

# Regional agrominerals as support to Evergreen Revolution

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Advanced **Potash** Technologies



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*Cerrados*

TERRATIVA

 **CPRM**  
Serviço Geológico do Brasil

**Embrapa**

*Clima Temperado*

 **Newcastle University**  
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BRASIL  
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INOVAÇÃO E PESQUISA

# Plan Presentation

- **Historical overview**

*Agricultural revolutions*

*Selection and breeding*

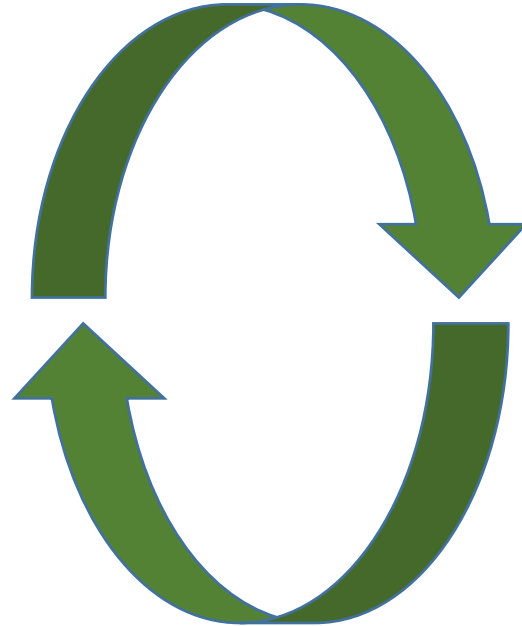
*Ecological intensification*

- **Evergreen Revolution**

*Regional resources*

*Agroecosystem evolution*

*Long term sustainability*



- **North-South Dualities**

*Dependence on natural resources*

*Chemical inputs*

*Technological exhaustion*

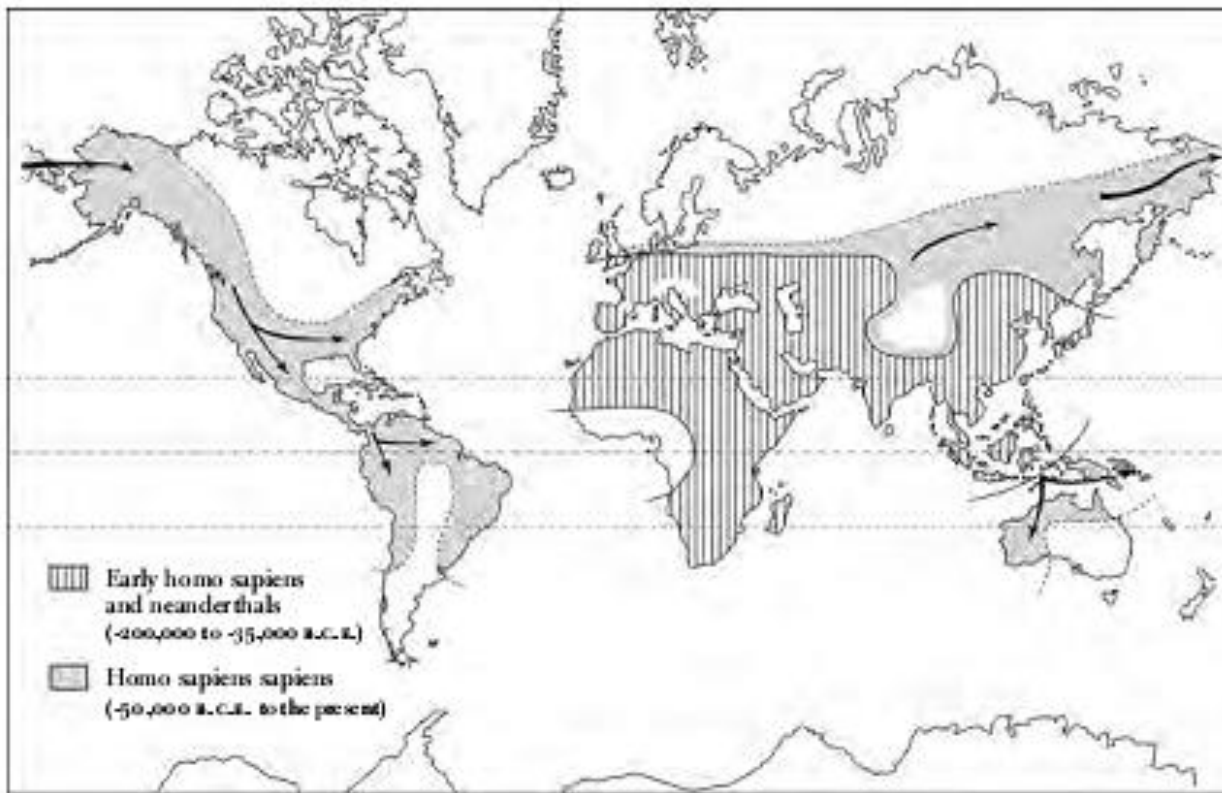
- **Biological functioning**

*Agroecosystems*

*Microbiomes*

*Biological inputs*

# Historical overview - After climate warming



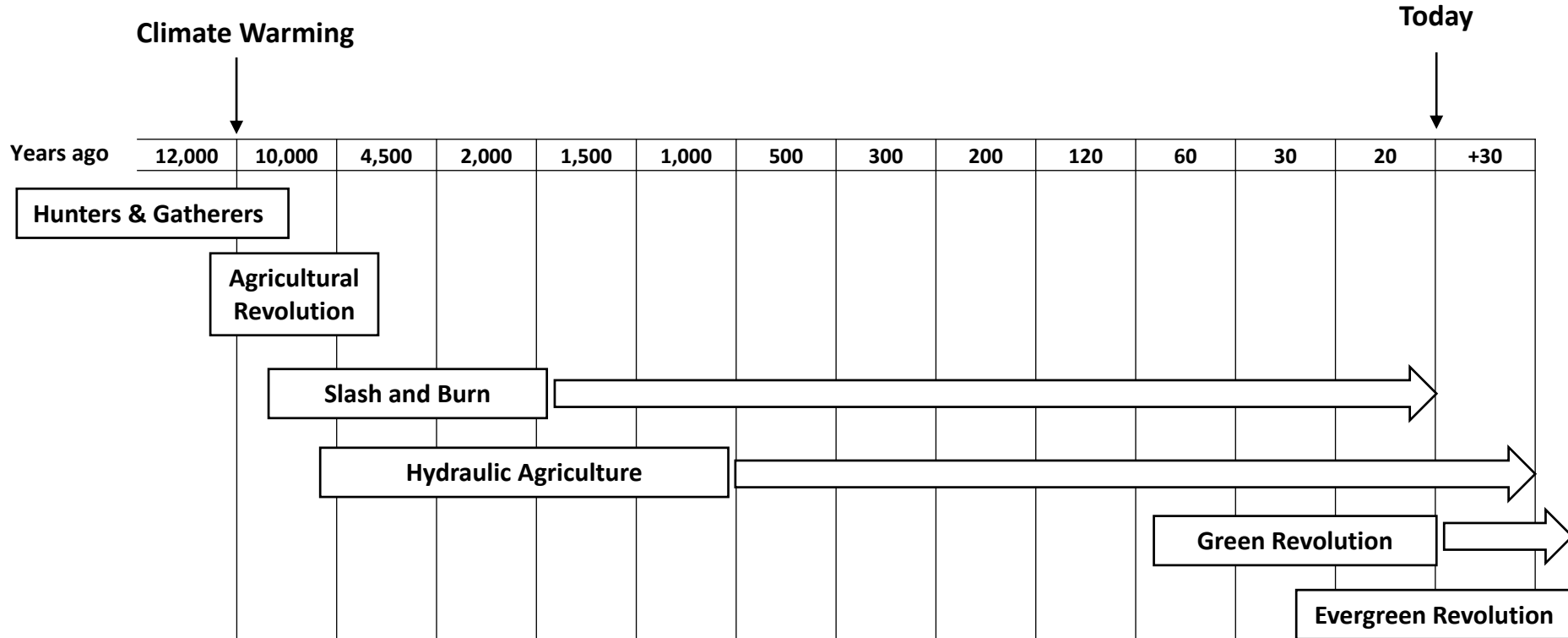
Mazoyer e Roudart (2006) A History of World Agriculture



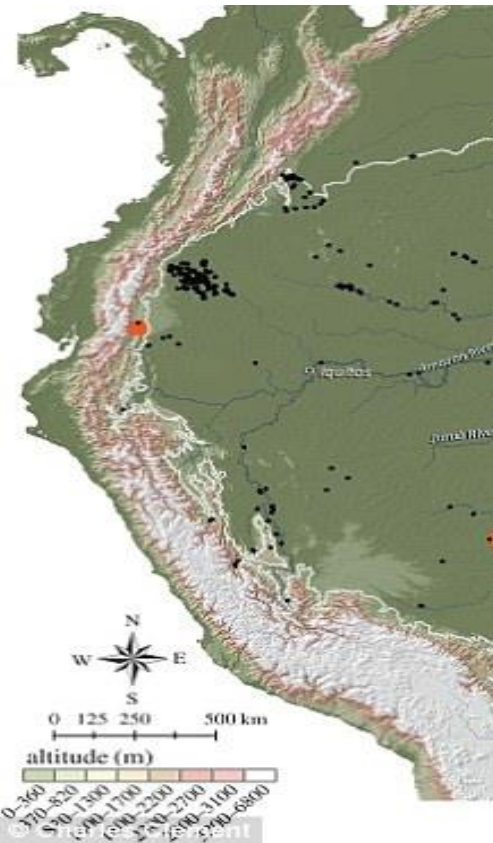
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# Historical overview - Timeline of Agriculture



