

Farming Forever!



Menoken Farm



**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 Iowa.

Carbon Comments





Highlights

- There is an urgent need to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations.
- 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, easily-reversible 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 ongoing 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, peatlands, wetlands and woodlands are protected.

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.

The reports make it clear that action to tackle climate change is an urgent priority. The 23rd United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) is due to take place in Glasgow in November 2021 and is seen as critical for establishing a mixed path to future-zero or negative emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) at a global scale. There is an urgent need to reduce fossil fuel emissions to near zero, while supporting natural systems to sequester and store carbon (C). Soils contain more C than all the atmosphere and vegetation combined and are therefore an essential carbon store. Under certain conditions with careful management they can act as an important carbon sink.

Increasing the amount of C stored in soil is essential from a climate change mitigation perspective, but how much C can be stored in this way?

This science note aims to:

- Set out the importance of C in soils, how it behaves, and the role it plays in supporting soil functions, delivering vital public goods and services, and helping societies adapt to and reduce the rate of climate change.
- Raise awareness of the main issues surrounding soil C and the actions that governments, companies and individuals can take.

Carbon sequestration

A net transfer of carbon (C) from the atmosphere to soil (either into soil or vegetation).

Carbon stock

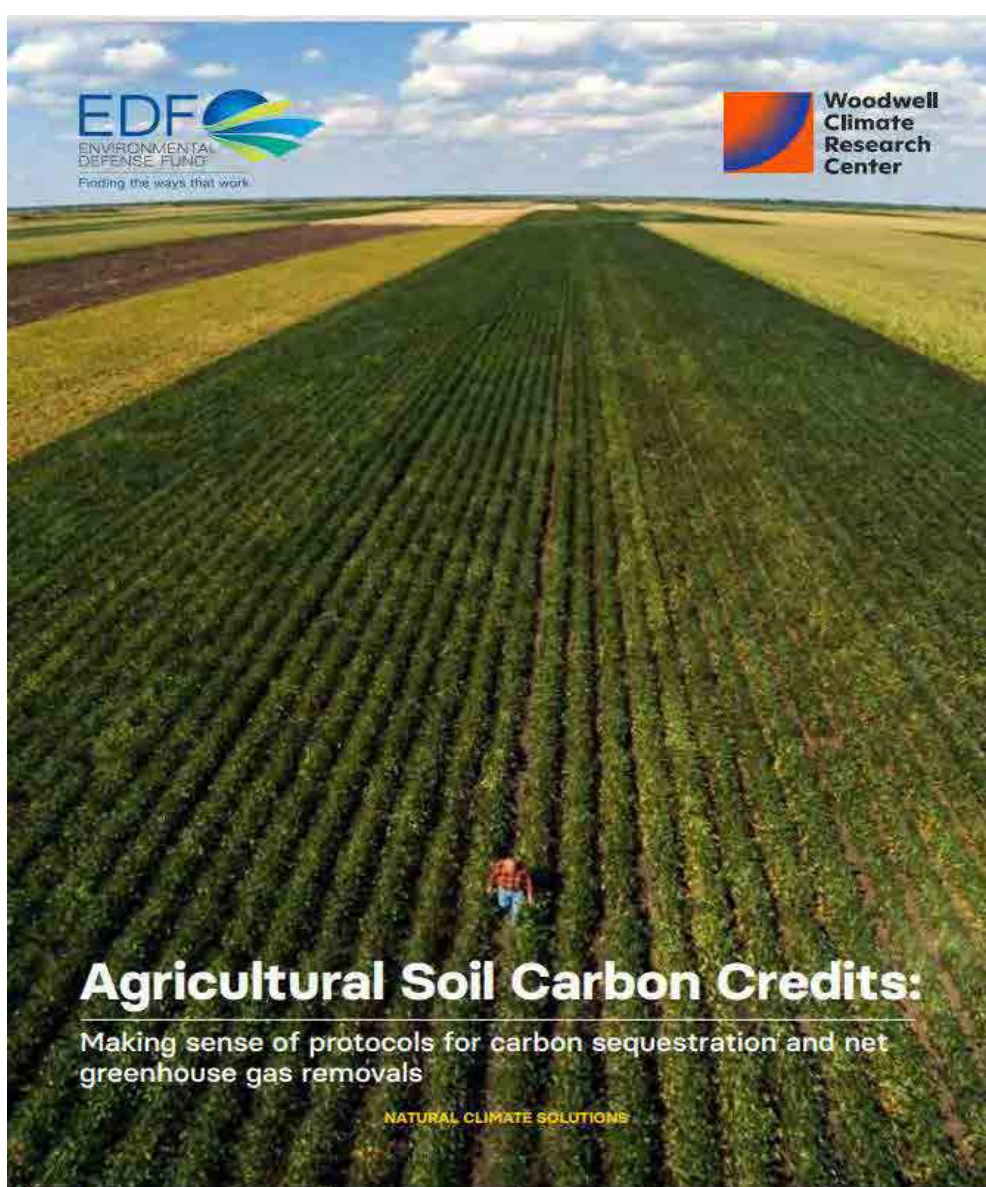
A measure of how much C is stored in a given period of time. The amount of C in the store may be increasing, decreasing or stable.

Carbon sink

Any reservoir or medium that over a given period of time accumulates and stores C in its form.

Carbon source

Any reservoir or medium that over a given period of time loses C, due to its availability.



EDF
ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND
Finding the ways that work.

Woodwell Climate Research Center

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



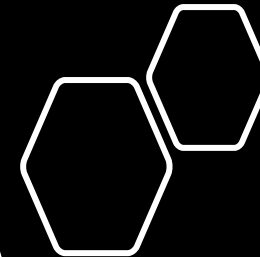
Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Grain Growers, Corn Growers, Soybean Growers,
ND Dept of Ag, Congressional Ag Policy Director, FFA, Conservation Districts.

Partnering with BEK Communications:

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



Menoken Farm YouTube Channel



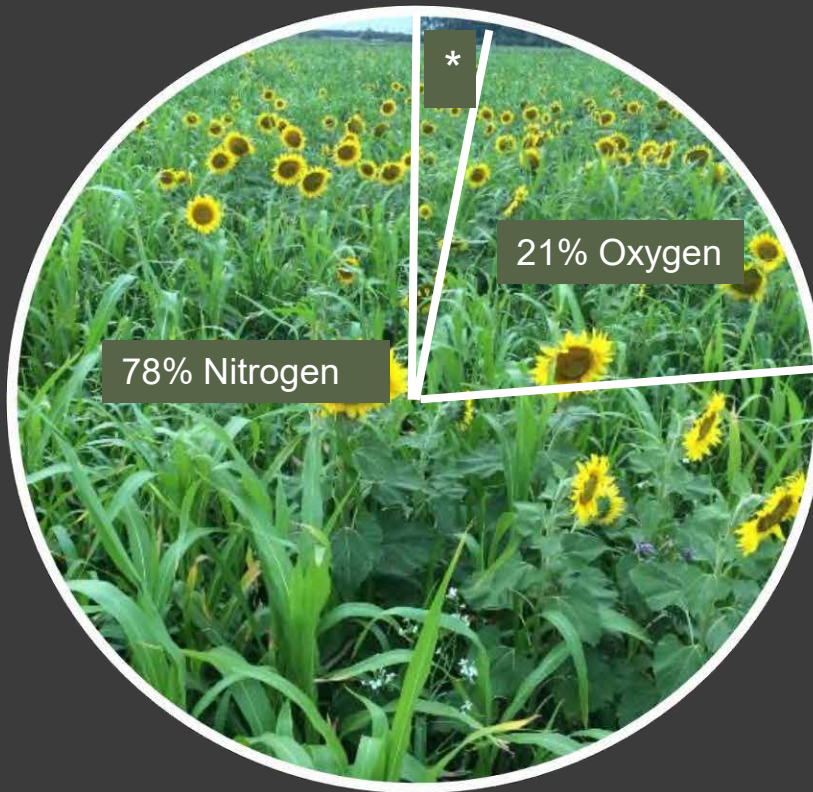
Geography	Views	Watch time (hours)	Average view duration
Total	513214	179603.8611	0:20:59
US	318935	118025.4607	0:22:12
CA	39055	14314.1159	0:21:59
AU	27556	9584.8321	0:20:52
GB	14035	5139.4627	0:21:58
ZA	4797	1460.2939	0:18:15
DE	4376	1342.5539	0:18:24
NZ	3219	1027.3916	0:19:08
SE	1606	526.2996	0:19:39
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
HU	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

Analytical Data
for 65 Countries

Carbon Impacts

Air

What Does Dry Air Consist Of?



- 78% Nitrogen N_2
- 21% Oxygen O_2
- 1% *
 - Argon Ar
 - Carbon Dioxide CO_2
 - Neon Ne
 - Helium He
 - Methane CH_4
 - Krypton Kr
 - Nitrogen Oxide N_2O
 - Hydrogen H_2
 - Xenon Xe
 - Ozone O_3

Source: Scifun.Chem.Wisc.edu

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](http://lisbdnet.com/how-much-co2-do-humans-produce-by-breathing/)
lisbdnet.com/how-much-co2-do-humans-produce-by-breathing/

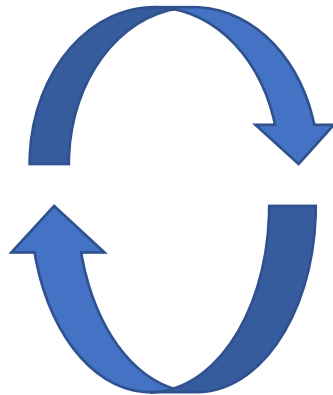


Carbon Dioxide PPM
March 11, 2019
Menoken Farm

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?



