

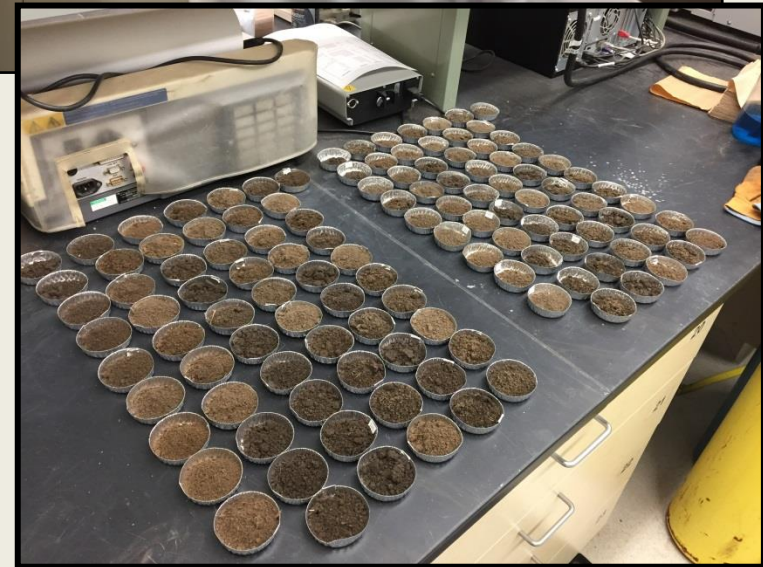
# Soil Health and Soil Sensing



*Kristen Veum, USDA-ARS, Columbia MO*

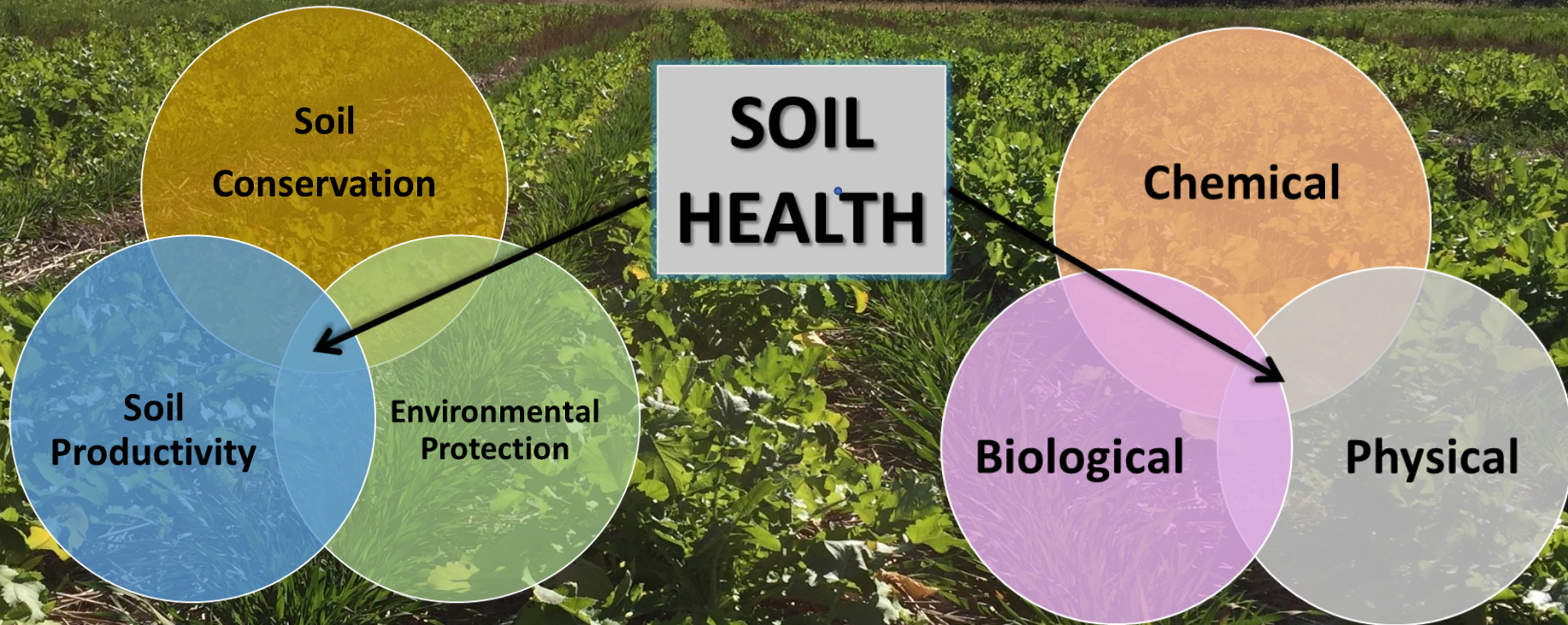


# Veum Soils Lab USDA-ARS

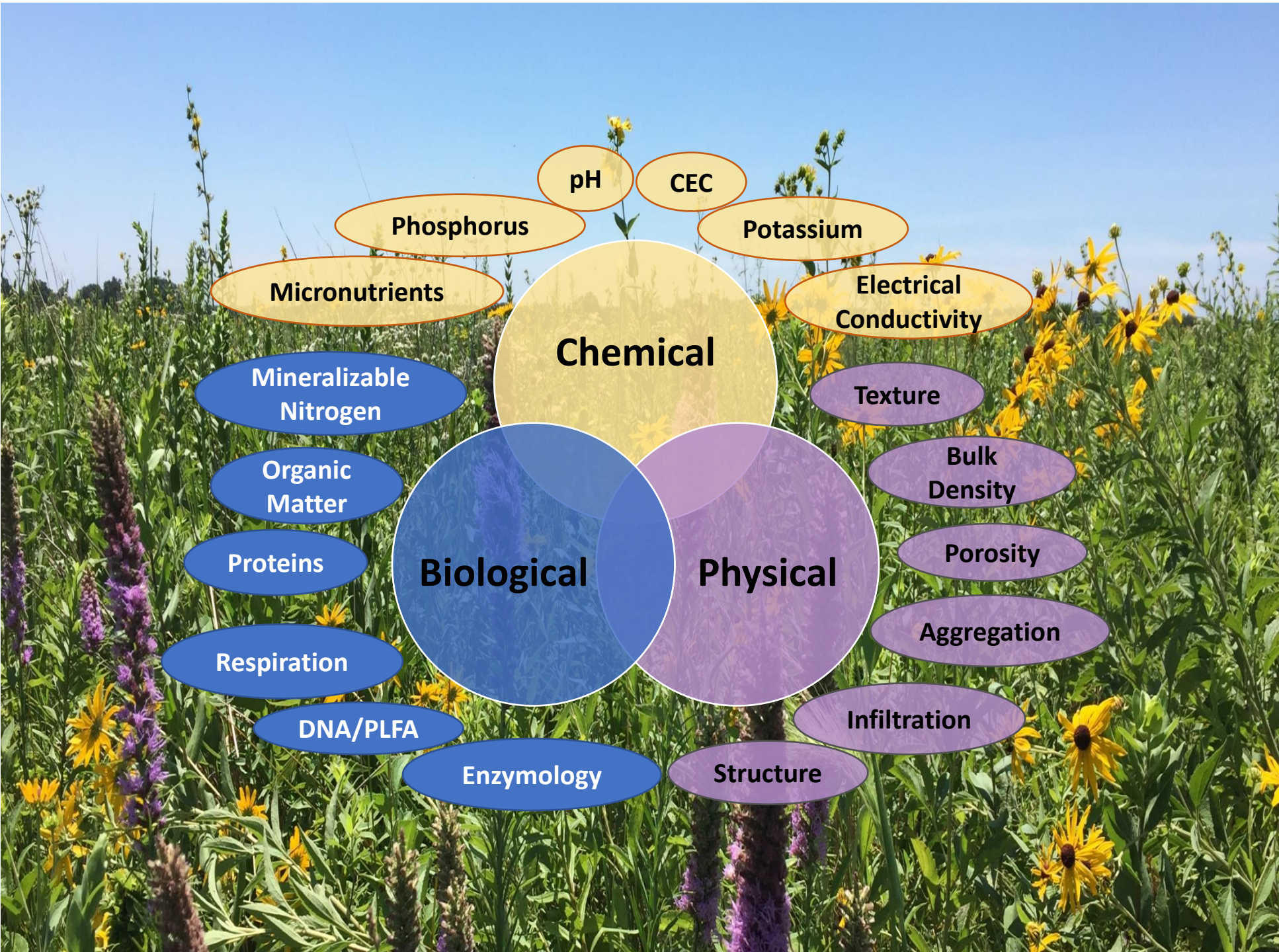




# Soil Health Assessment Concept to Science







pH

CEC

Phosphorus

Potassium

Micronutrients

Electrical Conductivity

**Chemical**

Mineralizable Nitrogen

Texture

Organic Matter

Bulk Density

Proteins

**Biological**

**Physical**

Porosity

Respiration

Aggregation

DNA/PLFA

Infiltration

Enzymology

Structure



# Soil Health

*Concept* → *Science*

**Goal:  
Assessments  
for Producers!**

**Several  
Challenges!**

# Cost of Soil Health Analyses

- **Chemical/Nutrient**

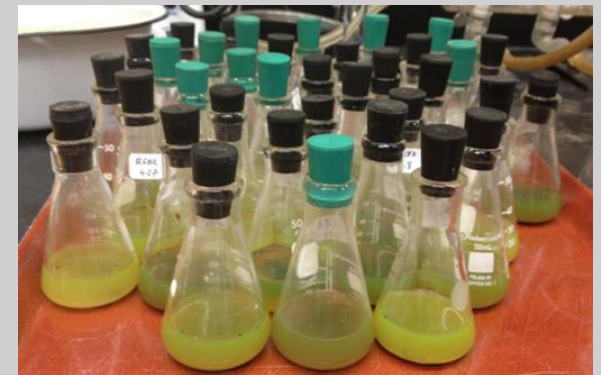
- Phosphorus **\$6**
- Potassium (CEC) **\$12**
- pH **\$5**

- **Physical**

- Aggregate stability **\$10**
- Bulk density **\$5**

- **Biological**

- Soil Respiration **\$4-15**
- Soil organic matter **\$6**
- Mineralizable nitrogen **\$12**
- Microbial biomass C **\$10-15**
- Enzyme activity **\$10-15**
- Active Carbon **\$10**
- EL-FAME **\$30**
- PLFA **\$25-50**
- DNA **\$50-100**