# Historical overview - Amazonian Dark Earth



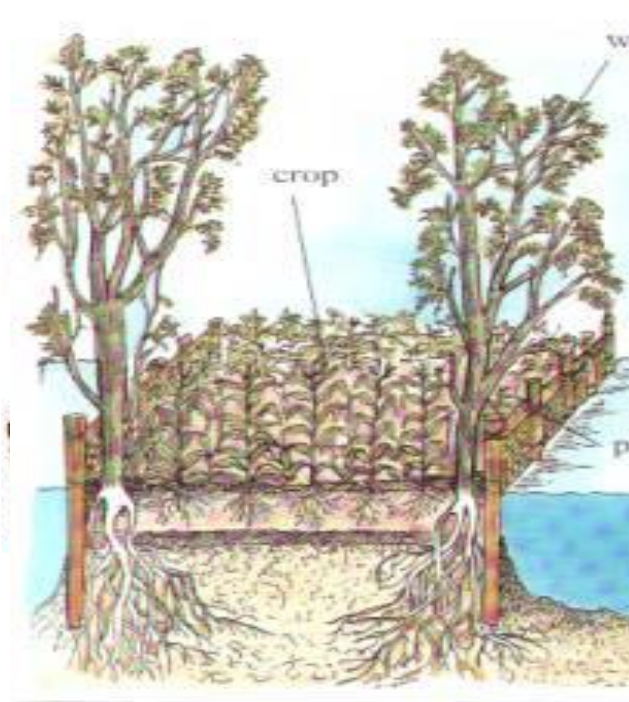
## Amazonian dark earth - *terra preta*



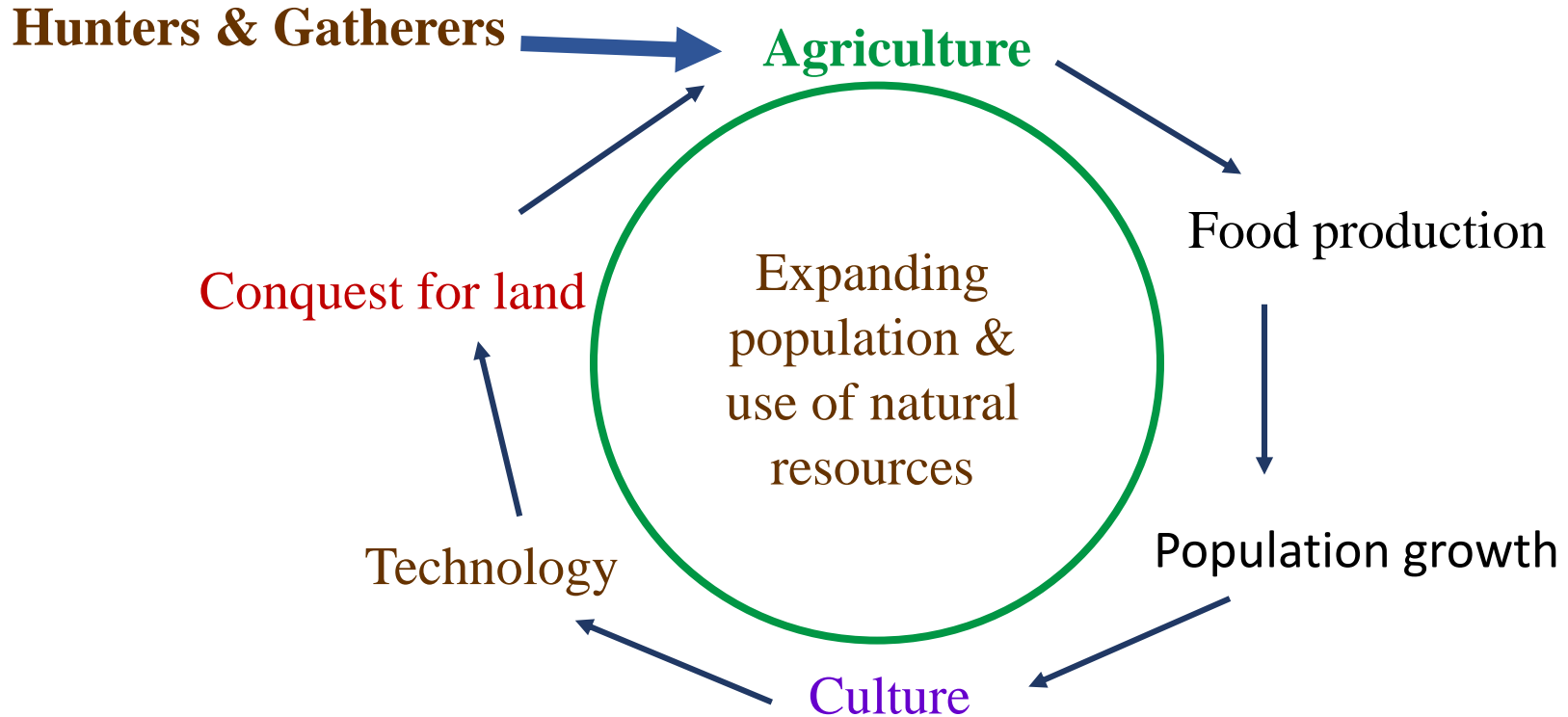
Left a nutrient-poor oxisol; right an oxisol transformed into fertile *terra preta* - photo courtesy of Bruno Glaser



# Historical overview – Chinampas in Mesoamerica



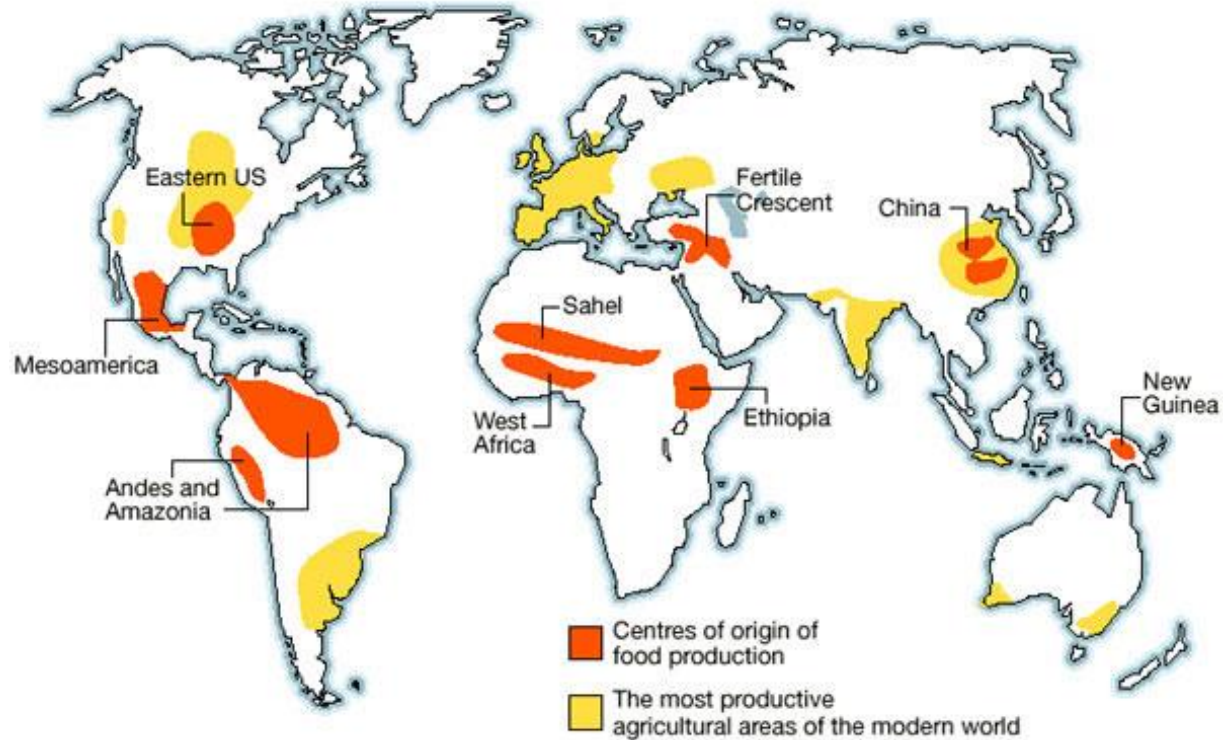
# Historical overview - Agriculture and human development



Adapted from Diamond (1997) *Guns, Germs, and Steel: the Fates of Human Societies*

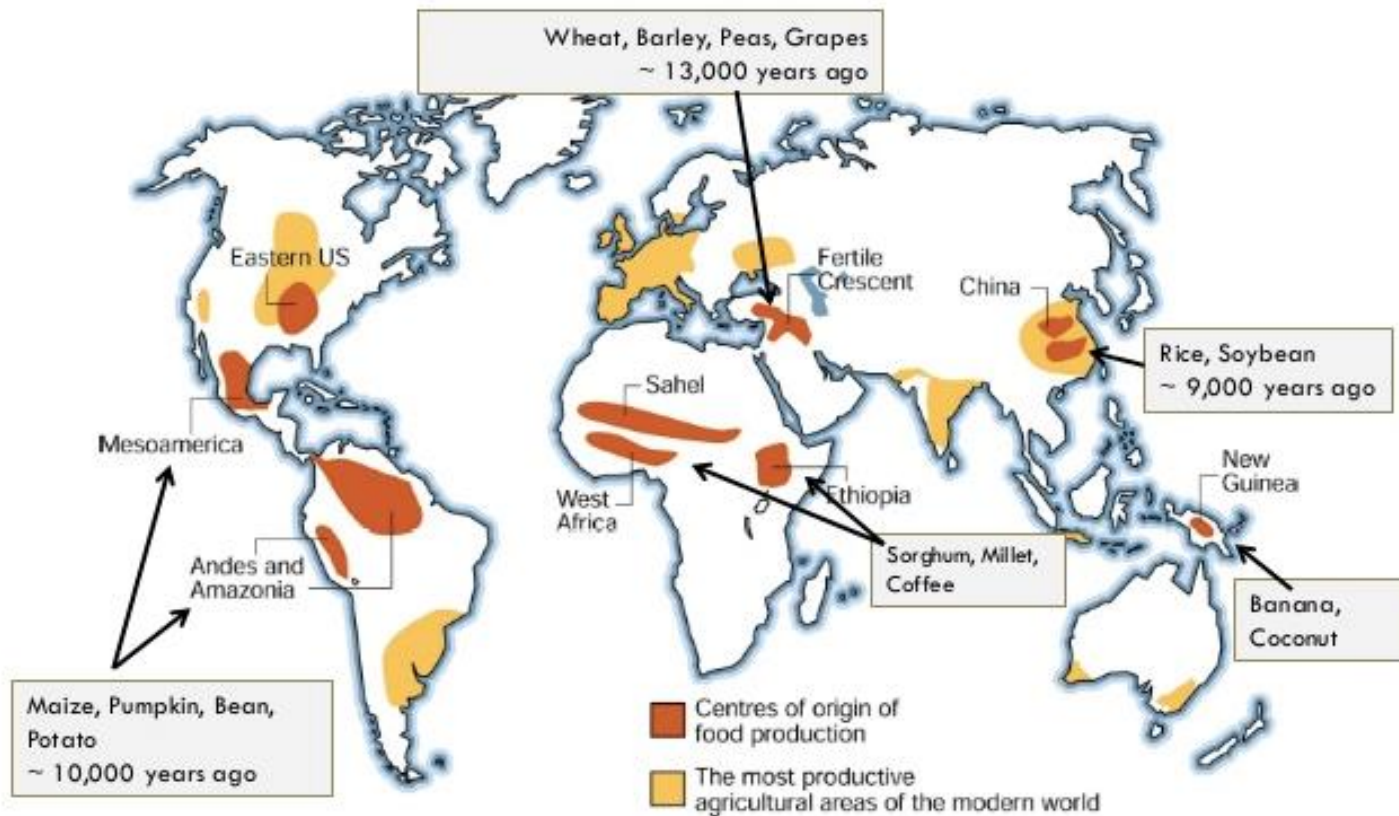


# Historical overview - Centers of origin of crops



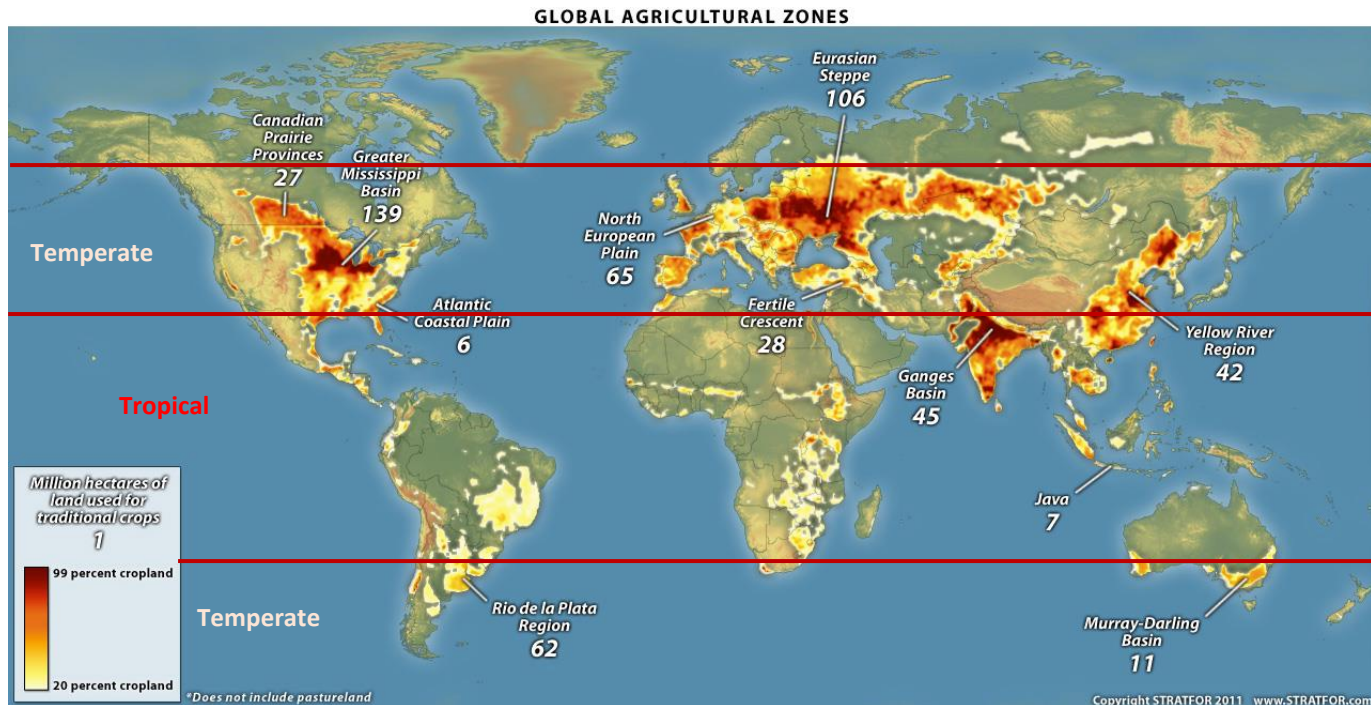
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v418/n6898/images/nature01019-f2.2.jpg>

