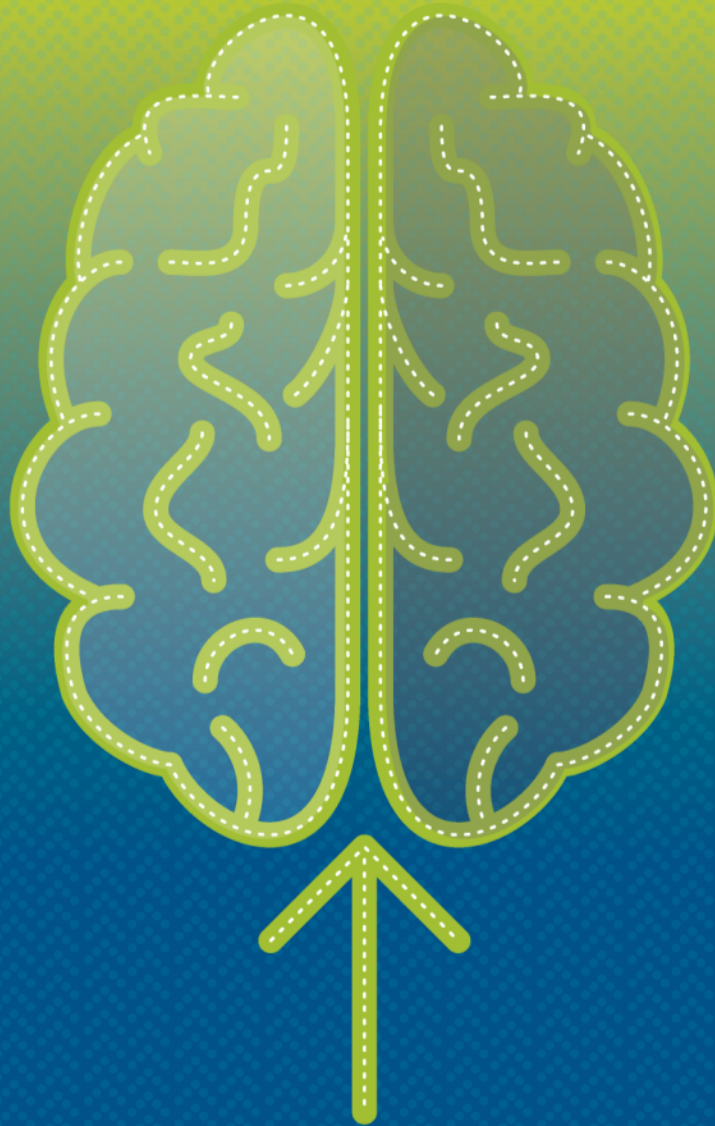




World Class. Face to Face.



think fresh





green from the ground up

*Cultivating a fresh approach
to sustainable agriculture*

FEATURING

Chad Kruger, Interim Director,
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources

Lynne Carpenter-Boggs, Research Leader for
Biologically Intensive and Organic Agriculture (BIOAg),
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources

May 26, 2010
Seattle



green from the ground up

*Cultivating a fresh approach
to sustainable agriculture*

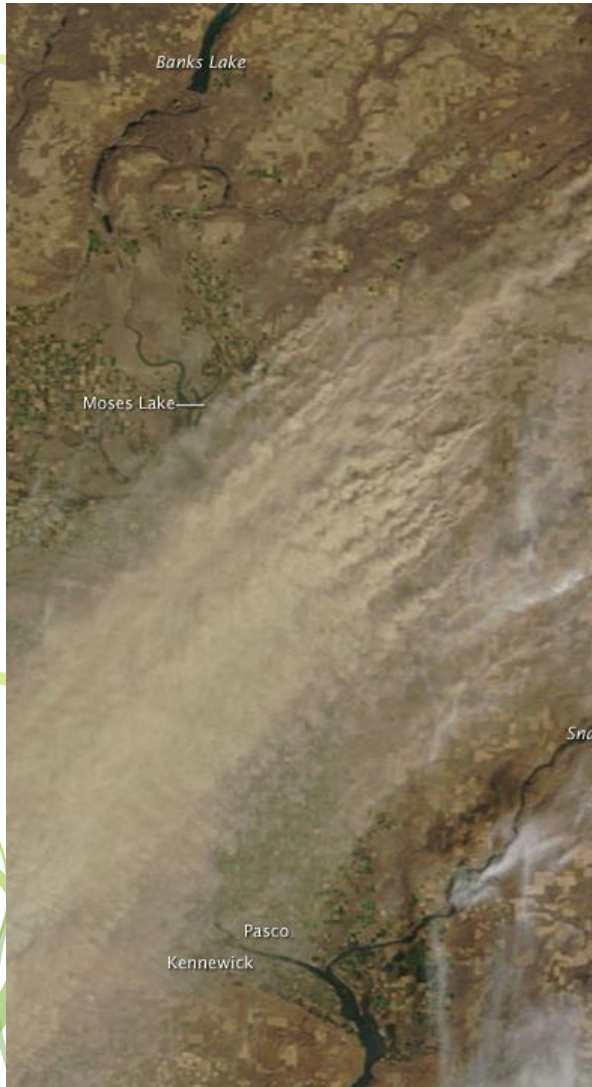
FEATURING

Chad Kruger, Interim Director,
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources

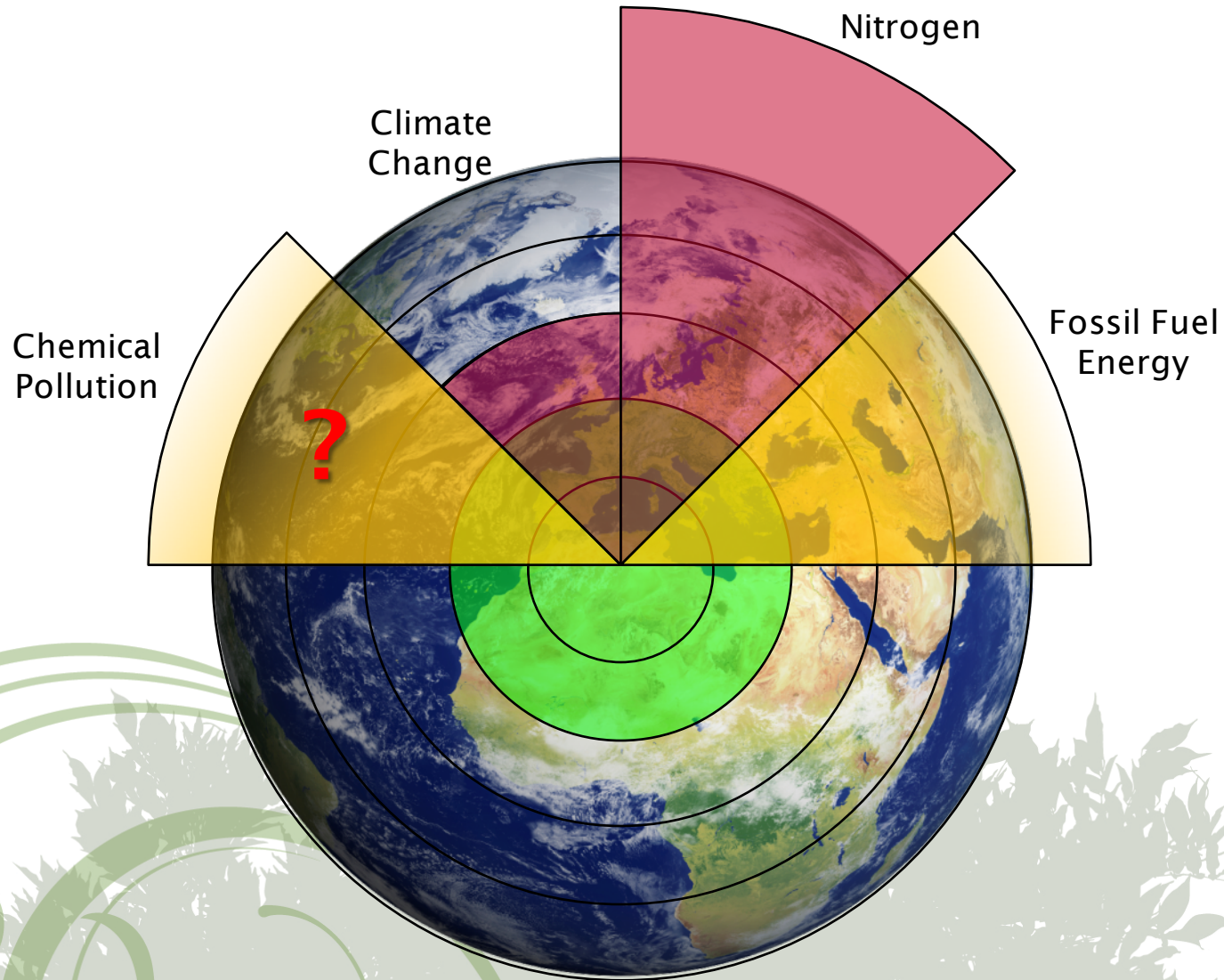
Human Consumption of Global Net Primary Productivity



