The connection between grazing and soil health: what do we know and what are we learning?

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Central Coast Rangeland Coalition Meeting Fall 2018

Objectives

- Discuss what we know about grazing and soil health, globally and in California
- Highlight what we're learning from Point Blue's Rangeland Monitoring Network
- What's next?

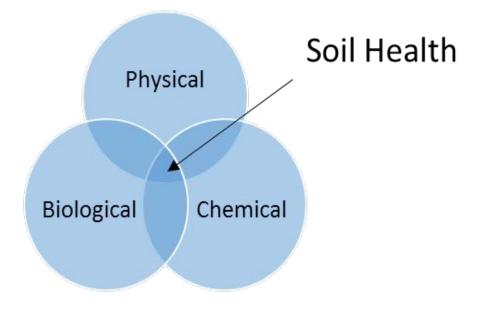


What do we know about grazing and soil health?



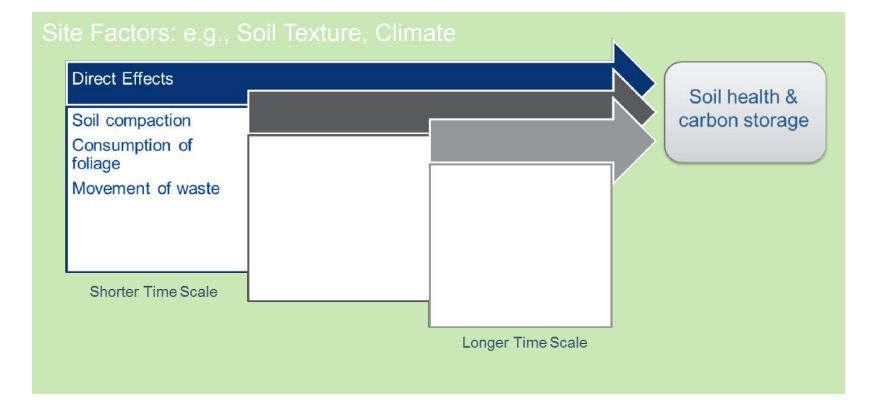
Soil health: The capacity of the soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that maintains biodiversity and maximizes provision of (multiple) ecosystem services in a sustainable way







How can grazers influence the soil?





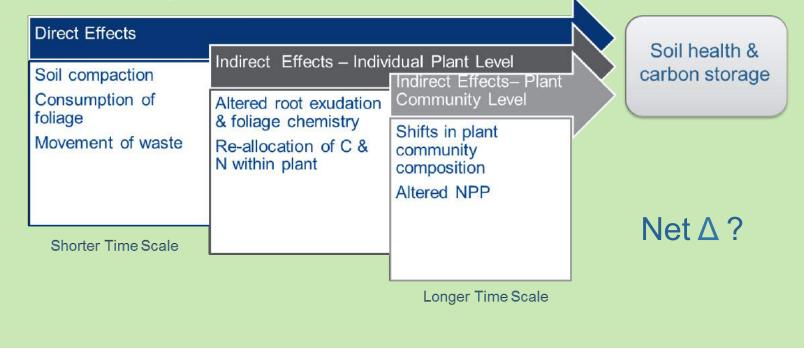
How can grazers influence the soil?

Site Factors: e.g., Soil Texture, Climate Direct Effects Soil compaction Consumption of foliage Movement of waste Shorter Time Scale Site Factors: e.g., Soil Texture, Climate Indirect Effects – Individual Plant Level Altered root exudation & foliage chemistry Re-allocation of C & N within plant Longer Time Scale



How can grazers influence the soil?

