

Long-term experiments can advise us of soil organic matter management, crop yield development and carbon sequestration

Joachim Raupp

raupp@agric-science.org



Raupp (2010)
www.agric-science.org

My background: international co-operation with researchers

- ISO FAR: Working Group for Long-term Experiments (LTE)

<http://www.isofar.org/sections/wg-long-term-experiments.html>



The screenshot shows the ISO FAR website interface. On the left is a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Sections and working groups (highlighted), Publications, and Events. The main content area features the ISO FAR logo and the text 'International Society of Organic Agriculture Research'. Below this are tabs for 'Contact' and 'Member Area'. The 'Working Group for Long-term Experiments (LTE)' section is active, with a sub-section 'About the LTE Group'. The text describes the group's purpose and lists four bullet points: promoting international co-operation, sharing experiences, compiling results, and envisaging new projects.

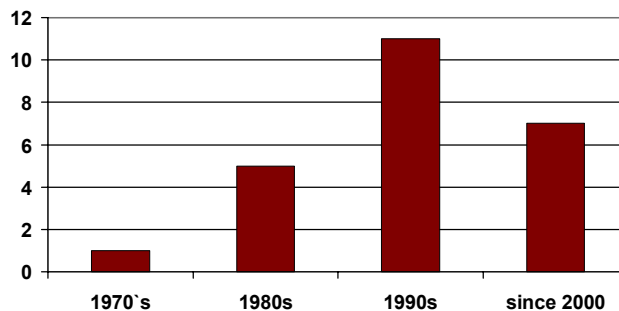
Long-term field studies on organic farming (25):

- Austria (1)
- Canada (3)
- Denmark (2)
- Finland (1)
- Germany (6)
- Italy (2)
- Sweden (1)
- Switzerland (1)
- United Kingdom (2)
- United States of America (6)



- Probably, there is a number of other trials that are not shown.

When did these field studies start ?

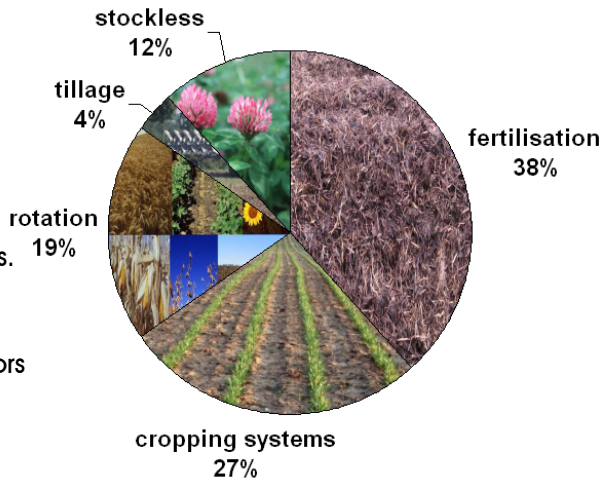


- 11 experiments (46%) are carried out for more than 15 years
→ 231 experimental years

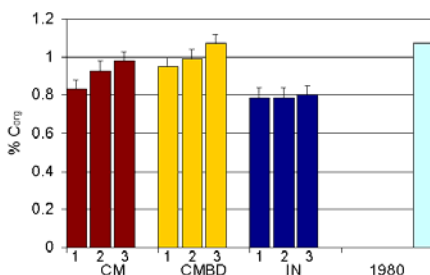
The main research subjects

- Nutrient management,
 - crop performance,
 - soil properties,
- are most important issues.

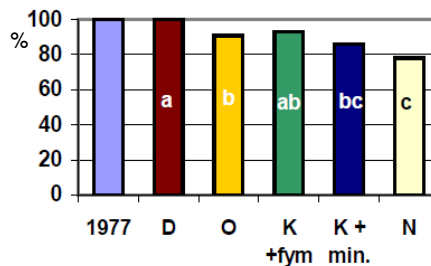
→ Sustainability indicators



Key results: higher contents of soil organic matter (SOM) in organic vs. conventional systems (right) or with organic vs. mineral fertilisation (left)



Fertilisation: CM, CMBD = cattle manure
 IN = inorganic fertiliser
 (Raupp, 2001)



Farming systems: D / O = biodyn / organic
 K = conventional
 N = no fertilisation
 (Fließbach et al., 2007)

Key results: higher contents of soil organic matter (SOM) sometimes because of additional C storage

