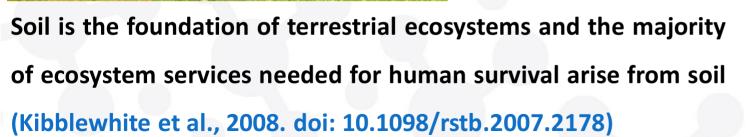
IUFRO2023

González-Pelayo, O.; Guimarães, M.H.; Pinto-Correia, T.



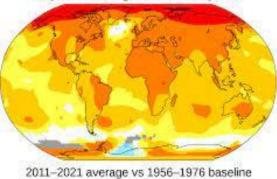




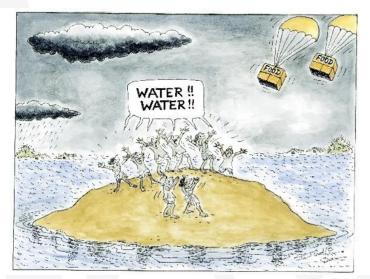
Problem

Climate change

Temperature change in the last 50 years



-1.0 -0.5 -0.2 +0.2 +0.5 +1.0 +2.0 +4.0 °C



+ Soil Degradation





No water in soil, No nutrientes in soil,

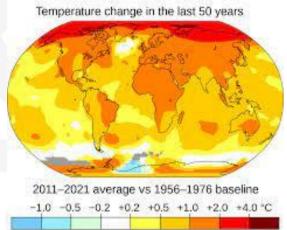
No biomass in soil

DESERTIFICATION



Solution??

Climate change



-1.8 -0.9 -0.4 +0.4 +0.9 +1.8 +3.6 +7.2 °F

+ Soil Correction

Lime, Ash, sewage, biochar, ...,



YES water in soil,

YES nutrientes in soil,

YES biomass in soil

Reverse DESERTIFICATION

Her. Abegoaria_Dr. Caetano Oliveira Soares



Her. Abegoaria_No tillage >10years, Dolomitic limestone appl + ash + sewage sludge.

Neighbour Her. Abegoaria_Dr. Caetano Oliveira Soares



Her. Abegoaria_Neighbour. Tillage, No Dolomitic limestone

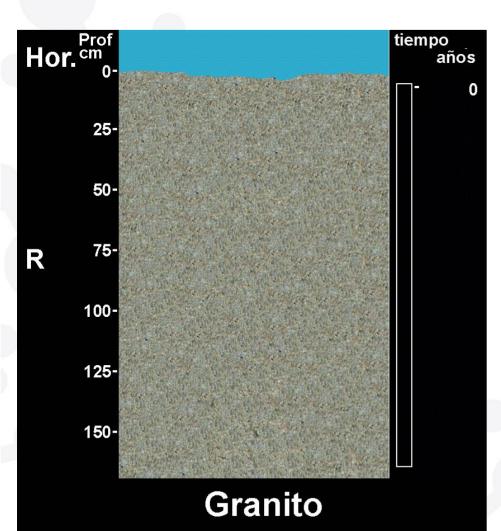
Hypothesis

To correct soil limitant factos, thus

make soil functionning

Soil is dynamic

soil ? = essentially a <u>non-renewable resource</u>, at least for a human lifetime



SOIL FORMATION FACTORS (N=5)

Bedrock + weather + relief + organisms + time = SOIL

Velocity of formation (slow)

+/-1Tn/ha/year, Verheijen et al. (2009)

*Based on bedrock properties:

Soil water & Temperature drives

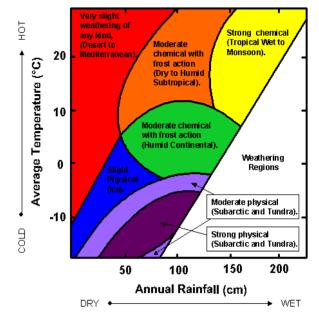
-Hard rock — slow. i.e.: Granite, Quartz

