

California Dept. Food and Agriculture
Office of Environmental Farming and Innovation

Development of Soil Organic Carbon Map for California

May 5 & 6, 2020

Introductions/Agenda/Logistics

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CDFA Office of Environmental Farming & Innovation Team



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Agenda

- Introductions/Webinar Logistics
- Background/Purpose – Casey Walsh Cady
- USDA NRCS – Tony Rolfes
- Comments and Feedback-Casey Walsh Cady
- Wrap up and Next Steps – Casey Walsh Cady

California Biodiversity Roadmap

- In 2018 – Governor Brown launched the California Biodiversity Initiative
- Preserving native species
- Protecting and restoring all types of California ecosystems, and improving ecosystem functions.
- Completing vegetation maps for the entire state
- Updating a statewide habitat connectivity assessment
- Seedbanking California's plants.
- <https://www.californiabiodiversityinitiative.org/pdf/california-biodiversity-action-plan.pdf>

California Biodiversity Initiative A Roadmap for Protecting the State's Natural Heritage



September 2018



Focal Areas of the CA Biodiversity Roadmap

Help government
coordinate on
biodiversity goals

Improve understanding
of California's
biodiversity

Improve understanding
and protection of
California's native
plants

Manage lands and
waters to achieve
biodiversity goals

Restore and protect
lands and waters to
achieve biodiversity
goals

Educate Californians
about biodiversity

Prioritize collaboration
and partnerships

California Biodiversity Initiative: A Roadmap for Protecting the State's Natural Heritage

CDFA Key Actions

- Establishment of a soil carbon map of California to serve as an indicator of soil health.
- Potential development of soil health data repository system for CDFA Healthy Soils Program.
- Legislative Mandate: CDFA will collaborate with various groups to establish and maintain a Soil Carbon Map, Budget Act of 2019, Item 8570-001-0001

The Importance of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)

Main component of soil organic matter (SOM) and is a crucial contributor to food production, mitigation and adaption to climate change.

SOC affects most of the processes relevant to soil functions and food production.

SOC often used as an indicator of soil health, due to its capacity to improve soil structural stability, which affects porosity, aeration and water filtration capacities to supply clean water. FAO, 2018

Project Scoping

Soil Organic Carbon Map

Healthy Soils Program Soil Health Data System?

Soil Carbon Map for State of California

Purpose - to serve as an indicator of soil health as California takes multiple actions to sequester carbon in agricultural soils.

CDFA endeavors to develop a resource that will be broadly useful for the state.

CDFA Healthy Soils Program



Incentive Program - funds conservation management practices that sequester carbon, reduce GHGs and improve soil health

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Soil sampling requirements – data is submitted to CDFA prior to implementation of practices and then annually after the practices are implemented, for up to 3 years.



CDFA is considering the development of a data repository system for soils data.

USDA NRCS – Tony Rolfes



NRCS Soil Surveys

Tony Rolfes
CA State Soil Scientist



USDA NRCS @USDA_NRCS · Sep 8

Tilled vs undisturbed. go.usa.gov/k563
#soilhealth



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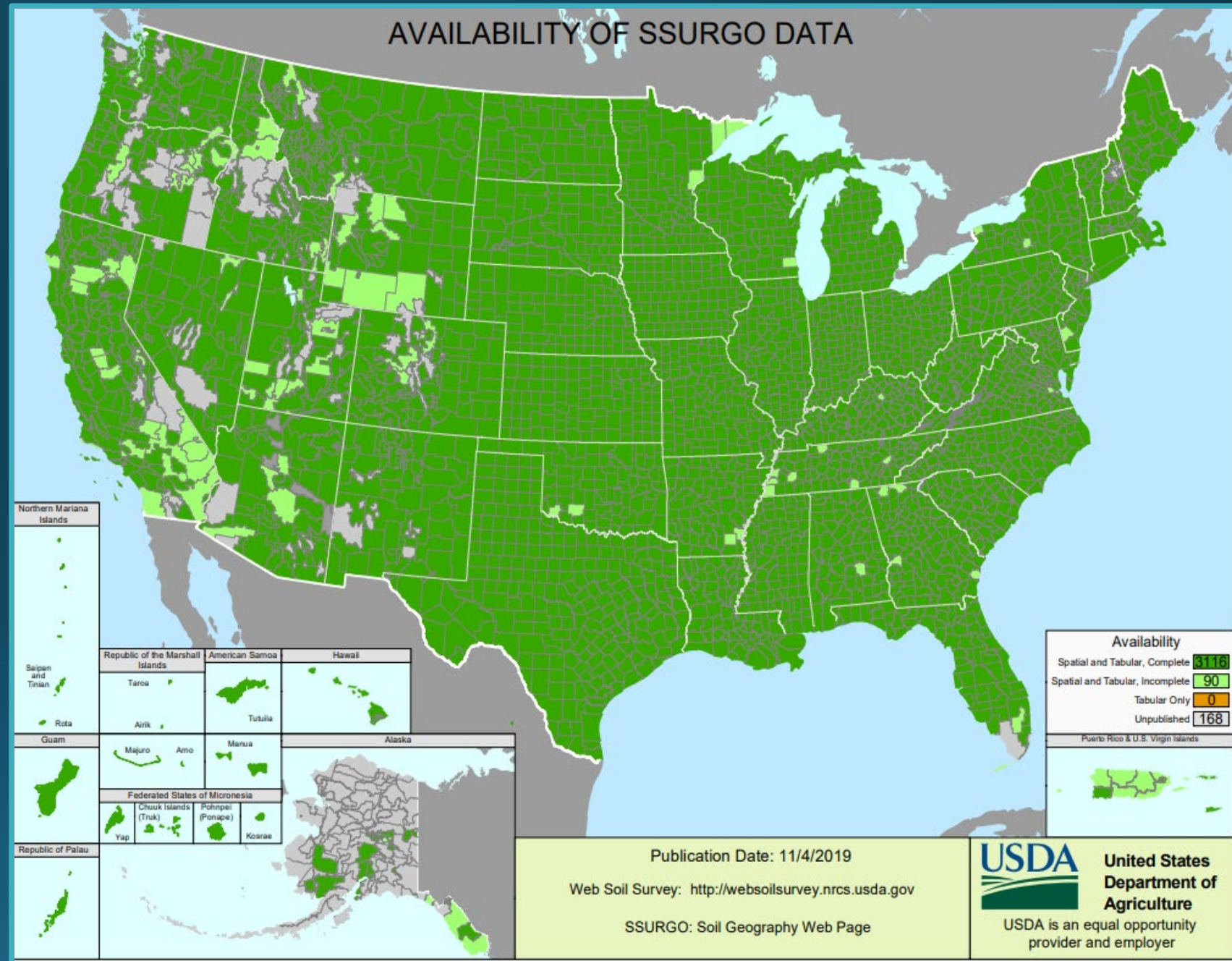