# Historical overview - Centers of origin of crops



Gruisen (2013) A coalition of plant and crop societies across the Globe

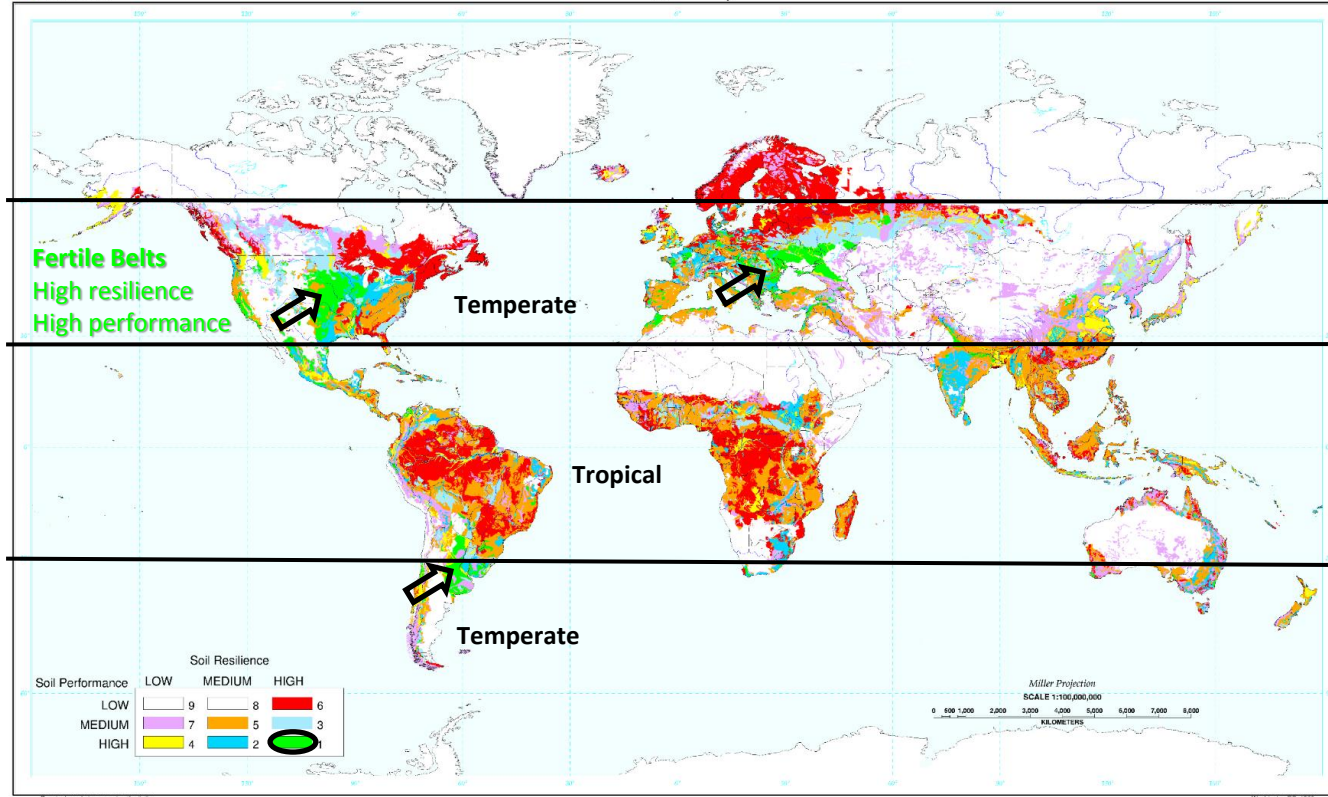
# North-South Dualities - Land use intensity



# North-South Dualities - Soil Quality

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Soil Survey Center  
World Soil Parameters

## Inherent Land Quality Assessment



Country boundaries are not authoritative.



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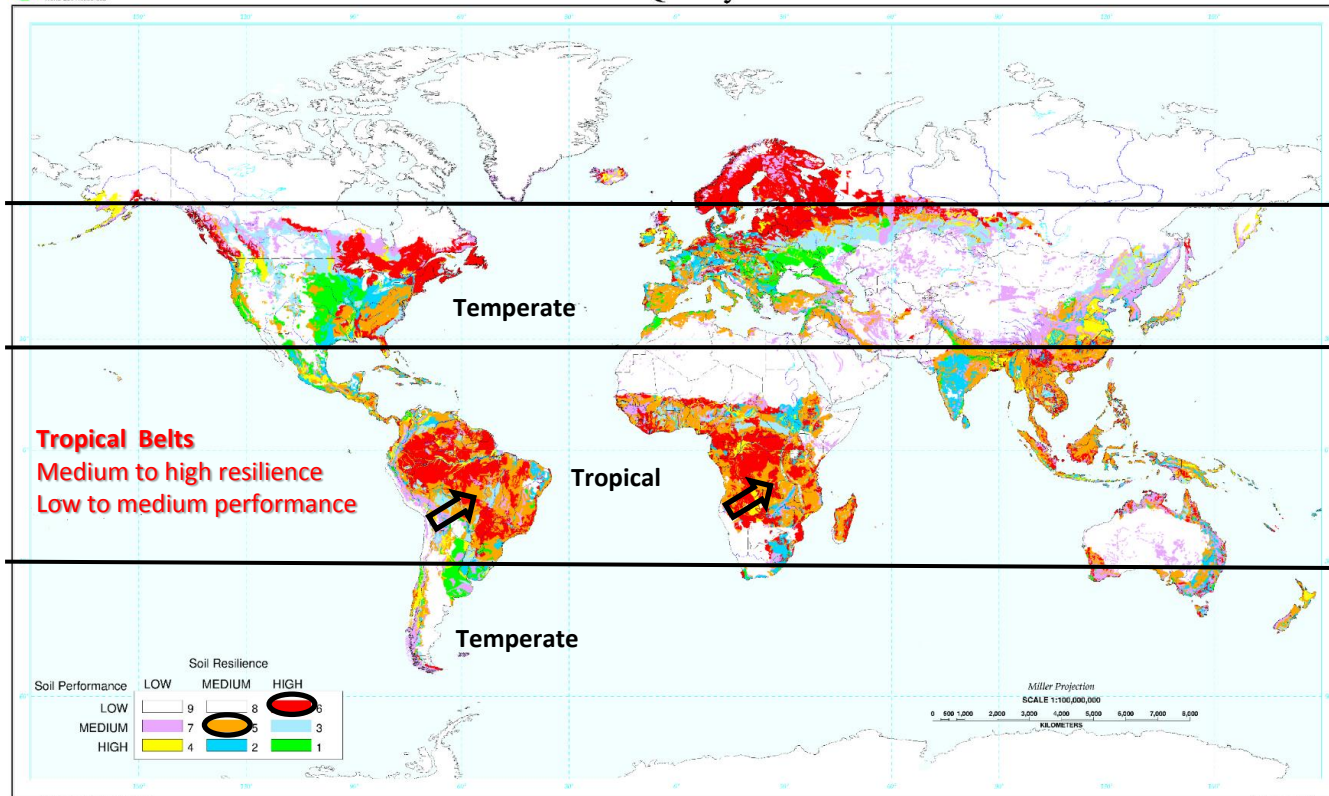


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## Inherent Land Quality Assessment



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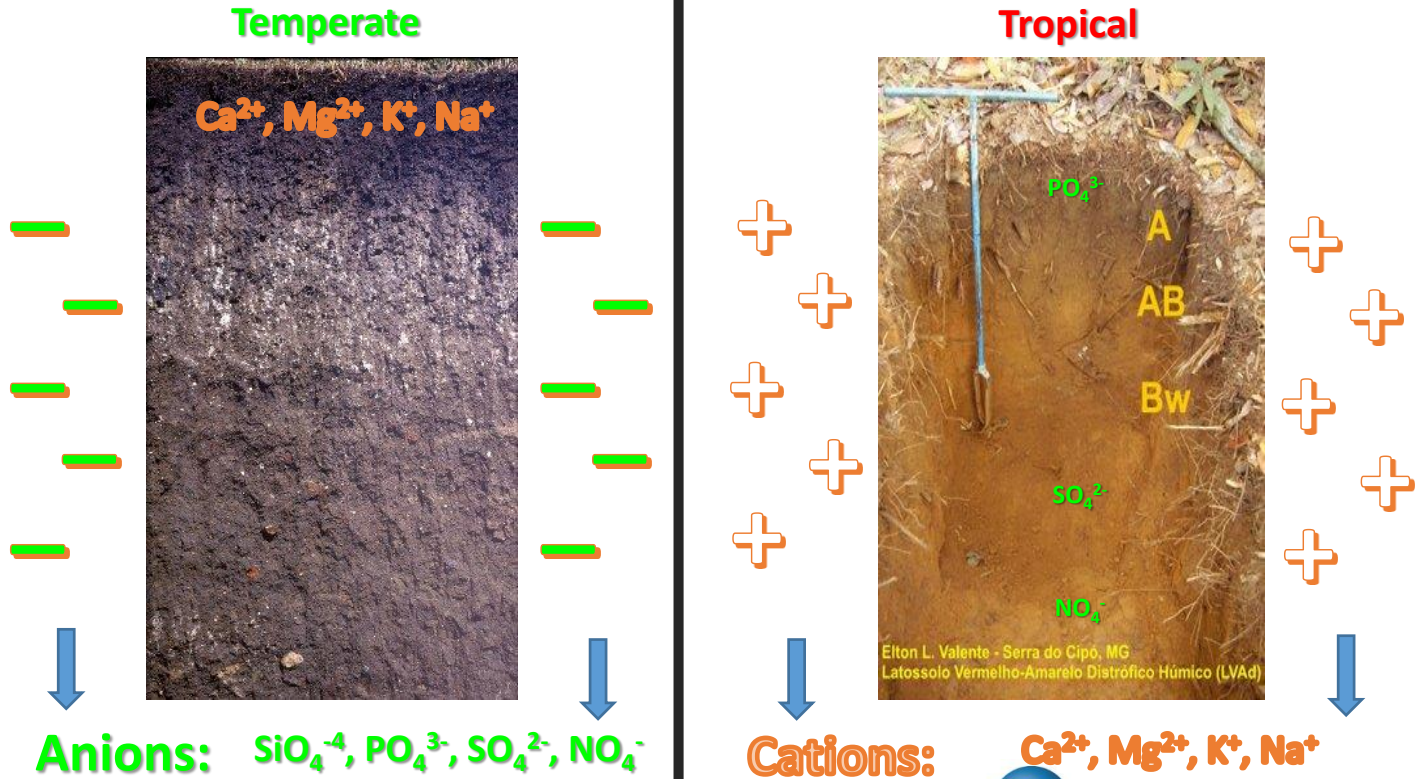


