

### WHAT IS SOIL QUALITY

- DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE:
  - Farmer: Highly productive, sustainable soil having certain properties
  - Naturalist: Soil in harmony with the landscape and environment
  - Consumer: Source for plentiful and inexpensive food



### ASSESSING SOIL QUALITY

#### > OFTEN SUBJECTIVE:

- Smell, feel, look, taste?
- Soil Quality Index

#### > MORE QUANTITATIVE

- Chemical
  - pH, O.M., nutrients
- Physical
  - Structure, bulk density
- Biological
  - Respiration, microbial biomass



Pennsylvania

Field ID

Date\_\_\_\_

→ See instructions on other	r side of this sheet	L
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Indicator	Descriptions		√ Rating			Comments	
	Good (8-10)	Medium (4-7)	Poor (1-3)	Good	Med	ed Poor	
Soil Tilth ⊕, ≻	Mellow; Pliable; Crumbly; Clods easily broken apart by tillage	Firm; Some large clods; Clods can be broken apart by tillage	Hard dense chunks; Tight; No structure; Difficult to break apart by tillage				
Compaction ⊕, >	Little resistance to penetration by soil probe, shovel, wire flag,, tillage implement, etc.; No hard pan	Some resistance to penetration by soil probe, shovel, wire flag, tillage implement, etc.	High resistance to penetration by soil probe, shovel, wire flag, tillage implement, etc.; Hard pan present				
Water Infiltration and Drainage	Soil drains well after rain; Little or no ponding or runoff following rain; Can get into the field soon after a rain	Water drains slowly with some ponding	Water ponds or runs off following most rains; Long wait to get on the field following rain; soil surface crusted				
Erosion ⊕, ♦	No gullies or visual evidence of erosion; any runoff that occurs is generally clear; Deep topsoil	Some visual signs of erosion; Cloudy runoff	Obvious signs of erosion; Muddy runoff; Shallow topsoil; Subsoil showing at the surface				
Surface Cover	Soil surface covered year round; Little bare soil; Dense sod or other vegetation; Heavy, well distributed residue present	Some residue or vegetation present but soil surface not completely covered. Bare soil during part of the year	Little or no soil cover; Bare soil for much of the year				
Soil Life	Signs of earthworms and other soil life common. (worms, worm casts, worm holes, etc)	Occasional signs of earthworms and other soil life. (worms, worm casts, worm holes, etc)	No visible signs of earthworms and other soil life. (worms, worm casts, worm holes, etc)				
Soil Organic Matter >>	Dark color; visible organic material; Earthy smell; high organic matter soil test	Medium organic matter soil test	Light color; No visible organic material in soil; No smell; Low organic matter soil test				
Plant Growth	Healthy uniform plant growth; Consistent good yields; Crops resist stress, such as drought	Plant health varies; Inconsistent yields; Crops somewhat resistant to stress	Spotty, uneven crops; Plants unhealthy; Consistently poor yield; Crops susceptible to stress				
Plant Roots	Robust, large, deep, well dispersed root system; No obvious restriction to root growth; Many fine roots	Roots present in profile; Some misshapen roots; Some restriction to root growth	Few or no roots present; Roots short, coarse, not uniformly distributed; Roots growing sideways; Obvious restrictions				
Other							

# TILLAGE IS A KEY PART OF CROP PRODUCTION

- THE PHYSICAL MANIPULATION OF THE SOIL FOR THE PURPOSES OF:
  - Management of previous crop residues
  - Control of competing vegetation
  - Incorporation of amendments
  - Preparation of a seedbed



