Soil testing: what it does and where is it going?











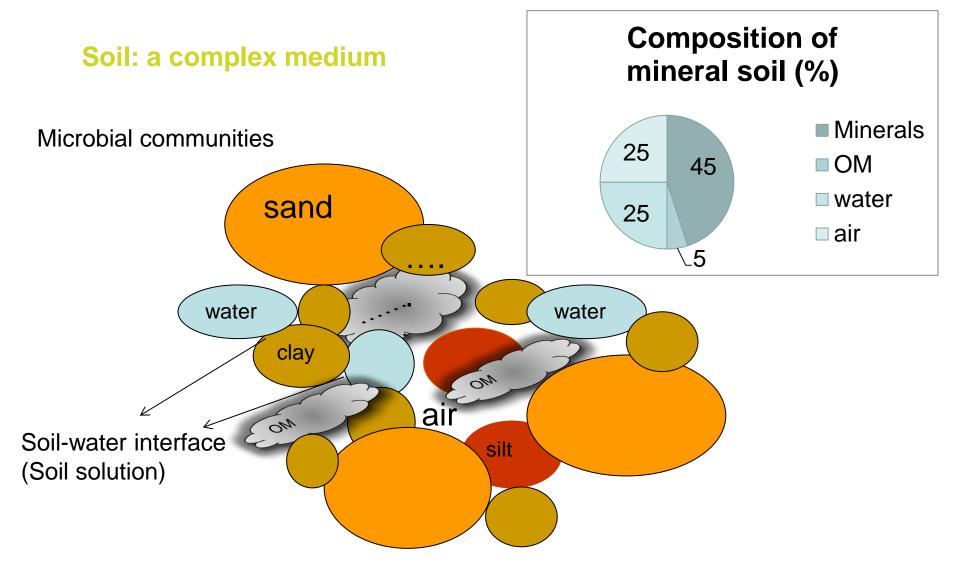
Karen Daly
Teagasc
Soil Fertility Conference, 19th October 2016.
Lyrath Co. Kilkenny



Soil testing: what it does & where is it going?

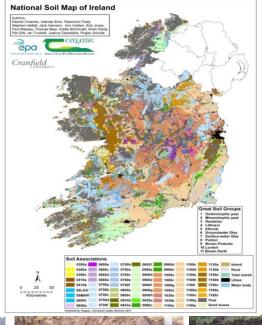
- What are we testing?
- Why we test:
- Major nutrients in soils we have to keep an eye on: Phosphorus
- Soil type effects
- Bringing more soil information into to testing
- New methods in development at Teagasc

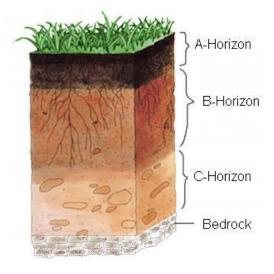






What are we testing?