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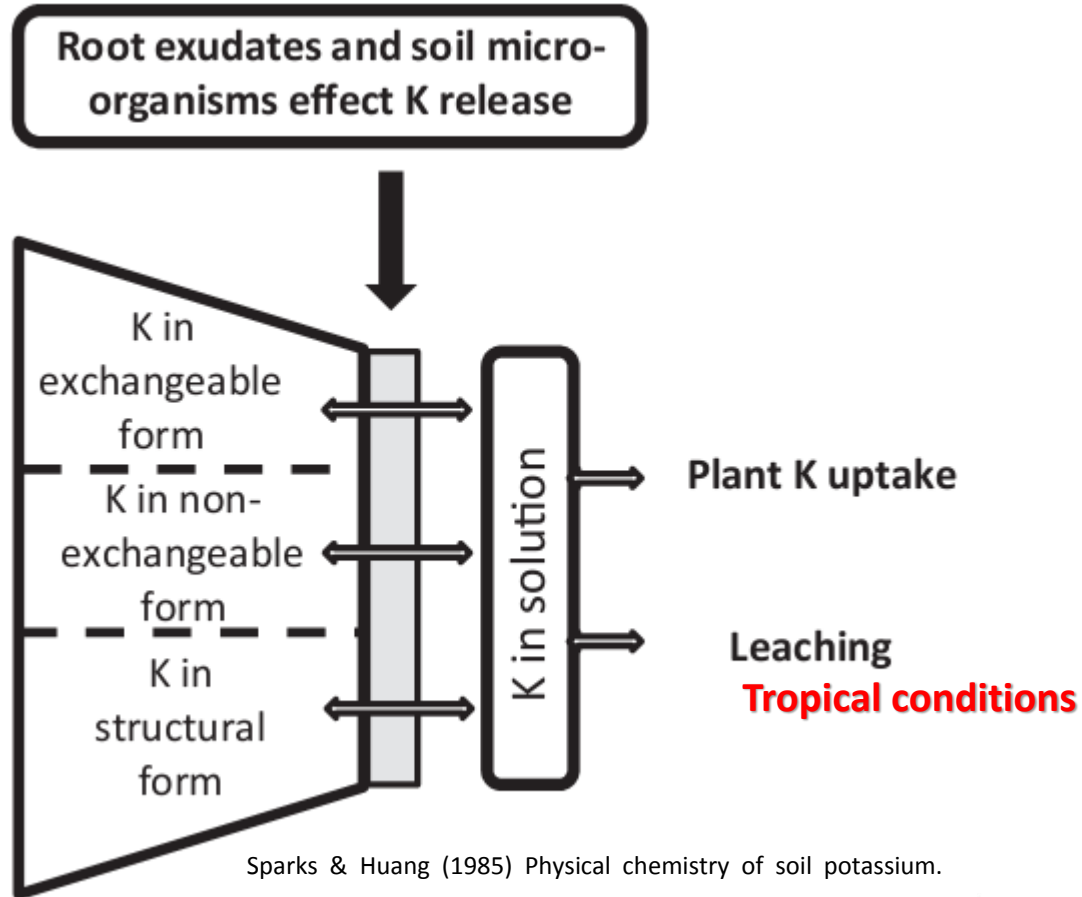


# North-South Dualities - Agricultural soils

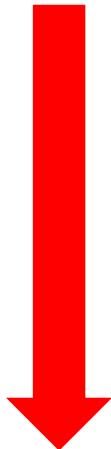
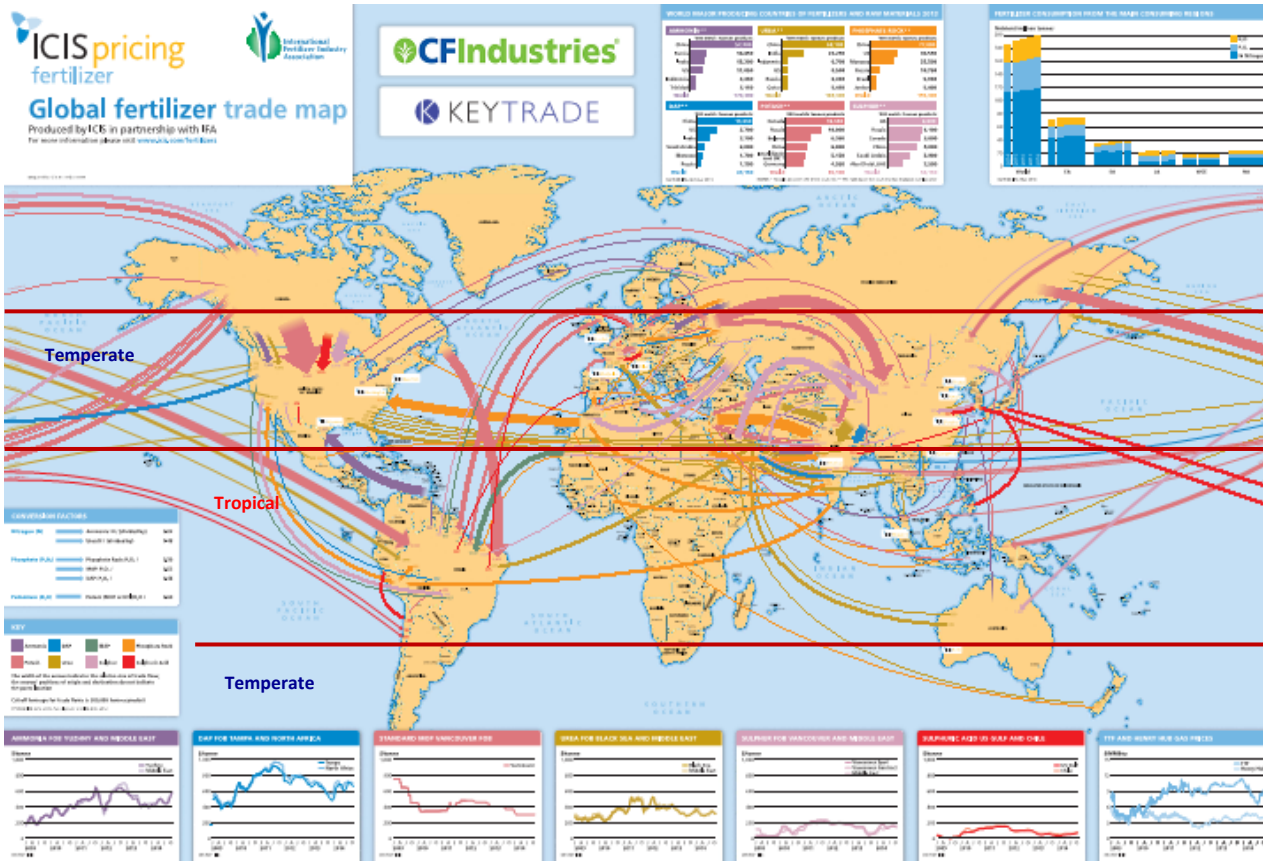


