

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a mound of dark, rich soil. A small green plant with several leaves is growing out of a globe that is part of the text. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting.

Remineralize the Earth

The climate change solution right under our feet

Let's Remineralize!

Soil Remineralization: The Basics

Natural processes return minerals to the soil

- **Glaciers:** crush rocks in their path → rock dust (loess)

→ blows across the globe after ice ages → highly productive agriculture

- **Volcanoes:** erupt, releasing minerals from deep within the Earth
- **Alluvial deposits:** contain minerals → rock weathering → minerals released into soils

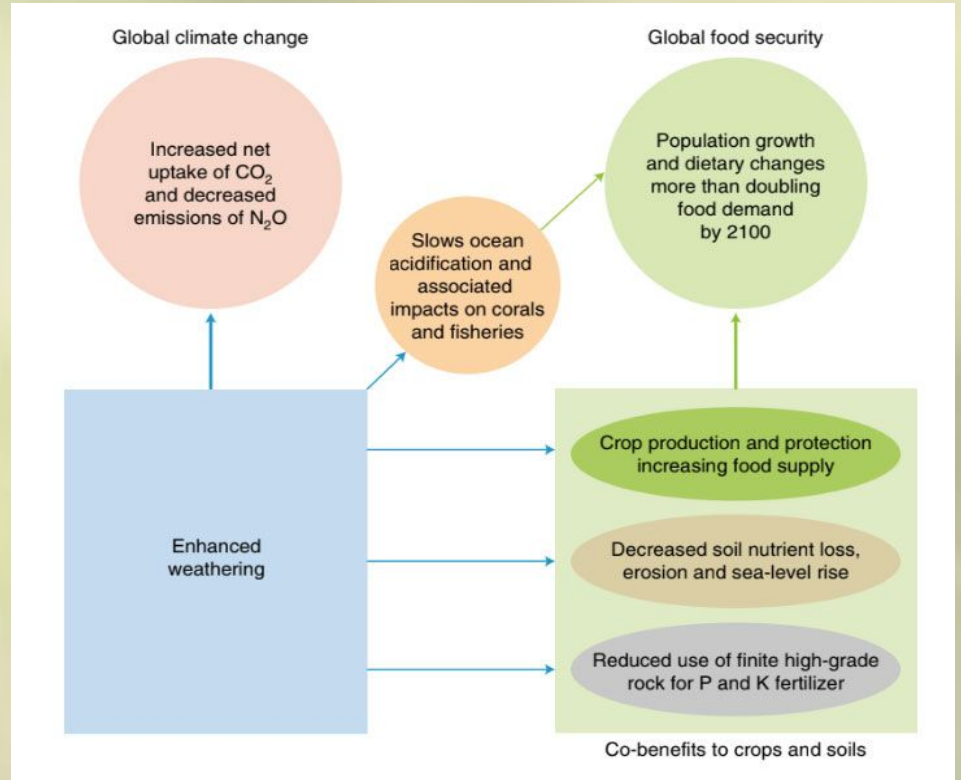
We can mimic these processes by adding rock dust (or sea minerals) to soil

- Basalt is a widely available source which contains a wide spectrum of minerals and trace elements



Why Soil Remineralization?

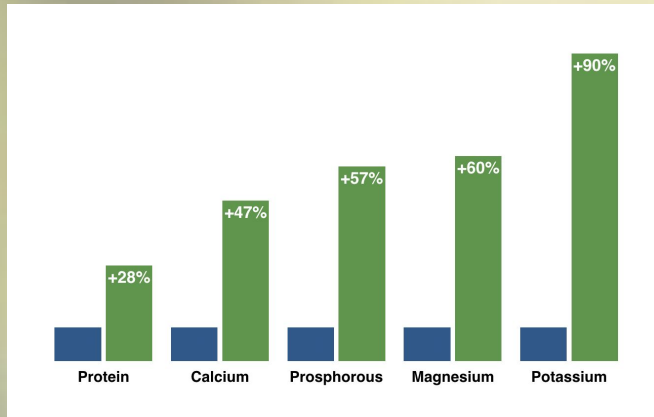
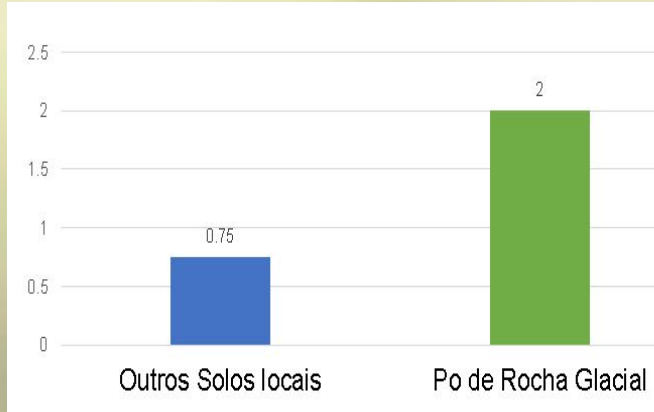
- Enhance soil fertility, yields, and nutrient density
- Reduce agricultural pollution
- Carbon sequestration



