



United States Department of Agriculture

Soil Health: What makes a soil healthy?



Brett Roberts

IL State Conservation Agronomist

Illinois Soil and Water Conservation District Employees
Association 2023 Winter Training

December 6, 2023

Brett.Roberts@usda.gov



Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/



Defining Soil Health

The continued capacity of the soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.



Defining Soil Health

The continued capacity of the soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.

Soil Health Functions



- Produce food, feed, fiber, & biofuels
- Capture, filter, and store water
- Cycle and recycle nutrients
- Protect plants from pathogens and stress
- Store C and moderate release of gases
- Resist erosive forces
- Resilience to weather extremes





Defining Soil Health

The continued capacity of the soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans.

TEEMING SOILS

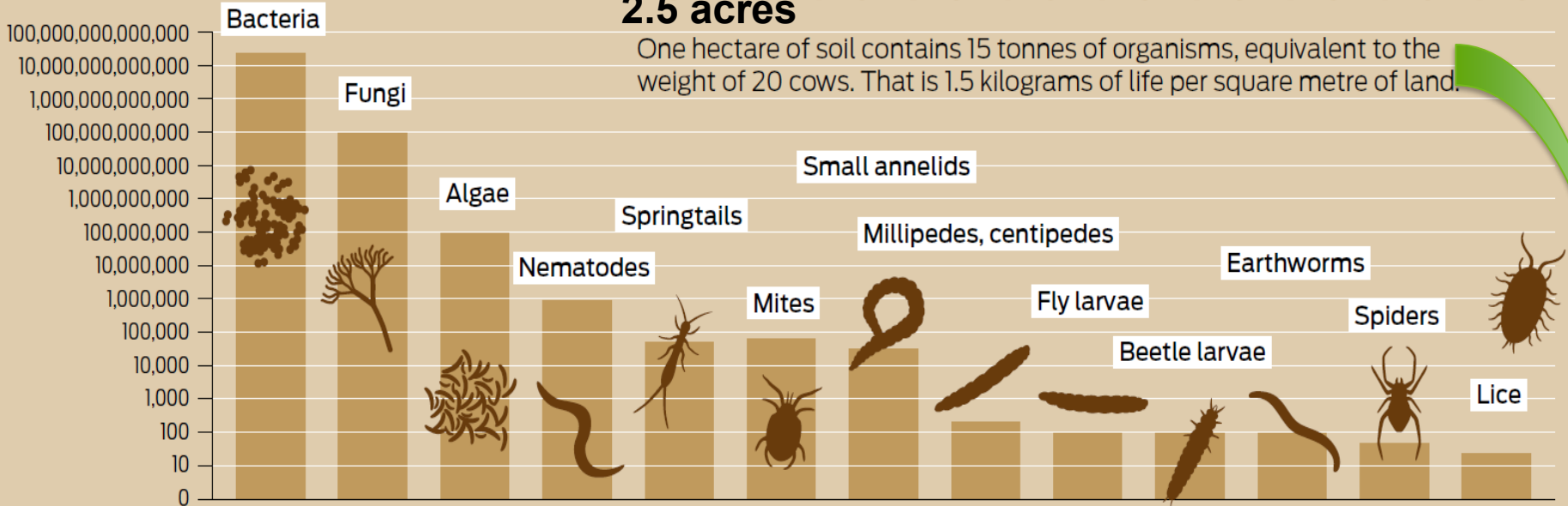
Number of living organisms in 1 cubic metre of topsoil in temperate climates, logarithmic scale

1.3 yd³



2.5 acres

One hectare of soil contains 15 tonnes of organisms, equivalent to the weight of 20 cows. That is 1.5 kilograms of life per square metre of land.