Site Factors: e.g., Soil Texture, Climate





Grazing intensity influences soil organic carbon (SOC) and bulk density

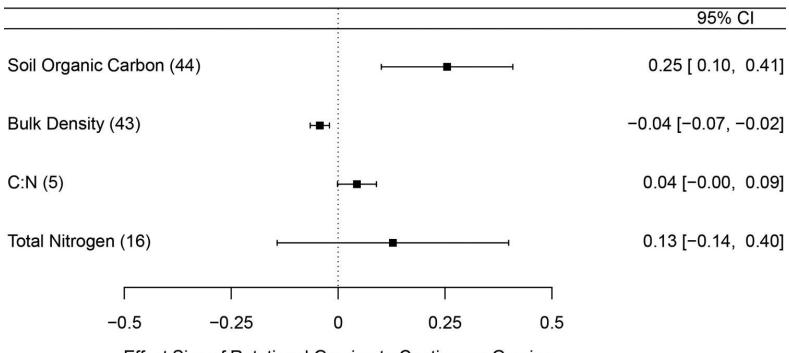
			95% CI
Soil Organic Carbon	Heavy Grazing (59)		-0.15 [-0.23, -0.07]
	Moderate Grazing (44)	⊢_ ∎1	-0.13 [-0.18, -0.08]
	Light Grazing (56)	⊢_ ∎1	-0.04 [-0.08, 0.01]
Bulk Density	Heavy Grazing (49)	F==-1	0.09 [0.06, 0.12]
	Moderate Grazing (32)	⊨■→	0.09 [0.05, 0.12]
	Light Grazing (48)	⊨∎⊣	0.04 [0.02, 0.06]
Total Nitrogen C:N	Heavy Grazing (11)	I	-0.05 [-0.11, 0.01]
	Moderate Grazing (9)	F	0.01 [-0.03, 0.04]
	Light Grazing (9)	r	-0.01 [-0.09, 0.08]
	Heavy Grazing (25)		-0.07 [-0.19, 0.05]
	Moderate Grazing (16)	⊢−−−− +	-0.13 [-0.24, -0.01]
	Light Grazing (22)	⊢ − − − − −	-0.04 [-0.17, 0.09]
		-0.25 -0.12 0 0.12 0.25	

Effect Size of Continuous Grazing to No Grazing



Byrnes et al. (2018)

Rotational grazing strategies improve SOC and bulk density over continuous grazing



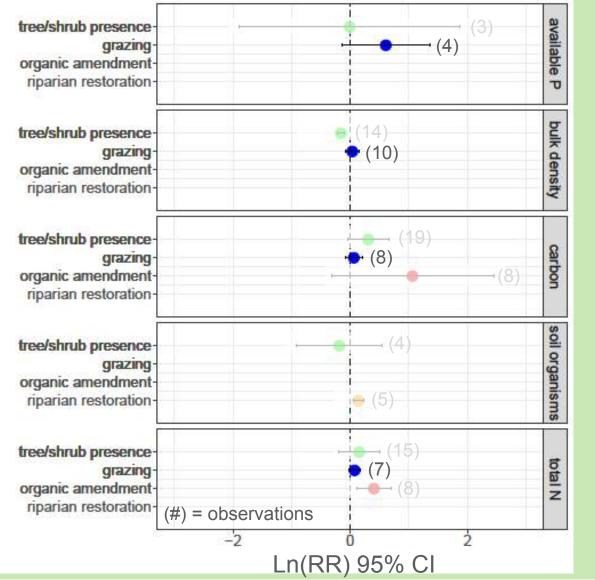
Effect Size of Rotational Grazing to Continuous Grazing



Byrnes et al. (2018)

What do we know from California?