Impact of Agriculture on the Planet



Beyond the Boundary



Chemical Pollution



Climate Change

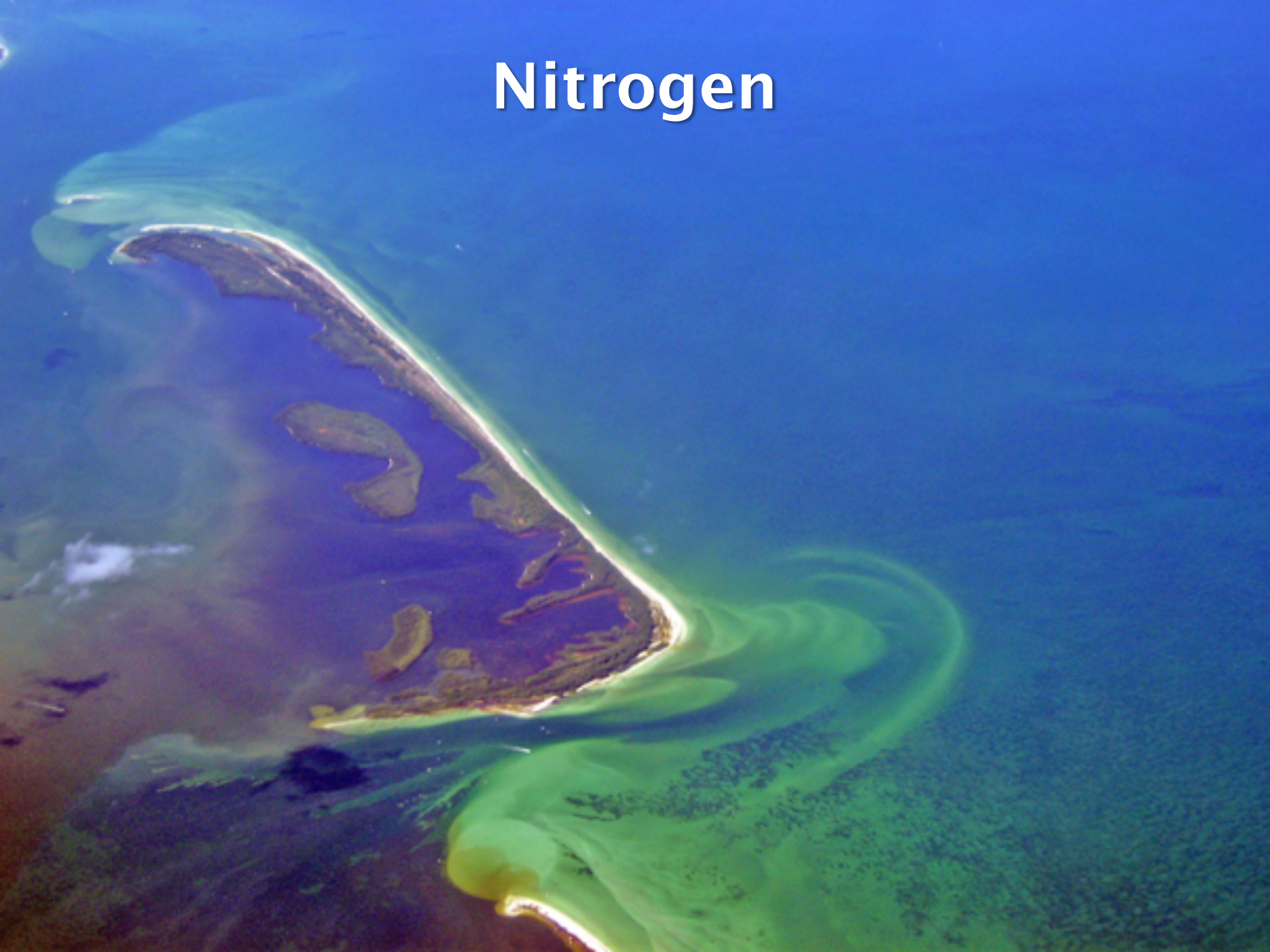
An aerial photograph showing a severe flood. A multi-lane highway interchange is partially submerged in muddy brown water. Several buildings, including a large warehouse-like structure on the right, are surrounded by floodwater. In the background, there are hills and a line of trees. Sunlight rays are visible breaking through the clouds at the top of the image.

will . . .

“add another layer of complexity and uncertainty onto a system [agriculture] that is already exceedingly difficult to manage on a sustainable basis.”

-Coakley, et.al. 1999

Nitrogen

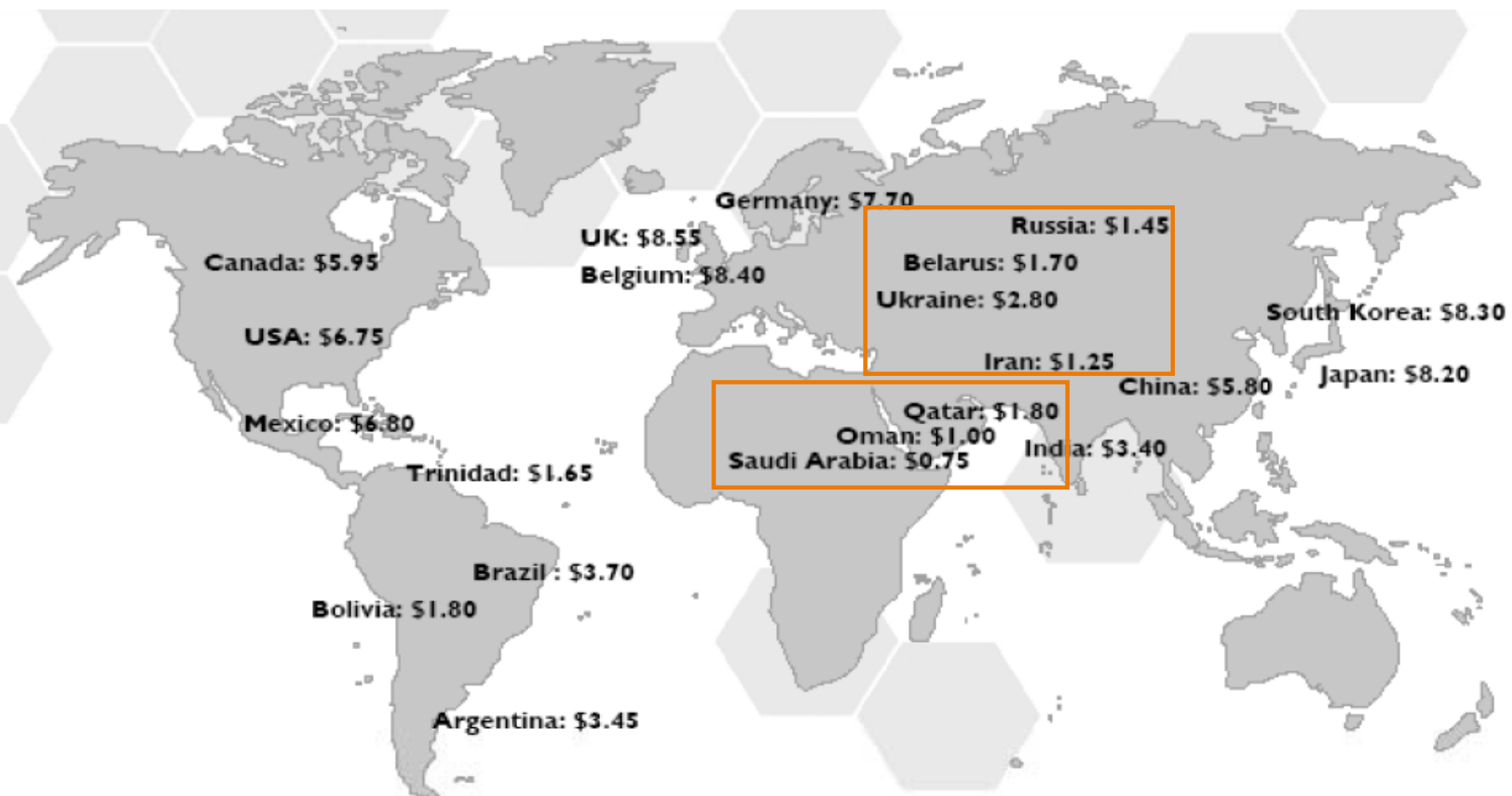


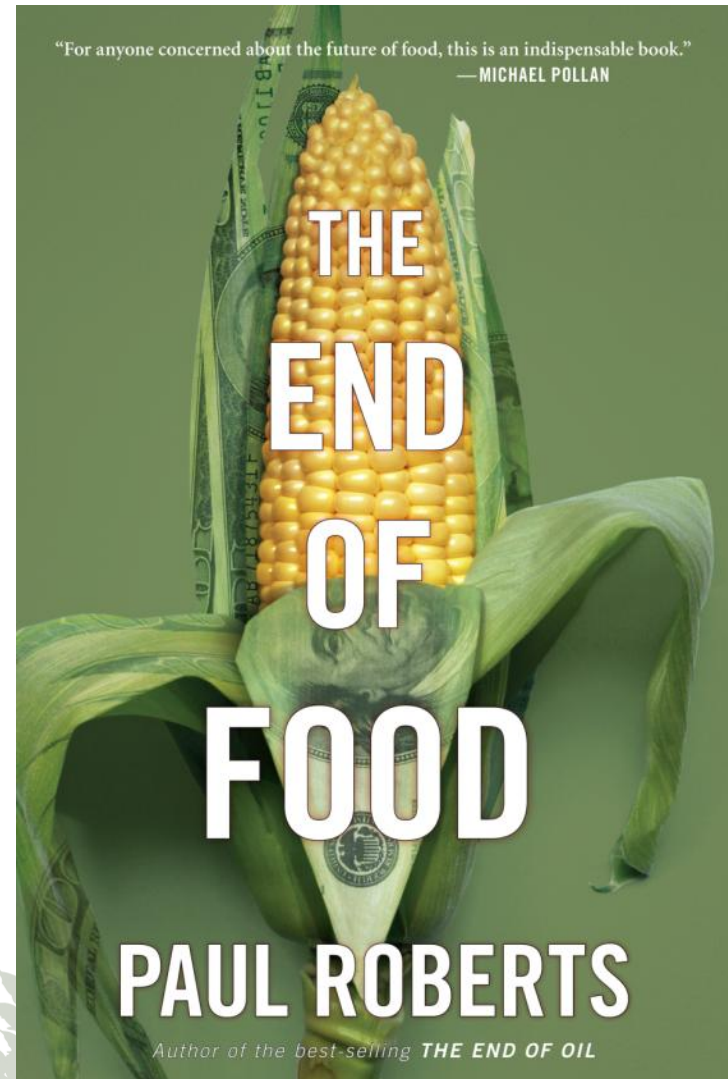
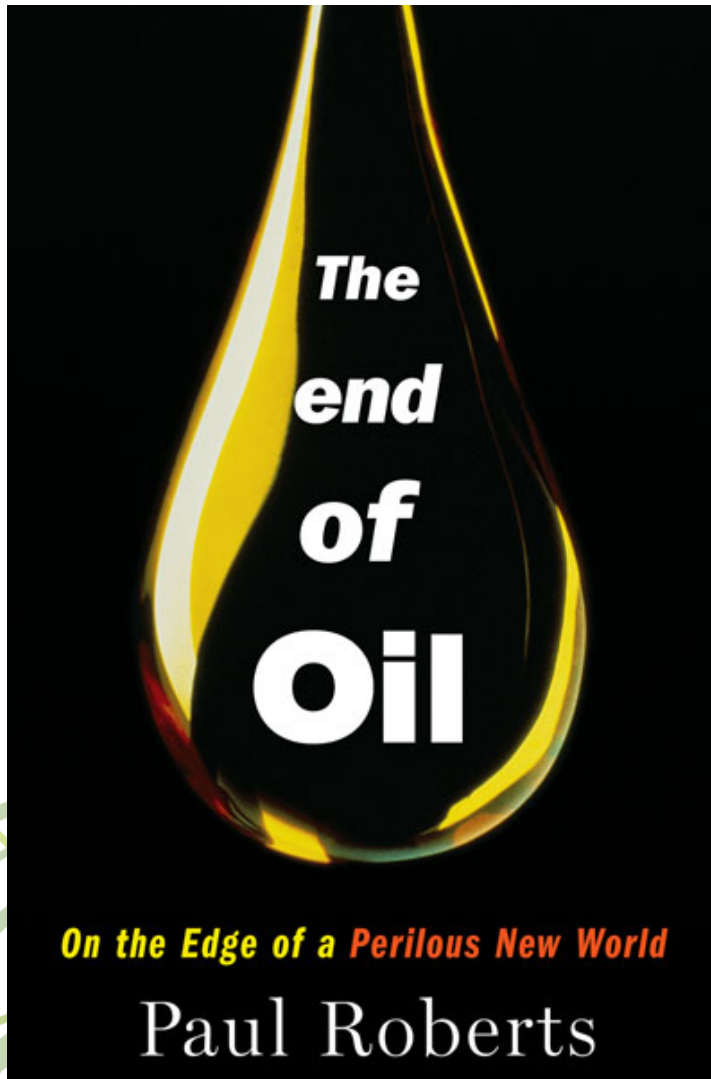
Nitrogen



