

A worms eye view of soil information



Allan Hewitt

Landcare Research, Lincoln

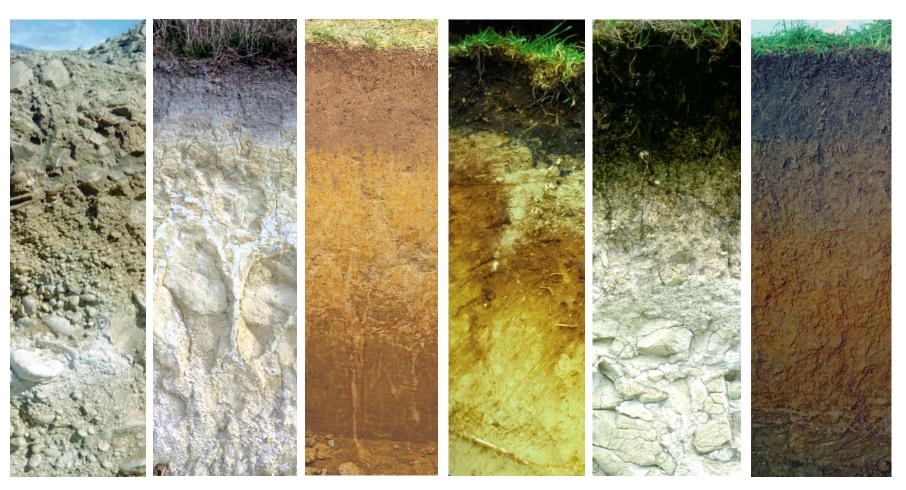
hewitta@landcareresearch.co.nz

How do you know that the / information that feeds your land management decision-making is sound?

by knowing its nature & origin fitness for use, limitations & uncertainties & by knowing the people who stand behind it.

- that's what this presentation is about -

What the worm sees



Large variety of soils - range of opportunities & risks - information needed for effective use