Site Factors: e.g., Soil Texture Climate





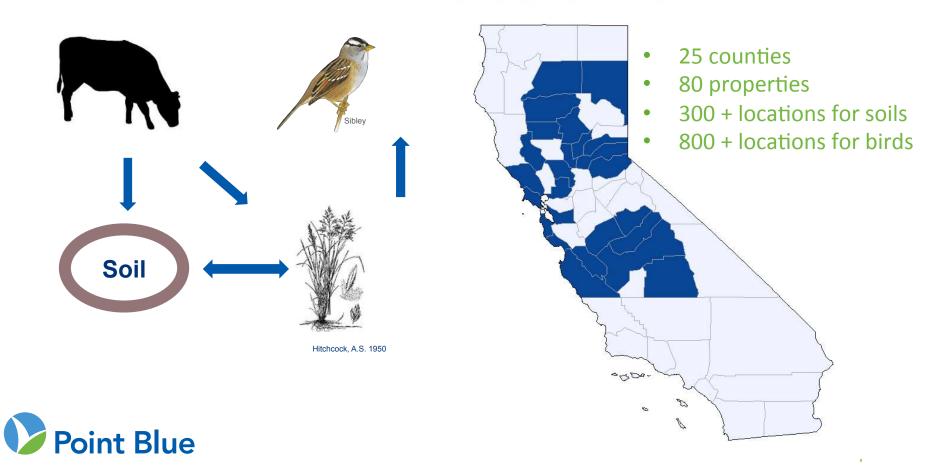
Carey et al. (in prep)

Point Blue's Rangeland Monitoring Network



Rangeland Monitoring Network:

We measure **ecological function** of rangelands with **standardized protocols** across California.



Counties with RMN sampling, through 2017

What makes a good indicator?

According to The Soil Health Institute, good indicators are:

- Sensitive to changes in management systems
- Representative of soil processes relevant to agricultural production and environmental outcomes
- Indicative of agriculturally significant changes within 5 years
- Available for use in commercial production laboratories (reproducible, economical, directionally interpretable)

**and informed by your objectives!



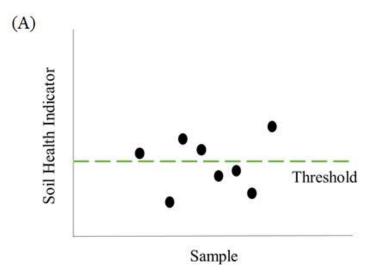
What makes a good indicator?

It helps if they are also:

- Defined regionally by soil groupings/type
- Characterized such that thresholds are known to indicate "poor", "adequate", "good" conditions based on outcomes
- Characterized such that relationships to management practices are known