Source: <http://globalsoilweek.org/soilatlas-2015>

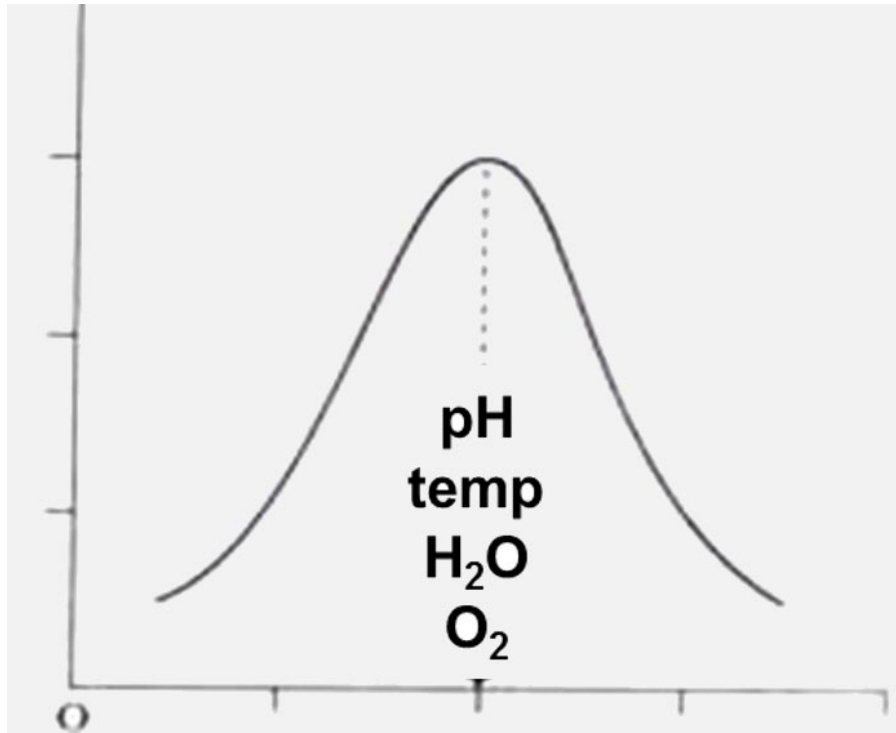
One acre of soil contains 6.5 tons of organisms, equivalent to around 8 cows per acre.



**A single teaspoon
of healthy soil can
contain more than
a BILLION
microorganisms.**



Optimal Activity Occurs When Conditions are 'Just Right'



Near neutral pH
Moderate temps
Moist conditions
Aerated
Abundant food (C)



> 90% bacteria in soil are inactive!

How do we create 'Just Right' conditions?

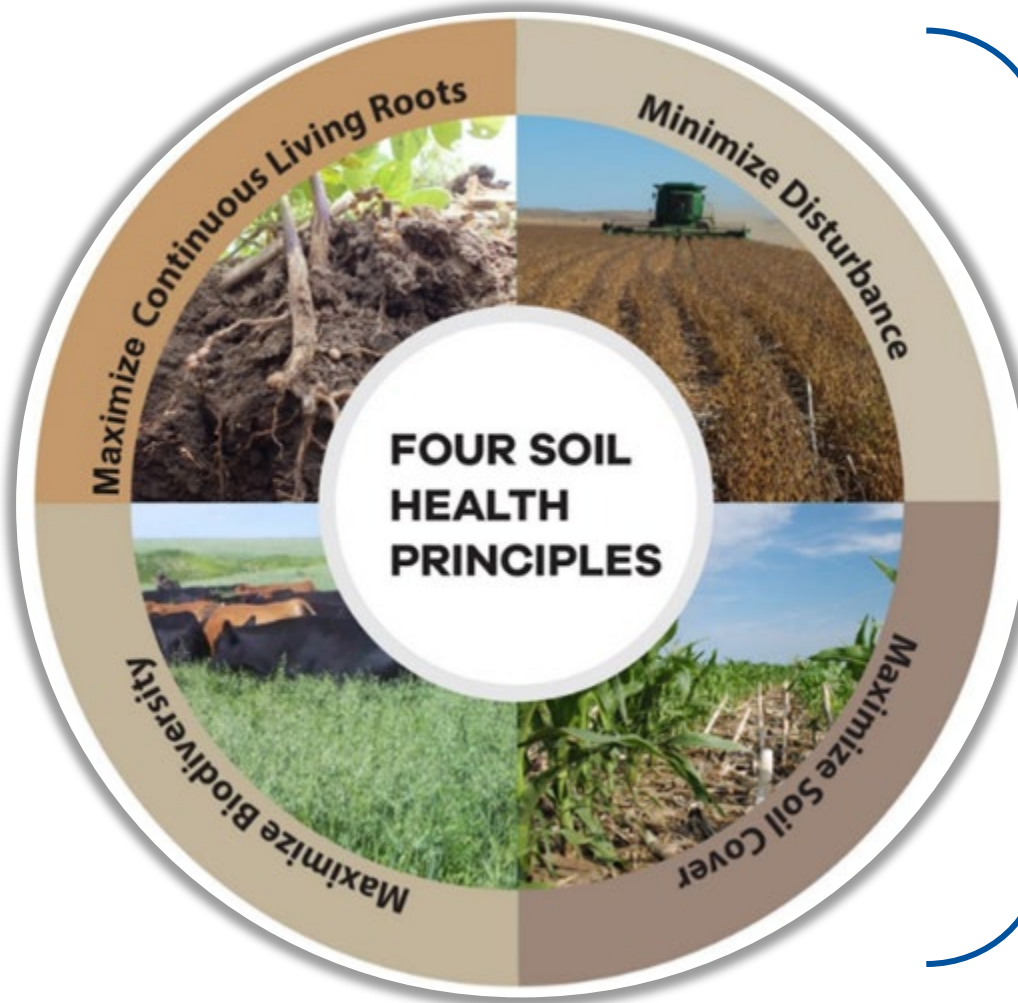


4 Soil Health Principles

- Minimize Disturbance
- Maximize Soil Cover
- Maximize Continuous Living Roots
- Maximize Biodiversity