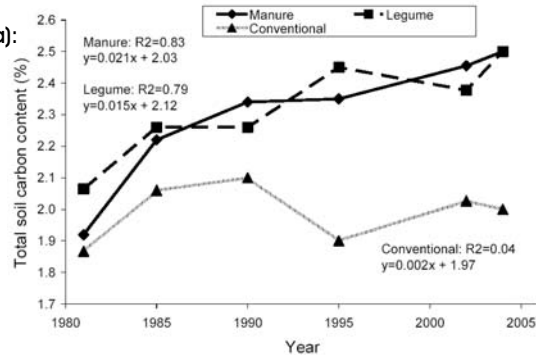
This is the only organic trial that
shows **increasing C values!**

Farming Systems Trial (Pennsylvania):

3 cultivation systems (since 1981)

- organic / manure-based
- organic / legume-based
- conventional

Hepperly et al. (2006)



We can learn from these results:

- SOM maintenance (conservation over decades) is more likely than additional C storage
- role of subsoil ???
- (data not shown) farmyard manure was more effective in SOM maintenance than green manure or other plant based fertiliser
Migliorini et al. (2008), Raupp & Oltmanns (2006)

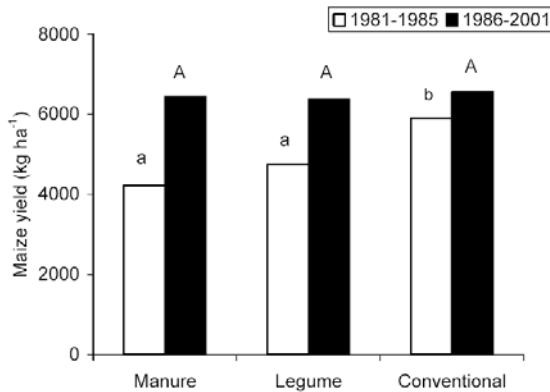
Key results: other effects of organic farming or organic fertilisation on soils

- higher microbial biomass (C_{mic})
Bachinger (1996); Fließbach et al. (2007)
- lower metabolic quotient ($qCO_2 = CO_2 : C_{mic}$)
Bachinger (1996); Fließbach et al. (2007)
- lower bulk density
Mueller et al. (2006)
- higher root colonization with arbuscular mycorrhiza fungi (AMF) and higher AMF spore density in the soil
Hepperly et al. (2006); Jarosch et al. (2008); Mäder et al. (2006)
- however, other trials showed unclear results / no difference with AMF
Bedini et al. (2008), Surböck et al. (2006)

We can learn from these results:

- under organic cultivation (and favourable weather conditions) soils have a high potential for short-term nutrient delivery
- organic farming is the better technology for poor site conditions (i.e. limitation of water and nutrients)

Key results: equivalent maize yields after the conversion period

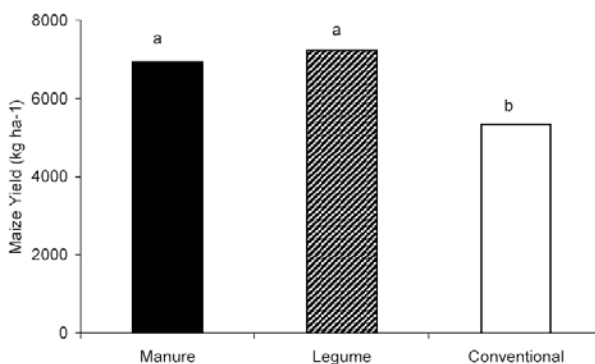


Maize yield (kg ha⁻¹) in the conversion period (1981-85) and later (1986-2001) in 3 cropping systems:

- organic / manure-based
- organic / legume-based
- conventional

Hepperly et al. (2006)

Key results: higher maize yield under drought condition with organic cultivation



Maize yield (kg ha⁻¹) on average of 5 drought years (<350 mm vs. 500 mm precipitation) with 3 cropping systems:

- organic / manure-based
- organic / legume-based
- conventional

Hepperly et al. (2006)

Key results: higher wheat yield under drought conditions with manure fertilisation

Correlation between spring wheat yields with composted manure (CM) and mineral fertilizer (MIN); results of 4 replicates and 14 years (n=55)

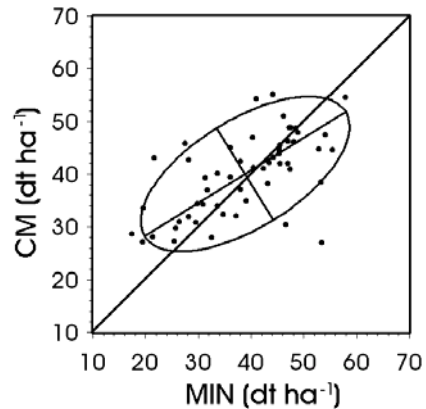
Confidence ellipse ($p < 0.05$):

major axis regression:

$$Y1 = 15.96 + 0.62 Y2$$

slope (b):

$$0.416 < b < 0.868$$



Raupp (2001)

We can learn from these results:

- such yield results (as well as soil properties) show that organic farming gives an advantage under limited growth conditions

Conclusions:

- All results I presented could only be obtained in long-term trials.
- The information achieved is of relevance for farmers as well as for researchers and politicians.
- After intensive research on topsoil, we should extend our effort on subsoil investigations.
- More research is needed to study the relevance of soil properties for crop development, to elaborate rotation systems for stockless organic farming and to study climate change issues.