Is Your Farm Too Wet?
Denitrification

Carbon

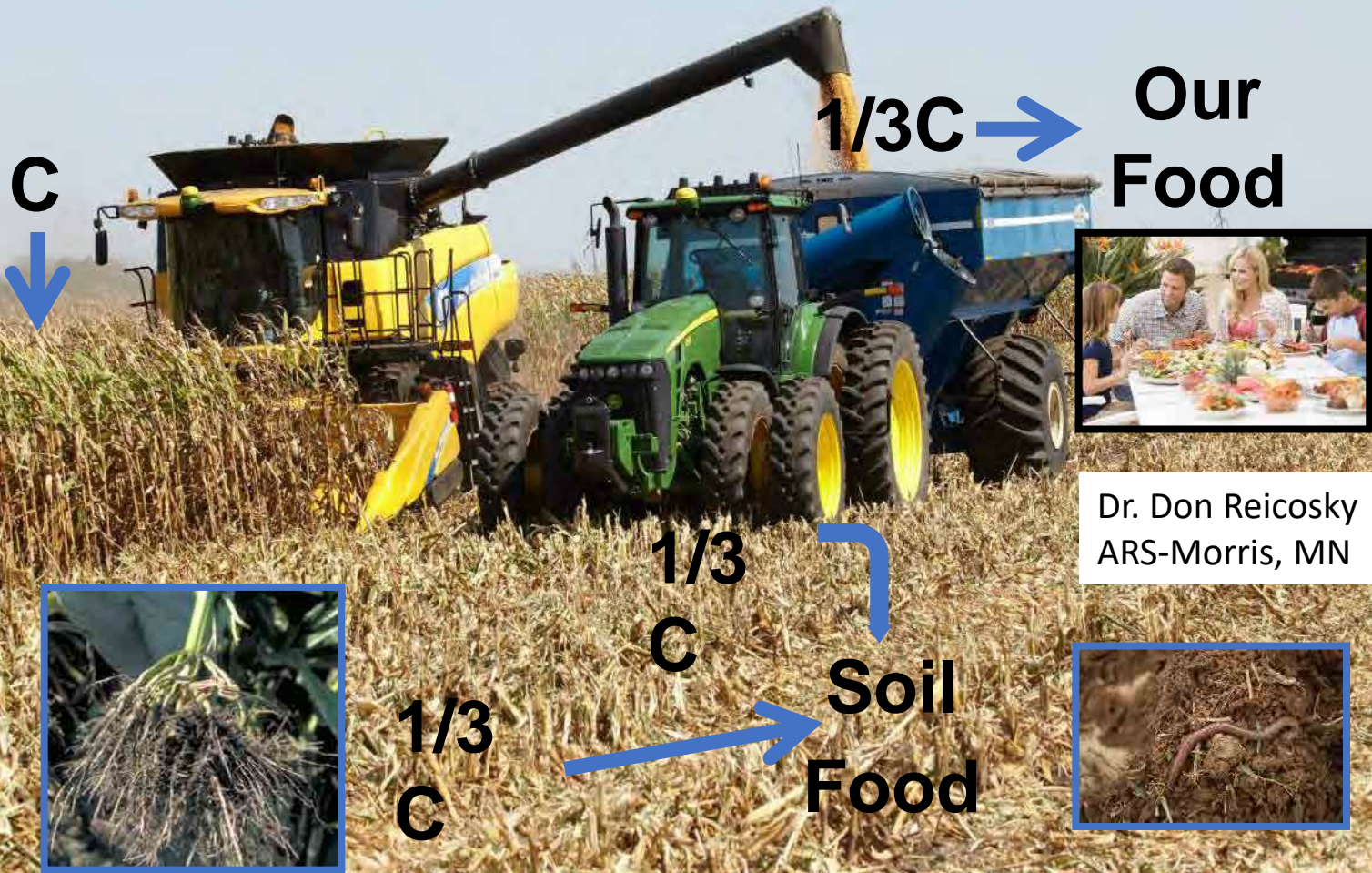
Soil Health: the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.

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:

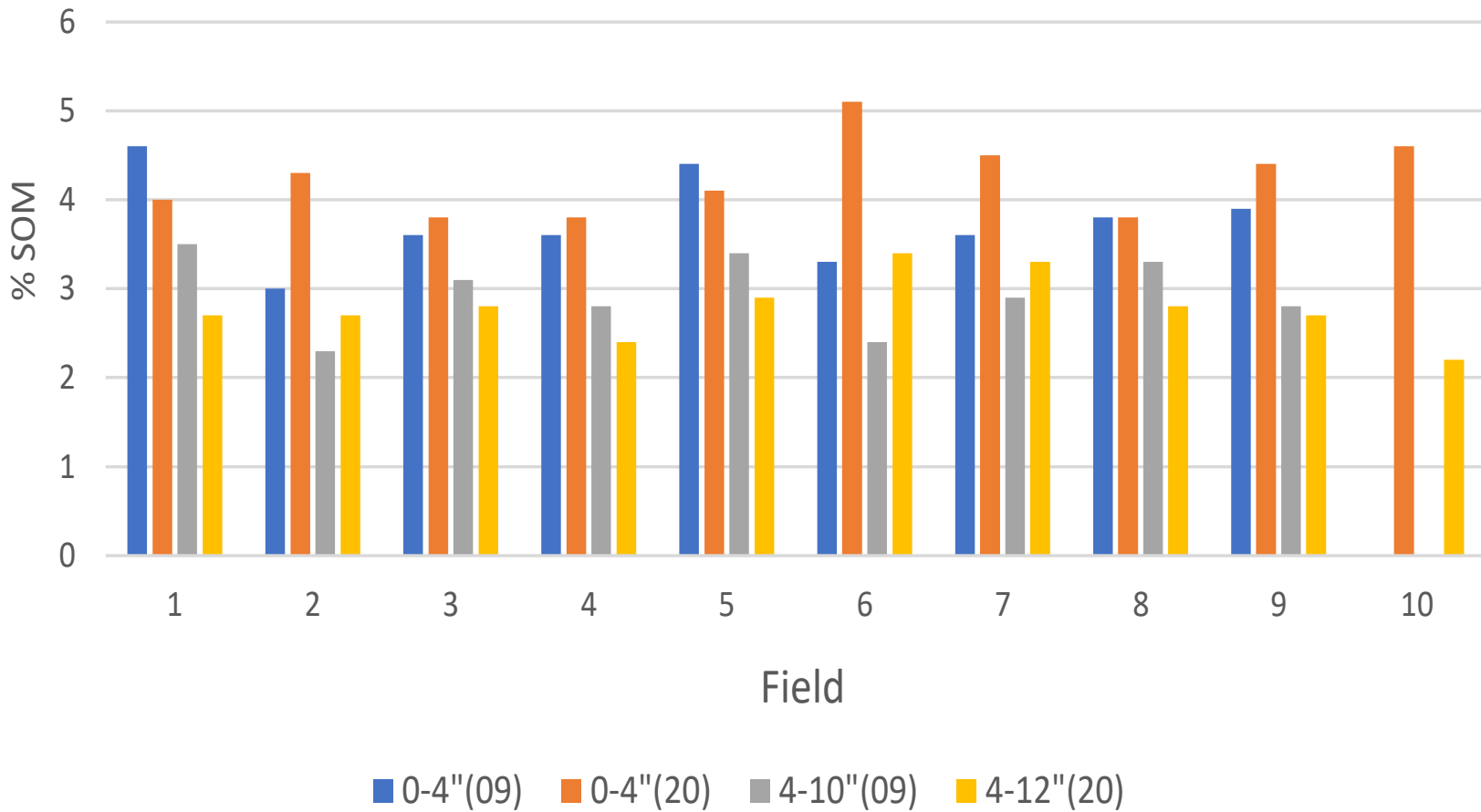
Carbon input by roots into the soil: Quantification of rhizodeposition from root to ecosystem scale

Johanna Pausch^{1,2} | Yakov Kuzyakov^{2,3,4}

14 July 2017, Page 1 Abstract

Menoken Farm - October 2020

SOM 2009 vs 2020



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



Soil Health Principles

1. Soil Armor

2. Minimize Soil Disturbance


3. Plant Diversity

4. Continual Live Plant/Root

5. Livestock Integration

Principles to Practices, Allowing Us To Armor Up.

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



2021 Drought
Bismarck, ND

This Is Us
Summer of 2021

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



Covers with
60" Corn

Menoken Farm 2021



Menoken Farm 2021



Sept 21, 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
2019



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!