# North-South Dualities - Agricultural soils

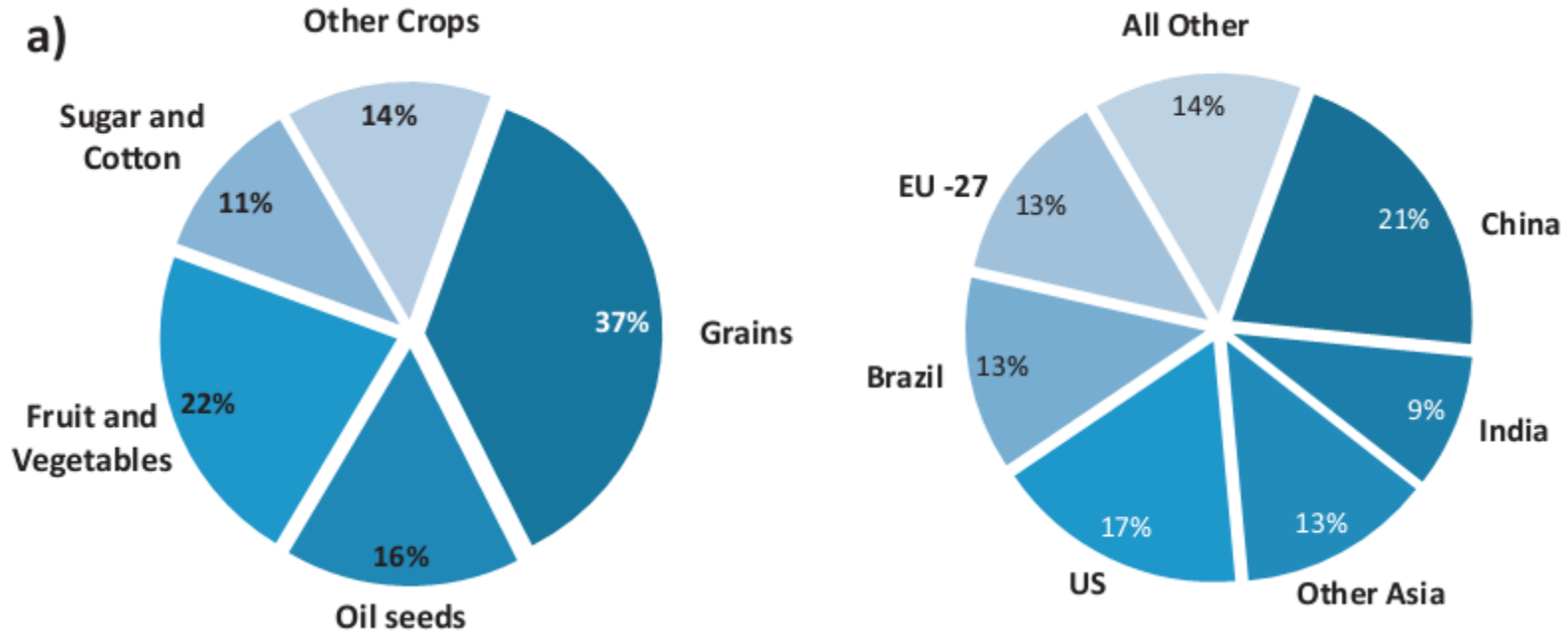
Temperate conditions



# North-South Dualities - Fertilizer commodities

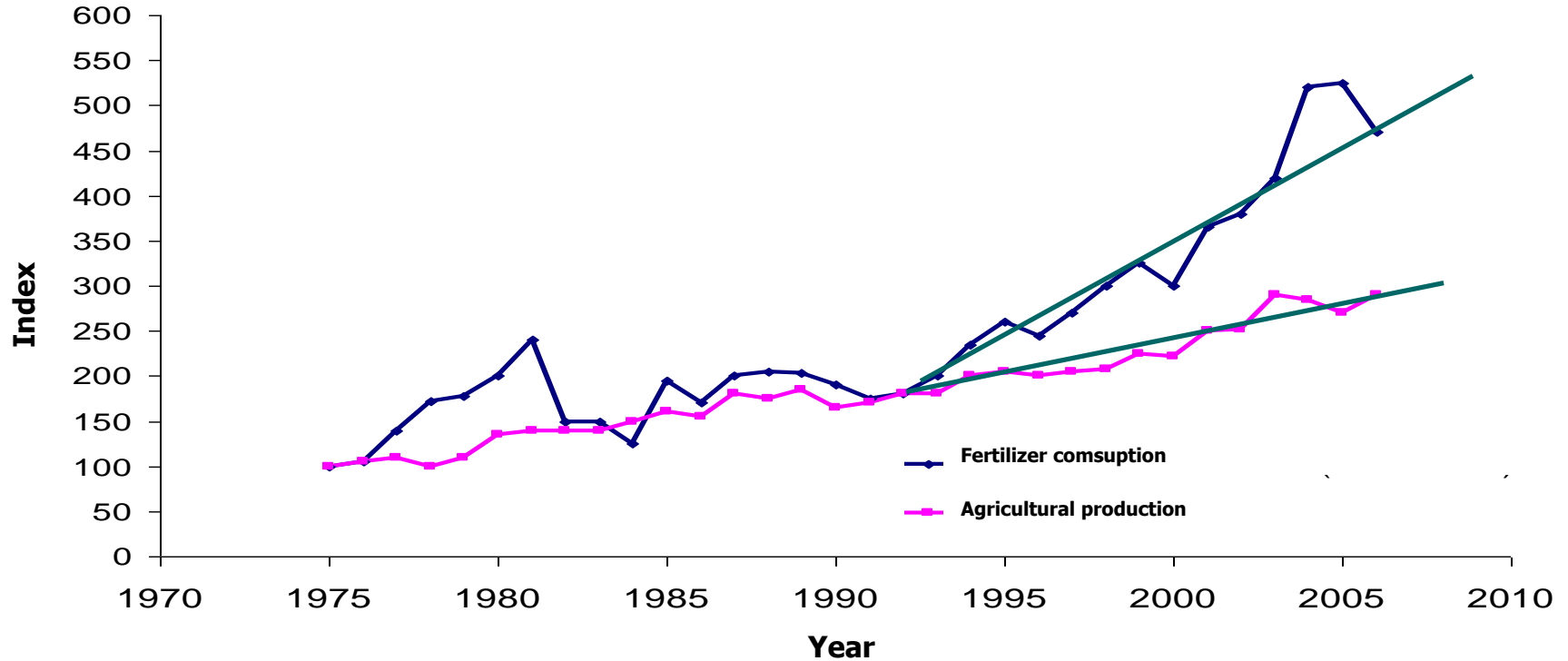


# North-South Dualities - Potash consumptions



Zorb et al (2014) Potassium in agriculture

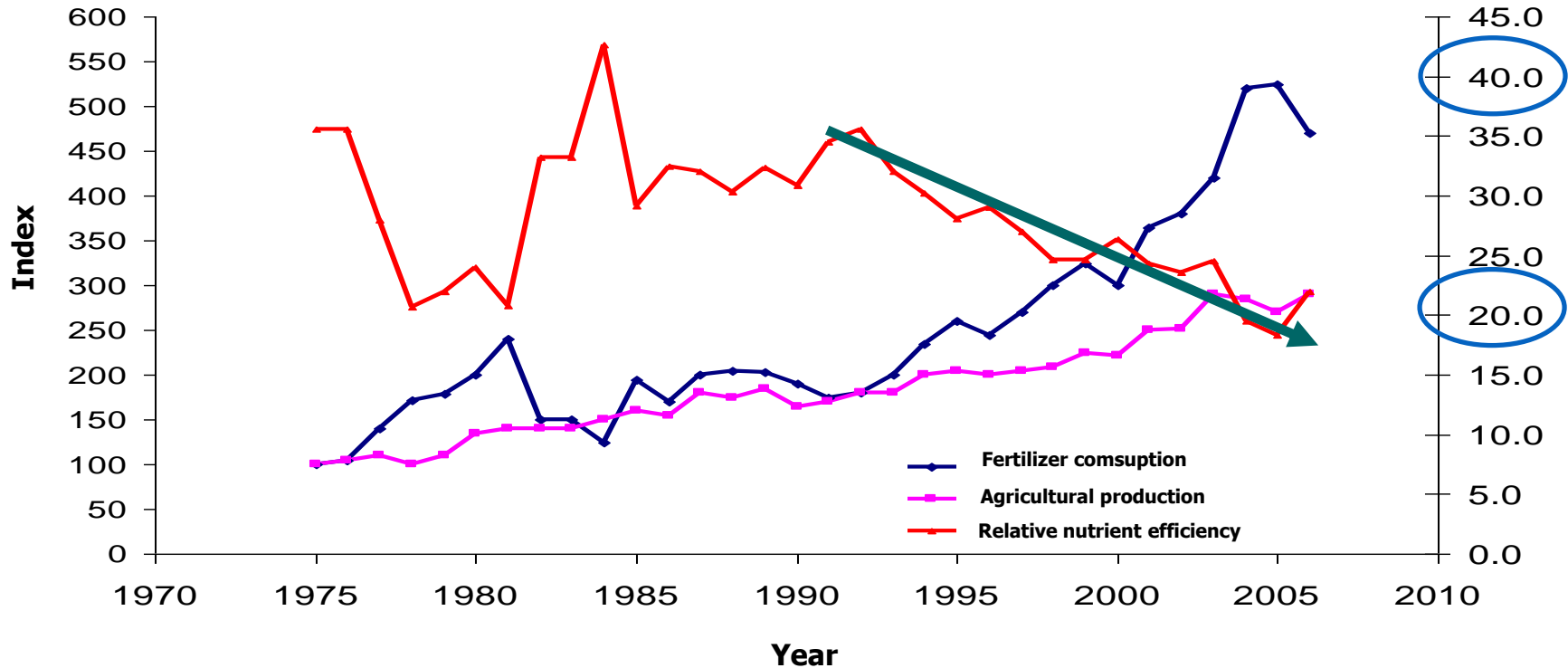
# Technological Exhaustion - Nutrient efficiency



Sources: Anda; IBGE e Lopes, A. S., 2007 (compiled by Polidoro, 2012)

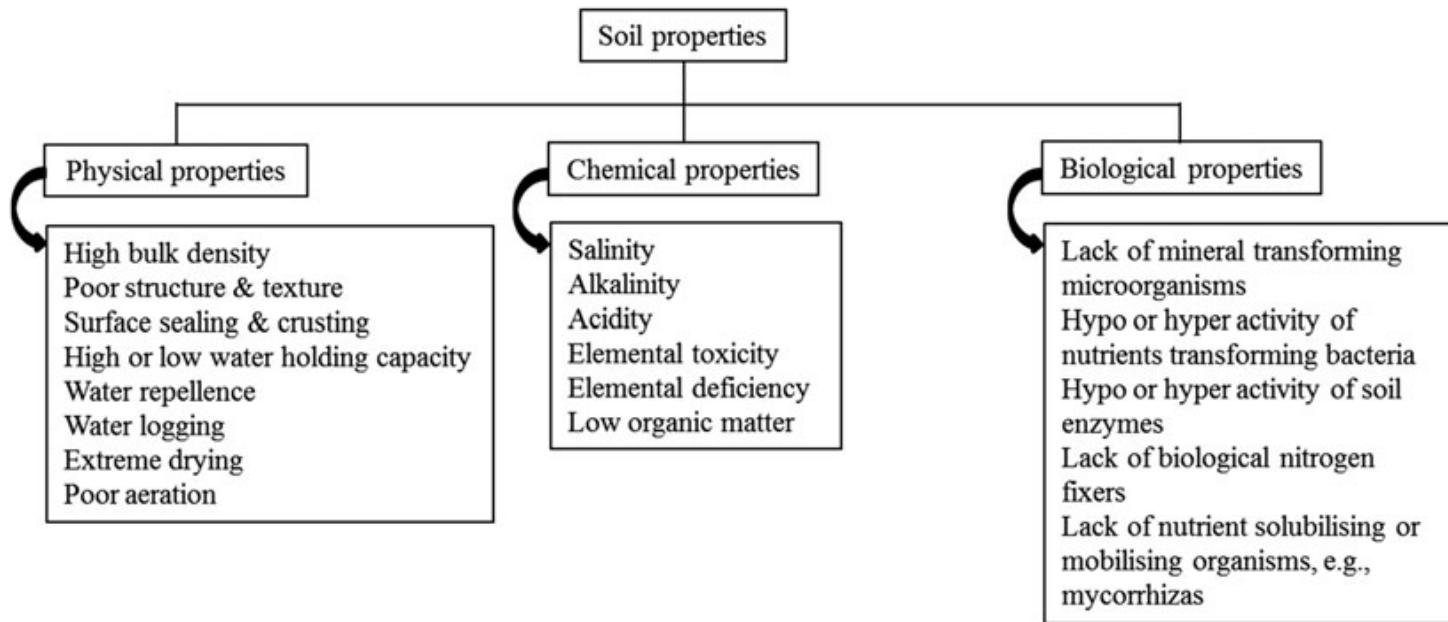


# Technological Exhaustion - Nutrient efficiency



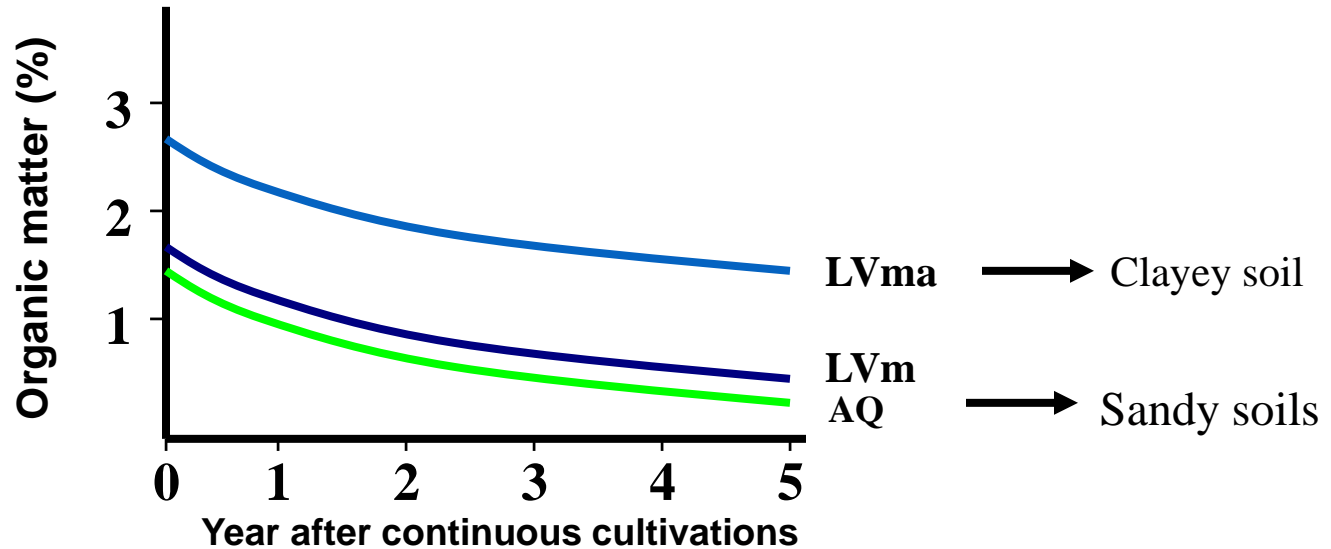
Sources: Anda; IBGE e Lopes, A. S., 2007 (compiled by Polidoro, 2012)

# Technological Exhaustion - Nutrient efficiency



Sarkar & Naidu (2015) Nutrient and Water Use Efficiency in Soil: The Influence of Geological Mineral Amendments .  
A. Rakshit et al. (eds.), Nutrient Use Efficiency: from Basics to Advances

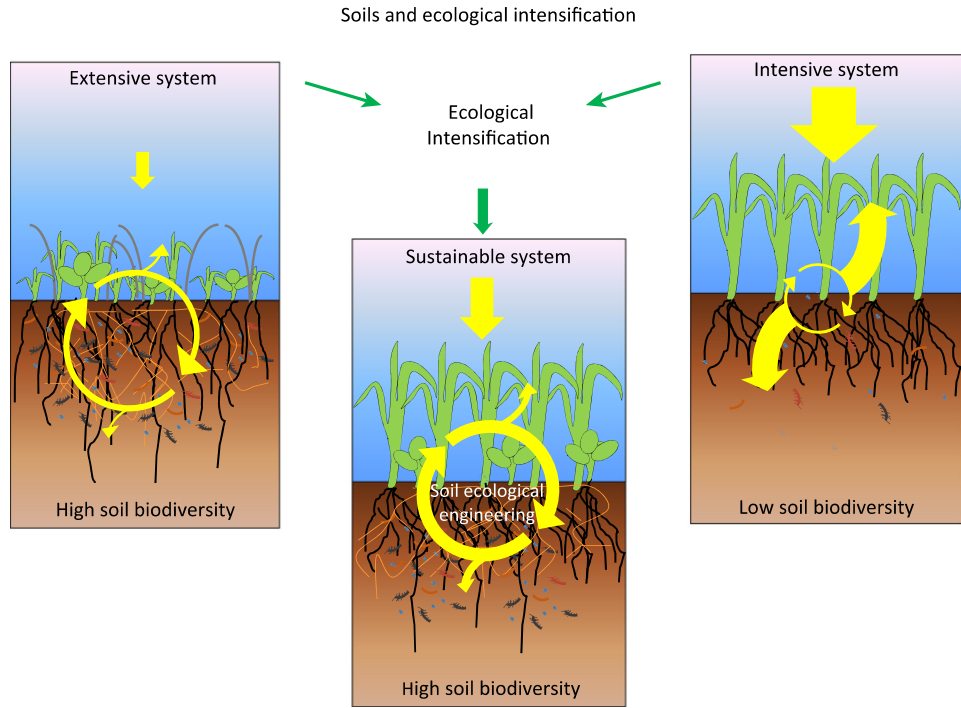
# Technological Exhaustion – Loss of organic matter



**OM reduction**  
AQ - 80%  
LVm - 76%  
LVma - 41%

Source: Silva et al. (1994)

# Technological Exhaustion - Nutrient efficiency



Bender et al (2016) An Underground Revolution: Biodiversity and Soil Ecological Engineering for Agricultural Sustainability.