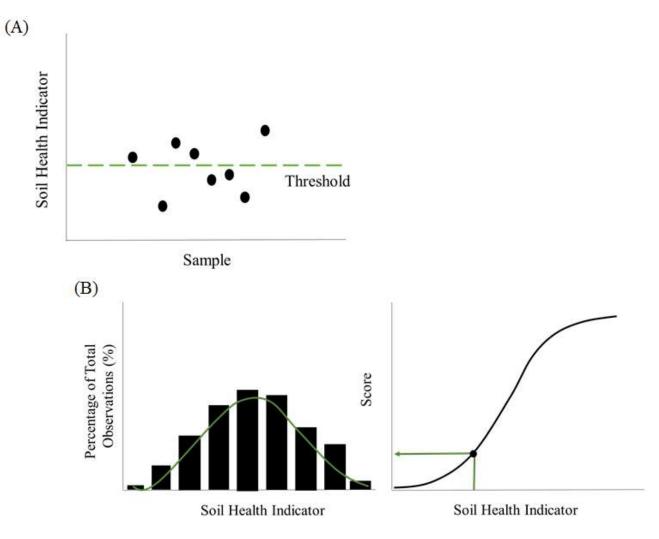


Interpretability is key



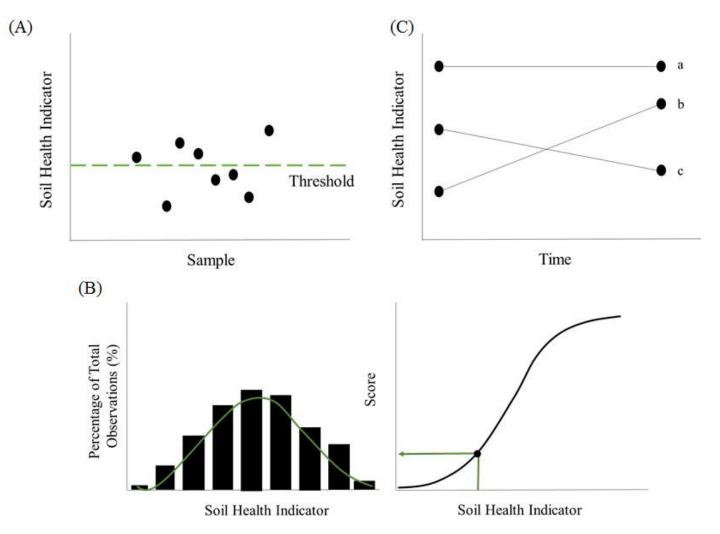


Interpretability is key





Interpretability is key





What soil health indicators does RMN measure? Hydrogen Carbon Abundance Birds Diversity Ecological function **Species** composition Vegetation Cover Organic Soir Carbon Soil Dynamic **Bulk Density** Properties Water Infiltration **Point Blue**

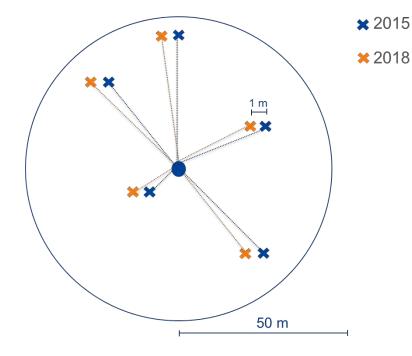
What soil health indicators does RMN measure?

We measure ecological function on rangelands across California to:

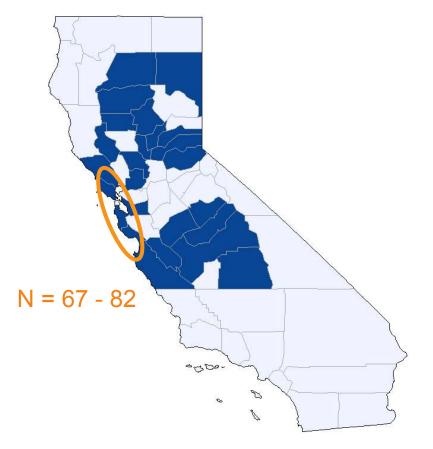
- Establish baselines for monitoring change
- Evaluate the ecological effects of grazing and other management practices
- Provide information to landowners to help guide decision-making



What are we learning?



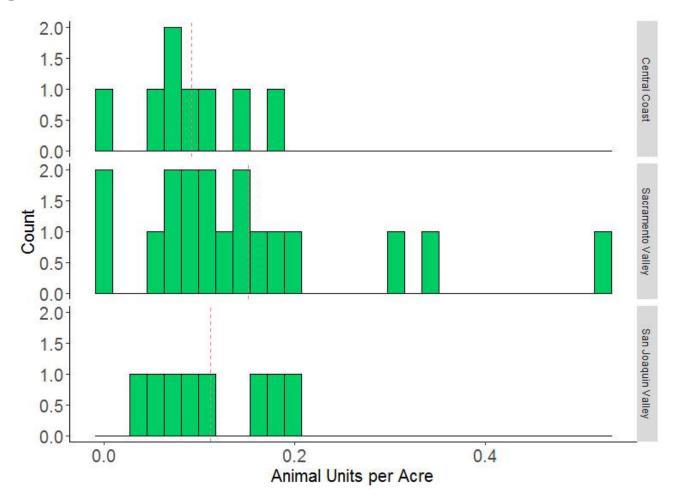
Counties with RMN sampling, through 2017





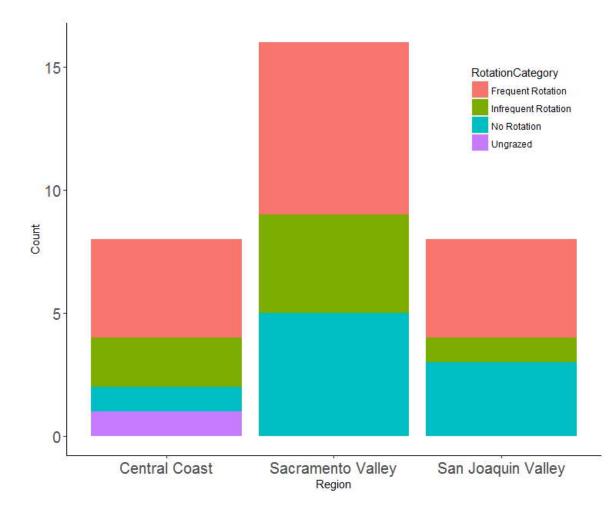
Grazing Information

Property-level summary, intended to characterize grazing management on the entire ranch.