# Soils vary across the field

**Spatial variation**

**High lab costs**

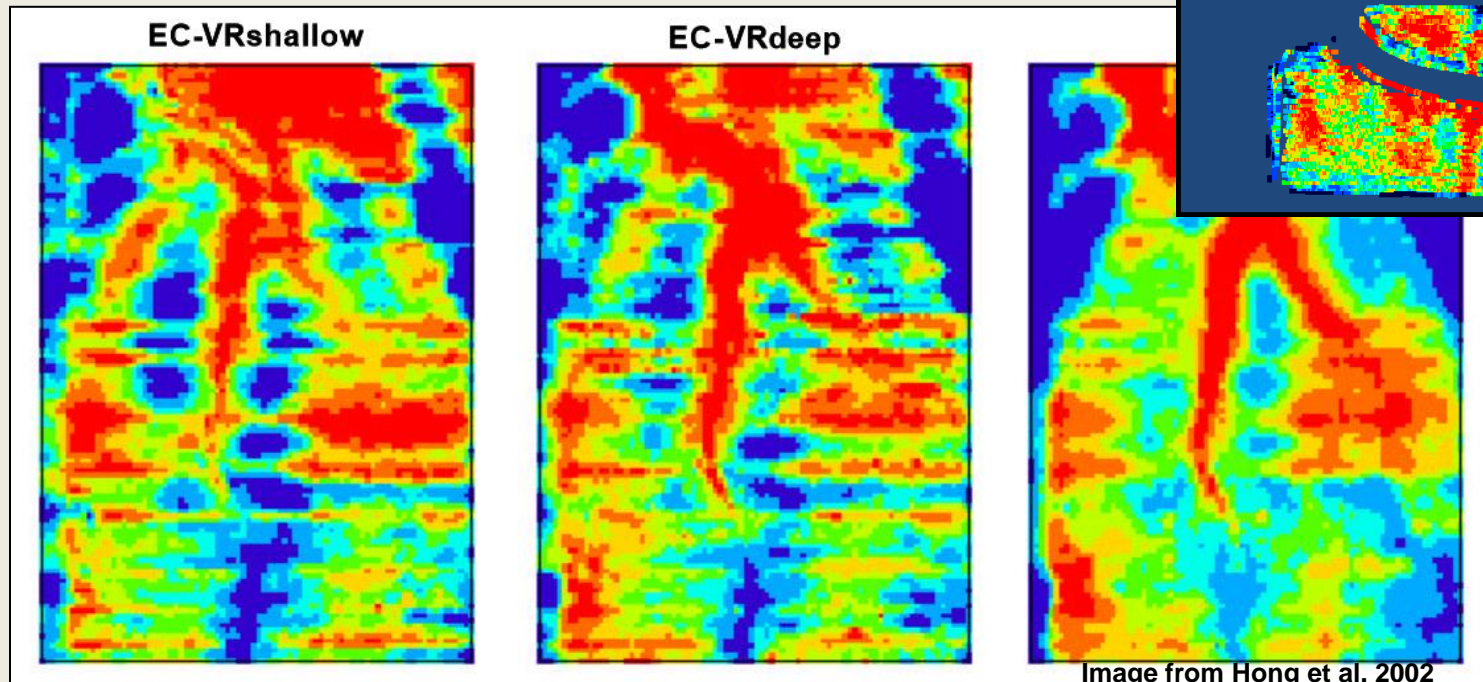
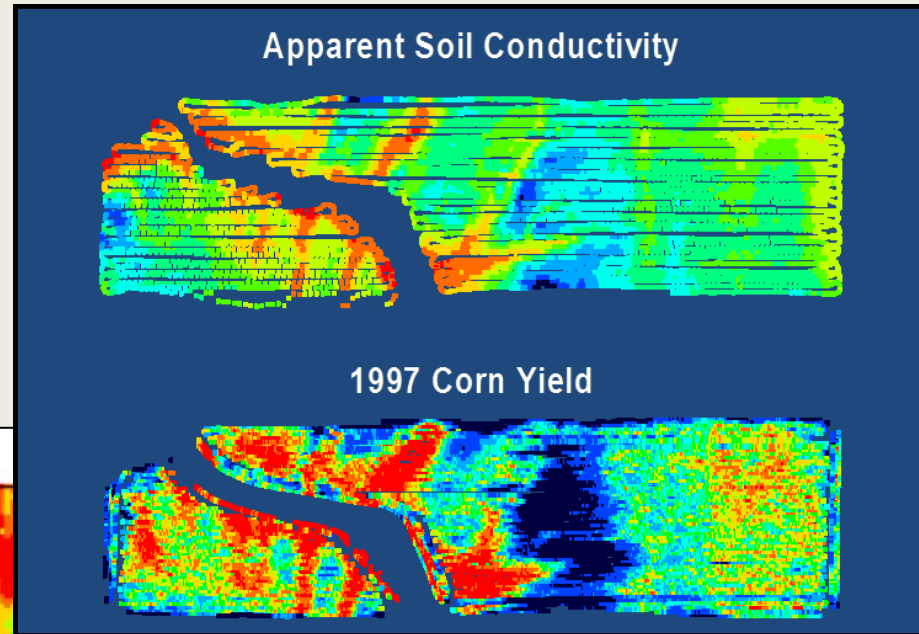


Image from Hong et al. 2002

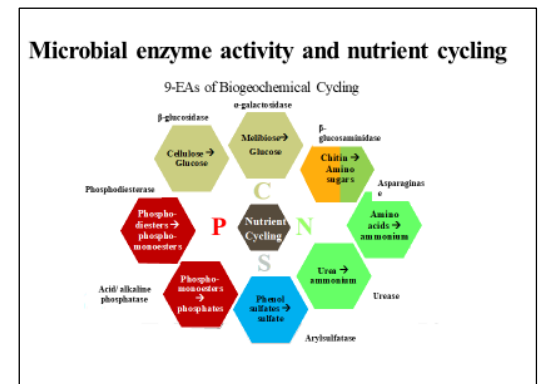


When we combine the high cost of analysis with the need to understand spatial variability, we have a problem

# How do we reduce cost?

- Laboratory
  - Combination testing
  - Cheaper supplies
  - Less supplies
  - Shorter/faster methods
  - Using smaller sample sizes/volumes
  - Less sophisticated/expensive instruments

You still have to collect a sample and send it to a lab





# *Proximal* Soil Sensing in-field “on-the-go” data collection

- Non-invasive, non-destructive
- Inexpensive
- High resolution (spatial/temporal)
- Low tech





# Visible, near-infrared spectroscopy (VNIR)

soil biological, chemical and physical attributes:

**soil organic C, soil texture, clay mineralogy, aggregate stability, pH, P, K**



# Electrical conductivity

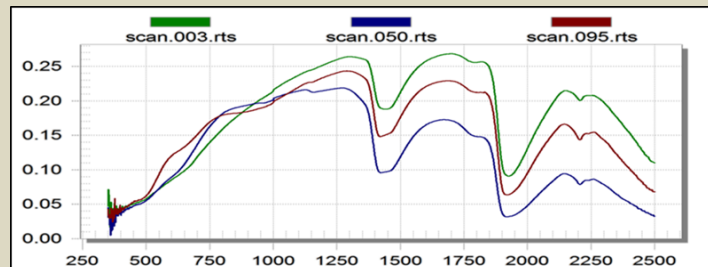
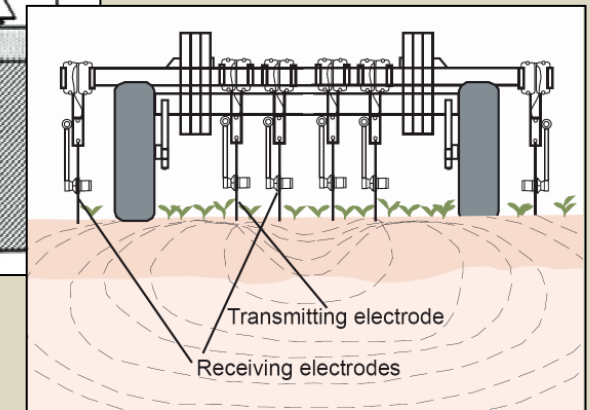
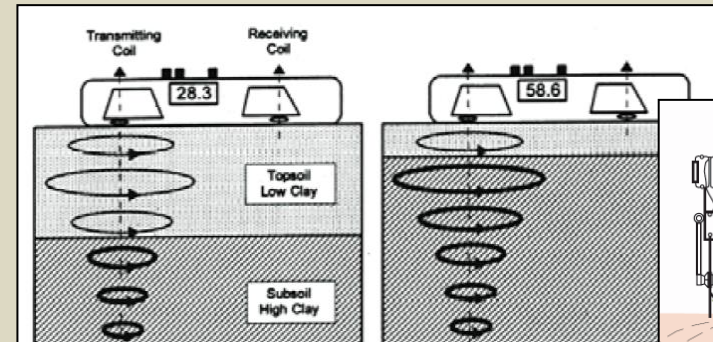
soil physical and chemical attributes:

**texture, mineralogy, CEC, and moisture**

# Penetrometer (Cone Index)

soil physical attributes:

