

Fertilizer, Aglime, & Pest Mgt. Conf.
Alliant Energy Center, Madison, WI
January 18, 2005

In-Field Measurement of Soil Quality & Sustainability

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Sustaining Earth



and Its People

**“Worldwide changes are transforming
American agriculture into an endeavor
focused not only on *efficient food and fiber
production* but also on delivering
*improved public health, social well-being, and
a sound environment*”**

**(FRONTIERS IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH:
Food, Health, Environment, and Community, NRC,
NAS, Washington, D.C.2002)**

Need Soil Management to economically meet food production needs
and maintain quality of essential soil, water, and air resources



Renewable Agriculture & Food Systems

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

An agriculture that can **EVOLVE**
toward:

- Greater human **UTILITY**
- Greater **EFFICIENCY** of RESOURCE use
- Favorable **BALANCE** with the
ENVIRONMENT

(Richard Harwood, MSU, 1990)

Sustain. Strategies & Indicators

- Conserve soil organic matter
Change in time/space (Color chart/Density)
- Minimize soil erosion
Infiltration/compaction/runoff (Ring & Probe)
- Balance production with environment
Seasonal soluble N & P, leaching and loss of greenhouse gases (EC probe & Strips)
- Better use of renewable resources
EC, pH, Nitrate, Respiration/temperature

USDA Soil Quality Test Kit



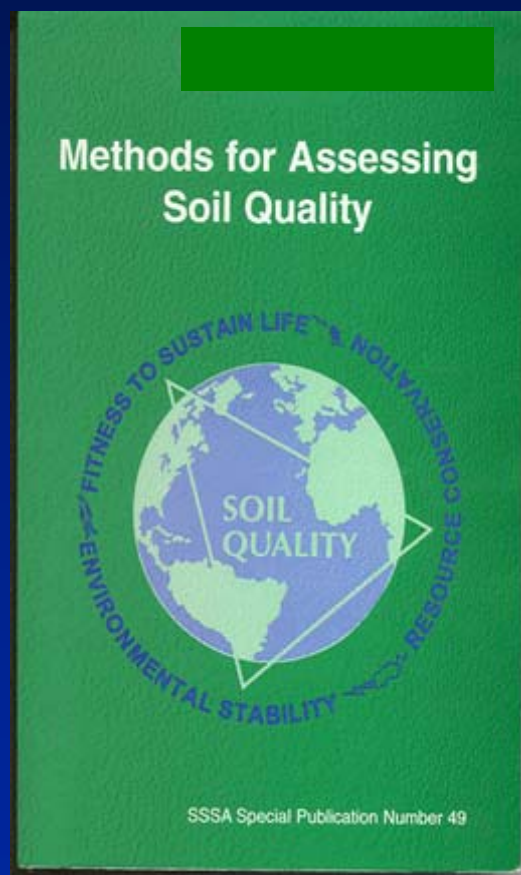
“Helped translate science into practice.”



“Test kit has facilitated partnerships between farmers and ag specialists”

Methods for Assessing Soil Quality

Edited by: J.W. Doran and A.J. Jones



Soil Science Society of America, Special Pub. No. 49

(Harvey Gaynor- Australian Cotton Producer)

“I need help from *Scientists* with
TOOLS for MANAGEMENT
more than
INDICATORS of SOIL
QUALITY”

We need PARTNERSHIPS to get
KNOWERS working with DOERS

Measuring Agricultural Sustainability at the Farm Level

Farmer/Society

Needs

Acceptable

- Yields
- Profits
- Risk
- Energy(\$)
Ratio
Output/Input

Resource/Environmental

Conservation

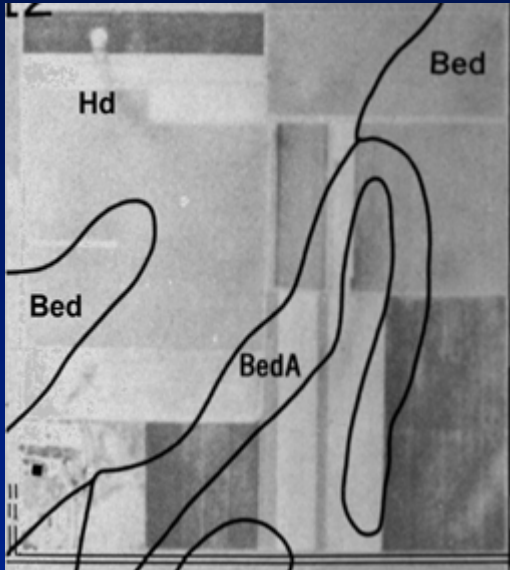
Adequate/Acceptable

- Soil organic matter
- Soil depth
- Soil cover
- Leachable Salts (NO_3)
Electrical Conductivity

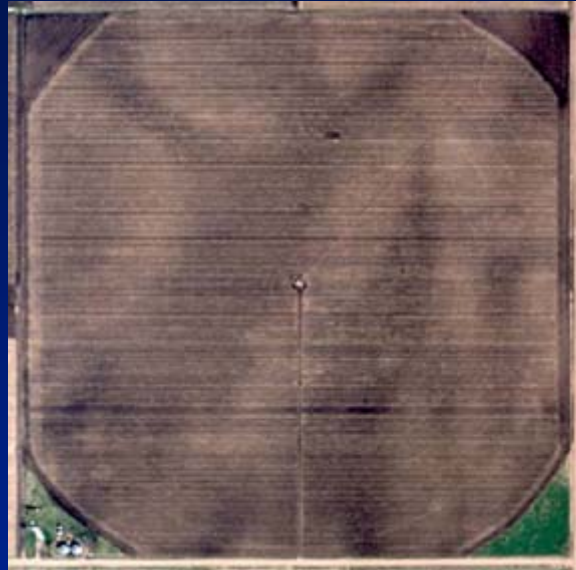
(After Gomez et al., 1996)