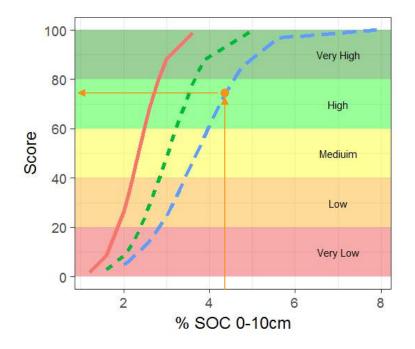


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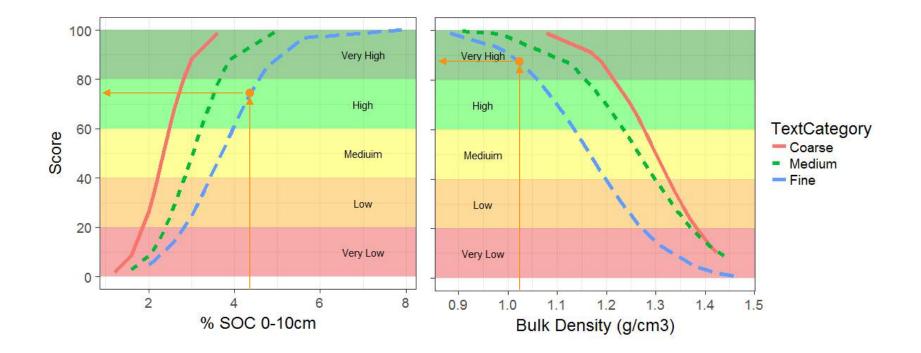
Scoring Functions for Central Coast Rangeland Soils



