



# LIVING SOIL

## Master Gardener College

George W. Bird, Professor, MSU (June 9, 2012)



# Living Soil References

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# Home Work Assignment Discussion

- High quality soil
- Average quality soil
- Low quality soil

# Soil Quality

- Resists degradation!
- Responds to management!



# MSU Statues

- Sparty
- John Hannah
- Magic Johnson
- **Liberty Hyde Bailey**

# Thought Process

Structure + Process = Pattern

# Living System (Organism)

- Replicate itself.
- Take-in matter and energy and give-off residuals.
- Be able to respond to its environment.



# Five Types of Natural Resources

- Soil (Adam derived from *adama*, meaning earth; Eve derived from *hava* meaning living).
- Water
- Air
- People (*Homo* derived from *humus* meaning living soil)
- **Other Living Organisms**
  - **Soil-Borne Organisms**
  - **Life in the Soil**



# Soil

- Outer most layer of our planet
- Regenerative living system
- Ecosystem (Your lawn of landscape ornamental ecosystem of interest)
- Place where **energy** and **matter** are transformed and transported.



# Central Asia (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan)





Tajikistan, 2010

Michigan, 2010



# Nature of Soil (Phases)

- Liquid (soil water)
- Gas (soil air)
- Solid
  - Mineral matter (sand, silt, clay, loam)
  - Organic matter
    - Dead
    - Decomposing
    - **Living soil-borne organisms**

# What organisms colonize our planet?

## Three Domains and 23 Kingdoms of Life

(Science, Vol. 275:1740)

(all but three are microscopic)

Domain No. 1

**Bacteria**

(6 Kingdoms)

Domain No. 2

**Arachae**

(6 Kingdoms)

Domain No. 3

**Eukarya**

Animals

Plants

Fungi

(8 other Kingdoms)

Viruses (chemical messengers)

ssRNA ssDNA

dsRNA ssRNA multiple components

Prions

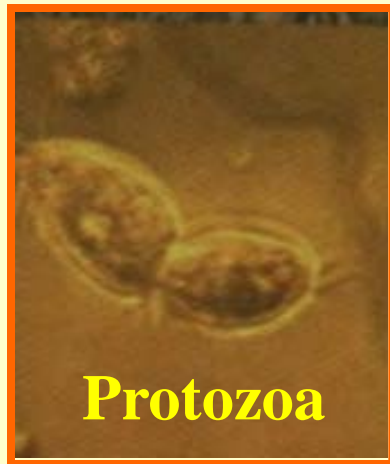
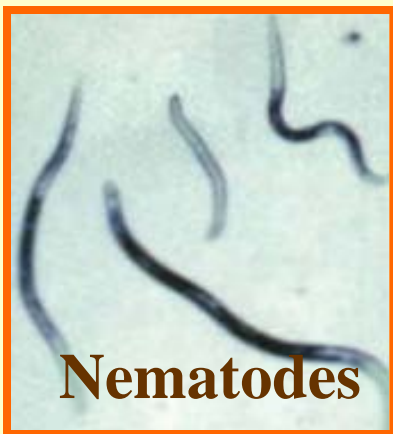
(Protein fragments)

