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# Biodiversity in Soil Health and Carbon Cycling

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# Soils are beautiful and provide multiple ecosystem and productive services



Provision of fiber



Aesthetics



Provision of wood



Provision of support for animals



Carbon storage and greenhouse gas regulation



Cultural identity



Provision of food



Filtering of nutrients and contaminants



Provision of support for human



Flood mitigation



Detoxification and recycling of wastes



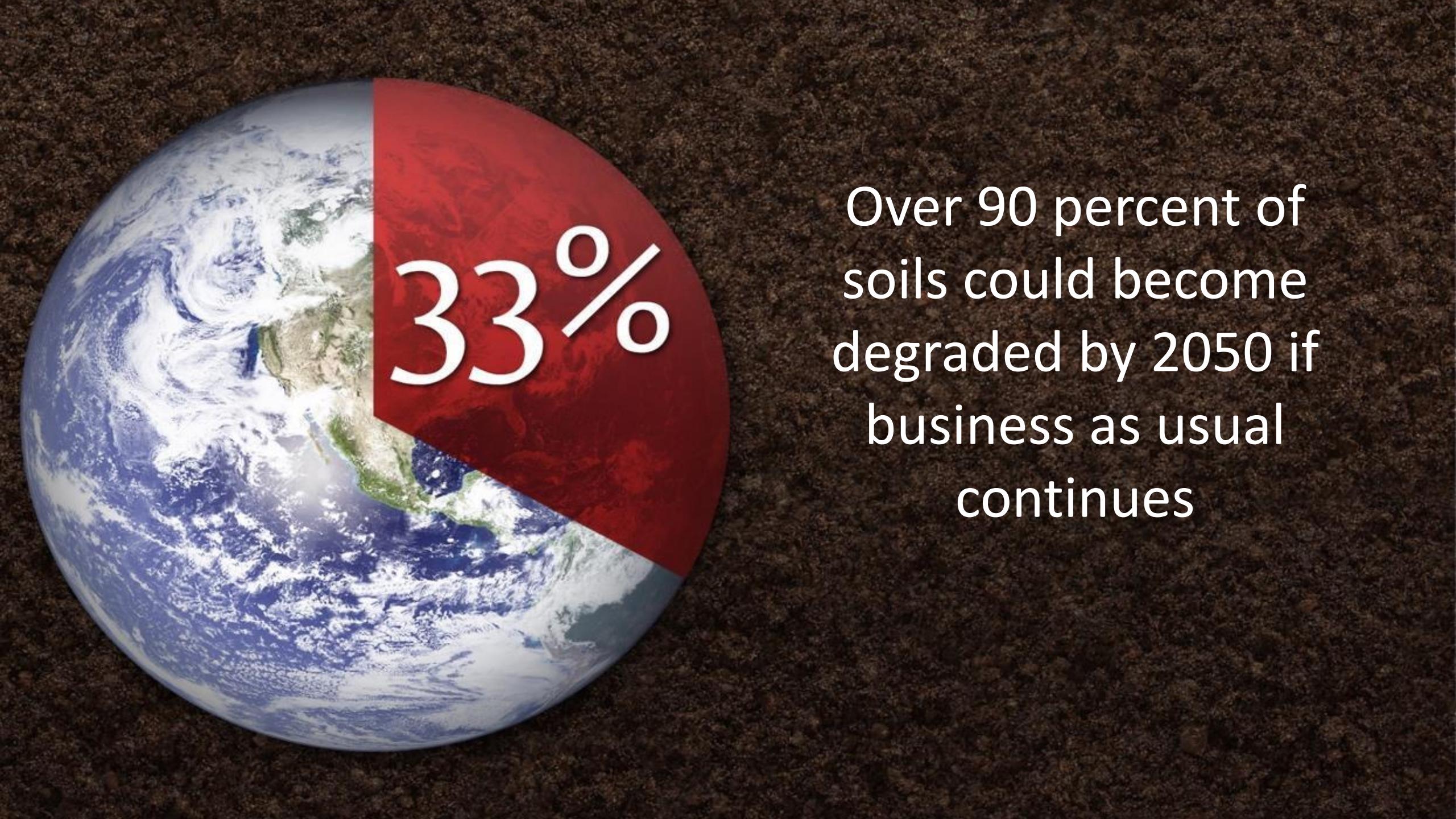
Provision of raw



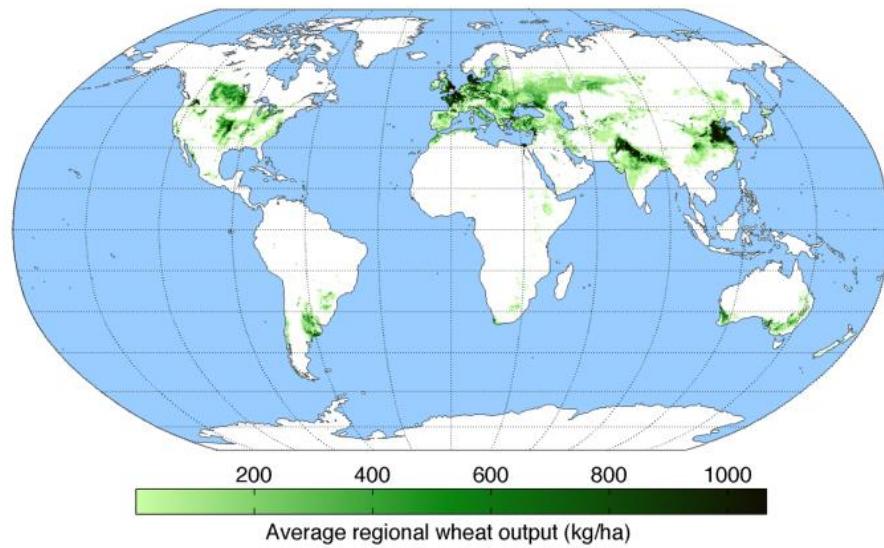
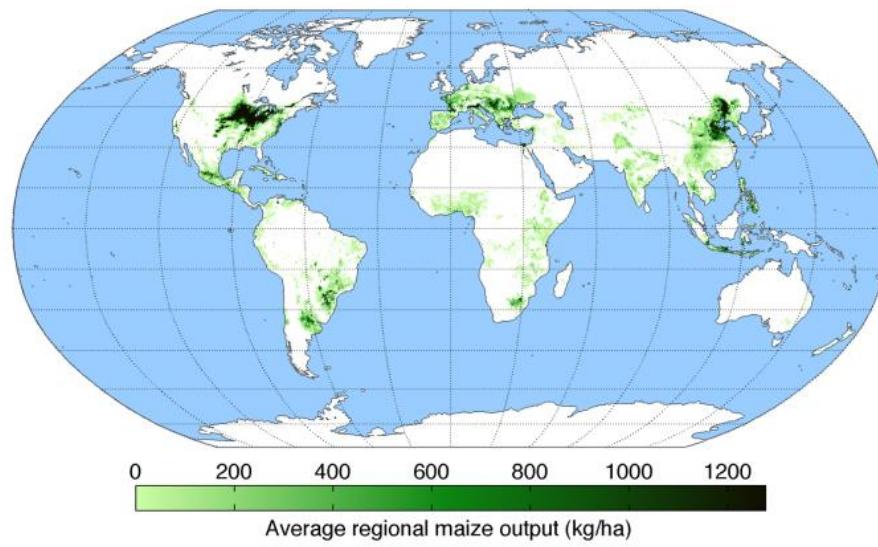
Heritage values



Recreation

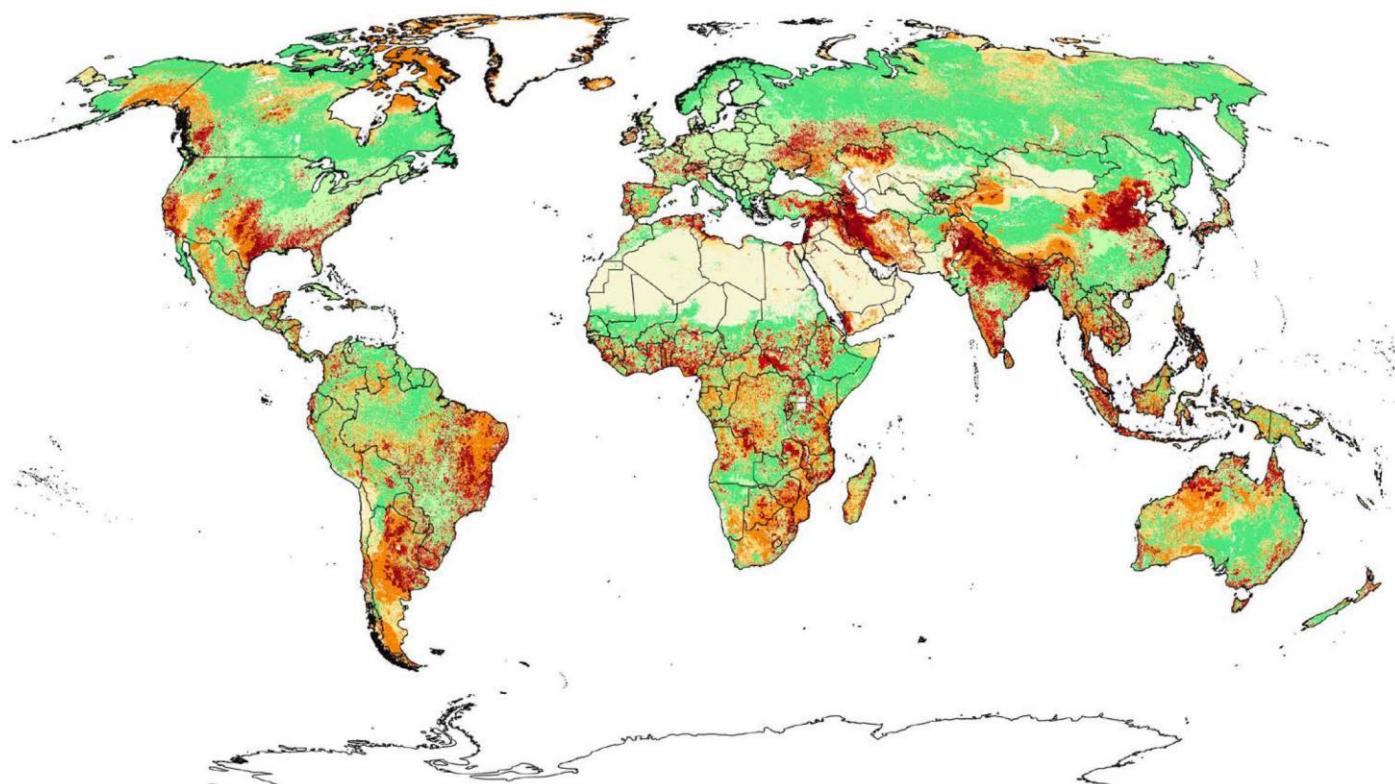


Over 90 percent of soils could become degraded by 2050 if business as usual continues