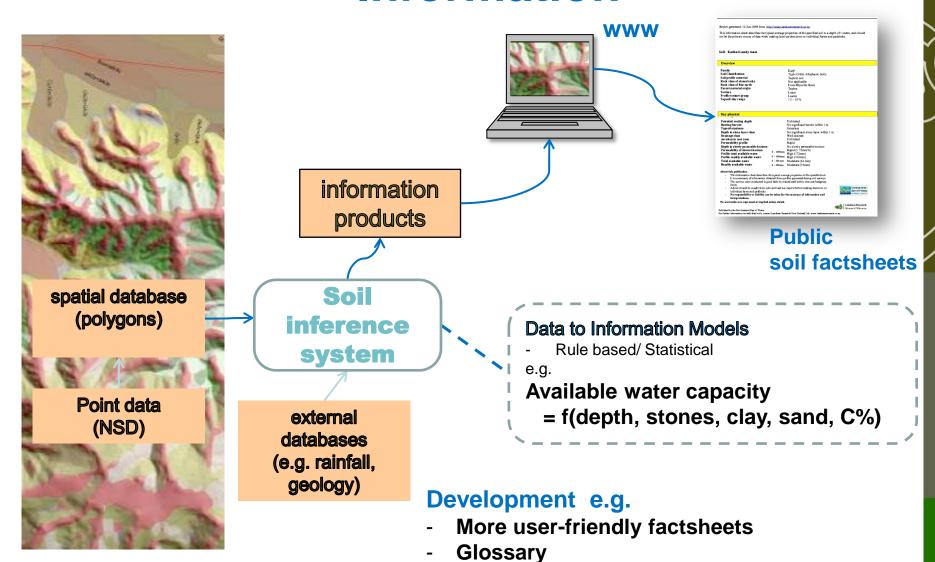
S-map Demo

http://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/home



Handout available

Information

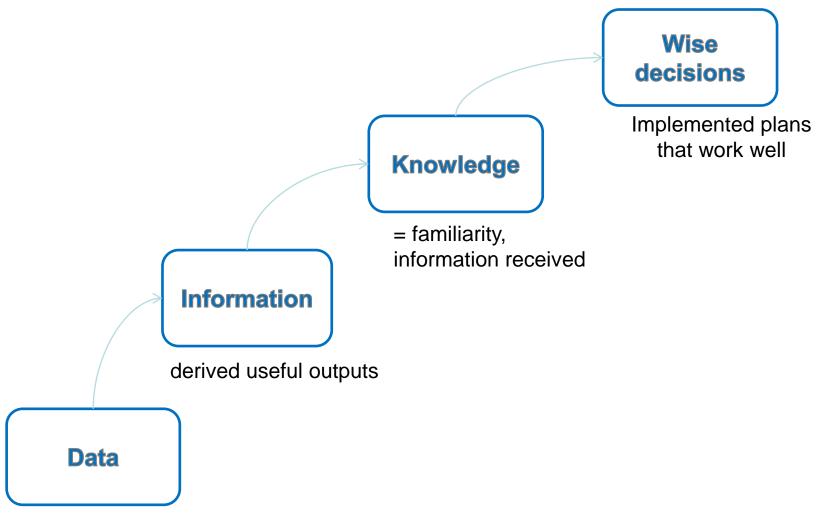


- Extension tool for spatially relevant research

Customised field application

Quantified soil natural capital and soil services

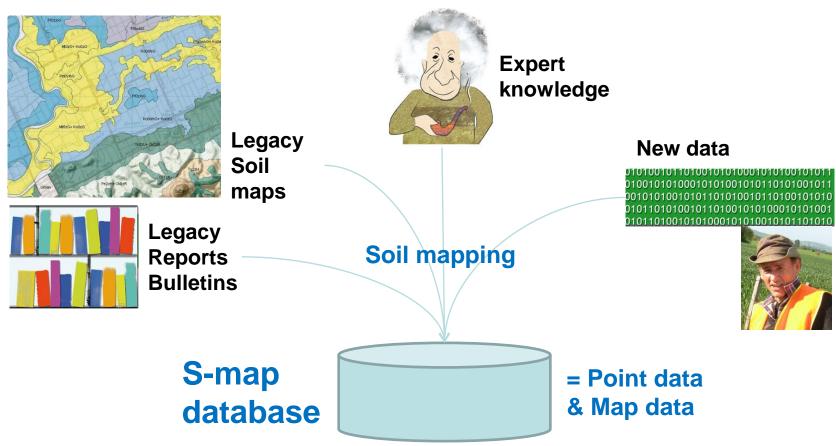
S-map information chain



bits and bytes

Data

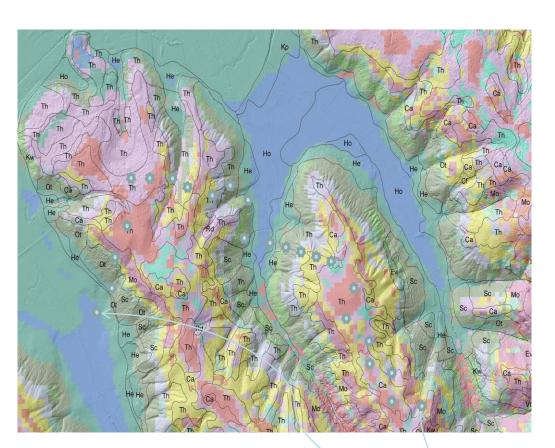
Data Input



By itself \rightarrow useless,

but applied & curated → a priceless foundation

The new data - where it comes from



Sample points
= pits or auger

Manual mapping

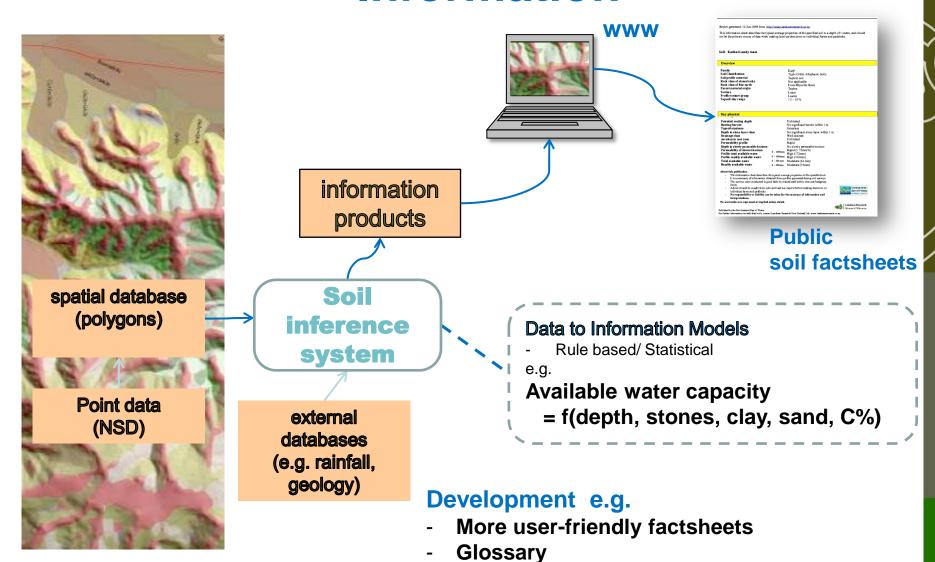
- Polygon outputs

Digital mapping

- Pixel outputs

Field transect of sample points

Information



- Extension tool for spatially relevant research

Customised field application

Quantified soil natural capital and soil services

Customised soil information Dairy effluent risk category -

Application of dairy shed effluent must be carefully managed it depends on soils capacity to absorb. When the soil is too wet - effluent must be stored in a pond. A pond is expensive - so pond size is critical

Effluent disposal risk model (AgR) Information to manage effluent Derives a dairy effluent risk category

Methods

1. **DIY** - using Dairy NZ field guide using a key to derive the risk class



2. S-map

Provided for all soils by soil factsheet

Contaminant management

Soil Factsheet clip

N leaching vulnerability Very High P leaching vulnerability not available Runoff potential Bypass flow

Dairy effluent (FDE) risk category:

Very Low

Medium

Knowledge

Wouldn't it be great if the basics of the hidden soil were widely appreciated

Its not dirt! Not just topsoil

It's critical natural capital

Not just topsoil

Soil-diversity

Soil is beautiful!