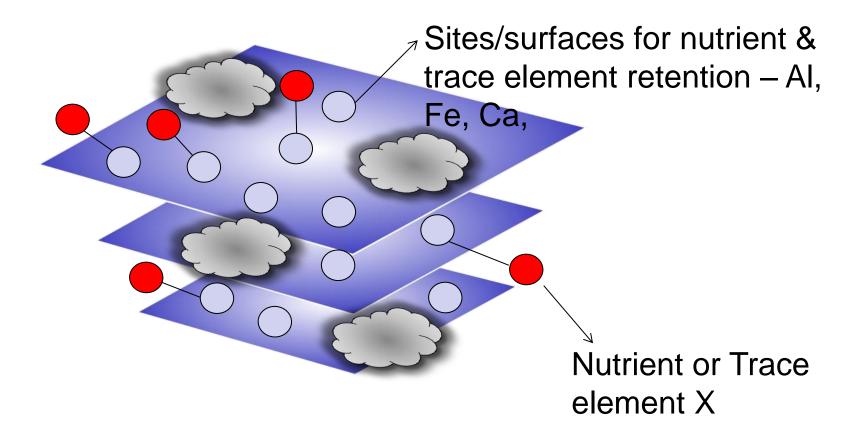




SOIL PROFILE

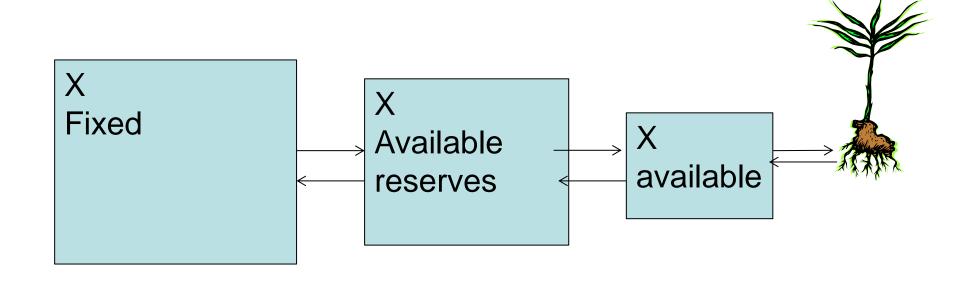




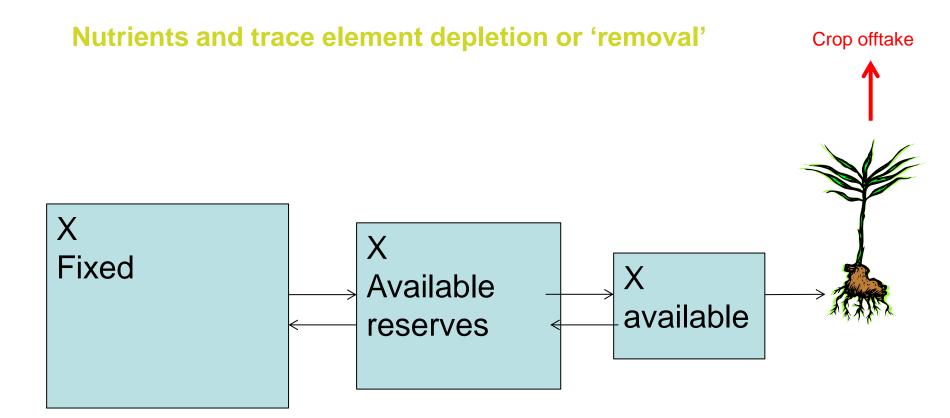




Nutrients and trace elements in soils 'removal'