Where Will We Get Our Nitrogen From?

Global Natural Gas Costs – 2006 (\$U.S. per million BTUs)





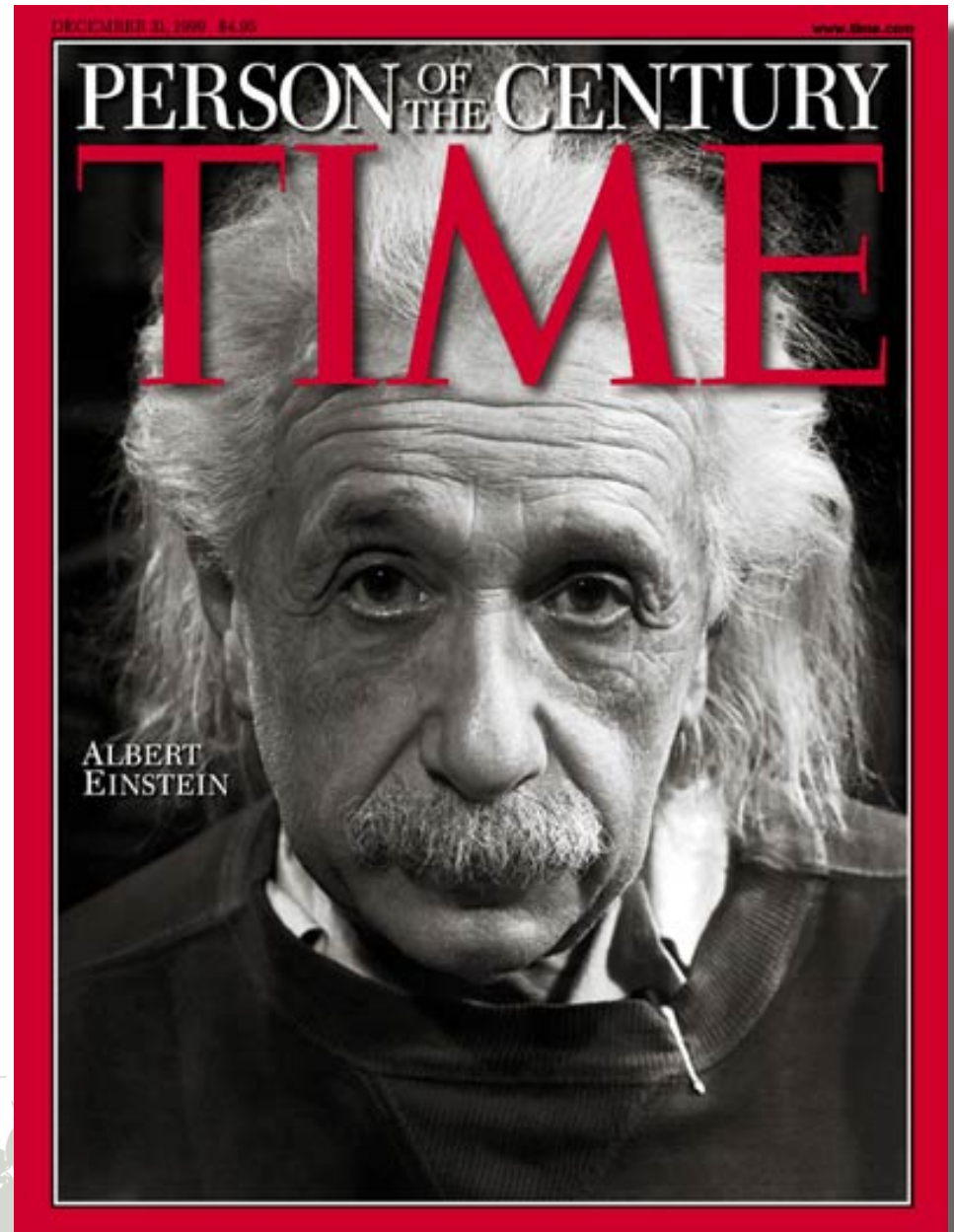
Energy



Center for Sustainable Systems,
University of Michigan, 2009.
"U.S. Food System Factsheet." Pub. No. CSS01-06.

**“Today’s problems
cannot be solved
by thinking the way
we thought when
we created them.”**

-Albert Einstein





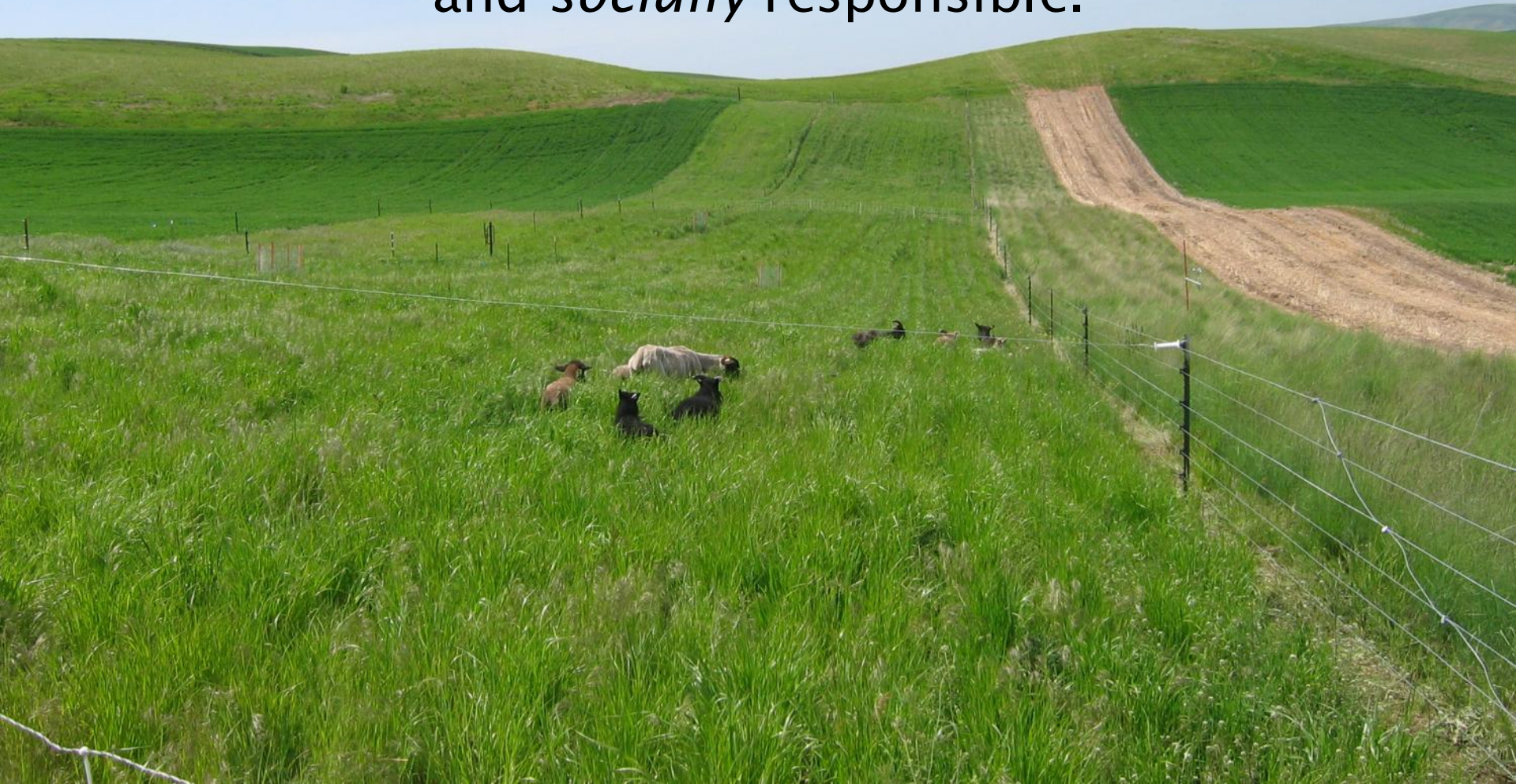
green from the ground up

*Cultivating a fresh approach
to sustainable agriculture*

FEATURING

Lynne Carpenter-Boggs, Research Leader for
Biologically Intensive and Organic Agriculture (BIOAg),
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources

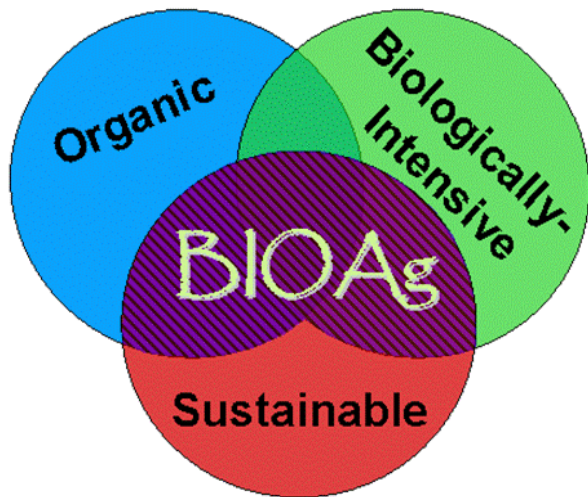
Sustainable agriculture
is *economically* viable,
environmentally sound,
and *socially* responsible.



