Farming Forever!



By: Jay Fuhrer | Soil Health Specialist - /Retired NRCS/USDA | Bismarck, ND - USA Burleigh County Soil Conservation District BISMARCK, N.D. (KFYR) - Gov. Doug Burgum, R-N.D., has given North Dakota a target to reduce North Dakota's carbon footprint. He said the state and all of its industries are aiming to be carbon neutral by 2030.

On the national scale, President Joe Biden recently called for nationwide carbon neutrality by 2050.

To help North Dakota reach it 20 years sooner than that, Burgum said North Dakota needs to cash in on what he calls "the geological jackpot."

Elon Musk announces plan to take Carbon Dioxide out of the atmosphere and convert it into rocket fuel.

Bismarck Tribune January 12, 2022: Summit Carbon Solutions plans to inject into the Oliver and Mercer Counties where its pipeline will end. Planning for a 2000 mile system across the Dakota's, Minnesota, Nebraska and lowa.

Carbon Comments



SCIENCE NOTE: SOIL CARBON



Highlights

- There is an urgent need to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations.
- γ. Supporting natural and agricultural systems to sequester carbon (C) can help achieve this.
- Many soils have the capacity to sequester C from the atmosphere, however the process is slow, easilyreversible and time-limited.
- · The greatest and most rapid soil C gains can be achieved through land use change (e.g. conversion from arable land to grassland or woodland), but this can have implications for food production and the displacement or exporting of emissions.
- Increasing soil organic C contents through sustainable soil management (SSM) practices can improve soil health, the efficiency of food production and the delivery of multiple public goods and services.
- Where financial incentives are developed to encourage SSM practices and sequester C it is essential that funders provide orgaing support to these schemes.
- Given the uncertainties around the amount of . additional C that can be sequestered in future, and the ease with which C gains can be lost, it is essential that the carbon stores in existing permanent grasslands, moorlands, peatiands, wetlands and woodlands are protected.

Carbon store

Carbon sequestration

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www.soils.org.uk

Introduction

Recent reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlight how human activity is changing the climate in unprecedented and sometimes irreversible ways.

BRITISH SOCIETY

OF SOIL SCIENCE

The excepts make 8 allow that writers to have differents that are is an argent priority. The 28th United Nations Climate Charges. conference (COP26) in due to take place in Glasgoov III functions and a service critical for establishing a market parts to Further and or regulater emostrary of preenhouse tanna IGHG shut, a gooda large. There is an unstant meet to entire formfund emmounts for must article where supporting rememb systems tensonalities and store turbon (CL Solit modulin miner C from in the atmosphere and vegetation competent and are therefore in eseilla anton ann. Cate sentin amblich with careful management they can uch is an important cottons sim-

Increasing the amount of Coupored in our manemual from a climate change initigation perspective por how much C san beinterest bit this way?

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- · Selfural the experiment of C in with, travell behaven, and the mie mpinys in supporting sail functions, delivering vital public mouth and involves, and ballonig notieties adopt has and ledies the rate of climate citarian
- Rate awareness of the manuscien summariling soll C and the actions that governments, communities and Vollemants water light-

Carbon source

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Agricultural Soil Carbon Credits:

Making sense of protocols for carbon sequestration and net greenhouse gas removals

NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

Voluntary **Carbon Credits** and the opportunity for co-benefits.

https://northcentralwater.org/

Radhika Fox (red coat), Assistant Administrator EPA Day One WOTUS Day Two 319 Grants and Cover Crops **Carbon Support**

Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Grain Growers, Corn Growers, Soybean Growers, ND Dept of Ag, Congressional Ag Policy Director, FFA, Conservation Districts.

Burleigh County Soil Conservation District

Menoken

hed 2009

Partnering with BEK Communications:

Cameras

चीनील

- Soil Moisture Monitoring
- Fiber Optic Line
- BEK Television
- Carbon Data Transfer

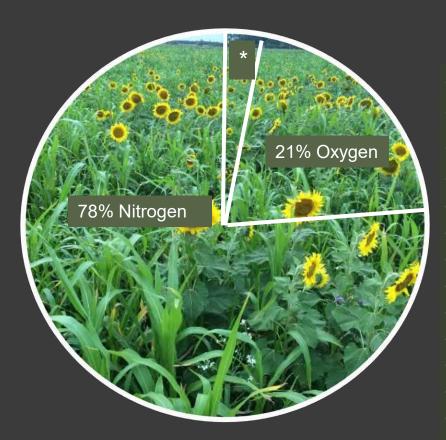
Geography	Views	Watch time (hours)	Average view duration
Total	513214	179603.8611	0:20:59
US	318935	118025.4607	0:22:12
CA	39055	14314.1159	0:21:59
AU	27556	9584.8321	0:20:52
GB	14035	5139.4627	0:21:58
ZA	4797	1460.2939	0:18:15
DE	4376	1342.5539	0:18:24
NZ	3219	1027.3916	0:19:08
SE	1606	526.2996	0:19:39
IE	1195	382.2895	0:19:11
NO	652	199.7242	0:18:22
NL	549	165.6408	0:18:06
IN	447	79.7368	0:10:42
FR	391	78.8586	0:12:06
DK	345	91.9287	0:15:59
AT	299	91.333	0:18:19
FI	194	55.5002	0:17:09
LT	184	50.3963	0:16:26
PT	165	41.2541	0:15:00
ID	157	34.417	0:13:09
MX	148	38.6718	0:15:40
PL	135	26.7018	0:11:52
ES	132	39.395	0:17:54
ни	115	11.0401	0:05:45
ZW	114	17.2998	0:09:06
MY	107	22.7719	0:12:46
BR	104	10.5827	0:06:06
RU	93	7.4574	0:04:48
AR	91	15.95	0:10:30
JP	84	7.6519	0:05:27
UA	76	23.7957	0:18:47

Menoken Farm YouTube Channel

Analytical Data for 65 Countries

Carbon Impacts

Air



Source: Scifun.Chem.Wisc.edu

What Does Dry Air Consist Of?

• 78% Nitrogen N₂ 21% Oxygen O₂ 1% * Argon Ar **Carbon Dioxide CO₂** Neon Ne Helium He Methane CH₄ Krypton Kr Nitrogen Oxide N₂O Hydrogen H₂ Xenon Xe Ozone O₃

How Much Co2 Does It Take To Kill A Plant? Plants can be killed by Co2 levels above 2000ppm, and breathing levels above that can be hazardous to humans and animals. Plants will be harmed if your CO2 concentration is below 250 PPM.

Can Too Much Co2 Cause Plants To Die? | iLoveMyCarbonDioxide

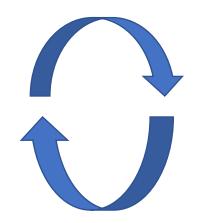
CO2 is produced when people breathe. Each exhaled breath by an average adult contains **35,000 to 50,000 parts per million** (ppm) of CO2 – 100 times higher than is typically found in the outside air (OSA).

how much co2 do humans produce by breathing - Lisbdnet.com lisbdnet.com/how-much-co2-do-humans-produce-by-breathing/



Landscape Simplification

Civilization Critical: Energy, Food, Nature, and the Future By Darrin Qualman



Agriculture Resource Concerns

Symptoms of Landscape Simplification

- Wind Erosion
- Water Erosion
- Salinity (we need to transpire water in lieu of evaporation)
- Water Quantity
- Water Quality
- Lack of Plant Diversity & Cover (Simplified Crop Rotations)
- Lack of Animal Diversity and Animal Impact
- Season Long Grazing
- Drought/Flood Same Year
- Exporting Carbon (old and new sunshine carbon)
- Carbon Deficient Soils

Factors Affecting the Balance between Gains and Losses of Organic Matter in Soils.