Soil Health Principles



**Protect
Soil
Aggregates
& Organic
Matter**

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/



*Modified from USDA –NRCS-Principles for High Functioning Soils Factsheet

Initial Benefits: Maximize Soil Cover

- ↓ Erosion
- ↑ Infiltration
- ↓ Evaporation
- Moderate Soil Temp
- ↑ Habitat for Soil Organisms
- ↑ Food for Biota
- Mitigate Compaction from Machines & Livestock



Minimize Disturbance



Excessive (chronic) Disturbance can:

- ↓Habitat for soil organisms
- Destroy soil structure

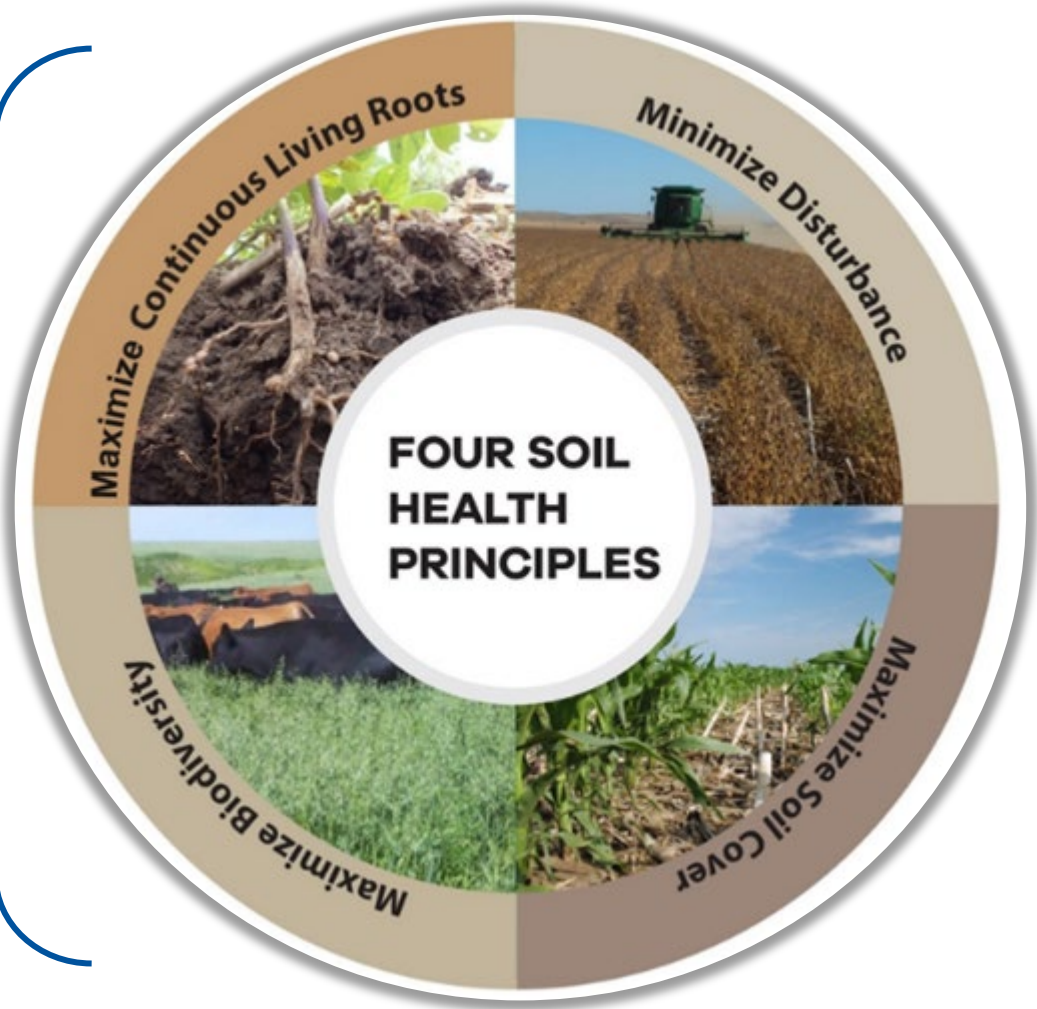
Dr. Don Reicosky



Soil Health Principles



Feed
& Fuel Soil
Biology



Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/

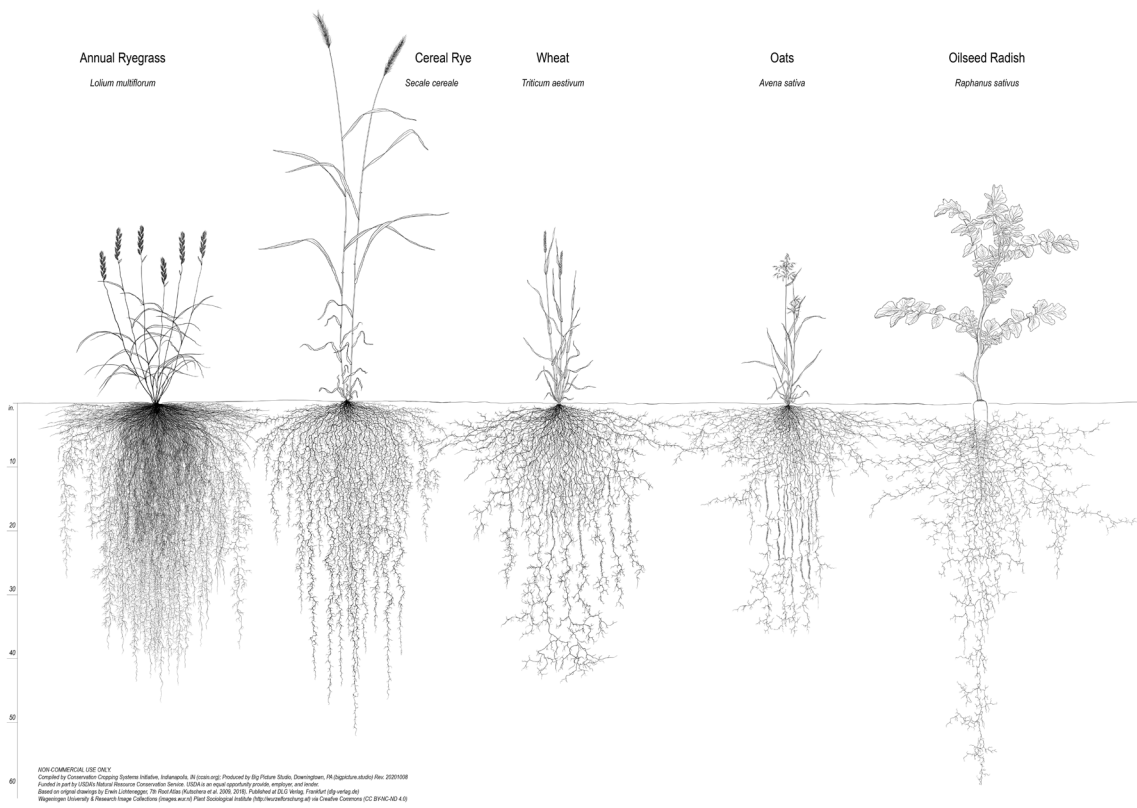
*Modified from USDA –NRCS-Principles for High Functioning Soils Factsheet