Intensive Soil Quality Assessment on a Field Scale

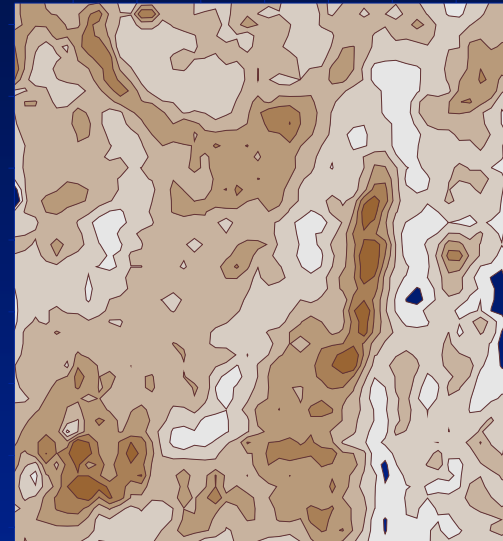
Irrigated Field Near Gibbon, in Central Platte Region of Nebraska



Soils Map



Aerial
Photograph



Intensive Grid
Sampling

(40' x 80' Grid)

1.3 1.7 2.1 2.5 2.9 3.3

Organic Matter (%)



Breaking New Ground C management at the Farm Scale



SQ Vest- Ring of many uses

Infiltration

Soil Compaction

Water-holding Capacity

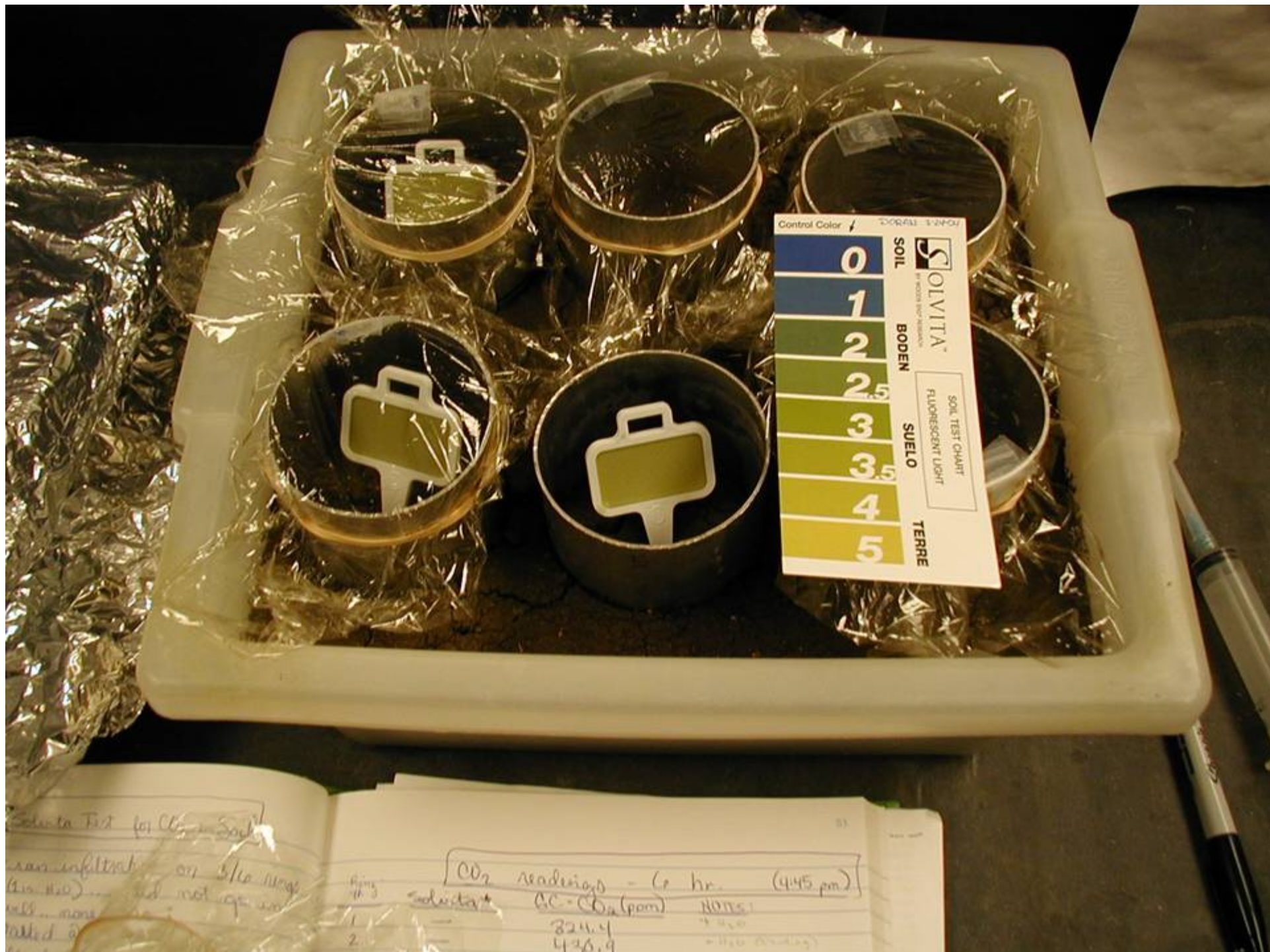
Bulk Density & WFPS

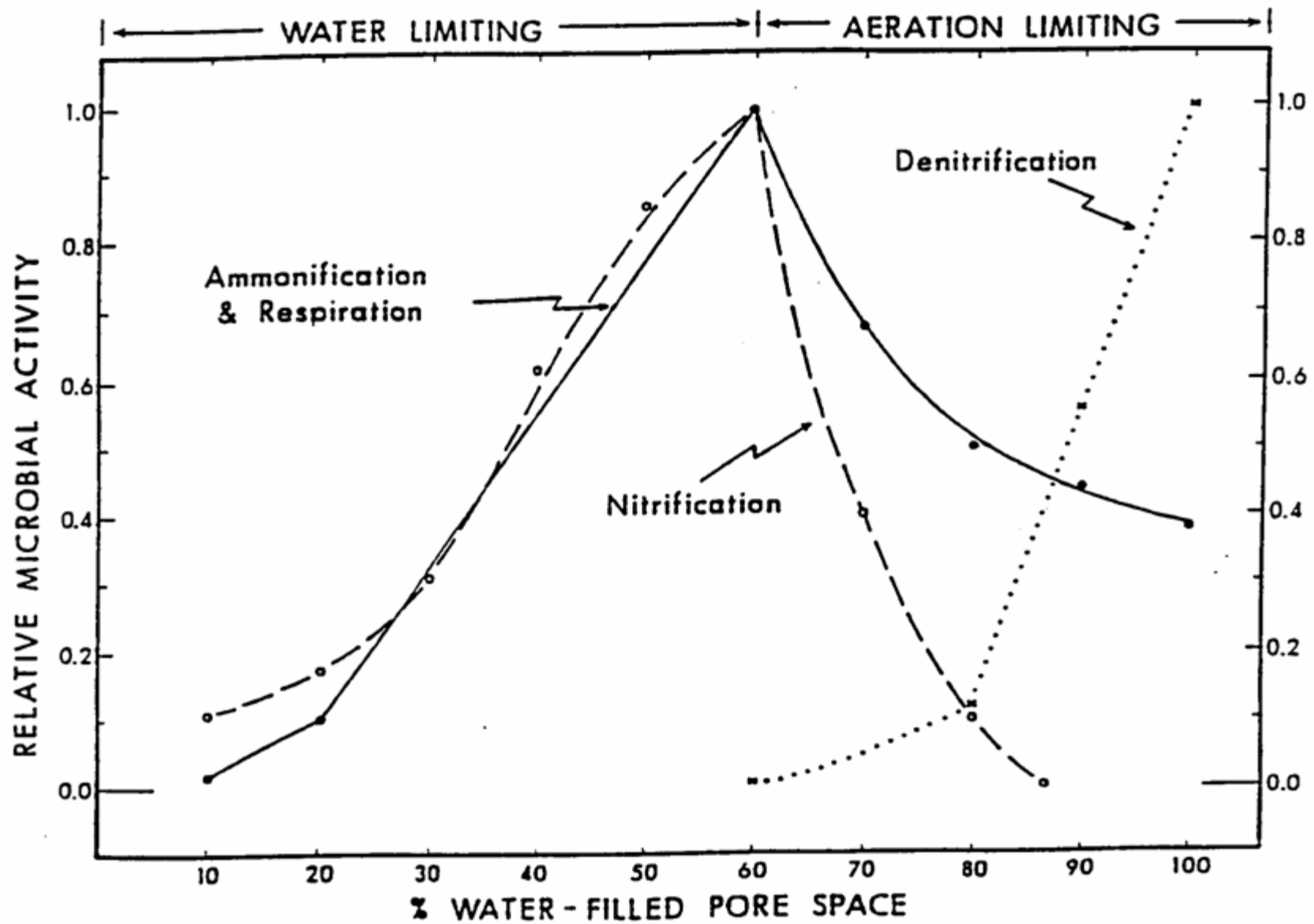
Respiration (3h Solvita)

(field temp. & WFPS)

Potential N Mineralization







Soil Electrical Conductivity (EC) : Indicator of Soil Health and activity of Plants, Microorganisms, and Nematodes;