Reference: The Nature and Properties of Soils, Table 12.5

Factors Promoting Gains

- Green manures or cover crops
- Conservation tillage
- Return of plant residues
- Low temperature and shading
- Controlled grazing
- High soil moisture
- Surface mulches
- Application of compost & manure
- Appropriate nitrogen level
- High plant productivity
- High plant root:shoot ratio

Factors Promoting Losses

- Erosion
- Intensive tillage
- Whole plant removal
- High temperatures & sun exposure
- Overgrazing
- Low soil moisture
- Fire
- Applying only inorganic materials
- Excessive mineral nitrogen
- Low plant productivity
- Low plant root:shoot ratio

Landscape Simplification. Which Of The Following Examples Is Your Farm?

Is Your Farm Too Cold?

Is Your Farm Too Hot and Dry?



Carbon

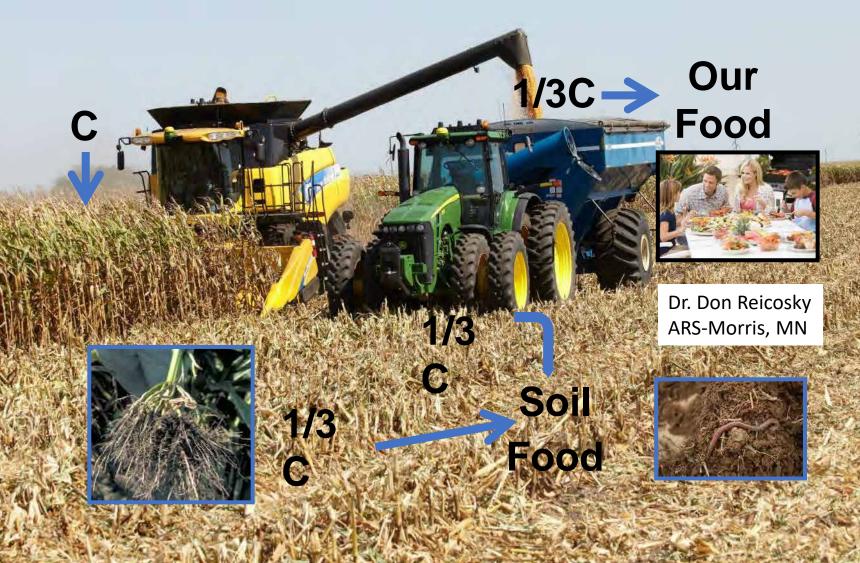
Soil Health: the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.

In Manual Production of the local division o

Soil Health Principles:

- Soil Armor keep the soil covered
- Minimize soil disturbance
- Maximize diversity of plants in the rotation 4 crop types
- Maintain living roots in the soil
 cover crops perennials
- Integrate livestock

Agriculture is a carbon exporter from the landscape in the form of our food. About one third of the carbon fixed in photosynthesis is exported in the grain yield used for our consumption.



"Root exudation clearly represents a significant carbon cost to the plant (Marschner 1995), with young seedlings typically exuding about 30–40% of their fixed carbon as root exudates" (Whipps 1990).

Source: **Regulation and function of root exudates** DAYAKAR V. BADRI & JORGE M. VIVANCO 07 May 2009

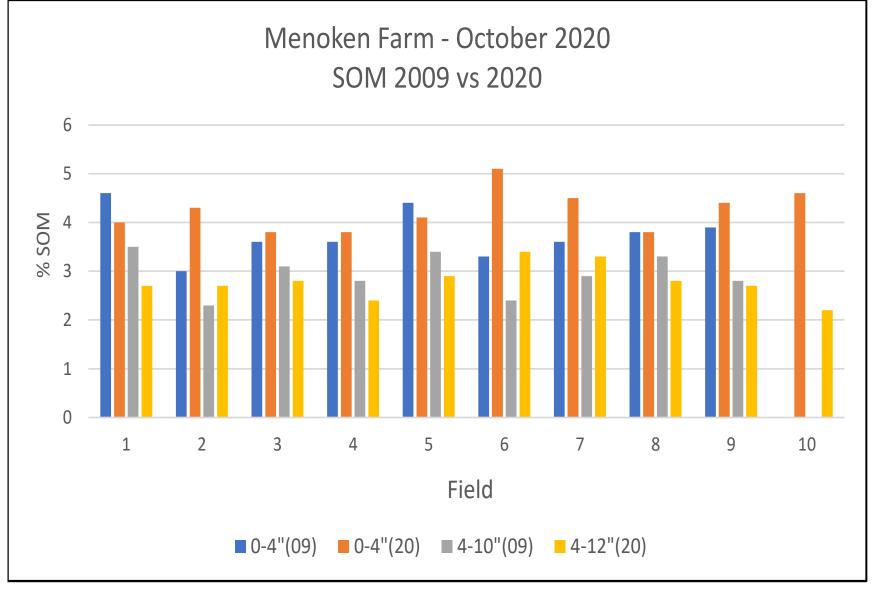
Introduction

"For crops, belowground C allocation was maximal during the first 1–2 months of growth and decreased very fast thereafter."

"Despite its fundamental role for carbon (C) and nutrient cycling, rhizodeposition remains 'the hidden half of the hidden half': it is highly dynamic and rhizodeposits are rapidly incorporated into microorganisms, soil organic matter, and decomposed to CO2. Therefore, rhizodeposition is rarely quantified and remains the most uncertain part of the soil C cycle and of C fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems"

Source:

Carbon input by roots into the soil: Quantification of rhizodeposition from root to ecosystem scale Johanna Pausch1,2 | Yakov Kuzyakov2,3,4 14 July 2017, Page 1 Abstract



Field 6 has the most crop diversity, cover crop, and livestock integration.

