SOIL HEALTH SERIES

Volume 1

Approaches to Soil Health Analysis

Edited by **Douglas L. Karlen**

Diane E. Stott • **Maysoon M. Mikha**

Soil Science Society of America

WILEY

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Illustrations

Chapter 8

EDITORS

Douglas L. Karlen, Diane E. Stott, and Maysoon M. Mikha

CONTRIBUTORS

Verónica Acosta-Martínez, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Yaakov Anker**, Ariel University, Israel; **Nicholas T. Basta**, The Ohio State University; **Dennis Chessman**, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; **Steve W. Culman, The Ohio State University**; **Mriganka De**, Minnesota State University; **Richard P. Dick**, The Ohio State University; **Alan J. Franzluebbers**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Grizelle González**, USDA Forest Service; **Jonathan J. Halvorson**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Alison K. Hamm**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Jeffory A. Hattey**, The Ohio State University; **C. Wayne Honeycutt**, Soil Health Institute; **Tunsisa T. Hurisso**, Lincoln University of Missouri; **James A. Ippolito**, Colorado State University; **Jalal D. Jabro**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Jane Johnson**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Douglas L. Karlen**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service (retired); **R. Michael Lehman**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Chenhui Li**, University of Missouri; **Mark A. Liebig**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **James Lin**, Kansas State University; **Roberto Luciano**, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; **Daniel K. Manter**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Marshall D. McDaniel**, Iowa State University; **Maysoon M. Mikha**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Vladimir Mirlas**, Ariel University, Israel; **Bianca N. Moebius-Clune**, USDA-NRCS, Soil Health Division (SHD); **Jeennifer Moore-Kucera**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Cristine L.S. Morgan**, Soil Health Institute; **Márcio R. Nunes**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **John F. Obrycki**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Adi Oren**, Arlel

University, Israel; **Deborah S. Page-Dumroese**, USDA Forest Service; **Lumarie Pérez-Guzmán**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Charles (Hobie) Perry**, USDA Forest Service; **Carlos B. Pires**, Kansas State University; **Charles W. Rice**, Kansas State University; **Felipe G. Sanchez**, USDA Forest Service; **Marcos V. M. Sarto**, Kansas State University; **Steven R. Shafer**, Soil Health Institute (retired); **Diane E. Stott**, USDA-NRCS Soil Health Division (retired); **Ken A. Sudduth**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Paul W. Tracy**, Soil Health Institute; **Ranjith P. Udawatta**, University of Missouri; **Kristen S. Veum**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Jordon Wade**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; **Skye Wills**, USDA-NRCS, Soil Survey Center; **Alyssa M. Zearley**, The Ohio State University; **Michael Zilberbrand**, Ariel University, Israel

REVIEWERS

Francisco Arriaga, University of Wisconsin – Madison; **Maurício Cherubin**, Universidade de São Paulo (USP); **Mriganka De**, Minnesota State University; **Lisa M. Durso**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Nick Goeser**, CEO – ASA, CSSA, SSSA, ASF; **William R. Horwath**, University of California; **Jane M.F. Johnson**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Marshall D. McDaniel**, Iowa State University; **Jennifer Moore-Kucera**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Jeff M. Novak**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Márcio Renato Nunes**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Daniel C. Oak**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service; **Gyles W. Randall**, University of Minnesota (retired)

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

American Society of Agronomy
Crop Science Society of America
Soil Science Society of America
5585 Guilford Road, Madison, WI 53711-58011, USA

Soil Health Series: Volume 1 Approaches to Soil Health Analysis

Edited by Douglas L. Karlen, Diane E. Stott, and Maysoon M. Mikha

Soil Science Society of America

WILEY

Editorial Correspondence:
Soil Science Society of America, Inc.
5585 Guilford Road, Madison, WI 53711-58011, USA
soils.org

Registered Offices:
John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, USA

For details of our global editorial offices, customer services, and more information about Wiley products, visit us at www.wiley.com.