**Enhance Soil Fertility,
Yields, and Nutrient Density**

John Hamaker - Early Trials with Corn (1976-1977)

Glacial rock dust produced **65 bushels** of corn per acre, compared to **25 bushels** per acre from other local farms – with no irrigation.



Source: John D. Hamaker, co-author with Don Weaver, *The Survival of Civilization Michigan*, 1976-1977

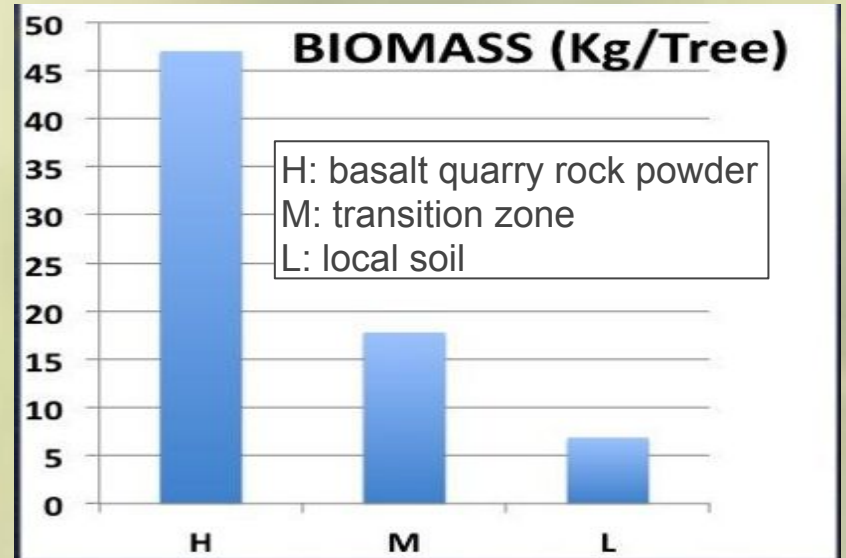
Example: *Acacia Mangium* Panama



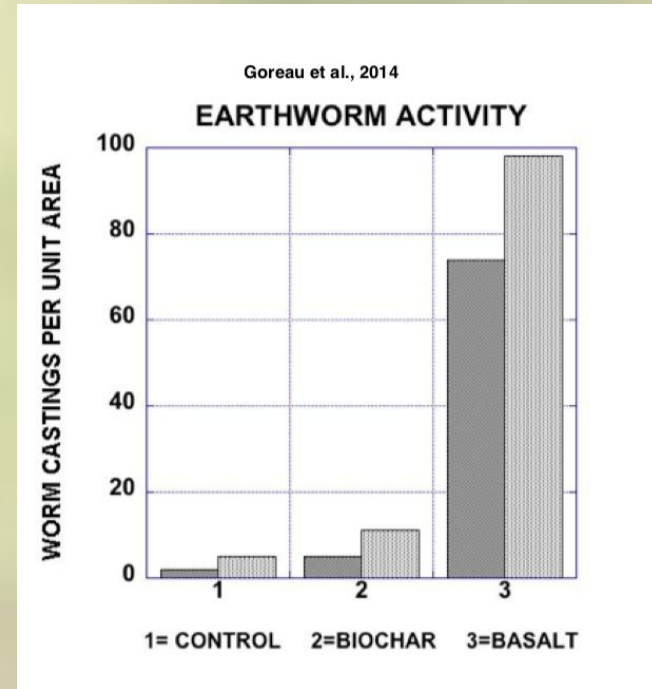
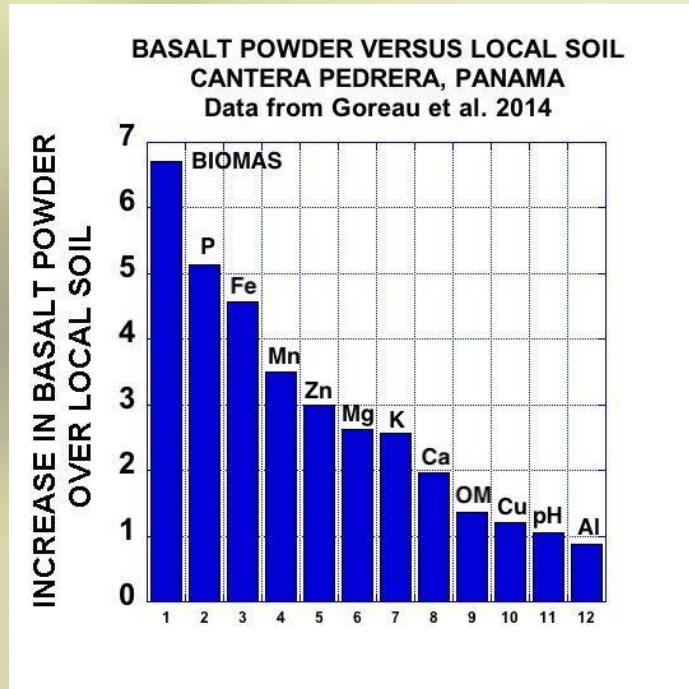
Example: *Acacia Mangium* Panama

