

# Weathering Water Extremes

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INCREASING CROP RESILIENCY





10/14/2011



## Soil Organic Matter Test Results in New Jersey 2014 - 2016



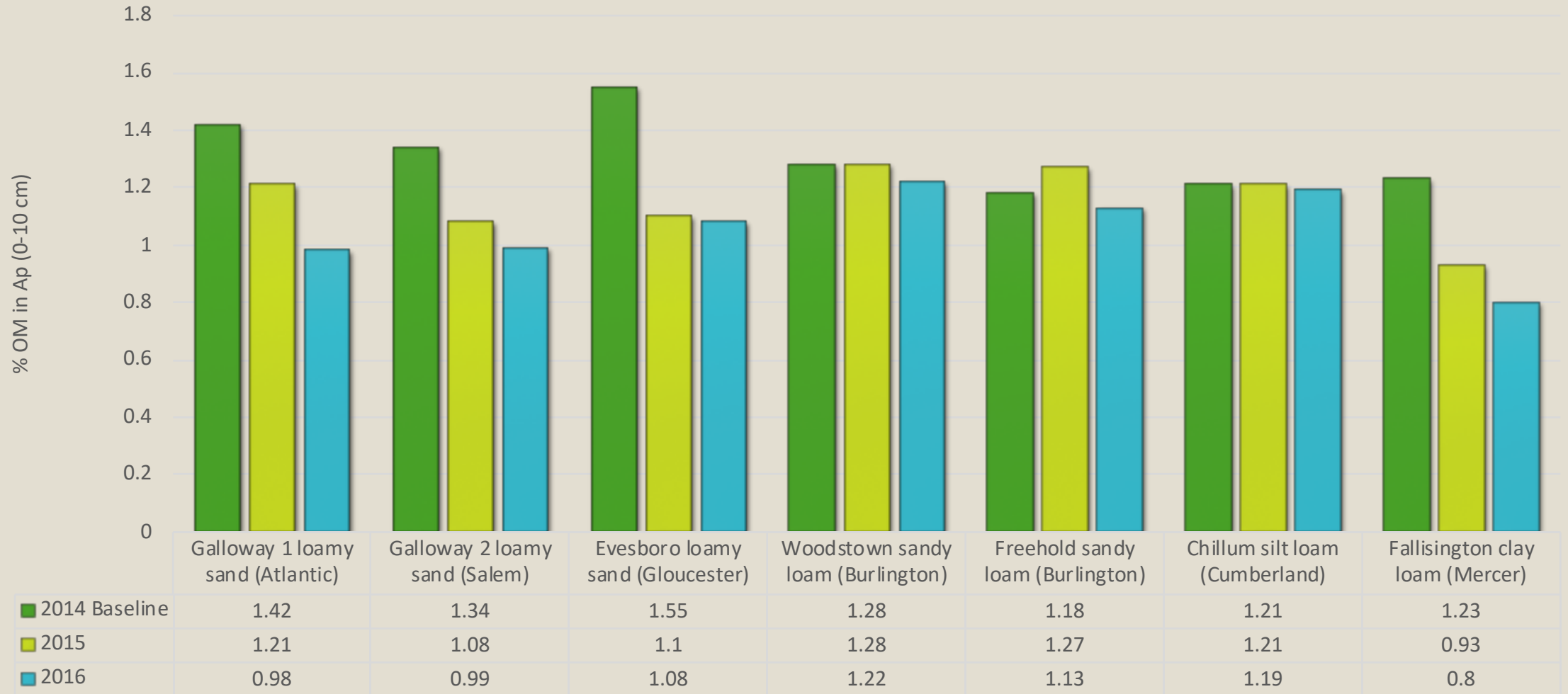
# Water Savings

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- Increase in soil organic matter = increased water holding capacity
- Better drought resiliency
- Better infiltration and filtering during times of excessive rain



## Bulk Density Test Results in New Jersey 2014 - 2016



# Water Savings

Decreased erosion = increased organic matter = increased water holding capacity

Table 3.1  
Effects of Erosion on Soil Organic Matter and Water

Soil	Erosion	Organic Matter (%)	Available Water Capacity (%)
Corwin	slight	3.03	12.9
	moderate	2.51	9.8
	severe	1.86	6.6
Miami	slight	1.89	16.6
	moderate	1.64	11.5
	severe	1.51	4.8
Morley	slight	1.91	7.4
	moderate	1.76	6.2
	severe	1.60	3.6

Source: Schertz et al. (1985).