## ABSTRACT

The Green Revolution was the architecture and physiological properties of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), and sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L.), and their stature contributed to providing adequate yields and high productivity, without inducing adverse environmental impacts. Similarly, photoinsensitive dwarfing cultivars to seasons with appropriate planting dates. The Green Revolution led to increased production and, thereby, conserved arable land. However, the adoption of this technology, however, was criticized by environmentalists and social scientists for its deficiencies. Because market-purchased inputs are expensive, rich farmers are able to take advantage of the technology. Environmentalists emphasized that the use of pesticides, as well as the monoculture of crops, led to serious environmental problems, including the degradation of soil fertility. Often, women were excluded from the benefits due to their marginalization. The Green Revolution in many developing countries, including India, has thrown a balance between population growth and food production. It led to an alignment of population growth with food production, but the needed food and other inputs are not always available.

## From Green to Evergreen Revolution

Indian Agriculture:  
Performance and Challenges

# MS Swaminathan

## New paradigm

to shape our agriculture.

coined by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the pioneer of Agricultural Extension in India. The progress taking place in Asia, in terms of agricultural material for the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution came from the wheat and rice improvement programs in India, Pakistan, and Mexico. The Green Revolution was coined by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (IRRI) in the late 1960s for the semidwarf wheat and rice from Japan and Mexico. Increased yield was achieved by the application of water. In India, the Green Revolution program of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan was even in the very early years, dwarf cultivars were used to increase productivity when they were not available.

These events were organized in India and other countries. The events led to a great revolution of agricultural production (Swaminathan, 1993).



**T**HE CHALLENGE NOW IS TO

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# Technological Exhaustion – Proposed solutions

16<sup>th</sup> World Fertilizer Congress of CIEC, Rio de Janeiro (2014)

- ✓ 1. Nanotechnology to produce controlled or slow-release fertilizers
  - ✓ 2. Clay minerals to control nutrient release
  - ✓ 3. Organomineral fertilizers from NPK sources and agro-industrial waste
- 
- ✓ 4. Biostimulants, biofertilizers, and biochar from humic acids and organic compounds generated in the farm or formed by organic waste from human processes
  - ✓ 5. Use of *in natura* regional rocks (stonemeal)
  - ✓ 6. New materials based on silicate rock transforming by hydrothermal processes (hydropotash)

# Types of agrominerals

Anion		Rock type*	Main Cations	Crust cover (% area) <sup>10</sup>	Water solubility
Carbonate	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Limestone (sedimentary) <sup>1</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup>	10.0	Low
		Carbonatite (igneous) <sup>2</sup>			
		Marble (metamorphic) <sup>3</sup>			
Sulphate	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Evaporitic deposits (sedimentary) <sup>4</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup>	0,0	Very high
Chloride	Cl <sup>-1</sup>	Evaporitic deposits (sedimentary)	K <sup>+</sup>	0,0	Very high
Phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	Phosphorite (sedimentary) <sup>5</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	0,0	Low
		Phoscorite (igneous) <sup>6</sup>			
Silicate	SiO <sub>4</sub> <sup>4-</sup>	Sedimentary <sup>7</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup>	90.0	Very low
		Igneous <sup>8</sup>			
		Metamorphic <sup>9</sup>			



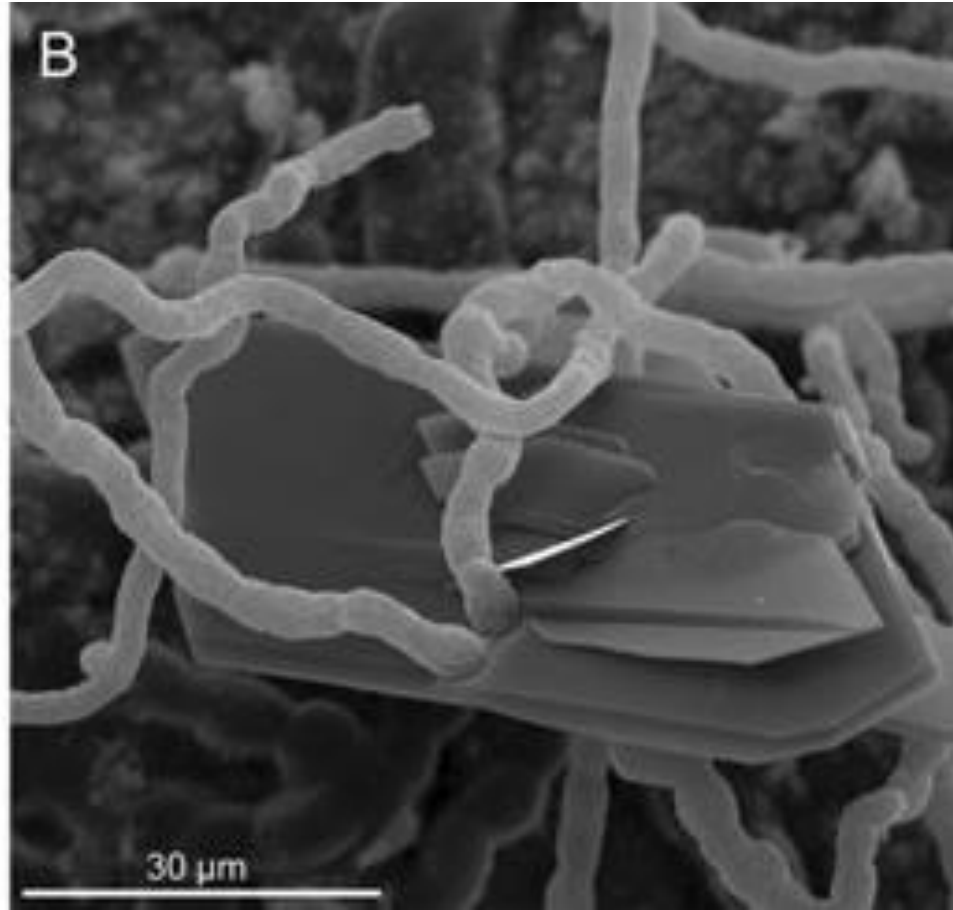
\*Research examples: <sup>1</sup>Sousa et al. (1989); <sup>2</sup>Andrade et al. (2002); <sup>3</sup>Raymundo et al. (2013); <sup>4</sup>Freire et al. (2014); <sup>5</sup>Chaves et al. (2013); <sup>6</sup>Resende et al. (2006); <sup>7</sup>Lopes (1971); <sup>8</sup>Mancuso et al. (2014); <sup>9</sup>Duarte et al. (2012).  
<sup>10</sup>Scoffin (1987).

# Bioweathering



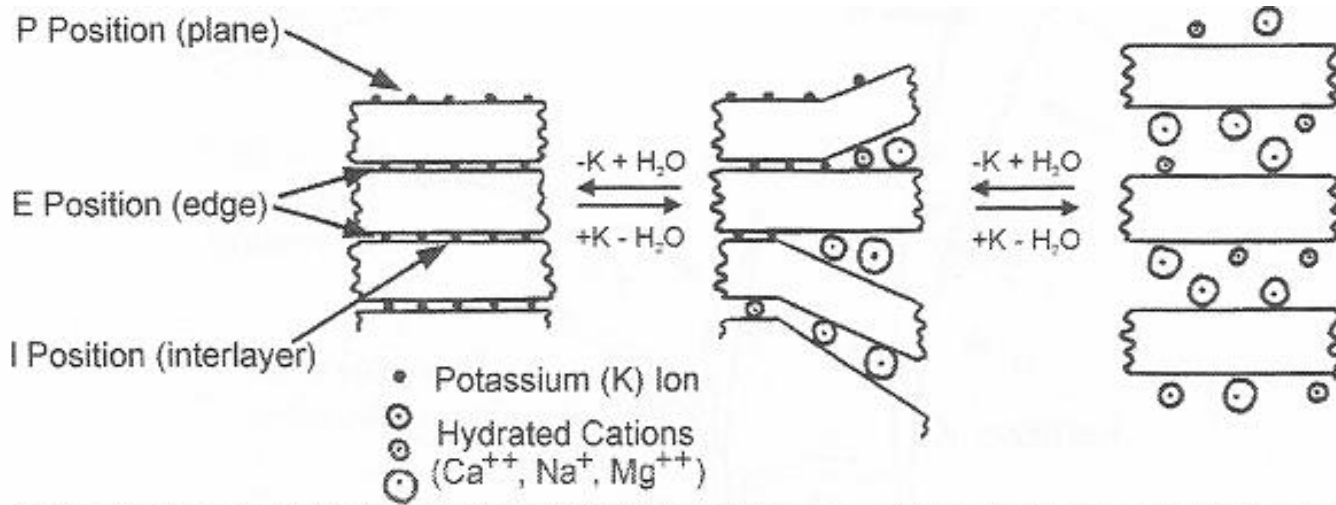
# Bioweathering

Bonneville et al (2011) Tree-mycorrhiza Symbiosis accelerate mineral weathering. *Geoch. Cosmoch. Acta*, 75:6988-7005