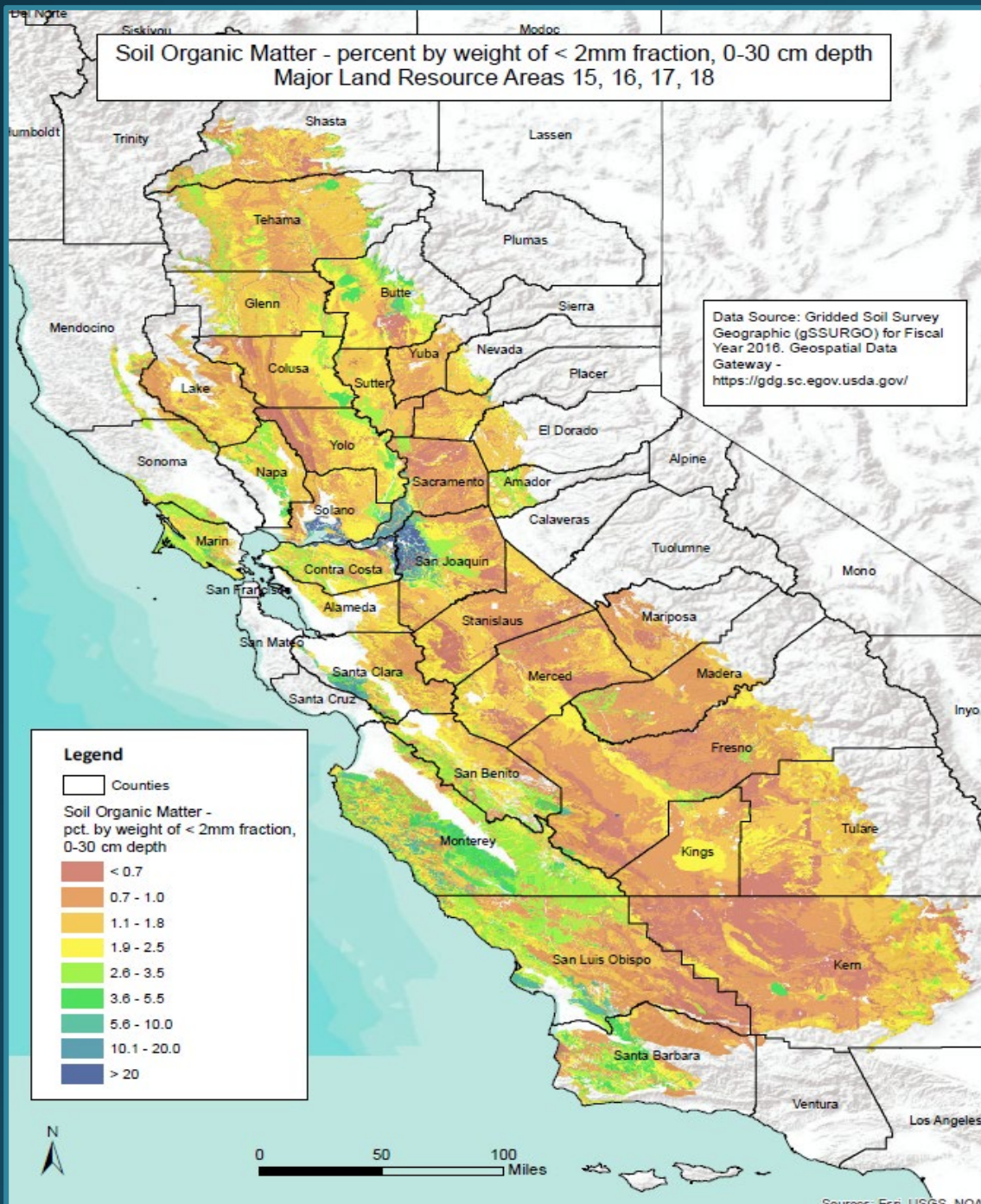
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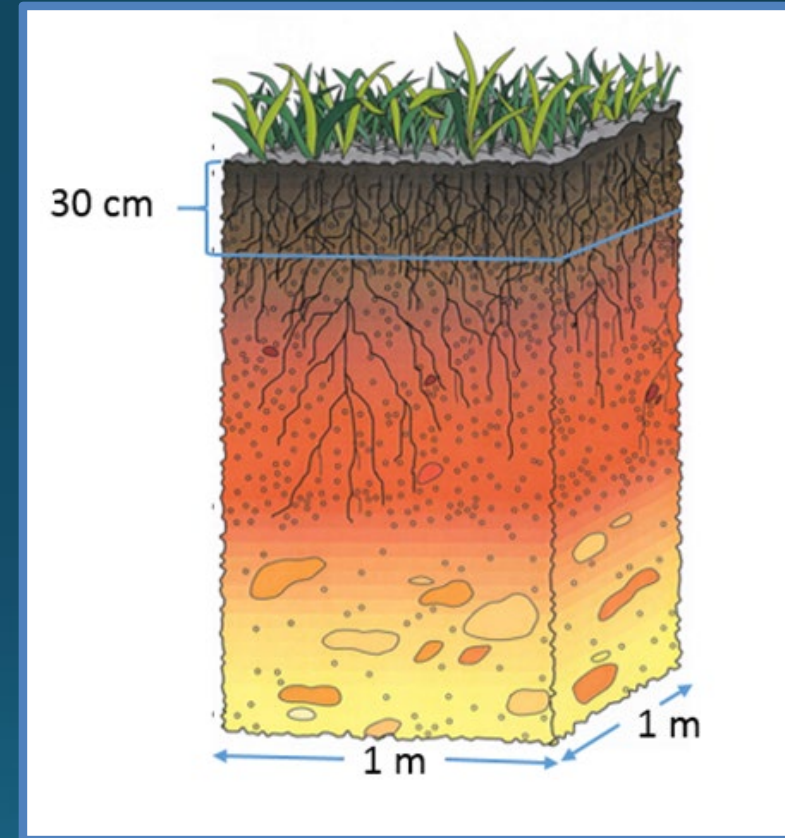
NRCS USDA Cooperative Soil Survey Program 1899 to 2016