Wiley also publishes its books in a variety of electronic formats and by print-on-demand. Some content that appears in standard print versions of this book may not be available in other formats.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data applied for
Paperback: 9780891189800
doi: 10.2136/soilhealth.vol1

Cover Design: Wiley
Cover Image: © Joshua Miller, DPH, PhD, Steve Culman, Timothy Clough, Pedro Ferrari Machado, Negar Tafti

Dedication

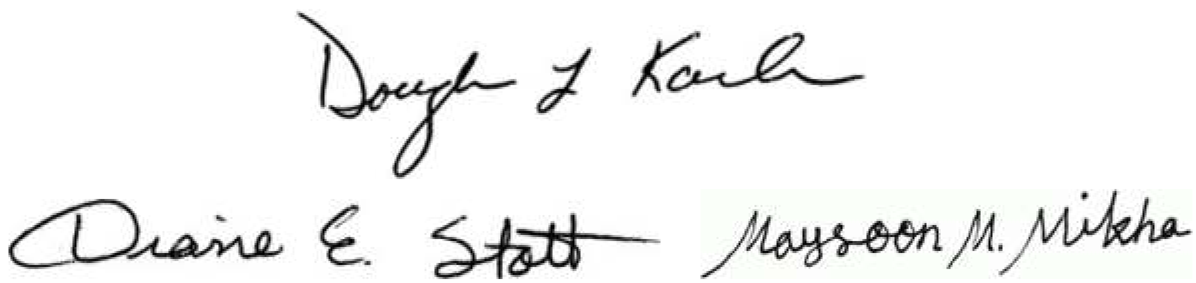
These books are dedicated to Dr. John W. Doran, a retired USDA-ARS (Agricultural Research Service) Research Soil Scientist whose profound insight provided international inspiration to strive to understand the capacity of our fragile soil resources to function within ecosystem boundaries, sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health.

Understanding and quantifying soil health is a journey for everyone. Even for John, who early in his career believed soil quality was too abstract to be defined or measured. He initially thought soil quality was simply too dependent on numerous, uncontrollable factors, including land use decisions, ecosystem or environmental interactions, soil and plant management practices, and political or socioeconomic priorities. In the 1990s, John pivoted, stating he now recognized and encouraged the global soil science community to move forward, even though perceptions of what constitutes a *good* soil vary widely depending on individual priorities with respect to soil function. Continuing, he stated that to manage and maintain our soils in an acceptable state for future generations, *soil quality* (*soil health*) must be defined, and the definition must be broad enough to encompass the many facets of soil function.

John had profound impact on our careers and many others around the World. Through his patient, personal guidance he challenged everyone to examine soil biological, chemical, and physical properties, processes, and interactions to understand and quantify soil health. For Diane, this included crop residue and soil enzyme investigations, and for Maysoon, interactions between soil physical and biological processes mediated by water-filled pore space. Recognizing my knowledge of soil testing and plant analysis on Midwestern soils, as well as root-limiting, eluviated horizons and soil compaction in Southeastern U.S. soils, John encouraged me to develop a strategy to evaluate and combine the biological, chemical, and physical indicators that have become pillars for soil quality/health assessment. The Soil Management Assessment Framework (SMAF) was the first generation outcome of this challenge.

Throughout his life, John endeavored to involve all Earth's people, no matter their material wealth or status, in translating their lifestyles to practices that strengthen social equity and care for the earth we call home. Through development of the “soil quality test kit” John fostered transformation of soil quality into *soil health* by taking his science to farmers, ranchers, and other land managers. These two volumes have been prepared with that audience in mind to reflect the progress made during the past 25 years. Special thanks are also extended to John’s life mate Janet, daughter Karin, son-in-law Michael, grandchildren Drew and Fayth, and all of his friends for their encouragement, patience and support as he continues his search for the “holy grail” of soil health. Without John’s inspiration and dedication, who knows if science and concern for our fragile soil resources would have evolved as it has.