-Soft rock — quick. i.e. Clay, sandstones

*Based on weather

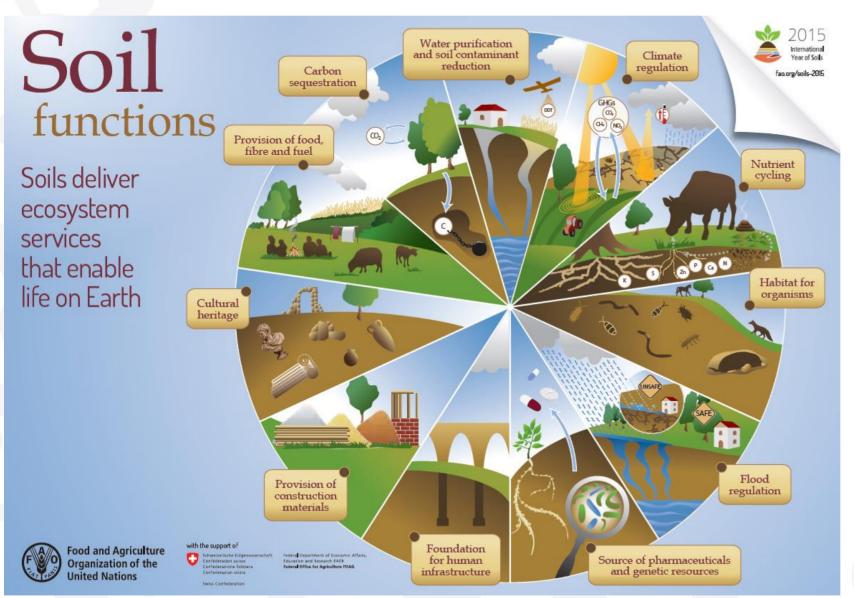
SOIL WEATHERING

*Based on time



Verheijen et al. (2009) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2009.02.003

Soil performs Functions that delivers ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



Major Soil Functions Soil structure maintenance Nutrient cycles Carbon transformations; **Regulation of pests and diseases Soil Ecosystem Services** ES1. Water & Soil conservation ES2. Nutrient cycling ES3. Carbon sequestration

ES4. Biodiversity

Soil degradation promotes desertification



Soil as a <u>non-renewable resource</u> (at human scale) availability and scarcity Soil degradation means loss of FUNCTIONS **THREATS** SOM decline Erosion Compaction Pollution Impermeabilization

Montado: unique Mediterranean silvo-pastoral system

T. Pinto-Correia, personnel communication

since the 13th century and expanded in the 18th century

wood pastures for high quality livestock + cork production

open forest (< 80 trees/ha), functional complexity, high spatial fuzzyness



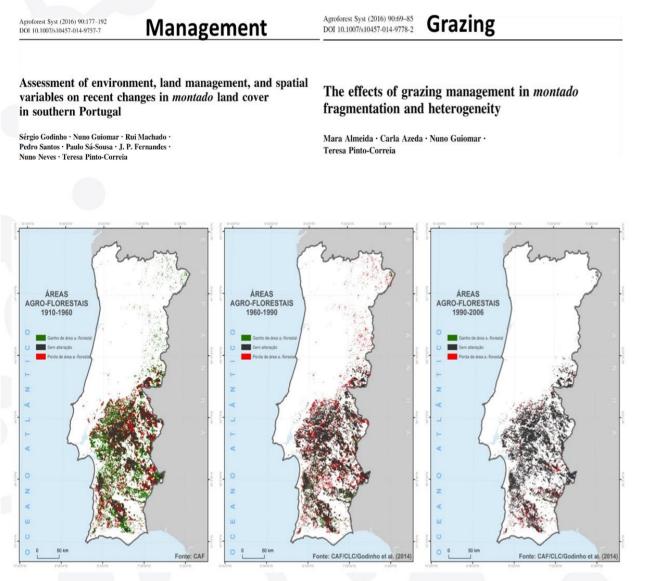




Montado spatial dynamics

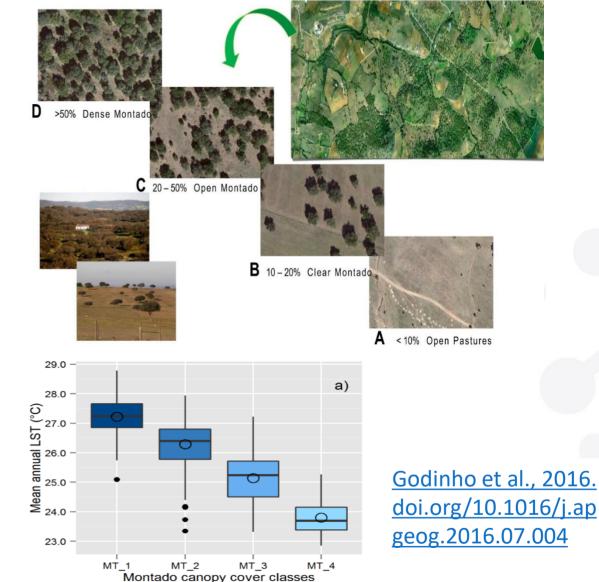
From 1990 to 2006 losses of ~90.000 ha of Montado (5625 ha/year)