ear	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7	Field 8	Field 9	Field 10
										Three Sisters:
2000	Soybean WSCC	Pea WSCC	Реа	Pea WSCC	Pea WSCC	Pea WSCC	Pea WSCC	Pea/Canola WSCC	Flax/Lentil WSCC	Corn+Beans+Squas
2003	Soybean WSCC	rea wacc	rea	Fea WSCC						
										Three Sisters:
2010	Canola CSCC	CSCC	Sp Wheat	Corn	Corn	Corn	Corn	Sp Wheat	Corn	Corn+Beans+Squa:
	W Triticale, H									
	Vetch, Winter Pea									Winter Triticale, H
2011	WSCC	Corn	Sp Wheat	Pea CSCC	Pea CSCC	CSCC	Pea CSCC	Pea CSCC	Corn	Vetch, Winter Pea
		PGCC Cash								
		Crops: Wht &								
		Lentil.							PGCC Cash Crops:	
		CC:Turnip, W							Canola & Pea. CC:	
		Pea, Sub Clover,							Sub Clover, Rye Gr,	W Triticale, H Veto
2012		Rye Gr, WSCC	Sp Wheat	CSCC	Sp Wheat	Corn	Sp Wheat CSCC	WSCC	Turnip.	Forage Pea WSCC
	PGCC Cash Crop:								W Triticale, Turnip,	
	Canola, Pea. CC:						Sunflower + 12		Radish, H Vetch, Sw	
	Sub Clover, Rye Gr,			_	CSCC W		Broadleaf		Cl. Seeded Fall of	Sunflower + 12
2013	Turnip.	Corn	Sp Wheat	Corn	Triticale	WSCC	Covers	Corn	12.	Broadleaf Covers.
	Perennial Gr 21		Sp Wheat.		C	<u> </u>		Sunflower + 12	Sunflower + 12	Demoist Comm
2014	Species.	WSCC	Dormant	WSCC	Corn	Corn	CSCC	Broadleaf Covers.	Broadleaf Covers.	Perennial Grass
2015	Perennial Gr 21	c (1	C 144 - 1				<u> </u>	с. ми		CS Grass. Dorman
2015	Species. Perennial Gr 21	Sunflower	Sp Wheat	CSCC	Soybean	WSCC	Corn Pea CSCC After	Sp Wheat	corn	Seeded 11/16 WS Grasses and
2010		Forage Pea Rolled. WSCC		Currelean		Carr	Harvest	C	CSCC	Forbs
2016	Species.	Rolled. WSCC	Sp Wheat	Sundan	Sp Wheat CSCC	Corn	narvest	Corn Sp Wheat/Soybean		FUIDS
								Relay.Soybean		
								seeded into Wht		
						Pea WSCC. Fall	Sn Wheat Fall	prior to boot. Fall		
	Perennial Gr 21			Pea. Fall Seeded			Seeded Cereal	Seeded Cereal Rye &	Corn. Fall Seeded	
	Species.	Corn	Sp Wheat	Cereal Rye CC.	CSCC	Rye CC.	Rye CC.	Camelina CC.	Cereal Rye CC.	Perennial Grass
2017			op mieur			Canola.				
						Planted Green.			Pea CC Rolled Rye.	
	Perennial Gr 21			CSCC Planted		Fall Seeded	Soybean.	Corn RR. Planted	WSCC Planted	
	Species.	Soybean	Sp Wheat	Green.	Corn	Cereal Rye.	Planted Green.	Green.	Green.	Perennial Grass
		Sp Wheat 15" 4				· · · · / ·				
		Gals		Corn 30' 4 Gals						
	Corn 60" and 30"	Bioinoculant		Bioinoculant	WSCC. Fall		Flax/Pinto Bean			
	With Annual &	Seed Trench		Seed Trench	Seeded Cereal	Soybean	Grazed. Seeded			
2019	Perennial Covers.	Applied	Sp Wheat	Applied	Rye.	Planted Green	to SW CL Cover.	Soybean RR	WSCC	Perennial Grass
	Corn with 3 gallons			inoculant dry	Cereal Rye.		15" Planted	per acre bio	gallons per acre bio	
	bio inoculant seed			seed coating	Soybean Planted		Green with 3	inoculant applied in	inoculant seed	
	trench applied. Fall			applied. Fall	Green with 3 gallons per acre			the seed trench. Fall	trench applied .	
		Seed Perennials v	Sp Wheat	seeded cereal	bio inoculant seed	Flax with drv bi	• ·	seeded cereal rye.	Fall seeded 60" RR	Perennial Grass
2020					i	, .		,		
				1	1					
				1	1					





Principles to Practices, Allowing Us To Armor Up.

- Covers After Harvest
- Covers with 60" Corn
- Covers with Soybean and Canola (broadleaf crops)



Cover After Harvest

Fall Seeded Cover Crop Mixtures Brown and Green Armor Menoken Farm Menoken Farm September 2021 Setting the Planting Green Stage with Cereal Rye

The state of the state of the

Covers with 60" Corn

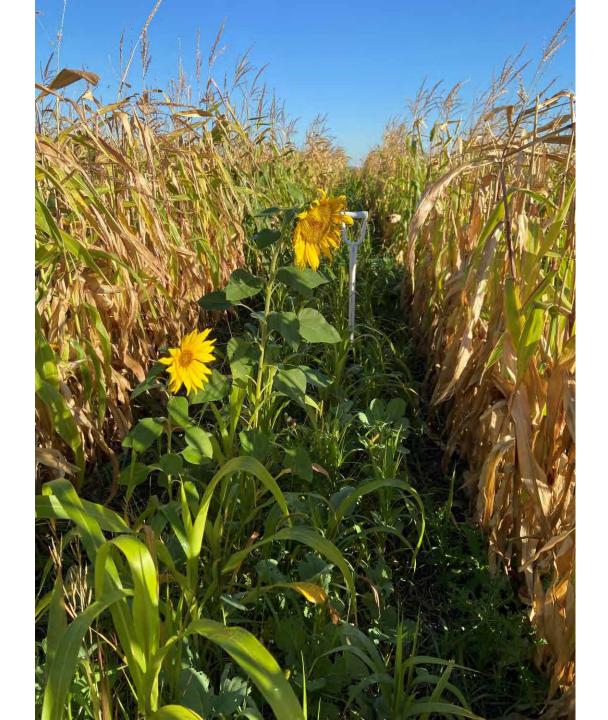
Menoken Farm 2021

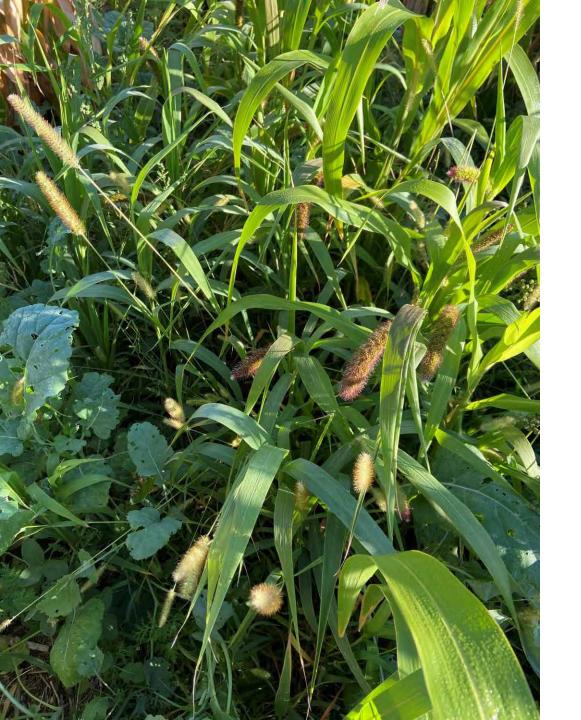




Menoken Farm 2021







Cover Crop Specie List

- Sunflower
- Sorghum Sudan
- German Millet
- Collards
- Italian Rye Grass
- Soybean
- Canola
- Subclover
- Radish
- Buckwheat
- Phacelia
- Cowpea
- Turnip
- Field Pea



Menoken Farm 2020 60 Inch Corn with Perennial Covers year 2.

Covers with Soybean and Canola Planting Green with Cereal Rye.

Menoken Farm Spring 2020



Soybean Harvest 2020 45% average precipitation

Self Education

- A Soil Owner's Manual: by Jon Stika
- The Buffalo Harvest: Frank Mayer
- Growing A Revolution: by David Montgomery
- Dirt to Soil: by Gabe Brown
- Forty Chances: by Howard Buffett
- Humus Chemistry: by F.J. Stevenson
- Soil Microbiology, Ecology, and Biochemistry: by Eldor Paul
- The Soil Will Save Us: by Kristin Ohlson
- The Nature and Properties of Soils 14th Edition : by Brady and Weil
- Journals of Lewis and Clark
- Buffalo Bird Women's Garden : by Gilbert Wilson
- The One Straw Revolution: by Masanobu Fukuoka
- Managing Cover Crops Profitably 3rd Edition
- A Sand County Almanac: by Aldo Leopold
- Soil Biology Primer: by Elaine Ingham
- Life in the Soil: by James Nardi
- An Agricultural Testament: by Sir Albert Howard
- Dirt The Erosion of Civilizations: by David Montgomery

- Early Settlement of North Dakota: by Clement Lounsberry
- 1491: by Charles Mann
- Civilization Critical: by Darrin Qualman

www.menokenfarm.com Click on the Learn tab.

