

The Nexus of Soil Health and Soil Fertility



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What is *Soil Health*?

The continued *capacity* of soil to **function** as a vital **living system**, within ecosystem and land-use boundaries, to *sustain* biological productivity, promote the *quality* of air and water environments, and maintain *plant, animal, and human* health

(Doran and Zeiss, 2000)

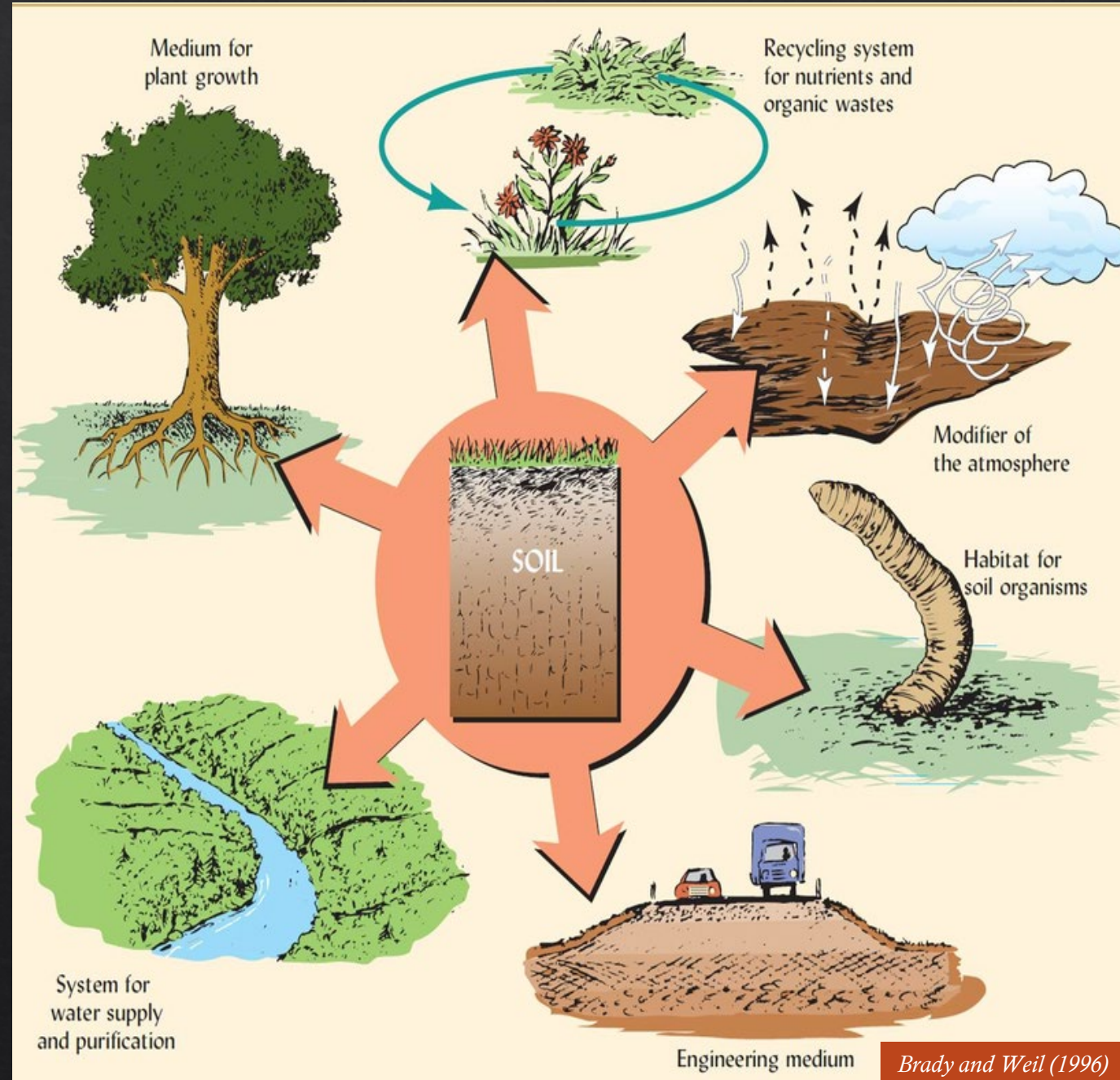


**Soil health emphasizes the role of
'Soil Biology'**



Soil *Functions*

- ◆ Provide plant nutrition
- ◆ Improve soil structure
- ◆ Facilitate Water Movement
- ◆ Maintain biodiversity
- ◆ Boost crop production



Soil Health Parameters

Organic Matter



Biology



Water Movement



Soil Fertility



Soil Structure





Improve soil structure



Water infiltration & storage



Boost soil biology

Soil Carbon



Store & release nutrients



Sustainable farm and food

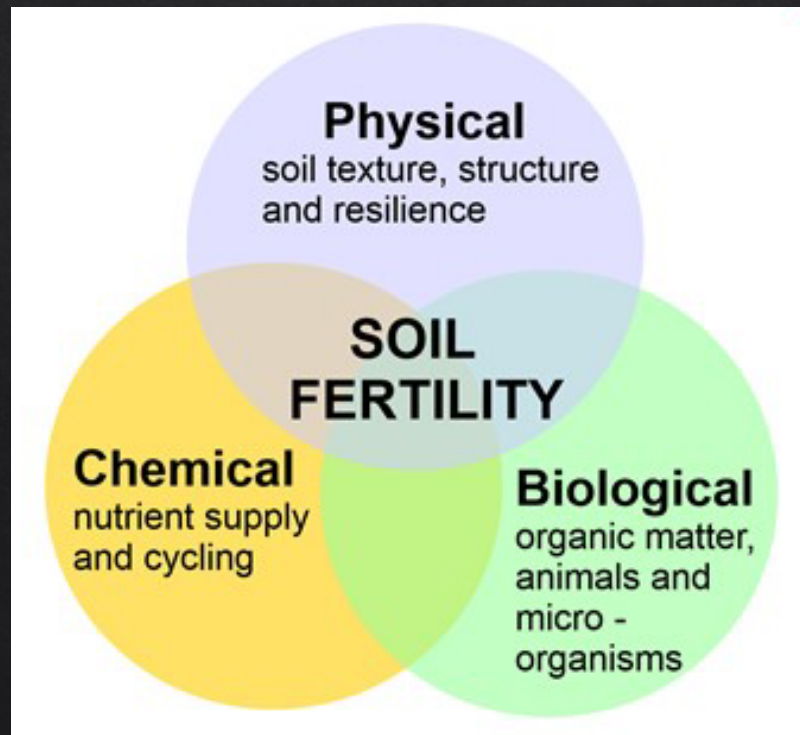


Build *healthy soils*



Soil Fertility

The ability of the soil to provide nutrients to plants in proper amounts and proportions.



On earth

there are **92** naturally occurring chemical elements

18 are essential to plants and **15** of them are supplied by soils

Macronutrients: needed in large amounts (>50 mg/kg)

- C CARBON
- Ca CALCIUM
- N NITROGEN
- K POTASSIUM
- S SULPHUR
- P PHOSPHORUS
- Mg MAGNESIUM

Micronutrients: needed in small amounts (<1 mg/kg)

- Mo MOLYBDENUM
- Cl CHLORINE
- Si SILICON
- Cu COPPER
- Na SODIUM
- B BORON
- Zn ZINC
- Fe IRON
- Mn MANGANESE

SOILS: WHERE FOOD BEGINS

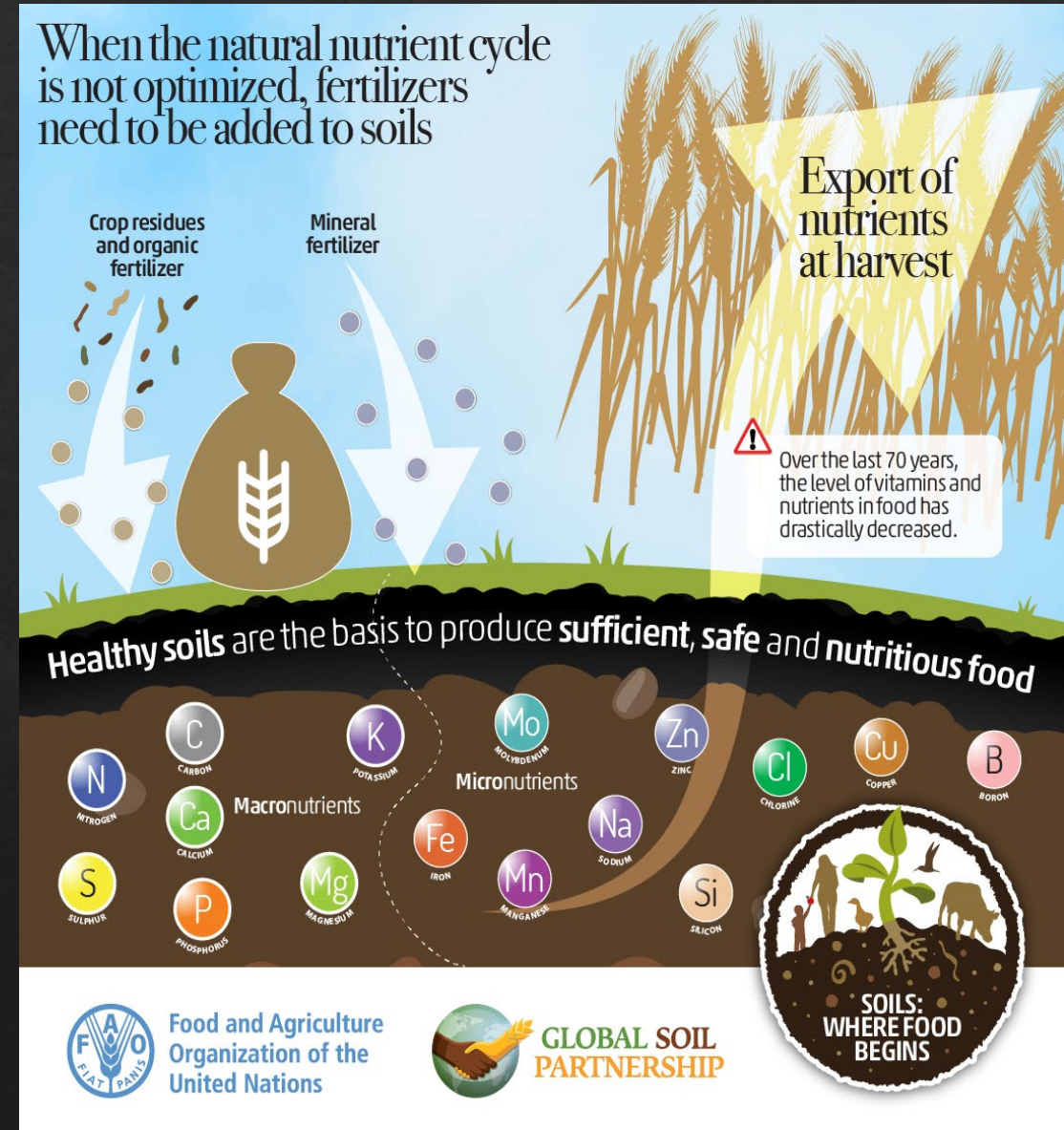
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP

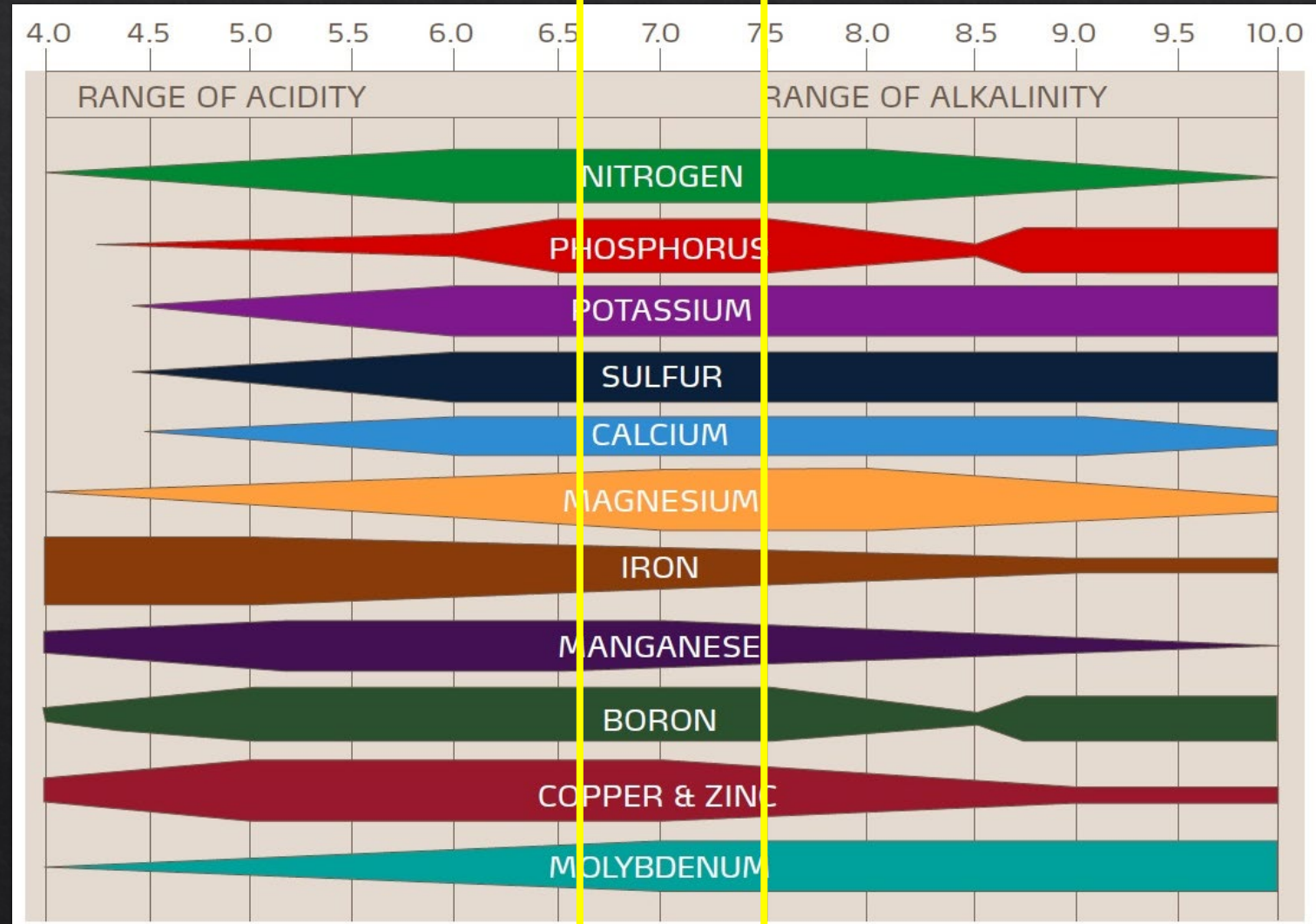
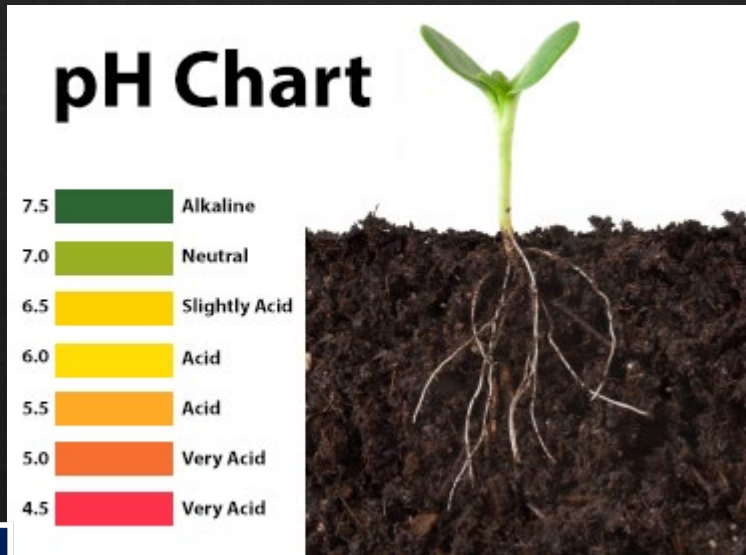
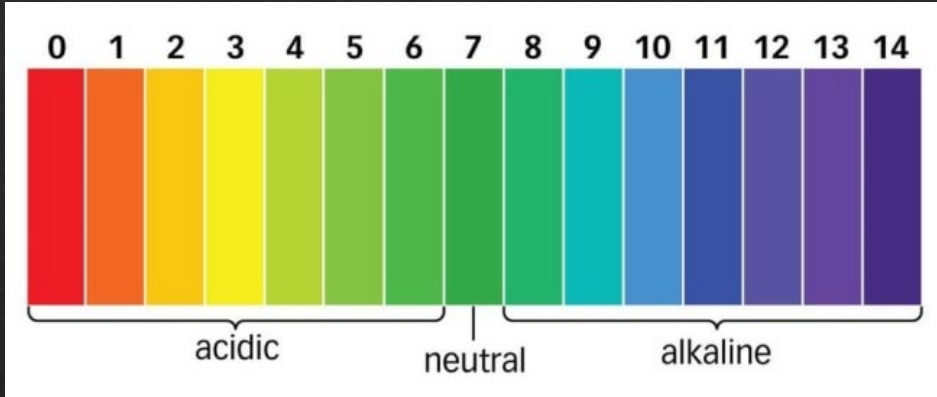


Soil Health and Soil Fertility

- ◆ Healthy soils **provide** optimum plant nutrition
 - ❖ *Nutrient cycling and storage*
 - ❖ *Water and air movement*
- ◆ Require less chemical input
- ◆ Produce nutritious food
- ◆ Less pollution; Sustainable

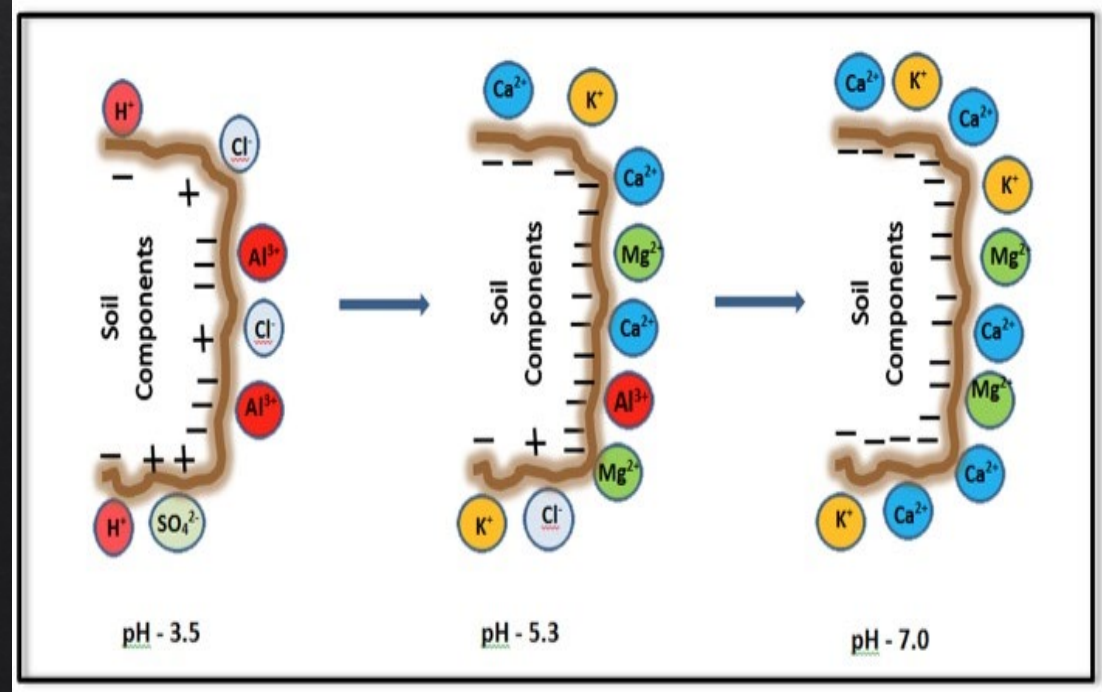
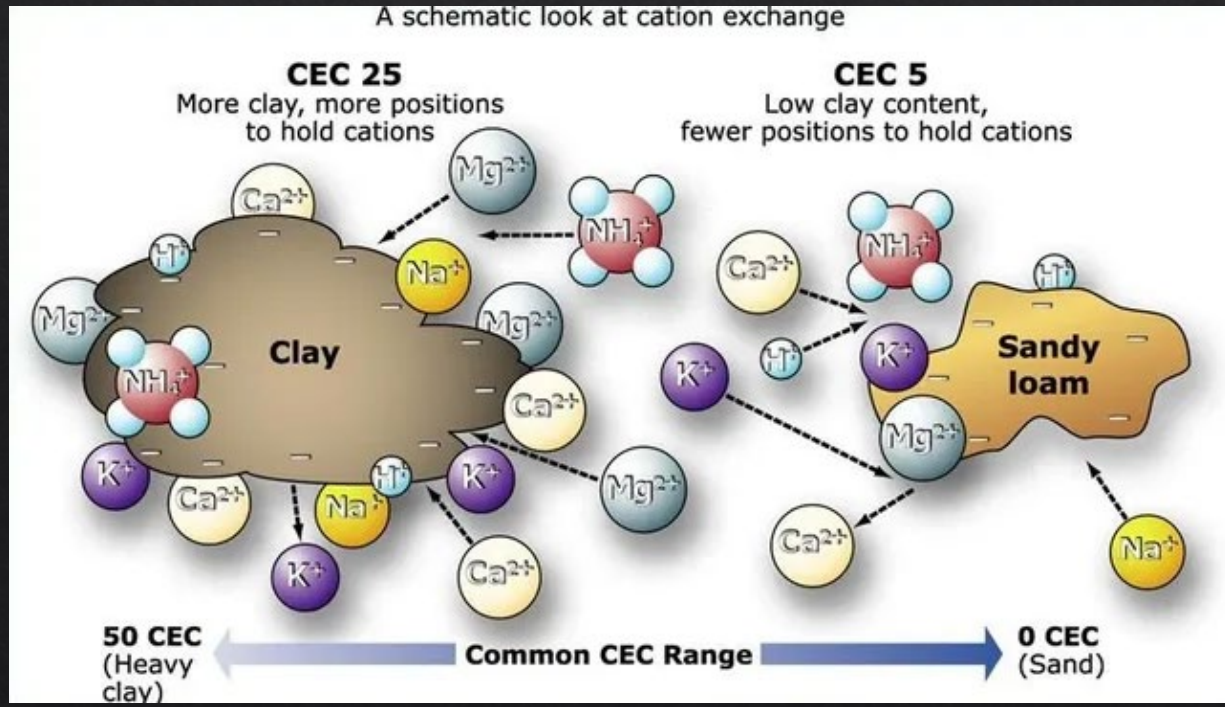