FACTORS

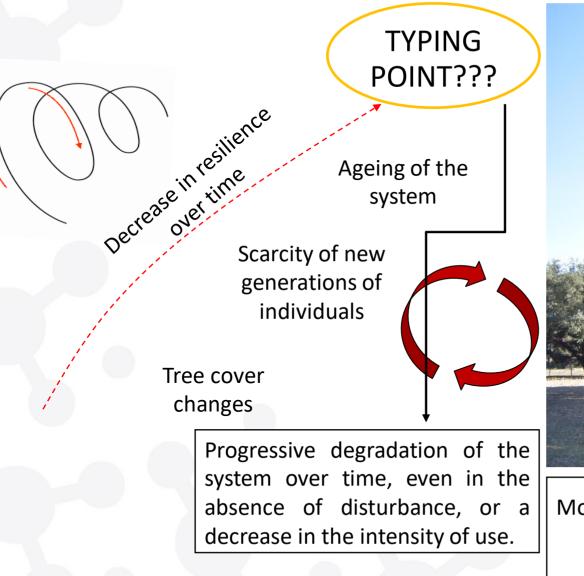


Canopy cover cover decline in Montado

Variações na composição e estrutura: diferenciação de manchas com diferentes características



Cathastrophic Shift





Montado developed on Px soil type (Luvisol). NO NEW INDIVIDUALS.

Ageing of the system

How can we halt soil degradation? Making Soil Functioning



#EUmissions #HorizonEU #MissionSoi

The 8 Mission objectives

- 1. reduce desertification
- 2. conserve soil organic carbon stocks
- 3. stop soil sealing and increase re-use of urban soils
- 4. reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration
- 5. prevent erosion
- 6. improve soil structure to enhance soil biodiversity
- 7. reduce the EU global footprint on soils
- 8. improve soil literacy in society

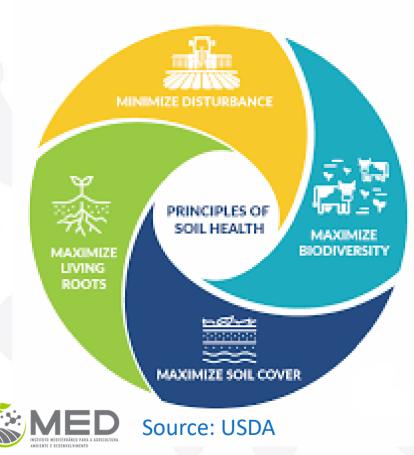
NEWS ARTICLE 9 June 2022 Joint Research Centre

Healthy soils, a necessity for the EU



What is "SOIL HEALTH"?

Soil health is presented as an integrative property that reflects the capacity of soil to respond to agricultural intervention, so that it continues to support both the agricultural production and the provision of other ecosystem services (ES).



Soil health is dependent on the maintenance of <u>4 major</u> functions:

-carbon transformations;

-nutrient cycles;

-soil structure maintenance;

-regulation of pests and diseases

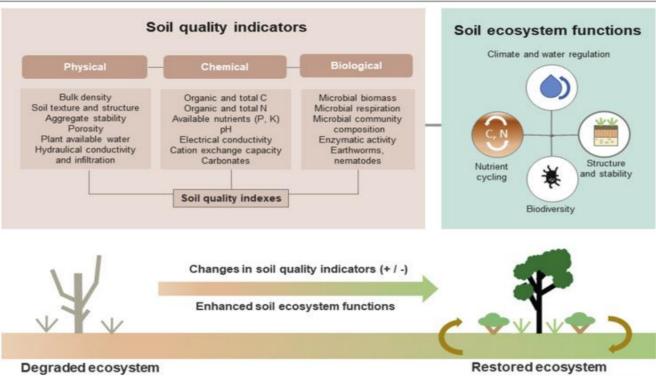


What is "SOIL QUALITY"?

The **capacity of soil to function**, to sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain or enhance water and air

quality, and support human health and habitation" (SSSA).

Muñoz-Rojas, 2018. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coesh.2018.04.007

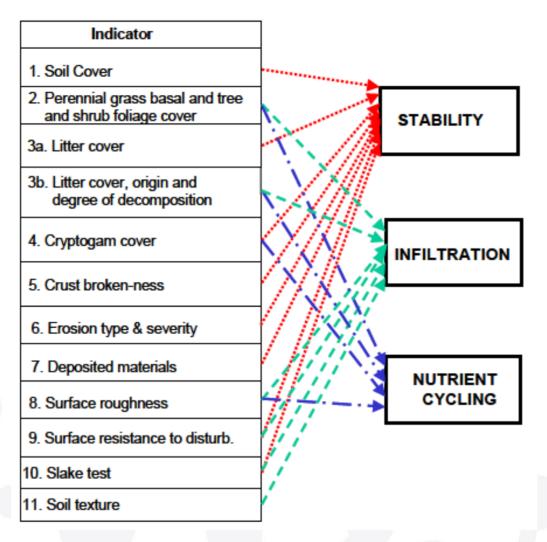


Evaluated in terms of **measurable soil attributes** that measure specific physical, chemical, and biological properties, known as **soil quality indicators (SQIs)**. The **applicable SQIs** are those that integrate the **combined effect of several properties or processes that affect the capacity of a soil to perform a specified function**.