Thank you, John – you are an inspiration to all of us!



Foreword

Soil science receives increasing attention by the international policy arena and publication of this comprehensive “Soil Health” book by the Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) and Wiley International is therefore most welcome at this point in time. Striving for consensus on methods to assess soil health is important in positioning soil science in a societal and political discourse that, currently, only a few other scientific disciplines are deeply engaged in. Specifically, increasing the focus on sustainable development provides a suitable “point on the horizon” that provides a much needed focus for a wide range of activities. Sustainable development has long been a likeable, but still rather abstract concept. The United Nations General Assembly acceptance of seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 193 Governments in 2015 changed the status of sustainable development by not only specifying the goals but also defining targets, indicators, and seeking commitments to reach those goals by 2030 (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment-goals). In Europe, the Green Deal, accepted in 2019, has targets and indicators corresponding to those of the SDGs (https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/european-green-dealsoil).

So far, soil scientists have not been actively engaged in defining SDG targets, which is unfortunate considering soil functions contribute significantly to ecosystem services that, in turn, contribute to the SDGs. The connections are all too obvious for soil scientists, but not necessarily so for scientists in other disciplines, politicians, or the public at large. For example, adequate production of food (SDG2) is impossible without healthy soil. Ground- and surface-water quality (SDG6) are strongly influenced by the purifying and infiltrative capacities of soils. Carbon capture through increases in soil organic carbon (SOC) is a major mechanism contributing to the mitigation of an increasingly variable climate (SDG13) and living soils as an integral part of living landscapes are a dominant source of biodiversity (SDG15) (Bouma, 2014; Bouma et al., 2019). With complete certainty, we can show that healthy soils make better and more effective contributions to ecosystem services than unhealthy ones! This also applies when considering the recently introduced Soil Security concept, which articulates the 5 C’s: soil capability, condition, capital, connectivity, and codification (Field et al., 2017). A given soil condition can be expressed in terms of soil health, whereas soil capability defines potential conditions, to be achieved by innovative soil management, thus increasing soil health to a characteristically attainable level for that particular soil. Healthy soils are a capital asset for land users; connectivity emphasizes interactions among land users, citizens, and politicians that are obviously important, especially when advocating measures to increase soil health that may initially lack societal support. Finally, codification is important because future land use rules and regulations could benefit by being based on quantitative soil health criteria, thus allowing a reproducible comparison between different soils.

These volumes provide an inspiring source of information to further evaluate the soil health concept, derive quantitative procedures that will allow more effective interaction among land users, and information needed to introduce soil science into laws and regulations. The introductory chapters of Volume 1 present a lucid and highly informative overview of the evolution of the soil health movement. Other chapters discuss data needs and show that modern monitoring and sensing techniques can result in a paradigm shift by removing the traditional data barriers. Specifically, these new methods can provide large amounts of data at relatively low cost. The valuable observation is made that systems focusing only on topsoils cannot adequately represent soil behavior in space and time. Subsoil properties, expressed in soil classification, have significant and very important effects on many soil functions. Numerous physical, chemical and biological methods are reviewed in Volume 2. Six chapters deal with soil biological methods, correctly reflecting the need to move beyond the traditional emphasis on physical and chemical assessment methods. After all, soils are very much alive!

The book *Soil Health* nicely illustrates the “roots” of the soil health concept within the soil science profession. It also indicates the way soil health can provide “wings” to the profession as a creative and innovative partner in future environmental research and innovation.