**soil texture, bulk density, compaction**





# Soil Spectroscopy

## Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

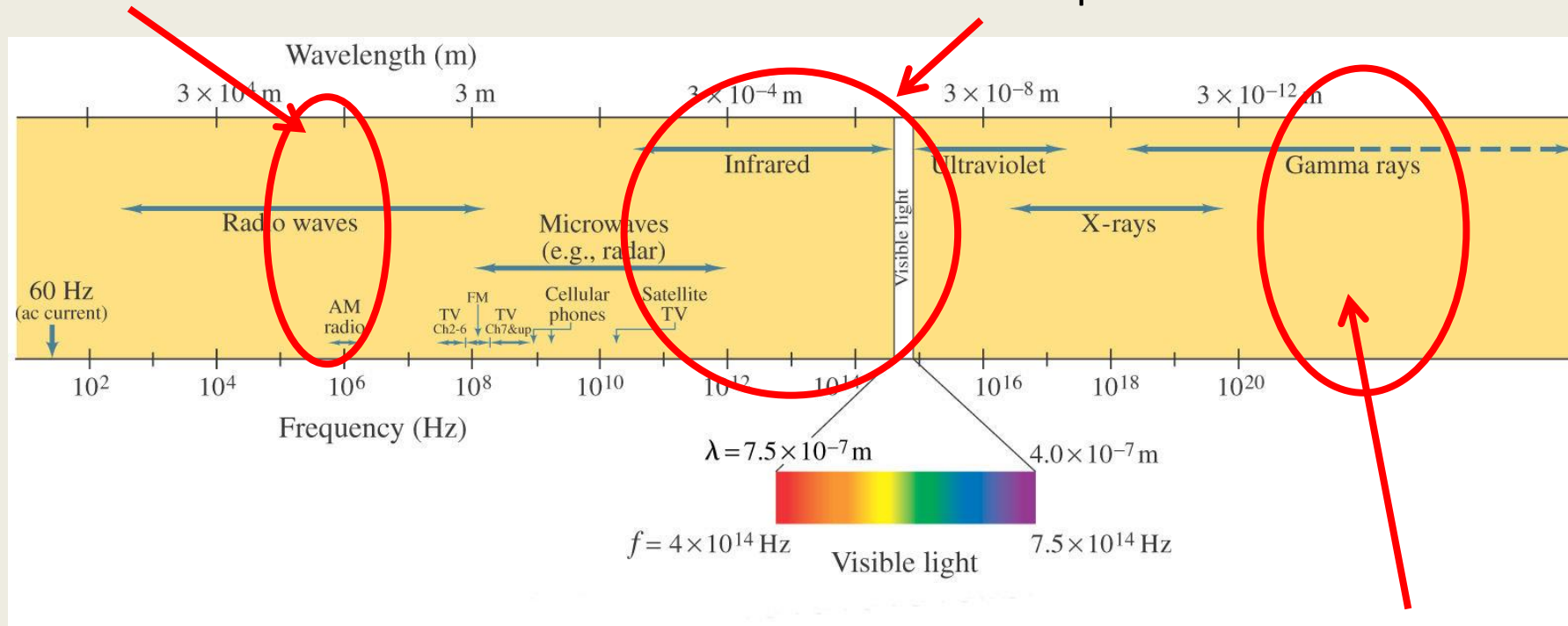
Atomic connections

Oscillation of electrons

## Visible and Near-Infrared (VNIR)

Molecular Vibrations, Rotations, Transitions

Functional Groups of Molecules

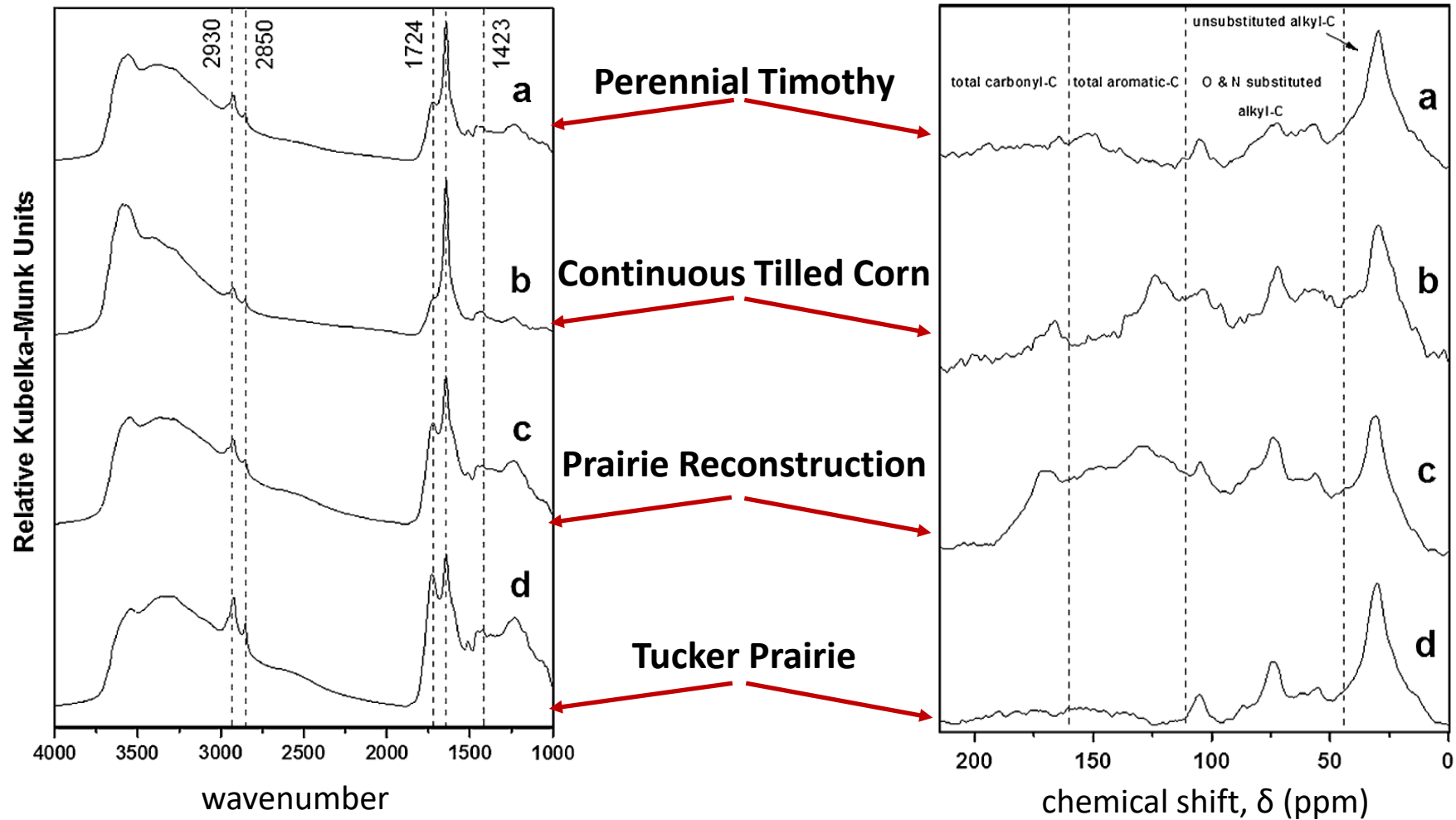


## Gamma Rays

Emitted from U, Th, K



# Spectral Signatures of Soil Organic Matter

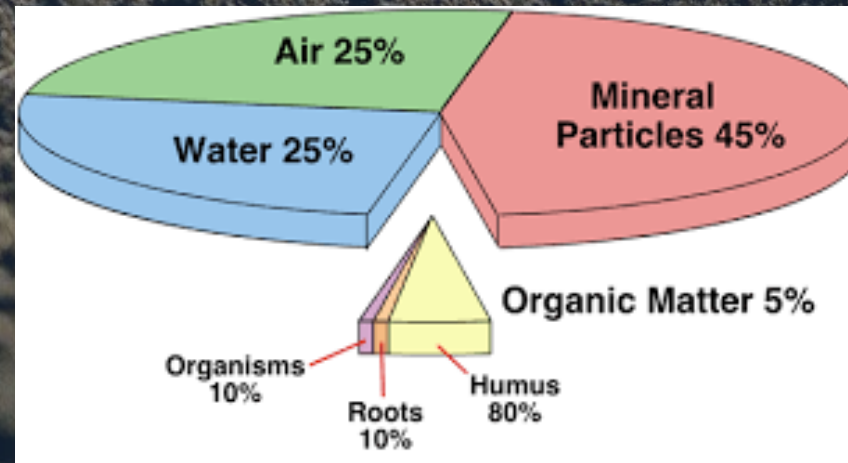


**Diffuse Reflectance (DRIFT)**  
spectra of soil organic matter

**$^{13}\text{C}$  Nuclear Magnetic Resonance**  
spectra of soil organic matter

# Why are soil spectra different?

- Organic matter
- Inorganic fraction / minerals
- Air and water



## Challenges?

- Environmental effects: temperature, moisture → interference
- Weak signals (*e.g.*, inorganic nitrogen)



# Soil electrical conductivity ( $EC_a$ ) sensing

- Most widely used soil sensing technology in precision agriculture
- Several commercial sensors are available



*Geonics EM38*



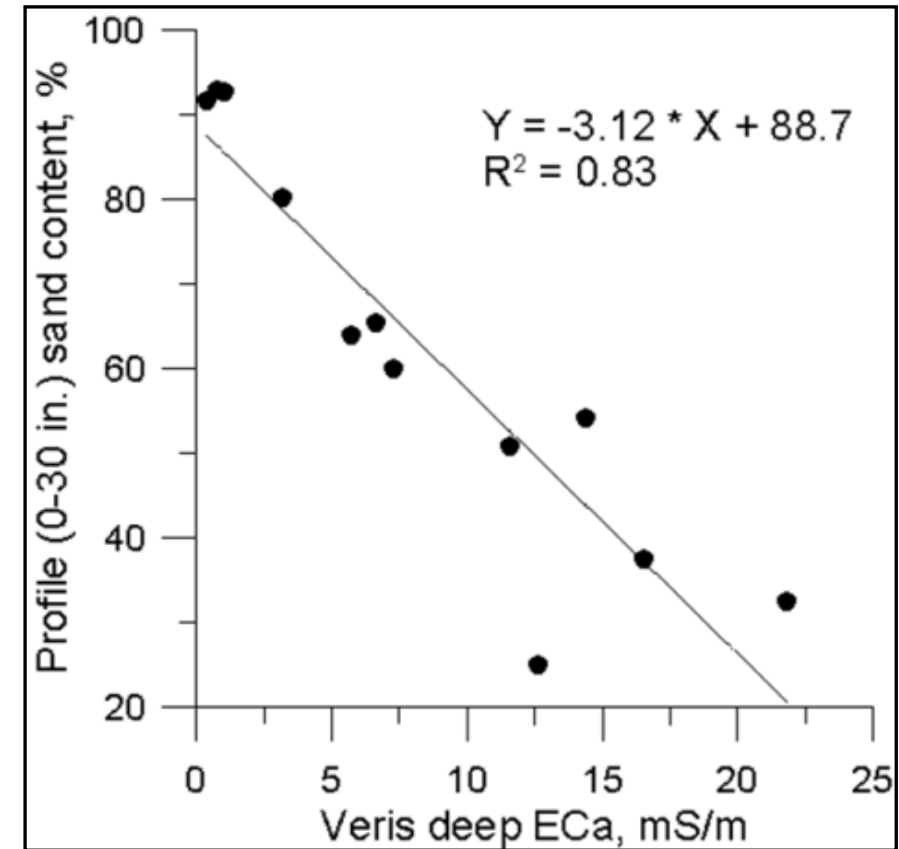
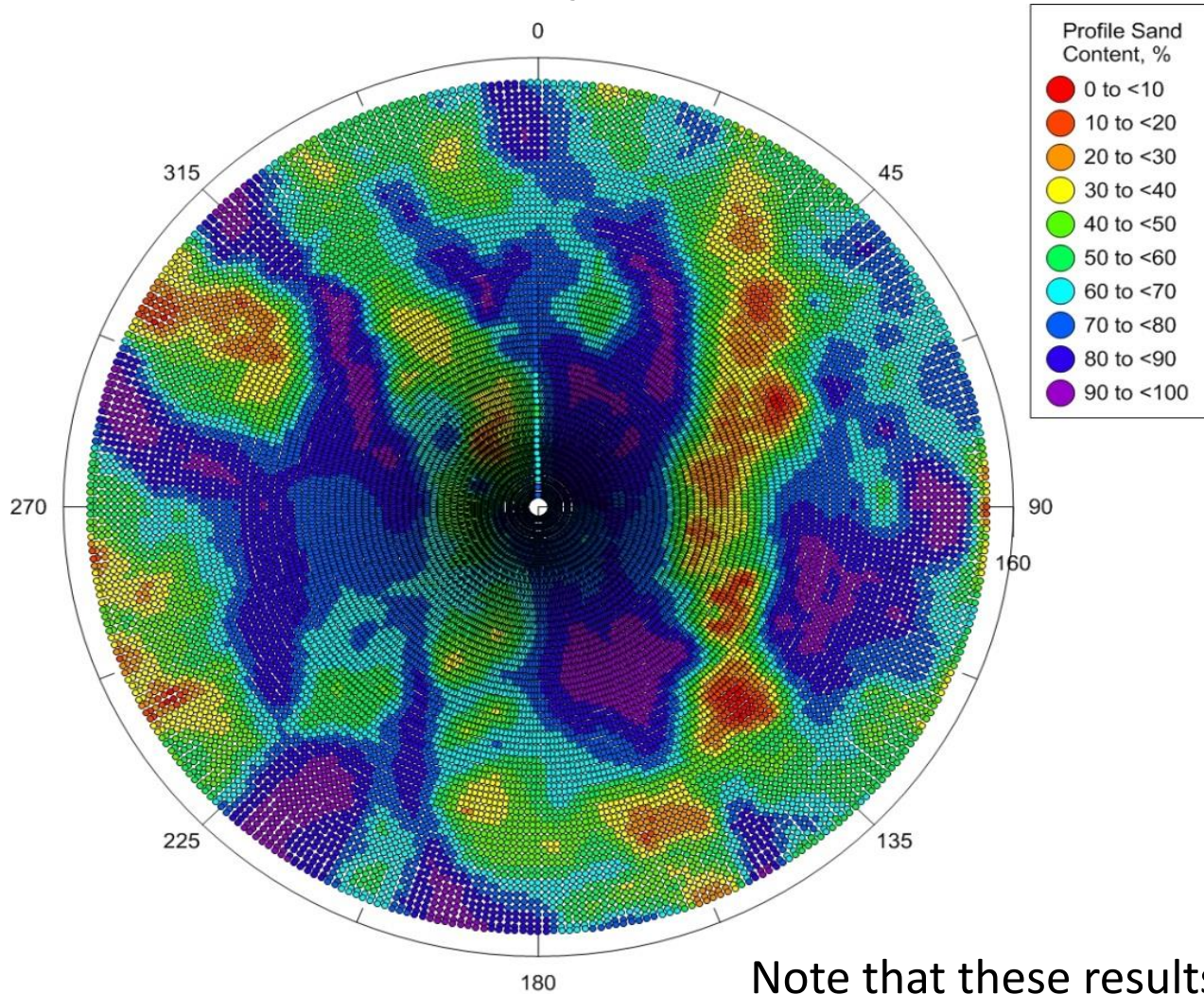
*Veris  
3100 & 3150*