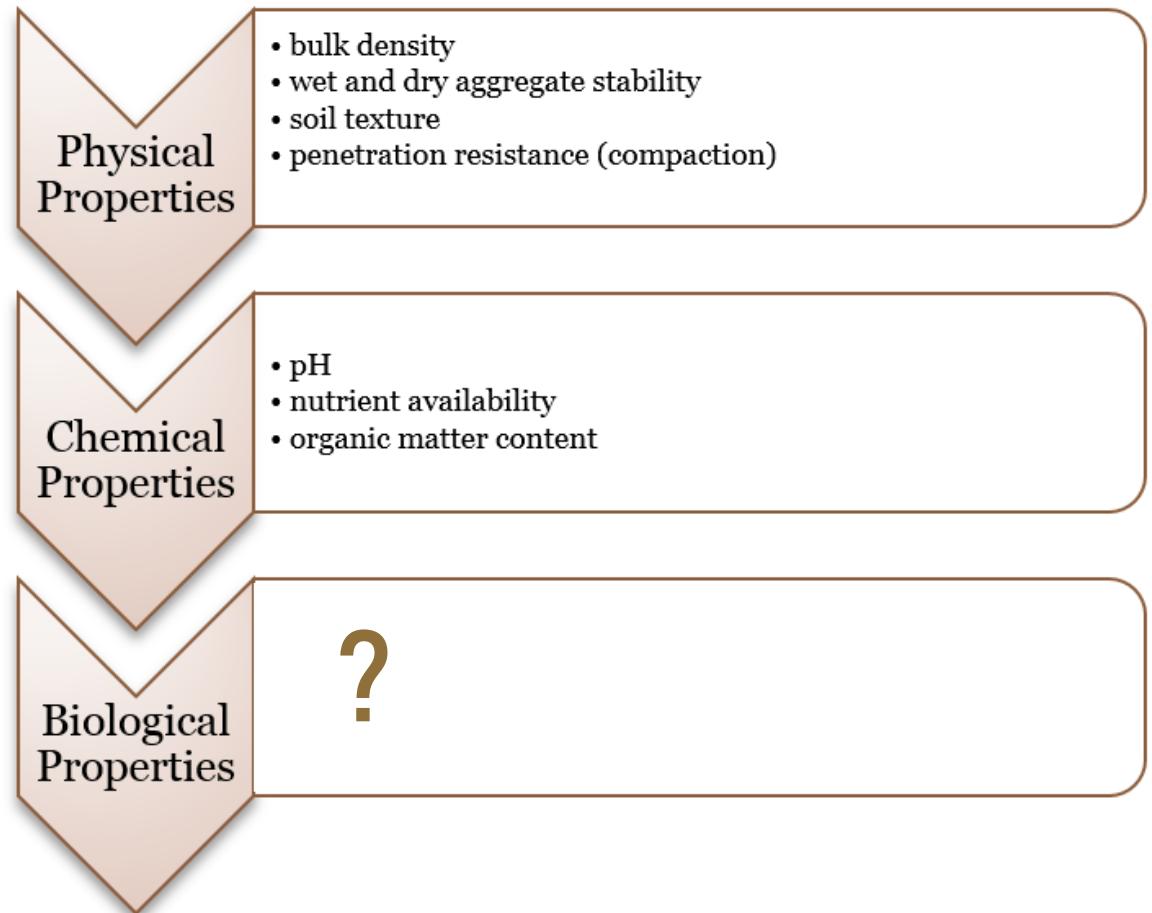
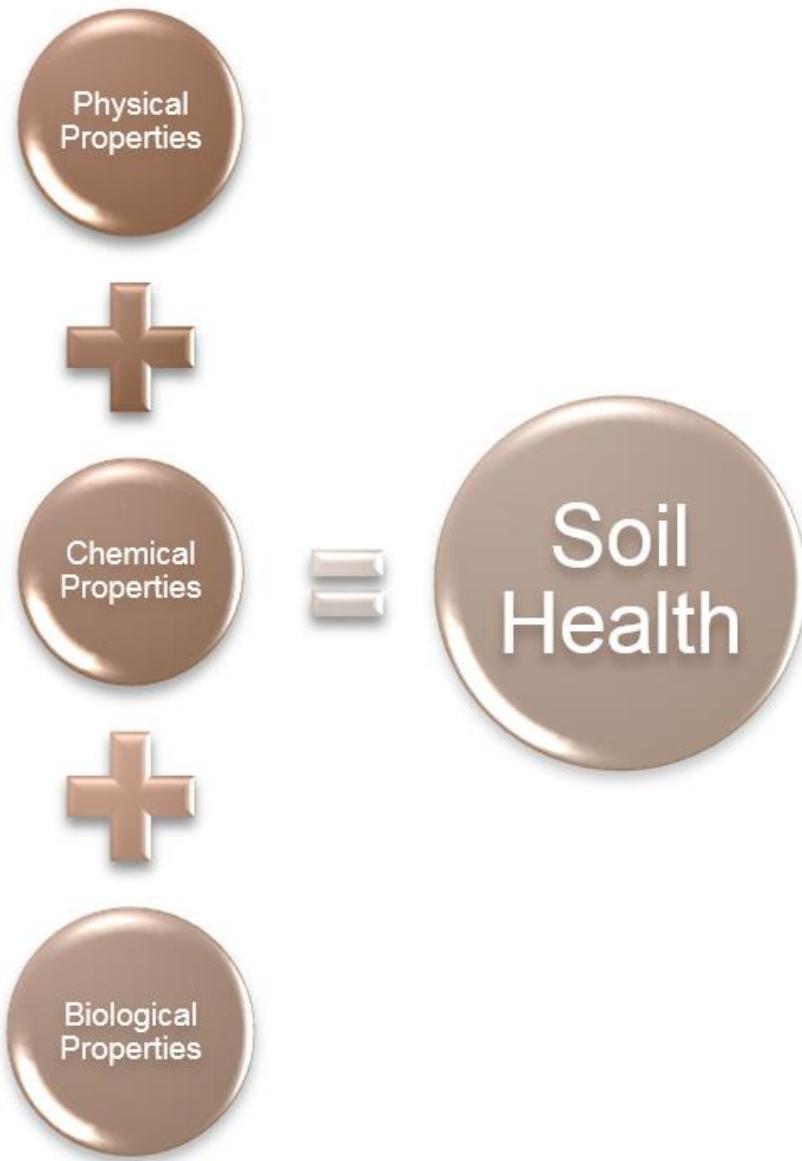
Strong human-induced land degradation  
Light human-induced land degradation  
Strong deterioration under low pressure