### TILLAGE AFFECTS SOIL PROPERTIES RELATED TO SOIL QUALITY

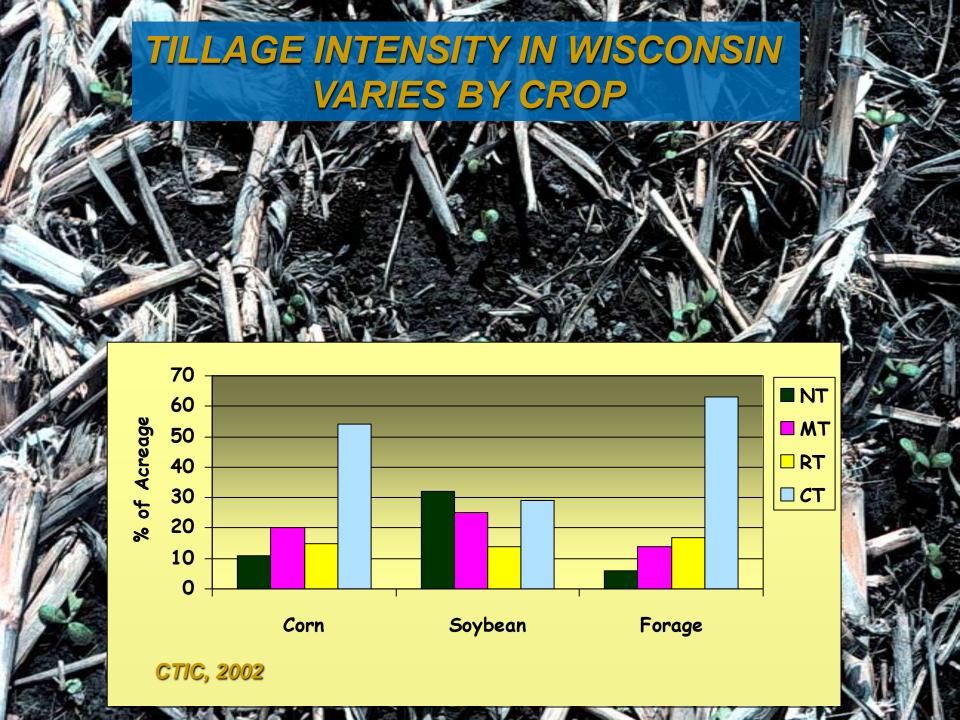
- Crop residue cover
- Soil test measurements
- Nutrient availability
- Structure and aggregate stability
- Water relationships
- > Temperature
- Soil biology
- Compaction and Strength



## SURFACE CROP RESIDUE INTERACTS WITH OTHER FACTORS

- Impact on erosion
- > Cooler soils
- > Conserves moisture
- Affects soil physical properties
- Affects carbon and nutrient cycling









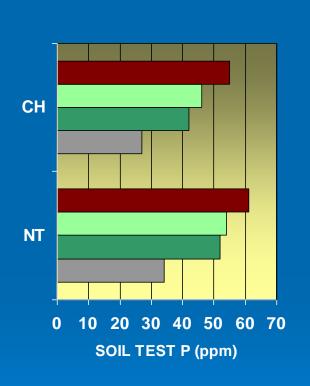
#### TILLAGE EFFECT ON SOIL TEST

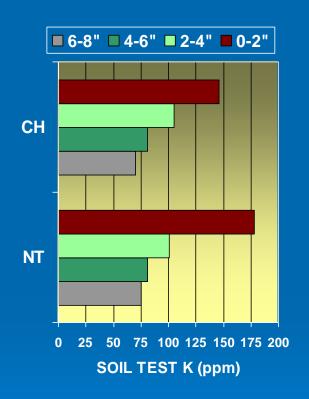
#### **ISSUES**

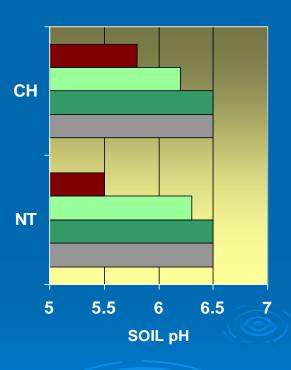
- Nutrient stratification
  - Surface applied nutrients
  - Crop residues
  - Vertical and horizontal
- Fertilizer placement considerations
- How to collect a representative sample



#### SOIL TEST STRATIFICATION FOLLOWING FIVE YEARS OF TILLAGE MANAGEMENT, ARLINGTON, WIS.



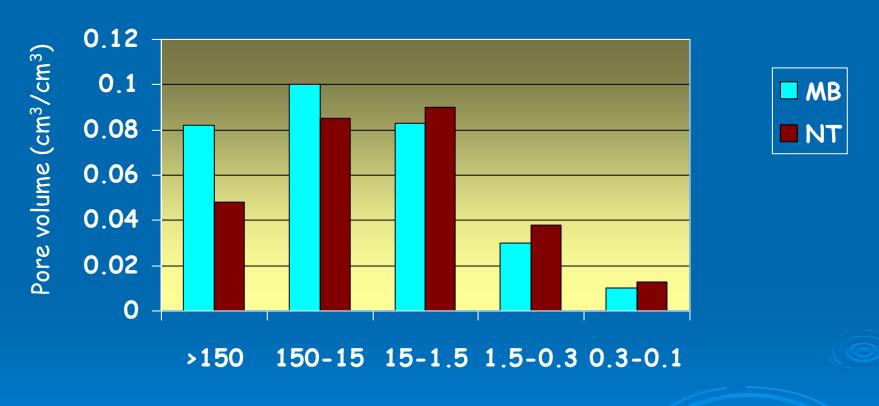




Wolkowski, 2003 (Corn/soybean rotation)



### EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM TILLAGE ON THE PLOW LAYER PORE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Pore Size

Hill et al., 1985

#### AGGREGATE STABILITY

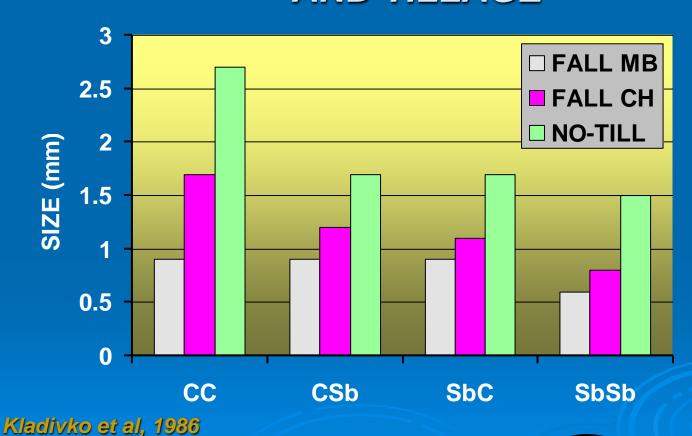
- > INFLUENCED BY
  - Organic matter and organisms
  - Texture
  - Rotation
  - Tillage
- > IMPORTANT FOR:
  - Aeration
  - Water relations
  - Productivity (Tilth)



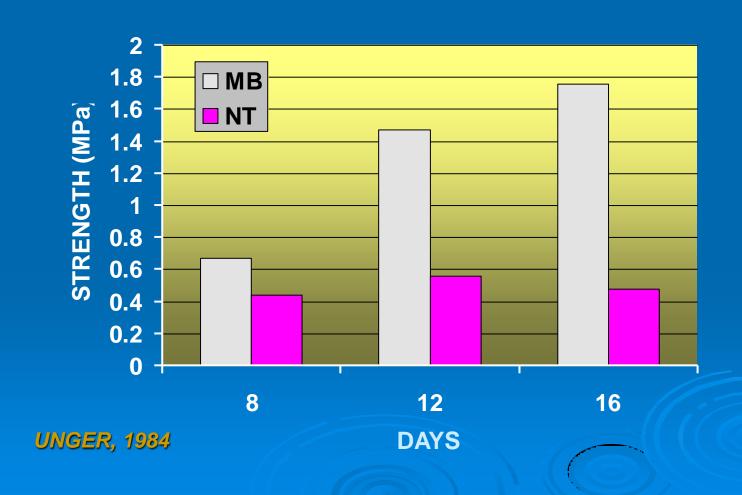
### TILLAGE EFFECTS ON SOIL (0-2 IN.) PROPERTIES AT LANCASTER, WIS.

TILLAGE	STAB.	TOTAL	EARTH
	AGGR.	C	WORMS
	%	g/kg	No./m <sup>2</sup>
No-till	46	24	78
Chisel	34	16	52
Plow	36	11	53

# WATER-STABLE AGGREGATE SIZE IN THE 0-3 IN. DEPTH AS AFFECTED BY ROTATION AND TILLAGE



### EFFECT OF TILLAGE ON CRUST STRENGTH AFTER A HEAVY RAINFALL

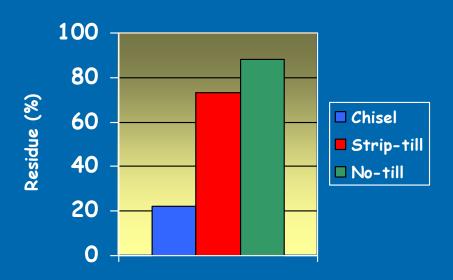


# TILLAGE EFFECTS ON SOIL TEMPERATURE

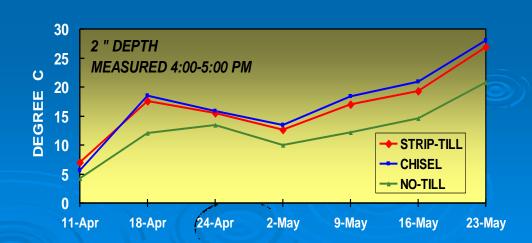
- Cooler temperatures associated with high residue
- > Residue buffers temperature change
- Emergence and early growth affected
- Corn on corn no-till systems have been shown to be 5-10% less productive in Wisconsin