# Function of Living Organisms

- Producers
  - Autotrophs
- Consumers
  - Heterotrophs

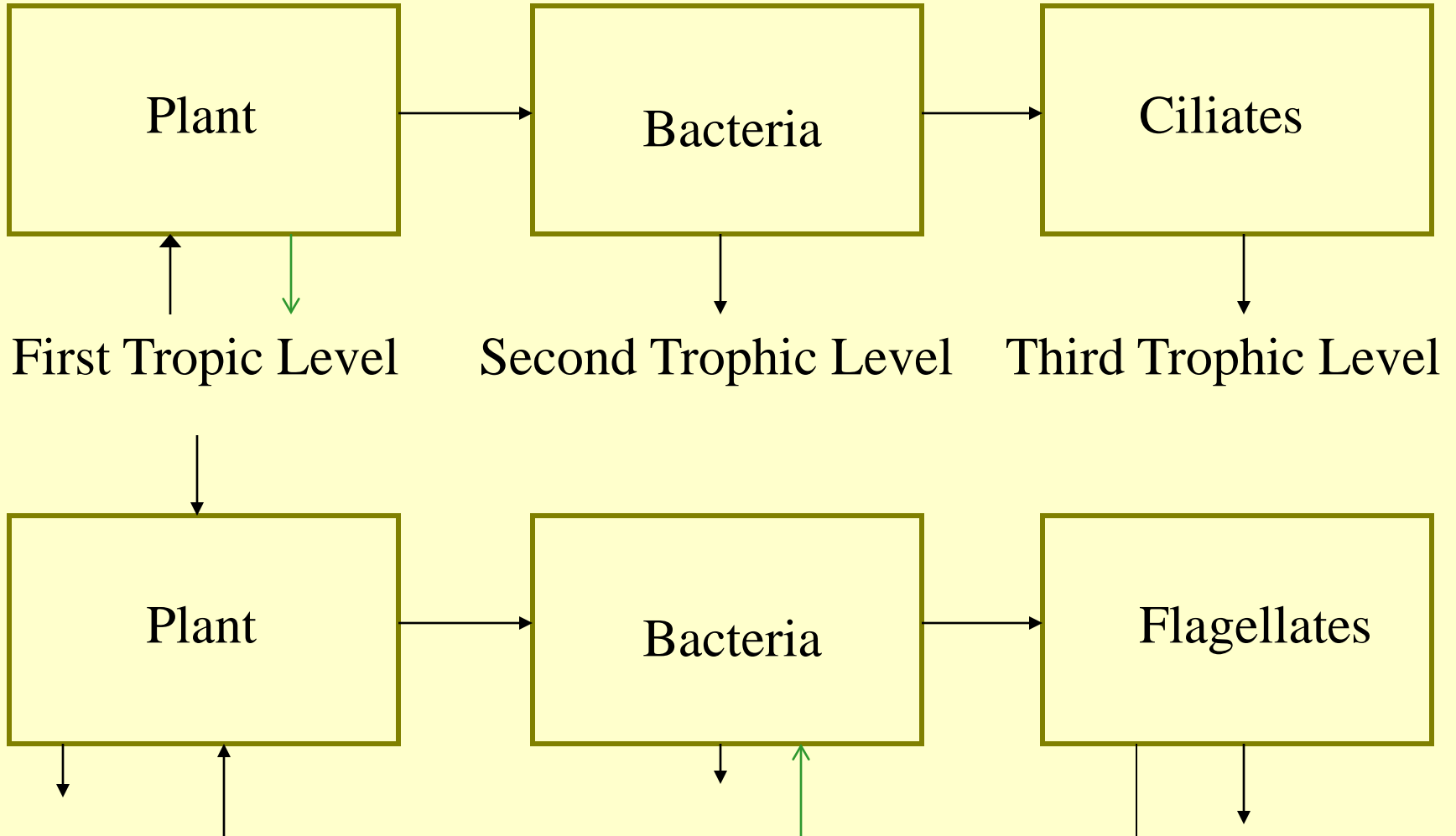


# Soil as a Habitat

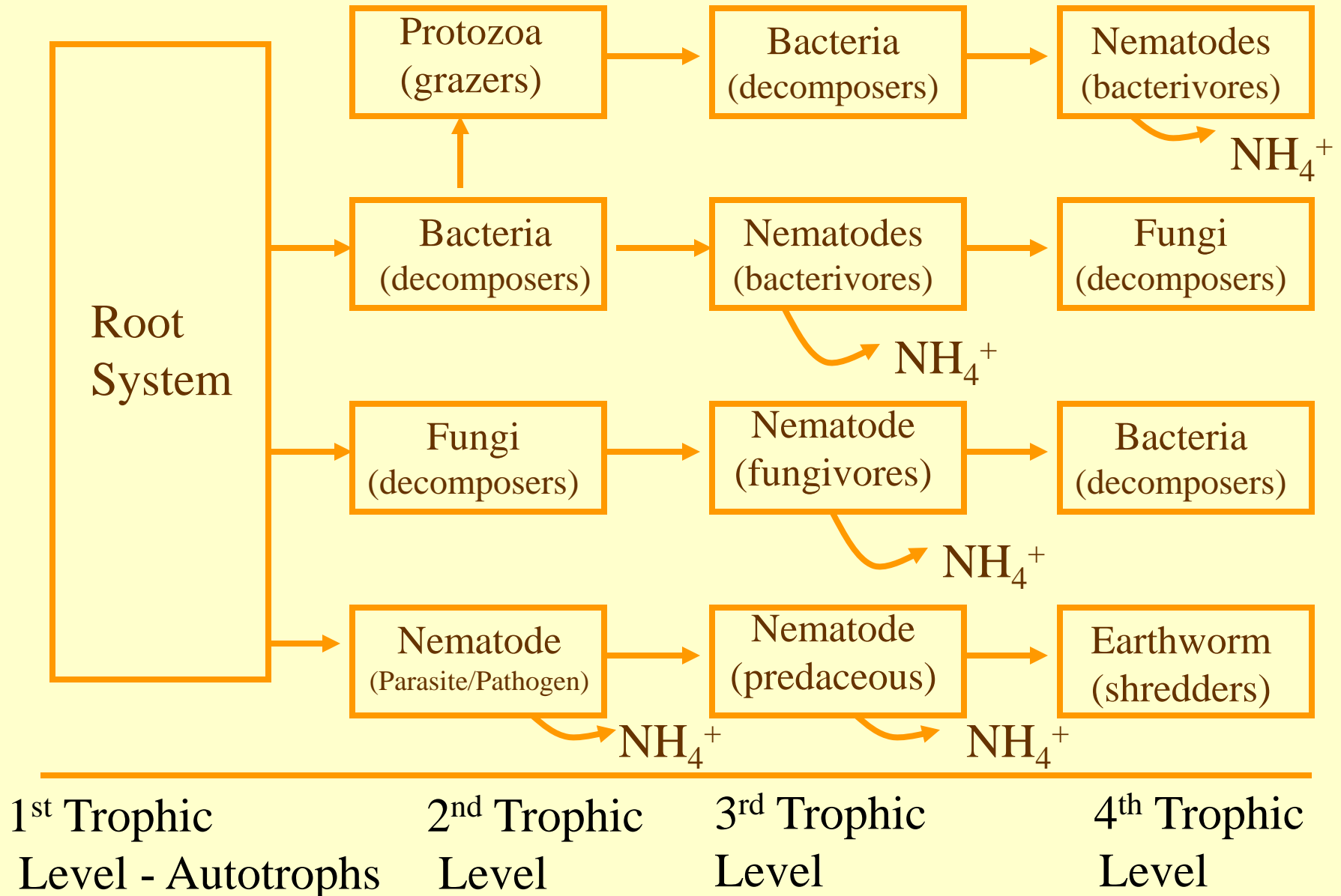


# Ecosystem Structure Example

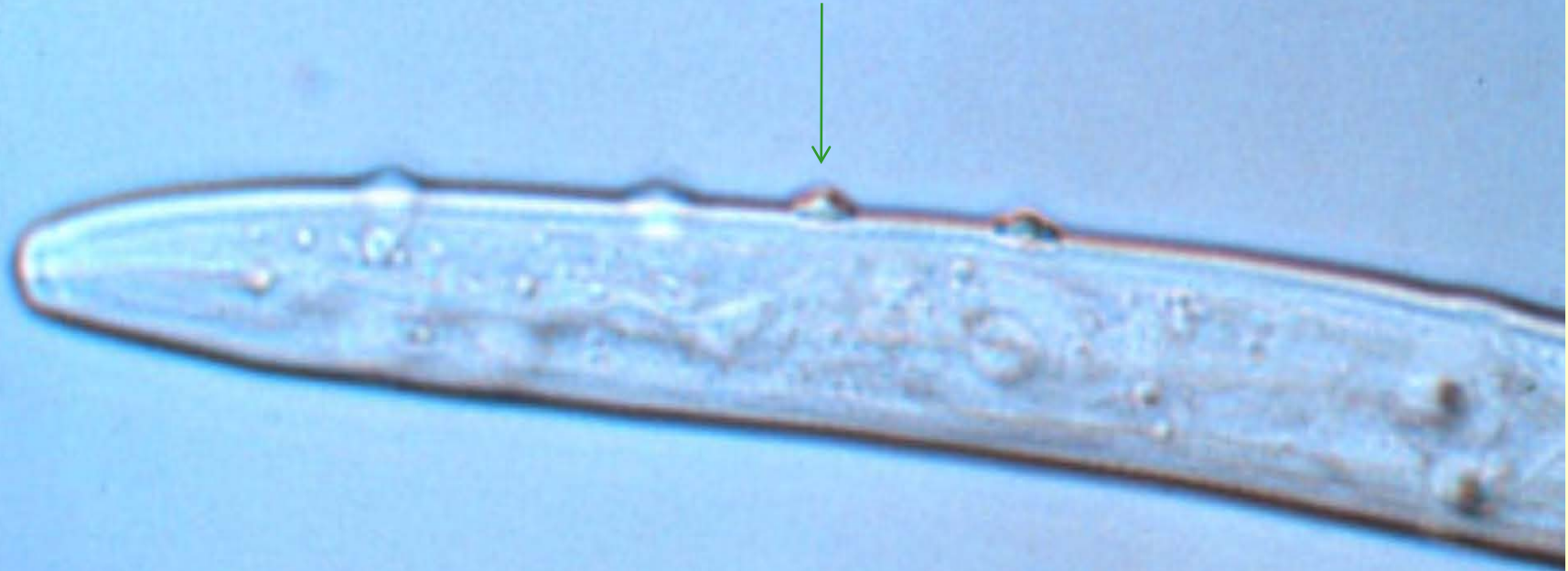
(food chain transport and transformation of matter and energy)



# Example of a Below-Ground Food Web



# **Nematode being colonized by bacteria**



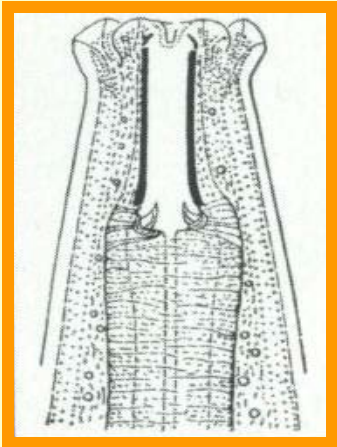
**The microbes eat first!**

A microscopic image showing a dense, elongated structure of cells, likely a developing embryo or tissue, stained with a blue dye. The cells are arranged in a regular, grid-like pattern, suggesting a highly organized tissue. The background is a lighter blue, showing individual cells and their nuclei. The overall appearance is that of a highly organized, multi-layered tissue structure.