- Accessibility Knowing information is here & where
- Clarity web service design



- New tools e.g. Paddock-download directly from WWW into Overseer on laptop
- Connect get your hands dirty!

Soil_Carrick_Hewitt.mpg

Wise decisions

1. Know the information and its nature

But also

2. The providers role is not just to provide information

It is also to be involved, as needed, in forming plans and judging their implications an involvement based on relationships of trust between science & policy specialists

It's easy for science to misunderstand how the real world works
It's easy for policy to misinterpret the information

We can make confident decisions together

A spin-off is the creation of new data applications and new tools

This is not news, but how often does it really happen?

- based on Linda Lilburne's ECan secondment

Cost/benefit of soil variability information

- By tuning management to soil variability -

Catchment scale - Matura valley,

What is the value of knowing nitrogen leaching rate Being able to target mitigation practices to areas of high and low rate under dairy

- saved farmers \$17/kg of nitrogen applied, and
- benefitted the community by \$25/kg nitrogen applied through reduced leaching to ground water.

Cost-benefit ratio of 1:6 in the first year.

Precision irrigation - Canterbury

Variable-rate, centre pivot irrigators, dairying delivering the right amount of water to each soil type.

- water savings between 20-36% with no negative impact on yield at trial sites.
- water saved on-farm was diverted to un-irrigated areas with increased pasture production

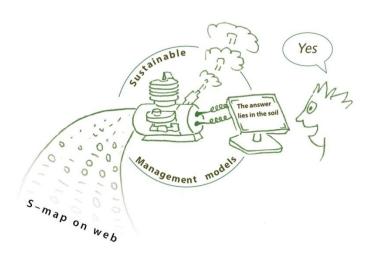
Current return on investment for the farmer of 1-5 years

S-map supporting models

- Investment in more sophisticated management models
- They need accurate soil data inputs.

S-map provides critical information E.g.