CSANR



- Created by Washington legislature in 1991
- Conduct, stimulate, and encourage research, extension, and education on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management
- Solve issues in management and society using sustainable practices and principles

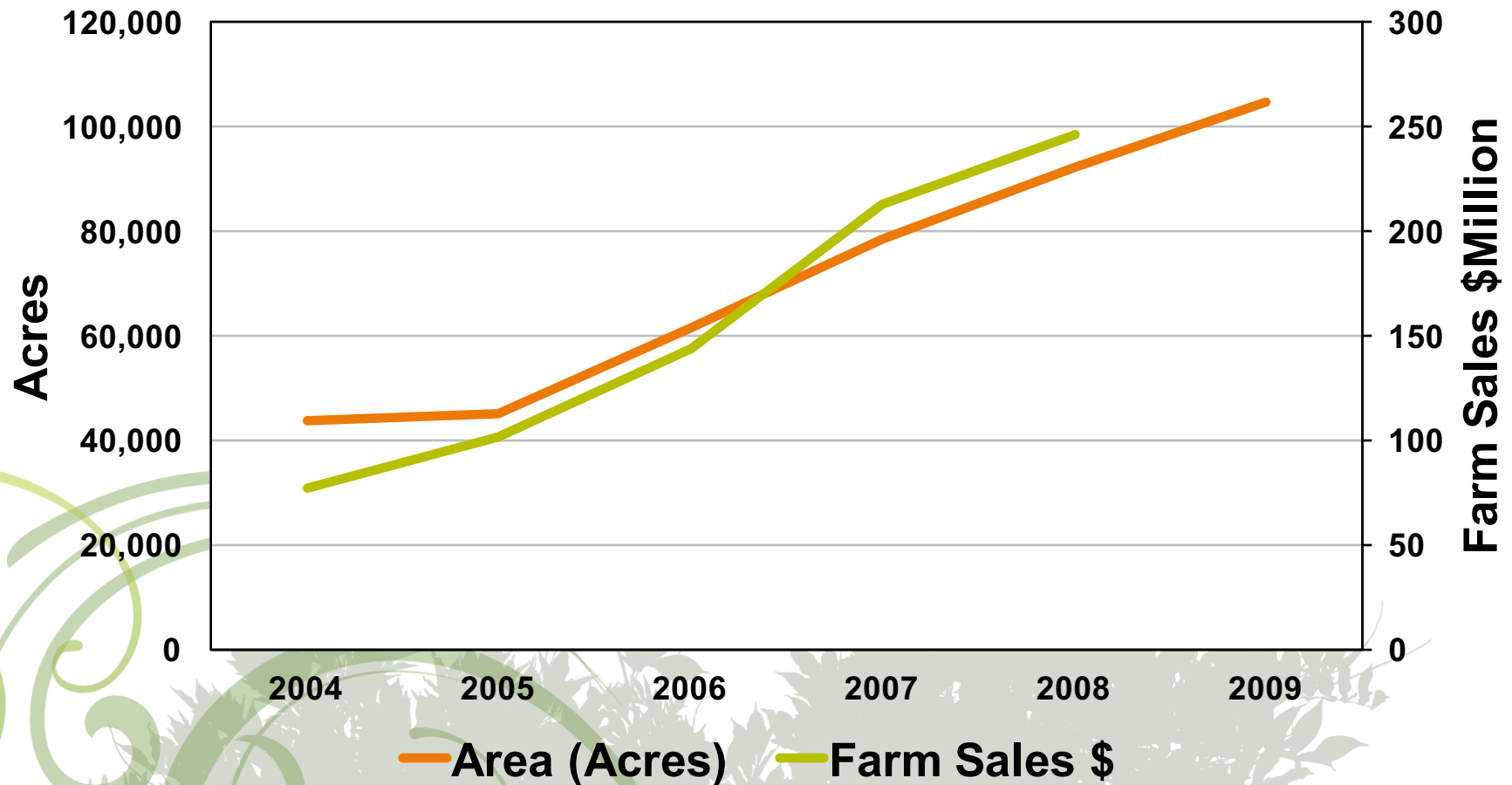


The BIOAg program builds sustainable agriculture for healthy farms, communities and ecosystems by fostering

- **development**
- **understanding**
- **use** of biologically intensive and organic strategies.

BIOAg encourages a more sustainable agriculture through biologically intensive methods, whether organic or not.

Washington State Organic Acres and Farm Sales



Methyl Bromide

- Methyl bromide is on the way out
 - Regulation changes
 - Ozone depletion
 - Danger to applicators and neighbors
 - Cost
- Without treatment, high cull rates and loss of profit



Alternative Disease Controls

- Breakdown of mustards releases anti-fungal compounds
- Can they protect Douglas fir seedlings?



Mustard Green Manure



Green plant is tilled into soil to control many fungal diseases on crop roots.

Mustard Green Manures and Seed Meals for Soil-borne Disease Control in Conifer Nurseries

Stewart Higgins applies treatments to conifer seedlings



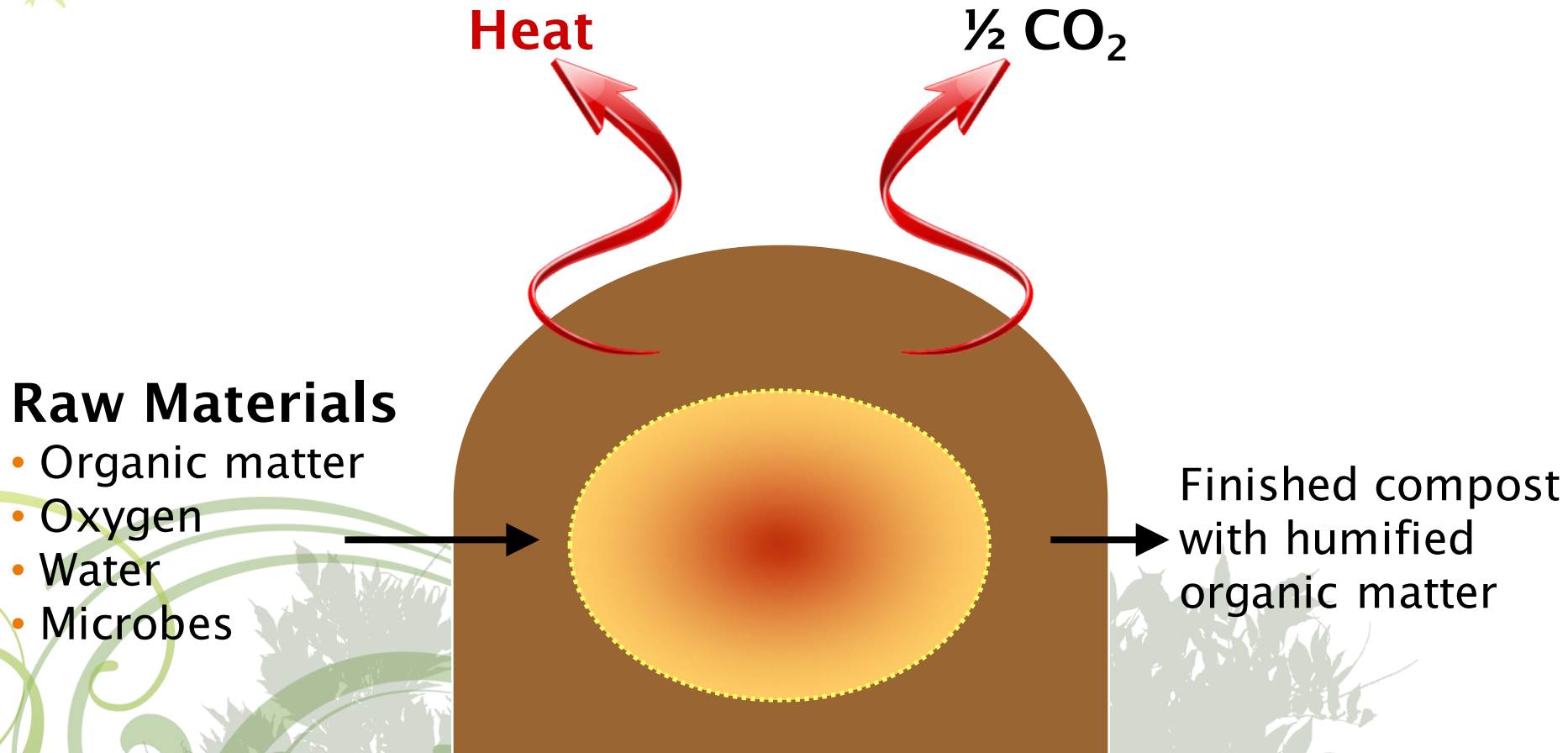
Graduate student CeCe Crosby identifies the disease agent



Cooperator Nabil Khadduri applies mustard seed meal to field plots



Composting



Composting Mint Waste



- Large roadside waste piles smoldered from the heat of decomposition
- Smoke was a hazard to autos on adjacent roads
- Composted mint has good value as fertilizer



Graduate project of Noah Bonds:
Determined the fertilizer value of compost made from mint waste.



Dumping mint waste



Composting mint



Field plots



Demonstrate fertilizer value

Graduate Project of Caitlin Price:
**Composting can be a practical method
of on-farm carcass disposal**



Field day attendees were always surprised
at how *little* odor was produced.