*DUALEM-2S*

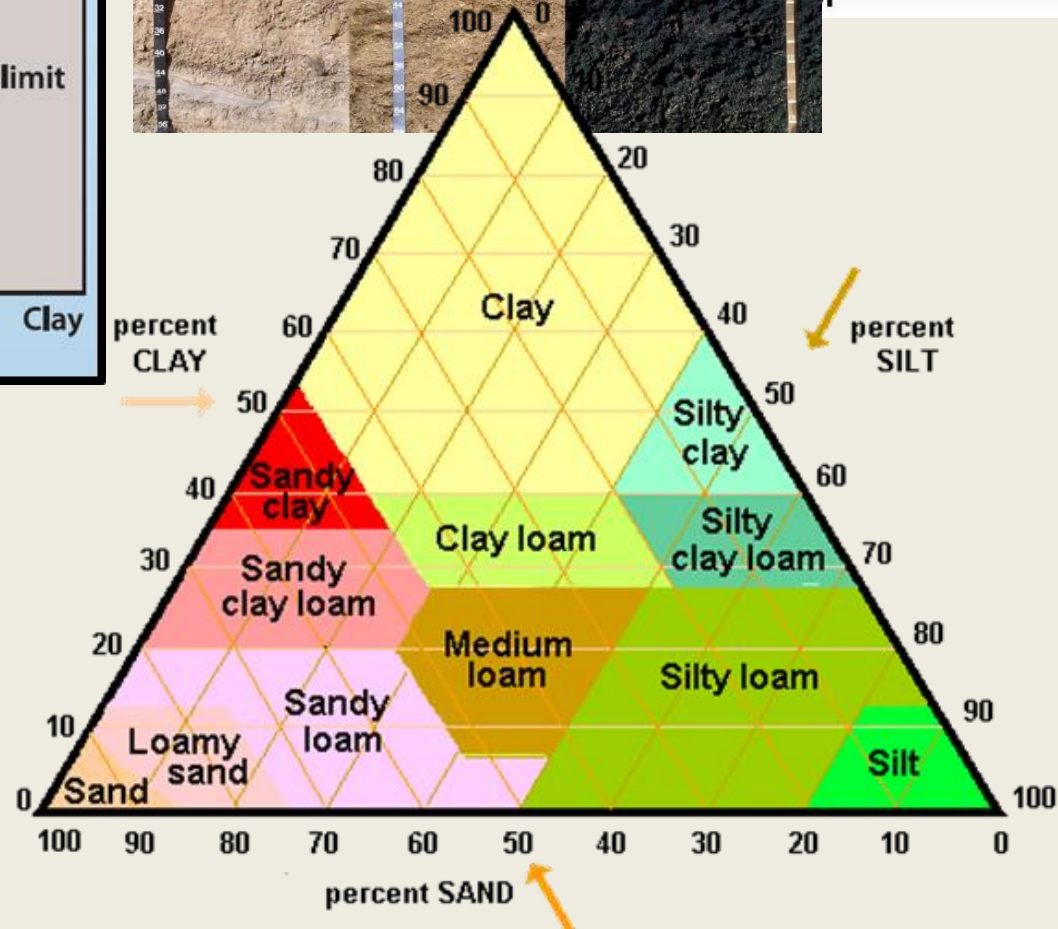
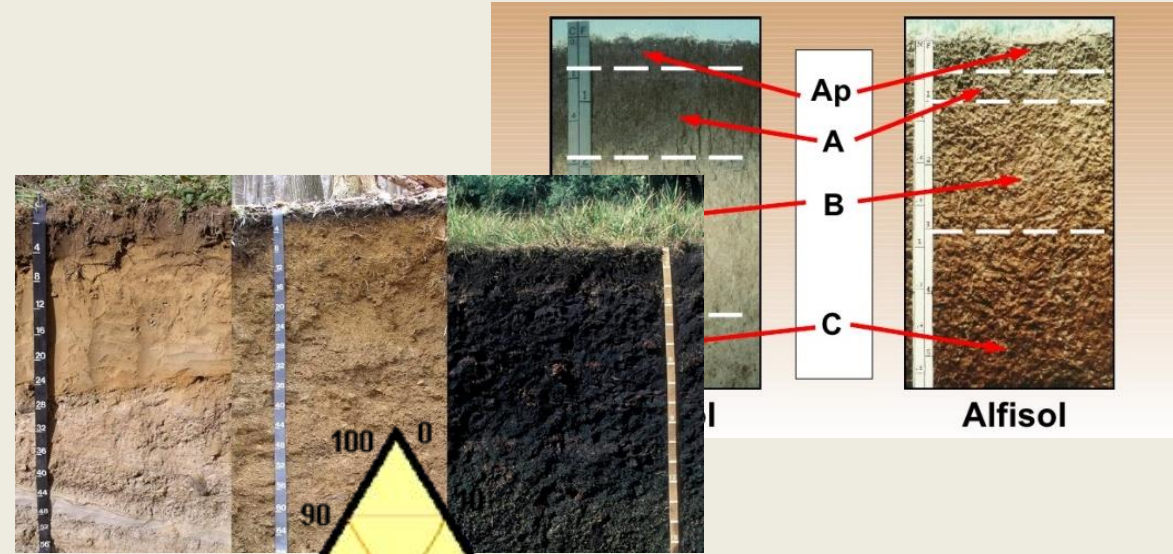
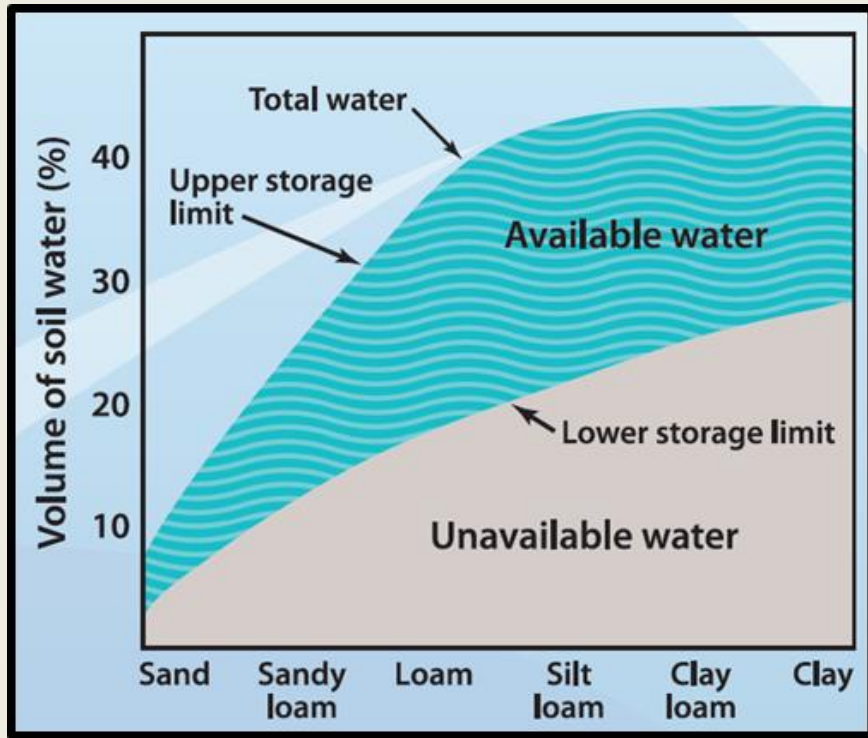


# EC<sub>a</sub> can map soil texture within fields



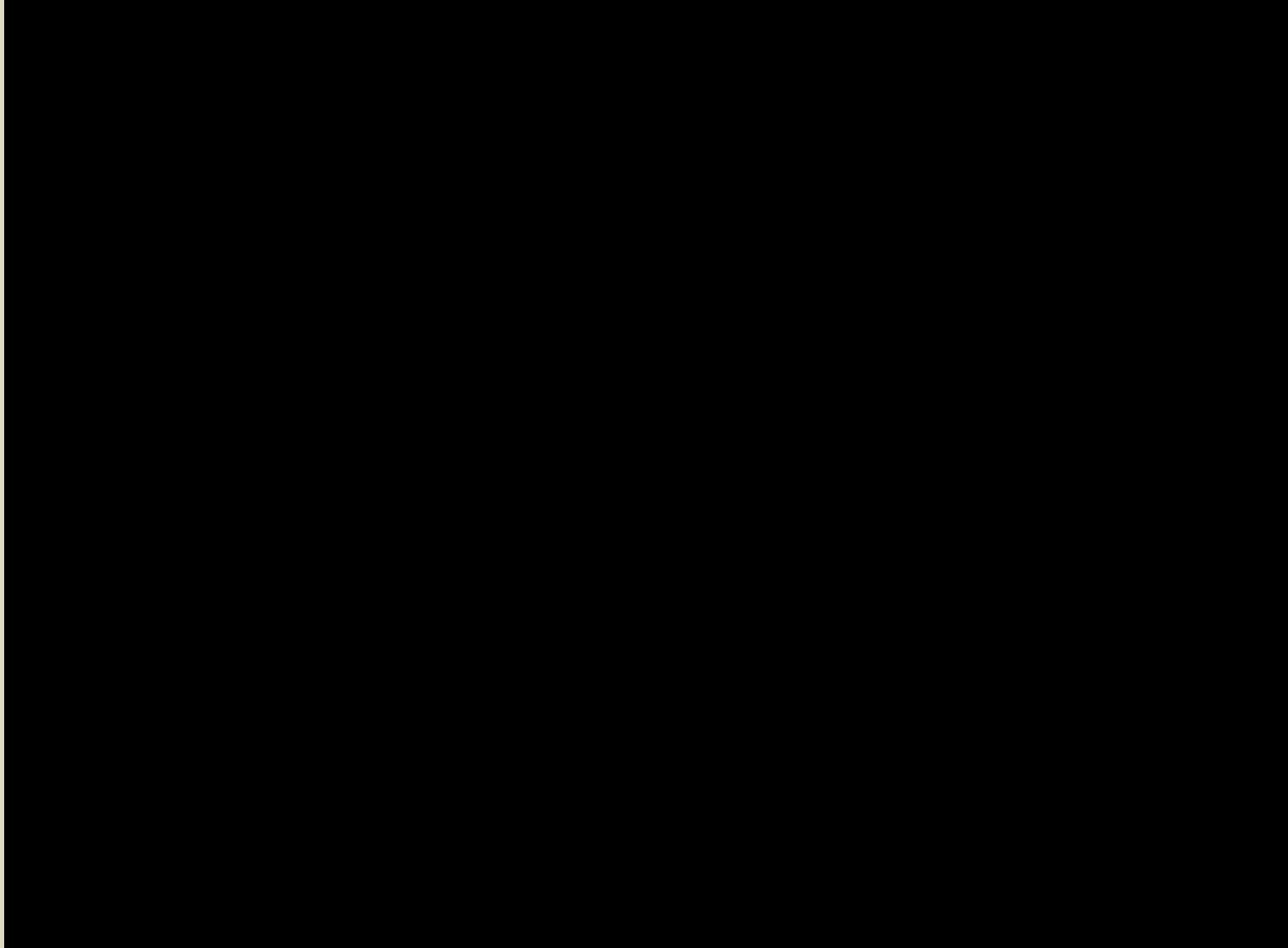
Note that these results required within-field calibration sampling