YouTube Channel Menoken Farm Podcasts



Weigh Em Up!



By: Jay Fuhrer | Soil Health Specialist - /Retired NRCS/USDA | Bismarck, ND - USA Burleigh County Soil Conservation District

Weigh Em Up!

Menoken Farm Scale

Every Green Plant is a Carbon Inlet

Menoken Farm Livestock Integration

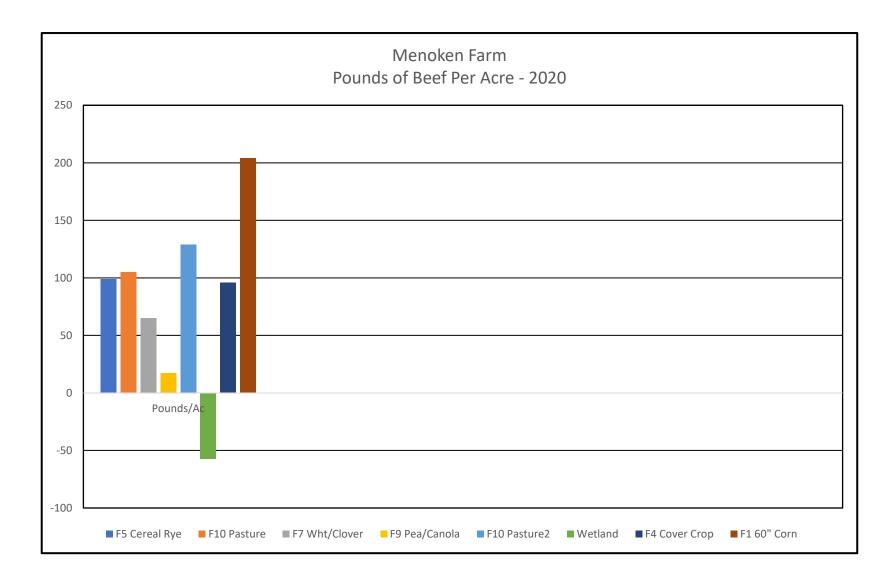


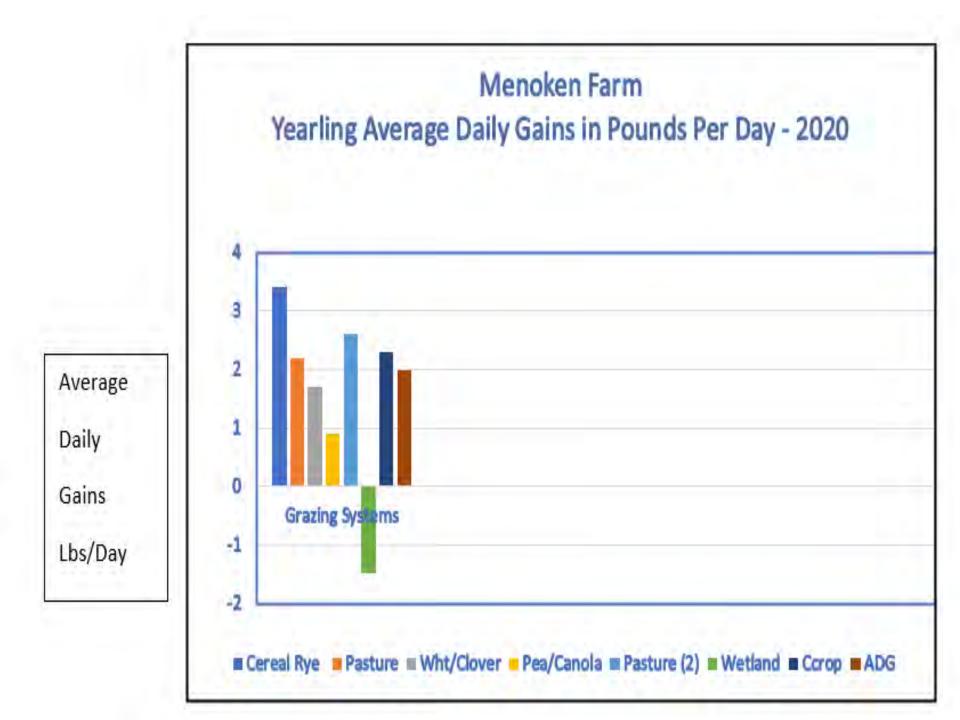
Grazed 14 days Spring of 2020 Started on the Planting Green Fields, May 20th

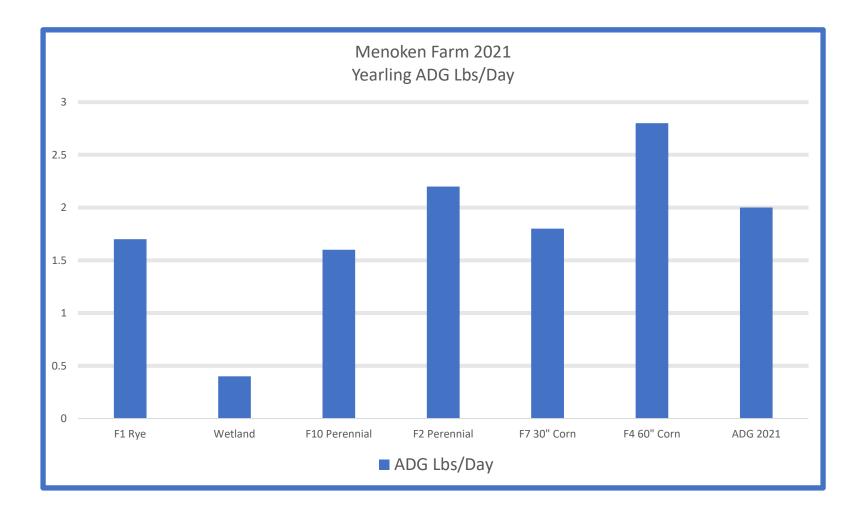


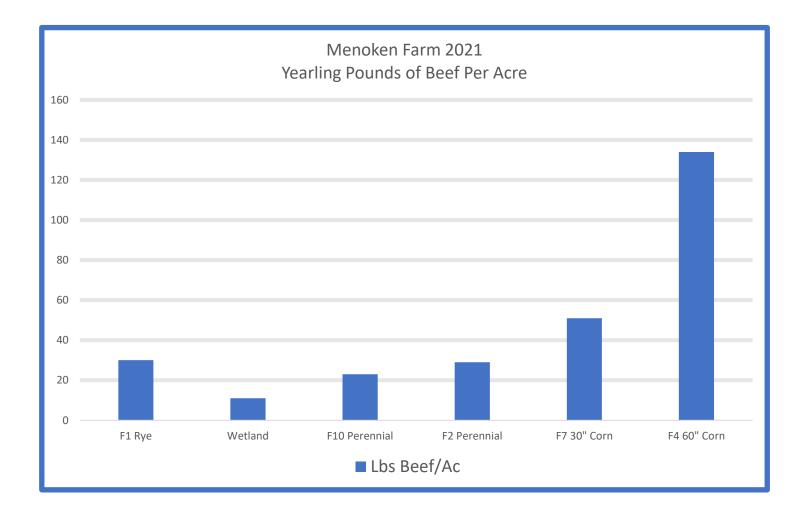
Menoken Farm 2021 60" Corn and Covers ADG = 2.8 lbs/day Low = 1.3 lbs/day High = 3.9 lbs/day