- 3265 surveys nation
- 120 Surveys in CA





Baseline Soil Organic Matter



Organic carbon (kilograms / square meter) for the horizon =

$$((om_r * 0.58) / 100) * dbthirdbar_r * ((100 - \sum fragvol_r) / 100) * (hzdepb_r - hzdept_r) * 10$$

Collecting the Soil Information

The Field Work

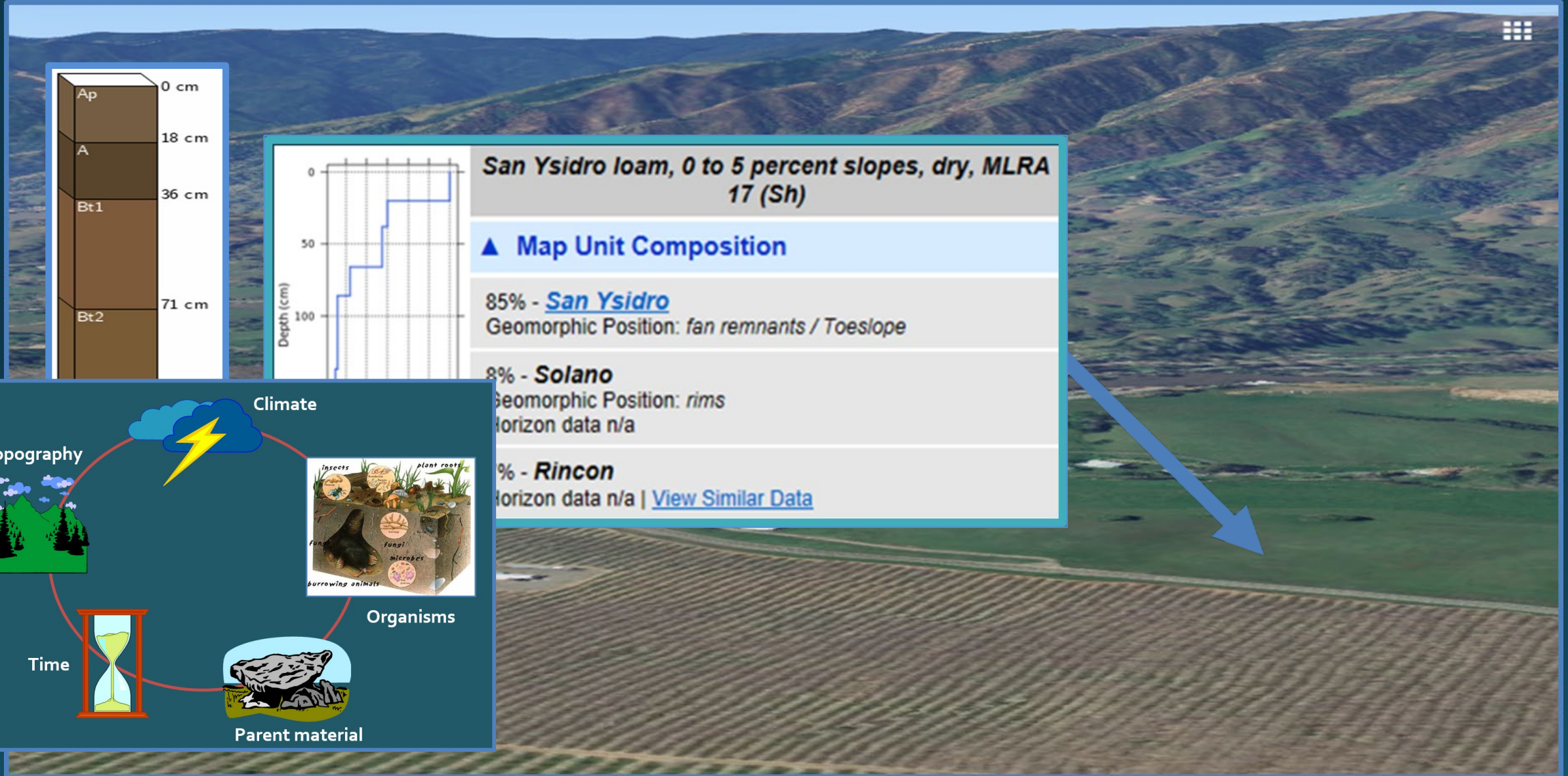
How many holes do you dig?