Root Diversity



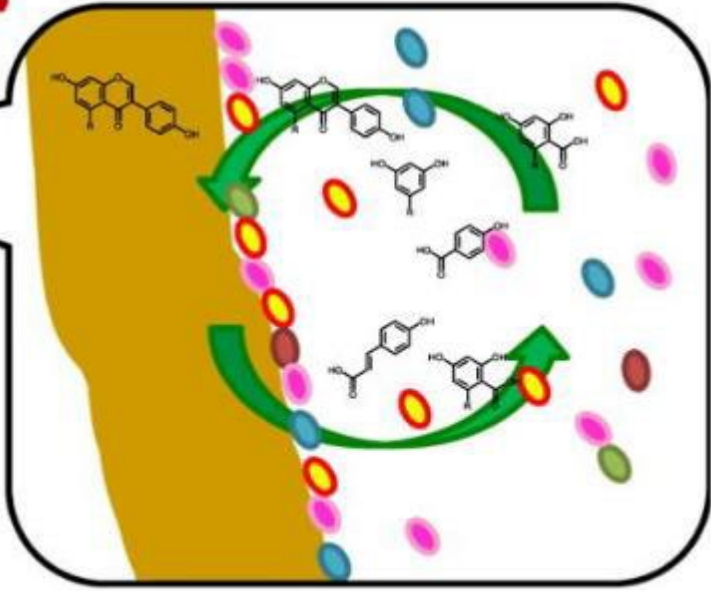
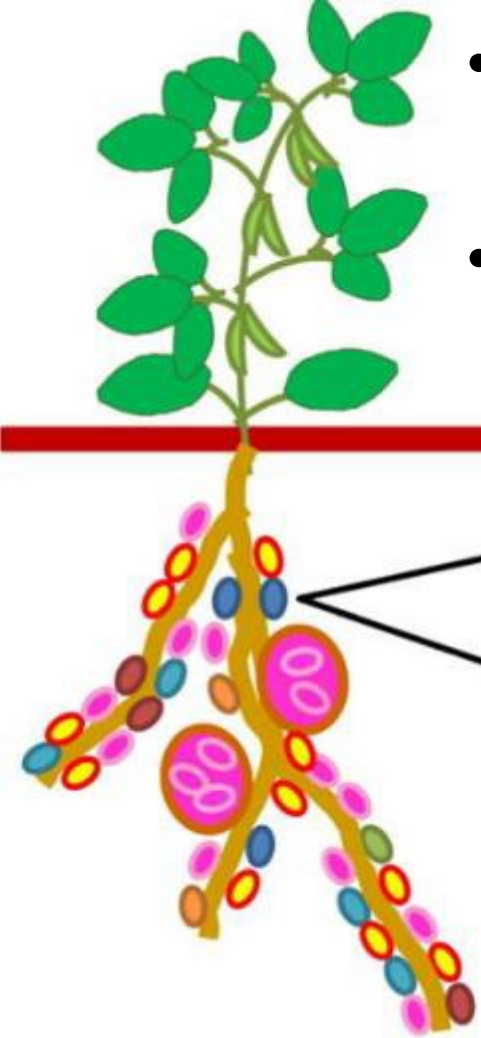
Average Root Structures of Common Cover Crops



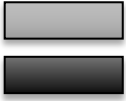
Root Exudates



- Plants release sugars and proteins from their roots—food for soil organisms.
- Soil microbial communities are influenced by the plant species.



 plant
diversity



 microbial
diversity

Effect of root-secreted metabolites in the rhizosphere

FEED and FUEL Soil Biology



Maximize
Living Roots



Maximize
Biodiversity

- Stimulate below-ground diversity
- Increase soil organic matter
- Improve nutrient cycling
- Enhance plant growth
- Break pest cycles
- Increase predator & pollinator populations

What practices to use?



- **Crop Rotation**
- **Cover Crops**
- **Reduced Tillage or No-till**



Crop Rotation

3 of 4 Soil Health Principles

- **Soil cover**
- **Biodiversity**
- **Continuous living roots**

NRCS Definition:

A planned sequence of crops grown on the same ground over a period of time.



Cover Crops



3 of 4 Soil Health Principles

- **Soil cover**
- **Biodiversity**
- **Continuous living roots**

NRCS Definition:

Grasses, legumes, and forbs planted for seasonal vegetative cover.

Bonus Benefits Possible!

- **Weed Suppression**
- **N Scavenging**



Reduced Tillage or No-till



3 of 4 Soil Health Principles

- **Disturbance**
- **Soil cover**
- **Biodiversity**
 - Food source & habitat



NRCS Definitions for Residue and Tillage Management:

Limiting soil disturbance to manage the amount, orientation, and distribution of crop and plant residue on the soil surface year round.