pH and Nutrient Availability



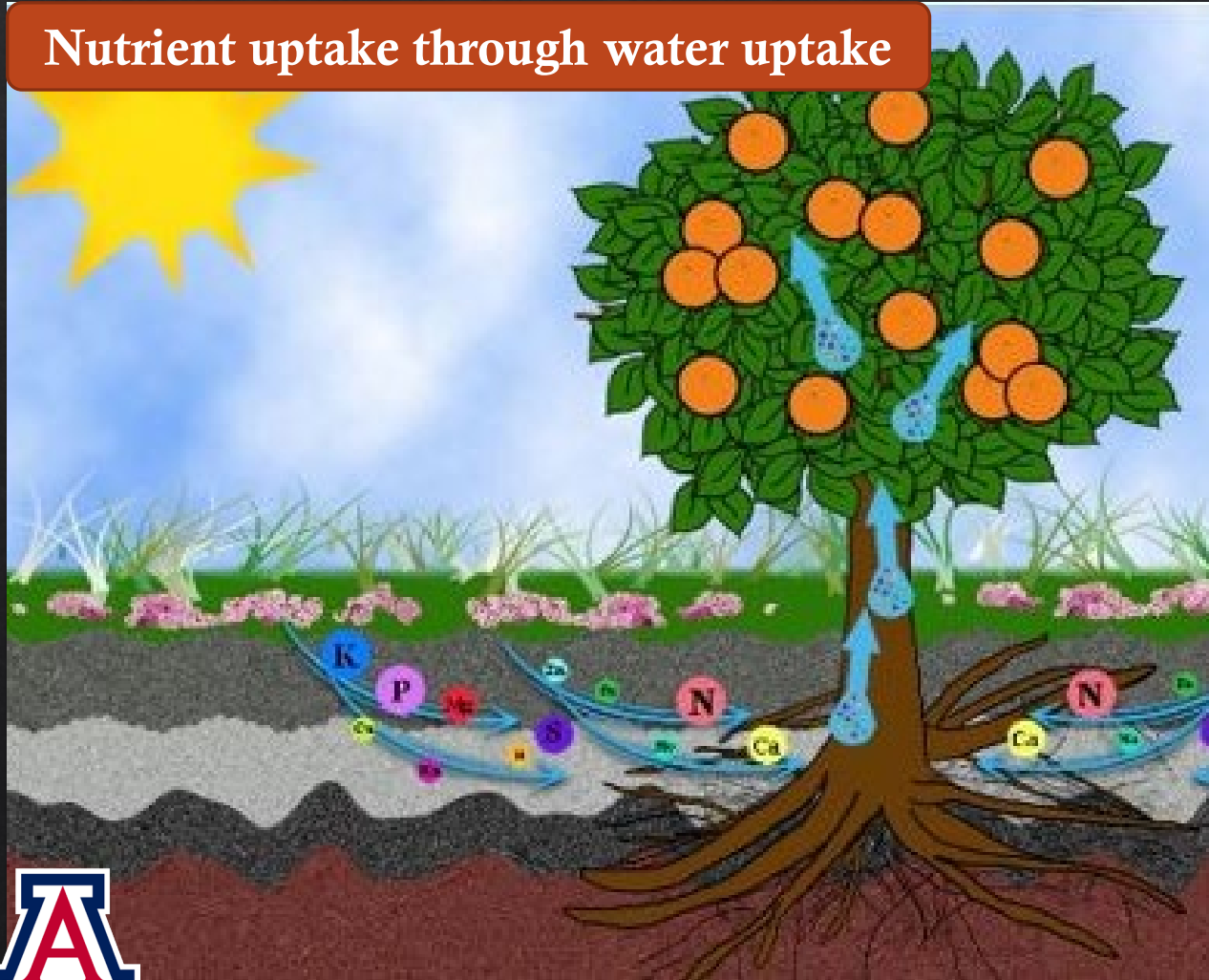
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)

- ◆ A measure of the total negative charges within the soil
- ◆ Soil's ability to supply important plant nutrients

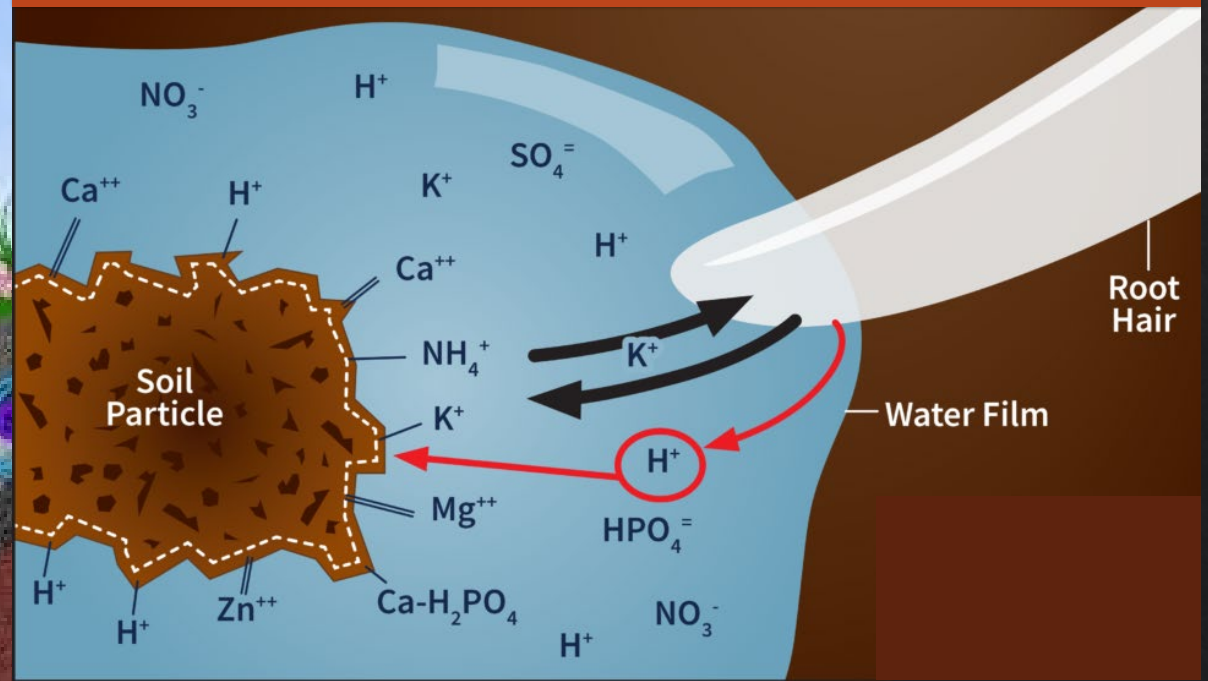


Nutrient Uptake

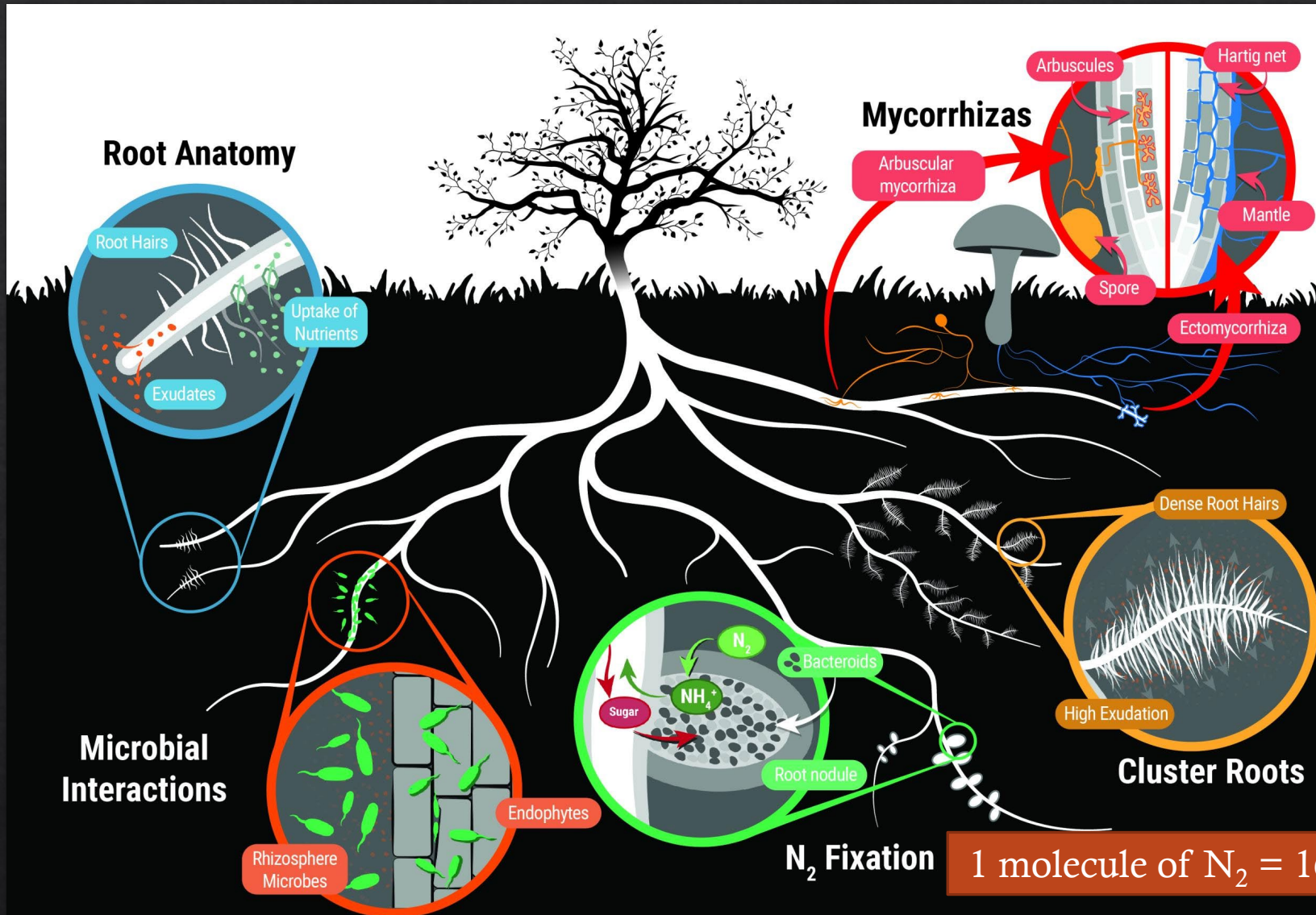
Nutrient uptake through water uptake



- ❖ Plants can only uptake **water-soluble ionic** forms.
- ❖ Therefore, insoluble forms should be transformed into soluble forms.



