



# PERFORMANCE OF CIRCULAR SOIL MANAGEMENT MEASURES: RESULTS FROM FOUR LONG-TERM EXPERIMENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Circular@WUR conference, 13 april 2022

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# The challenge

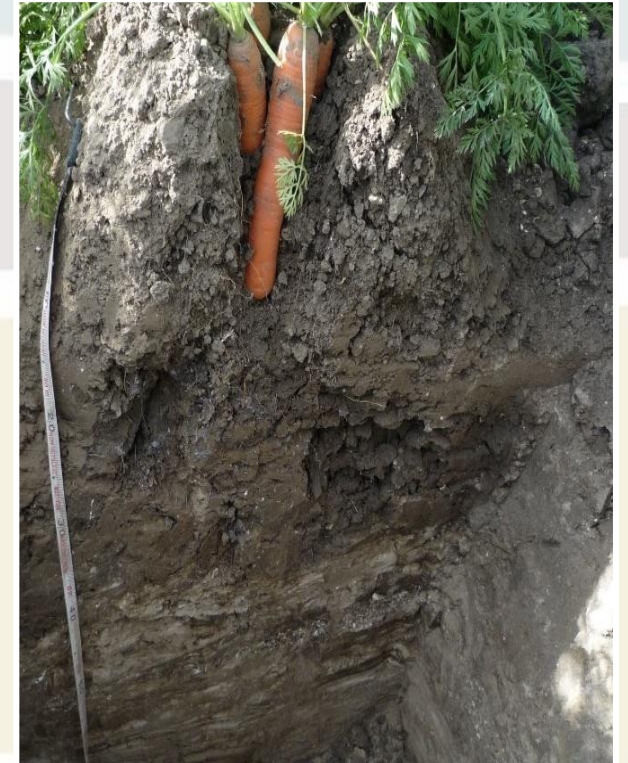
## Ecosystem services (soil functions)



## Complexity of the soil

Influence of

- Parent material
- Climate
- Water
- Land use
- ...



**Sustainable soil  
management options**

# Soil functions

1. Productivity
2. Water regulation & purification
3. Nutrient cycling
4. Carbon sequestration
5. Habitat provision



Landmark, Schulte et al. 2014



Soil quality on sandy soils



Soil quality on (light) clay soils



Long term system experiments arable farming



Soil quality on reclaimed peat soils

Soil health experiment (sandy soil)



# Measures

Measures	Circularity aspect
Non-inversion tillage	Reduced fuel use
Standard vs. low OM input levels	Use of waste streams
Extra compost application	Use of waste streams
Growing cover crops	Reduced nutrient losses
Growing <i>Tagetes patula</i>	Less pesticide input
Anaerobic soil disinfestation	Less pesticide input
Biofumigation ( <i>Brassicacea</i> cover crop)	Less pesticide input
Chitin amendments	Less pesticide/nutrient input Use of waste streams
Hair flour amendments	Less pesticide/nutrient input Use of waste streams

# Non-inversion tillage

- Soil type matters
- Yields maintained for most crops
- Improved water regulation
- Nutrient cycling affected, decreased leaching?
- None or only marginally more carbon sequestration
- Cost-benefit performance good
- Knowledge & skills important for success

## Conclusion

- Applicable measure, but not for every farm



# Standard vs. low OM input levels

- Sufficient OM input gives significantly higher yields
- No effect on other soil functions
- Cost-benefit also very favourable

## Conclusion:

- Manure is crucial for maintaining yield levels on a sandy soil, already applied





# Extra compost application



- Slight yield increases - not significant
- Higher nutrient surpluses
- Significantly more carbon sequestration
- High cost and low availability

## Conclusion:

- Promising measure but applicability is currently limited



# Growing cover crops

- Reduced nutrient losses
- Applicability is good, limited by
  - Late harvesting
  - Plant-parasitic nematodes

## Conclusion:

- Widely applied, but improvement of advise regarding cover crop choice and management is possible



# Growing *Tagetes patula*

- Effective against target nematode
- Cost-benefit favourable in arable farming when infestation is present

## **Conclusion:**

- Applicable measure under specific conditions





# Anaerobic soil disinfestation and biofumigation



- Anaerobic soil disinfestation is effective
- Biofumigation not effective or negative
- Anaerobic soil disinfestation is very expensive

## Conclusion:

- Anaerobic disinfestation is effective and applicable in rotations with a high revenues on fields with a serious infestation

# Organic waste streams (chitin, hair flour)

- Chitin effective for disinfestation with high dosage
  - Risk of nutrient leaching
- Hair flour only effective as fertilizer
- Availability and costs uncertain

## Conclusion:

- Chitin is promising, lower application levels can be researched





# General conclusions

Mainly positive and neutral effects from measures

- Measures without effect but entailing costs should be avoided

Promising measures are already applied, or limited by:

- High costs
- Availability of product
- Knowledge and experience

Difficult to formulate general recommendations on measures to take

- Tailor-made advice at field or farm level is needed
- Research provides insight in trade-offs and applicability of measures for policy makers and farming practice



# Questions and discussion

Thank you for listening!

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# Indicators for soil functions

Bodemfunctie	Indicator
Productiviteit	Productiehoeveelheid
	Productkwaliteit (gewasafhankelijk)
Waterregulatie	Bodemfysische indicatoren zoals droge bulkdichtheid , aggregaatstabiliteit, watervasthoudend vermogen en indringingsweerstand Structuurbeoordeling
Waterzuivering	N-min najaar NO <sub>3</sub> in bovenste grondwater
Recycling van nutriënten	N-, P-, K-overschotten
	Nutriëntenefficiëntie (afvoer vs. aanvoer)
	Aandeel N, P, K uit organische meststoffen
Koolstofvastlegging	Organische stof/koolstof in de bodem Heet water extraheerbare organische stof (HWC)
Habitat voor biodiversiteit	Voor zover beschikbaar; Potentieel mineraliseerbare stikstof (PMN), bacterie- en schimmel biomassa, aantallen en diversiteit van aaltjes, vogels, insecten en overig bodemleven