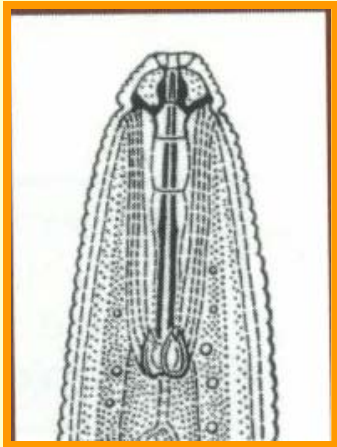
**96 hours later**

**Complete transformation of matter and energy**

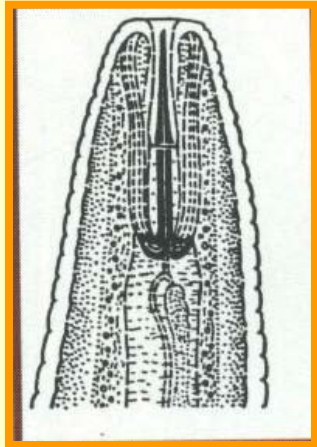
# Nematode Feeding Types



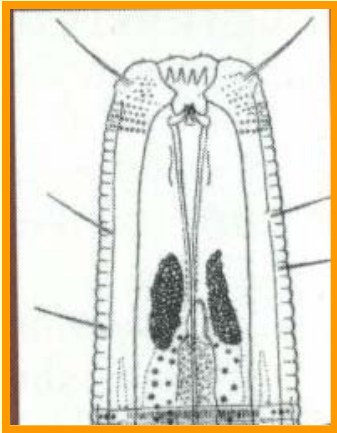
Bacterial Feeders



Plant Feeders



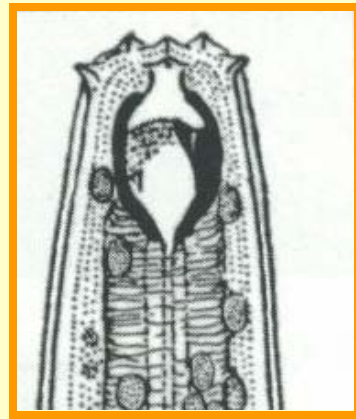
Fungal Feeders



Algal Feeders



Omnivores



Carnivores

# Where are nematodes located in soil?

Bacterivores

Herbivores

Fungivores

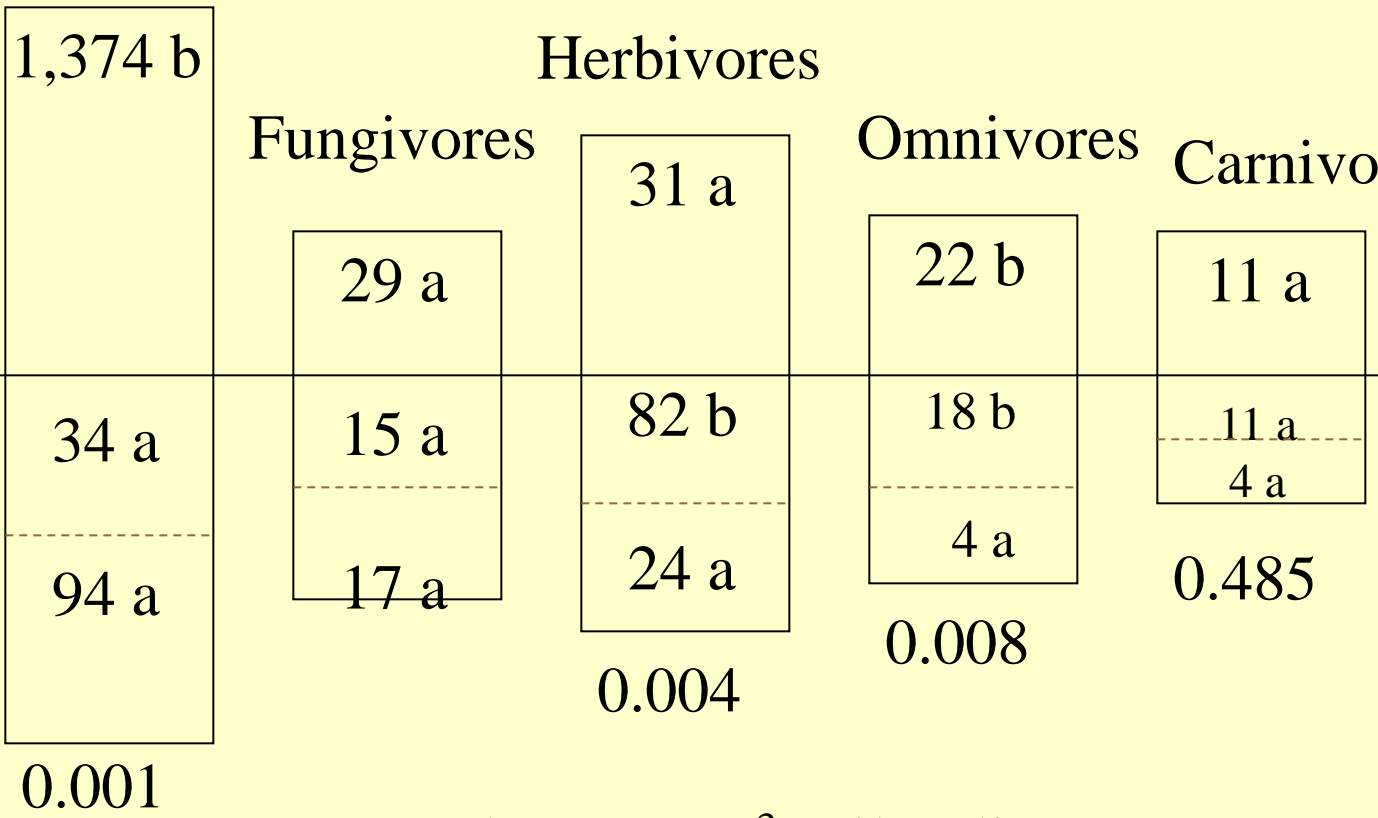
Omnivores

Carnivores

Surface  
litter

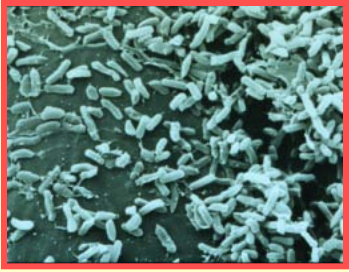
0 to 6"  
depth

6 to 12"  
depth