# Bioweathering

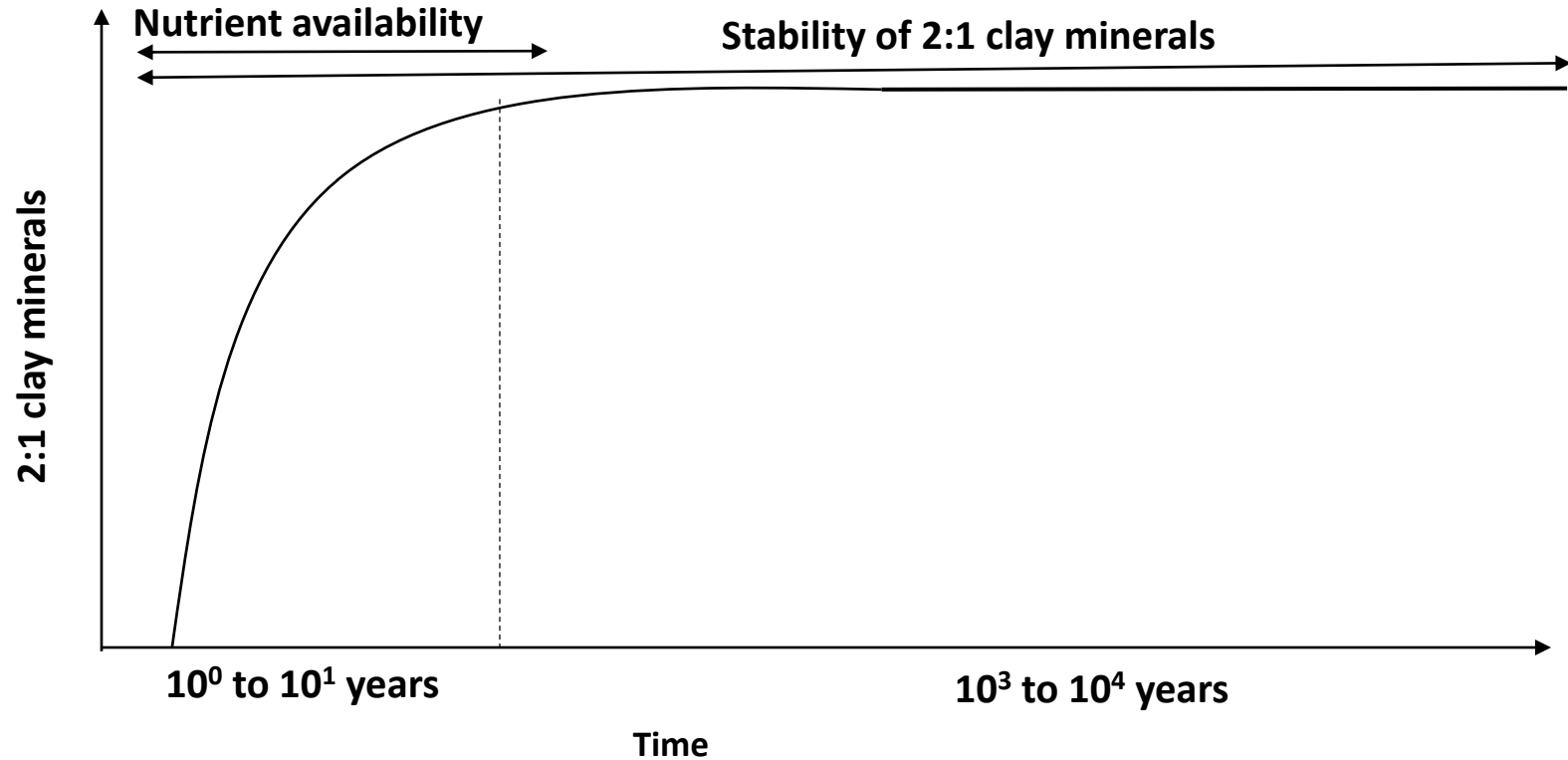
**Biotite**  $\Rightarrow$  **Vermiculite** + K + Si + Mg + Fe



K Content (%)	10	4-6	<1
CEC	0	30-50	150



# Bioweathering

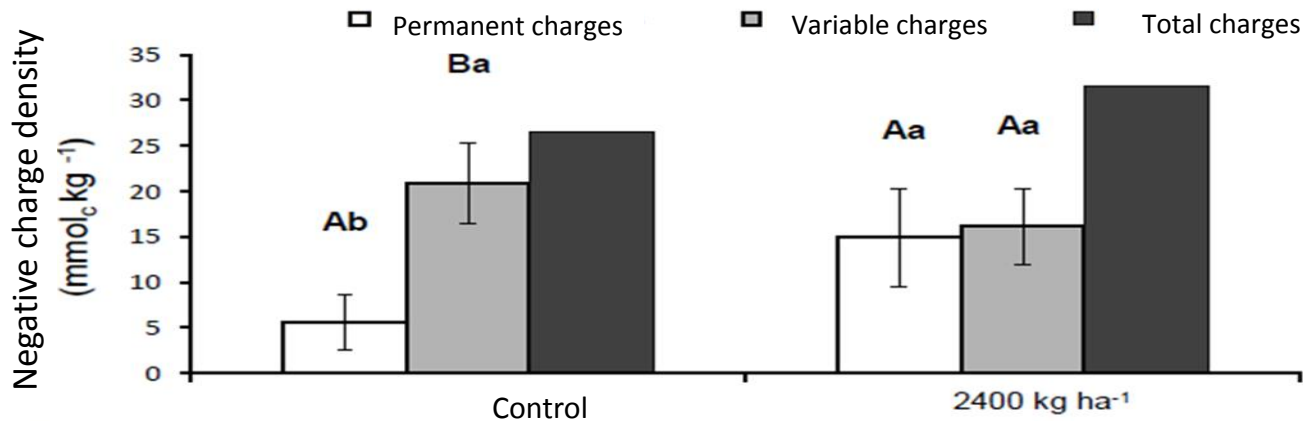


# Rhizosphere development



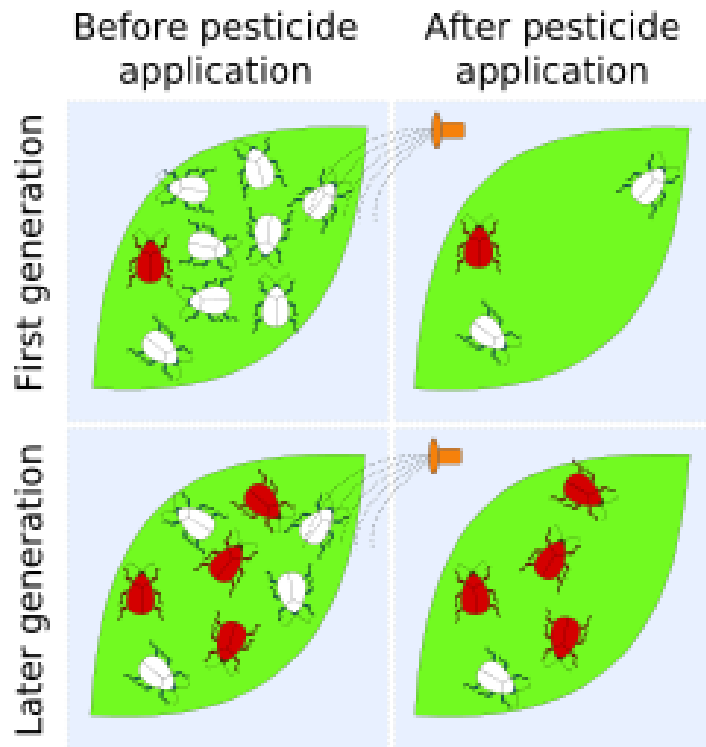
Source: Embrapa Cerrados 2017

# Surface charge formation



SANTOS, L.F.; RODRIGUES, L.M.; MACHADO, L.L.; MOL, A.R.; SODRÉ, F.F.; BUSATO, J.G. CUNHA, J.C.; RUIZ, H.A.; FREIRE, M.B.G.; ALVAREZ, V.H.; FERNANDEZ, R.B. (2015) Cargas elétricas e liberação de nutrientes num Latossolo sob adição de sienito finamente moído. XXXV CBCS, Natal-RN, Resumos. Disponível: <http://www.cbcs2015.com.br/anais/index.php#menuanais>

# Technological Exhaustion - Pest and disease control

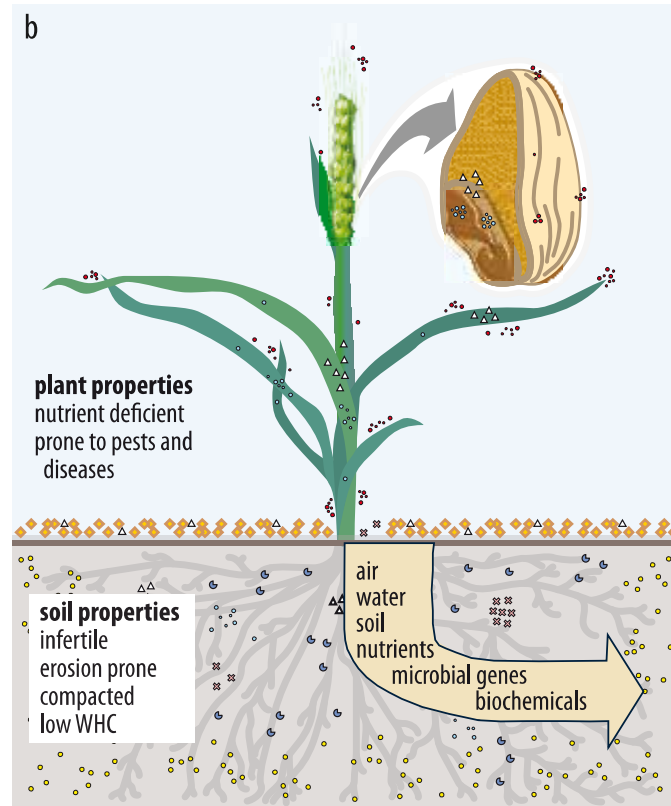
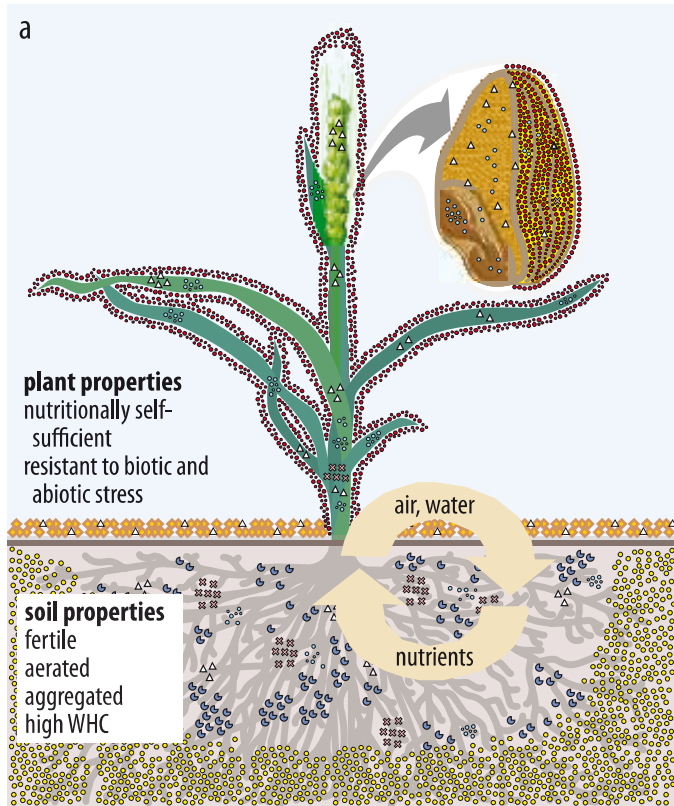


[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3APest\\_resistance\\_labelled\\_light.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3APest_resistance_labelled_light.svg)