Johan Bouma
Emmeritus Professor of Soil Science
Wageningen University
The Netherlands

References

Bouma, J. (2014). Soil science contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals and their implementation: Linking soil functions with ecosystem services. *J. Plant Nutr. Soil Sci.* 177(2), 111–120. doi:10.1002/jpln.201300646

Bouma, J., Montanarella, L., and Vanylo, G.E. (2019). The challenge for the soil science community to contribute to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. *Soil Use Manage.* 35(4), 538–546. doi:10.1111/sum.12518

Field, D.J., Morgan, C.L.S., and Mc Bratney, A.C., editors. (2017). *Global soil security*. Progress in Soil Science. Springer Int. Publ., Switzerland. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-43394-3

Preface

This two-volume series on Soil Health was written and edited during a very unique time in global history. Initiated in 2017, it was intended to simply be an update for the "Blue" and "Green" soil quality books entitled *Defining Soil Quality for a Sustainable Environment* and *Methods for Assessing Soil Quality* that were published by the Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) in the 1990s. In reality, the project was completed in 2020 as the United States and world were reeling from the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, wide-spread protest against discriminatory racial violence, and partisan differences between people concerned about economic recovery versus protecting public health.

Many factors have contributed to the global evolution of soil health as a focal point for protecting, improving, and sustaining the fragile soil resources that are so important for all of humanity. Building for decades on soil conservation principles and the guidance given by Hugh Hammond Bennett and many other leaders associated with those efforts, soil health gradually is becoming recognized by many different segments of global society. Aligned closely with soil security, improving soil health as a whole will greatly help the United Nations (UN) achieve their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Consistent with soil health goals, the SDGs emphasize the significance of soil resources for food production, water availability, climate mitigation, and biodiversity (Bouma, 2019).

The paradox of completing this project during a period of social, economic, and anti-science conflicts associated with global differences in response to Covid-19, is that the pandemic's impact on economic security and life as many have known it throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries is not unique. Many of the same contentious arguments could easily be focused on humankind’s decisions regarding how to use and care for our finite and fragile soil resources. Soil conservation leaders such as Hugh Hammond Bennett (1881–1960), “Founder of Soil Conservation,” W. E. (Bill) Larson (1921–2013) who often stated that soil is “the thin layer covering the planet that stands between us and starvation,” and many current conservationists can attest that conflict regarding how to best use soil resources is ancient. Several soil science textbooks, casual reading books, and other sustainability writings refer to the Biblical link between soil and humankind, specifically that the very name “Adam” is derived from a Hebrew noun of feminine gender (*adama*) meaning earth or soil (Hillel, 1991). Furthermore, Xenophon, a Greek historian (430–355 BCE) has been credited with recording the value of green-manure crops, while Cato (234–149 BCE) has been recognized for recommending the use of legumes, manure, and crop rotations, albeit with intensive cultivation to enhance productivity. At around 45 CE, Columella recommended using turnips (perhaps tillage radishes?) to improve soils (Donahue et al., 1971). He also suggested land drainage, application of ash (potash), marl (limestone), and planting of clover and alfalfa (N fixation) as ways to make soils more productive. But then, after Rome was conquered, scientific agriculture, the arts, and other forms of culture were stymied.

Advancing around 1500 yr, science was again introduced into agriculture through Joannes Baptista Van Helmont’s (1577–1644 CE) experiment with a willow tree. Although the initial data were misinterpreted, Justice von Liebig (1803–1873 CE) eventually clarified that carbon (C) in the form of carbon dioxide (CO_2) came from the atmosphere, hydrogen and oxygen from air and water, and other essential minerals to support plant growth and development from the soil. Knowledge of soil development, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, biology, and biochemistry as well as the impact of soil management (tillage, fertilization, amendments, etc.) and cropping practices (rotations, genetics, varietal development, etc.) evolved steadily throughout the past 150 yr. **SO**, what does this history have to do with these 21st Century Soil Health books?