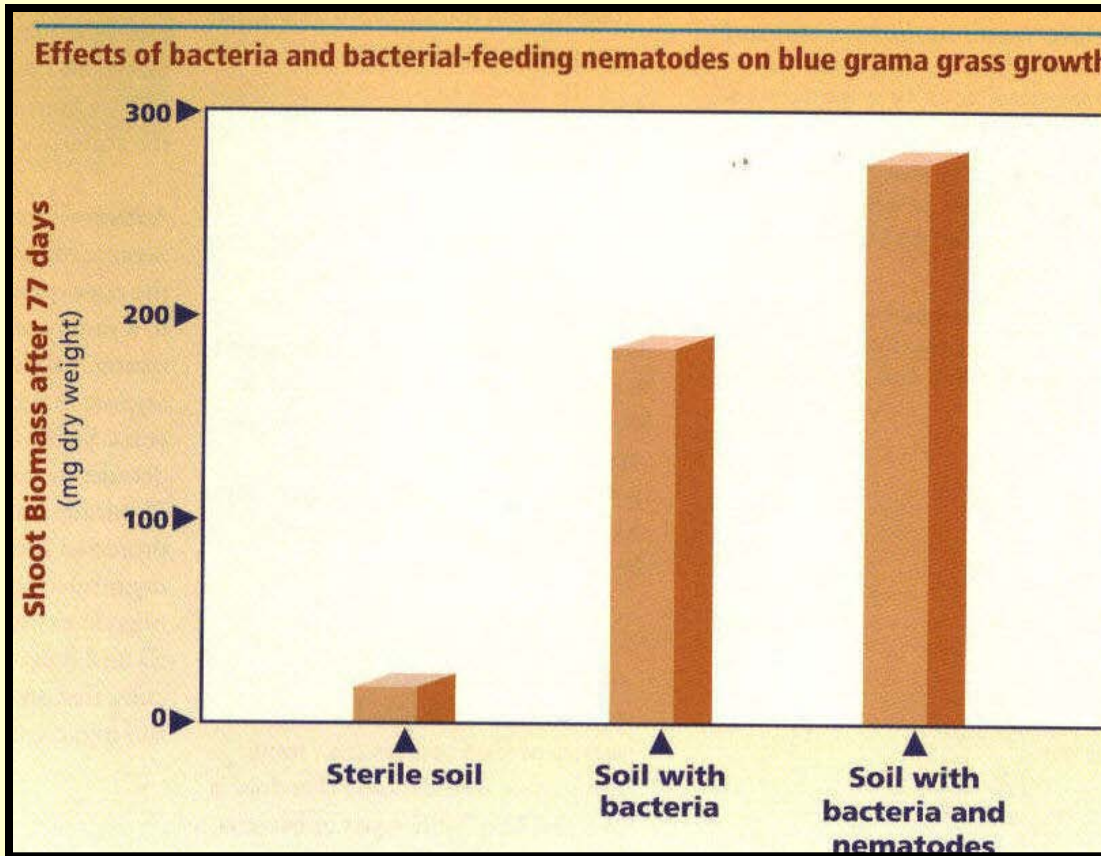
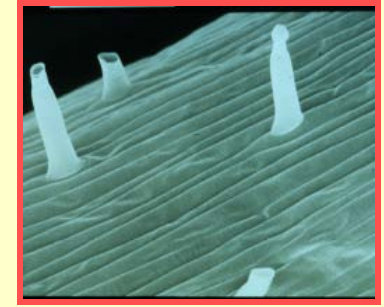


Nematodes/100 cm<sup>3</sup> soil or litter.

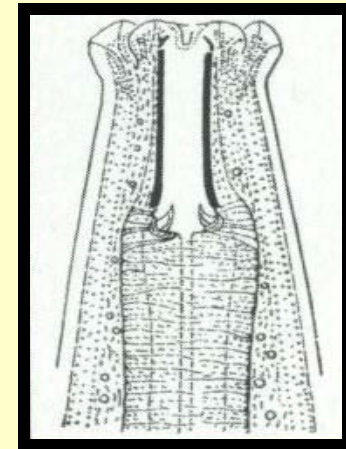
Bird, 2002



# Primary Productivity



Ingham, R. *et al.* 1985.  
Ecological Monographs  
55:199-140.





# Chemistry

- Organic Chemistry
  - Co-valent bonding (sharing electrons)
- Inorganic Chemistry
  - Ionic bonding (unlike charges bond)

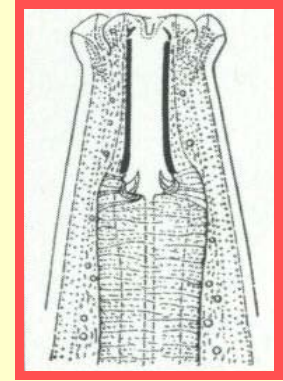
# Bacteria

## (Consumer/Decomposers)

- $\approx 5:1$  (C:N ratio)
- Feed/Metabolize
- Immobile C and N
- Mineralize C and N
- Replicate
- Hybernate
- Die (consumed)