## SOIL TEMPERATURE AFFECTED BY TILLAGE AND CROP RESIDUE

Effect on crop residue, Arlington, 1994



Effect on in-row soil temperature,
Arlington, 1994



Wolkowski, 2000



### EFFECT OF TILLAGE ON THE EARLY GROWTH OF CORN, ARLINGTON, WIS.

TILLAGE	EMERGENCE	<b>V6</b>	V12	SILKING
	plt/ft	g/	%	
Strip-till	1.6	1.1	28	62
Chisel	1.8	1.1	29	80
No-till	0.7	0.7	18	36

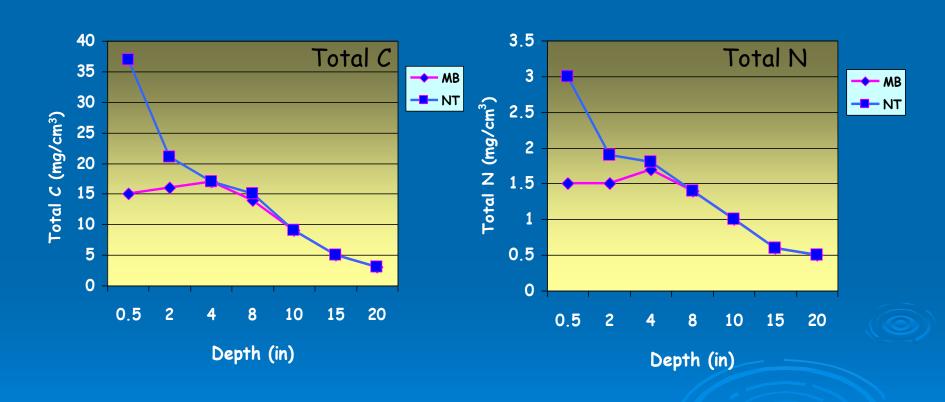
# TILLAGE AFFECTS BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

- Cooler and wetter no-till soils
  - Slower residue decomposition
  - Nutrient immobilization
  - Greater denitrification potential
- Surface organic material promotes localized biological activity





### SOIL C AND N DISTRIBUTION AFTER 12 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS CORN



Karlen et al., 1994

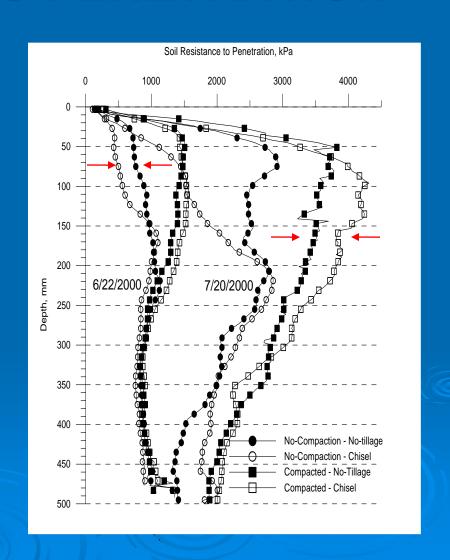
# TILLAGE EFFECTS ON SOIL STRENGTH

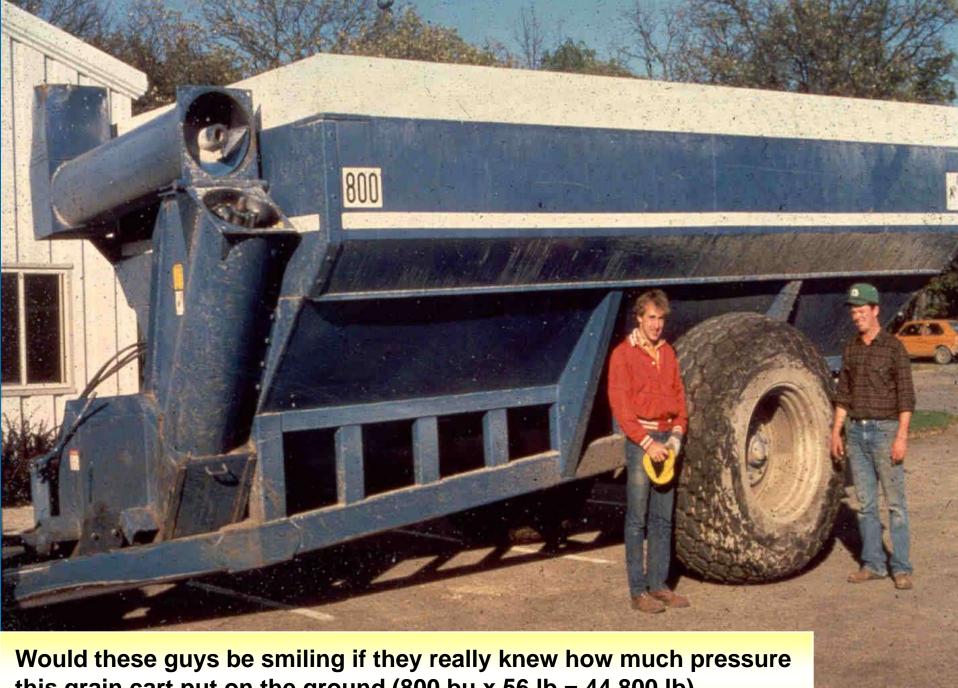
- Reduced tillage soils have higher surface bulk density and penetration resistance
- Short-term response to occasional tillage
- > Traffic management critical
- Subsoiling response is likely site dependent