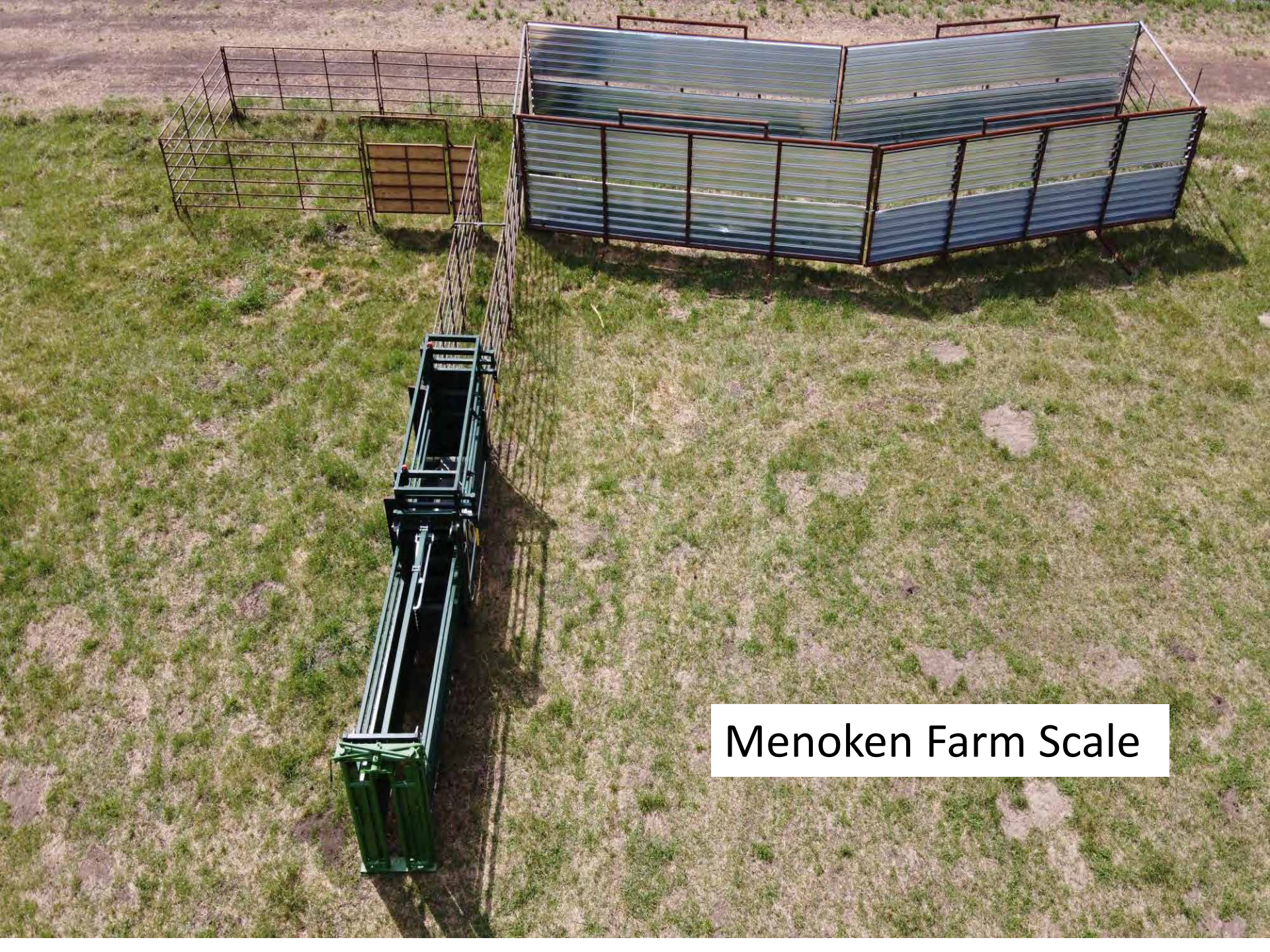


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Burleigh County Soil Conservation District**

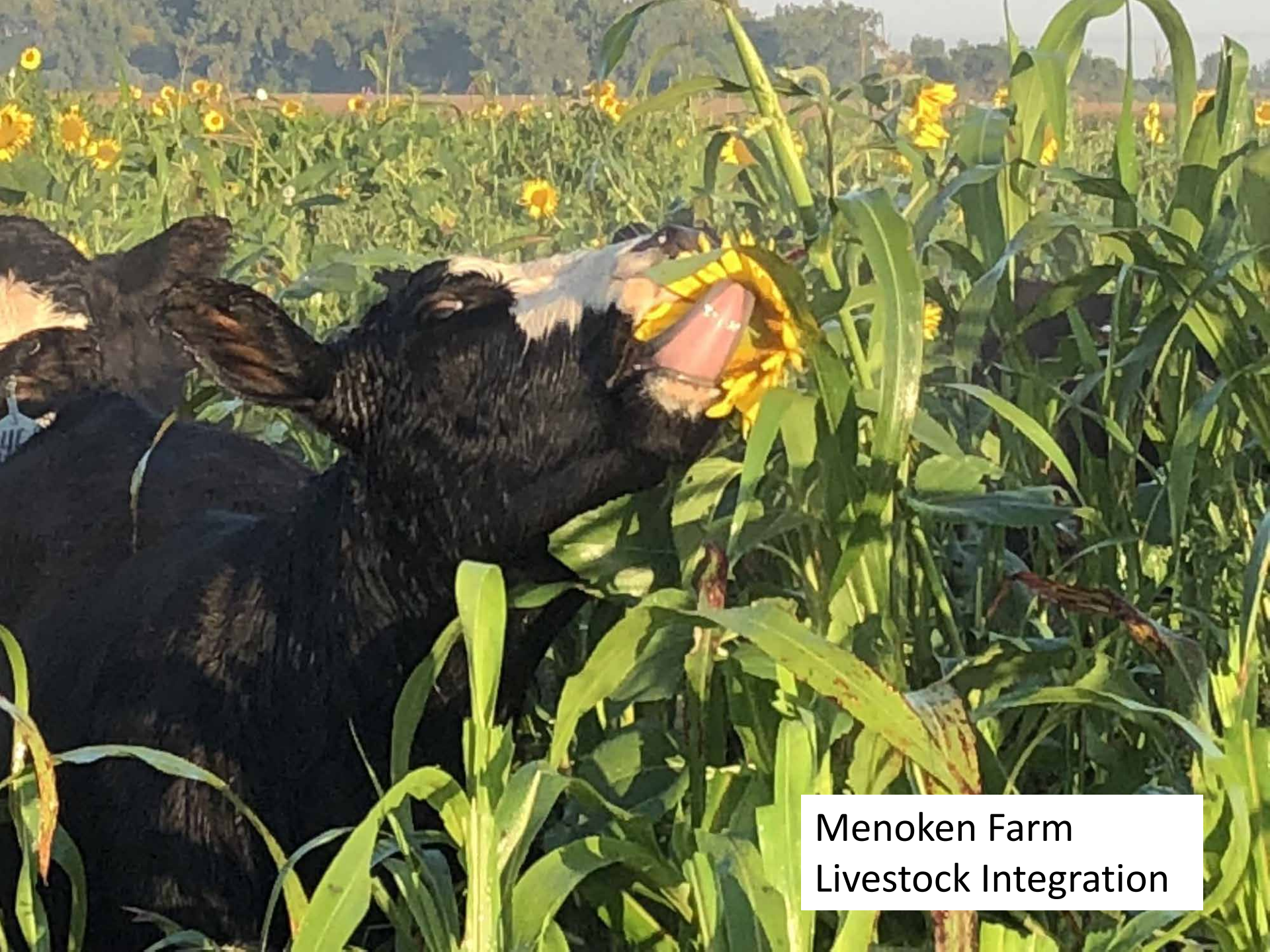
Weigh Em Up!



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.