Range of units (dS/m) in wet soil:

0 to 1 units: best soil health

1 to 2 units: Caution, problem for:

- **Sensitive plants** (d.e. bean, cowpea, pepper, orchardgrass, berseem clover, and potatoes)
- **Nitrogen bacteria** (more Nitrous Oxide evolved offsets benefits of tie up of atmospheric CO_2 in SOM; $1 \text{ N}_2\text{O} + 300 \text{ CO}_2$)
- **Plant parasitic nematodes** (may have a selective advantage at $\text{EC} > 1$)

Rapid estimator of Soil Nitrate-N

(low lime soils, pH < 7.2)

$$140 \times \text{EC} \leq \text{ppm Nitrate-N}$$

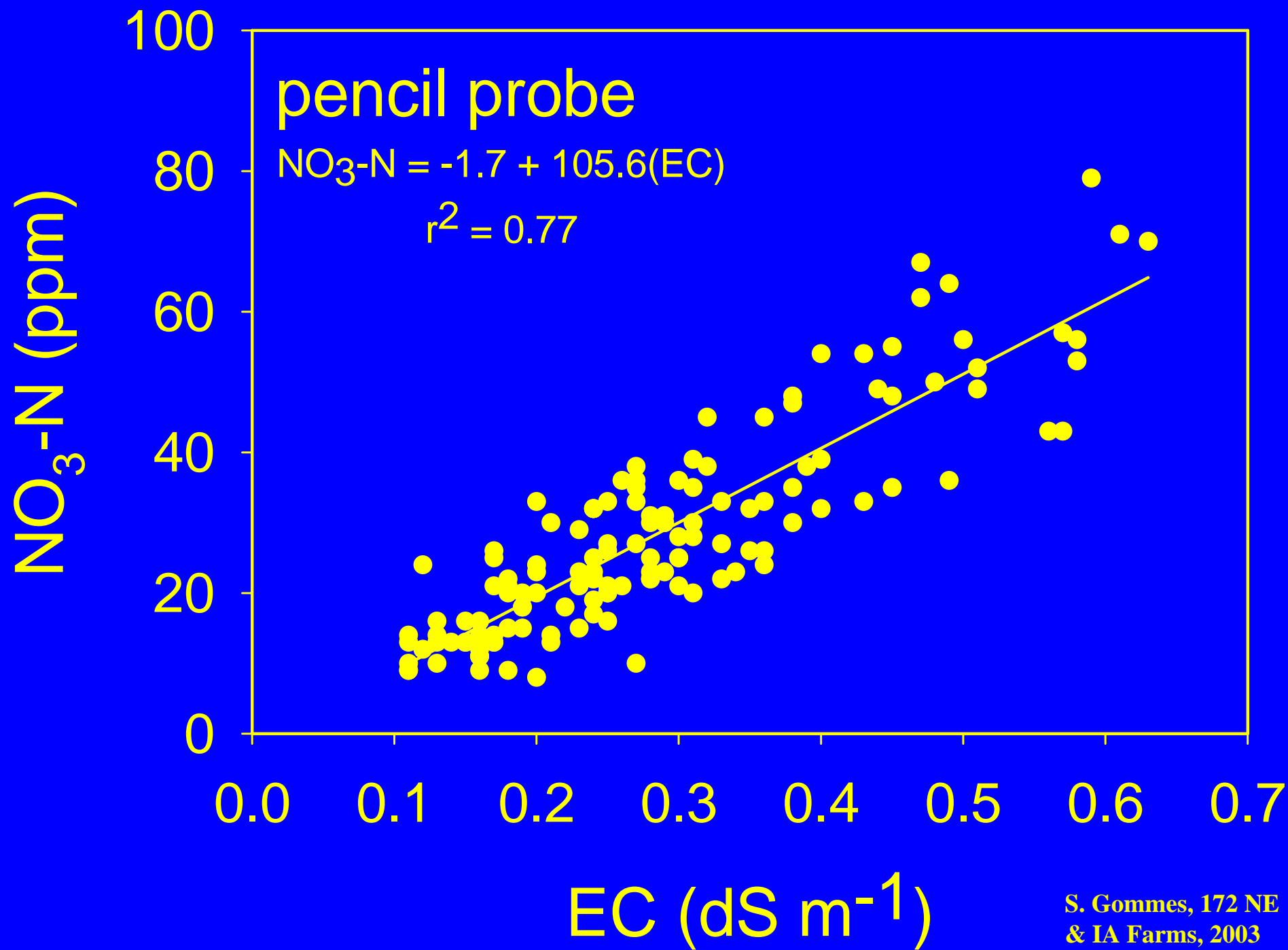
Spring Nitrate-N Test for non-limited corn yield