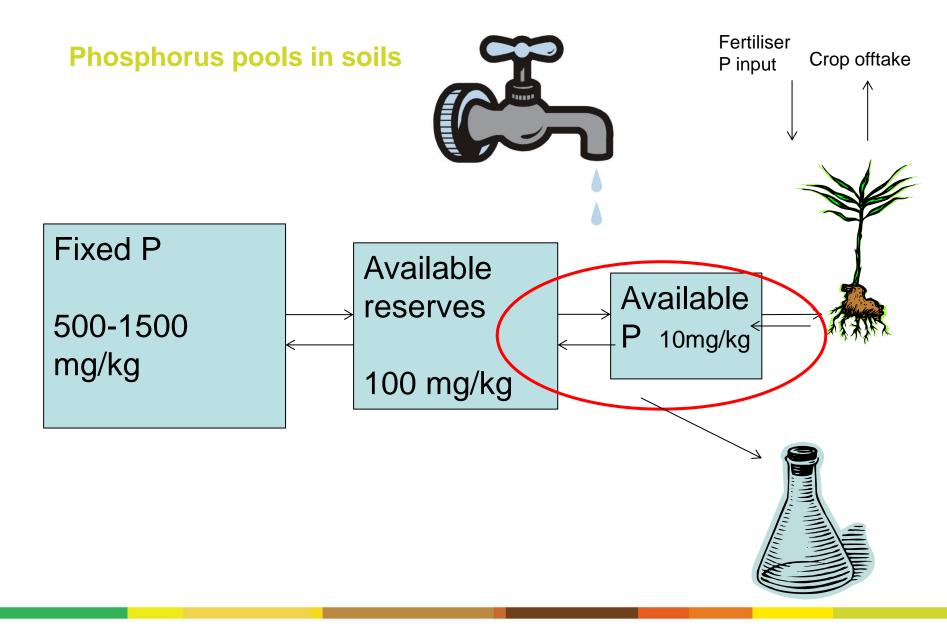




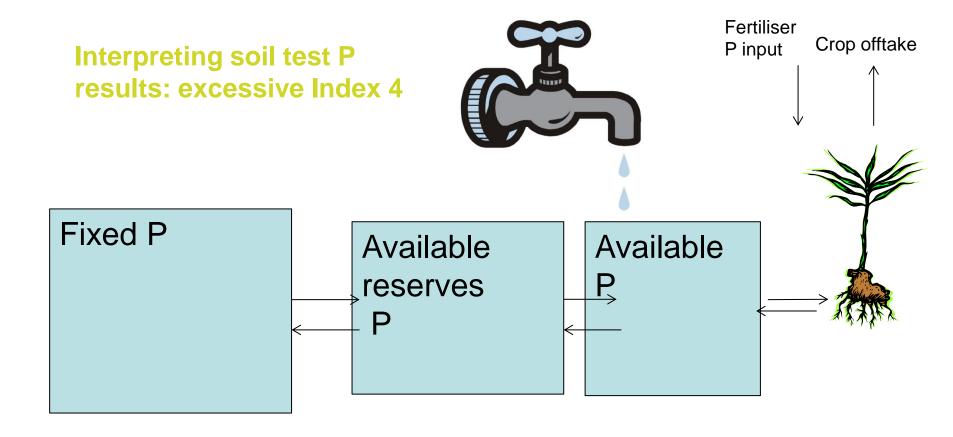


fertiliser **Nutrients and trace elements in soils** Crop offtake input fixed Available Available reserves