What are "SOIL QUALITY INDEXES"?

Are a 'minimum set of parameters that, when interrelated, provide numerical data on the capacity of a

soil to carry out one or more functions'. They are a combination of <u>SQIs</u> to assess ecosystem changes.







Aim & Scope

To identify the current <u>soil health</u> status on the major soil types in the Montado system of central Alentejo, by using a <u>methodology</u> that <u>quantify and value</u> **SQI** by a chrono sequence approach. <u>Set-up</u> is based in a <u>paired treated/control</u> plots assessment. <u>Treated</u>-plot is a soil correction (*dolomitic limestone, sewage, ashes, ...,)*. In <u>Control</u>-plot any soil correction is implemented. The <u>effectiveness</u> of corrective measures will be <u>quantified</u> by comparing treated versus control plots.



Her. Abegoaria_Dr. Caetano Oliveira Soares

Her. Abegoaria_No tillage >10years, Dolomitic limestone appl + ash + sewage sludge.

Neighbour Her. Abegoaria_Dr. Caetano Oliveira Soares



Her. Abegoaria_Neighbour. Tillage, No Dolomitic limestone



The **specific objectives** (3 major soil types) are:

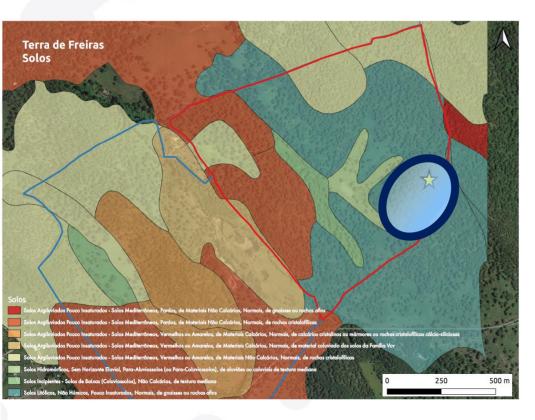
i) to characterize and quantify specific soil quality indicators (SQI) in the three major soil types;

ii) to develop visual indexes of soil functionality and validate the sensitivity with the SQI;

iii) to capture Montado's soil functions improvement after a soil correction (lime, ash, sewage, biochar, ..)

| Data ADQUISITION | <mark>Data VAL</mark> | DATION | Da | ta VERIFICAT | ION | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | • | | | Soil t | type 1 |
| | | LANDSCAPE FUNCTION | Soil functions | Soil quality indicators | Control | Treated |
| Soil Quality Indicators (SQIs) | <u>Indexes</u> of | | Water & Soil | BD (Mg/m ³) | | |
| | -Soil Stability | * ANALYSIS: | Conservation | MWD (mm) | | |
| BD | -SOII Stability | • • | Conservation | Field Capacity (%) | | |
| MWD | -Infiltration | PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING AND | | рН | | |
| VIVU | | ASSESSING LANDSCAPES | | EC | | |
| WHC | -Nutrient cycling | | | Labile SOM (%) | | ļ |
| | , 0 | | Nutrient Cycling | P | | |
| SWR | | | | K CEC (Ca, Mg, Na,,) | | |
| | VALIDATION | using SQIs | | Micronutrients | | |
| SOC | | 2 | | Microbiology | | |
| nicrobiology | 100 | | | C-stored in Plant biomass | | |
| 0, | 80 | | | (Mg/ha) | | |
| Nutrient (pH/EC/Pav/N) | 80 <u>– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –</u> | | Carbon | C-stored in Root biomass | | |
| | . <mark>.</mark> ≩ 60 | • | Sequestration | (Mg/ha) | | |
| | | (HTT) | Sequestration | SOC (Mg/ha) | | |
| | | | | BD (Mg/m ³) | | |
| | 20 | | Microbiology | | | |
| | 0 | | D: 1: 1 | Functional grass balance | | |
| MED | 0 100 | 200 300 400 | Biodiversity | Vegetation biomass (Mg/ha) | | |
| INSTITUTE MEDILERAKED ARA A AREFECTURA. AMIENTI E GAVORATIVINATO | | MWD | | (| I | I |