[Introduction](#)

[Soil organic matter](#)

[Soil life](#)

[Crop yield](#)

[Conclusions, research tasks](#)

Raupp (2010)

www.agric-science.org

Thanks !

- Many thanks for your attention!



ISO FAR Scientific Series
published 12 long-term studies



List of references

Bachinger, J. (1996). Effects of different fertilisers on the C- and N-dynamics in soil. Proc. 11th Int. IFOAM Conf., August 11-15, 1996, Copenhagen, Vol. 2; 11-16

Bedini, S.; Cristani, C.; Avio, L.; Sbrana, C.; Turrini, A.; Giovannetti, M. (2008). Influence of organic farming on arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal populations in a Mediterranean agro-ecosystem. Proc. 2nd Sci. ISOFAR Conf. vol. 1, 18-20 June 2008 in Modena (Italy); 172-175

Fließbach, A.; Oberholzer, H.-R.; Gunst, L.; Mäder, P. (2007). Soil organic matter and biological soil quality indicators after 21 years of organic and conventional farming. Agric. Ecosyst. & Environm. 118, 273-284

Hepperly, P.R.; Douds Jr., D.; Seidel, R. (2006). The Rodale Institute Farming Systems Trial 1981 to 2005: Long Term Analysis of Organic and Conventional Maize and Soybean Cropping Systems. In: Raupp, J. et al. (eds.), Long-term field experiments in organic farming. ISOFAR Scientific Series No. 1; Verlag Dr. Köster; 15-32

Jarosch, A.-M.; Neumann, E.; Oltmanns, M.; Raupp, J. (2008). Yield and arbuscular mycorrhiza fungal root colonization of organically or minerally fertilized wheat grown on a dry, sandy soil. Proceedings of the 17th International Symposium of CIEC, 24-27.11.2008, Cairo; 139-145

Mäder, P.; Fließbach, A.; Dubois, D.; Gunst, L.; Jossi, W.; Widmer, F.; Oberson, A.; Frossard, E.; Oehl, F.; Wiemken, A.; Gattinger, A.; Niggli, U. (2006). The DOK experiment (Switzerland) In: Raupp, J. et al. (eds.), Long-term field experiments in organic farming. ISOFAR Scientific Series No. 1; Verlag Dr. Köster; 41-58

Migliorini, P.; Vazzana, C.; Moschini, V. (2008). Effect of green manure on weeds and soil fertility in two organic experimental agroecosystems of different ages. Results from 2 years. Proc. 2nd Sci. ISOFAR Conf. vol. 1, 18-20 June 2008 in Modena (Italy); 380-383

Mueller, P.; Creamer, N.; Barbercheck, M.; Raczkowski, Ch.; Bell, M.; Brownie, C.; Collins, A.; Fager, K.; Hu, S.; Jackson, L.; Koenning, S.; Kuminoff, N.; Linker, M.; Louws, F.; Mellage, S.; Monks, D.; Orr, D.; Seem, J.; Tu, C.; Wagger, M.; Walters, R.; Wossink, A.; Zhang, W. (2006). Long-Term, Large-Scale Systems Research Directed Toward Agricultural Sustainability. In: Raupp, J. et al. (eds.), Long-term field experiments in organic farming. ISOFAR Scientific Series No. 1; Verlag Dr. Köster; 79-97

Raupp, J. (2001). Manure fertilization for soil organic matter maintenance and its effects upon crops and the environment, evaluated in a long-term trial. In: Rees, R.M.; Ball, B.C.; Campbell, C.D.; Watson, C.A. (eds.), Sustainable management of soil organic matter. CAB International, Wallingford UK; 301-308

Raupp, J.; Oltmanns, M. (2006). Farmyard manure, plant based organic fertilisers, inorganic fertiliser - which sustains soil organic matter best? Aspects of Applied Biology 79, 273-276

Surböck, A.; Friedel, J.K.; Heinzinger, M.; Freyer, B. (2006). Long-term monitoring of different management systems within organic farming and their effect on landscape. Phase I: Monitoring of the conversion to organic farming. In: Raupp, J. et al. (eds.), Long-term field experiments in organic farming. ISOFAR Scientific Series No. 1; Verlag Dr. Köster; 183-198