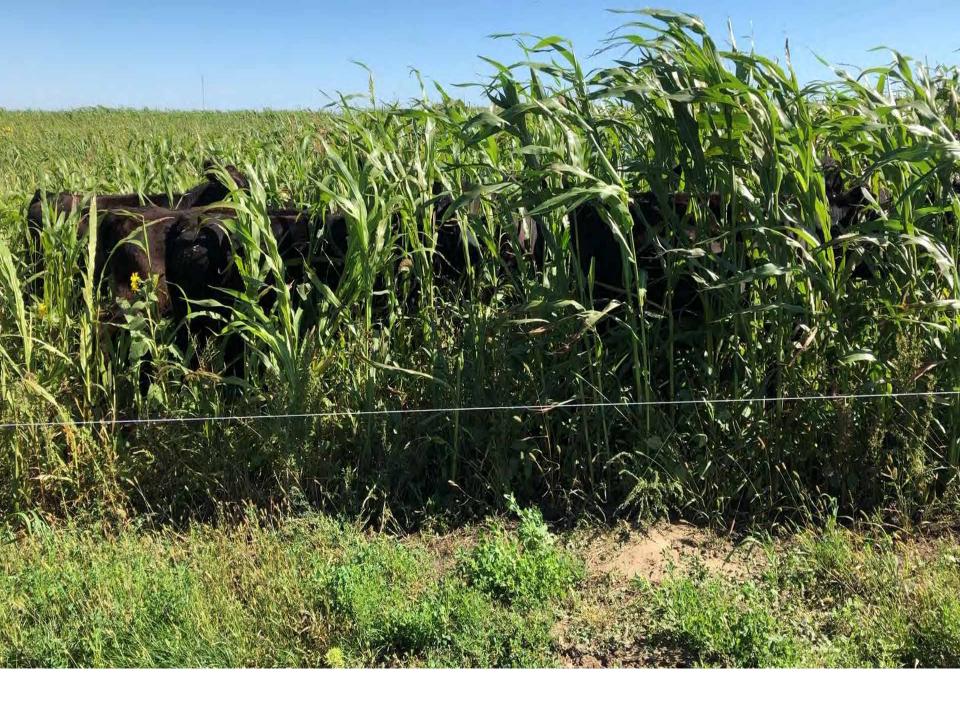
Cover Crop Clipping Weight = 3,400 lbs dry weight per acre, average 3 sites. 20% No Green Plant 0 lbs 50% Cover Crop: 3,400 lbs x 50% = 1,700 lbs 30% Corn: 40 bushels x 60 lbs per bushel = 2,400 lbs Total Dry Weight = 4,100 lbs















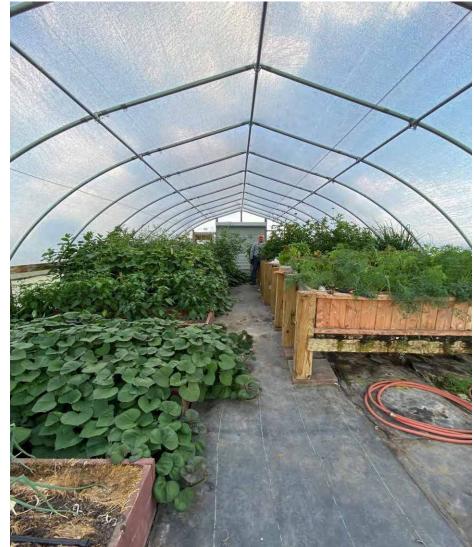


Worm Juice Analysis Molecular Research DNA Lab Shallow Water, Texas

- Fungi 5 Phylum
- Bacteria 12 Phylum
- Approximately 370 total species.

Three Applications of Worm Juice

- 1. Seed Coating
- 2. 2-3 Weeks, 8 oz/plant, soil applied
- 3. 4-5 Weeks, 8 oz/plant, soil applied





Milpa Garden

Central America in origin with 40+ species.

Green Cover Seeds https://greencoverseed.com

Dry seed inoculant on the right side of the white spade. Supplied by Overton Environmental. Planting Soybean at Menoken Farm into a live coverNo seed coating4 gallons per acre liquid vermicompost extract

Wheat Plant Analysis



Field Two 15 Inch Wheat

Field Two – 15 Inch Wheat

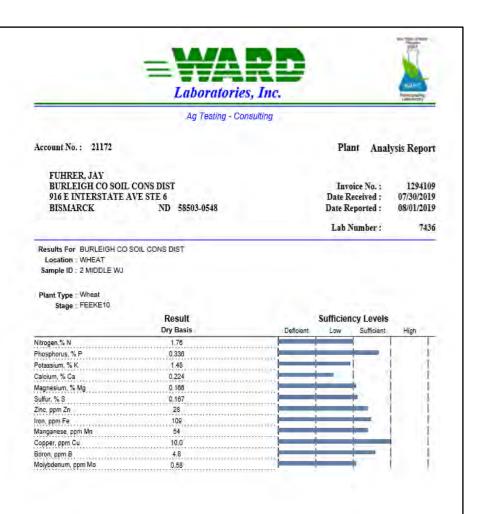
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Contraction of the life

Field Three – 7.5 Inch Wheat

The same of the state of the sector of the



	Experimental Exper	RD, Inc.		AL PROPERTY
	Ag Testing - Cons	sulting		
Account No. : 21172			Plant Ana	lysis Report
FUHRER, JAY BURLEIGH CO SOIL CO 916 E INTERSTATE AVI BISMARCK			Invoice No. : Date Received : Date Reported :	1294109 07/30/2019 08/01/2019
			Lab Number :	7437
Results For BURLEIGH CO SO Location : WHEAT Sample ID : 2 EAST NO WJ	IL CONS DIST			
Plant Type : Wheat Stage : FEEKE10				
	Result Dry Basis		Sufficiency Levels	
Nitrogen,% N Phosohorus, % P	1.61 0.257	Deficient.	Low Sufficient	High

Potassium, % K 1.81 Calcium, % Ca 0.323 Magnesium, % Mg 0.182 Sulfur, % S 0 203 Zinc, ppm Zn 18 65 47 Iron, ppm Fe Manganese, ppm Mn Copper, ppm Cu 6.6 Boron, ppm B 4.4 Molybdenum, ppm Mo 0.78

Reviewed By: Nick Ward	
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Bus: 308-234-2418 Fax: 308-234-1940