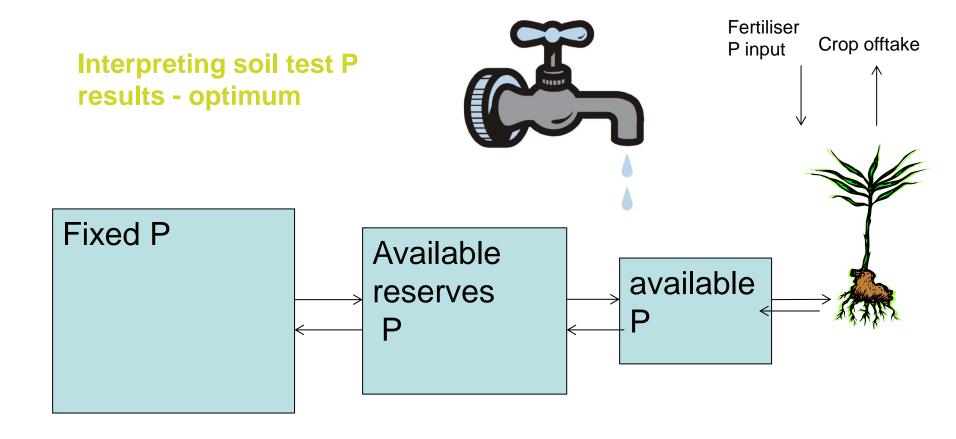






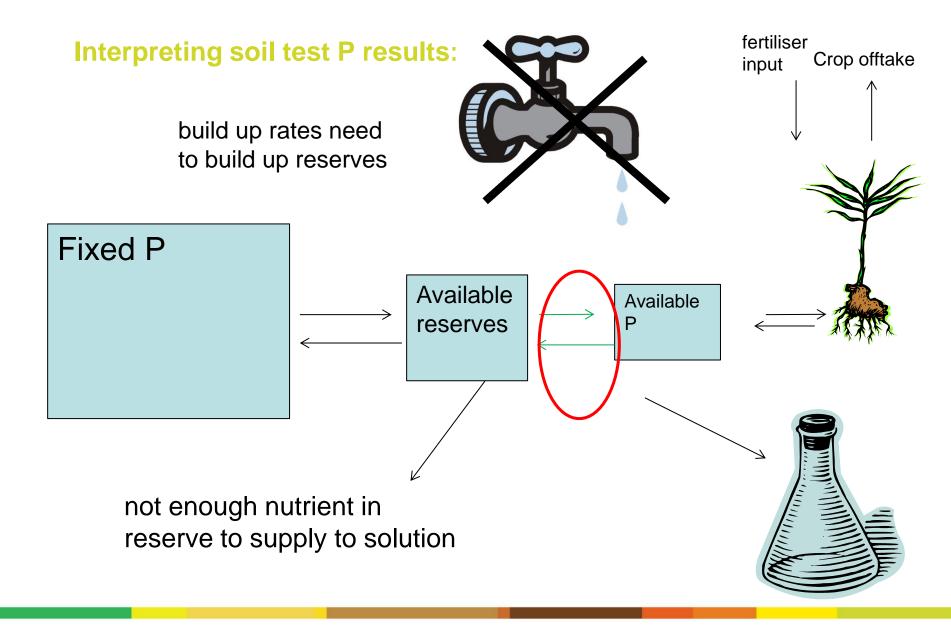
Tap in on full – oversupply.



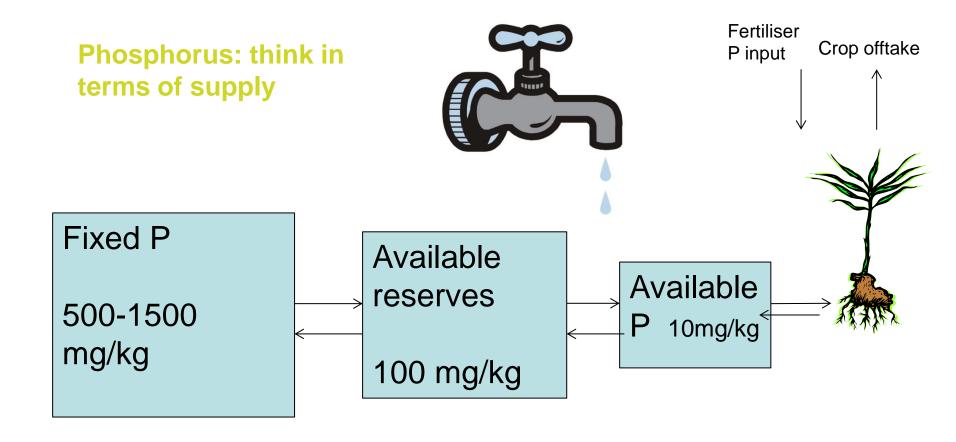


Index 3 = Good supply only when needed by crop



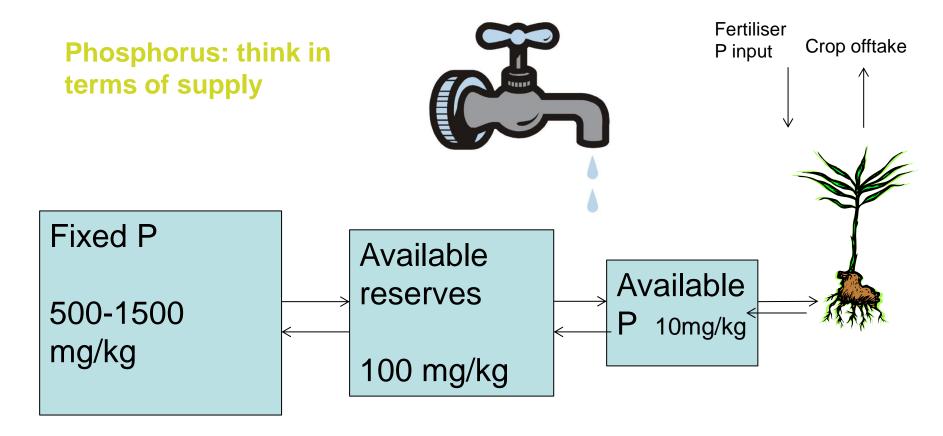






Build back up labile P reserves to keep supply going.