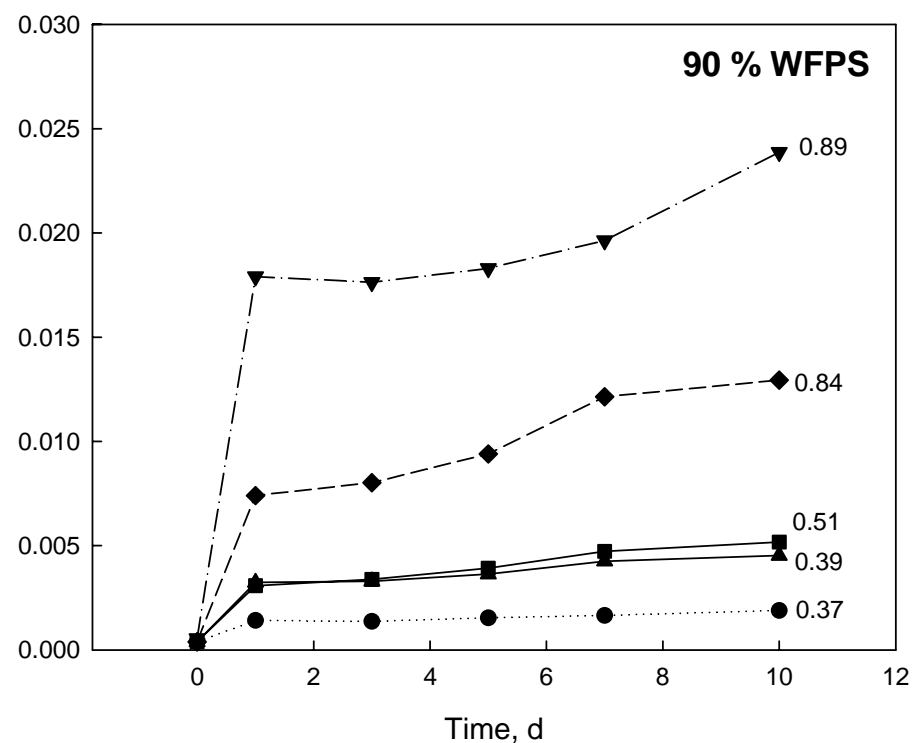
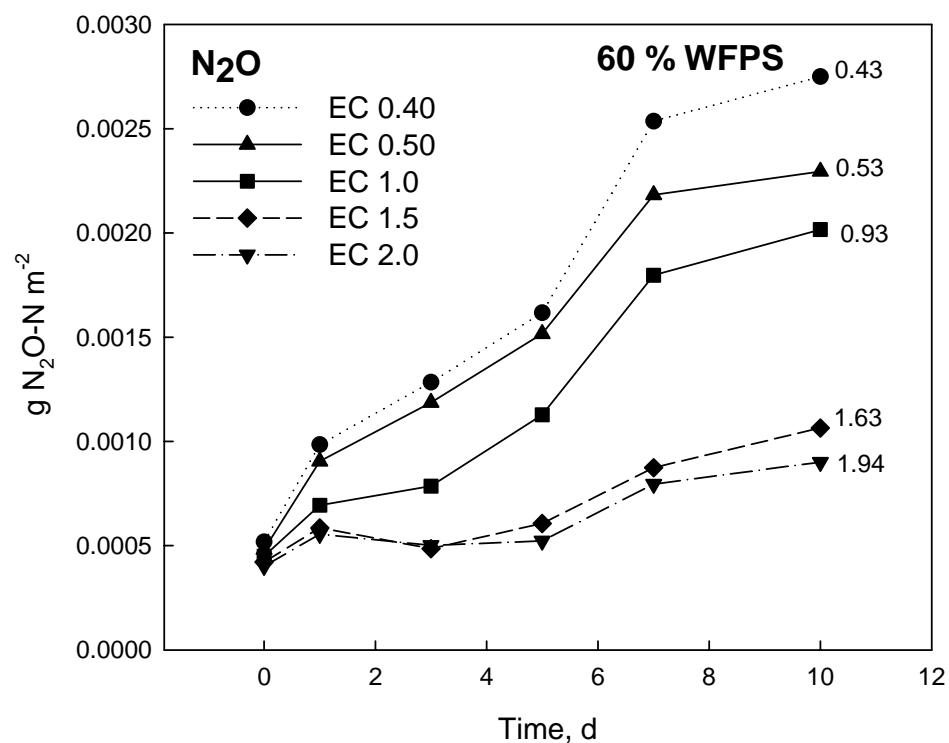
(Early June, top 12" soil, corn 12" tall 4-6 leaves)

EC differential of 0.15 units (21 ppm nitrate-N) in fertilized corn or 0.10 units (14 ppm nitrate-N) with manure or after soybean or alfalfa.

