	UNINA9910817964903321
Titolo	Soil and water quality : an agenda for agriculture / / Committee on Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation, Board on Agriculture, National Research Council
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academy Press, 1993
ISBN	1-280-19611-4
	9786610196111
	0-309-58571-6
	0-365-05760-9
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (540 p.)
Disciplina	333.76/0973
Soggetti	Soil management - United States
	Soils - United States - Quality
	Water quality management - United States
	Sediment control - United States
	Agricultural ecology - United States
Lingua di pubblicaziona	
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Formato Livello bibliografico	Materiale a stampa Monografia
Formato Livello bibliografico Note generali	Materiale a stampa Monografia Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Formato Livello bibliografico Note generali Nota di bibliografia	Materiale a stampa Monografia Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Includes bibliographical references (p. 449-487) and index.

1.

Soil Quality -- Water Quality -- Surface Water Quality -- Groundwater Quality -- Environmental Risks -- SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS -- Factors Influencing Solutions -- State and Local Government Policies --Characteristics of the Agricultural Sector -- TIME TO MOVE AHEAD -- 2 Opportunities to Improve Soil and Water Quality -- CONSERVING AND ENHANCING SOIL QUALITY -- Defining Soil Quality -- Importance of Soil Quality -- Agricultural Productivity -- Water Quality -- Global Climate -- Soil Policy Goals -- Erosion Control Alone is Not Sufficient -- Soil Degradation as an Environmental Problem -- Measurement of Soil Quality -- National-Level Assessments of Soil Quality -- Assess Currently Available Data -- Soil Management at the Farm Level -- Soil Quality Thresholds -- Soil-Specific Management -- Promise of New Technology -- Better Use of Available Information -- INCREASING INPUT USE EFFICIENCIES. Mass Balance between Inputs and Outputs -- Increased Input Efficiency -- Improving Nitrogen Management -- Reduction of Residual Nitrogen in the Farming System -- Nitrogen Mass Balances -- Refining Fertilizer Recommendations -- Realistic Yield Goals -- Accounting for All Sources of Nitrogen -- Synchronizing Fertilizer Applications with Crop Needs -- New and Improved Tools -- Improving Phosphorus Management -- Phosphorus Cycle -- Transport Processes --Phosphorus Mass Balance -- Control Phosphorus Buildup in Soil --Thresholds for Phosphorus Levels in Soil -- Improving Manure Management -- Nutrient Value of Manures -- Manure Is an Important Source of Water Pollution -- Obstacles to Improving Manure Management -- Livestock Concentration -- Nitrogen and Phosphorus Buildup after Repeated Applications -- High Capital Costs -- Special Emphasis on Manure Management -- Improving Pesticide Management -- Constraints to Making General Recommendations -- Reducing the Total Mass of Pesticides Used -- Pesticide Mass Balance -- Improved Pesticide Use Efficiency -- Integrated Pest Management -- Design Better Pesticides -- Improve Pesticide Application Practices -- Match the Pesticide to Site Conditions -- Alternative Pest Control Technologies -- Improving Irrigation Management -- Disposal of Drainage Water -- Reduction of the Volume of Drainage Water -- New Cropping Systems -- Technical Constraints to Input Management --Economic Constraints to Input Management -- Managing Cropping Systems -- INCREASING RESISTANCE TO EROSION AND RUNOFF --Time Lag of Sediment Load Reductions -- Protecting Stream Channels -- Resistance to Episodic Damage -- Conservation Tillage and Residue Management -- Develop New Cropping Systems -- Probability Analysis -- CREATING FIELD AND LANDSCAPE BUFFER ZONES -- Creating Managed Buffer Zones -- Protection of Existing Natural Vegetation. Balance Needed -- 3 A Systems Approach to Soil and Water Quality Management -- LINKAGES AMONG OBJECTIVES -- LINKAGES AMONG PROGRAMS -- ADVANTAGES OF FARMING SYSTEMS APPROACH --Variability -- Targeting -- Integration -- Win-Win Opportunities --Adaptability -- FARMING SYSTEM AS UNIT OF ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT -- Integrated Farming System Plans -- Rigorous Planning Standards -- Soil Quality -- Input Use Efficiency -- Resistance to Erosion and Runoff -- Buffer Zones -- Need for Performance Standards -- Use of Models -- Purposes, Advantages, and Limitations of Modeling -- Models of Nonpoint Source Pollution -- On-Farm Record Keeping -- Developing Capacity at the Local Level -- Public-Sector -- Private-Sector -- TARGETING PROBLEM AREAS AND FARMS --Soil and Water Quality Monitoring -- Soil Quality -- Water Quality --Monitoring Production Practices -- Problem Farms -- Monitoring Progress -- Refine Strategies to Change Producer Behavior -- Regional