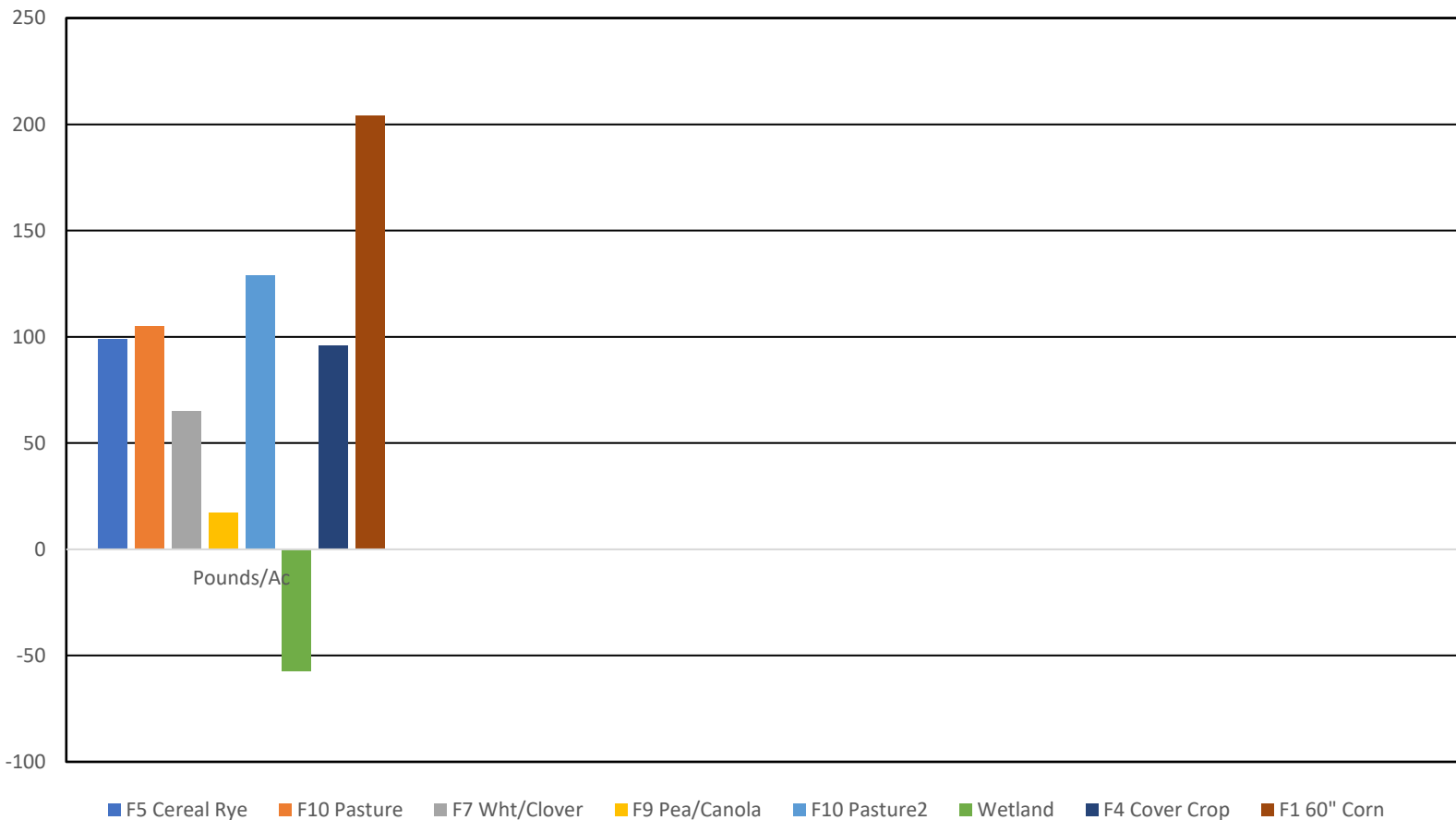
20% No Green Plant 0 lbs

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

Menoken Farm Pounds of Beef Per Acre - 2020



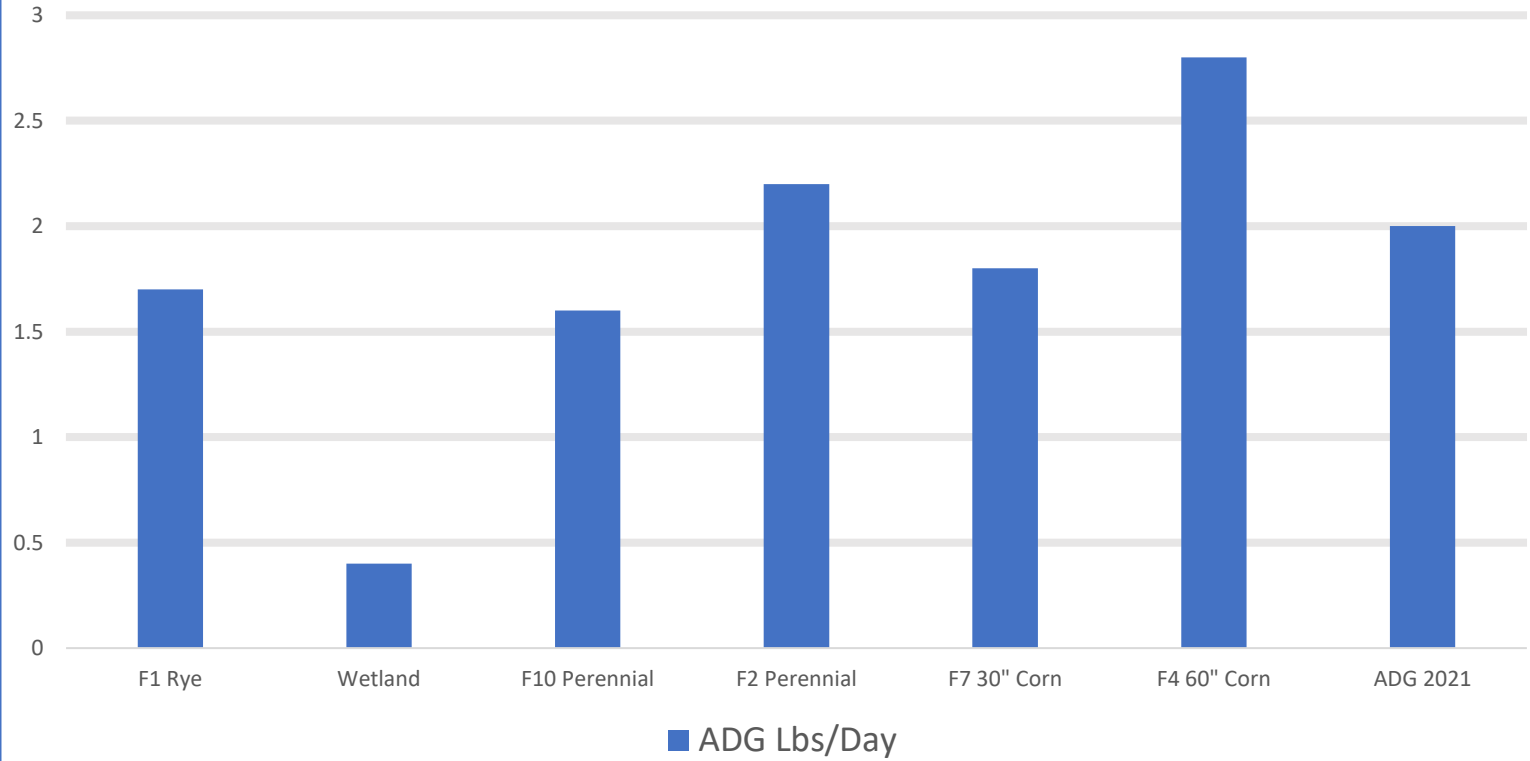
Menoken Farm

Yearling Average Daily Gains in Pounds Per Day - 2020

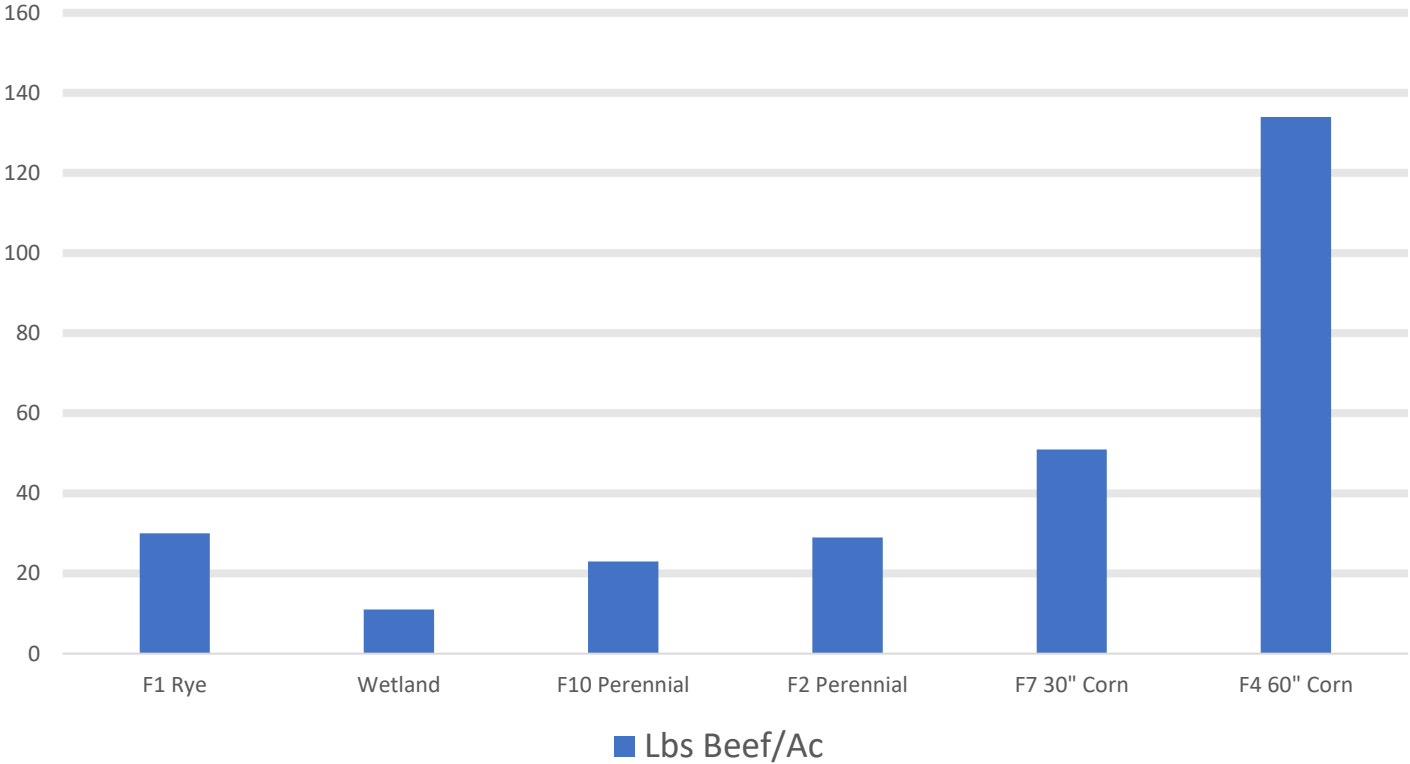
Average
Daily
Gains
Lbs/Day



Menoken Farm 2021
Yearling ADG Lbs/Day



Menoken Farm 2021
Yearling Pounds of Beef Per Acre









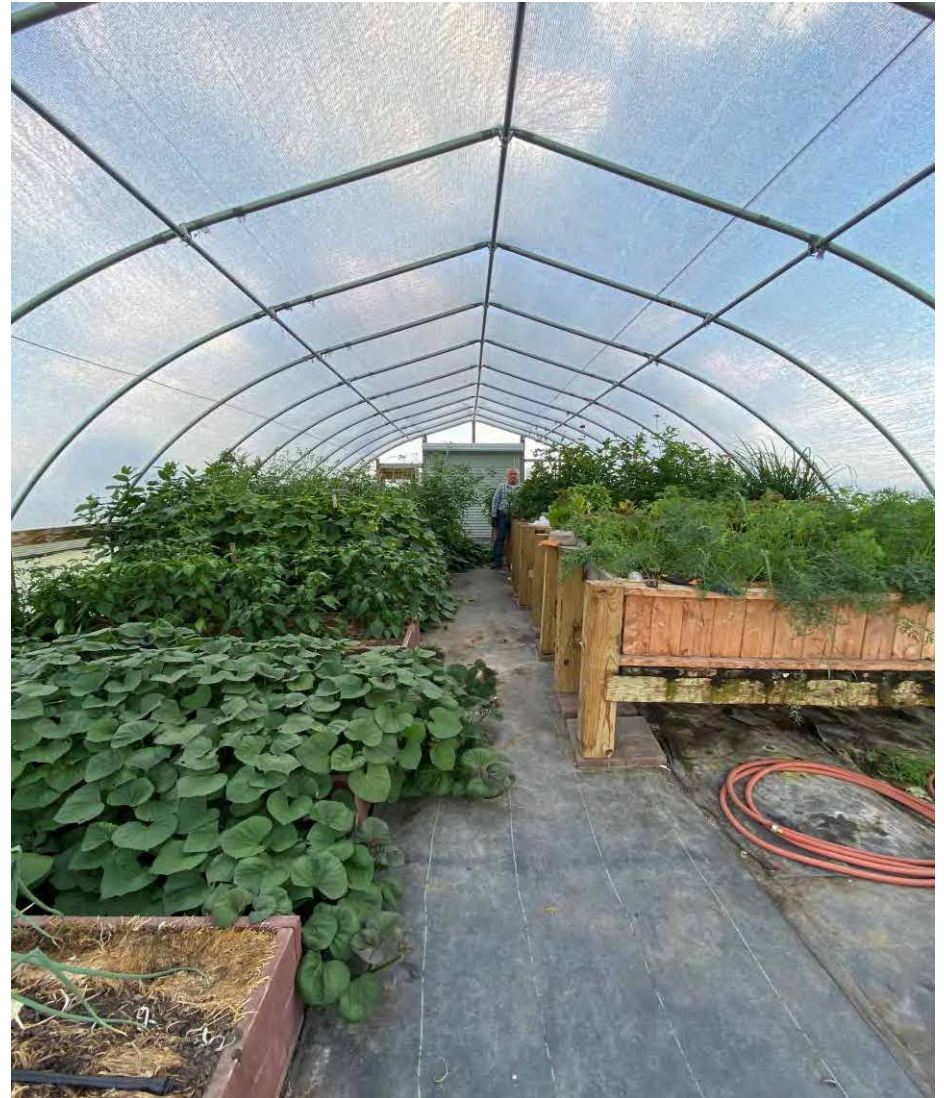


Worm Juice Analysis Molecular Research DNA Lab Shallow Water, Texas

- 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 cover
No seed coating
4 gallons per acre liquid vermicompost extract



Wheat Plant Analysis



Field Two
15 Inch Wheat

Field Two – 15 Inch Wheat



Field Three – 7.5 Inch Wheat





Account No. : 21172

Plant Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294109
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab Number : 7436

Results For BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
Location : WHEAT
Sample ID : 2 MIDDLE WJ

Plant Type : Wheat
Stage : FEEKE10

	Result Dry Basis	Sufficiency Levels			
		Deficient	Low	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen, % N	1.76				
Phosphorus, % P	0.338				
Potassium, % K	1.48				
Calcium, % Ca	0.224				
Magnesium, % Mg	0.188				
Sulfur, % S	0.187				
Zinc, ppm Zn	28				
Iron, ppm Fe	109				
Manganese, ppm Mn	54				
Copper, ppm Cu	10.0				
Boron, ppm B	4.8				
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.58				



Account No. : 21172

Plant Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294109
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab Number : 7437

Results For BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
Location : WHEAT
Sample ID : 2 EAST NO WJ

Plant Type : Wheat
Stage : FEEKE10

	Result Dry Basis	Sufficiency Levels			
		Deficient	Low	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen, % N	1.61				
Phosphorus, % P	0.257				
Potassium, % K	1.81				
Calcium, % Ca	0.323				
Magnesium, % Mg	0.182				
Sulfur, % S	0.203				
Zinc, ppm Zn	18				
Iron, ppm Fe	85				
Manganese, ppm Mn	47				
Copper, ppm Cu	6.6				
Boron, ppm B	4.4				
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.78				



Ag Testing - Consulting



Account No. : 21172

Plant Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
 BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
 916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
 BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294109
 Date Received : 07/30/2019
 Date Reported : 08/01/2019
 Lab Number : 7438

Results For BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
 Location : WHEAT
 Sample ID : 3 WESTST NO WJ

Plant Type : Wheat
 Stage : FEEKE10

	Result Dry Basis	Sufficiency Levels			
		Deficient	Low	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen, % N	1.57				
Phosphorus, % P	0.183				
Potassium, % K	1.40				
Calcium, % Ca	0.267				
Magnesium, % Mg	0.191				
Sulfur, % S	0.154				
Zinc, ppm Zn	15				
Iron, ppm Fe	35				
Manganese, ppm Mn	64				
Copper, ppm Cu	7.0				
Boron, ppm B	0.4				
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.37				

Field 3 Comparison Wheat Biology Analysis

Wheat: Soil Biology Analysis