32% of Washington Dairies Now Compost Some Carcasses (up from 1% before project)



Flags indicate each bovine carcass

**A farmer applying 150 lb. nitrogen/acre
on 1,000 acres paid:**

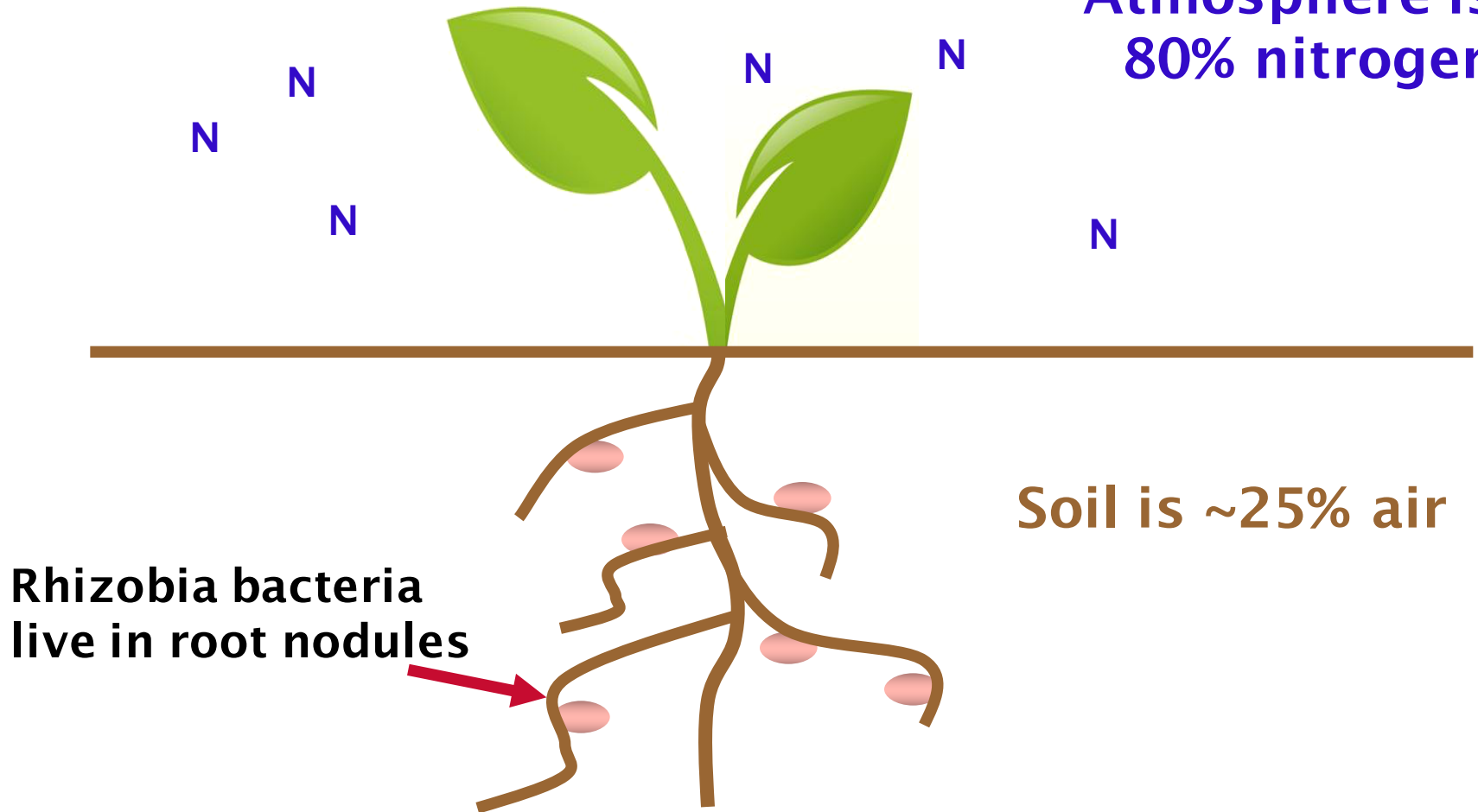
~\$30,000 in 2004

~\$120,000 in 2009



Nitrogen Fixation

Atmosphere is
80% nitrogen



Rhizobia bacteria
live in root nodules

Soil is ~25% air

Are all rhizobia created equal?

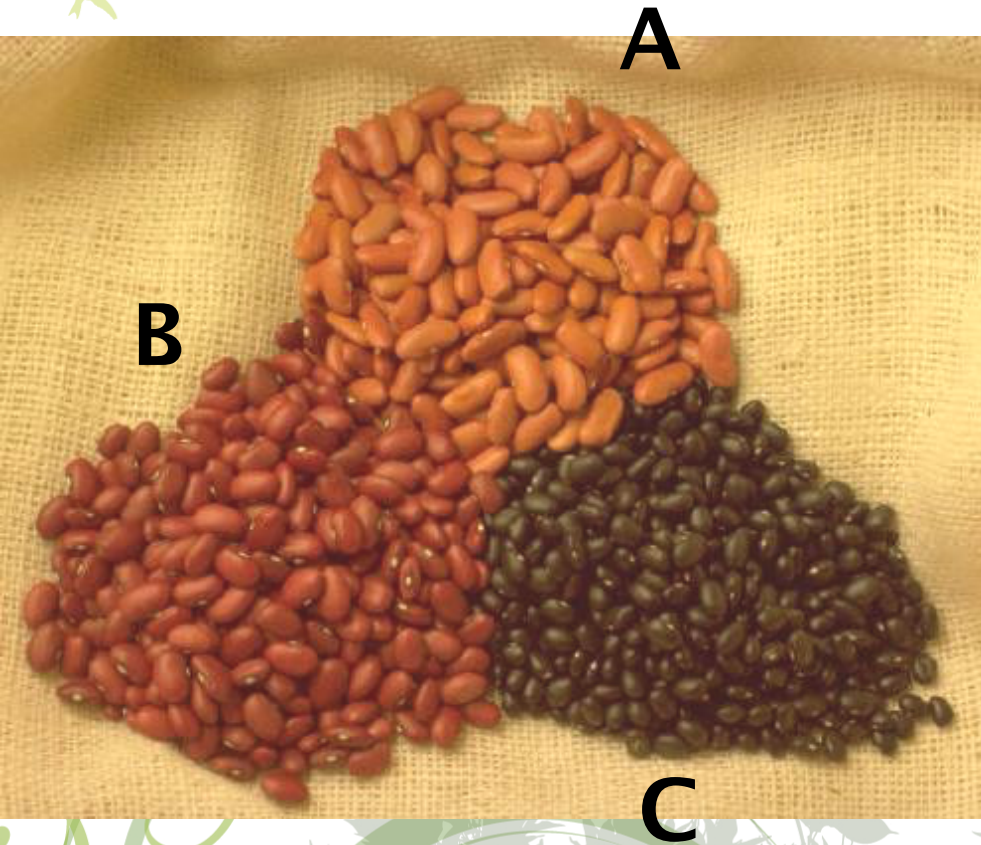


Nodulated
by natives

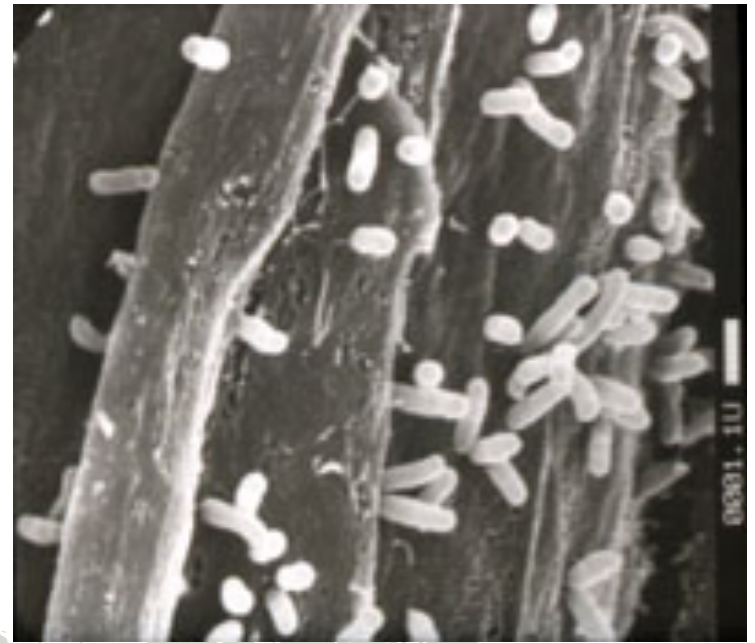
Inoculated

Lentils in western Manitoba (JK Vessey)