Nutrient Uptake: Communicating with Soil Biology

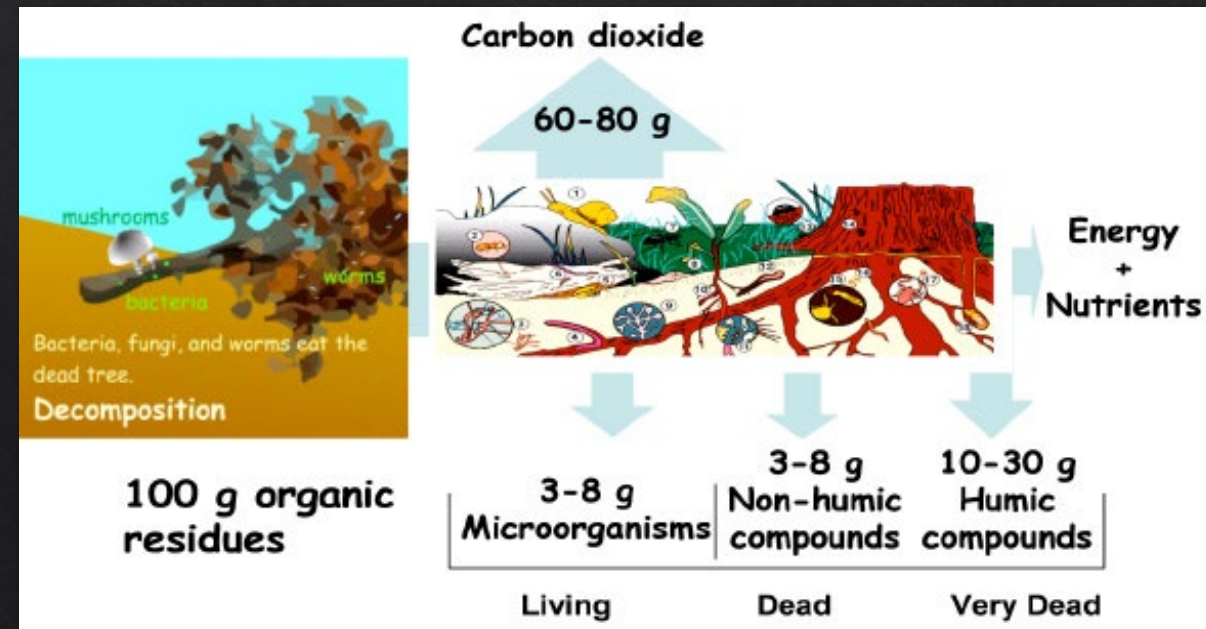
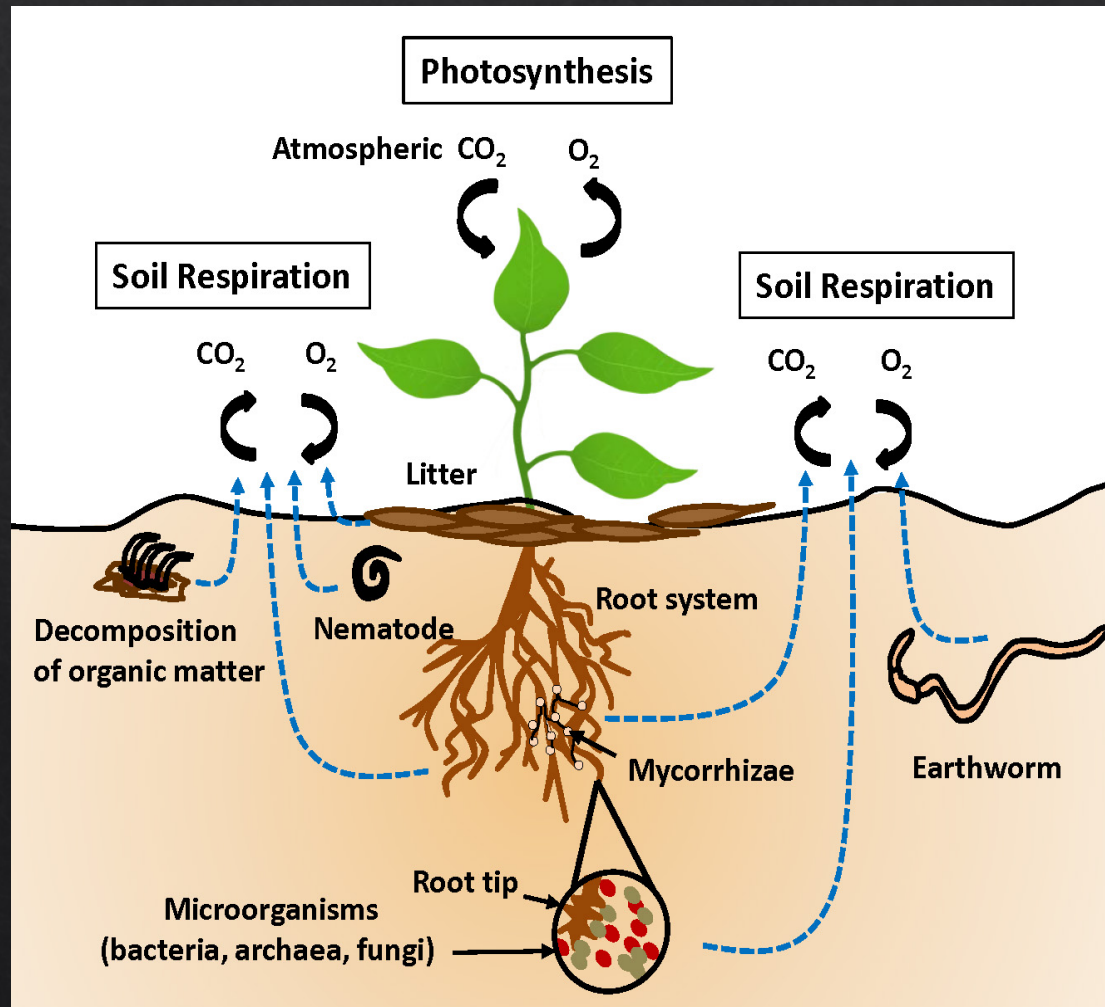