Key Soil Properties Observed and Documented

- Horizons
- Color
- Texture
- Depth
- Rock Fragments
- Organic Matter
- Chemistry - pH, Salts, SAR

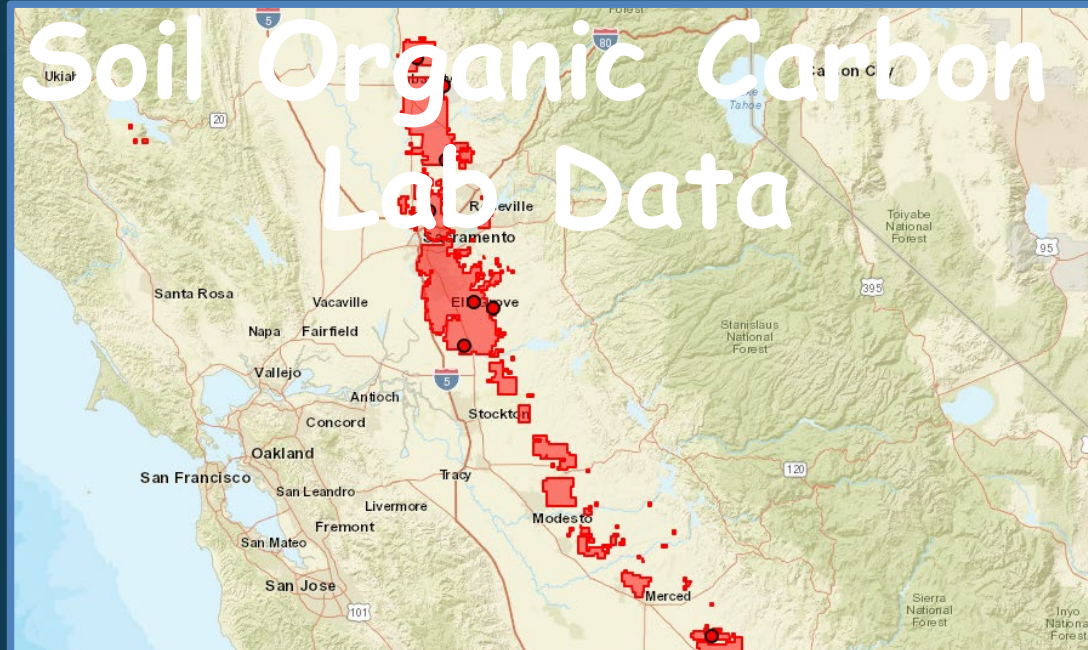


Soil Map - How is it Made



Extent of State Soil

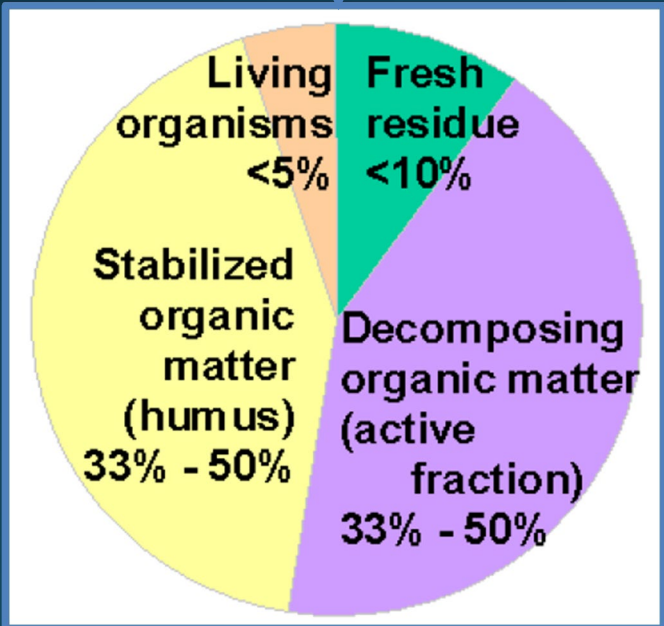
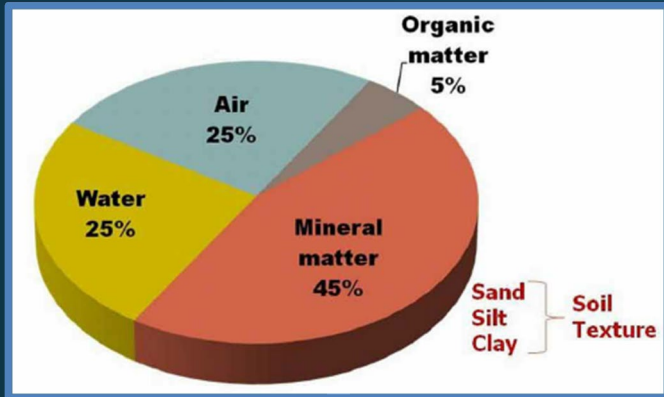
San Joaquin



| Soil Series | Horizon | Top | Bottom | SOC |
|------------------|---------|-----|--------|--------|
| San Joaquin | A1 | 0 | 8 | <Null> |
| San Joaquin | A1 | 0 | 9 | 2.1 |
| San Joaquin | A | 0 | 10 | 0.72 |
| San Joaquin | Ap | 0 | 15 | 0.84 |
| SAN JOAQUIN | Ap | 0 | 19 | 0.52 |
| San Joaquin | Ap | 0 | 20 | 0.41 |
| San Joaquin | Ap | 0 | 23 | 0.45 |
| <Null> | Ap | 0 | 23 | 0.87 |
| SAN JOAQUIN-LIKE | Ap | 0 | 28 | 0.3 |