Nitrate loss after heavy rain and water logging

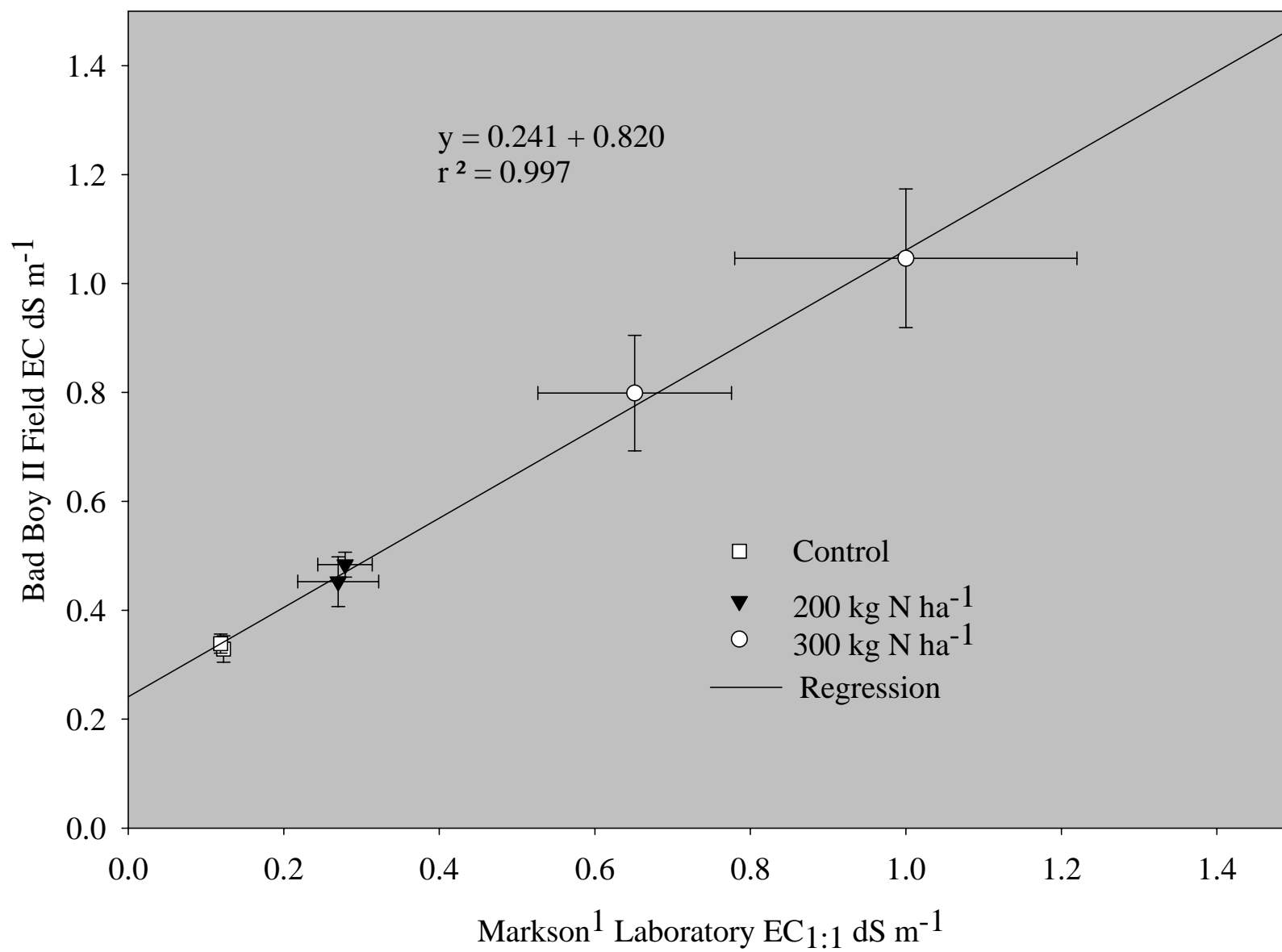
If soil EC is 0.01, the Nitrate-N content is < 1.4 ppm