Results of 5 year study

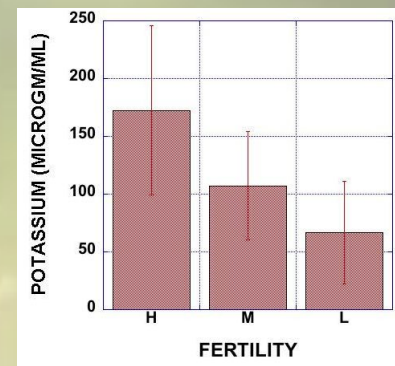
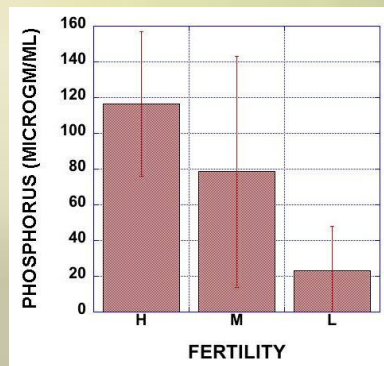
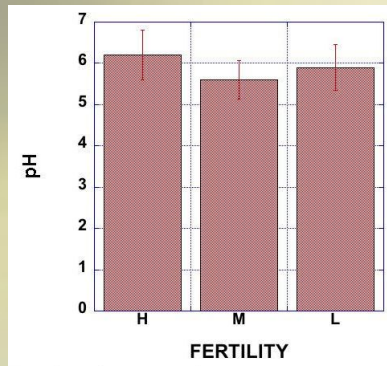
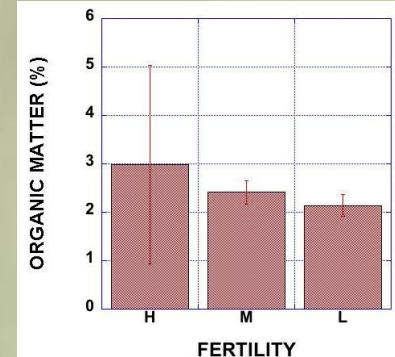
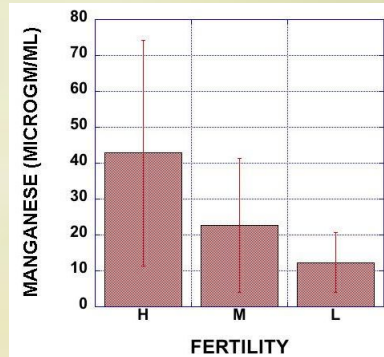
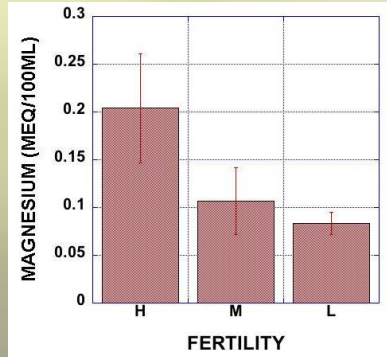
- 8-fold increase in biomass
- 2.17 increase in the height of the trees
- 4 times the survivability from the trees on basalt
- The trees on the local soil did not survive