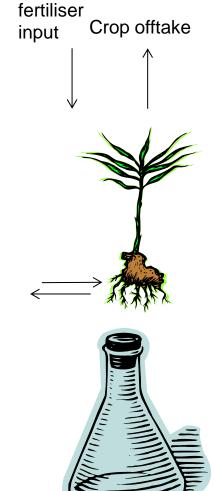


Build back up available P reserves to keep supply going.

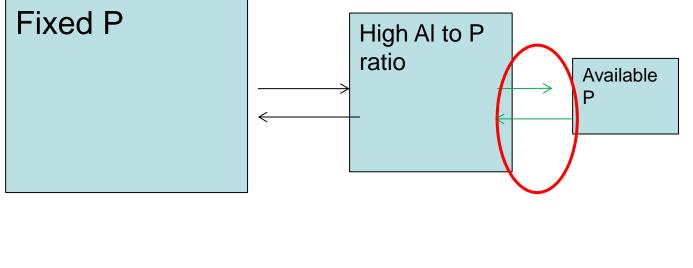
Index 3 = good supply



Build up influenced by soil type

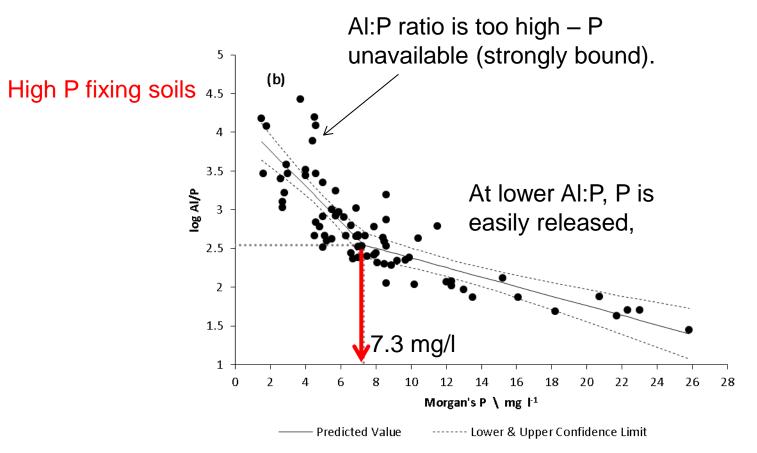


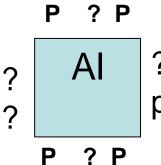






High AI influence P supply



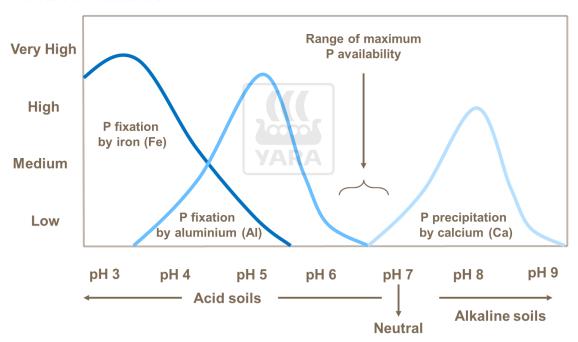




Phosphorus availability is influenced by soil properties

Influence of soil pH on the soil P availability

Amount of P fixed in soil





Current trends in soil P fertility

Trend in Soil P Index







Current methods:

Soil sampling typically every 2- 4 ha, once in 5 years.

Limited to small number of elements: P, K, Mg, LR.