Practical approach



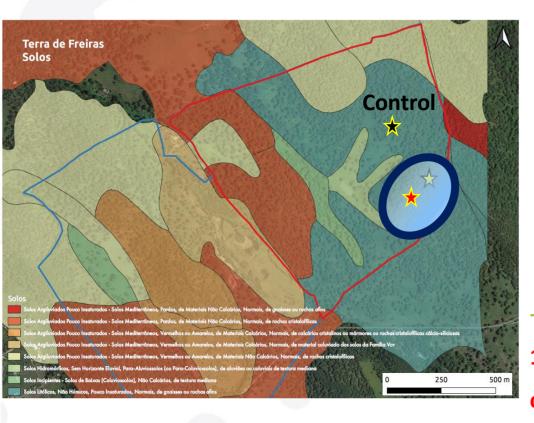
-Oct 20XX.-Control BEFORE TREATMENT ★ done by the land owner. 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM.



+ Treatment-Calcario dolomítico (done by the land owner)



Practical approach



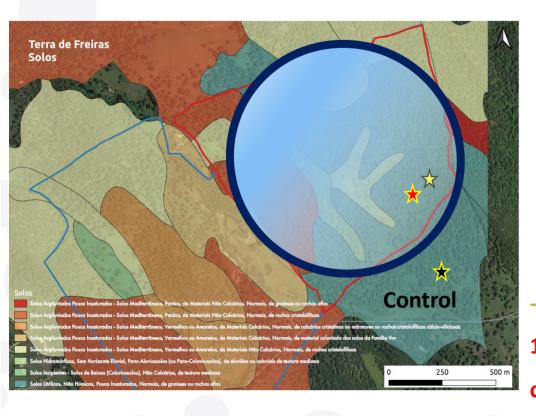
-Oct 20XX.-Control BEFORE TREATMENT A done by the land owner. 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM.

+ Treatment-Calcario dolomítico (done by the land owner)

-Oct 2023.-Treated ***** lab analyses & field to be done in <u>MED (\$)</u> 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM. + microbiological

-Oct 2023 Control \star lab analyses & field to be done in <u>MED (\$)</u> 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM. + microbiological

Practical approach



-Oct 20XX.-Control BEFORE TREATMENT A done by the land owner. 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM.

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-Oct 2023.-Treated ***** lab analyses & field to be done in <u>MED (\$)</u> 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM. + microbiological

-Oct 2023 Control *****. lab analyses & field to be done in <u>MED (\$)</u> 1 soil sample taken at Out Canopy and analysed for chemical (nutrient cycling): pH, EC, CEC, Micro, NPK, SOM. + microbiological WHY A SOIL CORRECTION in Montados' soils?? For instance: Dolomitic limestone

The typical Montado soil has an <u>acidic pH and manganese toxicity</u>, which affect the productivity and soil functioning. One of the low-cost alternatives suggested in this context is the application of dolomitic limestone as a way of improving soil fertility (Carvalho et al., 2015). That amendment of soil acidity is a slow and gradual process that <u>improves soil Mg/Mn ratio</u> and has a positive impact on pasture productivity and quality (Serrano et al., 2021).

The application of Dolomitic limestone should have an impact on soil properties thus

improving soil functions and this is what we aim to capture with the SQIs



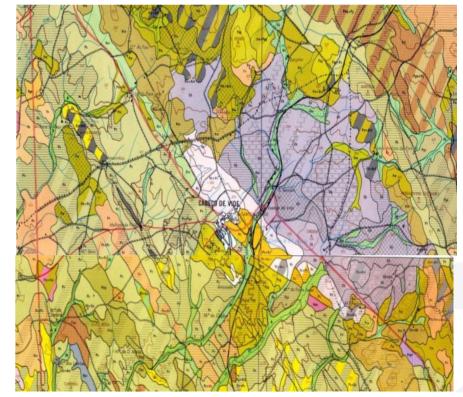


Carvalho, M. et al. (2015). Rev. Cienc. Agrar.: 38, 518-527/ Serrano et al. (2021). Agronomy: 11, 514. https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy11030514

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR SOIL TYPES ??