Light deterioration under low pressure  
Stable or improvement under high pressure  
Stable or improvement under low pressure  
Bare



<https://www.fao.org/3/cb7654en/online/src/html/chapter-1-2.html>

Soils that are responsible for the four major staple crops of the world (sugarcane, maize, rice, and wheat; left) are some of the most degraded (above)





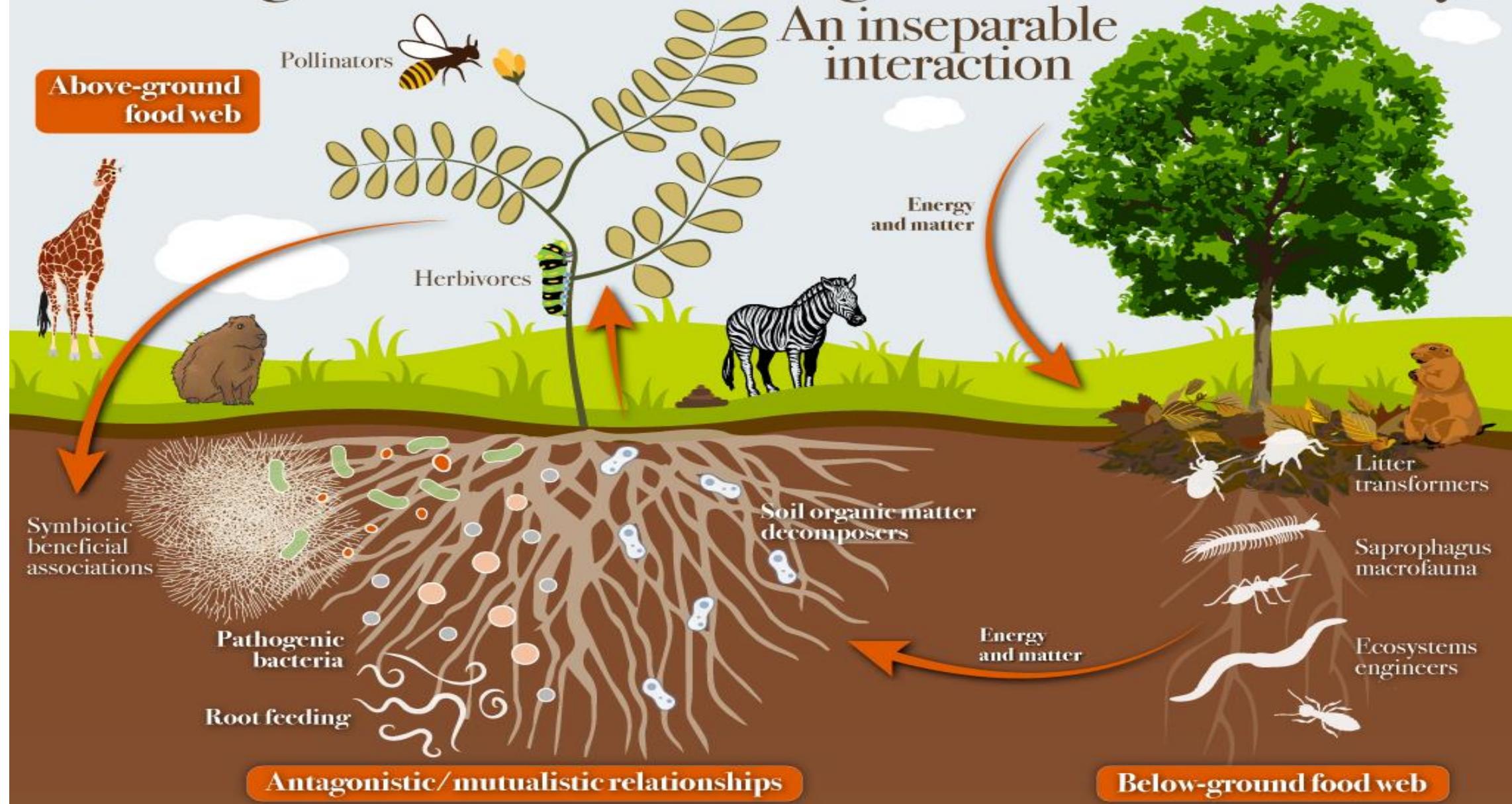
Soil is home  
to ~60%  
of the species  
on Earth