Reduced Tillage or No-till



3 of 4 Soil Health Principles

- **Disturbance**
- **Soil cover**
- **Biodiversity**
 - Food source & habitat

Strip-Till





Soil Health Demonstrations

Slake Test

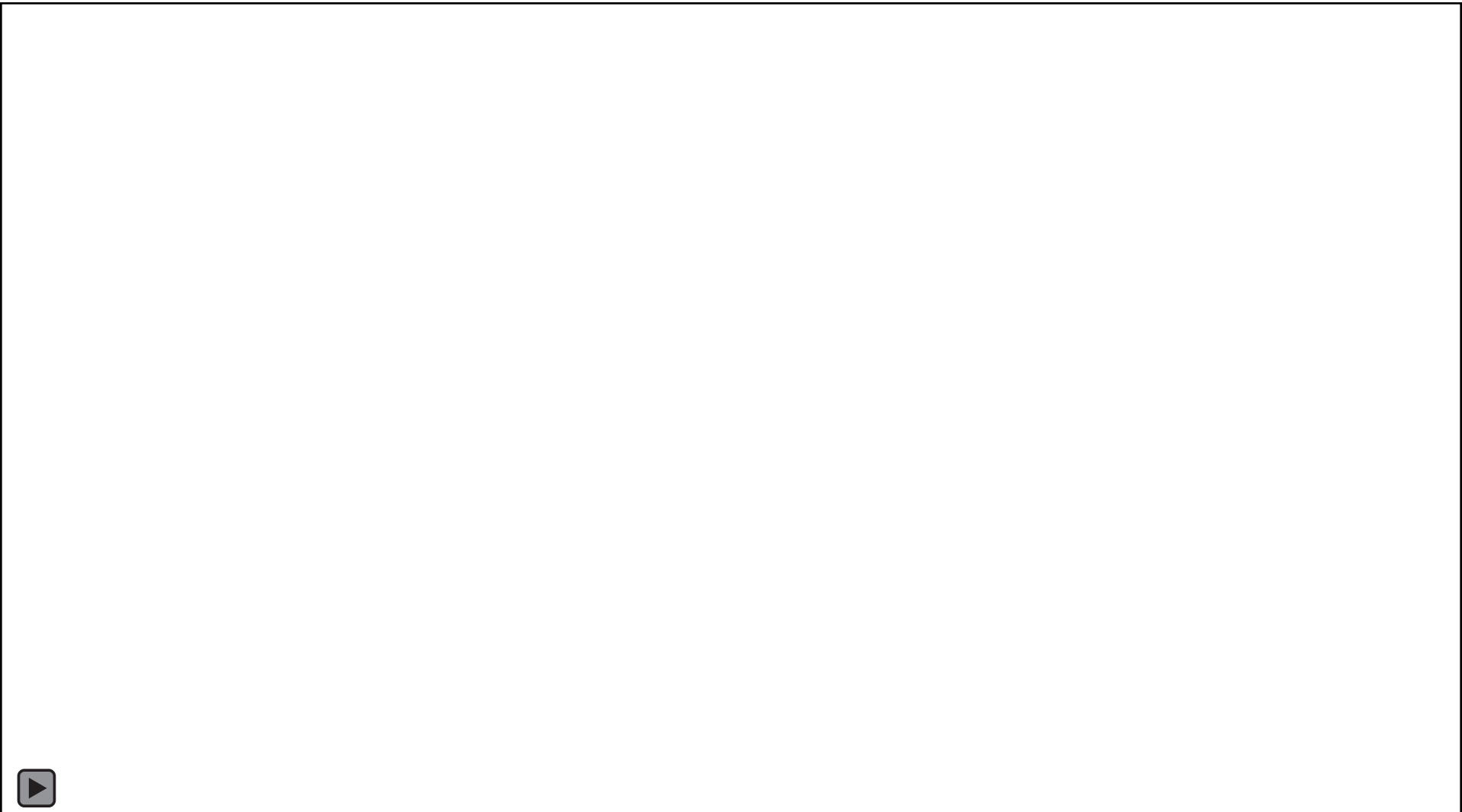
**Tabletop
Infiltration**

**Slump
Test**



United States Department of Agriculture

Slake Test



Slump Test



Drummer, Champaign County



Cisne, Effingham County



Soil Health Demonstration Videos

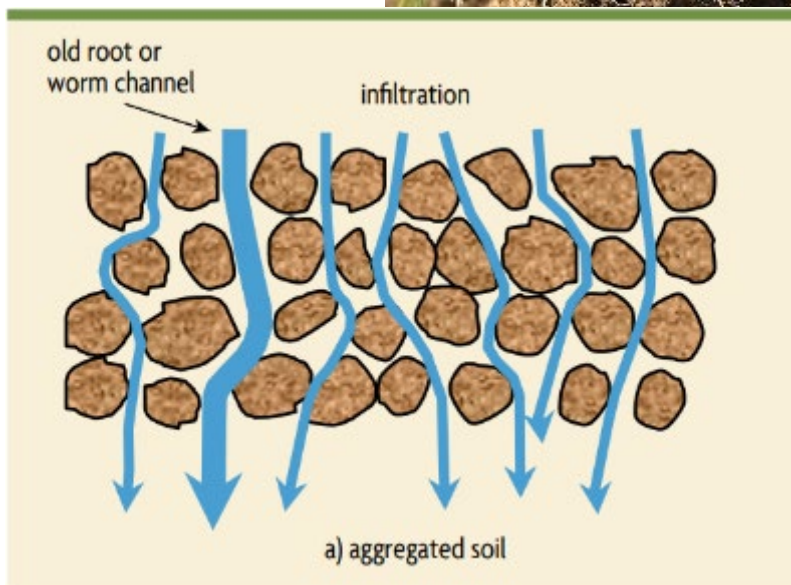
Univ of IL Extension Video Series—Soil Health Check-Up

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLIq7XIT0e3aIHZjAxofvY-7QNnafinWF5>