web site www.wardlab.com 8/1/2019

Copy 1 Page 1 of 1 4007 Cherry Ave., P.O. Box 788 Keamey, Nebraska 68848-0788

Reviewed By : Nick Ward Bus 308-234-2418

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web site

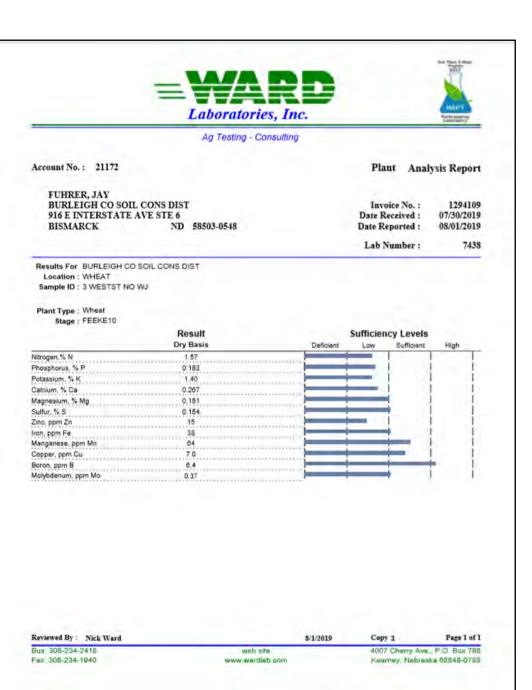
www.wardlab.com

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Keamey, Nebraska 68848-0788

Page 1 of 1



Field 3 Comparison Wheat Biology Analysis

Wheat: Soil Biology Analysis

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4		Testing - Co	insulting		
Account No. : 21172			0	Biological Soil Anal	ysis Report
FUHRER, JAY BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST 916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6 BISMARCK ND 58503-0548				Invoice No. : Date Received : Date Reported :	1294073 07/30/2019 08/01/2019
				Lab No. :	11324
Results For : BURLEIG Sample ID 1 : 2 M(DD) Sample ID 2 : WJ	LE CONTRACT		Community Anal	vsis	
			iomass & Diversity		
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Total Living Microbial Bion Functional Group Diversity	y Index				2589.74 1.345
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	V Index Total Biomass < 500 500+ - 1000	Diversity <10 1.0+-1.1	Rating Very Poor Poor		
	y Index Total Biomase < 500	Diversity <10	Rating Very Poor		
	V Index Total Biomase < 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1500+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000	Diversity <10 1.0+-1.1 1.1+-1.2 1.2+-1.3 1.3+-1.4	Rating Very Poor Poor Slightly Blow Average Average Slightly Above Average		
	y Index Total Biomase < 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1500+ - 2500 2500+ - 3500 3000+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity +10 1.0+-11 1.1+-12 1.2+-13 1.3+-14 1.4+-15 1.5+-1.6	Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Bitrow Average Average Stiphty Above Average Good Very Good		
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	y Index Total Biomase < 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1500+ - 2500 2500+ - 3500 3000+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity +10 1.0+-11 1.1+-12 1.2+-13 1.3+-14 1.4+-15 1.5+-1.6	Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Bitrow Average Average Stiphty Above Average Good Very Good	% of To	
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Functional Group unctional Group otal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizobis otal Fungi	y Index Total Blomase → 500 3004 → 1000 10014 → 1500 15004 → 2500 2004 → 3000 2004 → 3000 3504 → 4000 > 4000	Diversity +10 1.0+-11 1.1+-12 1.2+-13 1.3+-14 1.4+-15 1.5+-1.6	Rating Very Poor Poor Slightly Below Average Sitightly Below Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1095,69 809.23 199.08 286.46 0.00 179.42	% of Ta	1.345 tal Biomass 12.31 31.25 7.69 11.06
Functional Group Diversity unctional Group otal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizobis otal Fungi Acbuscular Mycorchizal	y Index Total Blomase → 500 3004 → 1000 10014 → 1500 15004 → 2500 2004 → 3000 2004 → 3000 3504 → 4000 > 4000	Diversity +10 1.0+-11 1.1+-12 1.2+-13 1.3+-14 1.4+-15 1.5+-1.6	Rating Very Poor Poor Signthy Baizw Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1095,89 609,23 169.08 286,46 0.00	<u>% of To</u>	1.345 tal Biomass 42.31 34.25 7.69 11.06 0.00
Functional Group Diversity unctional Group otal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizobis otal Fungi	y Index Total Blomase → 500 3004 → 1000 10014 → 1500 15004 → 2500 2004 → 3000 2004 → 3000 3504 → 4000 > 4000	Diversity +10 1.0+-11 1.1+-12 1.2+-13 1.3+-14 1.4+-15 1.5+-1.6	Rating Very Poor Poor Slightly Balow Average Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1095.69 609.23 199.08 286.46 0 00 179.42 49.47	<u>%</u> of To	1.345 tal Biomass 42.31 34.25 7.69 11.06 0.00 6.93 1.91



	Total Biomasa	Diversity	Rating	
	< 500	*1.0	Very Poor	
	500+ - 1000	1.0+-1.1	Poor	
	1000+ - 1500	1.1+-12	Slightly Below Average	
	1500+ - 2500	128-13	Average:	
	2500+ - 3000	134-14	Sliphtly Above Average	
	3000+ - 3500	1.44-1.5	(Good)	
	3500+ - 4000	1.5+-1.8	Very Good	
	> 4000	+16	Excellent	
Functional Group		10.00	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
fotal Bacteria	-		761.77	49.74
Gram (+)			595.55	38.89
Actinomycetes			152.41	9.95
Gram (-)			166.22	10.85
Rhizobia			0.00	0.00
otal Fungi			25.35	1.66
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal			0.00	0.00
Saprophytes			25.35	1.66
Protozoa			0.00	0.00
Indifferentiated			744.44	48.61

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Fax: 308-234-1940	www.wardlab.com	Keamey, Nebr	aska 88848-0788

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1294073

07/30/2019

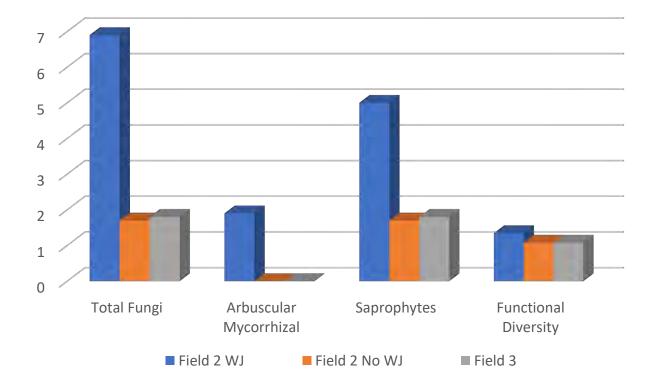
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11325

	La	iboratori	es, Inc.		
	A	g Testing - Co	nsulting		
Account No.: 21172			В	iological Soil Anal	ysis Report
FUHRER, JAY BURLEIGH CO SOIL 916 E INTERSTATE 2 BISMARCK		503-0548		Invoice No. : Date Received : Date Republic	1294073 07/30/2019 08/01/2019
				Lab No. :	11326
Sample ID 1 : 3 WEST Sample ID 2 : NO WJ		the second s	community Analy	sis	
	Functio	onal Group Bi	omass & Diversity		
Total Living Microbial Bioma Functional Group Diversity I		atty Acid (PLFA) ng/g		2235.39 1.077
	Total Biomasa	Diversity	Rating		
	< 500 500+ - 1000	+ 1.0 1.0+ - 1.1	Very Paor Poer	_	
	1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Selow Average		
	1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average		
	2500+ - 3000	1.3+-1.4	Stightly Above Average		
	3000+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	1.4+ + 1.5	Good Very Good		
	> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent		
Functional Group		-	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of To	tal Biomass
Total Bacteria			1105.06	1.0	49.43
Gram (+)			856.04	4	38.29
Actinomycetes			203,46		9.10
Gram (-)			249.02		11.14
Rhizobia			0,00		0.00
Total Fungi			40.40		1.81
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal			0.00		0.00
Saprophytes			40.40		1.81
Protozoa			0.00		0.00
a star			1089.93		48.76
Undifferentiated					
Undifferentiated					
Reviewed By : Lance Gunders	on		3/1/2019	Copy : 1	Page 1 of 4
	on	webs		Copy : 1 4007 Cherry Ave	