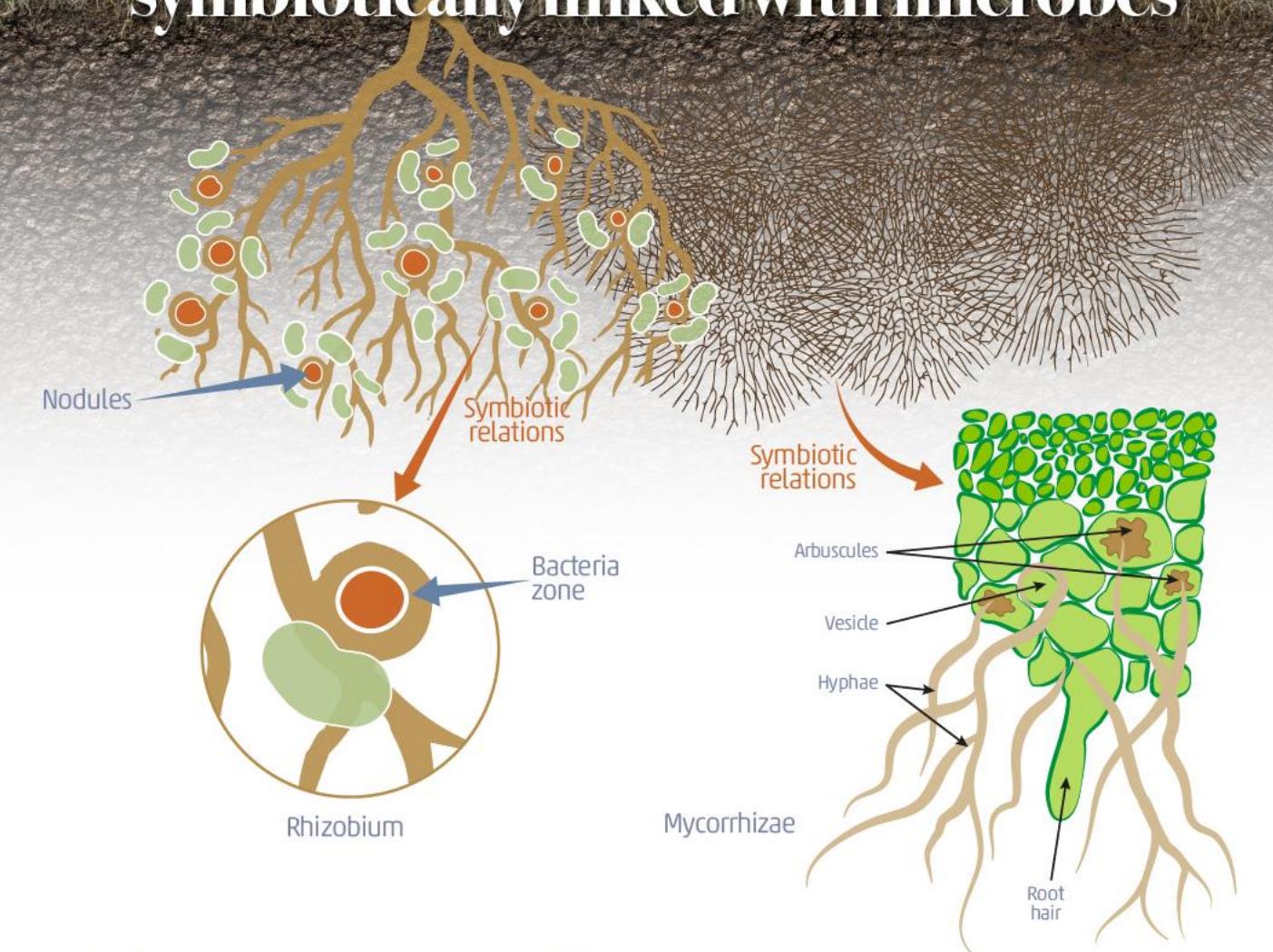
Anthony, M. A., Bender, S. F., & van der Heijden, M. G. (2023). Enumerating soil biodiversity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 120(33), e2304663120.