Almost never for texture, organic matter & other soil attributes

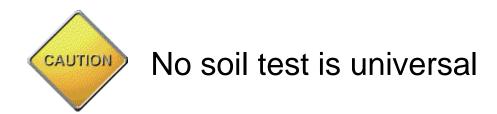






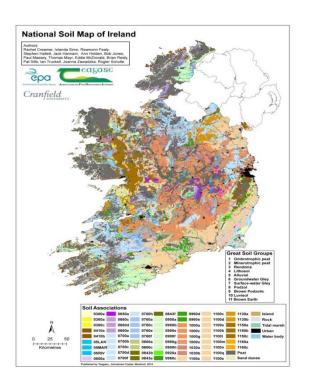
Phosphorus soil test and what they measure?

- There are many different tests out there.
- Amount of P extracted by any one test depends on the soil pools that are responsive to that test (e.g. Mehlich3>Olsen>Morgan-P)
- A soil P test must access the same pools that the plant can,

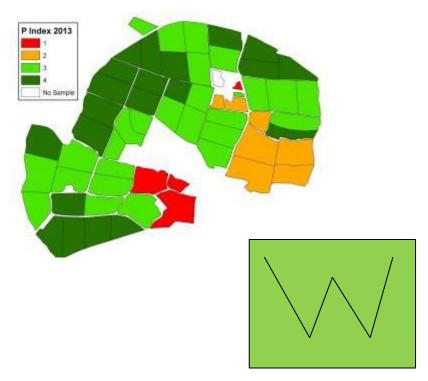




Soil properties of soils mapped at landscape scale



Manage soil fertility at field or paddock scale





Soil testing:



Good idea to know the soil as well as test it.

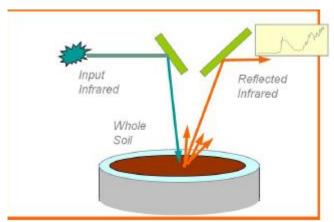
Is it acidic in nature?
Al?
Clay?



Important soil properties to consider: pH, Al, Ca, %OM

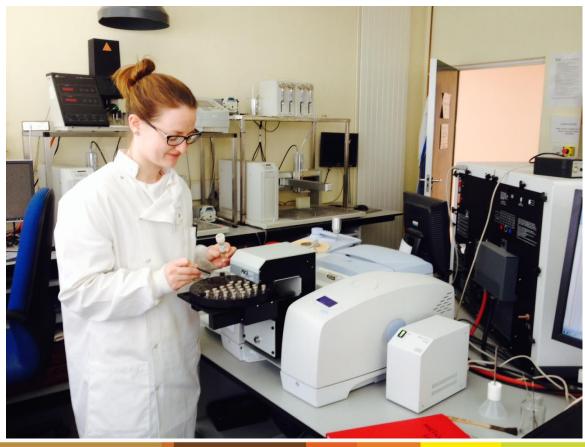


Emerging techniques: New methods for soil testing capture more soil properties



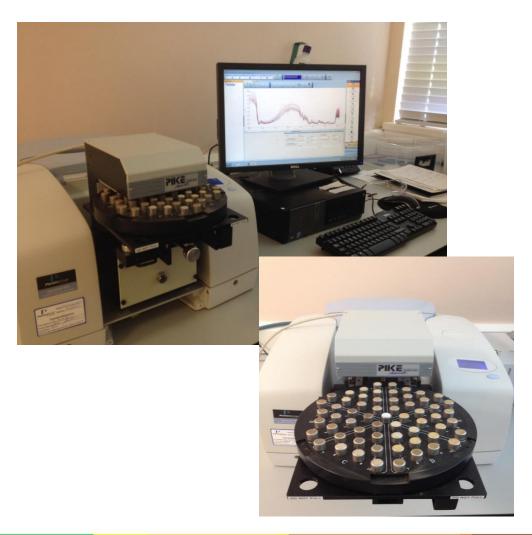
No chemical extraction, lower cost & rapid results.

One scan gives info about soil pH, OM, AI, Fe, Ca, texture etc.