Field 3 Comparison Wheat Biology Analysis

Wheat: Soil Biology Comparison



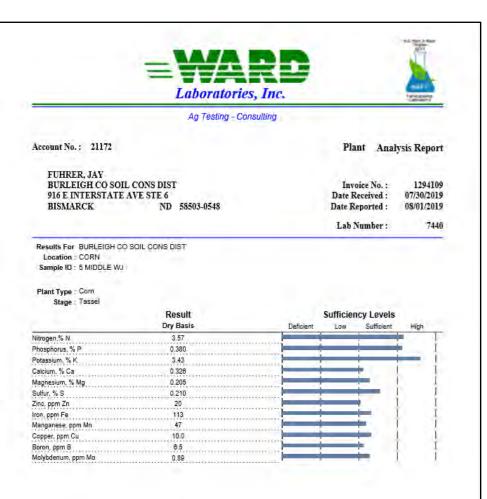
Corn: Plant Analysis





No Bio Inoculant Applied

Bio Inoculant Applied



Laboratories, Inc. Ag Testing - Consulting Account No.: 21172 Plant Analysis Report FUHRER, JAY BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST Invoice No. : 1294109 916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6 Date Received : 07/30/2019 BISMARCK ND 58503-0548 Date Reported : 08/01/2019

Results For BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST Location : CORN Sample ID : 4 EAST NO WJ

Plant Type : Corn

Stage : Tassel

	Result Dry Basis	Deficient	Sufficier	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen,% N Phosphorus, % P	3.86	and a			
Potassium, % K	3.71		-	\rightarrow	_
Calcium, % Ca	0.304		1	-	
Magnesium, % Mg	0.209		1	- 1	
Sulfur, % S	0.221		-	1	
Zine, ppm Zn	21		-	• 1	
Iron, ppm Fe	128		÷	- 1	
Manganese, ppm Mn	47		-		
Copper, ppm Cu	10.8		-	- 1	
Boron, ppm B	6.3	-	í.	• I	
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.80		-	in I	

Reviewed By :	Nick Ward	
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Fax: 308-234-1940

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Corn: Soil Biology Analysis

			Conference and the		
The Law Law	A	Testing - Co	nsulting		
Account No. : 21172			E	Biological Soil Anal	ysis Report
FUHRER, JAY BURLEIGH CO SOIL 916 E INTERSTATE A BISMARCK	VE STE 6	03.0549		Invoice No. : Date Received : Date Reported :	1294073 07/30/2019 08/01/2019
DISMARCK	ND 58503-0548		Lab No. :	11328	
Sample ID 2 : WJ			Community Analy	rsis	_
	Functio	nai Gioud Bi	Unides & Diversity		
Tatal Liping Missohia) Diama					7666 47
Total Living Microbial Bioma: Functional Group Diversity Ir	ss, Phospholipid F				2666 12 1.43
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex	atty Acid (PLFA) ng/g	_	1000
	ss, Phospholipid F	Diversity		-	1000
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass < 500 500+ - 1000	Diversity <1.0 1.0+-1.1	Rating Very Poor Poor	3	1000
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Blomass > 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500	Diversity <1.0 1.0+-1.1 1.1+-1.2	Rating Rating Very Poor Poor Signty Below Average		1000
	ss, Phospholipid F Index Total Biomase	Diversity <1.0 1.0+-1.1 1.1+-1.2 1.2+-1.3	Rating Very Poor Poor Stignty Below Average Average		1000
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Blomass > 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500	Diversity <1.0 1.0+-1.1 1.1+-1.2 1.2+-1.3 1.3+-1.4	Rating Very Poor Poor Signay Below Average Average Sinothy Above Average		1000
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15	Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Average Signity Above Average Good Very Good		1000
iunctional Group Diversity Ir	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomase < 500 5004 - 1000 10084 - 1500 15004 - 2500 15004 - 3000 25004 - 3500	Diversity <1.0 1.0+-1.1 1.1+-1.2 1.2+-1.3 1.3+-1.4 1.4+-1.5) ng/g Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Average Sranthy Acove Average Good Very Good Excellent.		143
iunctional Group Diversity Ir	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15	Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Average Signity Above Average Good Very Good	% of To	1000
	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Average Sranthy Acove Average Good Very Good Excellent.		143
runctional Group Diversity Ir	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Average Signity Above Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g		1.43 tal Biomass
iunctional Group Diversity Ir nctional Group tal Bacteria	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Poor Poor Signty Below Average Average Signty Above Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71		t.43 tal Biomass 48.82
runctional Group Diversity Ir Inctional Group Ital Bacteria Gram (+)	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Poor Poor Signity Below Average Signity Above Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomiass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71 795.17		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82
nctional Group Diversity Ir nctional Group tal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-)	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Vey Poor Poor Signity Below Average Signity Above Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomiass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71 795.17 212.10		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82 7.96
nctional Group Diversity In nctional Group tal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizoble	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15	r rating results re		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82 7.96 19.06 0.00
unctional Group Inctional Group tal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizobla tal Fungi	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15	Rating Very Paor Poor Signty Below Average Signty Below Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71 795.17 212.10 506.55 0.00 279.80		1.43 tal Biomass 18.82 29.82 7.96 19.00
unctional Group Diversity Ir netional Group tal Bacteria Gram (+) Gram (-) Rhizobia tal Fungi Arbuscular Mycorrhizal	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15	r rating results re		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82 7.96 19.00 0.00 10.49
functional Group Diversity Ir Inctional Group Ital Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rhizobis Ital Fungi Arbuscular Myconthizal Saprophytes	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Paor Poor Signty Below Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71 795.17 212.10 506.55 0.00 279.80 126.77 153.02		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82 7.96 0.00 0.00 10.49 4.75 5.74
unctional Group Diversity Ir netional Group tal Bacteria Gram (+) Actinomycetes Gram (-) Rinizobis tal Fungi Arbuscular Mycorchizal	ss, Phospholipid F ndex Total Biomass - 500 500+ - 1000 1000+ - 1500 1600+ - 2500 2500+ - 3000 3500+ - 3500 3500+ - 4000	Diversity <10 10+-11 11+-12 12+-13 13+-15 15+-15) ng/g Rating Very Paor Poor Signty Below Average Satisfy Above Average Good Very Good Excellent Biomass, PLFA ng/g 1301.71 795.17 212.10 506.55 0.00 279.80 126.77		1.43 tal Biomass 48.82 29.82 7.96 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

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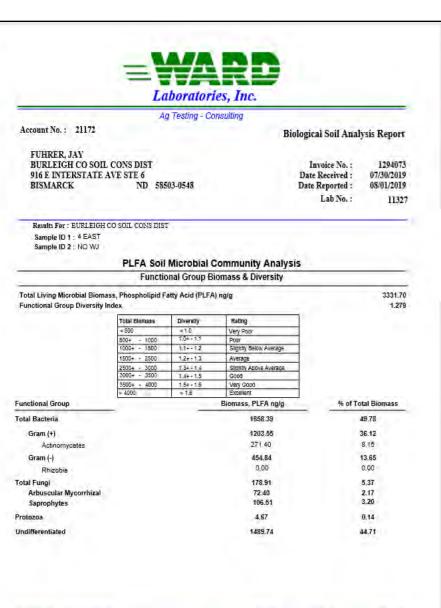
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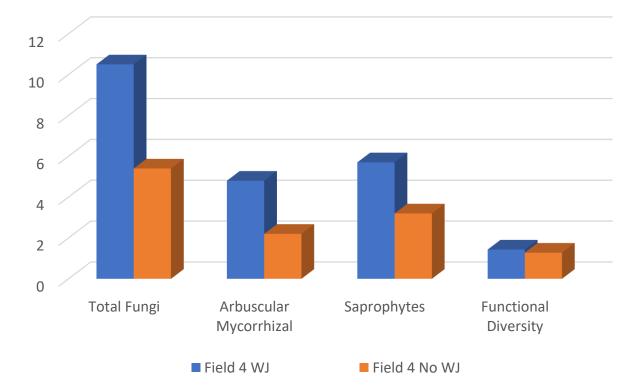
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Fax: 308-234-1940	www.wartlab.com	Kearney, Nebr	aska 68848-0788