# Aboveground and belowground biodiversity

An inseparable interaction



# The Rhizosphere: 80% of plant species are symbiotically linked with microbes

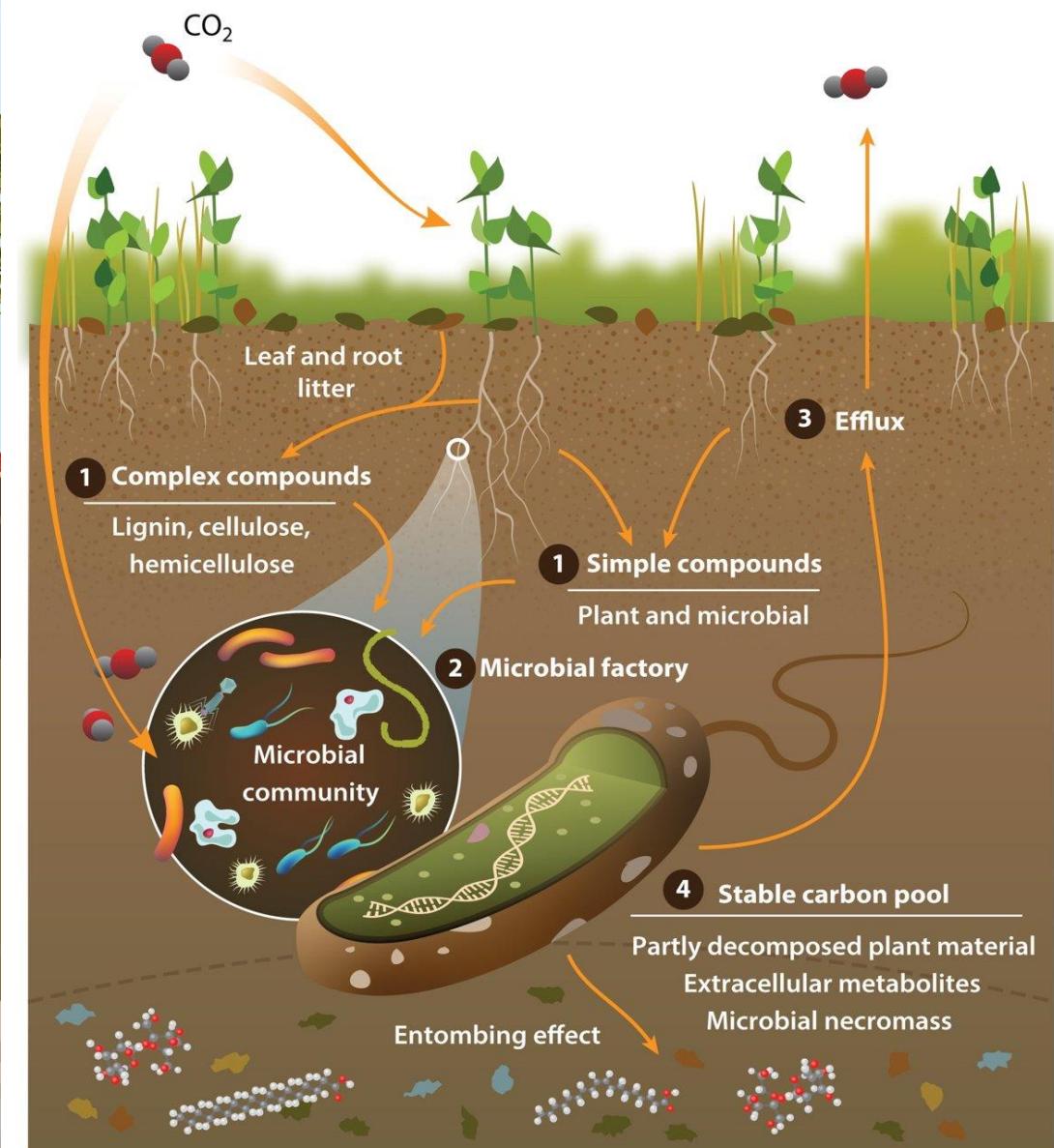
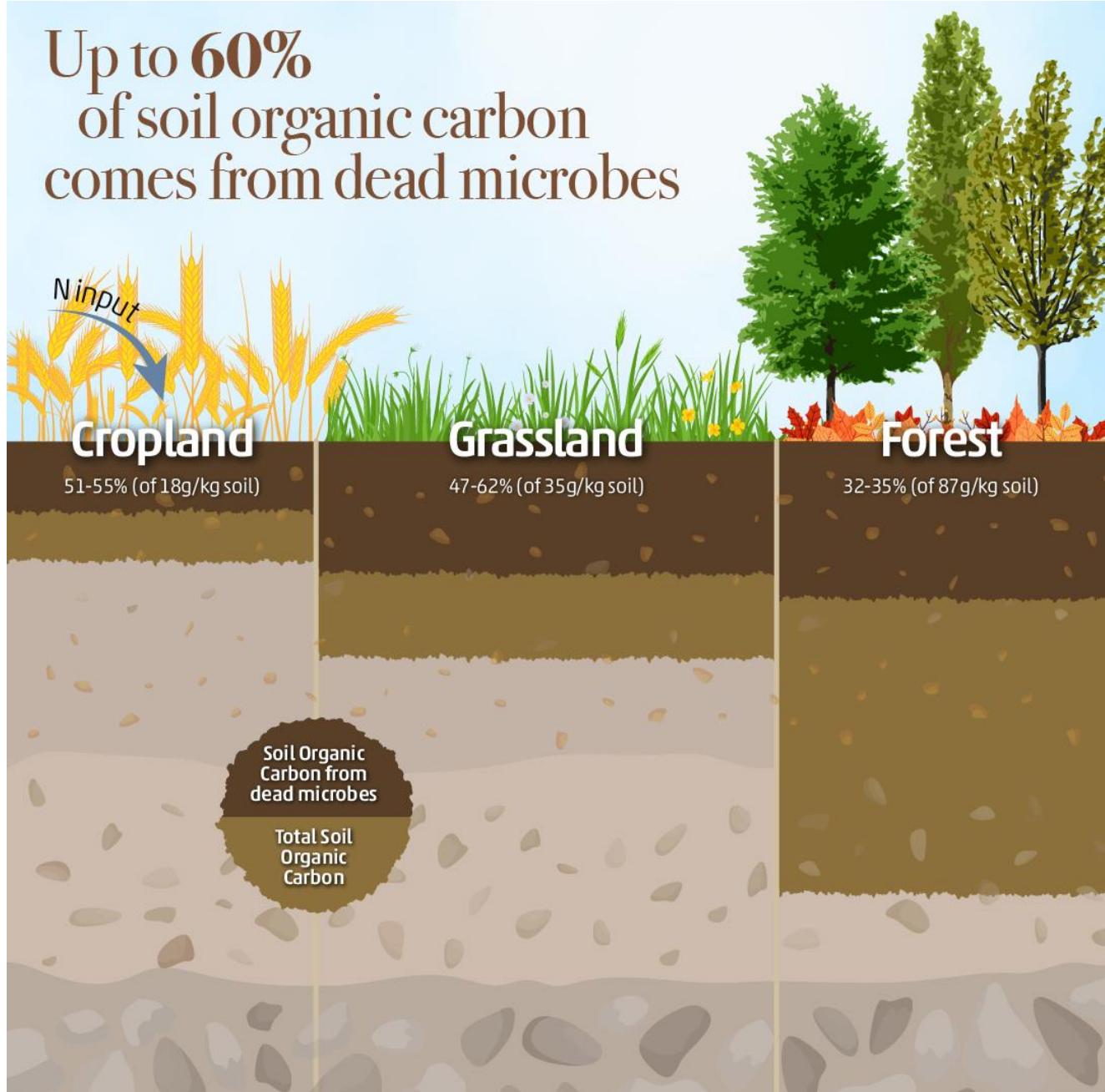


