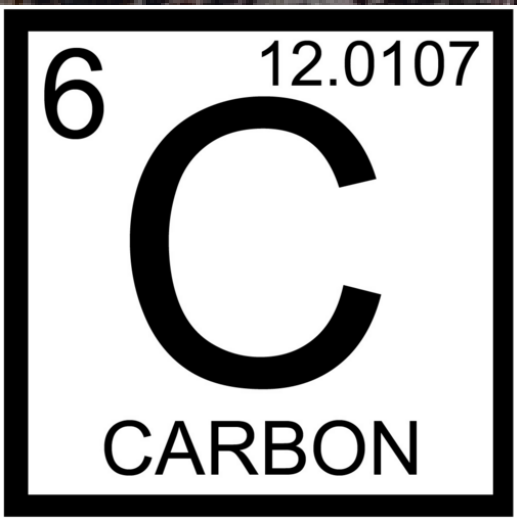
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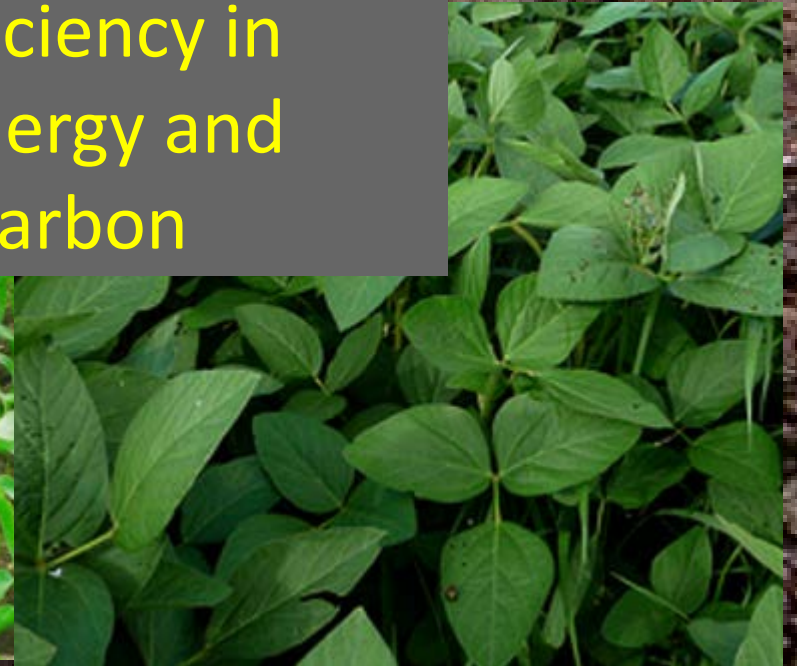


# Eight Take-Away Points

## 3. Increase your “cash flow” of carbon currency



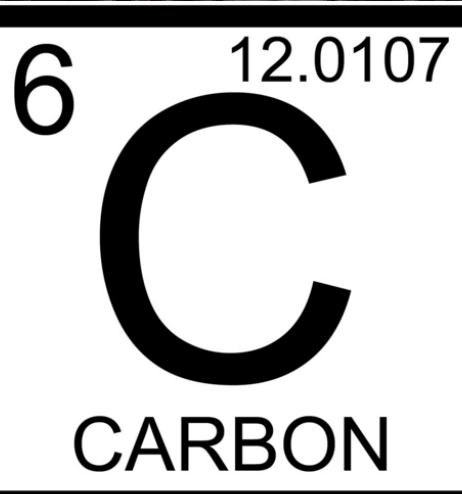
Less than 50% efficiency in collecting solar energy and producing liquid carbon





# Eight Take-Away Points

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Less than 50% efficiency in  
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## Eight Take-Away Points

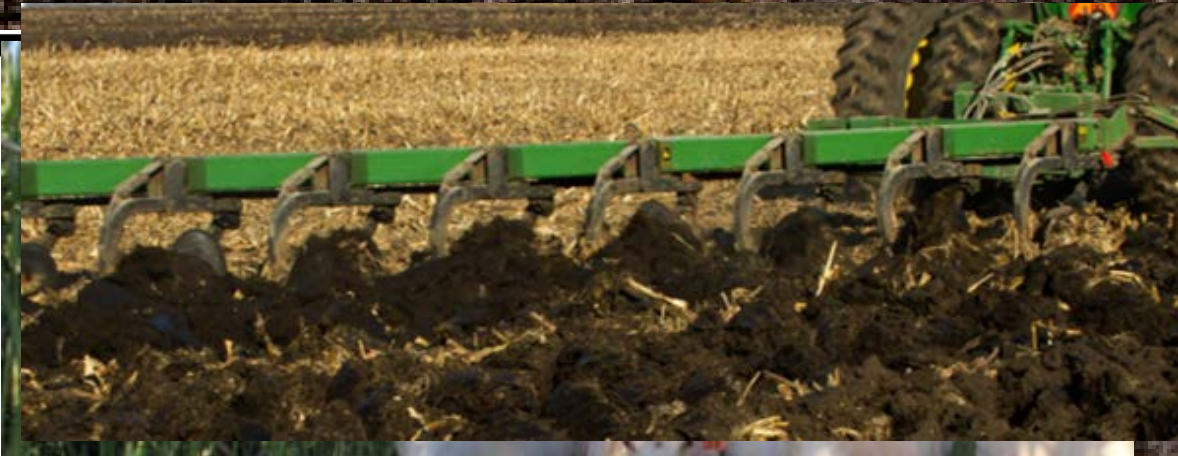
4. Make capital investments of long term carbon (organic matter) and don't sell off investments