# TILLAGE INFLUENCES RESISTANCE TO PENETRATION

- Greater penetration resistance in no-till in top 6" compared to chisel when not compacted
- Compacted chiseled soil has greater resistance than notill
- Greater penetration resistance when soil is dry
- Compaction effects more distinct in dryer soil dry (36 % vs. 27 %)

Arlington, Plano silt loam





this grain cart put on the ground (800 bu x 56 lb = 44,800 lb)



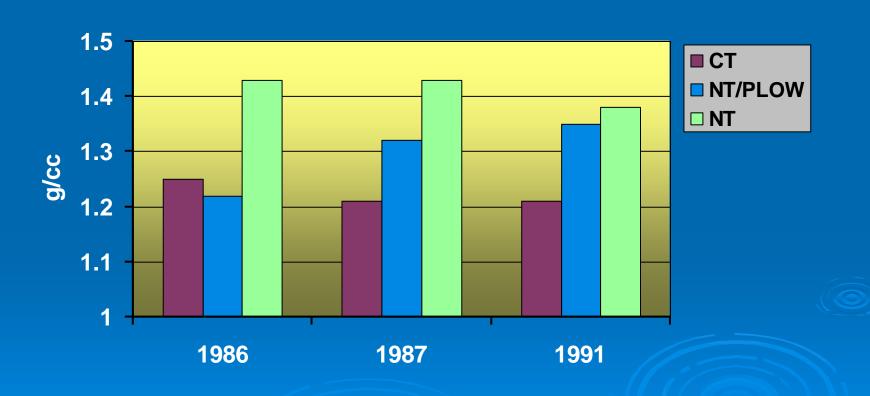
#### **Compaction affects the soil**

- structure
- porosity
- aeration
- strength

#### Plant growth affected

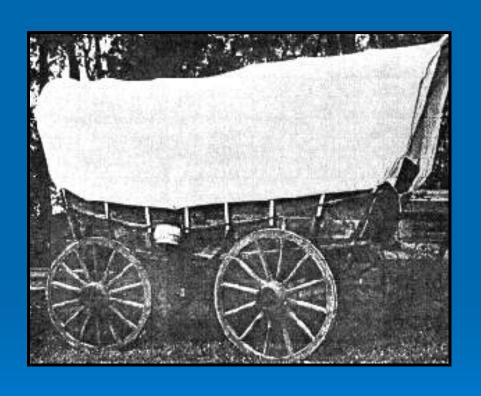
- root growth
- nutrient uptake
- water utilization

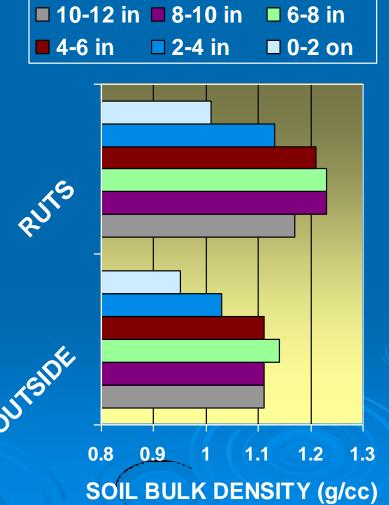
### EFFECT OF PERIODIC PLOWING ON SOIL BULK DENSITY (0-3 in.)



Pierce et al., 1994

### PERSISTANCE OF COMPACTION ALONG THE WADSWORTH TRAIL, MINNESOTA





Sharratt et al., 1998

### SUMMARY

- Tillage management can greatly modify soil properties related to soil quality and crop growth
- Tillage intensity will impact residue management and soil consolidation
- Many physical, chemical, and biological properties are affected
- High residue systems need "tweaking" in Wisconsin
- Better traffic and tillage management will enhance soil quality and maintain productivity