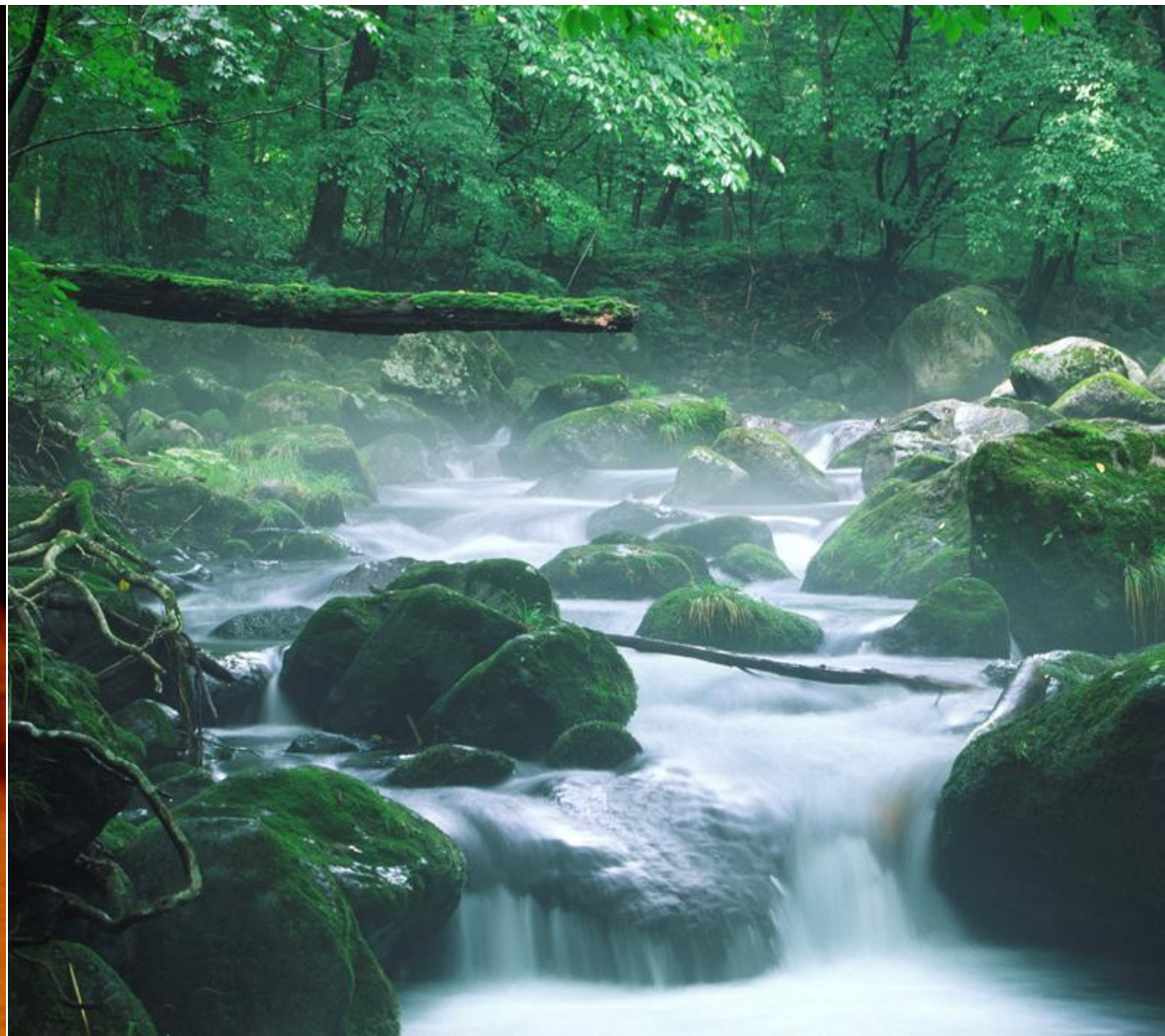
Plant Variety x Rhizobial Strain Trials



X



Like growing money
...while improving resources



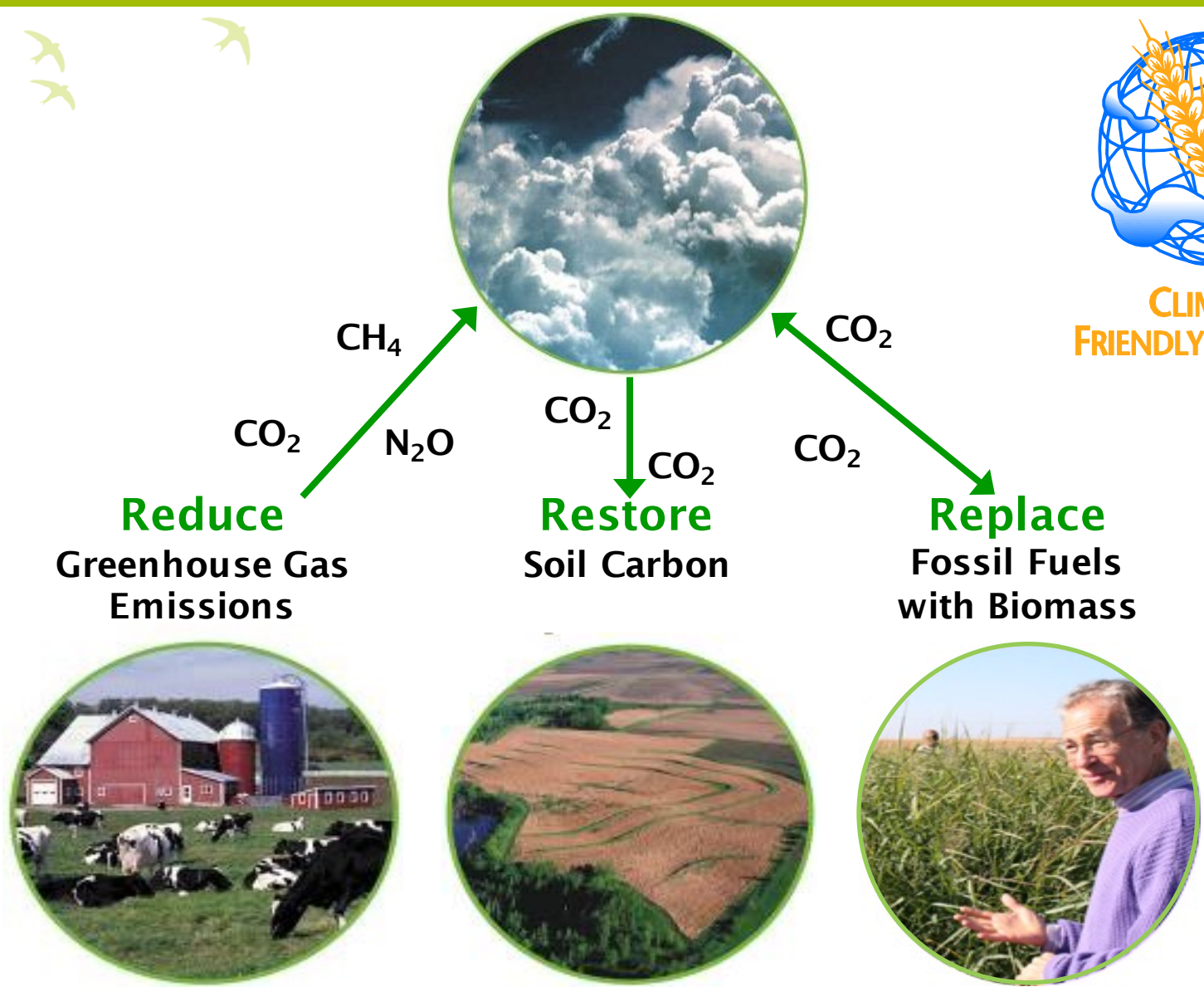


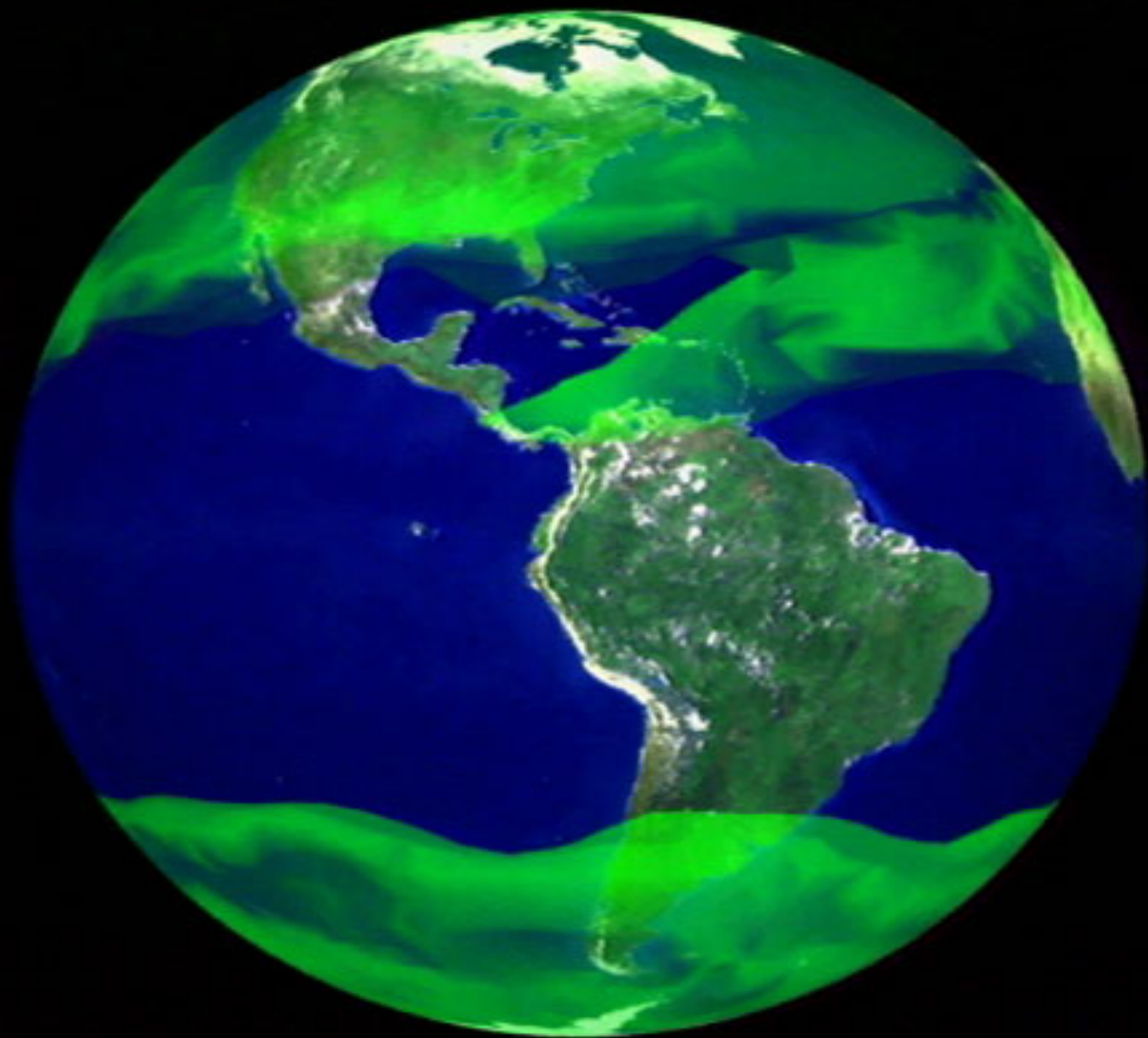
green from the ground up

*Cultivating a fresh approach
to sustainable agriculture*

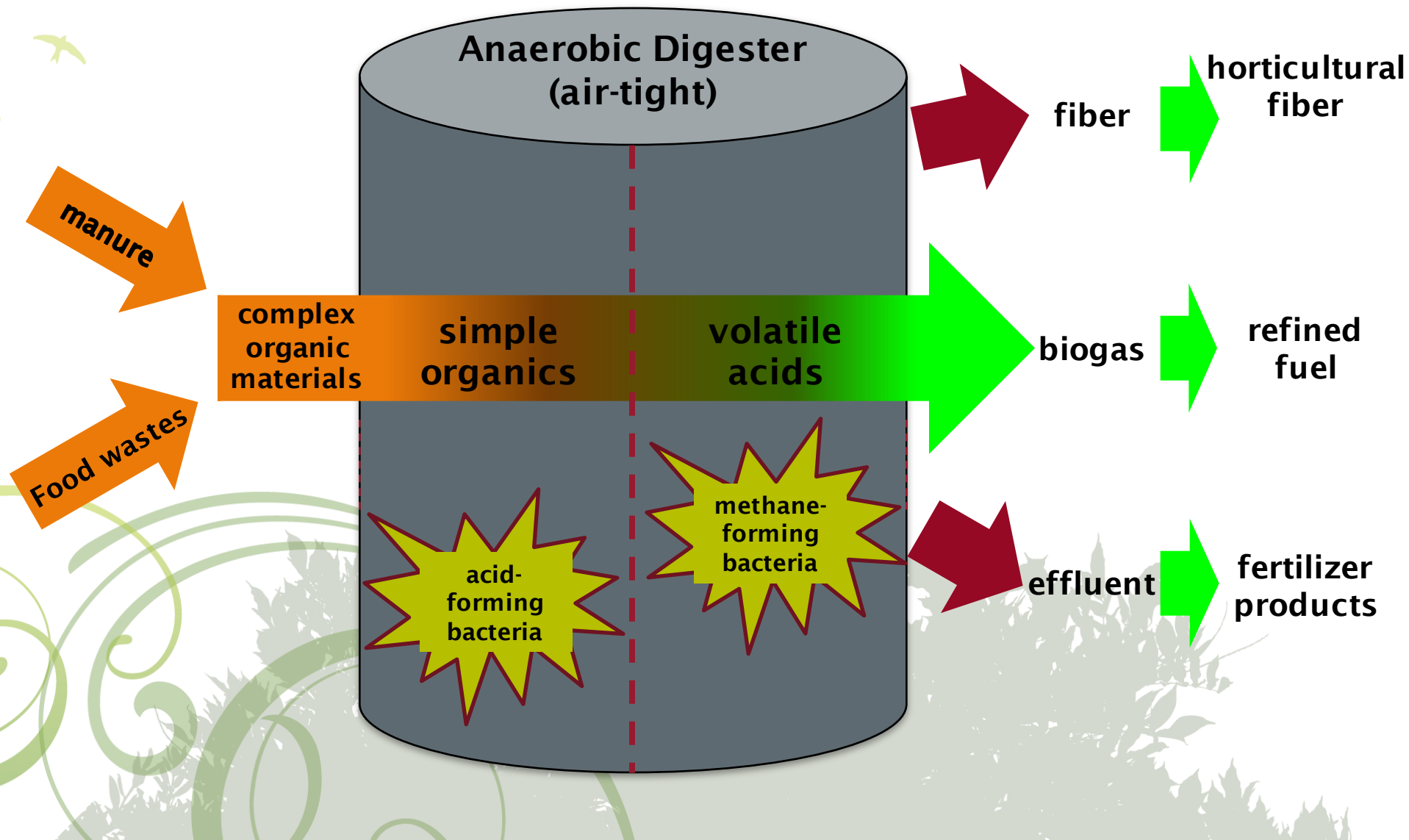
FEATURING

Chad Kruger, Interim Director,
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources