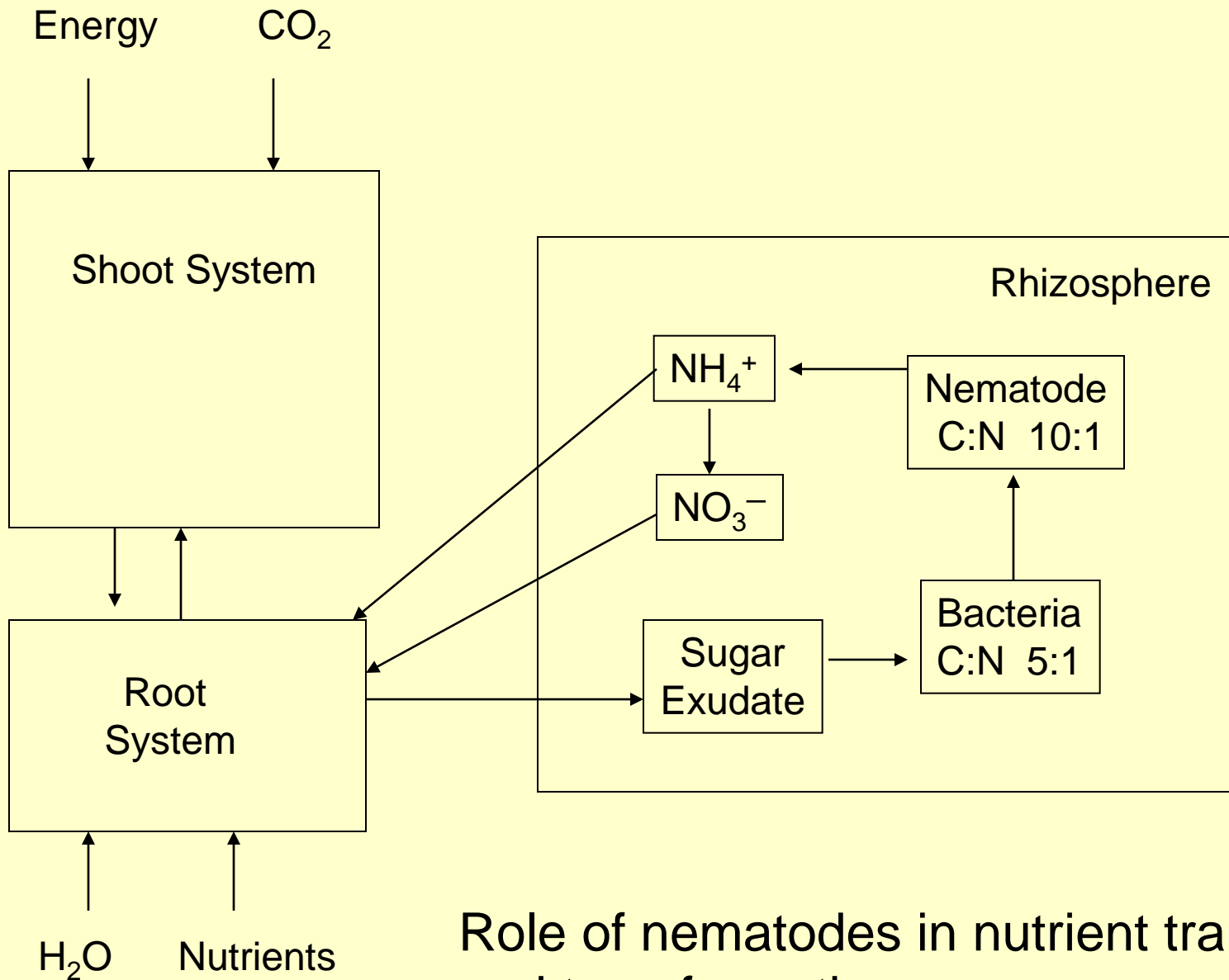


# Nematodes (Consumers)



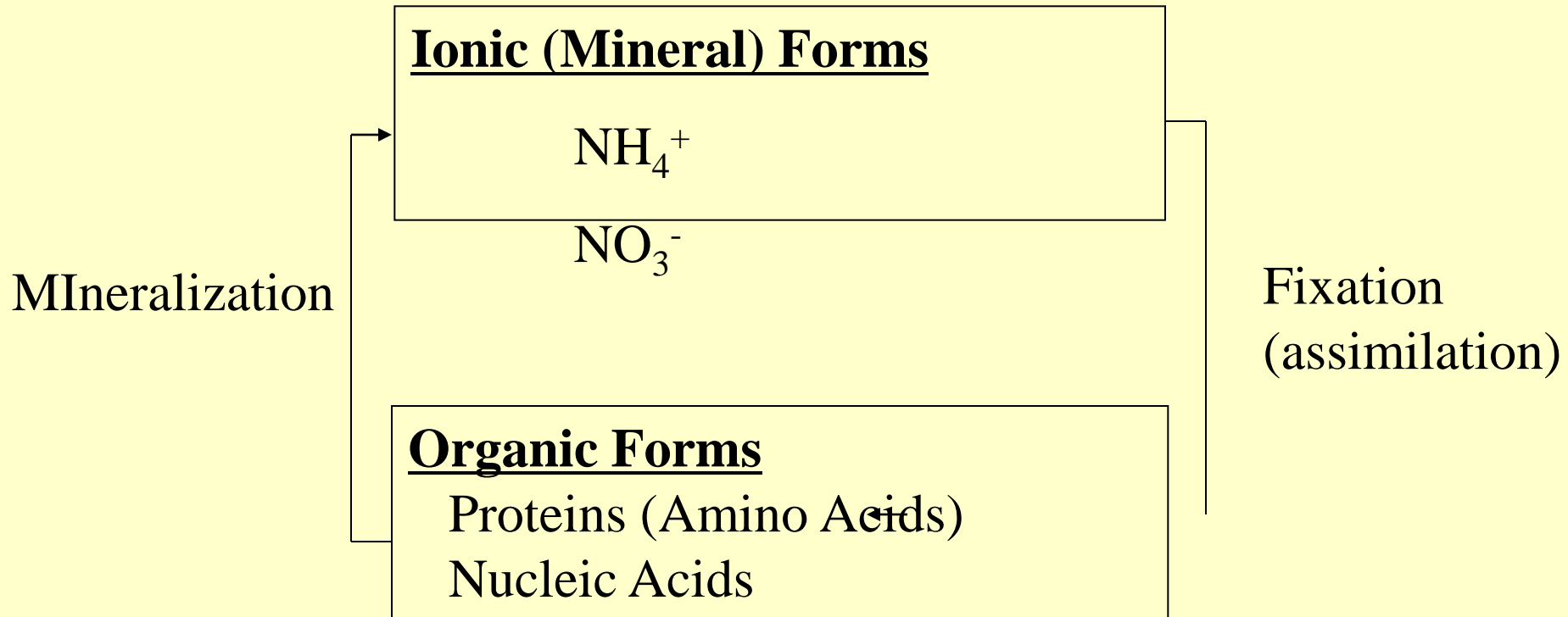
- 10:1 (C:N ratio)
- Feed (Bacterivores)
- Release  $\text{NH}_4^+$
- Mobilize C and N
- Reproduce
- Hybernate
- Die