Example: *Acacia Mangium* in Panama

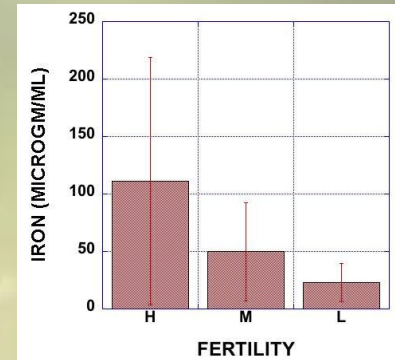
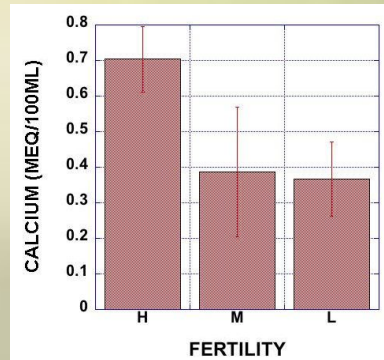
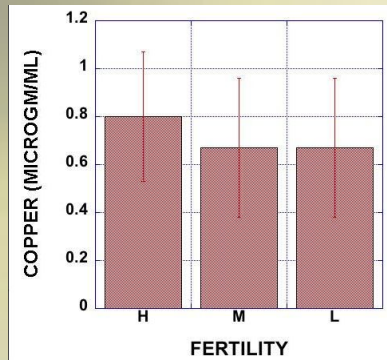
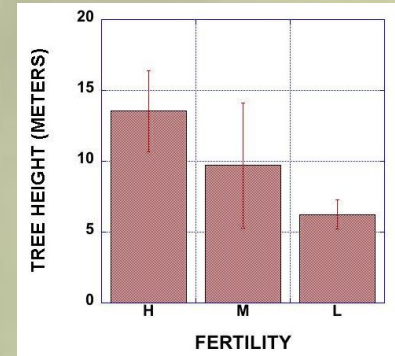
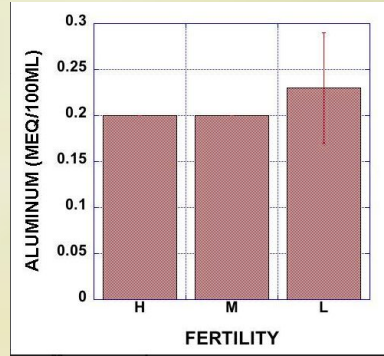
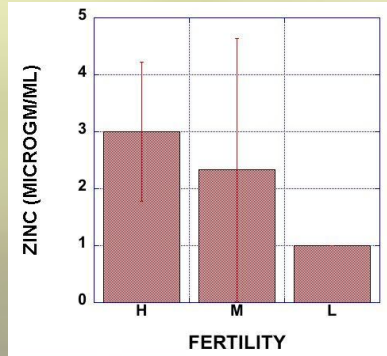


Example: *Acacia Mangium* in Panama



H (basalt quarry rock powder), M (transition zone), L (local soil)

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H (basalt quarry rock powder), M (transition zone), L (local soil)

Reduce Agricultural Pollution

The Problem with NPK Fertilizers (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)

NPK fertilizers lead to a great loss of soil fertility

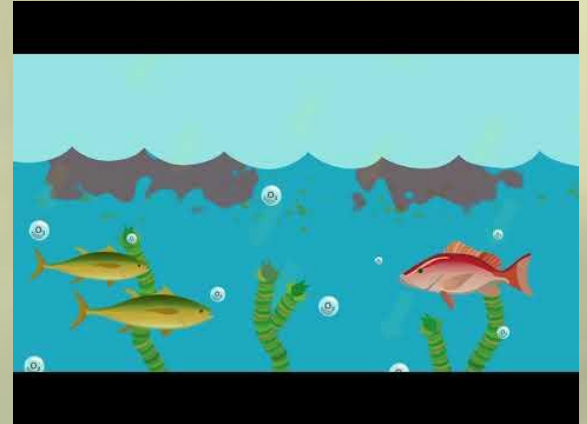
- Topsoil loses organic matter creating soil erosion
- 30% of arable land is now barren
- Only 60-100 harvests left