Converting Waste to Fuels and Resources

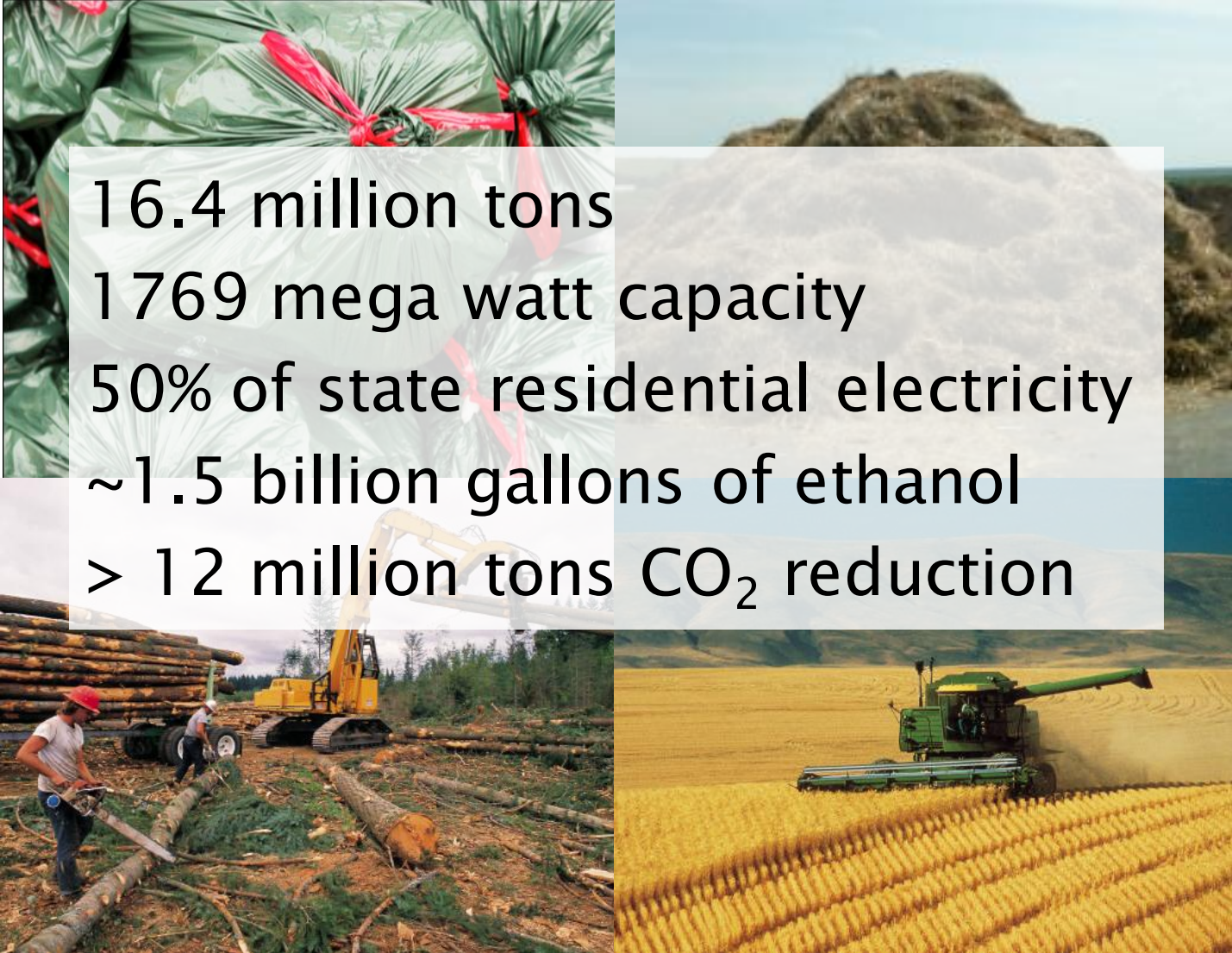


Current Anaerobic Digestion Technology



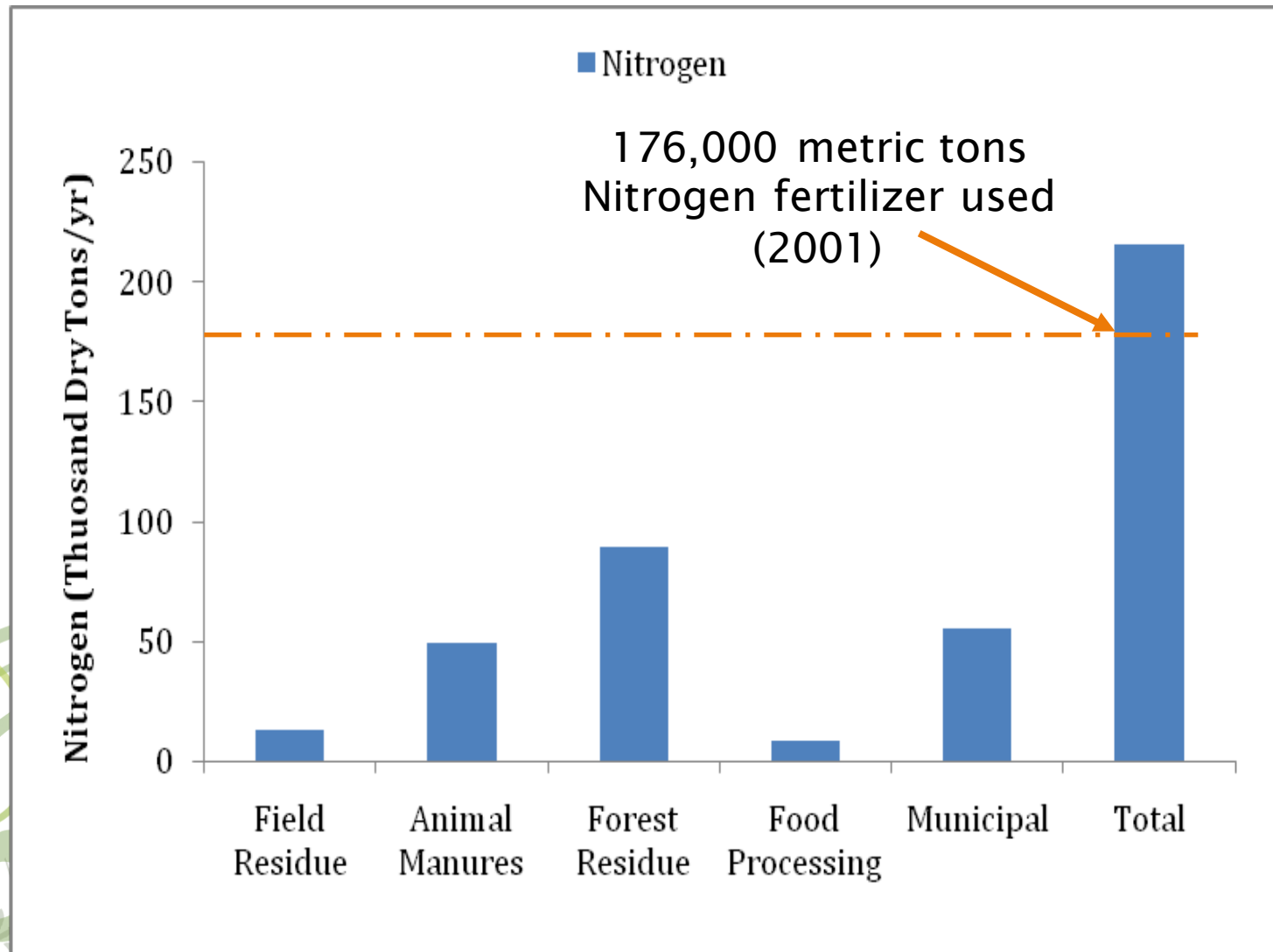
M. Moser

Washington “Waste” Biomass Inventory

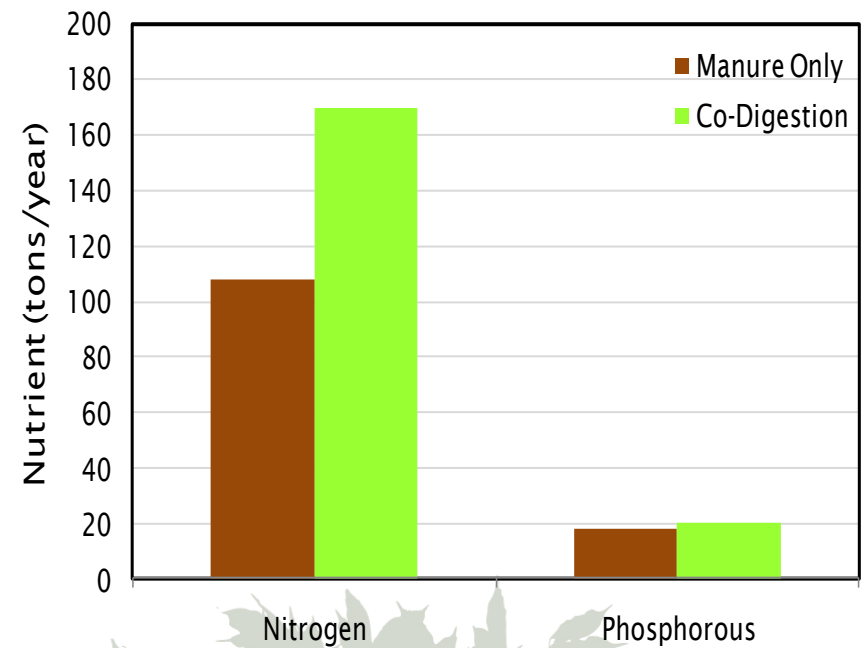


16.4 million tons
1769 mega watt capacity
50% of state residential electricity
~1.5 billion gallons of ethanol
> 12 million tons CO₂ reduction