and National Data Collection -- IMPLEMENTING A SYSTEMS APPROACH -- Limited Funding -- New Sources of Funds -- 4 Policies to Protect Soil and Water Quality -- ENVIRONMENTAL AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY -- A Brief History -- Incremental Redesigning of Agricultural Policy --Incentives are Perverse -- Incremental Reform -- Increasing Planting Flexibility -- Nonincremental Reform of Agricultural Policy --Limitations of Commodity Program Reform -- Effects of Program Elimination -- Environmental Policies for Environmental Goals --FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCERS' DECISIONS -- CONTINUUM OF POLICIES -- Research and Development -- Understanding Producers --Technical Innovation -- Technical and Financial Assistance -- New Approaches -- Potential for Change -- Market-Based Incentives --Facilitating Changes in Land Use -- Long-Term Easement Program --Advantages of Easements -- Implementing an Easement Program. Need for Nonvoluntary Approaches -- State and Local Legislation --Evaluating the Role for Regulation -- Implications of the Structure of Agriculture for Regulation -- Clarifying Landowner Responsibilities and Rights -- Advantages of Defining Rights and Responsibilities --Implementation -- PART TWO -- INTRODUCTION Soil, Water, and Farming Systems -- 5 Monitoring and Managing Soil Quality --DEFINING SOIL QUALITY -- IMPORTANCE OF SOIL QUALITY -- Soil Quality and Agricultural Productivity -- Effect of Soil Degradation on Productivity -- Effect of Soil Degradation on Costs of Production --Sustaining Soil Quality Is Essential to Improving Agricultural Productivity -- Soil Management -- Soil Quality and Water Quality --Direct Effects -- Indirect Effects -- Soil Quality and Water Quality Are Linked -- Soil Quality and the Global Climate -- Soil Quality as a Long-Term Goal of Soil Management -- National Assessments of Soil Resources -- Soil Quality and Soil Conservation -- Soil Quality and Sustainability -- IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING CHANGES IN SOIL QUALITY -- Indicators of Soil Quality -- Minimum Data Set -- Nutrient Availability -- Organic Carbon -- Labile Carbon -- Texture -- Water-Holding Capacity -- Structure -- Rooting Depth -- Acidity and Alkalinity -- Pedotransfer Functions -- Quantifying Soil Quality --Indicators of Productivity -- Indicators of Water Regulation --Indicators of Buffering Capacity -- Temporal and Spatial Variabilities --Temporal Variability -- Spatial Variability -- EXTENT OF DEGRADATION OF U.S. SOILS -- Physical Degradation -- Erosion -- Erosion Estimates -- Effect of Erosion on Soil Quality -- Compaction -- Surface Soil Compaction -- Subsoil Compaction -- Alleviation of Subsoil Compaction -- Corn Yield Response to Subsoil Compaction --Chemical Degradation -- Salinization -- Acidification -- Biological Degradation. Organic Matter Content -- Carbon from Biomass -- Soil Fauna Activity and Diversity -- Effects of Biological Degradation -- 6 Nitrogen in the Soil-Crop System -- THE NITROGEN CYCLE -- Mineralization --Nitrification -- Immobilization -- Denitrification -- Interactive Processes -- NITROGEN MASS BALANCE -- Nitrogen Inputs -- Nitrogen in Fertilizers -- Nitrogen Fixed by Legumes -- Nitrogen in Animal Manure -- Nitrogen in Crop Residue -- Other Nitrogen Inputs --Nitrogen in Rainfall -- Nitrogen in Irrigation Water -- Soil Nitrogen and Mineralization -- Nitrogen Outputs -- Nitrogen in Crops and Residues -- Nitrogen Balance -- Losses to the Environment -- Losses to the Atmosphere -- Losses to Surface Water and Groundwater --**OPPORTUNITIES TO REDUCE NITROGEN LOSSES -- Accounting for** Nitrogen from All Sources -- Regional Nutrient Balances -- Farm

Nitrogen Balances -- Improving Nitrogen Management -- Soil Testing -- Improving Estimates of Crop Nitrogen Needs -- Economically Optimum Rate of Nitrogen Application -- More Refined Models Needed -- Determining Realistic Yield Goals -- Synchronizing Applications with Crop Needs -- New Tools for Nitrogen Management -- Obstacles to Better Nitrogen Management -- Economic Obstacles -- Seasonal Obstacles -- Cropping Systems as a Nitrogen Management Tool -- 7 Phosphorus in the Soil-Crop System -- THE PROBLEM OF PHOSPHORUS DELIVERY TO SURFACE WATERS -- SOURCES OF PHOSPHORUS -- Point Sources -- Agricultural Sources of Phosphorus -- Forms and Bioavailability of Phosphorus -- Soluble Phosphorus -- Particulate Phosphorus -- Total Phosphorus -- PHOSPHORUS IN THE SOIL-CROP SYSTEM -- The Phosphorus Cycle -- Mass Balance -- Phosphorus Inputs -- Phosphorus Outputs -- Phosphorus Buildup in Soils --TRANSPORT PROCESSES -- Leaching and Subsurface Flow -- Surface Flow -- Soluble Phosphorus Losses. Sediment and Sediment-Bound Phosphorus Losses.