Ag Testing - Consulting

Account No. : 21172

Biological Soil Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294073
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab No. : 11324

Results For : BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST

Sample ID 1 : 2 MIDDLE
Sample ID 2 : WJ

PLFA Soil Microbial Community Analysis
Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g 2589.74
Functional Group Diversity Index 1.345

Total Biomass	Diversity	Rating
< 500	< 1.0	Very Poor
500+ - 1000	1.0+ - 1.1	Poor
1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Below Average
1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average
2500+ - 3000	1.3+ - 1.4	Slightly Above Average
3000+ - 3500	1.4+ - 1.5	Good
3500+ - 4000	1.5+ - 1.6	Very Good
> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent

Functional Group	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
Total Bacteria	1095.69	42.31
Gram (+)	809.23	31.25
Actinomycoetes	199.08	7.69
Gram (-)	286.46	11.06
Rhizobia	0.00	0.00
Total Fungi	179.42	6.93
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal	49.47	1.91
Saprophytes	129.94	5.02
Protozoa	1.62	0.06
Undifferentiated	1313.02	50.70

Reviewed By : Lance Gunderson 8/1/2019 Copy : 1 Page 1 of 4

Bus: 308-234-2418 web site 4007 Cherry Ave., P.O. Box 788
Fax: 308-234-1940 www.wardlab.com Kearney, Nebraska 68848-0788



Ag Testing - Consulting

Account No. : 21172

Biological Soil Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294073
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab No. : 11325

Results For : BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST

Sample ID 1 : 2 EAST
Sample ID 2 : NO WJ

PLFA Soil Microbial Community Analysis
Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g 1531.56
Functional Group Diversity Index 1.08

Total Biomass	Diversity	Rating
< 500	< 1.0	Very Poor
500+ - 1000	1.0+ - 1.1	Poor
1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Below Average
1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average
2500+ - 3000	1.3+ - 1.4	Slightly Above Average
3000+ - 3500	1.4+ - 1.5	Good
3500+ - 4000	1.5+ - 1.6	Very Good
> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent

Functional Group	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
Total Bacteria	761.77	49.74
Gram (+)	595.55	38.89
Actinomycoetes	152.41	9.95
Gram (-)	166.22	10.85
Rhizobia	0.00	0.00
Total Fungi	25.35	1.66
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal	0.00	0.00
Saprophytes	25.35	1.66
Protozoa	0.00	0.00
Undifferentiated	744.44	48.61

Reviewed By : Lance Gunderson 8/1/2019 Copy : 1 Page 1 of 4

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Fax: 308-234-1940 www.wardlab.com Kearney, Nebraska 68848-0788



Ag Testing - Consulting

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Biological Soil Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
 BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
 916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
 BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294073
 Date Received : 07/30/2019
 Date Reported : 08/01/2019
 Lab No. : 11326

Results For : BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
 Sample ID 1 : 3 WEST
 Sample ID 2 : NO WJ