Soil Organic Matter Pools



Mulch



Cover Crop



No Till



A 60 Year History of California Soil Quality Using Paired Samples

Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, University of California

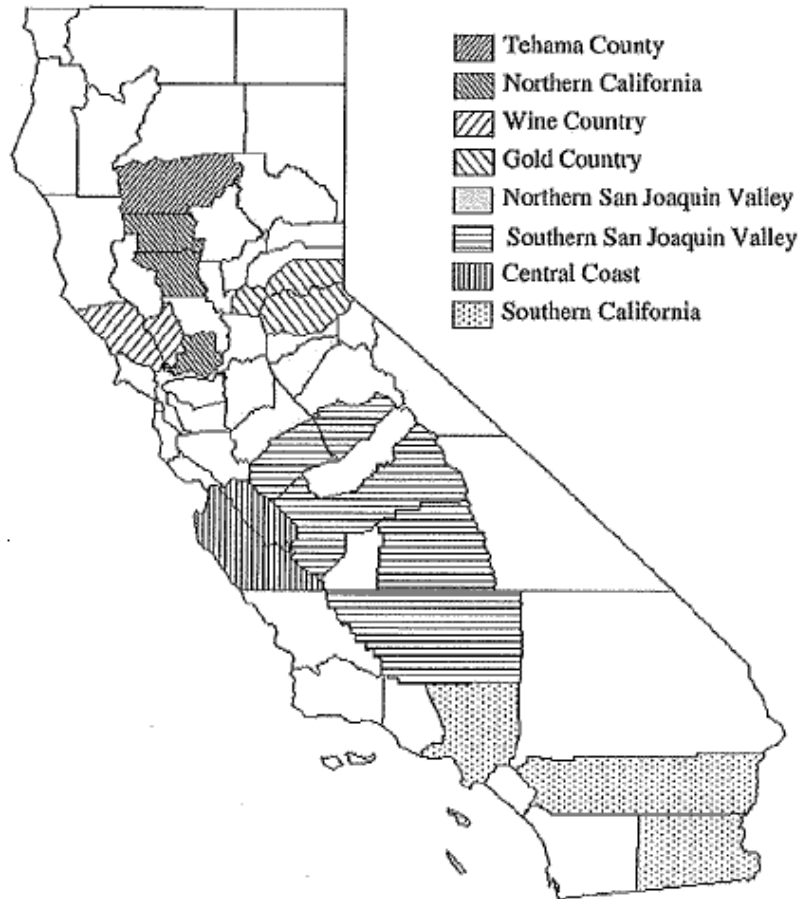


Fig. 1. Geographic regions where 1945 and 2001 samples were collected.

125 samples in 1945 and 2001 analyzed for Soil Carbon

Table 2

Mean values of soil properties for geographic regions in California for 1945 and 2001 sample dates

| Indicator | Year | California | Southern California | Central Coast | Southern San J. | Northern San J. | Gold country | Wine country | Northern California | Tehama county |
|-----------|------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| N | 1945 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
| | 2001 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 1.34 | 0.15 | 0.81 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| C | 1945 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.83 | 1.20 | 0.90 | 2.03 |
| | 2001 | 1.35 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.18 | 1.52 | 1.79 | 2.47 | 1.32 | 1.80 |

Table 3

Mean values of soil properties for land use categories in California for 1945 and 2001 sample dates

| Indicator | Year | Row crops | Tree crops | Viticulture | Pasture | California |
|-----------|------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| N | 1945 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| | 2001 | 0.24 | 0.73 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.29 |
| C | 1945 | 1.27 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 0.91 | 1.05 |
| | 2001 | 1.26 | 1.02 | 1.82 | 1.56 | 1.35 |

Credits: Michael J Singer, Fabrice De Clerck and Peter Lindert

Farm Demonstration in Turlock CA

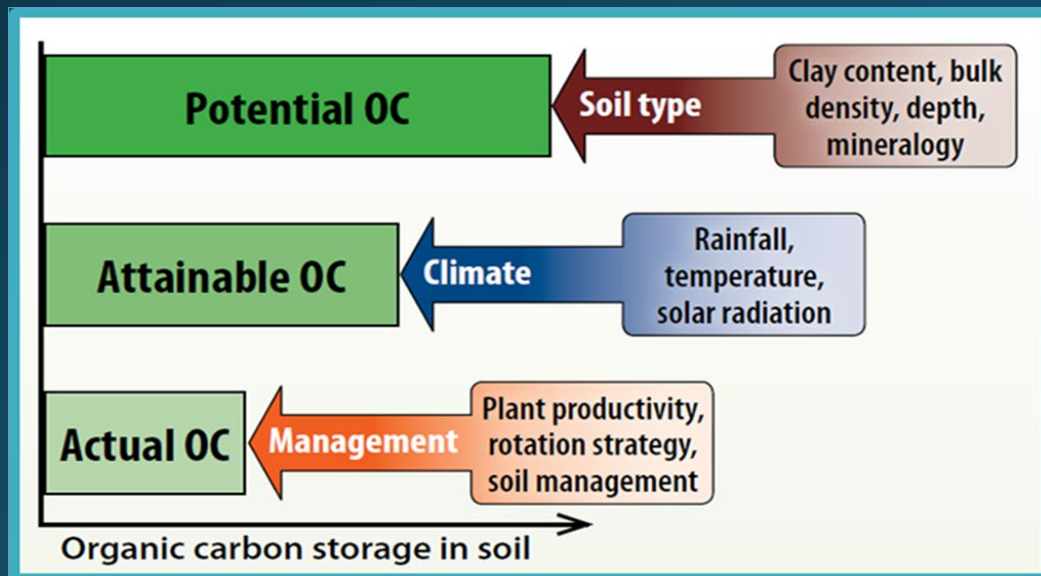
Soils are the Delhi sandy loam series.