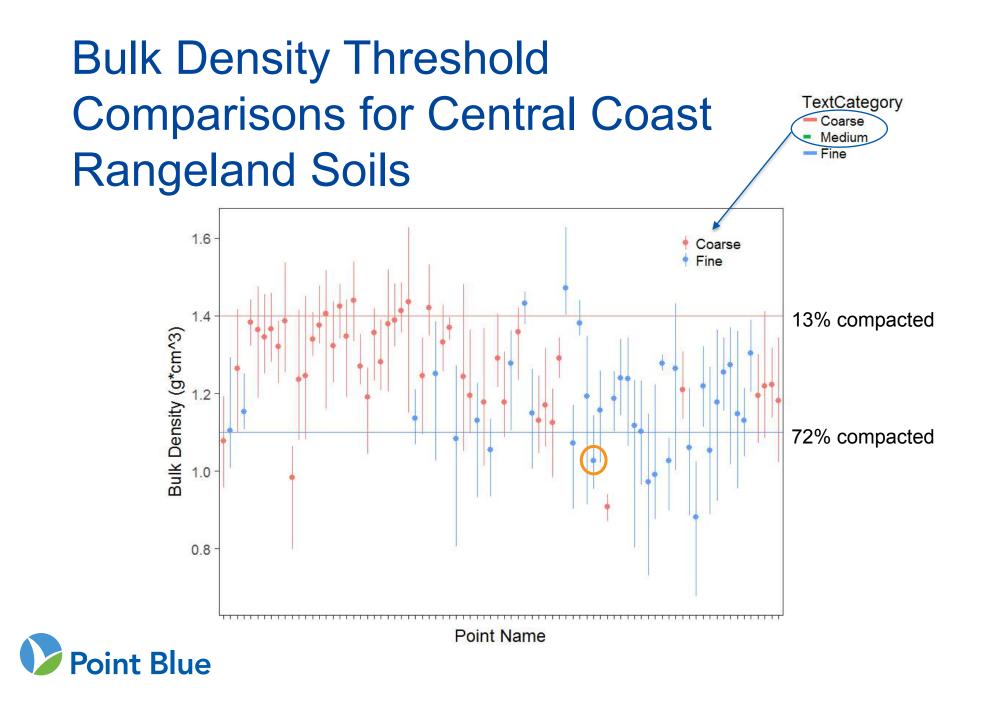




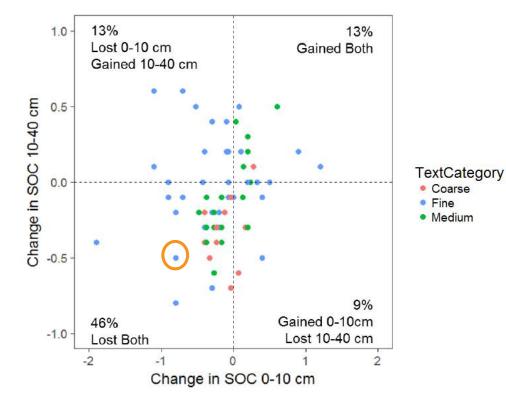
Scoring Functions for Central Coast Rangeland Soils