PLFA Soil Microbial Community Analysis
Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

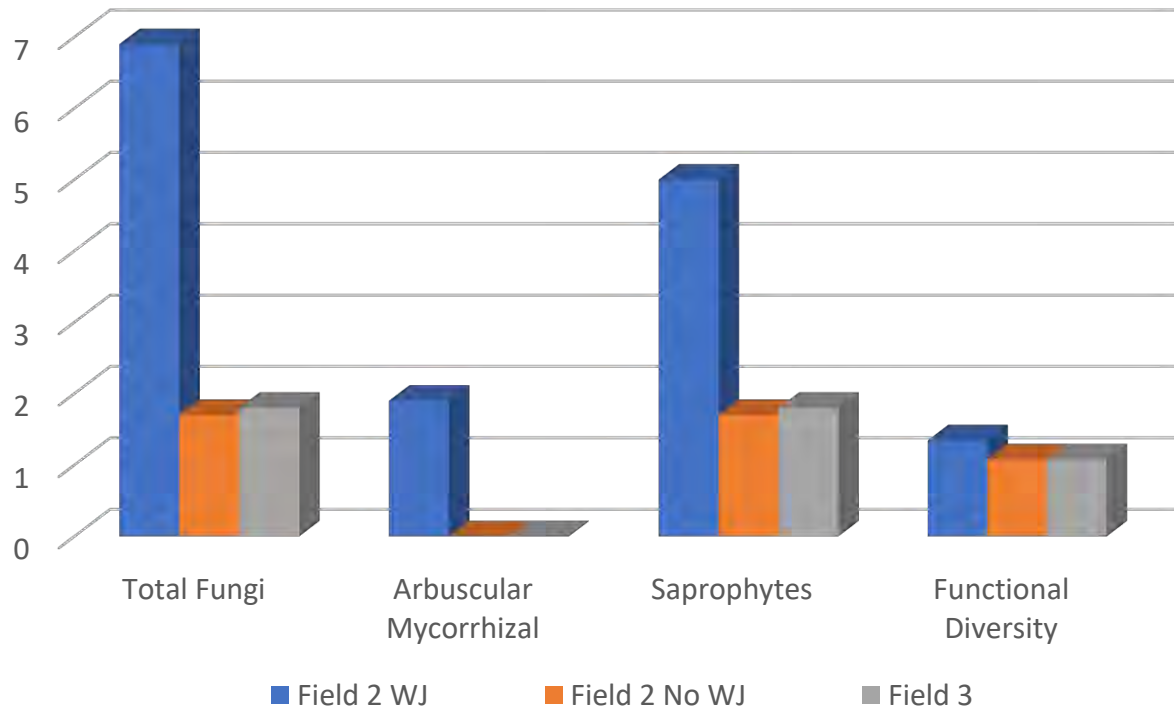
Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g 2235.39
 Functional Group Diversity Index 1.077

Total Biomass	Diversity	Rating
< 500	< 1.0	Very Poor
500+ - 1000	1.0+ - 1.1	Poor
1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Below Average
1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average
2500+ - 3000	1.3+ - 1.4	Slightly Above Average
3000+ - 3500	1.4+ - 1.5	Good
3500+ - 4000	1.5+ - 1.6	Very Good
> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent

Functional Group	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
Total Bacteria	1105.06	49.43
Gram (+)	856.04	38.25
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
Undifferentiated	1089.93	48.76

Field 3 Comparison Wheat Biology Analysis

Wheat: Soil Biology Comparison



Corn: Plant Analysis



No Bio Inoculant Applied

Bio Inoculant Applied



No Bio Inoculant Applied

Bio Inoculant Applied





Account No. : 21172

Plant Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294109
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019

Lab Number : 7440

Results For BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
Location : CORN
Sample ID : 5 MIDDLE WJ

Plant Type : Corn
Stage : Tassel

	Result Dry Basis	Sufficiency Levels			
		Deficient	Low	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen, % N	3.57	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Phosphorus, % P	0.380	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Potassium, % K	3.43	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Calcium, % Ca	0.326	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Magnesium, % Mg	0.205	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Sulfur, % S	0.210	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Zinc, ppm Zn	20	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Iron, ppm Fe	113	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Manganese, ppm Mn	47	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Copper, ppm Cu	10.0	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Boron, ppm B	6.5	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.88	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			



Account No. : 21172

Plant Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294109
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019

Lab Number : 7439

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

Plant Type : Corn
Stage : Tassel

	Result Dry Basis	Sufficiency Levels			
		Deficient	Low	Sufficient	High
Nitrogen, % N	3.88	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Phosphorus, % P	0.384	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Potassium, % K	3.71	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Calcium, % Ca	0.304	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Magnesium, % Mg	0.209	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Sulfur, % S	0.221	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Zinc, ppm Zn	21	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Iron, ppm Fe	128	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Manganese, ppm Mn	47	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Copper, ppm Cu	10.8	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Boron, ppm B	6.3	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			
Molybdenum, ppm Mo	0.80	[Bar chart showing level between Low and Sufficient]			

Corn: Soil Biology Analysis



Ag Testing - Consulting

Account No. : 21172

Biological Soil Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294073
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab No. : 11328

Results For : BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
Sample ID 1 : 4 MIDDLE
Sample ID 2 : WJ

PLFA Soil Microbial Community Analysis
Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g 2666.12
Functional Group Diversity Index 1.43

Total Biomass	Diversity	Rating
< 500	< 1.0	Very Poor
500+ - 1000	1.0+ - 1.1	Poor
1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Below Average
1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average
2500+ - 3000	1.3+ - 1.4	Slightly Above Average
3000+ - 3500	1.4+ - 1.5	Good
3500+ - 4000	1.5+ - 1.6	Very Good
> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent

Functional Group	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
Total Bacteria	1301.71	48.82
Gram (+)	795.17	29.82
Actinomycetes	212.10	7.96
Gram (-)	506.55	19.00
Rhizobia	0.00	0.00
Total Fungi	279.80	10.48
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal	126.77	4.75
Saprophytes	153.02	5.74
Protozoa	0.00	0.00
Undifferentiated	1084.62	40.68



Ag Testing - Consulting

Account No. : 21172

Biological Soil Analysis Report

FUHRER, JAY
BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
916 E INTERSTATE AVE STE 6
BISMARCK ND 58503-0548

Invoice No. : 1294073
Date Received : 07/30/2019
Date Reported : 08/01/2019
Lab No. : 11327

Results For : BURLEIGH CO SOIL CONS DIST
Sample ID 1 : 4 EAST
Sample ID 2 : NO WJ

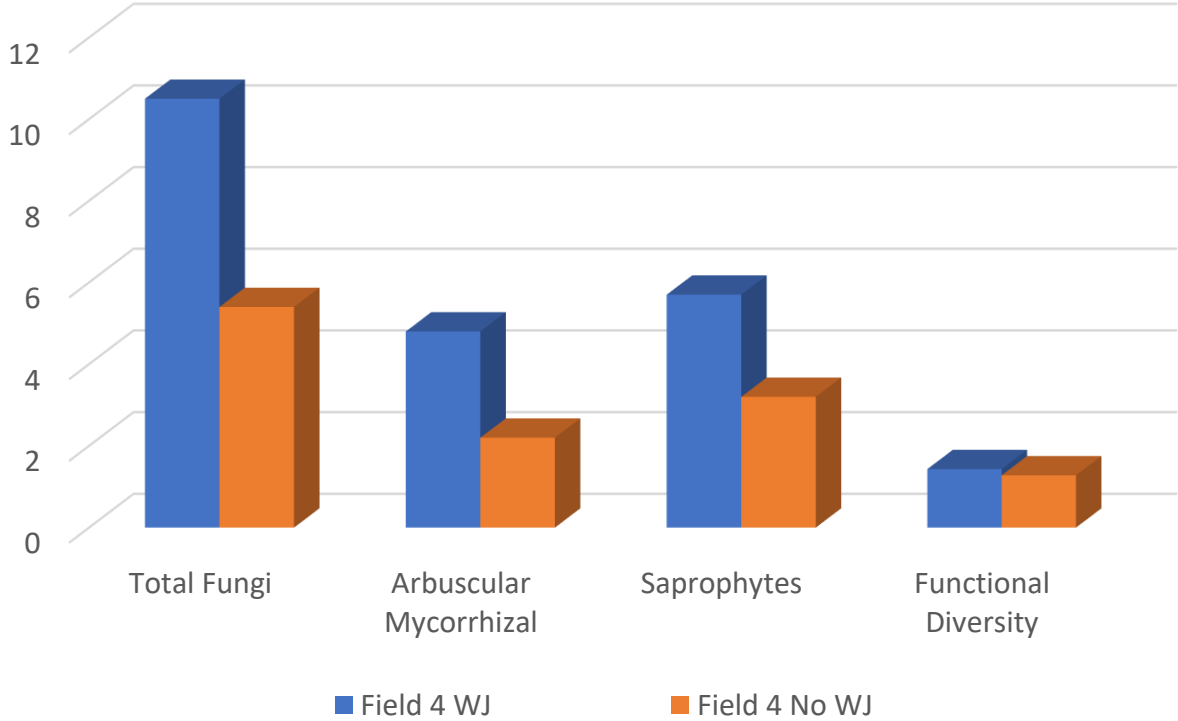
PLFA Soil Microbial Community Analysis
Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g 3331.70
Functional Group Diversity Index 1.279