# Soil Texture

# On-the-Go Sensor Data Collection





## Case studies

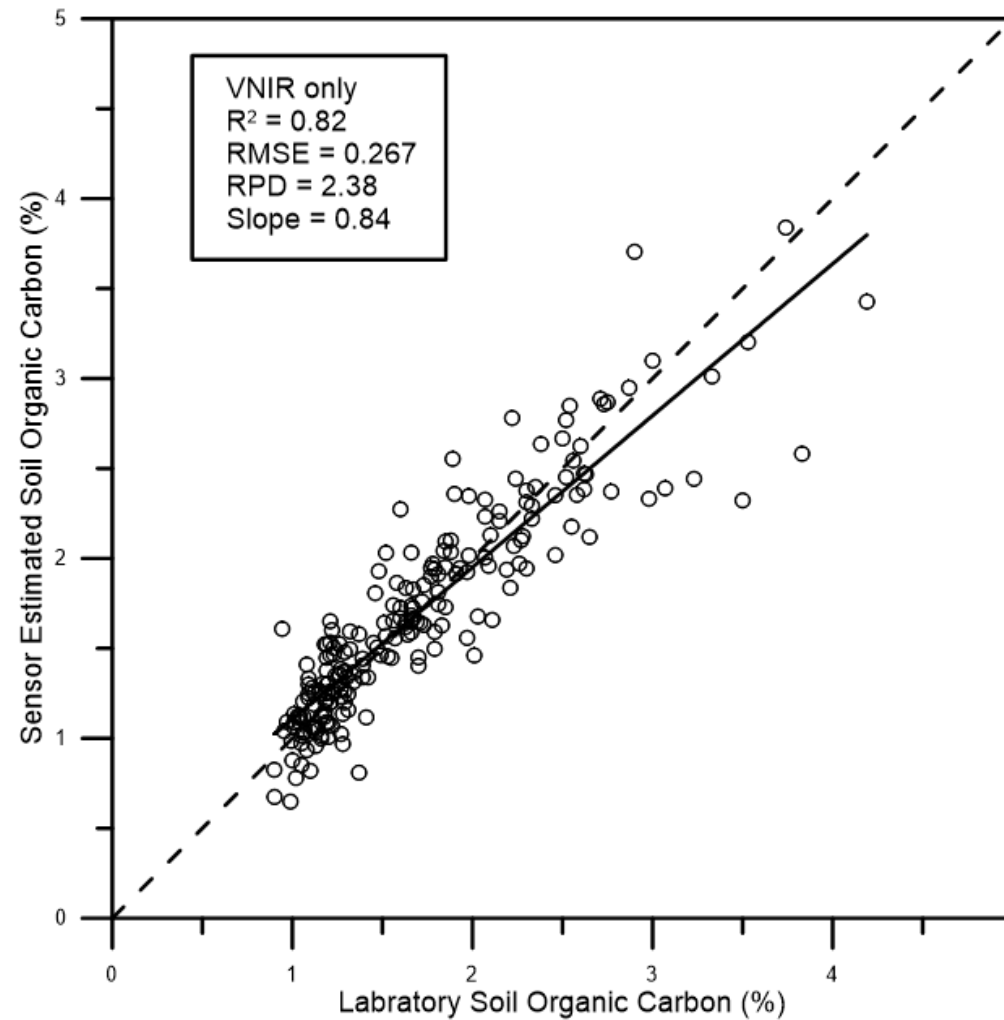
### Estimating soil health with sensors

Long-term Agroecosystem (LTAR)  
site in Centralia, MO

12 row crop and grass systems  
sampled at **0-5 cm and 5-15 cm** depth intervals  
Lab analysis and soil health scores



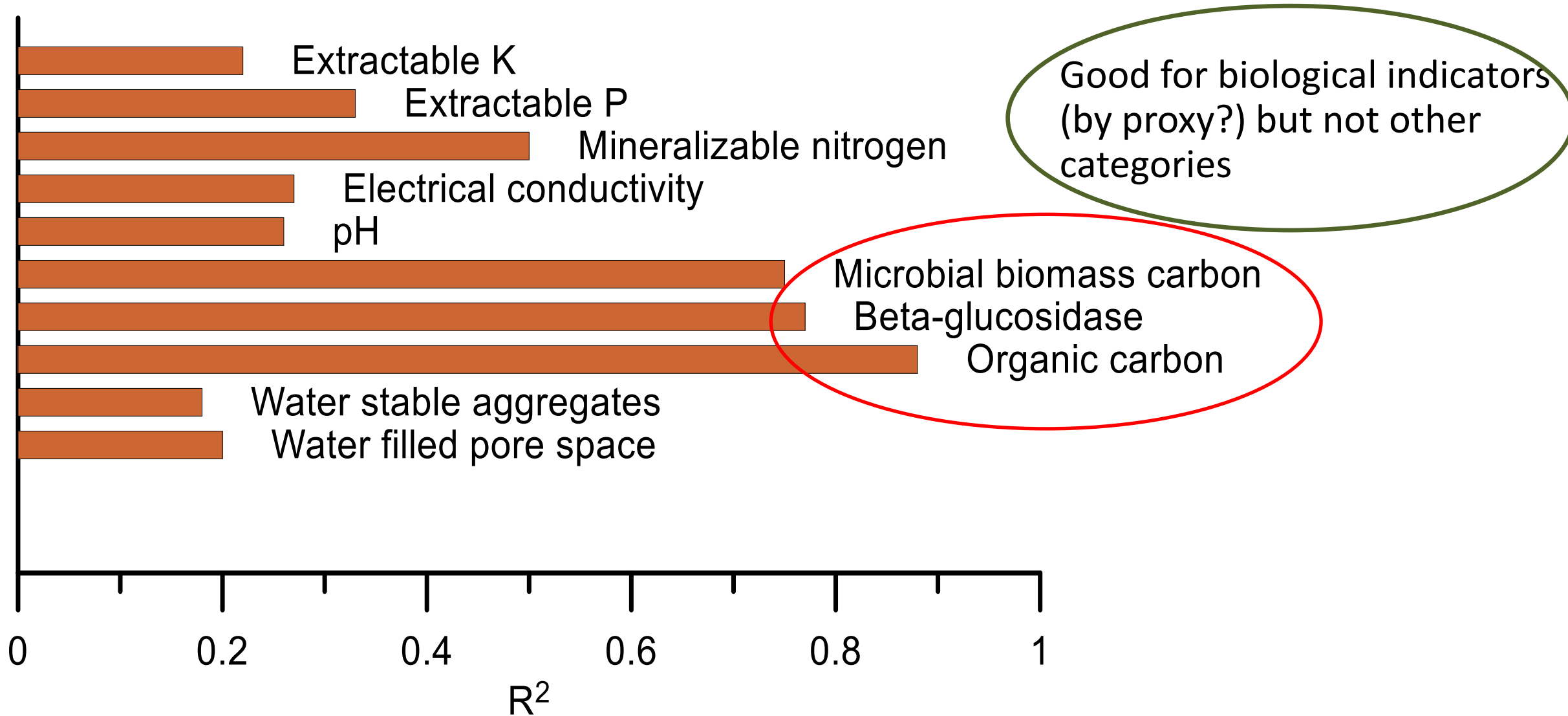
# Case study: VNIR spectroscopy for Soil Organic Carbon



Lab NIR works  
for organic  
matter (not a  
new idea)



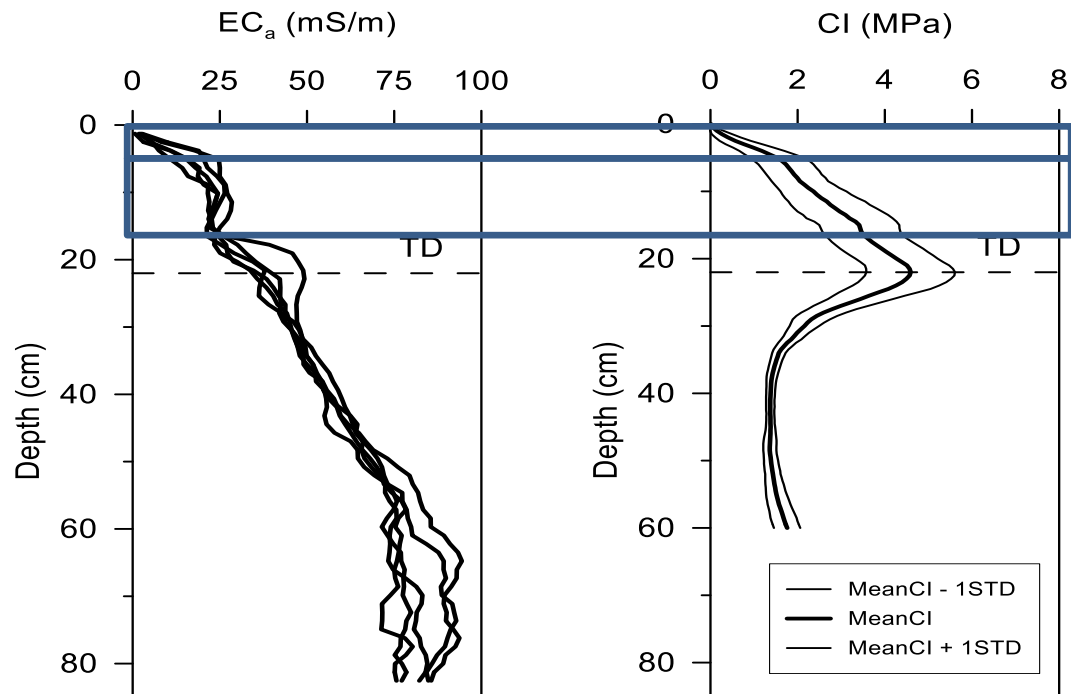
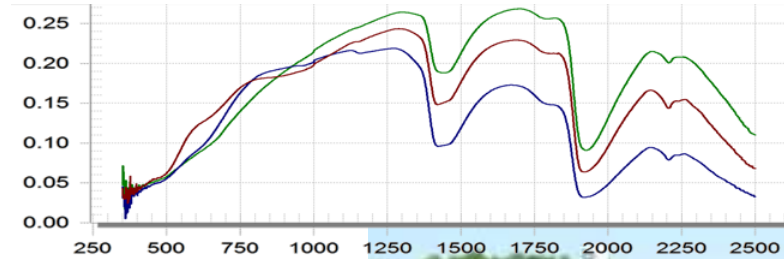
# Case study: Lab VNIR – Does it work for more than SOC??