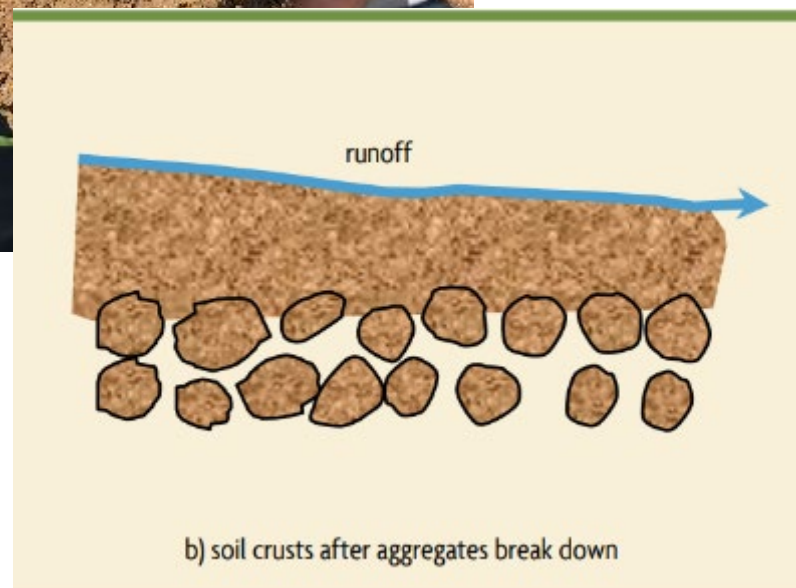
Soil Health Nexus-Demonstration Videos

<https://soilhealthnexus.org/resources/soil-health-demonstration-videos/>

Soil Structure & Soil Aggregates



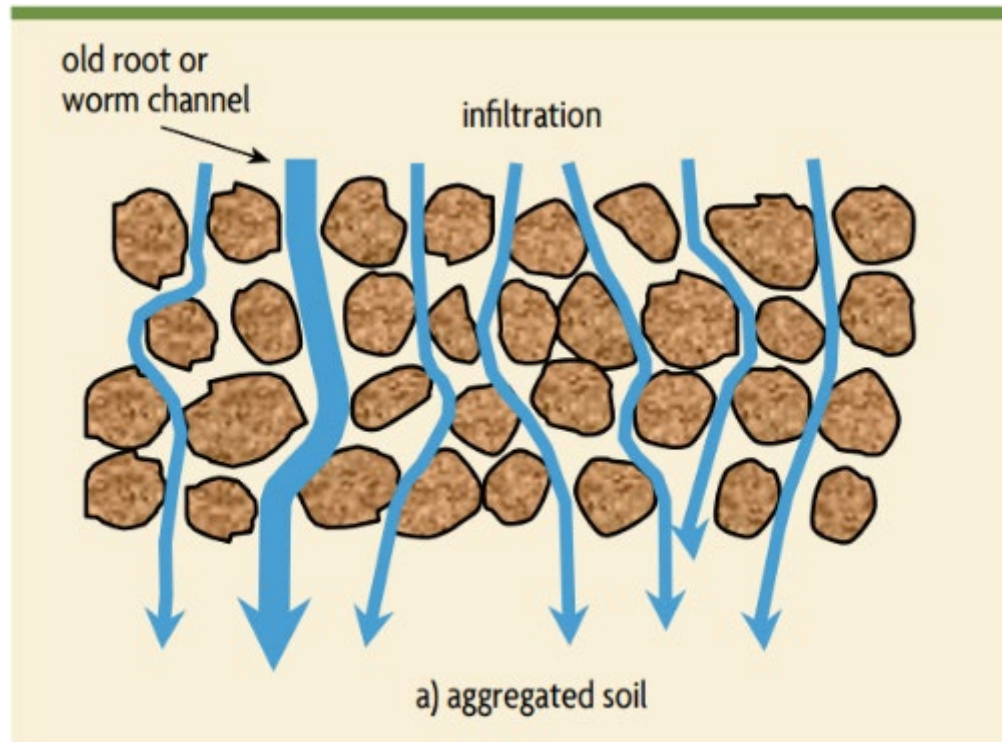
You want this...



NOT this!

Good aggregation can ...