Nitrogen from Washington Biomass Inventory



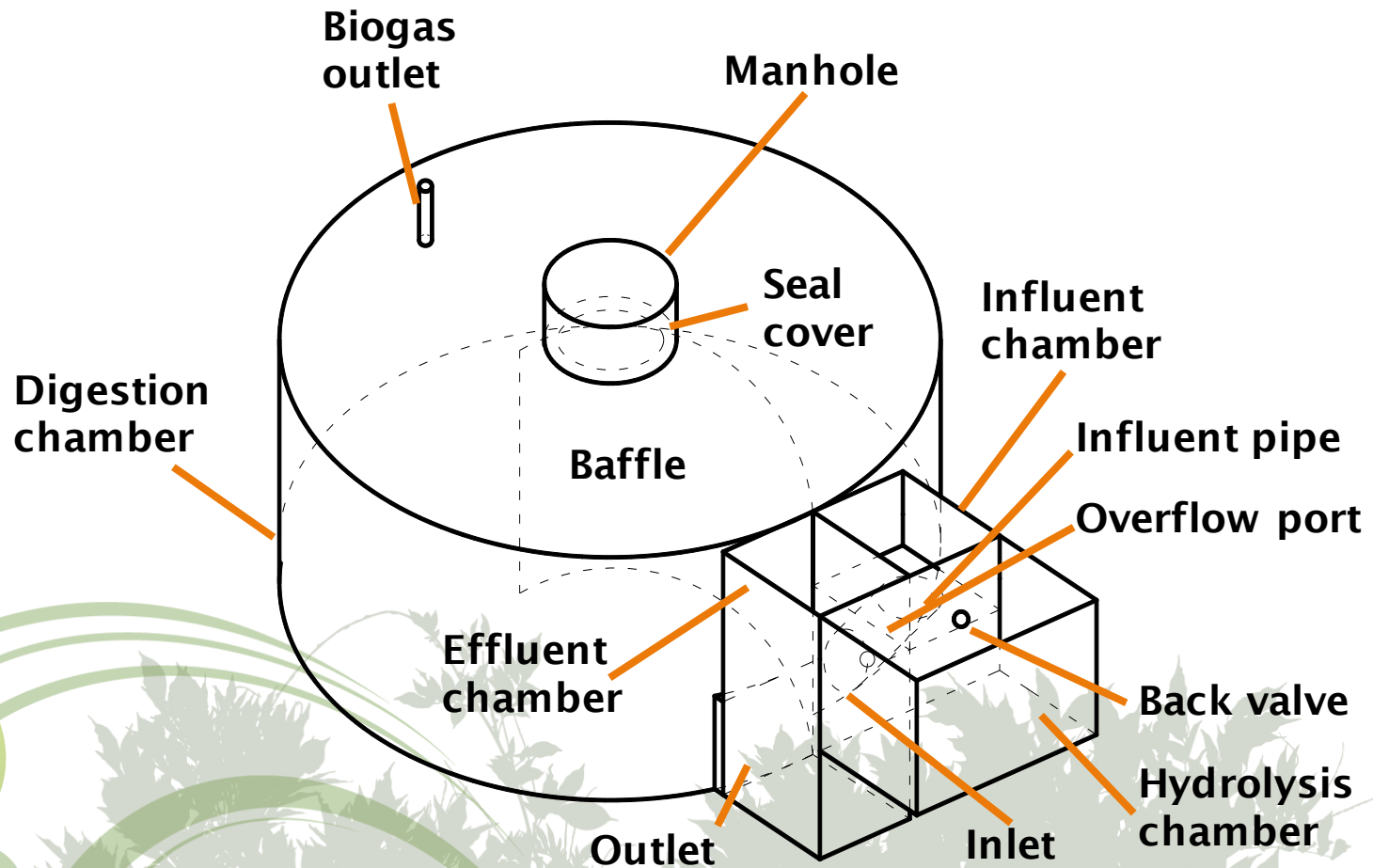
Anaerobic Digestion as a Nutrient Recovery Platform

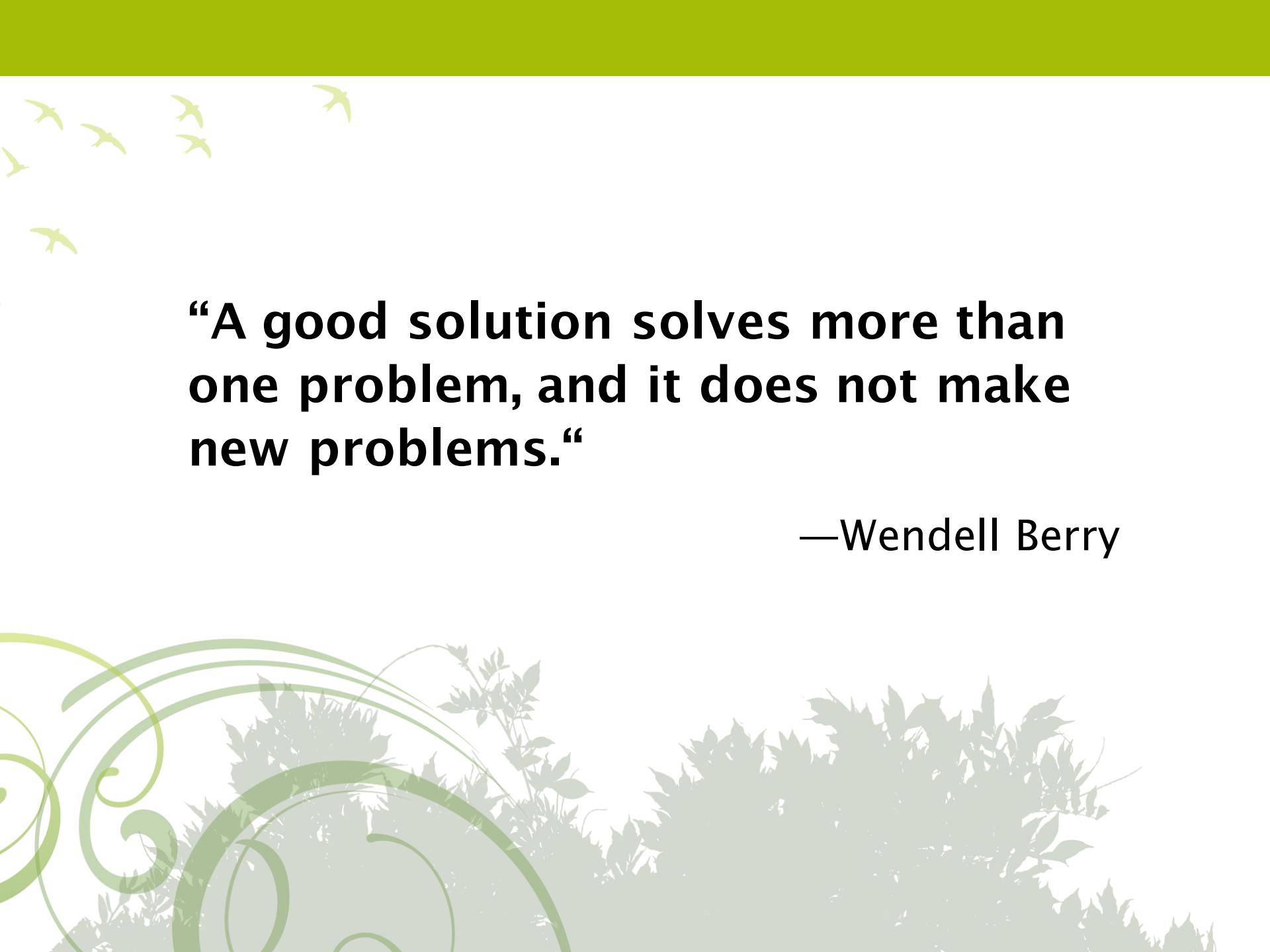


Biogas as a Transportation Fuel



Small Farm/“Household” Applications





**“A good solution solves more than
one problem, and it does not make
new problems.”**

—Wendell Berry





World Class. Face to Face.