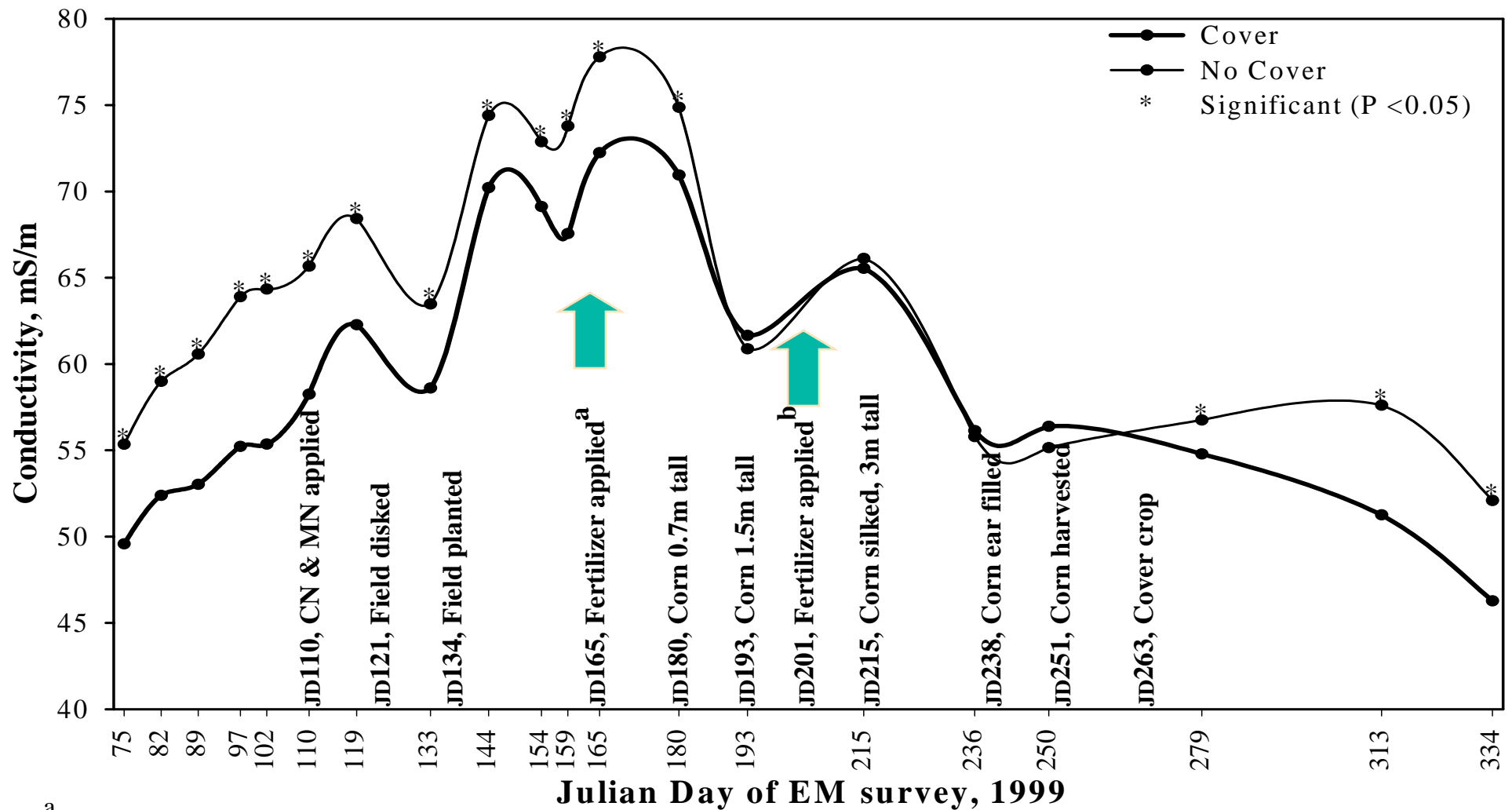


EC ₀	<u>Nitrate-Nitrogen, ppm</u>	
	day 0	day 10
0.38	27	60
0.53	27	50
1.02	27	1
1.54	27	1
2.04	27	1

EC ₀	<u>Nitrate-Nitrogen, ppm</u>	
	day 0	day 10
0.38	27	0
0.53	27	0
1.02	27	1
1.54	27	0.5
2.04	27	1