## Eight Take-Away Points

4. Make capital investments of long term carbon (organic matter) and don't sell off investments



Keys To A Healthy **SOIL!**

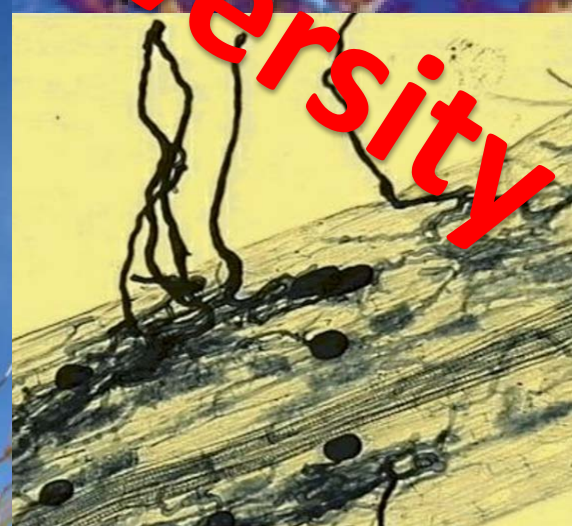


# Eight Take-Away Points

5. Take advantage of free tiny workers

- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Transportation
- Communication
- Protection

Biological Diversity





## Eight Take-Away Points

6. Build and do not destroy infrastructure - you will really see your economy grow!



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6. Build and do not destroy infrastructure - you will really see your economy grow!





# Eight Take-Away Points

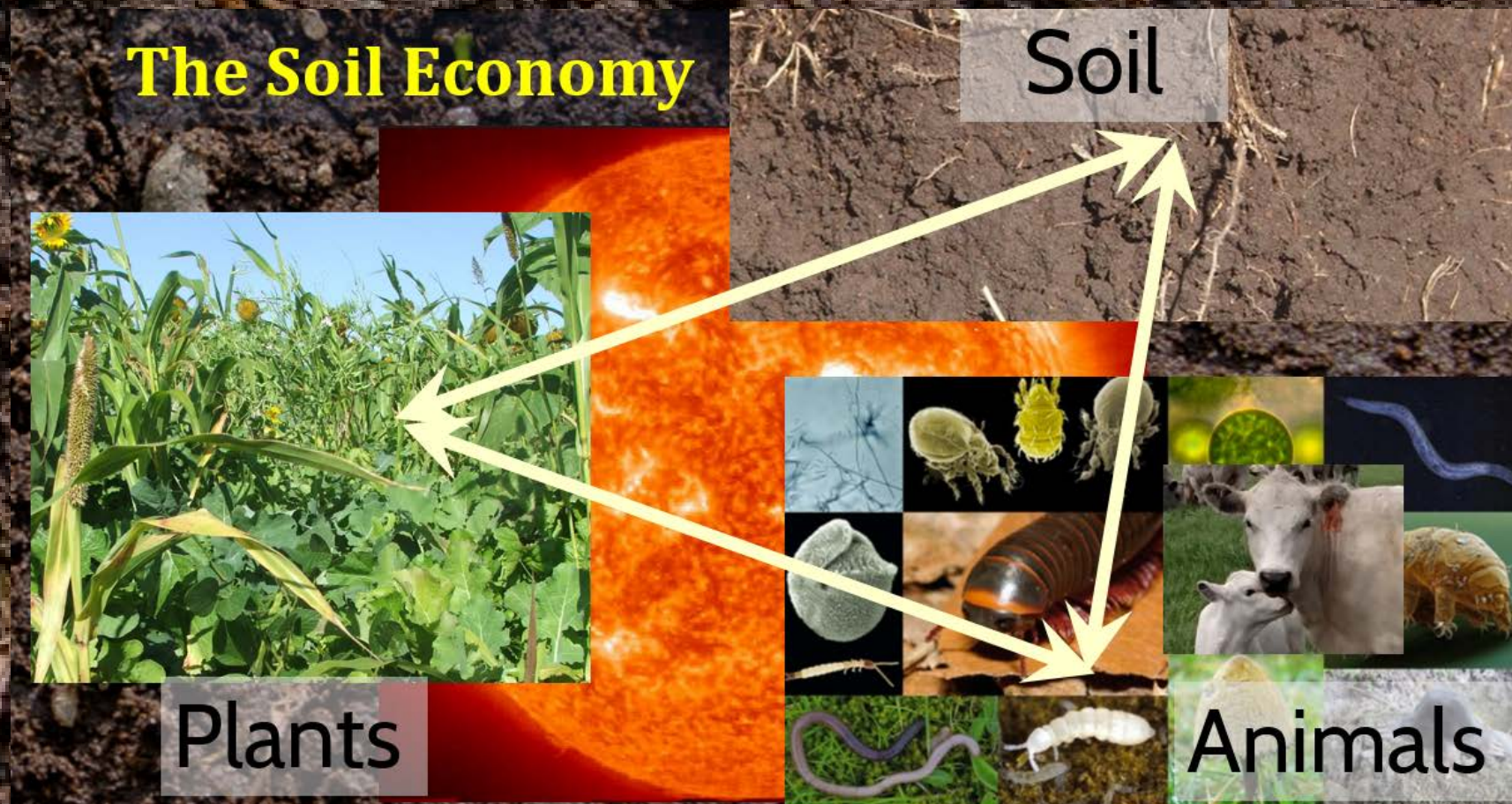
## 7. Protect your economy with soil armor





# Eight Take-Away Points

8. Diversity is so very important for a healthy economy - plants, roots, and soil animals







**Carbonomics** – The Wonderful Economy of the Soil