About ½ percent organic matter, soil on the right.

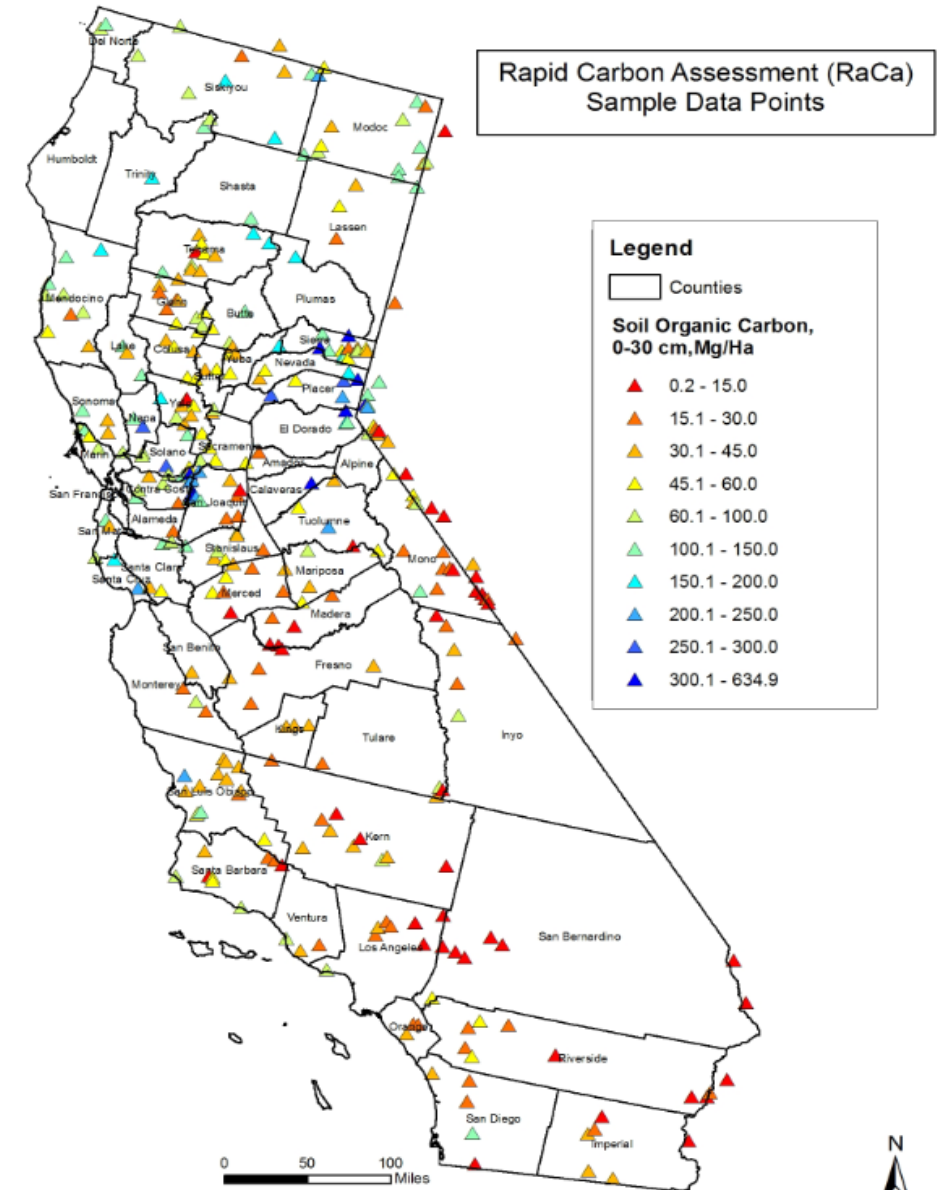
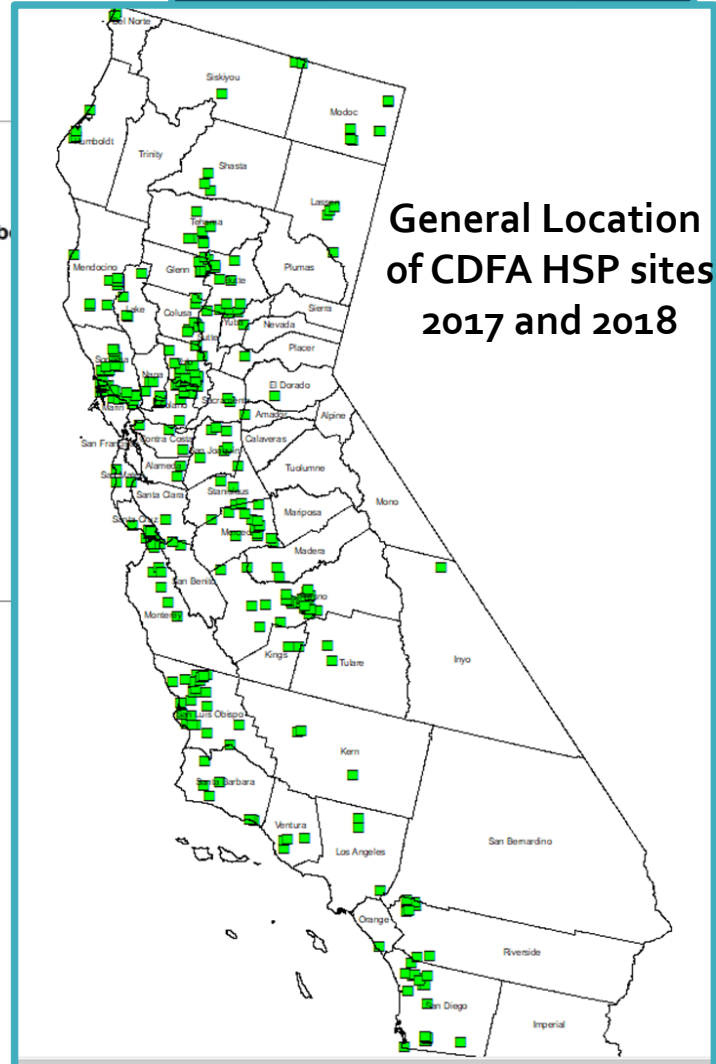