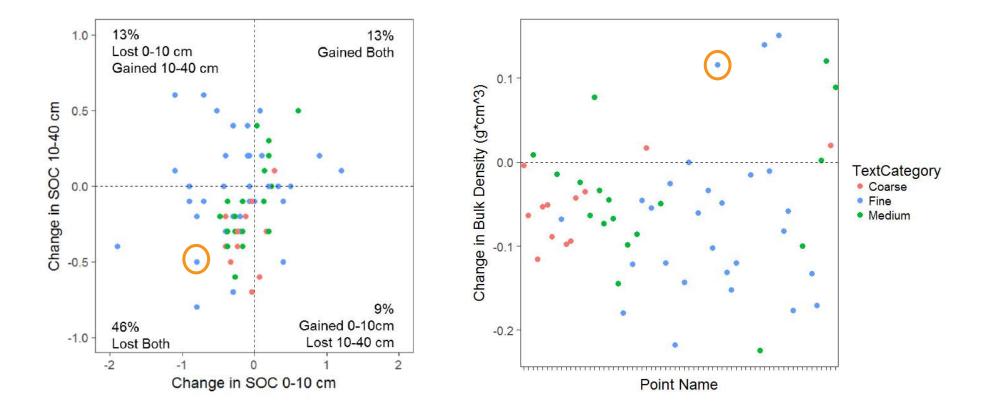


Change over Time for Central Coast Rangeland Soils

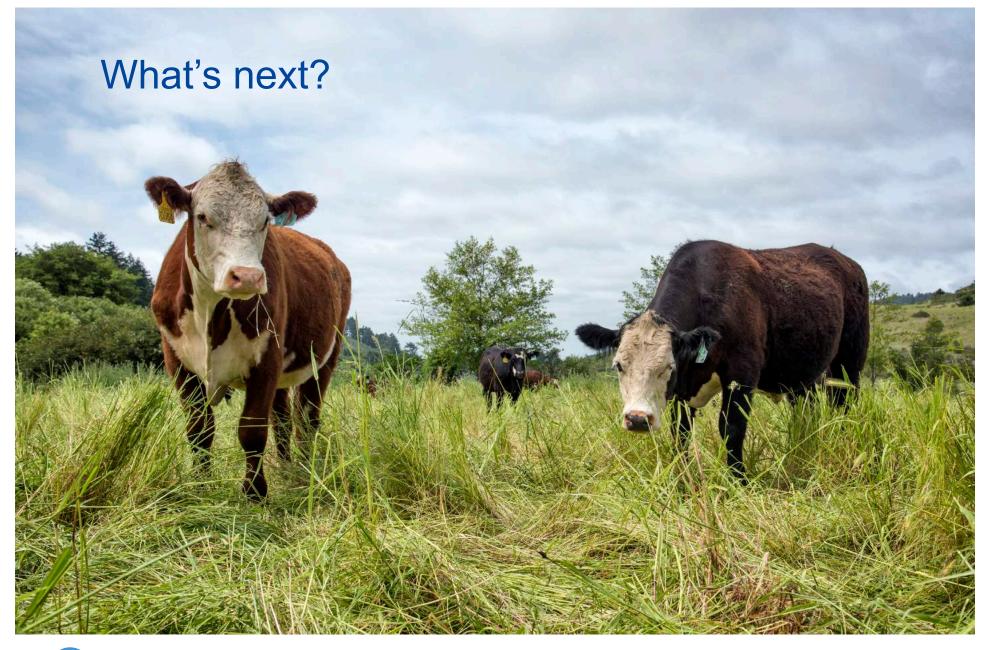




Change over Time for Central Coast Rangeland Soils

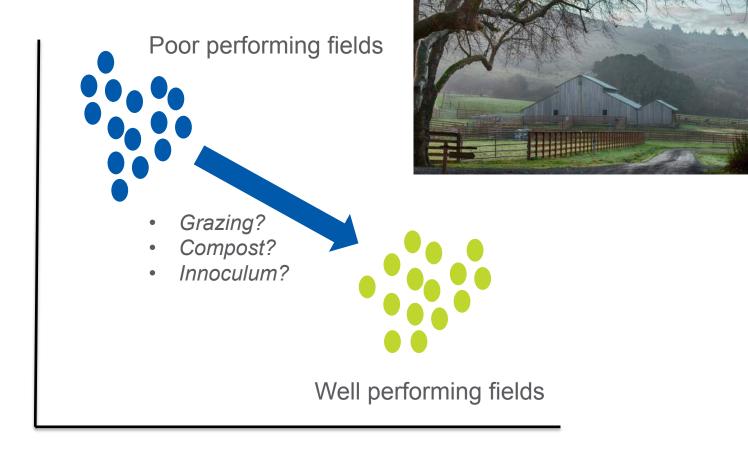






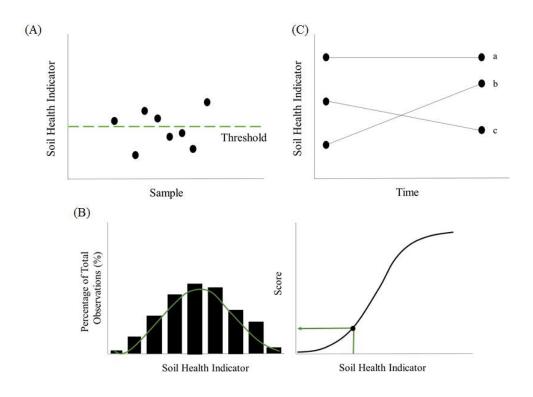


Assess management interventions





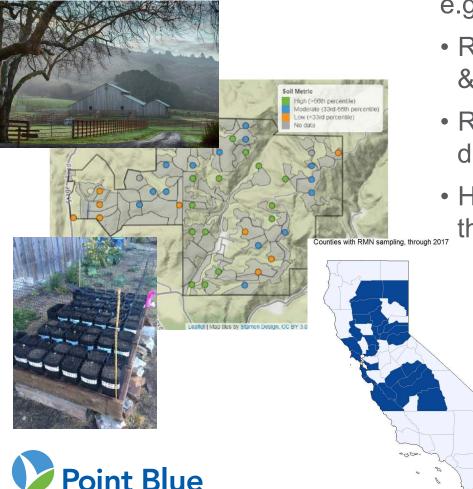
Adequately characterize three soil health indicators across California's rangelands



May be the indicators we already have, may be new ones.



Test Hypotheses & Validate Assumptions



e.g.,

- Relationship between aboveground & belowground diversity
- Relationship between plant/microbial diversity and soil carbon
- How much management can "move the needle"

Test hypotheses & validate assumptions

Thank you!

PROJECT

S. D. BECHTEL, JR. FOUNDATION STEPHEN BECHTEL FUND

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