Role of nematodes in nutrient transport and transformation

# Mineralization-Fixation Nitrogen Transport and Transformation

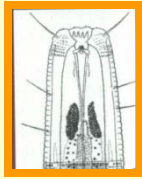




Bacterivore



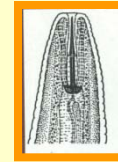
Carnivore



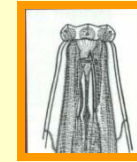
Algivore



Herbivore



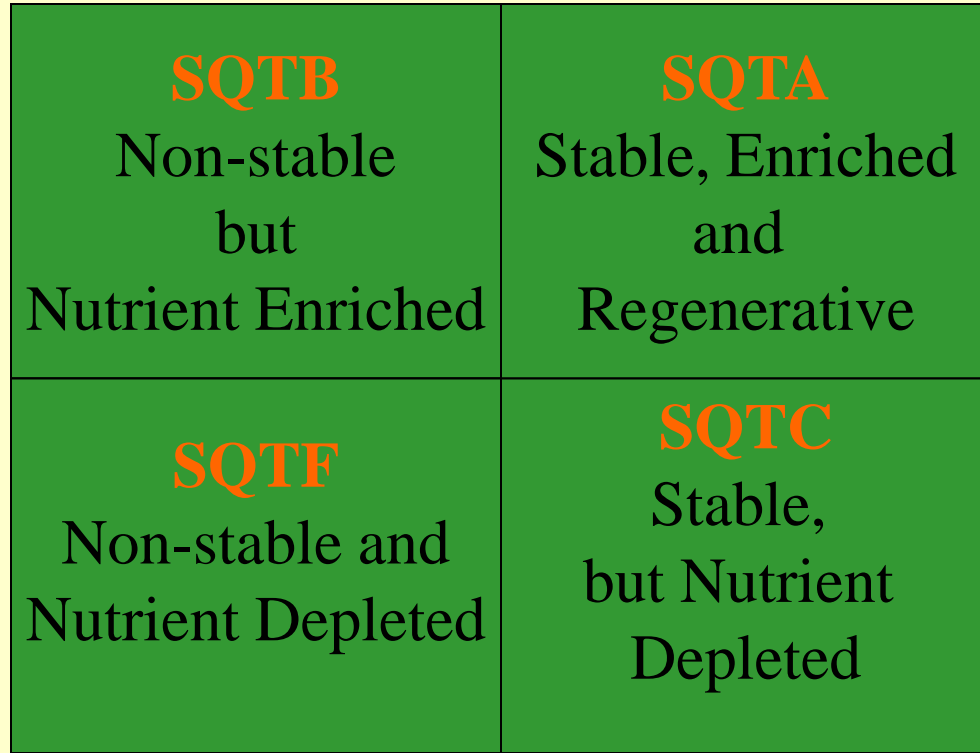
Fungivore



Omnivore

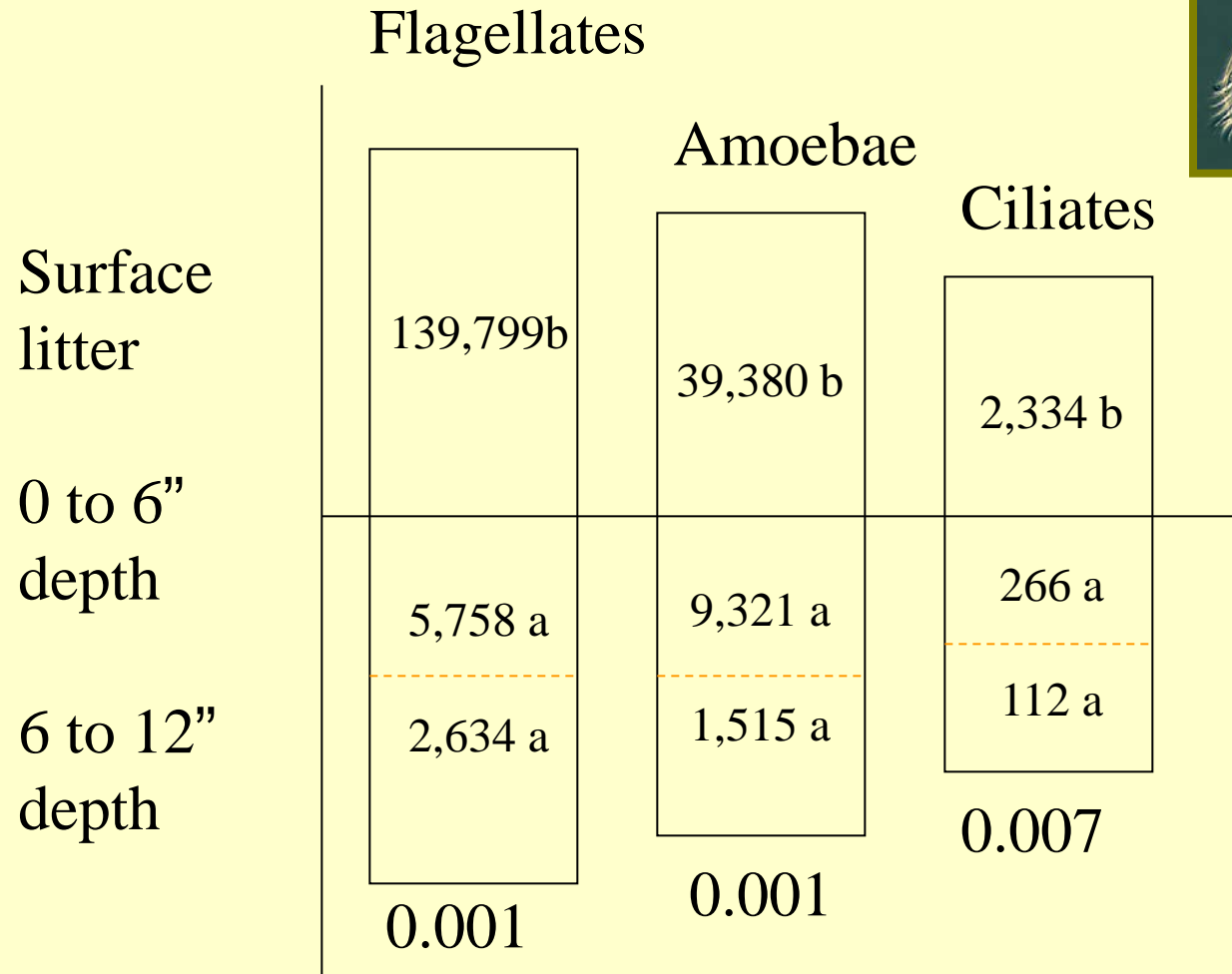
Enrichment Index  $\bar{n}$

0



Structural

$n$



Vertical distribution and population density of organisms associated with eight cherry orchards in northern Michigan.

# Flagellates



	Organic	Conventional
Surface litter	258,344	21,235
0 to 6" depth	6,991	4,524
6 to 12" depth	2,342	2,928

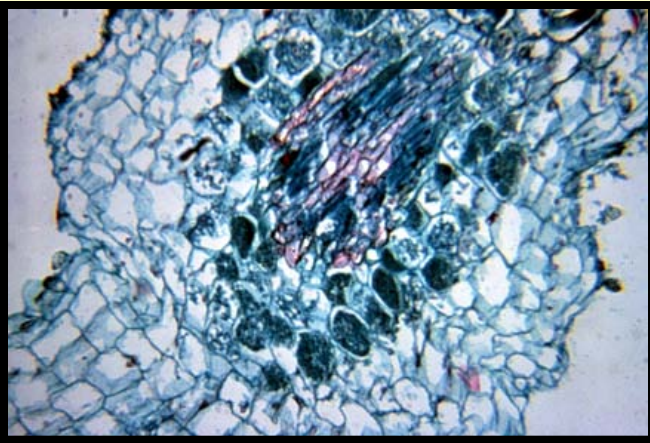
Comparative distributions and population densities of organisms associated with four organic and four conventional Michigan cherry orchards.

Bird, 2002

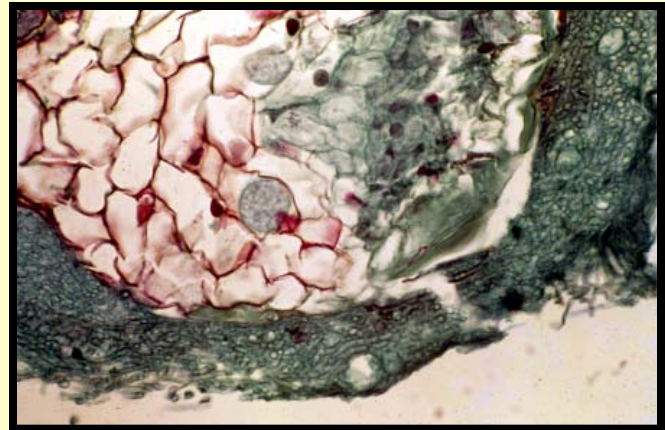
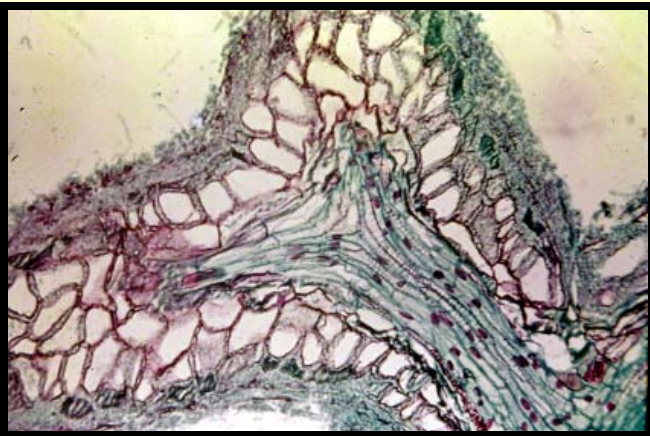


# Mycorrhizal Fungi

## Endomycorrhizae



## Ectomycorrhizae



**Soil can be a sleepy place, but when activated it is dynamic and a place where organisms interact to transform-transport matter and energy.**



**Structure + Process → Pattern?**

# *An Eleventh Commandment*

Walter Clay Lowdermilk (1939)

*-Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation.*

*-Thou shalt safeguard*

*thy fields from **soil** erosion,*

*thy living waters from drying up,*

*thy forests from desolation, and*

*protect thy hills from overgrazing by the herds,*

*- that thy descendants may have abundance forever.*

*- If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land,*

*thy fruitful fields shall become sterile stony ground or*

*wasting gullies, and*

*thy descendants shall decrease and*

*live in poverty or*

*perish from off the face of the earth.*

# Sustainable Systems:

- Regenerative in nature through ecological interdependence and partnerships,
- Based on families, vibrant local communities and a philosophy of intergenerational equity,
- Generate appropriate wealth through work,
- Foster a commerce with morality, and
- Provide leadership for politics with principles.