# Water Savings

Decreased erosion =  
increased infiltration =  
reduced water needs

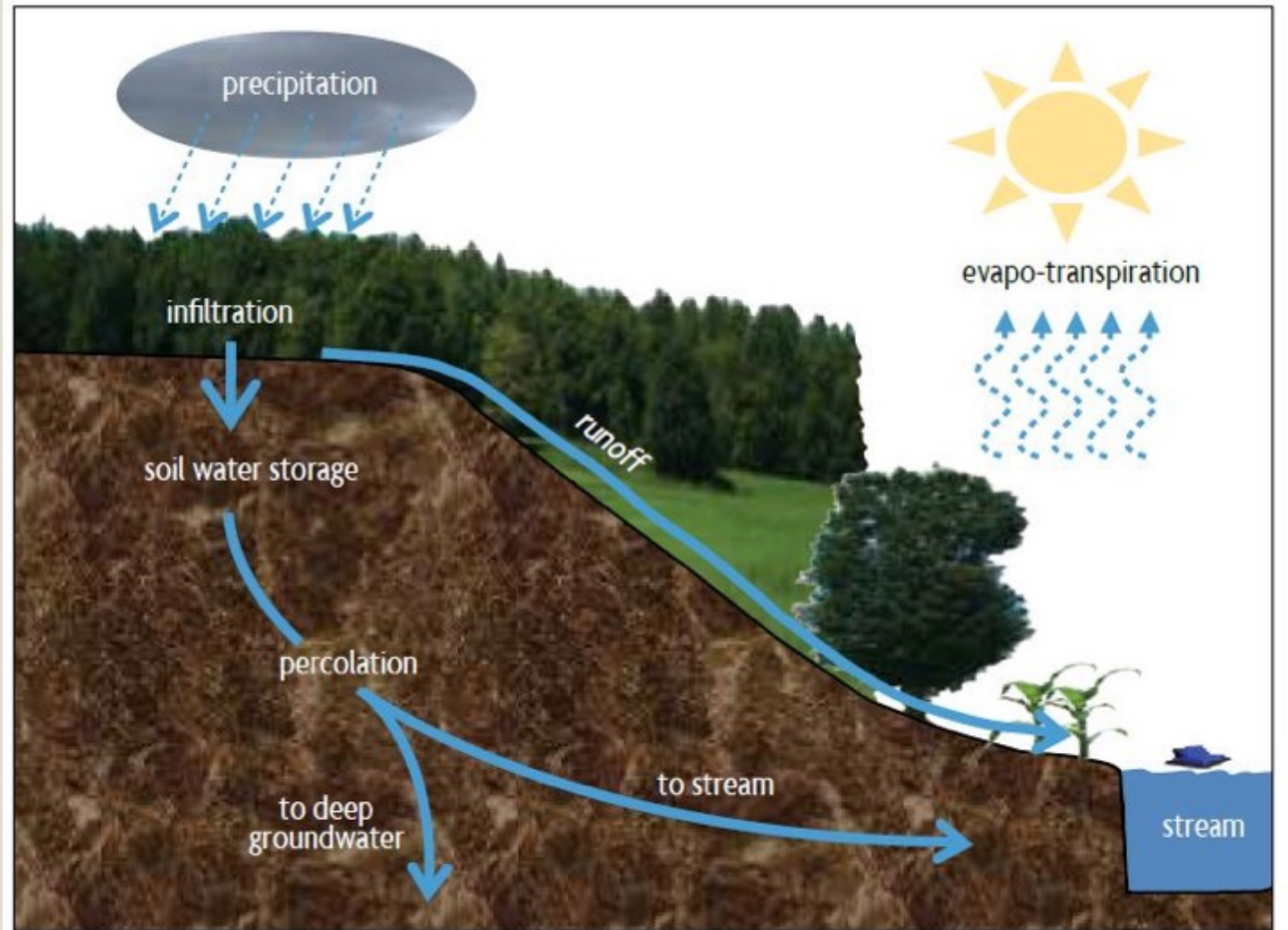


Figure 5.8. The fate of precipitation at the land surface determines whether water infiltrates or runs off the surface.





# Crop Tolerance to Wind Erosion



**Table 502-1** Crop tolerance to blowing soil

<b>Tolerant T</b>	<b>Moderate tolerance 2 ton/a</b>	<b>Low tolerance 1 ton/a</b>	<b>Very low tolerance 0 to 0.5 ton/a</b>
Barley	Alfalfa (mature)	Broccoli	Alfalfa seedlings
Buckwheat	Corn	Cabbage	Asparagus
Flax	Onions (>30 days)	Cotton	Cantaloupe
Grain Sorghum	Orchard crops	Cucumbers	Carrots
Millet	Soybeans	Garlic	Celery
Oats	Sunflowers	Green/snap beans	Eggplant
Rye	Sweet corn	Lima beans	Flowers
Wheat		Peanuts	Kiwi fruit
		Peas	Lettuce
		Potatoes	Muskmelons
		Sweet potatoes	Onion seedlings (<30 days)
		Tobacco	Peppers
			Spinach
			Squash
			Strawberries
			Sugar beets
			Table beets
			Tomatoes
			Watermelons