1 molecule of N₂ = 16 ATP

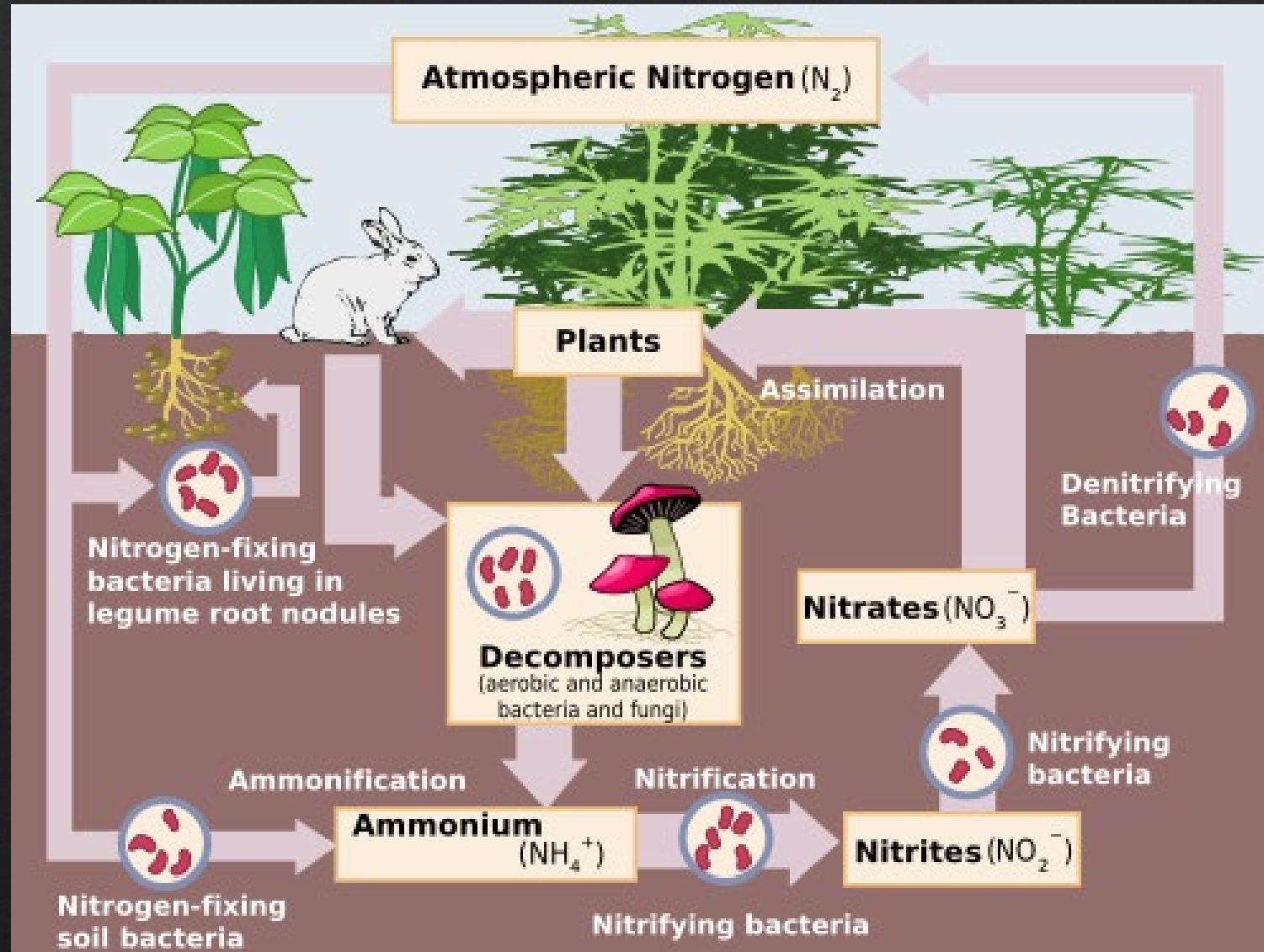


Nutrient cycling: SOM decomposition

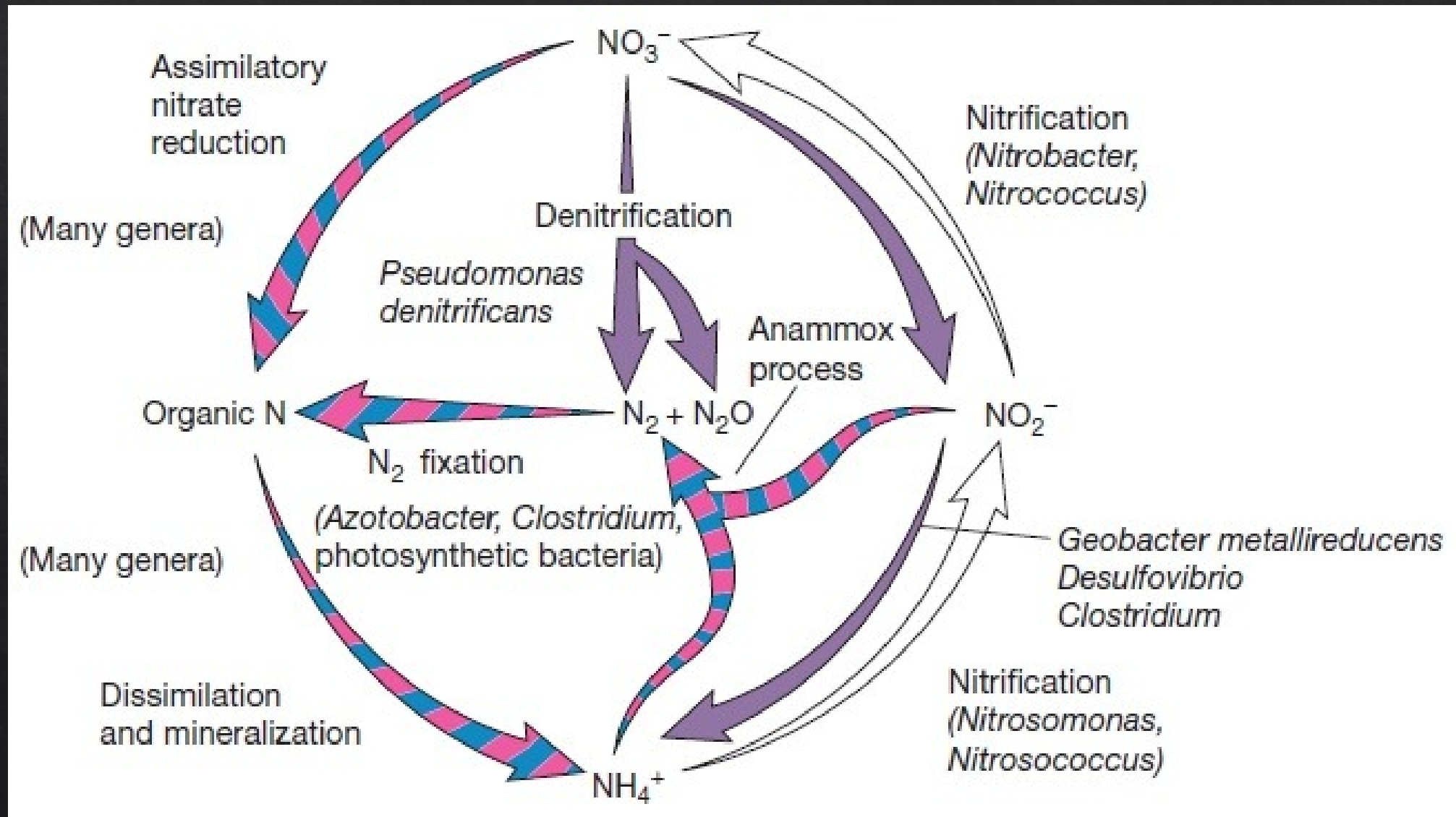
SOM is the reservoir of nutrients and **carbon**; releases nutrients through microbial decomposition