Electrical Conductivity



^a Fertilizer applied to NCK plots only

^b Fertilizer applied to NCK, CP and MP plots

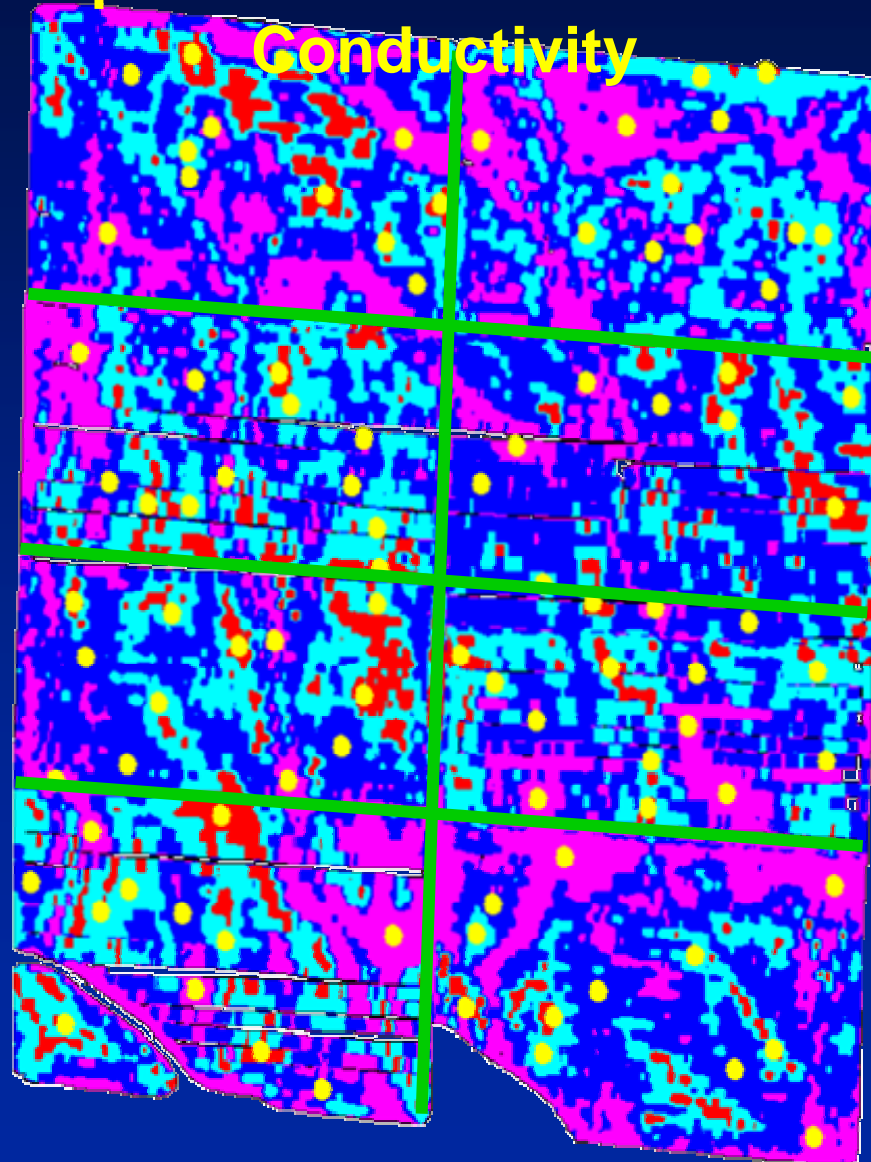


Soil Sampling Map of a Full Section in NE Colorado

Based Upon Measurements of Electrical

Conductivity

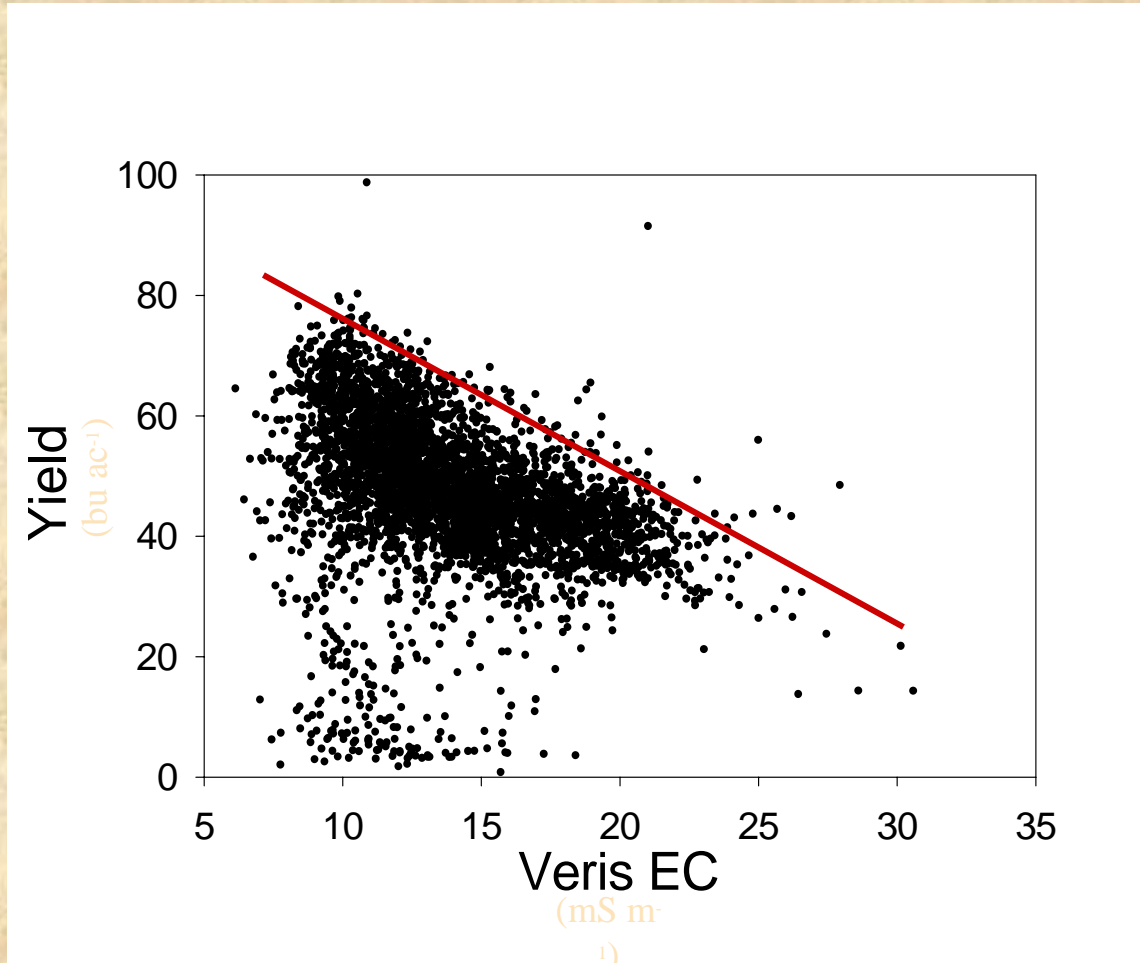
● - Sampling
Site



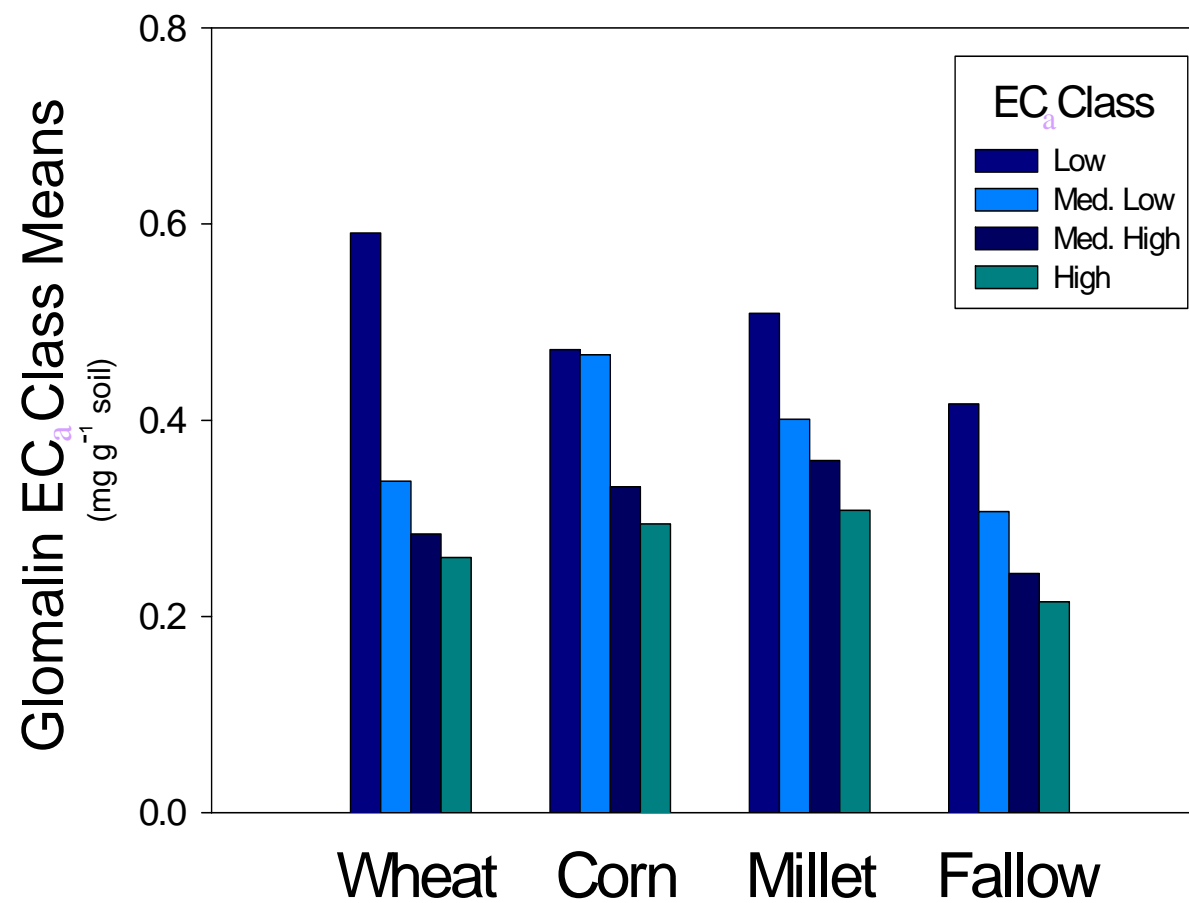
↑
N

1999 Wheat Yields vs.

EC_a



Glomalin



SQ INDICATORS for PRODUCERS

- **Direction of CHANGE in SOIL OM with TIME**
Visual or Remote Sensing of Soil Color, Soil Analysis
- **Visual : DUST, RUNOFF, RILLS, SEDIMENT**
Soil Properties: Depth, OM, Texture, % Cover, Infiltration
- **CROP and VEGETATION Characteristics**
Yields, Color, N content, Rooting (Visual/Remote Sensing)
Soil Physical State / Compaction (Dig a Hole)
- **Input / Output Ratios of COSTS and ENERGY**