# What if we put different sensors together?

## Sensor Data Fusion

- Lab VNIR spectral data
  - Air dried and ground soil
  - ASD Field Spec Pro
- In-field  $EC_a$  and penetrometer (CI) data



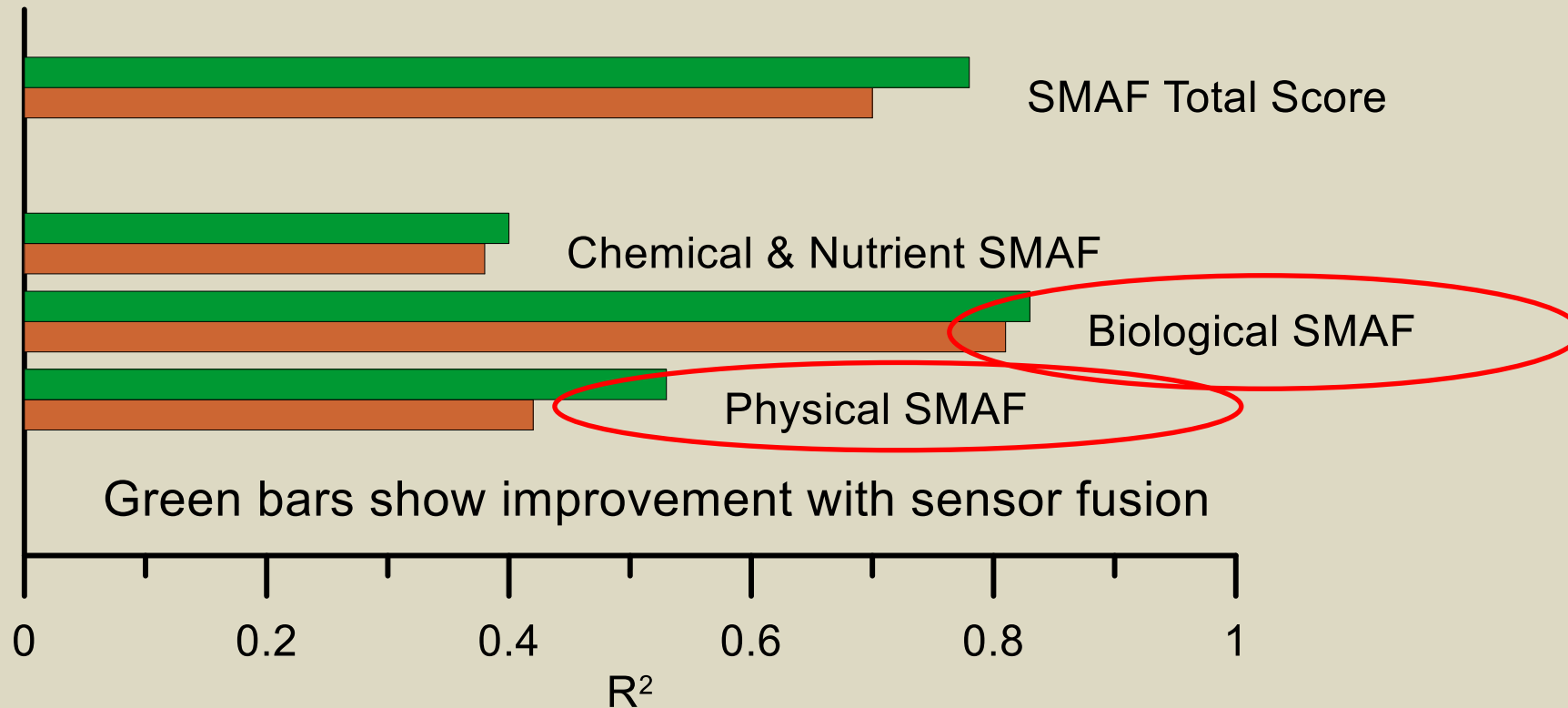


# What if we add other sensors?

Lab VNIR with **field** EC<sub>a</sub> and penetrometer data for **surface soils**

SMAF = Soil Management Assessment Framework

## Sensor Fusion Soil Health (SMAF) Scores



# Profile Soil Properties?



**O (humus or organic)**  
**A (topsoil)**  
**E (eluviated horizon)**  
**B (subsoil)**  
**C (parent material)**  
**R (bedrock)**

**O HORIZON**  
Surface litter:  
Partially decomposed  
organic matter

**A HORIZON**  
Topsoil: Humus, living  
creatures, inorganic  
minerals

**E HORIZON**  
Zone of leaching, mate-  
rials move downward

**B HORIZON**  
Subsoil: iron, aluminium  
humic compounds are  
accumulated and clay  
leached down from A  
and E horizons

**C HORIZON**  
Weathered parent  
material: Partial break-  
down of inorganic  
minerals

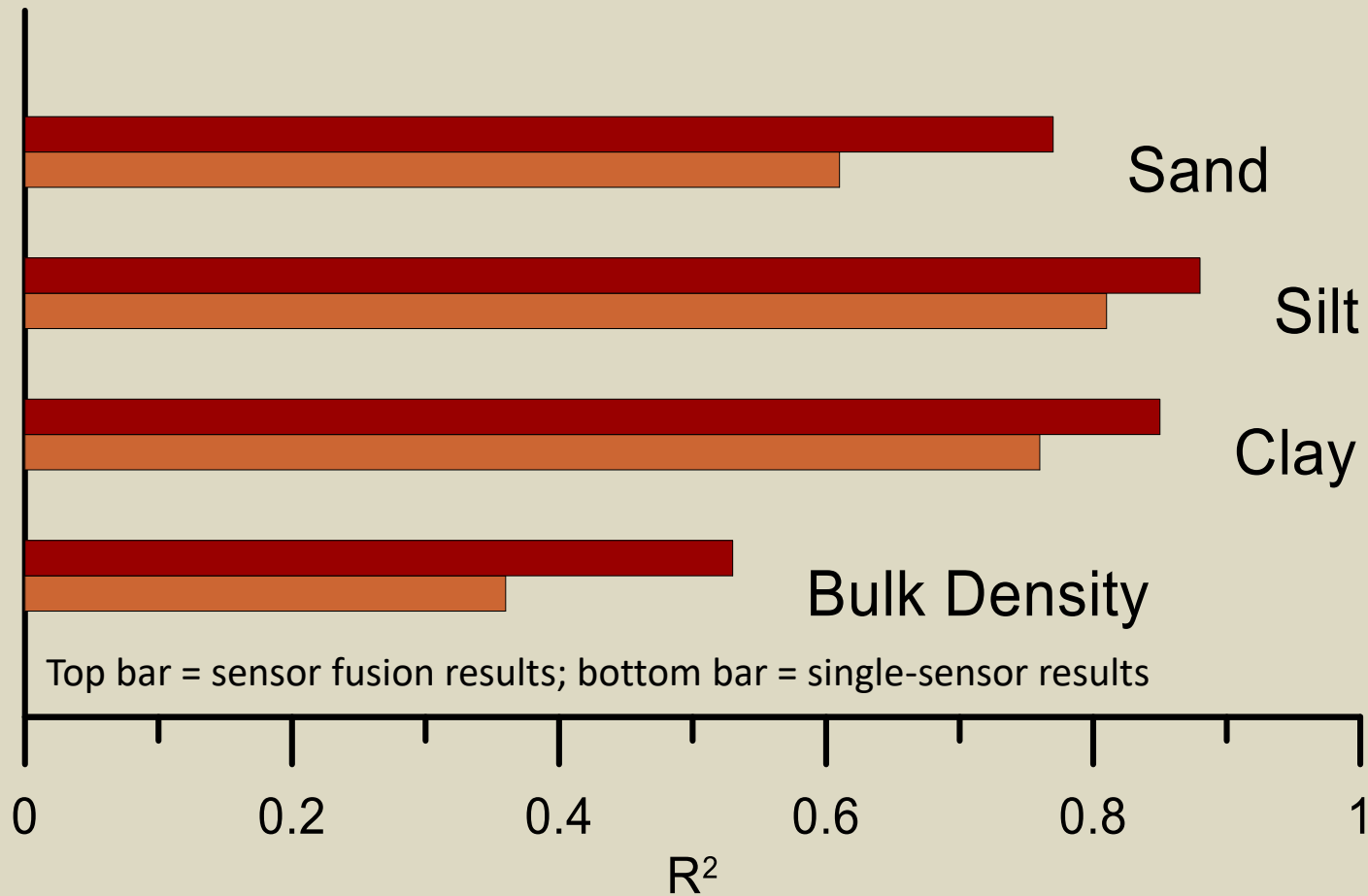
**R HORIZON**  
Bedrock

How do we get this data without digging a soil pit?