Corn: Soil Biology Comparison



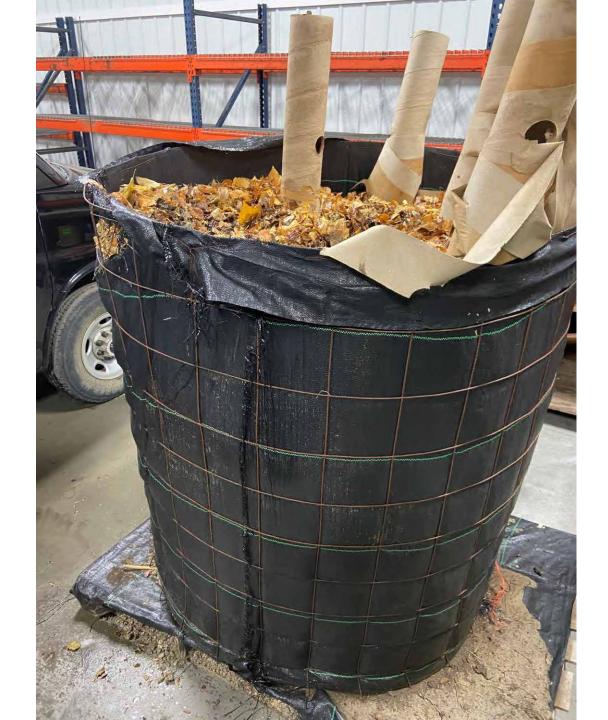
Old Assembly Line Compost to Vermicompost to Extract

Whit

Worm Juice Extractors









120' Length x 12' width 2 Slope

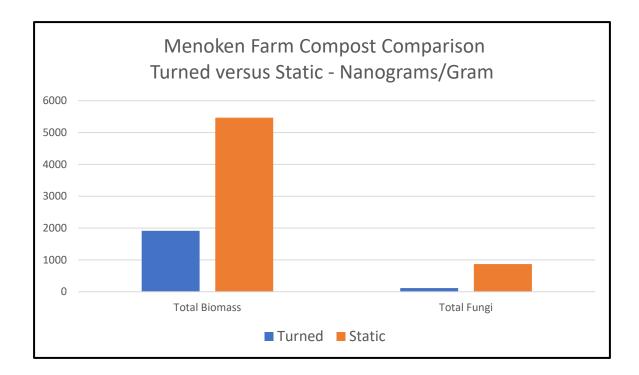














Self Education

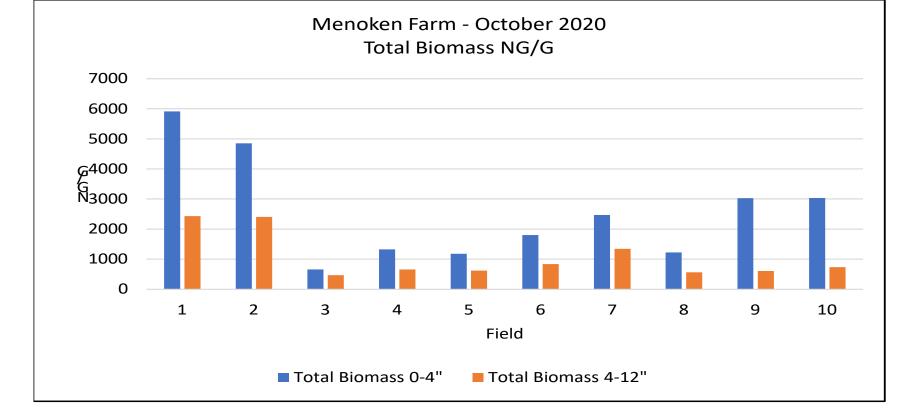
- A Soil Owner's Manual: by Jon Stika
- The Buffalo Harvest: Frank Mayer
- Growing A Revolution: by David Montgomery
- Dirt to Soil: by Gabe Brown
- Forty Chances: by Howard Buffett
- Humus Chemistry: by F.J. Stevenson
- Soil Microbiology, Ecology, and Biochemistry: by Eldor Paul
- The Soil Will Save Us: by Kristin Ohlson
- The Nature and Properties of Soils 14th Edition : by Brady and Weil
- Journals of Lewis and Clark
- Buffalo Bird Women's Garden : by Gilbert Wilson
- The One Straw Revolution: by Masanobu Fukuoka
- Managing Cover Crops Profitably 3rd Edition
- A Sand County Almanac: by Aldo Leopold
- Soil Biology Primer: by Elaine Ingham
- Life in the Soil: by James Nardi
- An Agricultural Testament: by Sir Albert Howard
- Dirt The Erosion of Civilizations: by David Montgomery

- Early Settlement of North Dakota: by Clement Lounsberry
- 1491: by Charles Mann
- Civilization Critical: by Darrin Qualman

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Comments:

Highest Total Biomass 0-4" was field 1E with 6070 ng/g. 60" corn with cover crops.

Lowest Total Biomass 0-4" was field 3E with 643 ng/g. Wheat monoculture.

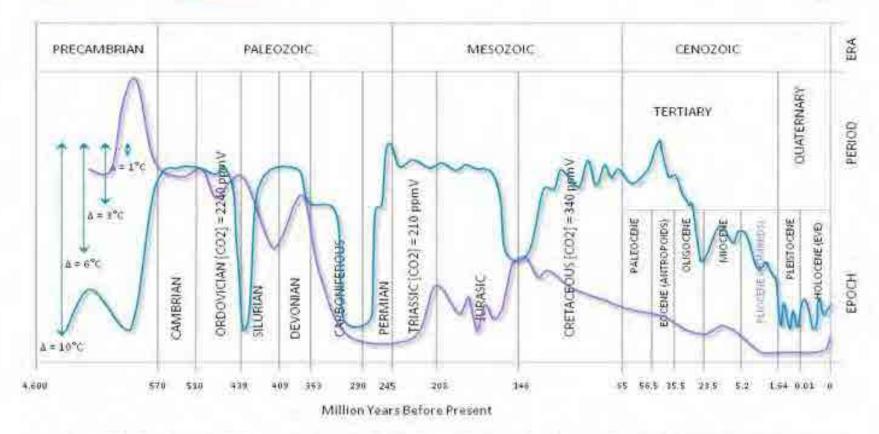
Highest Total Biomass 4-12" was field 2E with 3997 ng/g. History of winter feeding.

Lowest Total Biomass 4-12" was field 6W with 376 ng/g. 3 years of low residue crop?

Geological Timescale: Concentration of CO2 and Temperature fluctuations

----- (50) ------ (57/°C)

TODAY



1-Analysis of the Temperature Oscillations in Geological Eras by Dr. C. R. Scotese © 2002, 2+ Ruddiman, W. F. 2001. Earth's Climater past and future. W. H. Freeman & Sons. New York, NY. 3- Mark Pagani et all. Marked Decline in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Concentrations During the Paleocene, Science; Vol. 309, No. 5734: pp. 600-603, 22 July 2005. Conclusion and Interpretation by Nasif Nahle ©2005, 2007.