

## *American Farmers Network* *Regenerative Agriculture Protocols*

### **REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE**

Regenerative Agriculture is a farming method that relies on nature, not harsh chemicals or disruptive practices like tilling. When practiced, Regenerative Agriculture offers a multitude of benefits for ranches, our environments, and our food. It builds soil health, enhances ecosystem diversity, and captures carbon and nitrogen from the atmosphere, to name a few.

The outcomes of regenerative agriculture are:

- Healthy Soil
- Healthy Food
- Restored Habitats
- Reduced CO2
- Animal Welfare
- Clean Water

### **PRINCIPLES OF REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE**

Since it is dependent on working with and adapting to nature, there is no specific "formula" for Regenerative Agriculture; but, there are some guiding principles to follow, including:

#### **BUILD SOIL HEALTH**

Soil should be alive and filled with microbes. A whopping 90% of soil function is mediated by microbes that:

- Bind the soil together, allowing it to draw in more water and oxygen, which results in less runoff
- Solubilize minerals in the soil and slowly feed them to plants, helping them grow

In other words, soil doesn't work without microbes!

Healthy, living soil is also an important component of the carbon cycle, a critical part of any healthy ecosystem. When soil is degraded, the carbon cycle is disrupted. Dead soil cannot hold carbon, so it is released into the atmosphere as CO2, which contributes to global warming.

#### **DIVERSE COVER CROPS AND PLANT LIFE**

Soil microbes depend on plants, and soil health depends on microbes, so how we manage plants is critical to restoring and maintaining the microbial health of the soil. Having a diverse mix of cover crops and other plants:

# 100% Regeneratively Raised Grass-Fed Natural Angus Beef

- Increases microbial population and organic matter in the soil, allowing it to draw in more carbon and nitrogen
- Covers and protects the soil, regulating its temperature during extreme hot or cold
- Adds flavor and nutrients to our food
- By introducing a diverse variety of plants to the soil, the microbial population in the soil becomes stronger. With soil life, ecosystems thrive.

## **NO TILL**

The original idea of tilling the land was that by doing it, one could "fluff" up the soil, mix in oxygen, and increase water infiltration. After extensive research, scientific evidence confirmed that tilling is extremely destructive to our land and atmosphere. Tilling the land:

- Destroys the soil structure (aggregates) which are critical for soil function
- Decreases water infiltration
- Reduces soil organic matter
- Increases weeds
- Releases harmful carbon into the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub>

## **NO CHEMICAL INPUTS**

The use of chemicals, such as fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides and pesticides, is a relatively recent agricultural development. For hundreds of years chemicals were not needed or used in farming because, sensibly, chemical inputs aren't needed when you are working with (not against) the systems Mother Nature already has in place.

Use of chemicals instead of nature's own systems has resulted not only in poor soil health, but in other problems, such as:

- Killing off large populations of beneficial species, like bees (important pollinators)
- Causing chemical runoff that pollutes ground water, rivers, lakes and oceans with harmful toxins

## **LIVESTOCK INTEGRATION**

Integrating livestock naturally into the ecosystem through adaptive grazing is a form of "biomimicry" – it simulates the way nature works when left on its own.