<u>Major soil types</u> FAO vs. SROA

SROA, 1970 Carta de solos de Portugal **1:50.000**



Px - Solos Argiluviados Pouco Insaturados -Solos Mediterrâneos, Pardos, de Materiais Não Calcários, Normais, de xistos ou grauvaques)

 Pv - Solos Argiluviados Pouco Insaturados -Solos Mediterrâneos, Vermelhos ou Amarelos, de Materiais Não Calcários, Normais, de rochas cristalofílicas

Carta dos solos de Portugal (FAO)

1: 1 000 000

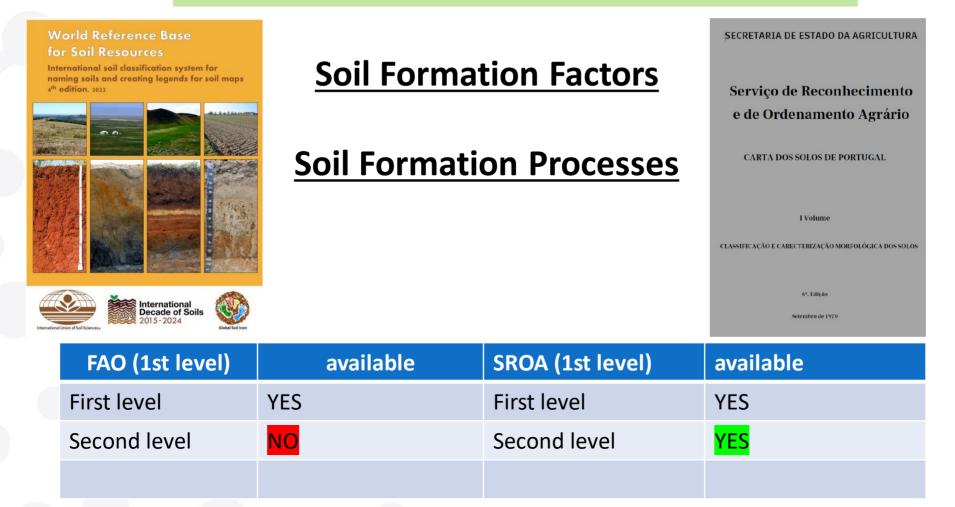
CAMBISSOLOS FLUVISSOLOS LITOSSOLOS LUVISSOLOS PLANOSSOLOS PODZOIS RANKERS REGOSSOLOS SOLONCHAKS VERTISSOLOS



International Decade of Soils

| SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA AGRICULTO |
|--|
| Serviço de Reconhecimen e de Ordenamento Agrári |
| CARTA DOS SOLOS DE PORTUGAL |
| 1 Volume |
| CLASSIFICAÇÃO E CARECTERIZAÇÃO MORFOLÓGICA DOS S |
| 67. Edição Selembro de 1970 |

WHAT ARE THE AVAILABLE SOIL MAPS IN PT ??



FAO soil maps based on PROCESSES (iluviation, humification,

SROA soil maps based on PROCESSES & **PROPERTIES**



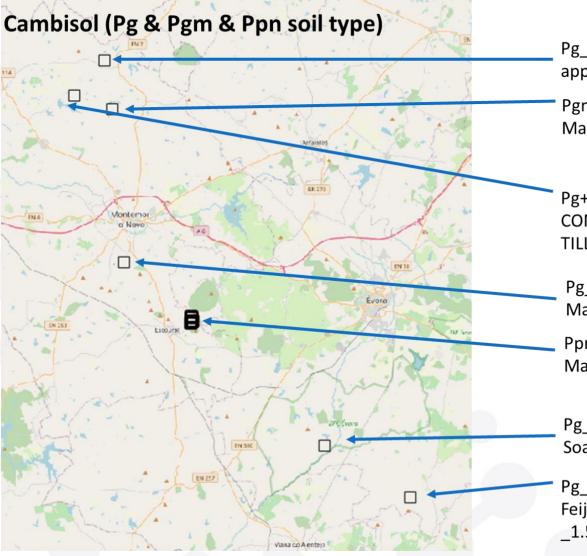
WHAT ARE THE AVAILABLE SOIL MAPS IN PT ??



Huge soil type diversity in SROA maps. The most common soil types according to SROA (1970)

SITE SELECTION

Huge soil type diversity in SROA maps. The most common soil types according to SROA (1970)



Pg_cambisol_Parreira_Nuno Marques_dolomitic application_2 tn/ha in 2016??

Pgm_cambisol_Fontes Portas_Nuno Marques_dolomitic application_2 tn/ha in 2016??