First, in contrast to the millennia throughout which humankind has been forewarned regarding the fragility of our soil resources, the concept of soil health (used interchangeably with soil quality) per se, was introduced only 50 yr ago (Alexander, 1971). This does not discount outstanding research and technological developments in soil science such as the physics of infiltration, drainage, and water retention; chemistry of nutrient cycling and availability of essential plant nutrients, or the biology of N fixation, weed and pest control. The current emphasis on soil health in no way implies a lack of respect or underestimation of the impact that historical soil science research and technology had and have for solving problems such as soil erosion, runoff, productivity, nutrient leaching, eutrophication, or sedimentation. Nor, does it discount contributions toward understanding and quantifying soil tilth, soil condition, soil security, or even sustainable development. All of those science-based accomplishments have been and are equally important strategies designed and pursued to protect and preserve our fragile and finite soil resources. Rather, soil health, defined as an integrative term reflecting the “capacity of a soil to function, within land use and ecosystem boundaries, to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant animal, and human health” (Doran and Parkin, 1994), is another attempt to forewarn humanity that our soil resources must be protected and cared for to ensure our very survival. Still in its infancy, soil health research and our understanding of the intricacies of how soils function to perform numerous, and at times conflicting goals, will undoubtedly undergo further refinement and clarification for many decades.

Second, just like the Blue and Green books published just twenty years after the soil health concept was introduced, these volumes, written after two more decades of research, continue to reflect a “work in progress.” Change within the soil science profession has never been simple as indicated by Hartemink and Anderson (2020) in their summary reflecting 100 yr of soil science in the United States. They stated that in 1908, the American Society of Agronomy (ASA) established a committee on soil classification and mapping, but it took 6 yr before the first report was issued, and on doing so, the committee disbanded because there was no consensus among members. From that perspective, progress toward understanding and using soil health principles to protect and preserve our fragile soil resources is indeed progressing. With utmost gratitude and respect we thank the authors, reviewers, and especially, the often-forgotten technical support personnel who are striving to continue the advancement of soil science. By developing practices to implement sometimes theoretical ideas or what may appear to be impossible actions, we thank and fully acknowledge all ongoing efforts. As the next generation of soil scientists, it will be through your rigorous, science-based work that even greater advances in soil health will be accomplished.

Third, my co-authors and I recognize and acknowledge soil health assessment is not an exact science, but there are a few principles that are non-negotiable. First, to qualify as a meaningful, comprehensive assessment, soil biological, chemical, and physical properties and processes must all be included. Failure to do so, does not invalidate the assessment, but rather limits it to an assessment of "soil biological health", "soil physical health", "soil chemical health", or some combination thereof. Furthermore, although some redundancy may occur, at least two different indicator measurements should be used for each indicator group (*i.e.*, biological, chemical, or physical). To aid indicator selection, many statistical tools are being developed and evaluated to help identify the best combination of potential measurements for assessing each critical soil function associated with the land use for which an evaluation is being made.

There is also no question that any soil health indicator must be fundamentally sound from all biological, chemical, physical and/or biochemical analytical perspectives. Indicators must have the potential to be calibrated and provide meaningful information across many different types of soil. This requires sensitivity to not only dynamic, management-induced forces, but also inherent soil properties and processes reflecting subtle differences in sand, silt, and clay size particles derived from rocks, sediments, volcanic ash, or any other source of parent material. Soil health assessments must accurately reflect interactions among the solid mineral particles, water, air, and organic matter contained within every soil. This includes detecting subtle changes affecting runoff, infiltration, and the soil's ability to hold water through *capillarity*– to act like a sponge; to facilitate gas exchange so that with the help of CO_2, soil water can slowly dissolve mineral particles and release essential plant nutrients– through *chemical weathering;* to provide water and dissolved nutrients through the soil *solution* to plants, and to support exchange between oxygen from air above the surface and excess CO_2 from respiring roots.