# Profile Sensor Data Fusion Results

## Lab VNIR with field EC, and penetrometer (P4000 Data)



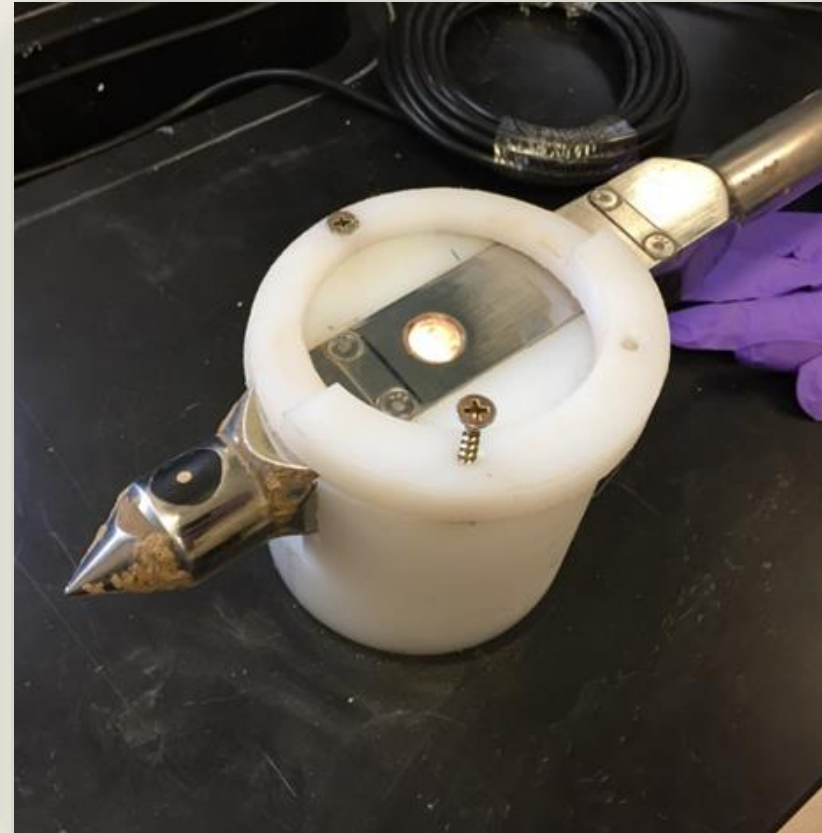
- Combining  $EC_a$ , Cone Index, and VNIR data improved estimates of texture fractions and bulk density

# Field Test: All Data from Field?

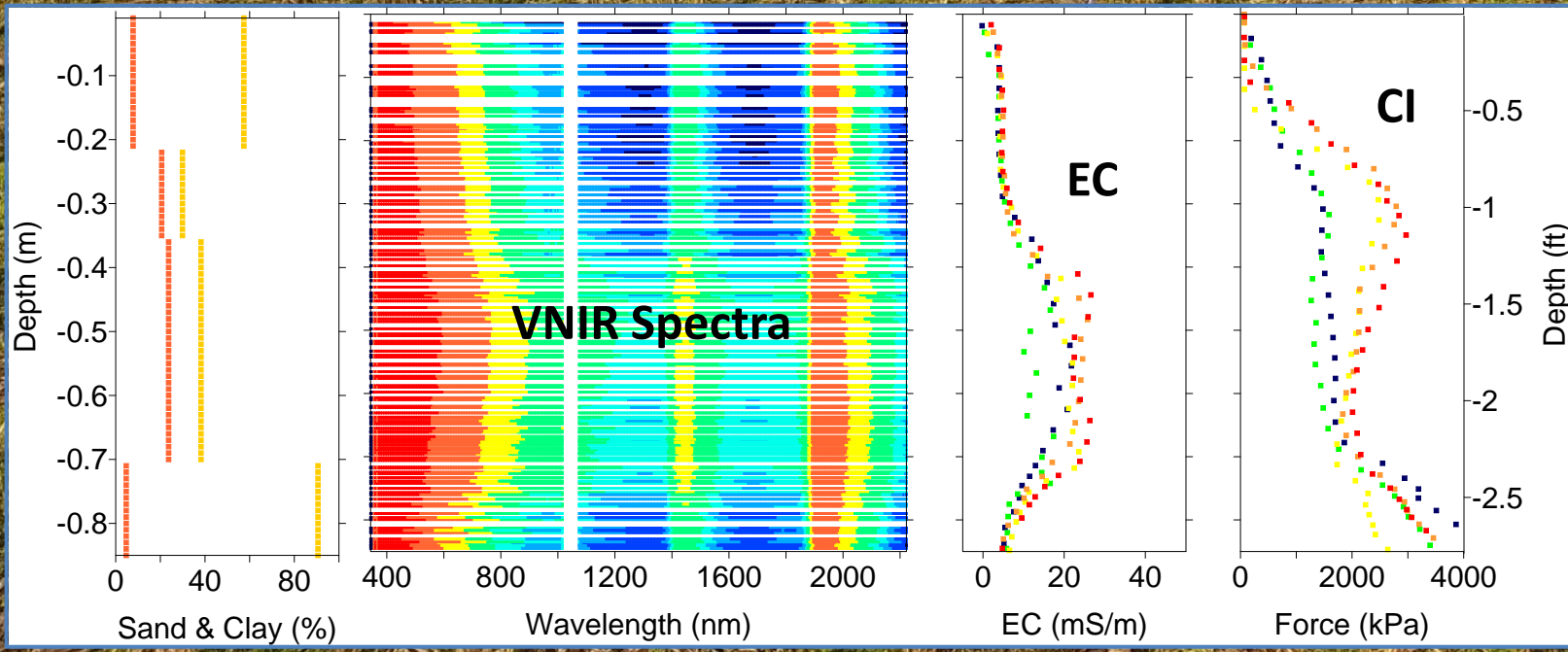
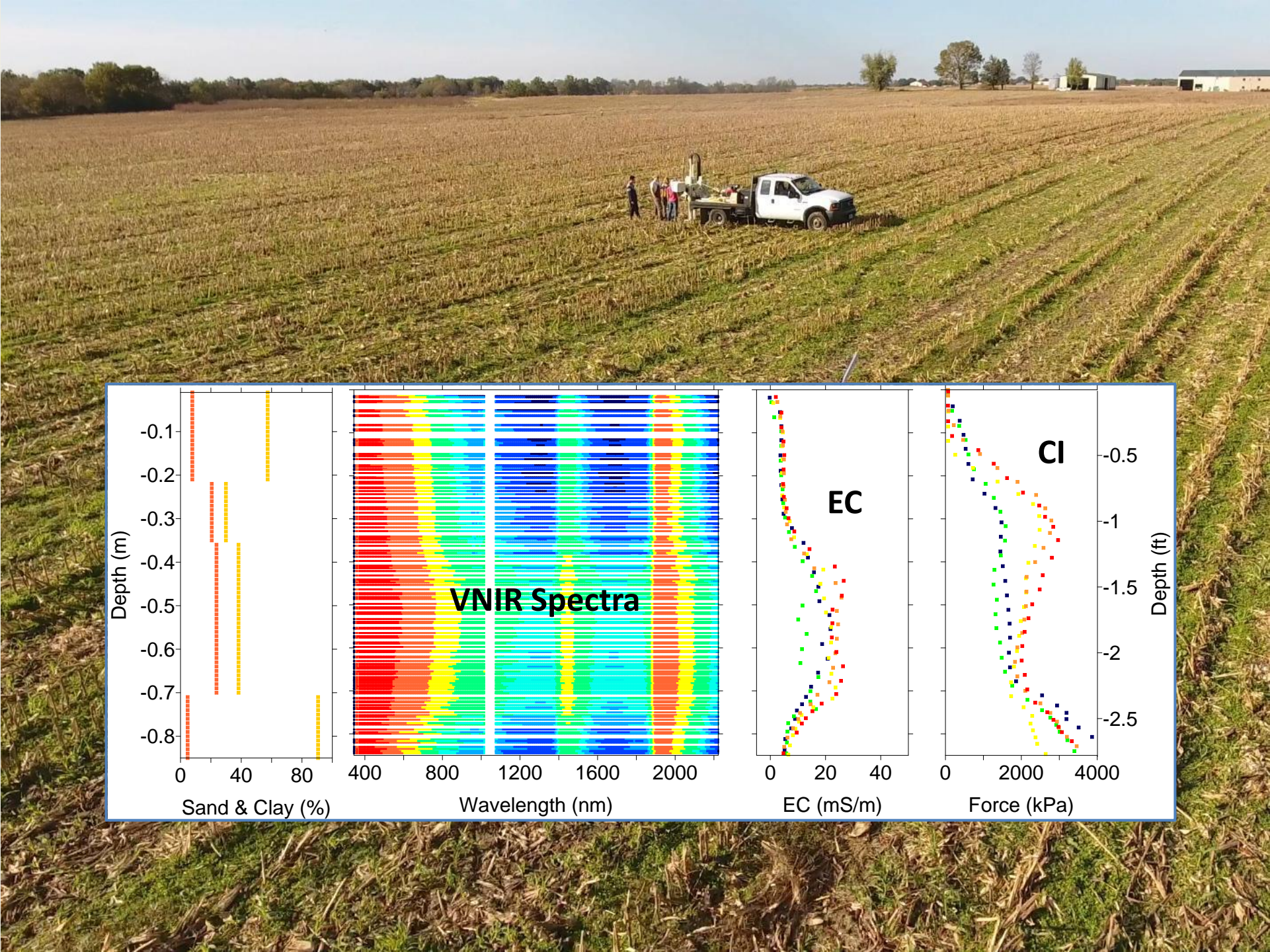
In-situ, *field moist*, soil *profile* data

153 locations across 22 fields in MO & IN; 1 m, Veris P4000

Also scanned dry in the lab for comparison (n=708)