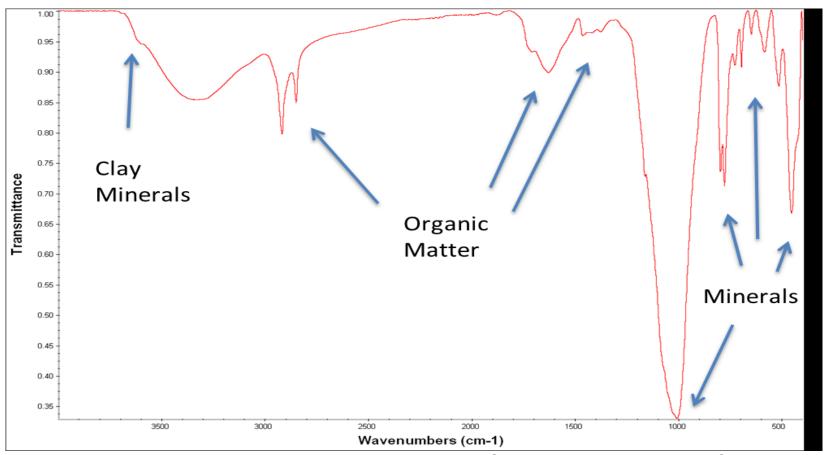
NIR / MIR



- Sample interacts with light source
- Get spectral information on the chemical makeup of the sample.



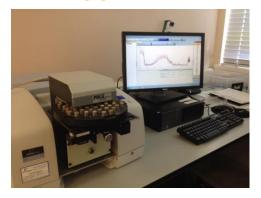
Spectra produced when infrared is absorbed by a soil sample gives the overall chemical profile of the soil



A H Jean Robertson, H Rachael Hill, Angela M Main. 2013. Soil spectroscopy workshop. FAO. Rome.



IR applications - collect multi-parameter data from a single scan



- % OM at surface horizon
- % sand, silt, clay along profile
- extractable AI, Fe, Ca in each horizon
- pH, CEC, TN, TOC,







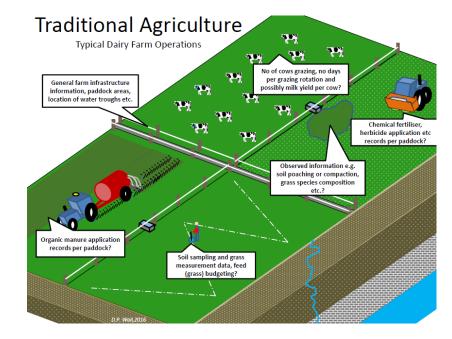


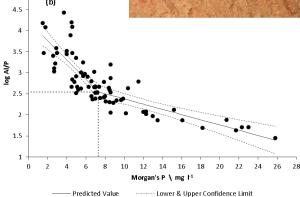


Multi-parameter: Soil attributes affecting soil fertility – not

captured by current methods









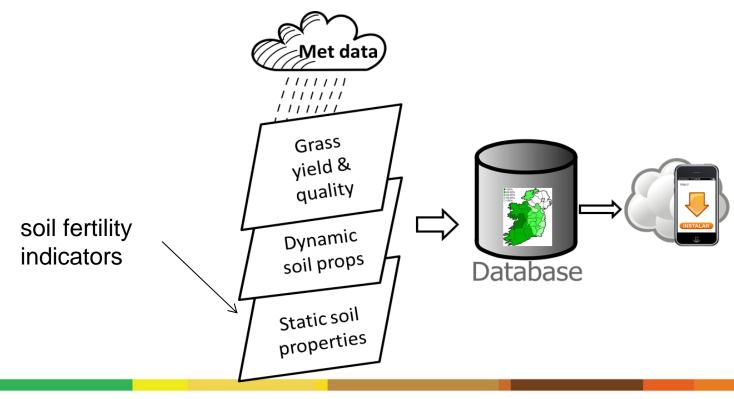
What does this mean for soil testing?

Spatial scales

Temporal scales

Multi-parameter data

Model/forecast





Thank you for your attention



Karen.Daly@teagasc.ie
Johnstown Castle
Wexford