Soil & Water Nitrate Levels to indicate Efficient N Use
Soil Acidification (leaching with inefficient N fertilizer use)

Single Most Valuable Soil Quality Indicator



Post-Millennium Agriculture
“Returning to Basics”
Thank You for Your Attention



OUR CHALLENGE

Charting a course
towards *Sustainability*
by
Translating Science into
Practice



Early settlers plowing the prairie – To survive in a seemingly hostile environment



People who farmed sustainably for over 40
centuries now lose 18 lbs of farmable soil
for every 1 lb of food eaten



For the first time since the dawn of civilization we
now have the technological capacity to change the
global environment

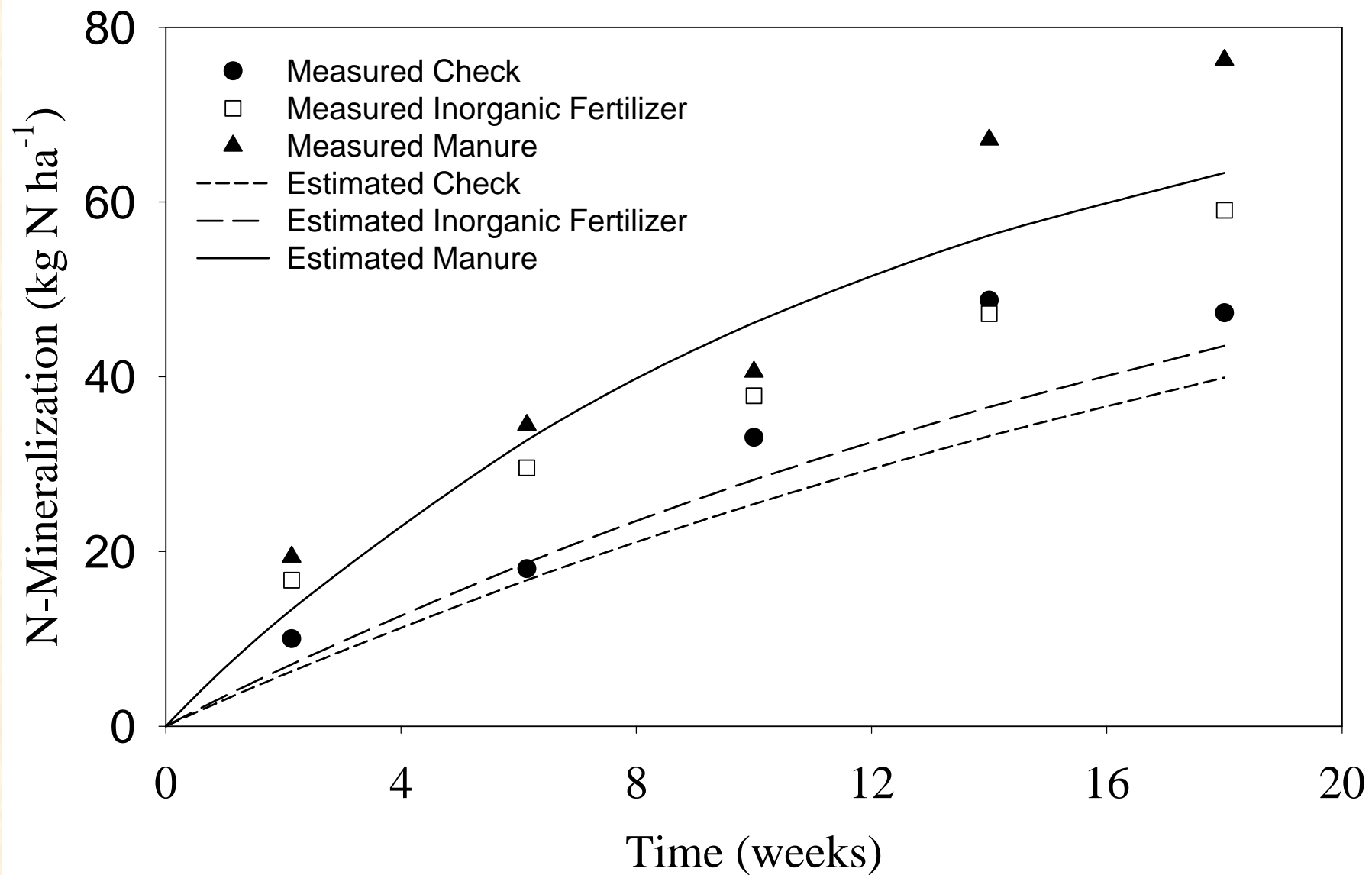


Figure 3. *In situ* N-mineralization and net mineralization predicted from Bulk Soil Electrical Conductivity.