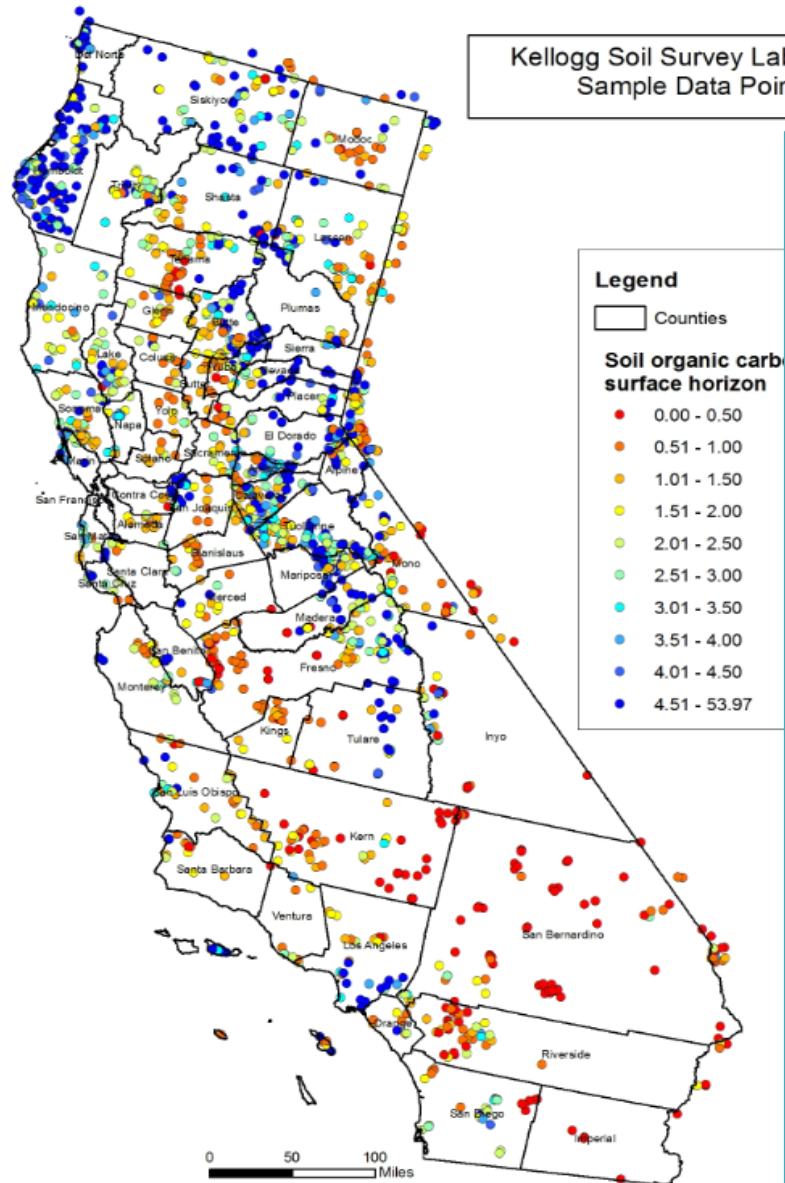
About 3 percent soil organic matter, soil on the left.