Total Biomass	Diversity	Rating
< 500	< 1.0	Very Poor
500+ - 1000	1.0+ - 1.1	Poor
1000+ - 1500	1.1+ - 1.2	Slightly Below Average
1500+ - 2500	1.2+ - 1.3	Average
2500+ - 3000	1.3+ - 1.4	Slightly Above Average
3000+ - 3500	1.4+ - 1.5	Good
3500+ - 4000	1.5+ - 1.6	Very Good
> 4000	> 1.6	Excellent

Functional Group	Biomass, PLFA ng/g	% of Total Biomass
Total Bacteria	1658.39	49.78
Gram (+)	1203.55	36.12
Actinomycetes	271.40	8.15
Gram (-)	454.84	13.65
Rhizobia	0.00	0.00
Total Fungi	178.91	5.37
Arbuscular Mycorrhizal	72.40	2.17
Saprophytes	106.51	3.20
Protozoa	4.67	0.14
Undifferentiated	1485.74	44.71

Corn: Soil Biology Comparison

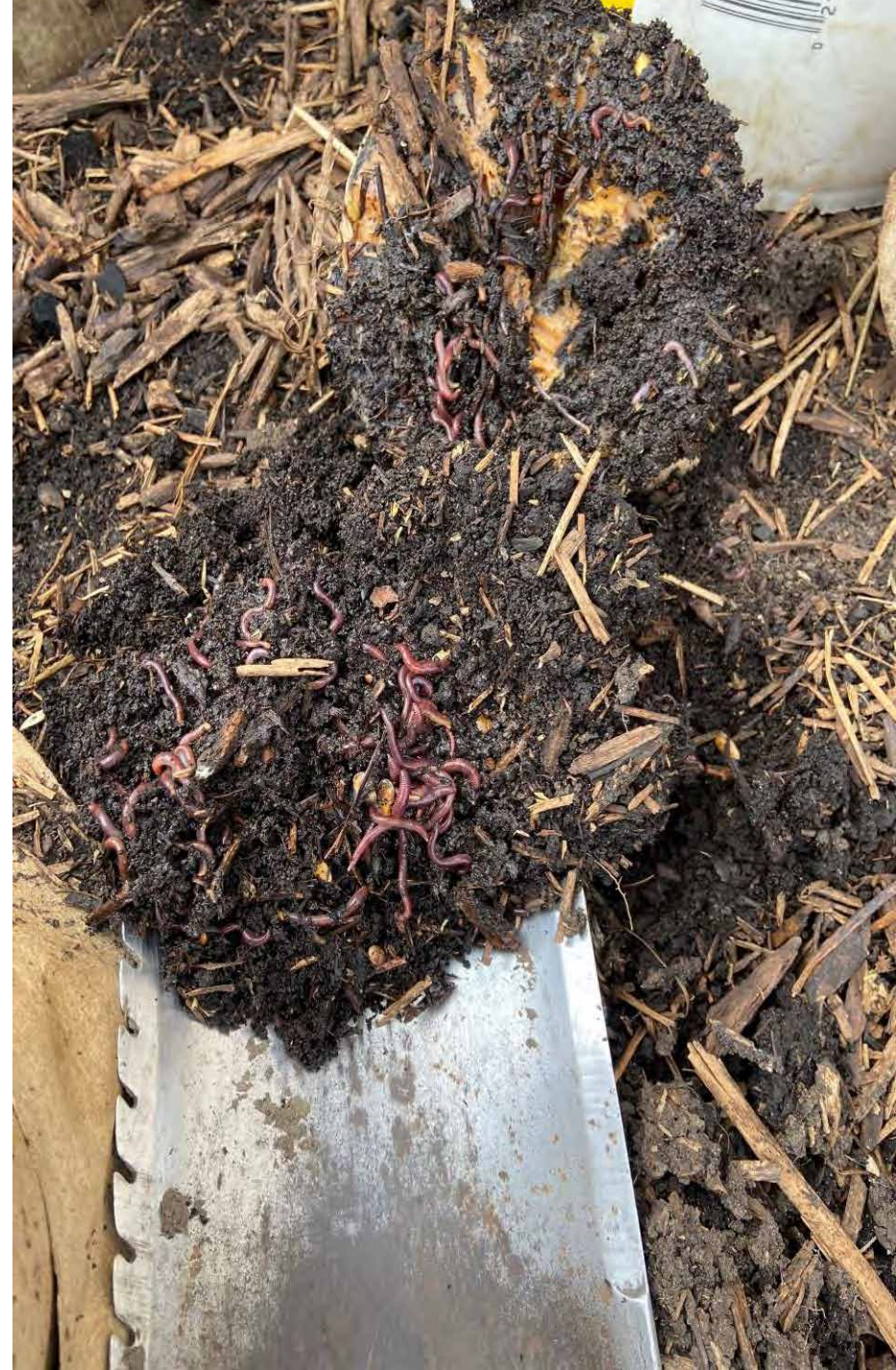




Old Assembly Line
Compost to Vermicompost to Extract

Worm Juice Extractors







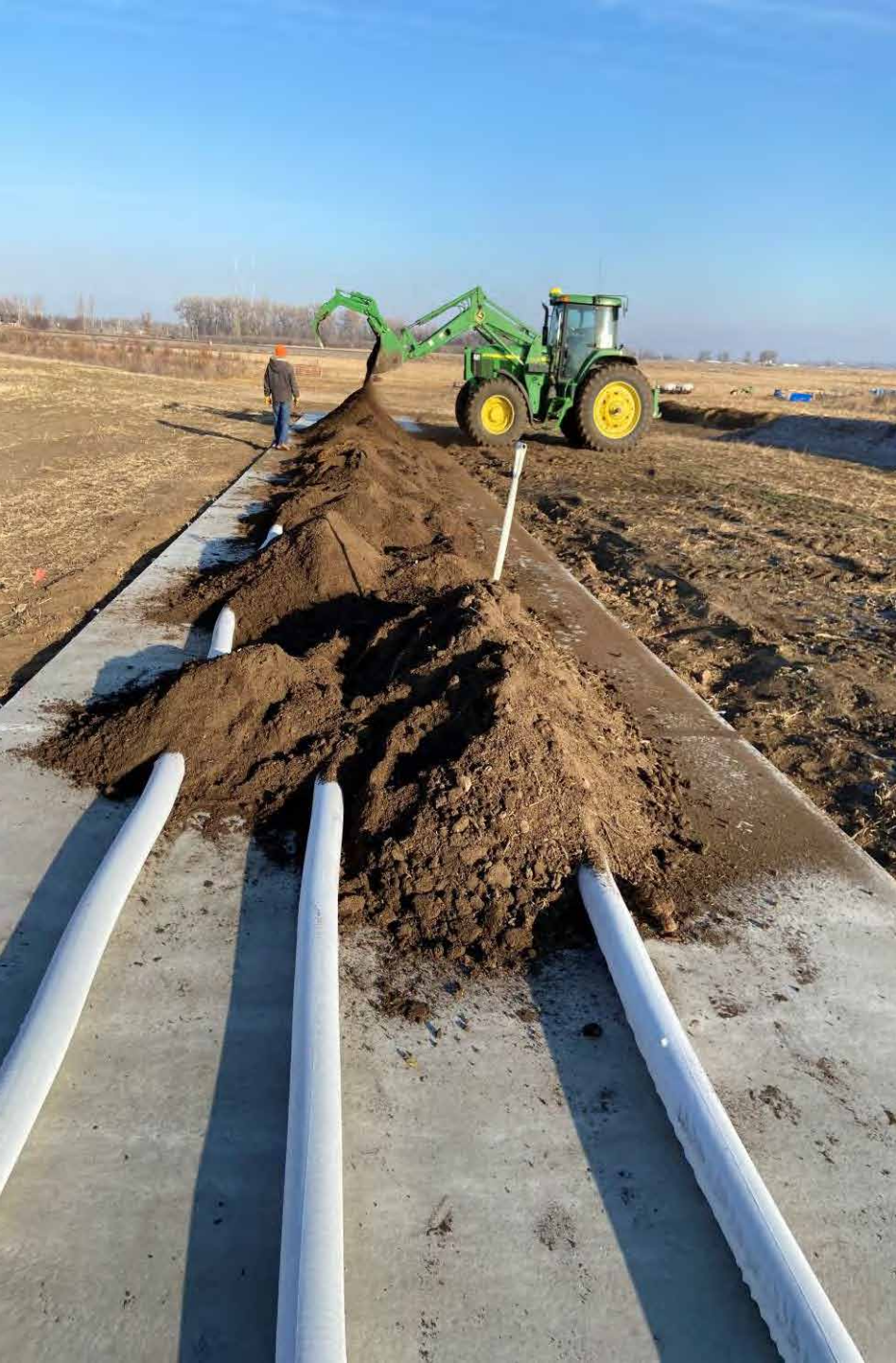




