

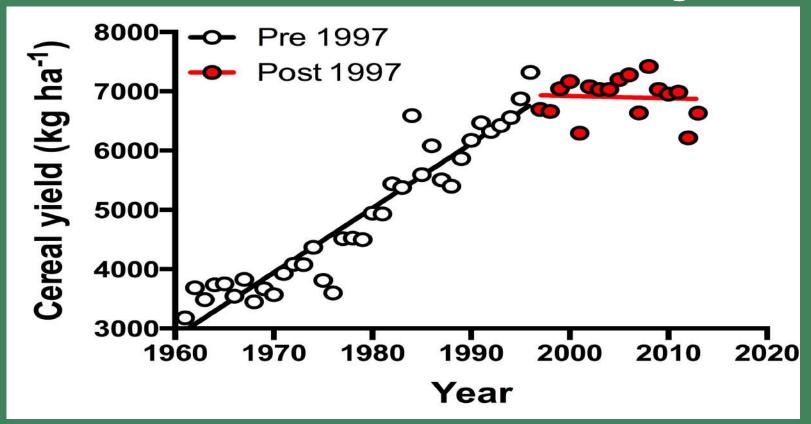
# Prof. Duncan Cameron, Co-director P<sup>3</sup> (Plant, Production & Protection) centre of excellence for translational agricultural technologies

University of Sheffield





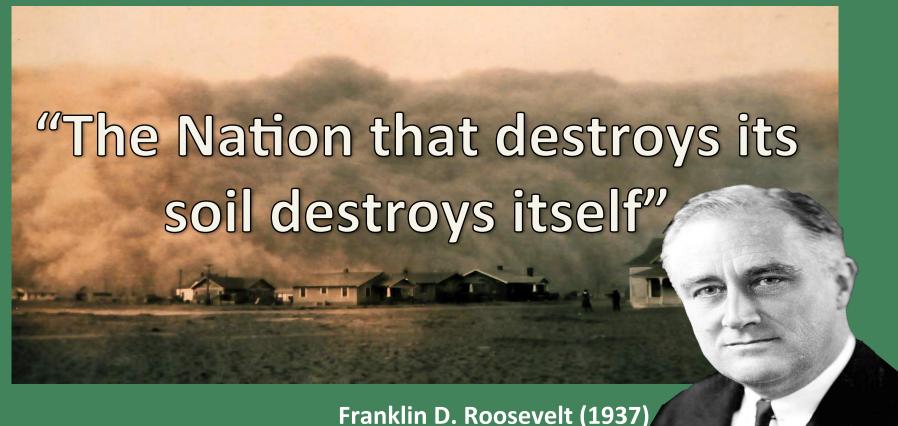
### Is the yield plateau partly a function of soil degradation?







# Soil loss is an unfolding global disaster

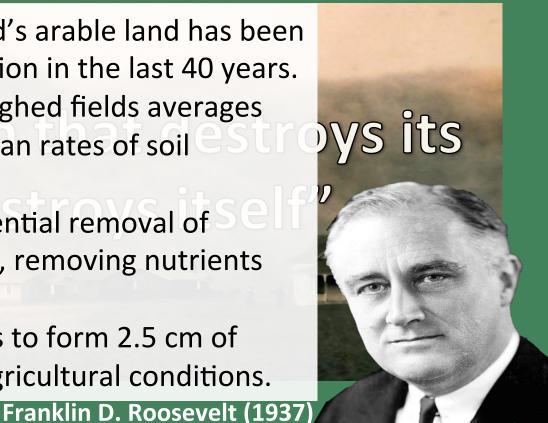






## Soil loss is an unfolding global disaster

- Nearly 33% of the world's arable land has been lost to erosion or pollution in the last 40 years.
- Erosion rates from ploughed fields averages 10-100 times greater than rates of soil formation.
- Erosion leads to preferential removal of organic matter and clay, removing nutrients and releasing CO<sub>2</sub>.
- It takes about 500 years to form 2.5 cm of topsoil under normal agricultural conditions.



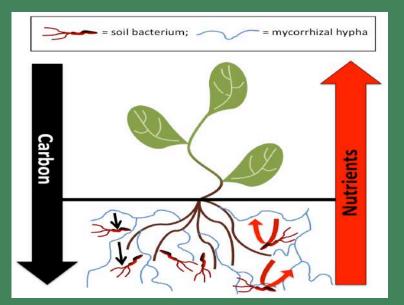


### P3 Plant production and protection

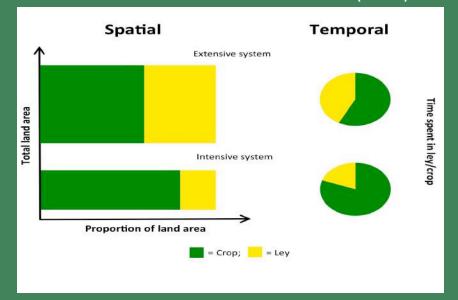
### Sustainable intensification

#### -vs.- extensification

- Intensive cultivation degrades soil C and microbes
- Leads to increased requirements for fertiliser and pesticides to maintain current yields
- Many crops have reduced genetic ability to interact with soil microbes due to breeding



- Soils can be restored by long-term rotation and fallow periods
- Bringing managed pasture into production (integrating dairy and crop production)
- Further enhanced by crops that interact with soil microbes and that add C to soils (GM?)

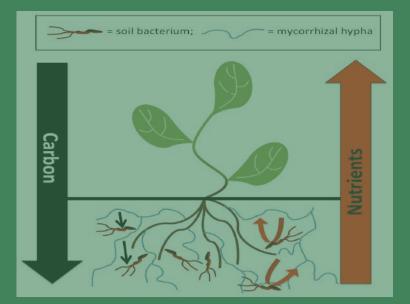




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