Soil on the left - Walnut orchard with reduced tillage, cover crop, livestock grazing, and compost added.

Soil on the right – conventionally tilled sweet potatoes

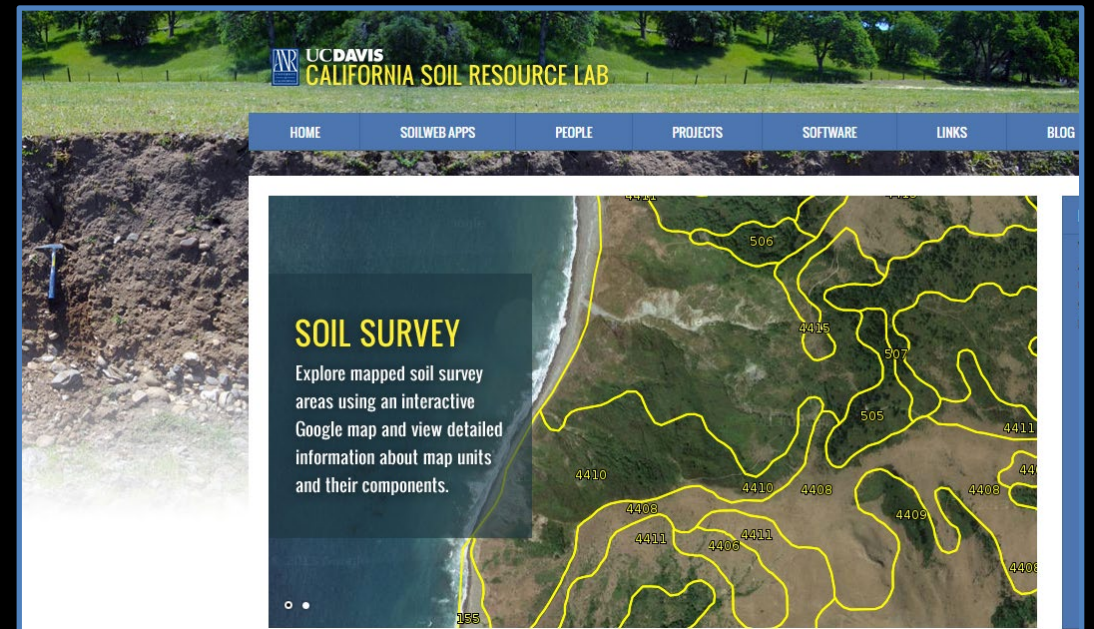
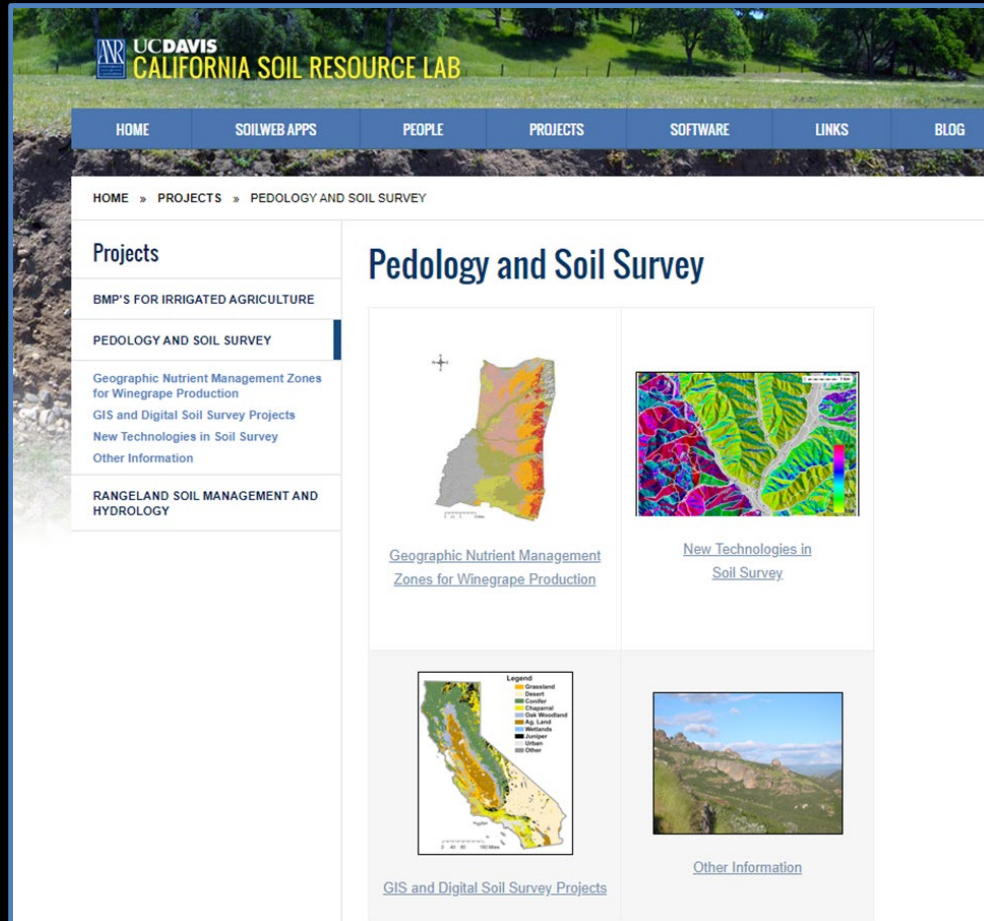


NRCS Soil Data - Organic Carbon



UC Davis CA Soil Resource Lab

Innovative Tools & Research - Using NRCS Soil Surveys



Credit: Dr Toby O'Geen, Scott Devine and Dr. Kerri Steenwerth

Questions for Stakeholder Input (1)

Which existing maps/data sets can be used as baseline for soil organic carbon?

USDA NRCS has developed several maps that may serve the purpose above; stakeholder feedback on the use of these is encouraged.

What scale is needed for the map to meet its objective of serving as an indicator of soil health?

Should CDFA develop a statewide map or focus on agricultural production areas?

What components and layers should the map include?

Questions for Stakeholder Input (2)

7. What is appropriate soil depth for the map (ex: 30 cm)?

8. What are other issues and concerns?

9. Are there recommendations on data standards and quality assurance?

10. What would stakeholders like to use this map for?

11. What are the needs for this tool beyond its use by governmental agencies?

12. What can stakeholders contribute?

Wrap Up – Next Steps



**Written Comment Period -
May 7, 2020 – May 21, 2020**



Comments should be submitted
by e-mail to:
cdfa.oefi@cdfa.ca.gov by 5:00
pm PDT, May 21, 2020.