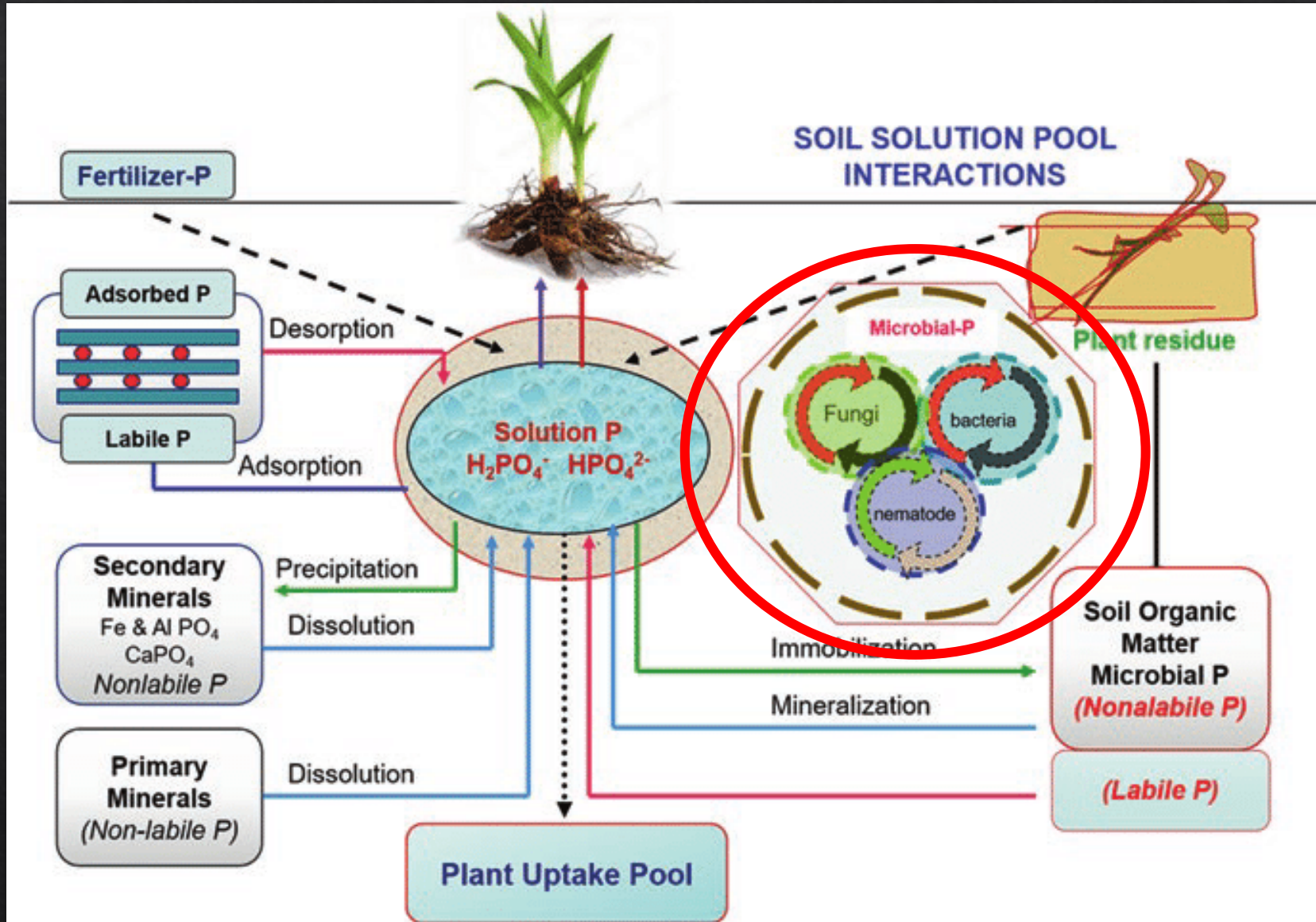
Nitrogen cycle



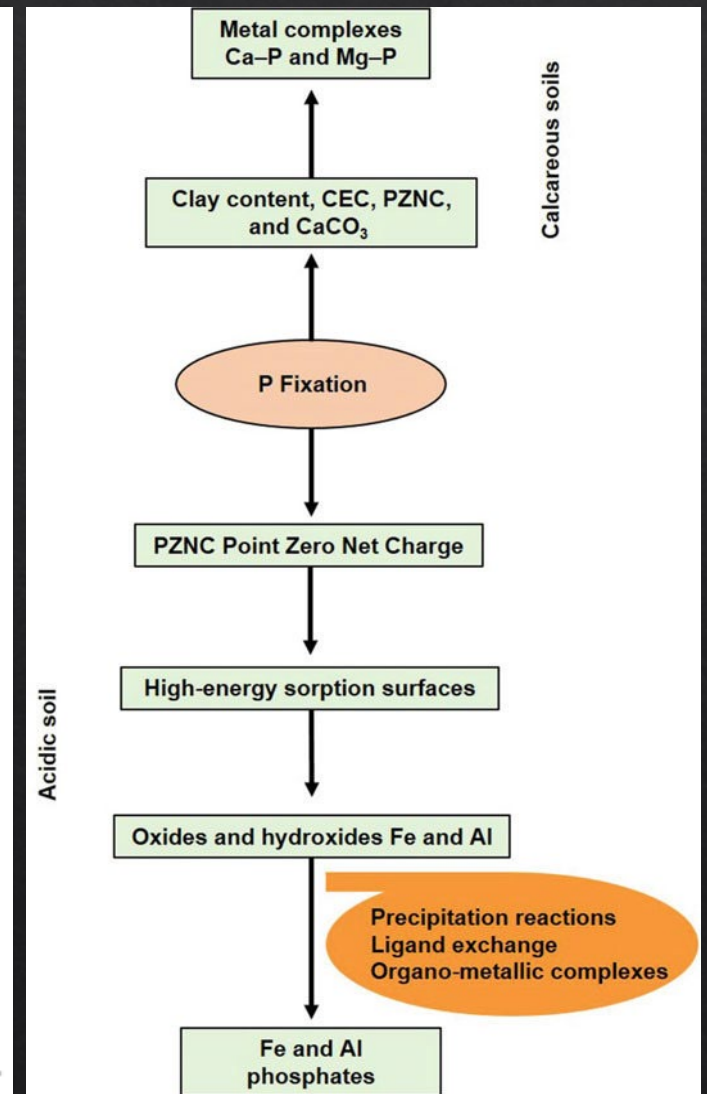
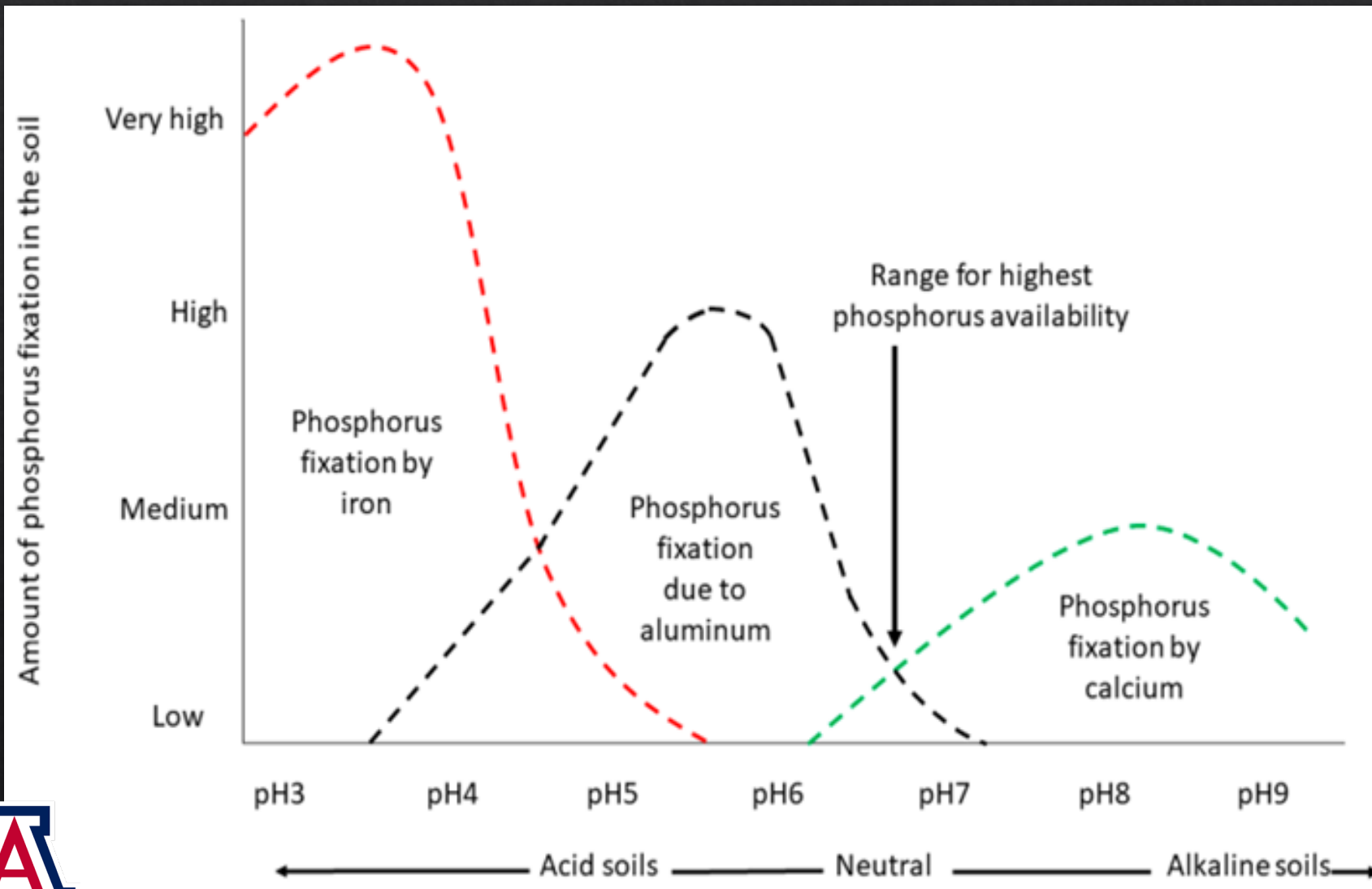
Soil Biology in Nitrogen Cycling