Pg+Pgm_cambisol_Her Lobeira_NEGATIVE CONTROL_NO DOLOMITIC APPLICATION AND YES TILLAGE

Pg_cambisol_São Mateu_Antonio Marques_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha in 2023

Ppn_cambisol_gneiss_Terra Freiras_Antonio Marques_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha_Nov2022

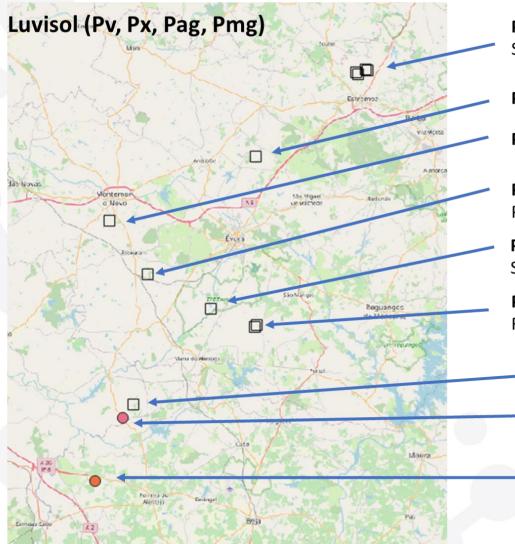
Pg_cambisol_Her. Camoeira_Dr. Caetano Soares_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha in 2013

Pg_cambisol_Her. em Torre Coelheiros_Monte das Feijoas dos Ramos_Lourenço Beja da Costa _1.5 tn/ha in 2018



SITE SELECTION

Huge soil type diversity in SROA maps. The most common soil types according to SROA (1970)



Px & Pv & Pm. Her. Barbosa e Serrinha_Francisco Guedes_Estremoz

Pv. Her. Coelheiros

Pv. São Mateu_Antonio Santos_3 tn/ha_2023

Pmg. Casa Agrícola Mira da Silva_Her. do Padrão_Casa branca_20211007_1Tn/ha

Pmg. Her. Camoeira_Dr. Caetano Soares_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha in 2013

Px & Pv. Lourenço Beja da Costa. Monte das Feijoas dos Ramos . Torre Coelheiros

Pag. Monte das Soberanas_João Santos_Torrão

Pag. Nuno Rodrigues_Her. Fontainhas in the plot "Poço de agua branca". 2023

Pag. Nuno Rodrigues_Her. Monte Branco in the plot "Primos". 2023



SITE SELECTION

Huge soil type diversity in SROA maps. The most common soil types according to SROA (1970)

Sandy soil. Rg & Ppt-Podzol soil types V In Franca Vendas Novas Montemor

Rg & Ppt_Her. Abegoaria_Vendas Novas_ Dr. Caetano Soares_2013 dolomitic application_3 tn/ha

Rg_sandy soil_soberanas_JSantos_Torrao_2022 dolomitic application_3Tn/ha

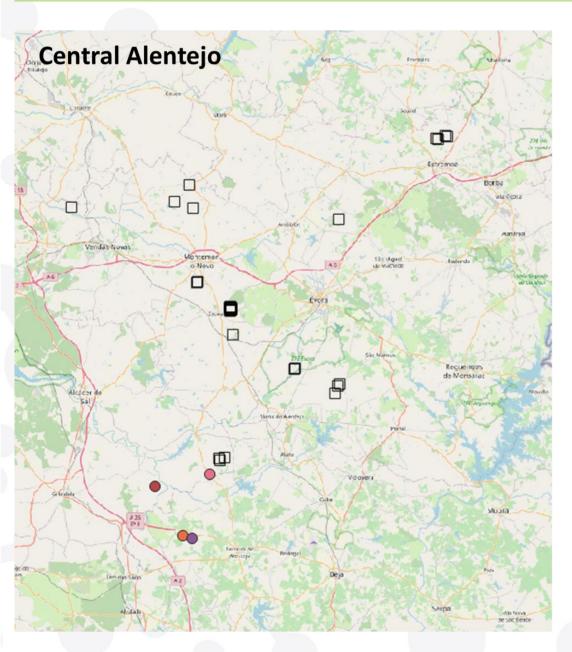
Rg_Varzea Redonda_Depósitos_Torrão_Nuno Rodrigues_2023 expected application_3Tn/ha

Rg_Monte branco_Toí da Engrossa_Torrão_Nuno Rodrigues_2023 expected application 3Tn/ha



Selected PLOTS

Total of 24:



SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA AGRICULTURA Serviço de Reconhecimento e de Ordenamento Agrário CARTA DOS SOLOS DE PORTUGAI. Evonne elassificación el cuer trafface (o monecocica el dos solos)

CAMBISOL (granite bedrock, **Pg** & **Pgm & Ppn** type)- <u>6 plots</u> CAMBISOL (Schist bedrock)- <u>0 plots</u>