60% of soil ends up in rivers, streams, and lakes

- Contaminates water due to the nitrogen runoff from fertilizers

Creates nutritionally-depleted foods

- Decreased levels of calcium, iron, and vitamins A and C
- Dramatic loss in the nutritional level of almost all minerals and nutrients



Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fungicides

Pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides use chemicals to kill insects, weeds, and fungi

- These chemicals can accumulate in food chains creating toxicity throughout habitats and the environment

Frequently disrupt natural balances in an ecosystem

- For example, in the case of an infestation chemical pesticides destroy the insect population instead of restoring a balance



Using Rock Dust Instead of Chemicals

Rock dust gradually releases 70+ minerals

and trace elements

- Vital elemental plant nutrients are released as basalt weathers
- Calcium, potassium, and magnesium make soils healthier
- Improved pH

Creates soil biological balance and increased soil fertility

Rock dust naturally deters insects, weeds and fungi without disturbing ecosystems



Carbon Sequestration

**Putting carbon back in the
ground where it belongs!**

Carbon Dioxide and Climate Change

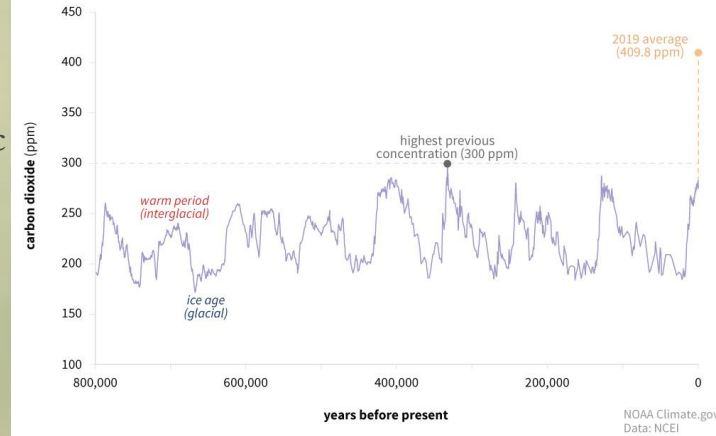
Greenhouse gases including CO₂ in Earth's atmosphere trap infrared light (heat) from the sun

- These gases keep Earth at livable temperatures → very important!
- The natural process of adding and removing CO₂ has kept atmospheric concentrations between 180 and 300 ppm over the past 800,000 years

Burning fossil fuels releases CO₂ that used to be stored deep underground into the atmosphere

- More CO₂ added to the atmosphere than taken out → increasing concentrations → more heat trapped in the atmosphere → global climate change

CARBON DIOXIDE OVER 800,000 YEARS

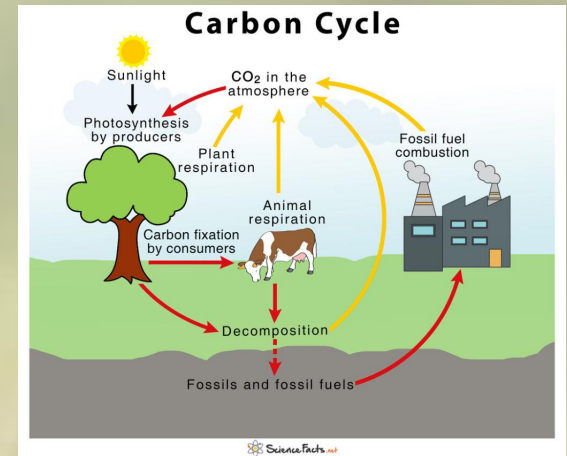


The Basics of Carbon Cycling

Photosynthesis

- Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
- Carbon is stored as organic matter in plants and soils

Organic matter decays and releases CO_2 to the atmosphere



Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW)

Speeds up natural process by applying rock dust to soils

- Finer rock dust → more surface area → faster chemical reaction



Sequesters 0.5 to 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide taken out of atmosphere each year

- Equivalent to combined emissions of Germany and Japan
- U.S. released about 5.3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2018

Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW)

World's biggest polluters/emitters = China, India, and U.S.A.

- Extensive croplands and forests store carbon
- Warm weather → faster kinetics (rate of chemical reactions)

Does not compete or take over land used for growing food or require additional freshwater



How Much of an Impact?



En-Roads Simulator: input behaviors and policies, using the levers to change how encouraged or incentivized such actions are!

<https://www.climateinteractive.org/tools/en-roads/>

Additional Resources

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