Some, perhaps many, will disagree with the choice of indicators that are included in these books. Right or wrong, our collective passion is to start somewhere and strive for improvement, readily accepting and admitting our errors, and always being willing to update and change. We firmly believe that starting with something good is much better than getting bogged down seeking the prefect. This does not mean we are discounting any fundamental chemical, physical, thermodynamic, or biological property or process that may be a critical driver influencing soil health. Rather through iterative and ongoing efforts, our sole desire is to keep learning until soil health and its implications are fully understood and our assessment methods are correct. Meanwhile, never hesitate to hold our feet to the refining fire, as long as collectively we are striving to protect and enhance the unique material we call soil that truly protects humanity from starvation and other, perhaps unknown calamities, sometimes self-induced through ignorance or failing to listen to what our predecessors have told us.

Douglas L. Karlen (Co-Editor)

References

Alexander, M. (1971). *Agriculture's responsibility in establishing soil quality criteria In: Environmental improvement– Agriculture's challenge in the Seventies*. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences. p. 66–71.

Bouma, J. (2019). Soil security in sustainable development. *Soil Systems.* 3:5. doi:10.3390/soilsystems3010005

Donahue, R. L., J. C. Shickluna, and L. S. Robertson. 1971). *Soils: An introduction to soils and plant growth*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, Inc.

Doran, J.W., Coleman, D.C., Bezdicek, D.F., and Stewart, B.A., editors. (1994). *Defining soil quality for a sustainable environment. Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) Special Publication No. 35.* Madison, WI: SSSA Inc.

Doran, J.W., and Parkin, T.B. (1994). Defining and assessing soil quality. In: J.W. Doran, D.C. Coleman, D.F. Bezdicek, and B.A. Stewart, editors, *Defining soil quality for a sustainable environment*. *SSSA Special Publication No. 35*. Madison, WI: SSSA. p. 3–21. doi:10.2136/sssaspecpub35

Doran, J.W., and Jones, A.J. (eds.). (1996). *Methods for assessing soil quality. Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) Special Publication No. 49.* Madison, WI: SSSA Inc.

Hartemink, A. E. and Anderson, S.H. (2020). 100 years of soil science society in the U.S. *CSA News* 65(6), 26–27. doi:10.1002/csann.20144

Hillel, D. (1991). *Out of the earth: Civilization and the life of the soil*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press.

1
Soil Health: An Overview and Goals for These Volumes

Douglas L. Karlen[*], Diane E. Stott, Maysoon M. Mikha, and Bianca N. Moebius-Clune

Synopsis of Two-Volume Book

Farmers and ranchers, private sector businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic-, state-, and federal-research projects, as well as state and federal soil conservation, water quality and other environmental programs have begun to adopt soil health as a unifying goal and promote it through workshops, books, and public awareness meetings and campaigns. The driver is an increased awareness that soil resources are crucial for not only meeting global demand for high-quality food, feed, and fiber but also to help mitigate more extreme weather events and to protect water and air quality, wildlife habitat, and biodiversity.

Volume 1 briefly reviews selected “Approaches to Soil Health Analysis” including a brief history of the concept, challenges and opportunities, meta-data and assessment, applications to forestry and urban land reclamation, and future soil health monitoring and evaluation approaches.

Volume 2 focuses on “Laboratory Methods for Soil Health Analysis” including an overview and suggested analytical approaches intended to provide meaningful, comparable data so that soil health can be used to guide restoration and protection of our global soil resources.

Introduction

Soil health research, books, workshops, websites, press releases, and other forms of technology transfer materials have made rural and urban producers and consumers of all ages more aware of soil resources and the services they provide. Innovative farmers and ranchers, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic, state, and federal researchers, and policymakers around the world are becoming more aware of how properly functioning soils more effectively respond to: (1) changing climate patterns and more extreme weather events (Paustian et al., 2016); (2) increasing demands for abundant, high-quality food, feed, and fiber to meet needs of an increasing global population (Doran, 2002), and (3) the need to protect water, air, wildlife, plant, and microbial biodiversity (Andrén & Balandreau, 1999; Havlicek & Mitchell, 2014).