**Solution:**  
**Biological control**



# Solution: Biological equilibrium

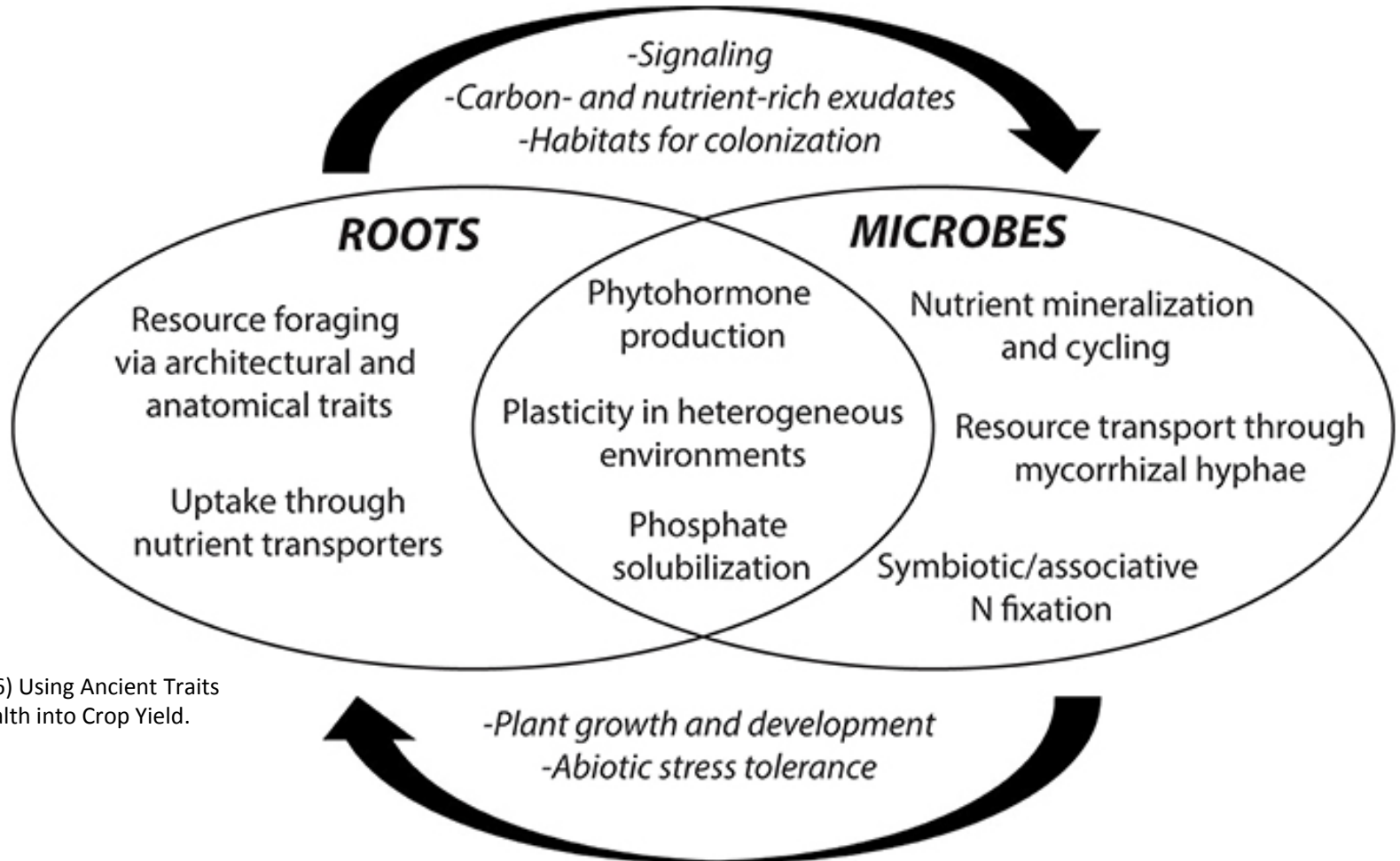


Lucero, M. E.; Debolt, Seth; Unc, A.; Ruiz-Font, A.; Reyes, L. V.; McCulley, Rebecca L.; Alderman, S. C.; Dinkins, R. D.; Barrow, J. R.; and Samac, D. A., "Using Microbial Community Interactions within Plant Microbiomes to Advance an Evergreen Agricultural Revolution" (2014). Plant and Soil Sciences Faculty Publications. Paper 41.

[http://uknowledge.uky.edu/pss\\_facpub/41](http://uknowledge.uky.edu/pss_facpub/41)

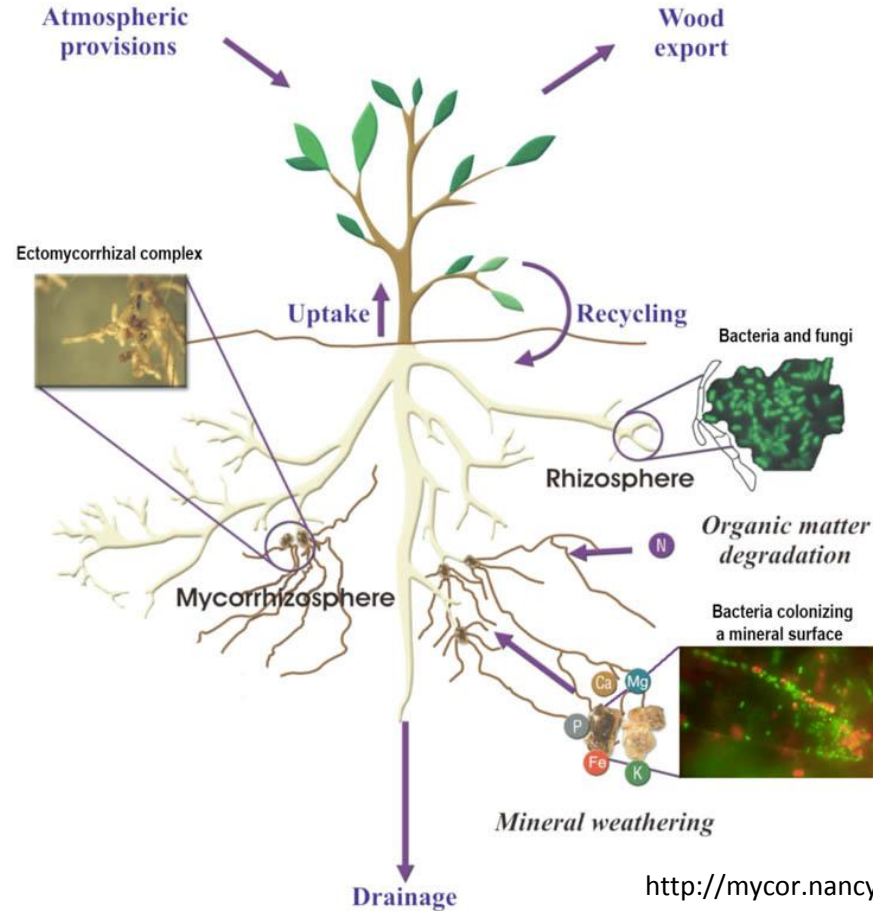


# Solution - Biological equilibrium

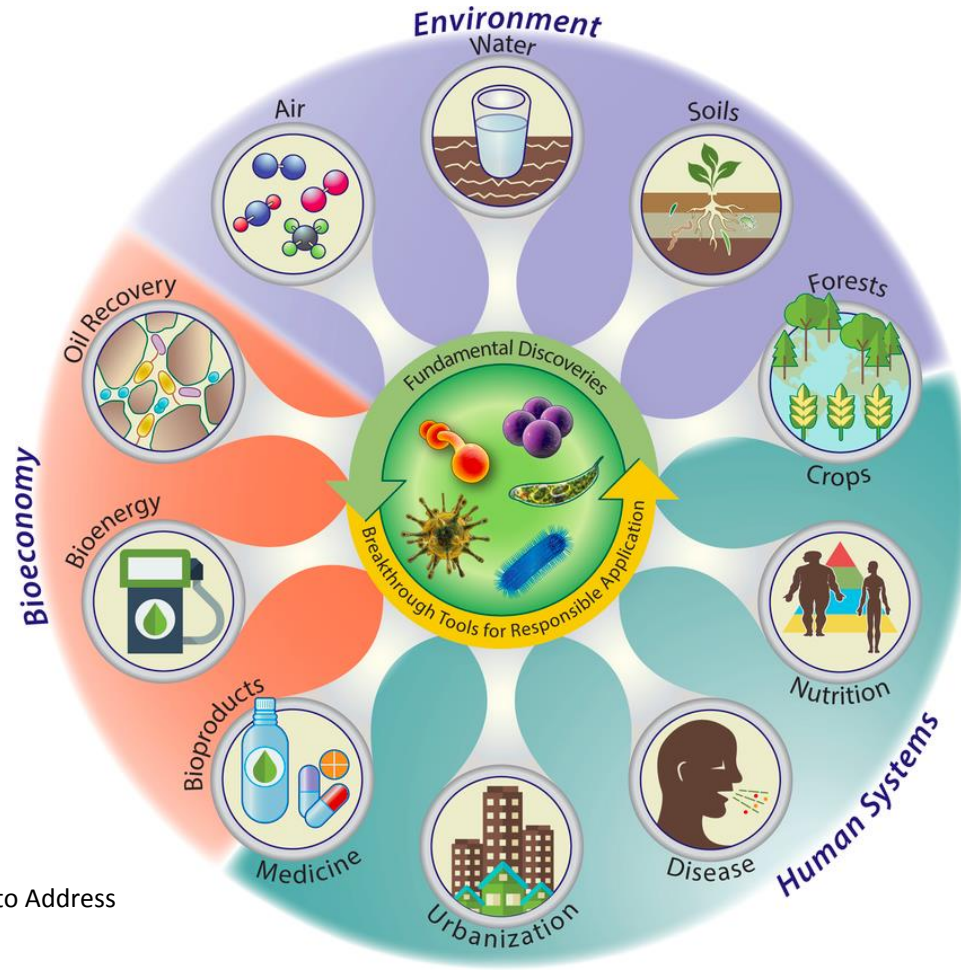


Schmidt et al (2016) Using Ancient Traits to Convert Soil Health into Crop Yield.

# Solution: Biological equilibrium



# Solution: Biological equilibrium

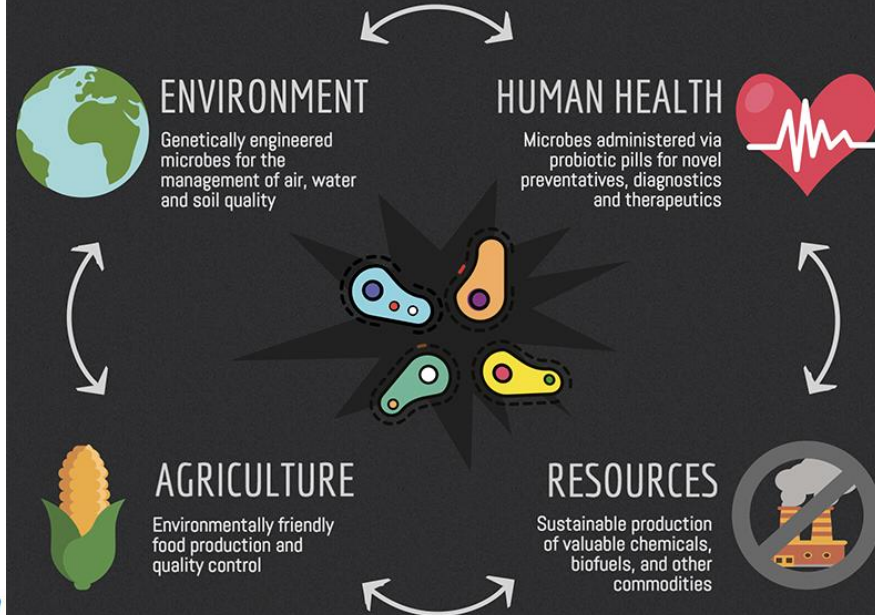


Blaser et al (2016) Toward a Predictive Understanding of Earth's Microbiomes to Address 21st Century Challenges

# Solution: Biological equilibrium

## A Unified Microbiome Initiative

The coordinated initiative proposed in Science journal would empower development of novel investigative tools and collaborative research efforts to better understand microbes and how they could be harnessed through genetic engineering for a wide variety of beneficial applications



<http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2015/10/microbiomes-could-hold-keys-to-improving-life/>

# New Paradigma: **Evergreen Revolution**

- ✓ 1. Biostimulants, biofertilizers, and biochar from humic acids and organic compounds generated in the farm or formed by organic waste from human processes
- ✓ 2. Use of *in natura* regional rocks (stonemeal)
- ✓ 3. Silicate rock processing by hydrothermal processes (hydropotash)
- ✓ 4. Management of soil and plant microbiomes



# New Paradigma: Evergreen Revolution

Ecosystem Function	Soil Biological Management Strategy	
	Enhancing Overall Soil Biodiversity	Targeted Soil Ecological Engineering
Pest control	+	+
Plant nutrient uptake		+
Reduction of nutrient losses		+
Soil formation	+	
Carbon sequestration	+	+

Bender et al (2016) An Underground Revolution: Biodiversity and Soil Ecological Engineering for Agricultural Sustainability.



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# Evergreen Revolution

## Use of local and regional resources

**Mineral Base** - new agrominerals as controlled release sources,  
permanent CTC generation and increased nutrient use efficiency

**Management** - increase in biological activity (production system  
and biological inputs)



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**Thanks!**



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