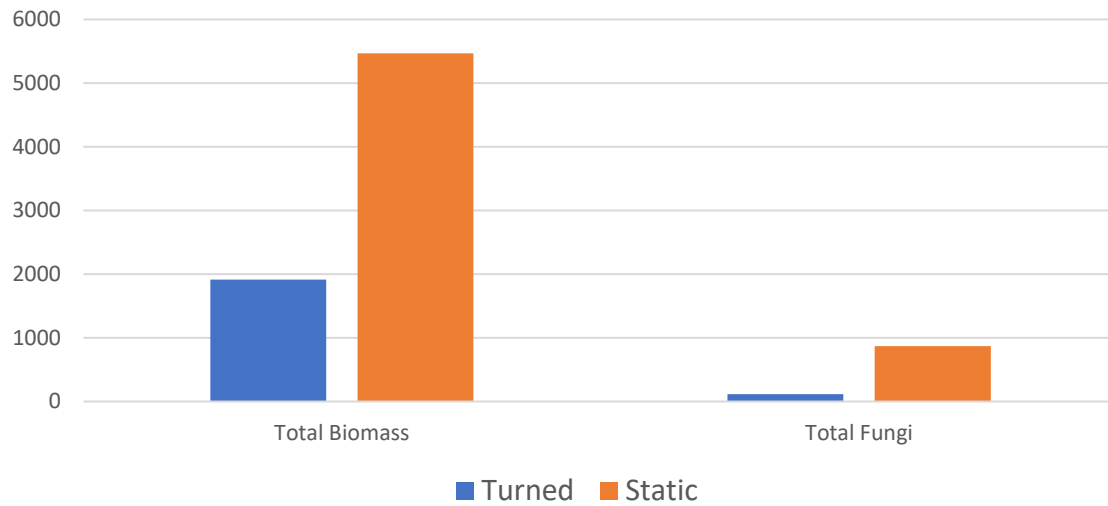
120' Length x 12' width
2 Slope







Menoken Farm Compost Comparison Turned versus Static - Nanograms/Gram





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

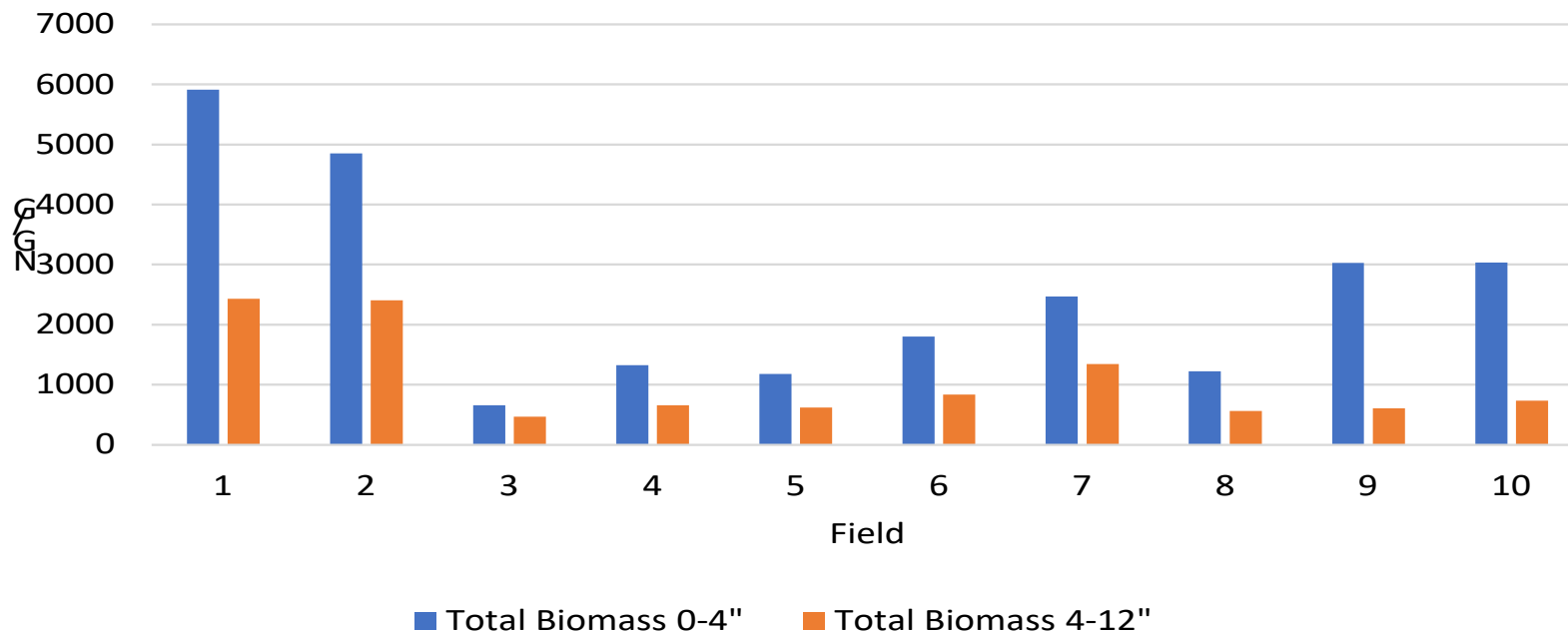
Menoken Farm

Podcasts



Menoken Farm - October 2020

Total Biomass NG/G



Comments:

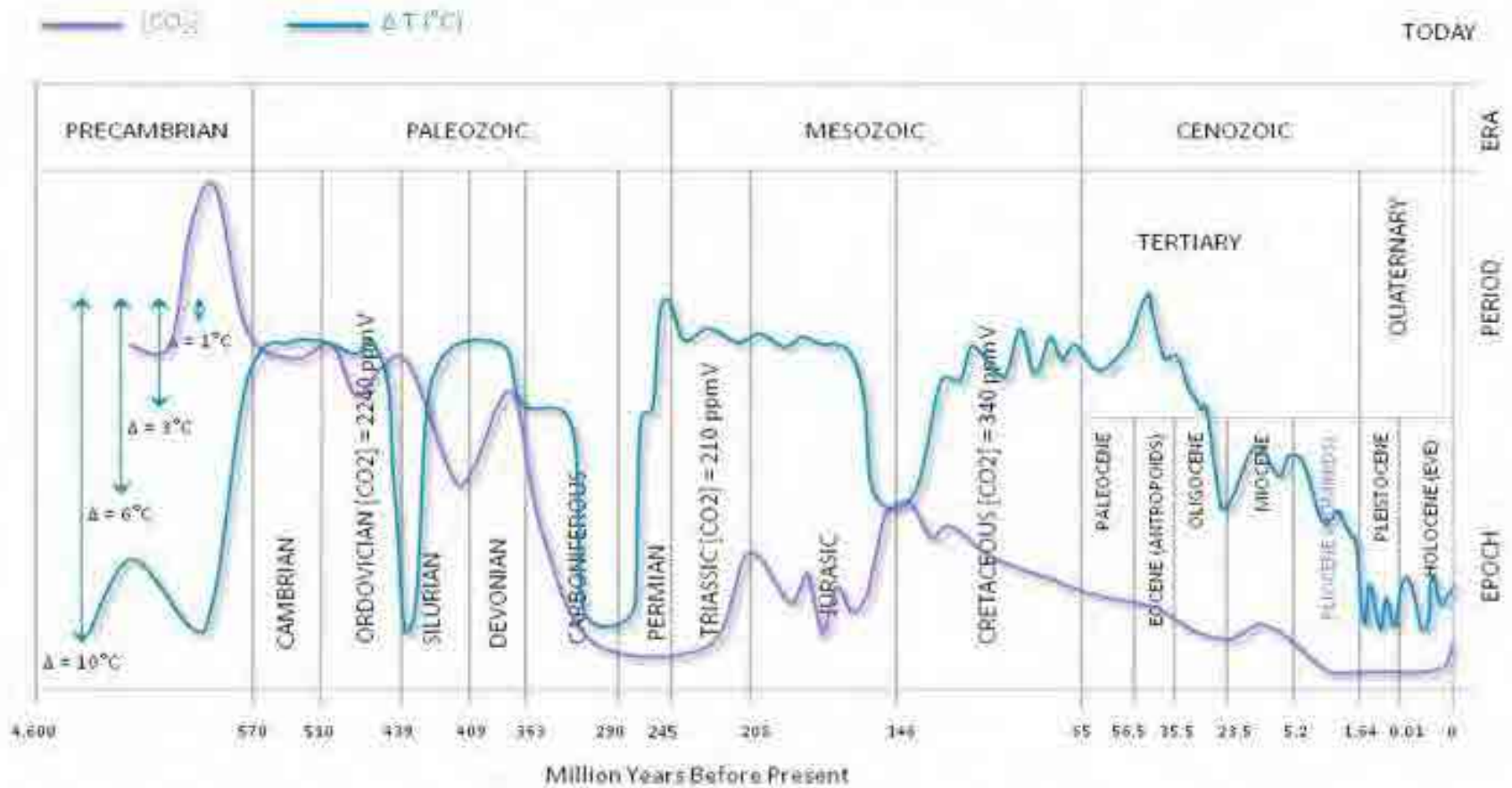
Highest Total Biomass 0-4" was field 1E with 6070 ng/g. 60" corn with cover crops.

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



1- Analysis of the Temperature Oscillations in Geological Eras by Dr. C. R. Scotese © 2002. 2- Ruddiman, W. F. 2001. *Earth's Climate: past and future*. W. H. Freeman & Sons. New York, NY. 3- Mark Pagani et al. *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.