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GLOBAL SOIL  
PARTNERSHIP

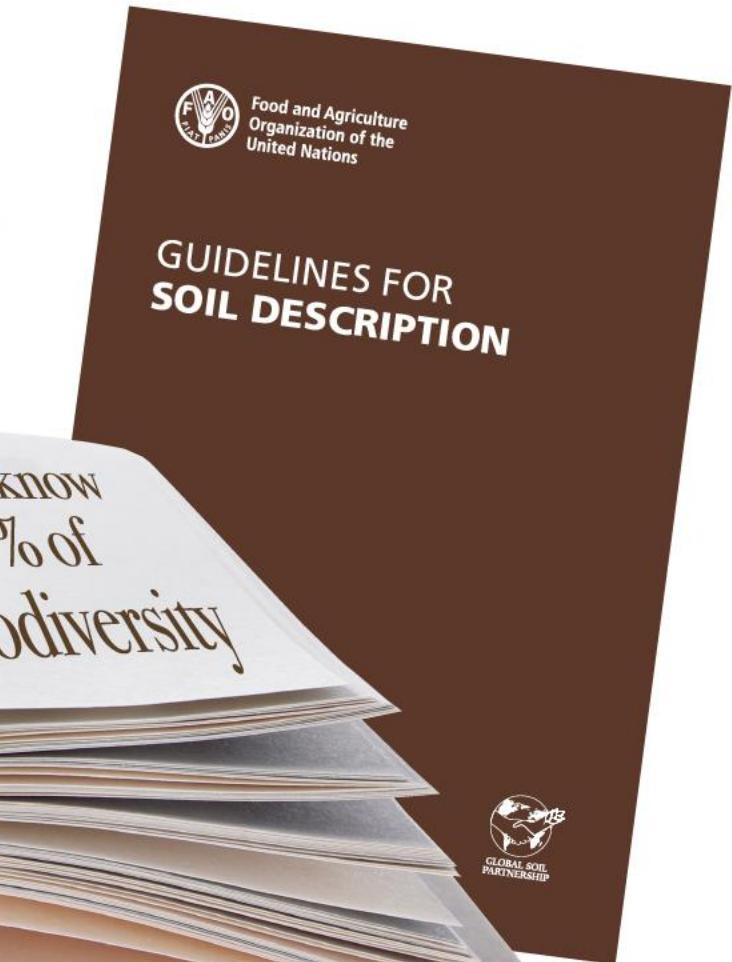
Up to 60%  
of soil organic carbon  
comes from dead microbes



# Soil Biodiversity cannot be considered a separate discipline from soil science



Soil biodiversity assessment should be part of Soil Surveys



We only know about 1% of soil biodiversity



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SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,  
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE  
Twenty-fourth meeting  
Geneva, Switzerland, 14-29 March 2022  
Agenda item 7

**REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND  
SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOIL BIODIVERSITY AND UPDATED PLAN OF ACTION**