Enhancing global soil health will improve humankind's capacity to maintain or increase crop yield, achieve better yield stability, reduce purchased input costs, and enhance critical ecosystem services (Boehm & Burton, 1997). Striving for improved soil health is not only important for croplands, but also for pastures, native rangelands, orchards, and forests (Herrick et al., 2012; Chendev et al., 2015; Gelaw et al., 2015; Vitro et al., 2015). Yet, there is still a lot of confusion and uncertainty regarding soil health in the U.S. and around the world. One reason is that soils are complex and perform many different functions that respond to changes in the same properties and processes in different and sometimes conflicting ways. For example, what may be considered good soil health characteristics for crop productivity (e.g., well aggregated, porous with good water infiltration, efficient nutrient cycling) may not be optimum for water quality if high infiltration rates and/or macropores result in rapid transport of contaminants to surface or subsurface water resources. Similarly, no-tillage as a single practice may improve soil health by increasing soil organic carbon (SOC), but improper management decisions (e.g., timing, equipment size, lack of living roots) or unanticipated weather patterns (e.g., multiple freeze–thaw cycles) may increase compaction and runoff compared to using a moderate fall tillage operation. For those reasons, soil health assessment and management must always be holistic, striving to balance tradeoffs, and accounting for biological, chemical, and physical property and process changes to be useful and meaningful for regenerative and sustainable soil management and protection of our fragile resources.

The concept of soil health is not new (see Figure 2.1 of Chapter 2). It has evolved from both indigenous knowledge derived over millennia through trial and error, and over a century of soil and agronomic research focused on soil management, soil conservation, soil condition, soil quality, soil tilth, soil security, and similar topics. Fundamental roots of soil health principles can be traced to the time of Plato (Hillel, 1991) and Columella, a prominent writer about agriculture within the Roman Empire (~40 to 60 BCE). Current soil health efforts reflect the enormous efforts given by people such as Hugh Hammond Bennett, founder of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) now known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Soil health activities can be traced to soil conservation efforts implemented in response to the Dust Bowl and other natural events. As a result, it has become a mantra to focus people's attention on the soil beneath their feet (Carter et al., 1997; Montgomery, 2007). Unfortunately, as acknowledged 25 yr ago (Doran and Jones, 1996), soil health was and continues (Chapter 3) to be a controversial topic.

Many current soil health activities began to emerge in the 1970s (Alexander, 1971). In part, they were accelerated by the 1973 U.S. oil embargo which increased energy and nitrogen (N) fertilizer prices (Warkentin & Fletcher, 1977). Escalating N fertilizer prices led to renewed interest among soil and agronomic researchers regarding how the soil microbial community might be enhanced to help supply crop-available N rather than continuing to depend on costly fertilizer inputs (Gregorich & Carter, 1997; Tilman, 1998). The Food Security Act of 1985 also introduced new incentives to encourage producers to implement minimum- or no-tillage conservation practices to reduce soil erosion, thus increasing farmer and society focus on the importance of soils for producing the food and fiber humans need and. For maintaining the ecosystems on which all life ultimately depends (National Research Council, 1993).

In contrast to soil quality efforts during the 1990s and early 2000s, a major driver of soil health projects from 2011 to 2020 has been investment by private industry. This can be partially explained by the rapid increase in corporate social responsibility reporting between 2011 and 2020 (Sustainability Reports, 2019). Consumer demand and sustainable, responsible shareholder investment pressures have driven this increase in reporting—which has created a corporate need for transparency in the environmental impact from agricultural production systems.

Increased public awareness of soil health has opened avenues to productive partnerships between industry, governmental, grower and conservation organizations due to the ability to create win-win-win scenarios between farm economic, environmental improvement (e.g., water quality, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity) and social outcomes (e.g., AgSolver and EFC Systems development of ‘Profit Zone Manager’ and its incorporation into the FieldAlytics platform for field data management;