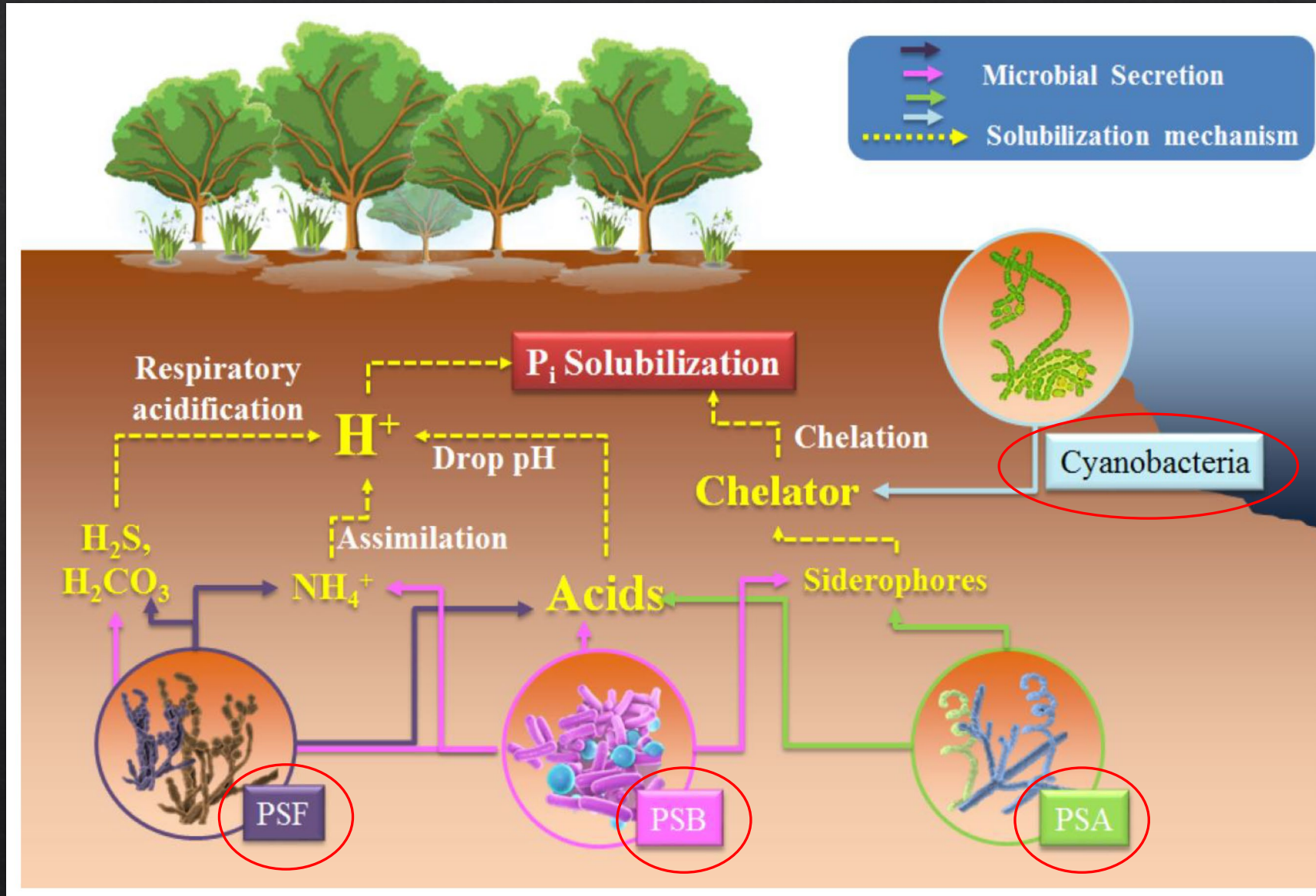
Phosphorus cycle



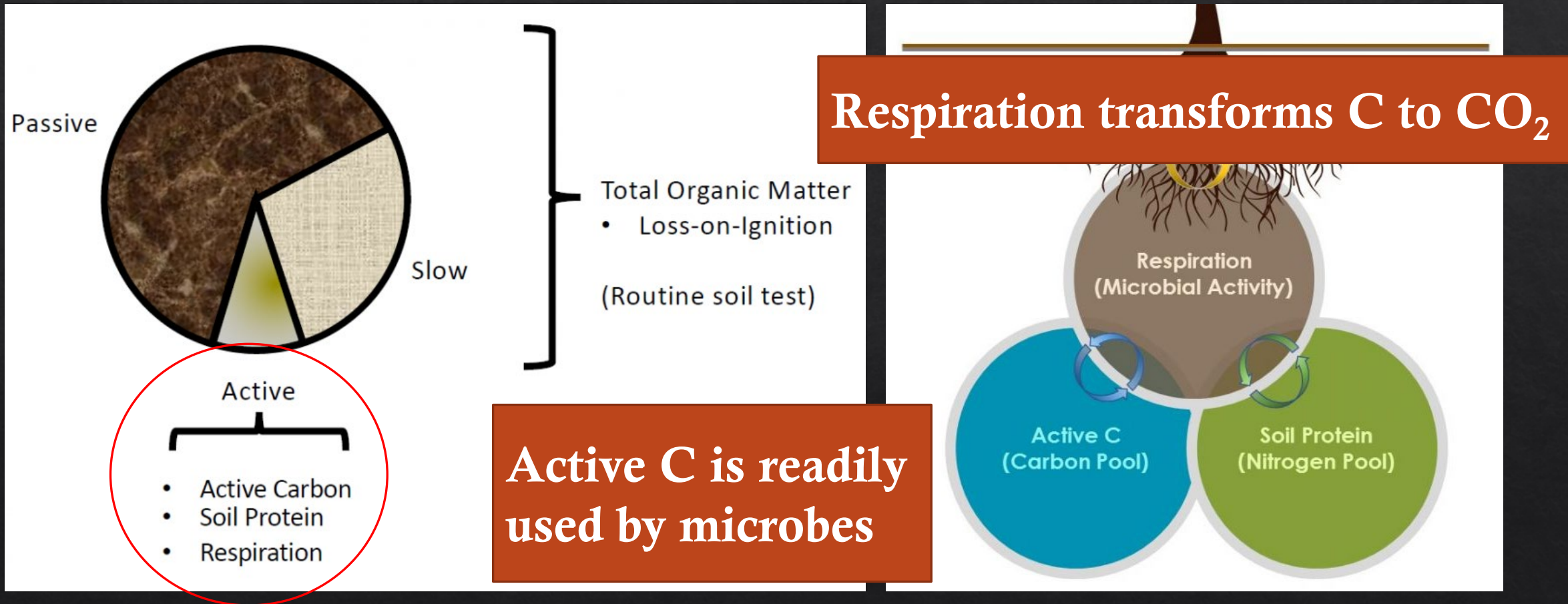
Phosphorus Availability: pH



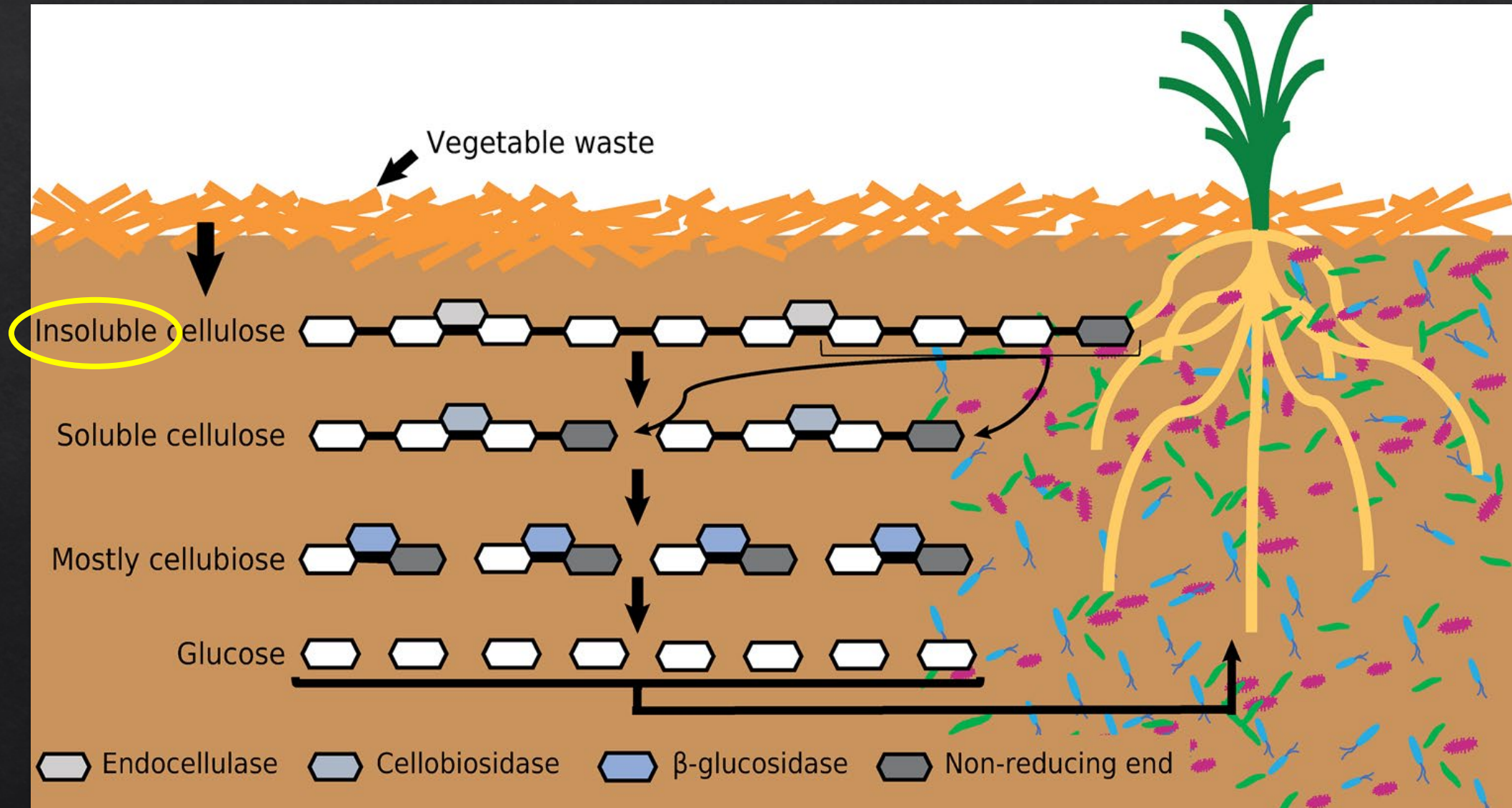
Microbial Solubilization of P



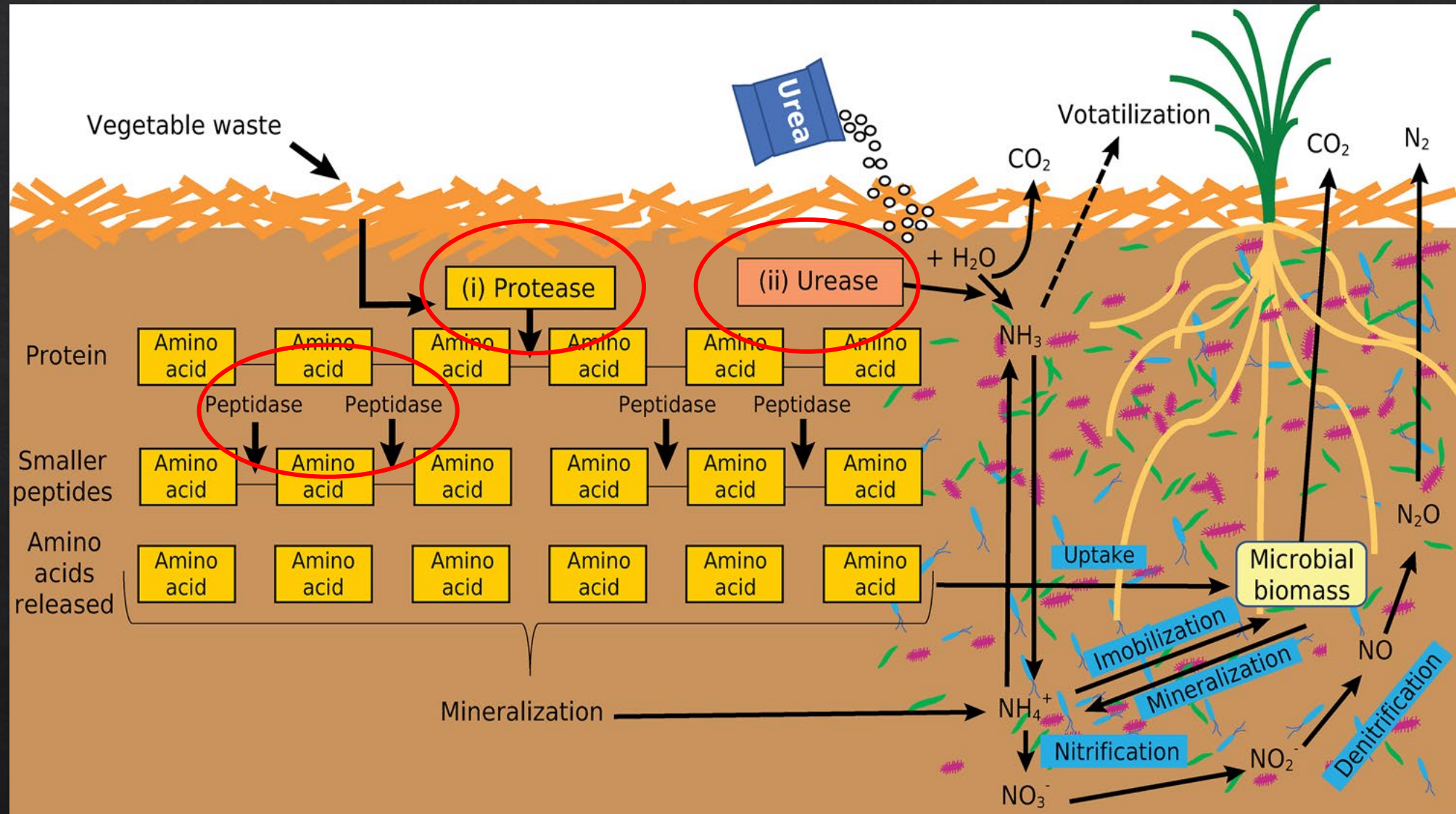
Soil Organic Matter: C and N pools



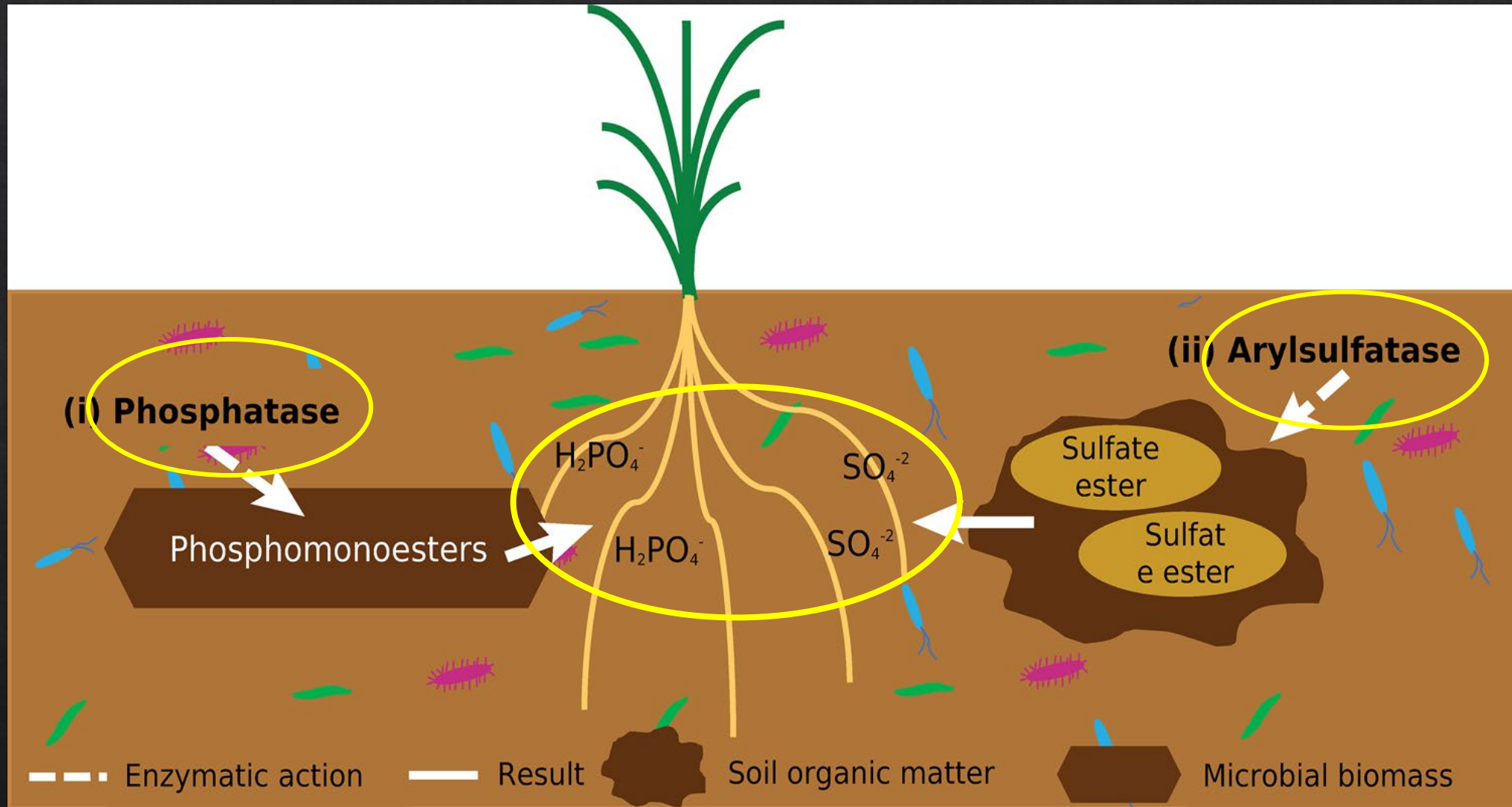
Soil Enzymes: Carbon Cycle



Soil Enzymes: N Cycle



Soil enzymes: P and S Cycle



Soil Structure and Aggregation



GOOD CONDITION VS = 2

Soil dominated by friable, fine aggregates with no significant clodding. Aggregates are generally sub-rounded (nutty) and often quite porous