- Nutrient management tools Overseer, Dairy effluent risk category
- Soil process models SPASMO, APSIM,
- Specialist crop calculators wheat calculator, ent storage calculator.
- Land evaluation



Applications in:

Water quantity; water quality
Carbon sequestration
Nutrient management
GHG emissions
Land environment mitigations
Land evaluation and land capability
Erosion control
Soil quality monitoring

State of environment reporting
Whole farming planning
Regional futures modelling
Land restoration and rehabilitation
Land vulnerability assessment
Catchment management
Hydrological modelling

Applications

- Value of adding better data e.g. LIC
- Scale and resolution (spatial & information)
- Point verses block data
- High resolution Variable rate irrigation precision agr.mapping/monitoring/automation/multiple benefits
- Regional Nutrient caps matching use/management to capability / soil natural capital

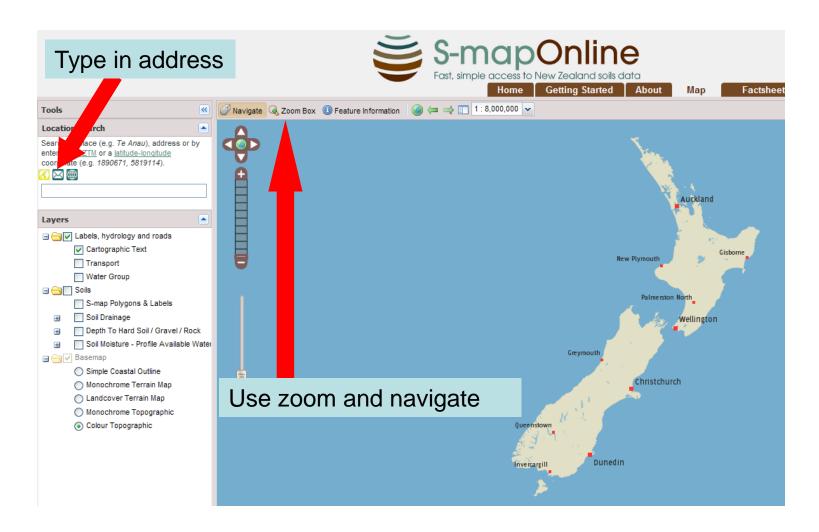