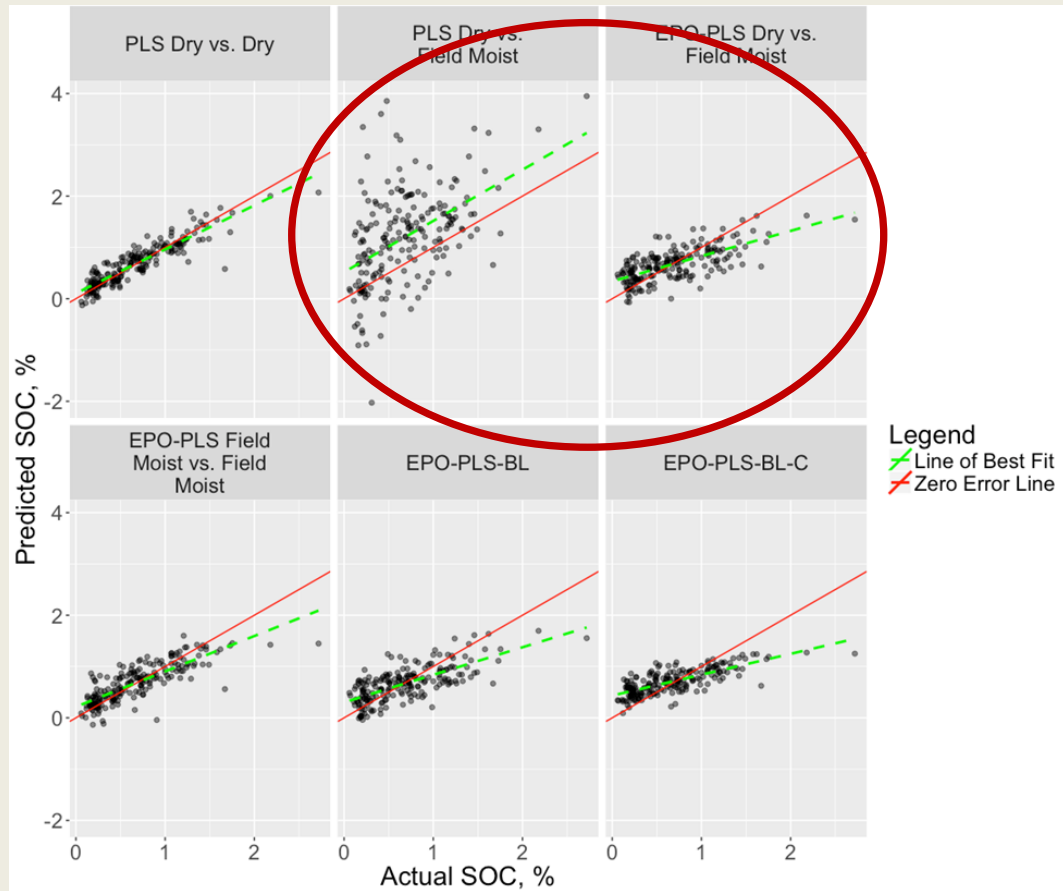




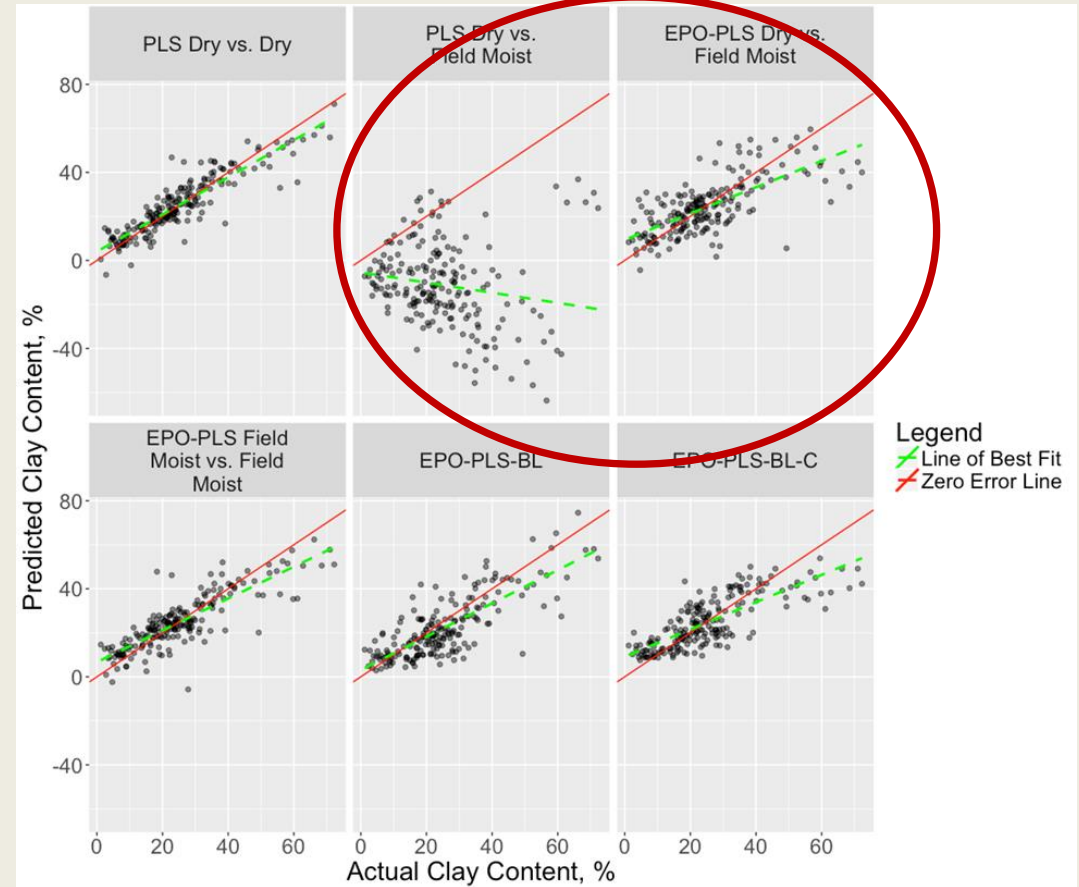


# Is in-field sensor data as good as lab sensor data?

## Soil Organic Carbon



## Clay Content

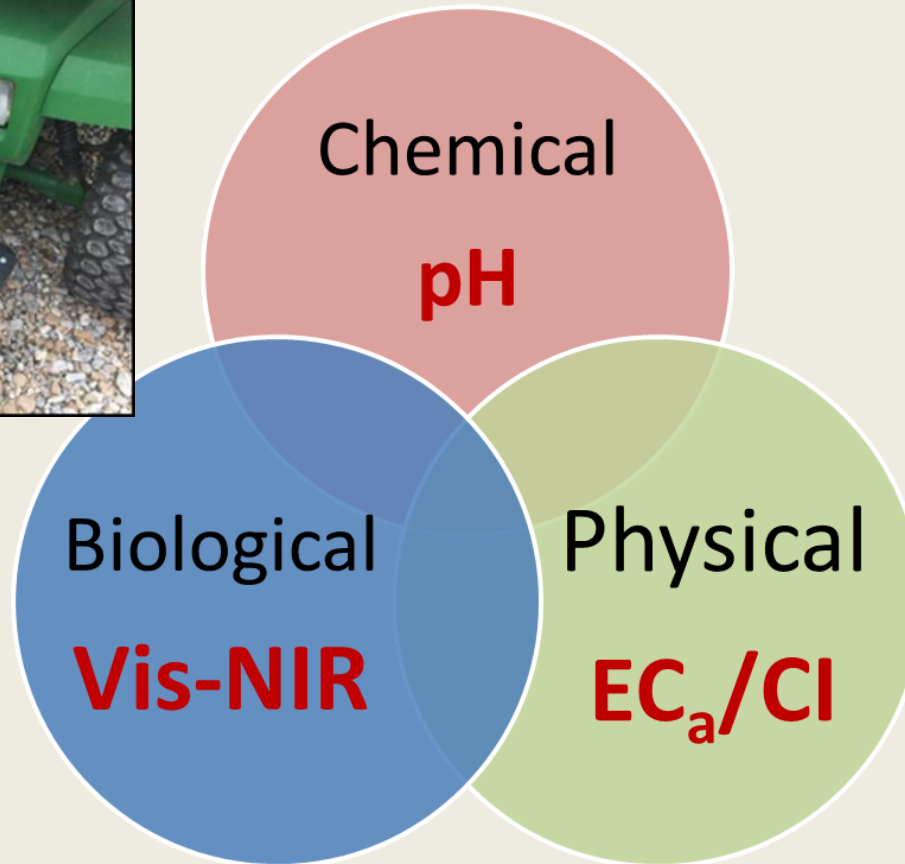
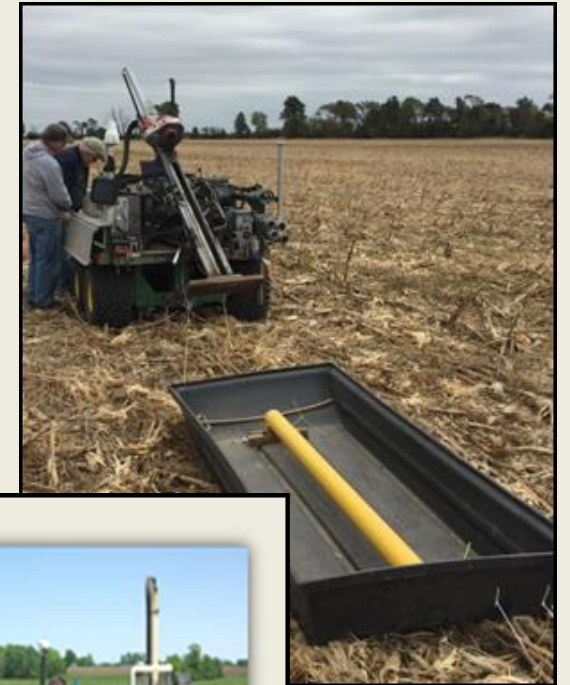


Applied PLSR, EPO, and covariate assisted Bayesian Lasso  
Veum et al. (2018) *Sensors*



# Long-term goal?

## SENSOR BASED SOIL HEALTH ASSESSMENT

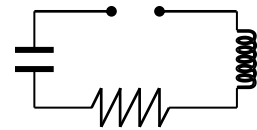


# Matching soil health indicators with sensors

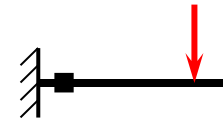
- **Physical**

- Bulk density
- Water filled pore space
- Water stable aggregates

**Conductivity/  
Resistivity**



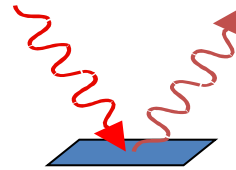
**Mechanical  
Resistance**



- **Biological**

- Organic carbon
- $\beta$ -glucosidase
- Microbial biomass carbon

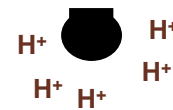
**Optical**



- **Chemical and nutrient**

- pH
- Electrical conductivity
- Mineralizable nitrogen
- Extractable P
- Extractable K

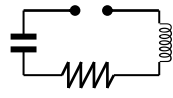
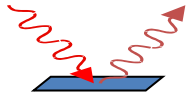


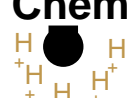
**Electro-  
Chemical**





# Applicability of proximal soil sensors

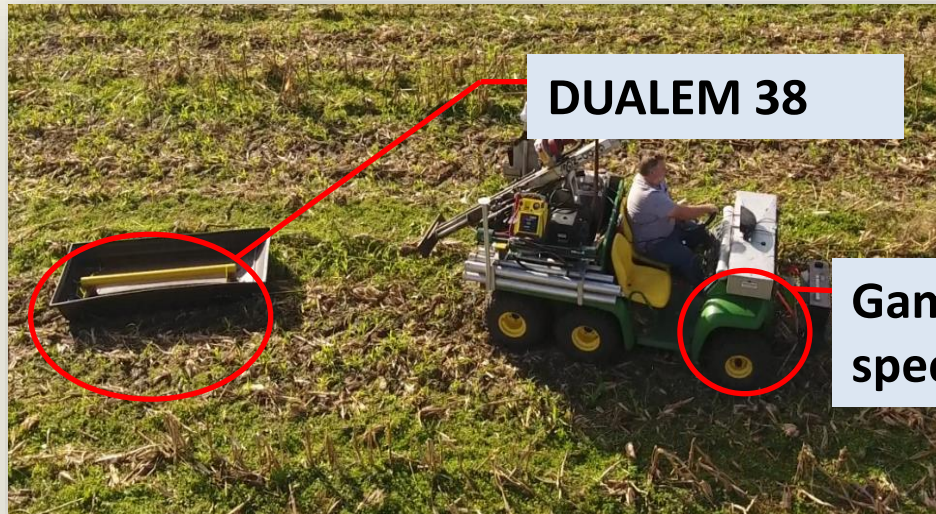
*Courtesy of Slava Adamchuk, McGill Univ.*

Soil property	EC/ER 	Optical 	Mech. 	Sound 	Electro Chem 
Soil texture (clay, silt and sand)	Good	OK		Some	
Soil organic matter or total carbon	Some	Good			
Soil water (moisture)	Good	Good			
Soil salinity (sodium)	OK				Some
Soil compaction (bulk density)			Good	Some	
Depth variability (hard pan)	Some		OK	Some	
Soil pH		Some			Good
Residual nitrate (total nitrogen)	Some	Some			OK
Other nutrients (potassium)		Some			OK
CEC (other buffer indicators)	OK	OK			

Thank you!  
Kristen.Veum@usda.gov



Veris P4000



DUALEM 38

Gamma-ray spectrometer