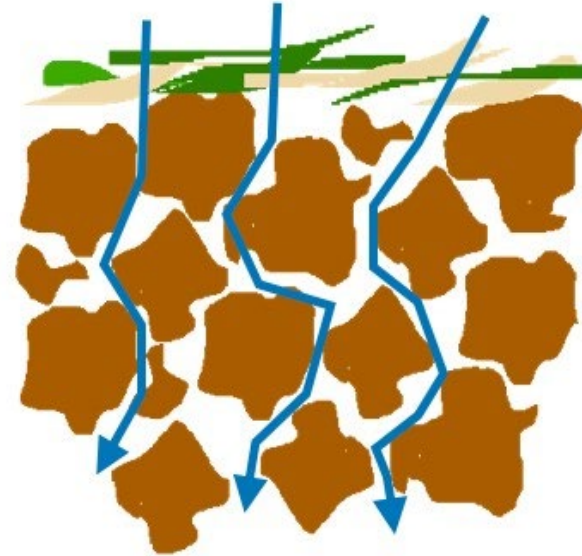
MODERATE CONDITION VS = 1

Soil contains significant proportions (50%) of both coarse clods and friable fine aggregates. The coarse clods are firm, sub-angular or angular in shape and have few or no pores



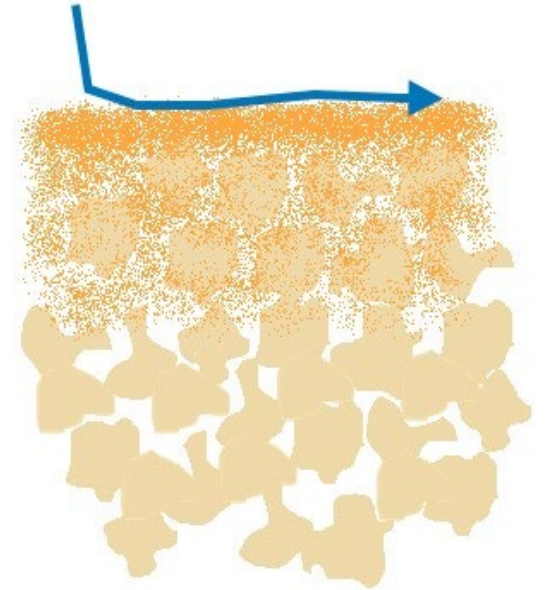
POOR CONDITION VS = 0

Soil dominated by coarse clods with very few finer aggregates. The coarse clods are very firm, angular or sub-angular in shape and have very few or no pores



Healthy Soil

- Good structure
- Water infiltration into soil pores
- Slows water velocity
- Dark color
- High organic matter
- Soil surface is covered with dead vegetation



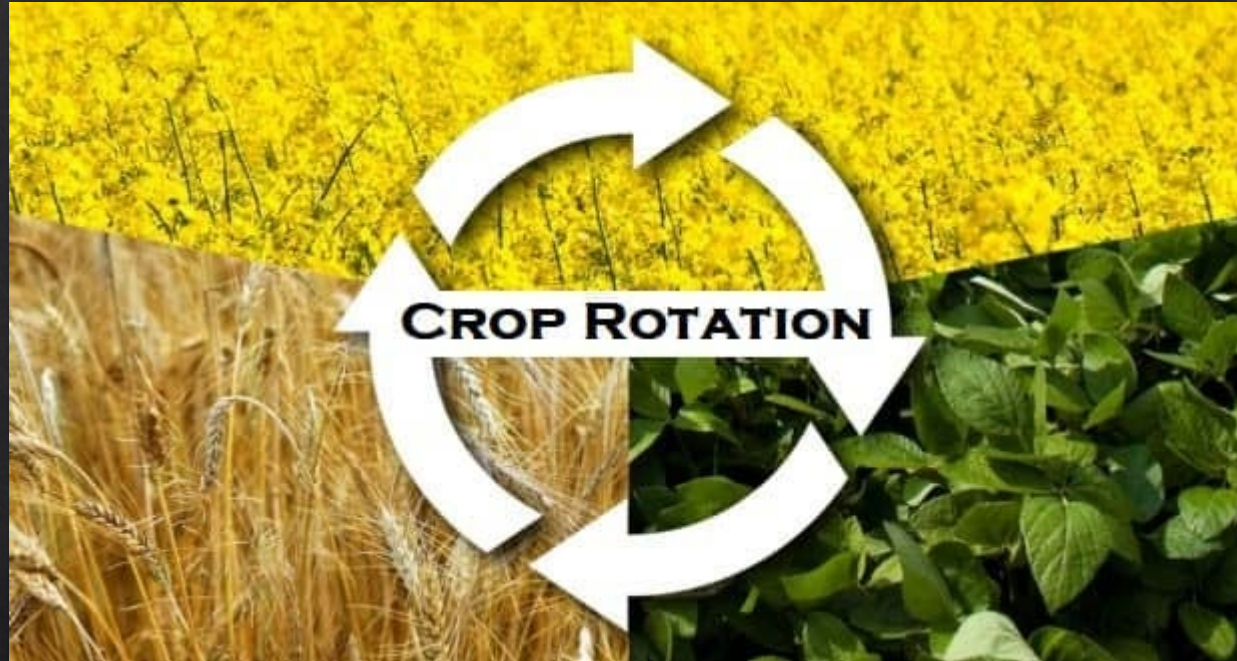
Degraded Soil

- Weak structure
- No water infiltration soil pores clogged
- Water runs off quickly
- Light color
- Low organic matter
- Soil surface is covered with a soil crust



Soil Health Tools: Boosting Fertility

Residues



- Soil carbon-nitrogen ratio
- Biodiversity
- Nitrogen fixation

Biology



Why Cover Crops and Soil Fertility

**Boost
Biology**



**Crop
Diversity**



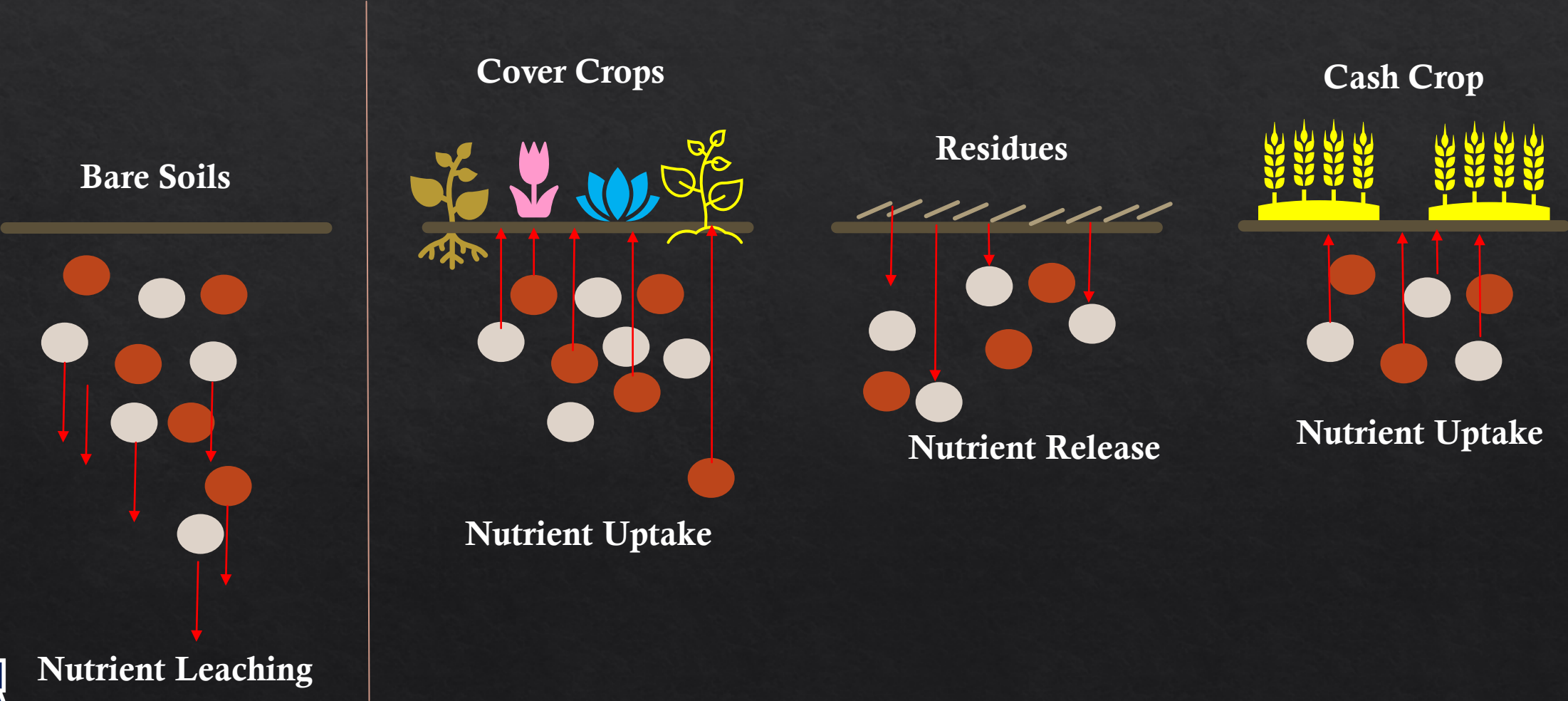
N₂-fixation



**Livestock
Integration**



Cover Crops: 'Catch and Release'



Take Home Message

- ◆ Nutrient release and cycling, needs biology
- ◆ Soil Carbon improves nutrient storage and retention
- ◆ Cover crops can effectively cycle nutrients, preventing losses
- ◆ Healthy soils are fertile soils



Thanks!

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