LUVISOL (sandy bedrock, **Pag** type)-<u>3 plots</u> LUVISOL (gneiss bedrock, **Pgn** type)-<u>2 plots</u> LUVISOL (granite bedrock, **Pmg** type)-2<u>plots</u> LUVISOL (schist bedrock, **Pv & Px** type)-<u>7 plots</u>

SANDY SOIL (sand bedrock, **Rg** & **Ppt** type)- <u>4 plots</u>



Cam

| FAO | SROA | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cambisol | Pg; Pgm; Ppm | Chronosequence approach based on Dolomitic limestone application | | | | | | | | |
| nbisol (Pg & Pgm 8 | k Ppn soil type) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ТО | T1 | T2 | | | | | | |
| | | Pg_ cambisol_São Mateu_Antonio Marques_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha in <u>2023</u> | Pg _cambisol_Parreira_Nuno Marques_dolomitic application_2 tn/ha in <u>2016?</u> ? | Pg_cambisol_Her.Camoeira_Dr.CaetanoSoares_dolomiticapplication_3 tn/ha in 2013 | | | | | | |
| | | Ppn _cambisol_gneiss_Terra Freiras_Antonio Marques_dolomitic application_3 tn/ha_ Nov2022 | Pgm _cambisol_Fontes Portas_Nuno Marques_dolomitic application_2 tn/ha in <u>2016</u> ?? | Pg_ cambisol. Mitra. Application_3 tn/ha in <u>2013</u> | | | | | | |
| | | | Pg _cambisol_Her. em Torre Coelheiros_Monte das Feijoas dos Ramos_Lourenço Beja da Costa _1.5 tn/ha in <u>2018</u> | | | | | | | |

MED-CHANGE-UÉvora / Citizen -Synergies

-Synergies with MED SCIENTIFIC SOIL DATASETS?

Precision Agric (2016) 17:274–295 DOI 10.1007/s11119-015-9419-4



Monitoring of soil organic carbon over 10 years in a Mediterranean silvo-pastoral system: potential evaluation for differential management

J. M. Serrano¹ \cdot S. Shahidian¹ \cdot J. Marques da Silva¹ \cdot M. Carvalho¹



MDPI

Article

Can Soil pH Correction Reduce the Animal Supplementation Needs in the Critical Autumn Period in Mediterranean Montado Ecosystem?

João Serrano *[®], Shakib Shahidian, Francisco Costa, Emanuel Carreira, Alfredo Pereira [®] and Mário Carvalho

-Synergies with PRIVATE SOIL DATASETS?



Her. Barbosa e Serrinha. F. Guedes. Estremoz



Torrão_Casa agrícola M. Gil Ferreira

Casa Agrícola Manuel Gil Ferreira +351 265 669 424 geral@mgilferreira.com Beco dos Castelos,9 7595-104 Torrão - Portugal

| Herdade | Parcela | Área da Pa | Coberto | Textura deCcFrCalagem STipo de correctivo | | | Qtd aplica Data (Prad Data instalação do prad Cortipo de solo | | | | Remarks | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------|---|------|---|---|-----------|---|------------|---------|--|-----------|
| Fontaínhas | Poço da Á | 54 | Sobro | Arenoso | AIT | S | Calcário Dolomítico (tudidol) | 1000 #### | S | 01/10/2021 | htt | Pag (Luvisolo) + Vt (Cambisolo) | Luvisolo |
| Monte Branco | Primos | 39 | Azinho | Média (ca | FeFi | Ν | Calcário Dolomítico (tudidol) | 3000 | S | 01/10/2021 | htt | Pag (Luvisolo) | Luvisolo |
| Várzea Redonda | Depósito | 42 | Sobro | Arenoso | AIT | N | Calcário Dolomítico (tudidol) | 2000 | Ν | | htt | Rg-Regosolo_Ppt-Podzol + Rg-Regosolo+Pz-Podzol | Arenosolo |
| Monte Branco | Tói da Eng | 70 | Sobro | Arenoso | FeFi | N | Calcário Dolomítico (tudidol) | 2000 | Ν | | htt | Rg-Regosolo | Arenosolo |

-Necessity to know SOIL HEALTH status and how their FUNCTIONS are working & interacting.

-Each <u>SOIL TYPE</u> has its <u>own attributes</u> that perform different Soil Functions.

-Define <u>simple & measurable SQIs</u> by <u>SOIL TYPE</u>.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

-MED-CHANGE-U.ÉVORA people

-MED-CHANGE-U.ÉVORA facilities

-Labscape team

-Private Land owners & land Technicians & Associations

-Prof. Mário de Carvalho



Obrigado pela vossa atenção www.med.uevora.pt

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