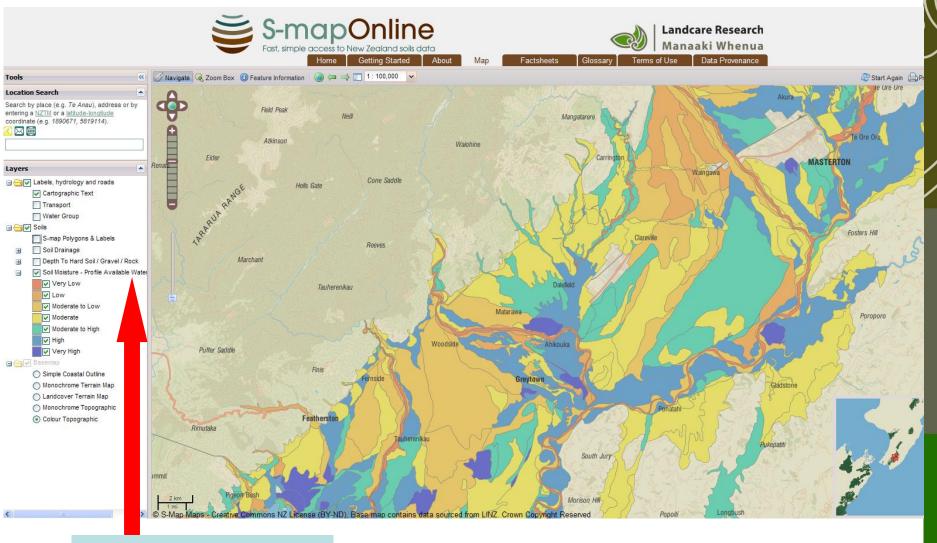
Accessing S-map online



Find your area

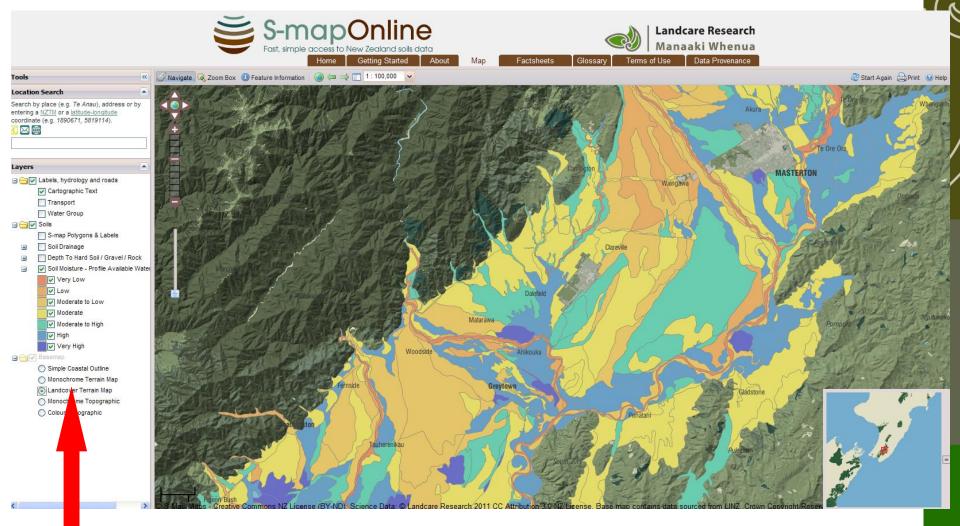


Map soil attributes



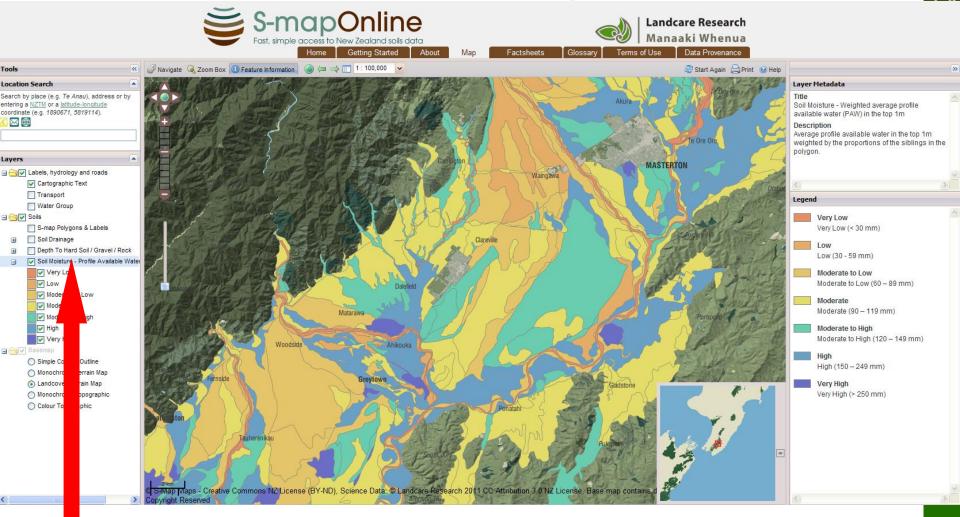
Select attribute to map

Modify background



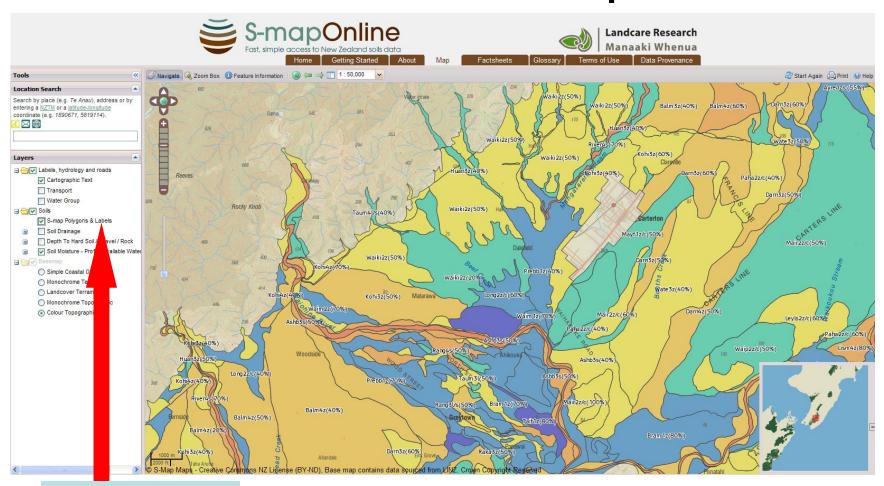
Select map background

View attribute glossary



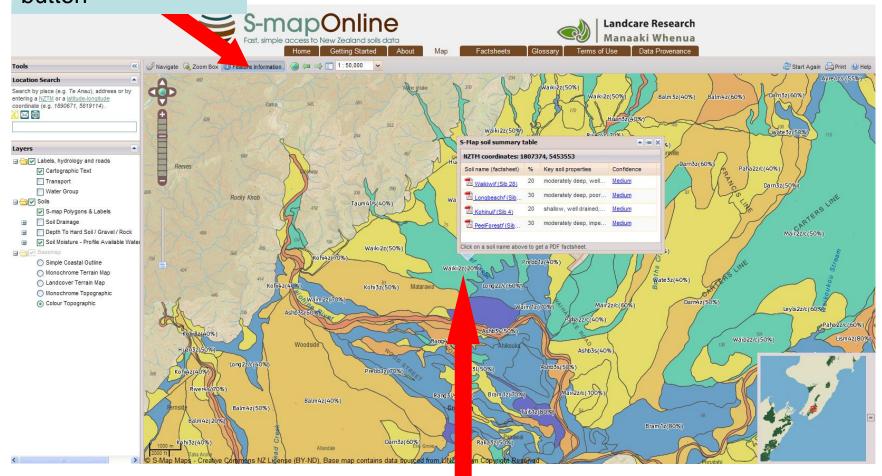
Click on name of layer

View soil map



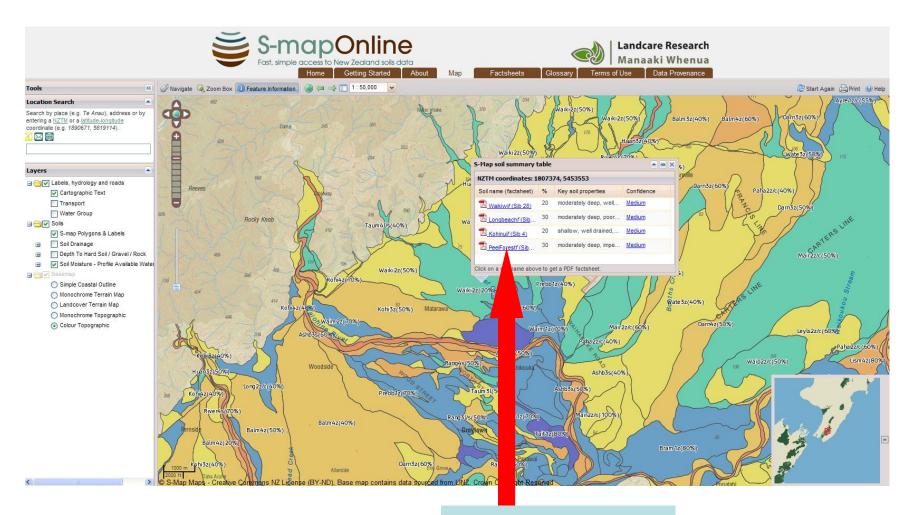
Turn on soil map

Select information iew soil variability



Click on area of interest

View soil factsheets



Click on soil name

Soil factsheet



S-map Soil Report

Report generated: 2-Jul-2012 from http://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz

This information sheet describes the typical average properties of the specified soil to a depth of 1 metre, and should not be the primary source of data when making land use decisions on individual farms and paddocks.

Waikiwif Waiki2z (20% of the mapunit at location (5453553, 1807374), Confidence: Medium)

S-map ref: Waiki_28.1

Key physical properties

Depth class (diggability) Moderately Deep (45 - 100 cm)

Texture profile Silty Loam 50 - 90 (cm) Potential rooting depth Extremely gravelly Rooting barrier Topsoil stoniness Moderately stony 20 - 30 % Topsoil clay range Well drained Drainage class Aeration in root zone Slightly limited Permeability profile Moderate Over Slow Depth to slowly permeable horizon 45 - 100 (cm) Permeability of slowest horizon Slow (< 4 mm/h)

> (0 - 100cm) Moderate (92 mm) (0 - 60cm) Moderate (89 mm)

 Top 30 cm available water
 (0 - 30cm)
 High (55 mm)

 Dry bulk density, topsoil
 1.09 (g/cm3)

 Dry bulk density, subsoil
 1.53 (g/cm3)

Depth to hard rock No hard rock within 1 m

Depth to soft rock No soft rock within 1 m

Key chemical properties

Profile total available water

Top 60 cm available water

Topsoil P retention Medium (43%)