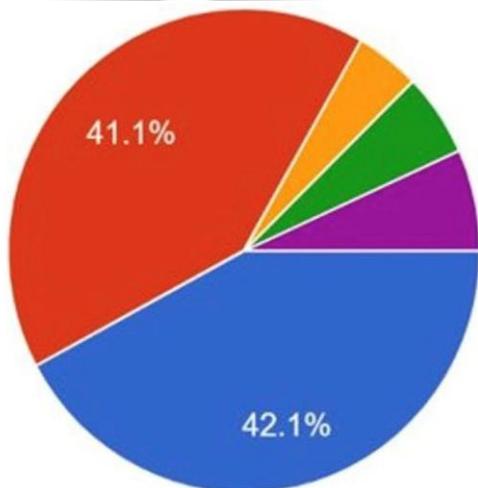
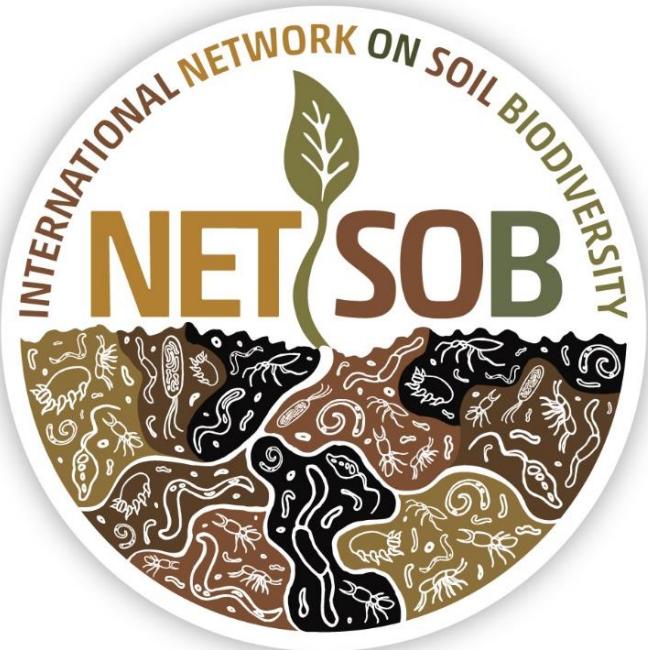
**SCOPE AND PRINCIPLES**

**19. FAO is invited to facilitate the implementation of the plan of action**, and it is intended to align activities on soil biodiversity more closely with other FAO-related activities including the **International Network on Soil Biodiversity** and the **Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory**, to monitor and forecast the conditions of soil biodiversity and soil health as well as with regional and country offices in order to create synergies and provide broader support. The full implementation of the plan of action at the national and subnational levels will depend on the availability of resources.



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# International Network on Soil Biodiversity



- **WG 1:** measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity.
- **WG 2:** sustainable use and management, and conservation of soil biodiversity.
- **WG 3:** economics of soil biodiversity.
- **WG 4:** policies and legal instruments related to soil biodiversity.



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# International Network on Soil Biodiversity



## Global Soil Partnership

Home Overview Partners Regional partnerships ITPS Technical networks Areas of work Soil Doctors Programme Resources

### International Network on Soil Biodiversity



The International Network on Soil Biodiversity (NETSOB) was established in December 2021 to promote the sustainable use and conservation of soil biodiversity and to bring experts in this field and existing initiatives together to form the human talent that contributes to the implementation of the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOSOB).

For more information contact: [Jacob Parnell](#) and the [GSP Secretariat](#).

#### NETSOB functions and duties

- Why a network?
- Objectives of the NETSOB
- NETSOB working groups
- The governance of NETSOB
- Strategic partners

How can I join the network?



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**HOW**  
Countries Adopt Standards  
and Begin Monitoring  
Initiative

Assess, Monitor and  
Forecast status of Global  
Soil Biodiversity

**WHAT**

- Standardized Bioindicators
- Best Practices for Conserving Biodiversity
- National Coordination and Capacity
- Global Database



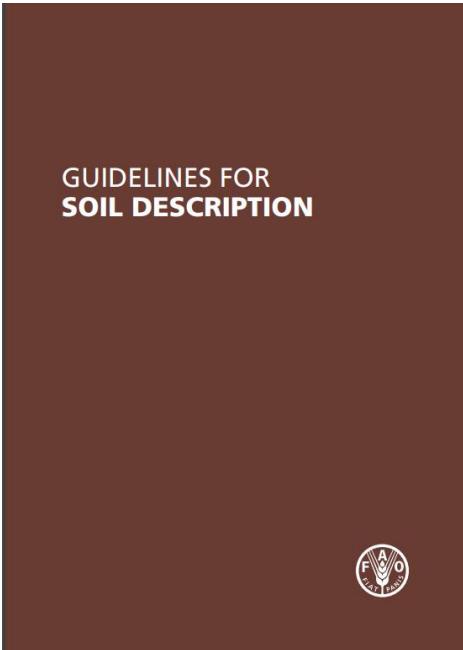
**MISSION**

Best Information for  
Decision-Makers



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# Status of Soil Biodiversity Information



- Soil biodiversity missing from Soil Surveys.
- Few national soil biodiversity surveys, isolated from conventional soil surveys.
- Some global and regional initiatives: SoilBON, EUSO-LUCAS.
- Taxonomic insufficiency & lack of standards.
- Few soil-dwelling species have been evaluated.
- Soil biodiversity cannot be expressed by one single indicator.





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- Soil degradation leads to many global problems
- Biology and Biodiversity are key components of soils
- Regular soil testing should include biological measurements
- Soil carbon, health, and biodiversity are all connected
- Sustainable farming improves soil biodiversity

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