Overseer values

Soil Order Brown

Sand parent material Topsoil soil texture

Depth

Waikiwif

Waiki2z (20% of the mapunit at location (5453553, 1807374), Confidence: Medium)

S-map ref: Waiki_28.1

Additional factors to consider in choice of management practices

Vulnerability classes relate to soil properties only and do not take into account climate or management

Soil structure integrity

Erodibility of soil material Moderate

Vulnerability to rill and slip erosion not available yet

Structural vulnerability Low (0.49)

Pugging vulnerability not available yet

Water management

Water logging vulnerability Very Low
Drought vulnerability - if not irrigated Moderate
Bypass flow Medium
Hydrological soil group B

Irrigability Flat to very gently undulating land with good drainage/permeability and

soils with moderate PAW

Contaminant management

N leaching vulnerability High

P leaching vulnerability not available yet

Runoff potential Very Low

Bypass flow Medium

Dairy effluent (FDE) risk category: D

Additional information

Soil classification Typic Firm Brown Soils

Family Waikiwif
Sibling number 28
Dominant texture 0 - 60 cm Silty

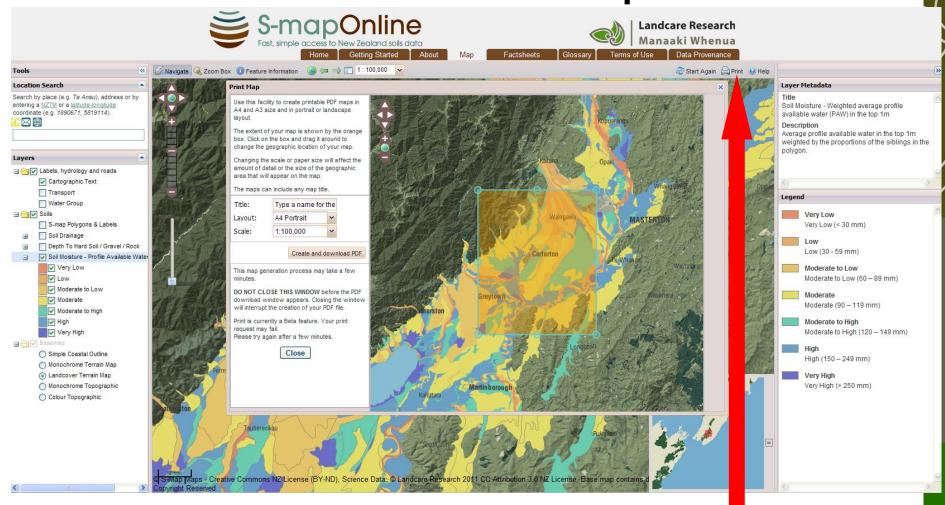
Soil profile material Moderately deep soil
Rock class of stones/rocks From Hard Sandstone Rock
Rock origin of fine earth From Hard Sandstone Rock

Parent material origin Loess on Alluvium

Characteristics of functional horizons in order from top to base of profile:

Functional Horizon	Thickness	Stones	Clay	Sand
Stony Loamy Weak	20 - 30 cm	5 - 25 %	20 - 30 %	5 - 10 %
Stony Loamy Fine Slightly Firm	25 - 50 cm	5 - 35 %	20 - 30 %	5 - 15 %
Very Stony Clayey Compact	30 - 50 cm	50 - 70 %	35 - 50 %	15 - 30 %

Print soil map



Click on print

Utility of soil information

Hydrology
leaching, runoff,
contaminant attenuation
water storage,
flood regulation

Atmosphere

C storage NO2, CH4, CO2 emissions

Ecosystems

habitats and habitat diversity, soil biology and biodiversity fertility, water supply, environmental domains

Economy, society

soil natural capital, land value limits of intensification ecosystem services, Resource allocation, policy development and implementation

SOIL

the "critical zone" of interaction between atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and lithosphere

Engineering

soil mechanics, foundations
utilities routing, corrosion,
drainage, water regime
civil engineering works
electrical earthing

Production

land capability, fertility, risk mitigation, forests, pasture, crops, horticulture

Geology

regolith, erosion, slope stability hazards, geomorphology, weathering, landscape flows of sediments and nutrients'