Increase Water Infiltration

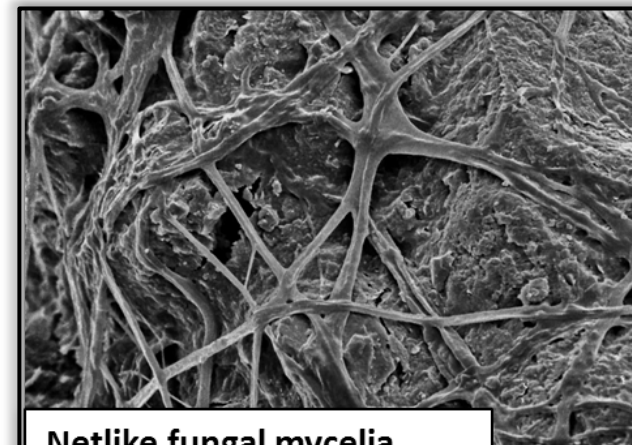
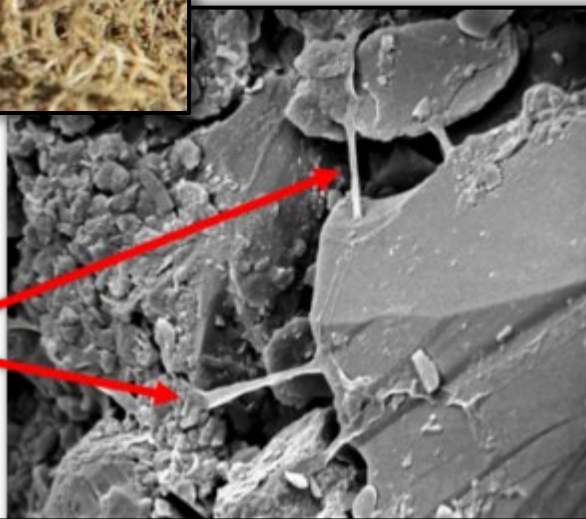


Role of Soil Organisms—Physical Stability

- Plant roots enmesh soil particles
- Earthworm casts
- Fungal and bacterial filaments physically enmesh soil particles



Stabilization of soil structure by actinomycete (bacterial) filaments



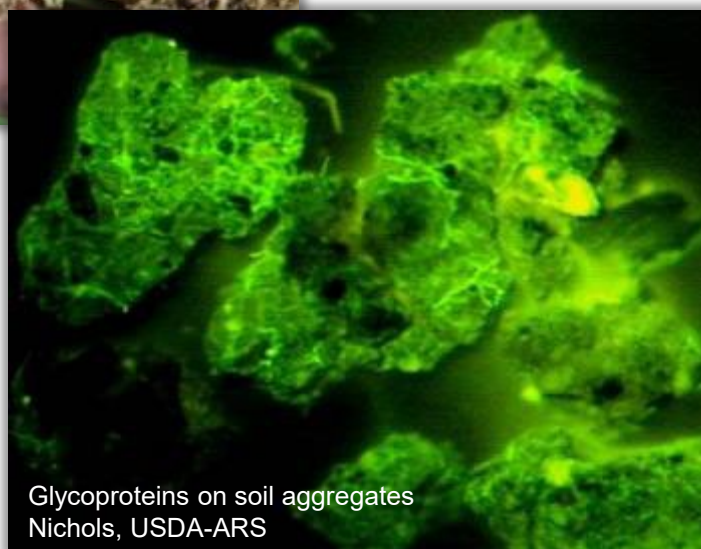
Netlike fungal mycelia stabilize micro-aggregates

Role of Soil Organisms—Chemical Stability

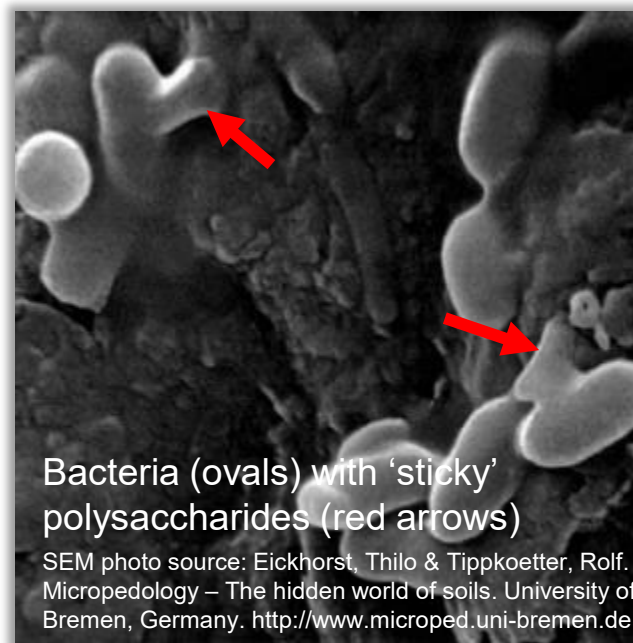


- Polysaccharides released by bacteria bind particles
- Soil proteins and other biochemicals bind soil particles

Image source: Aaron Roth, NRCS-OR



Glycoproteins on soil aggregates
Nichols, USDA-ARS



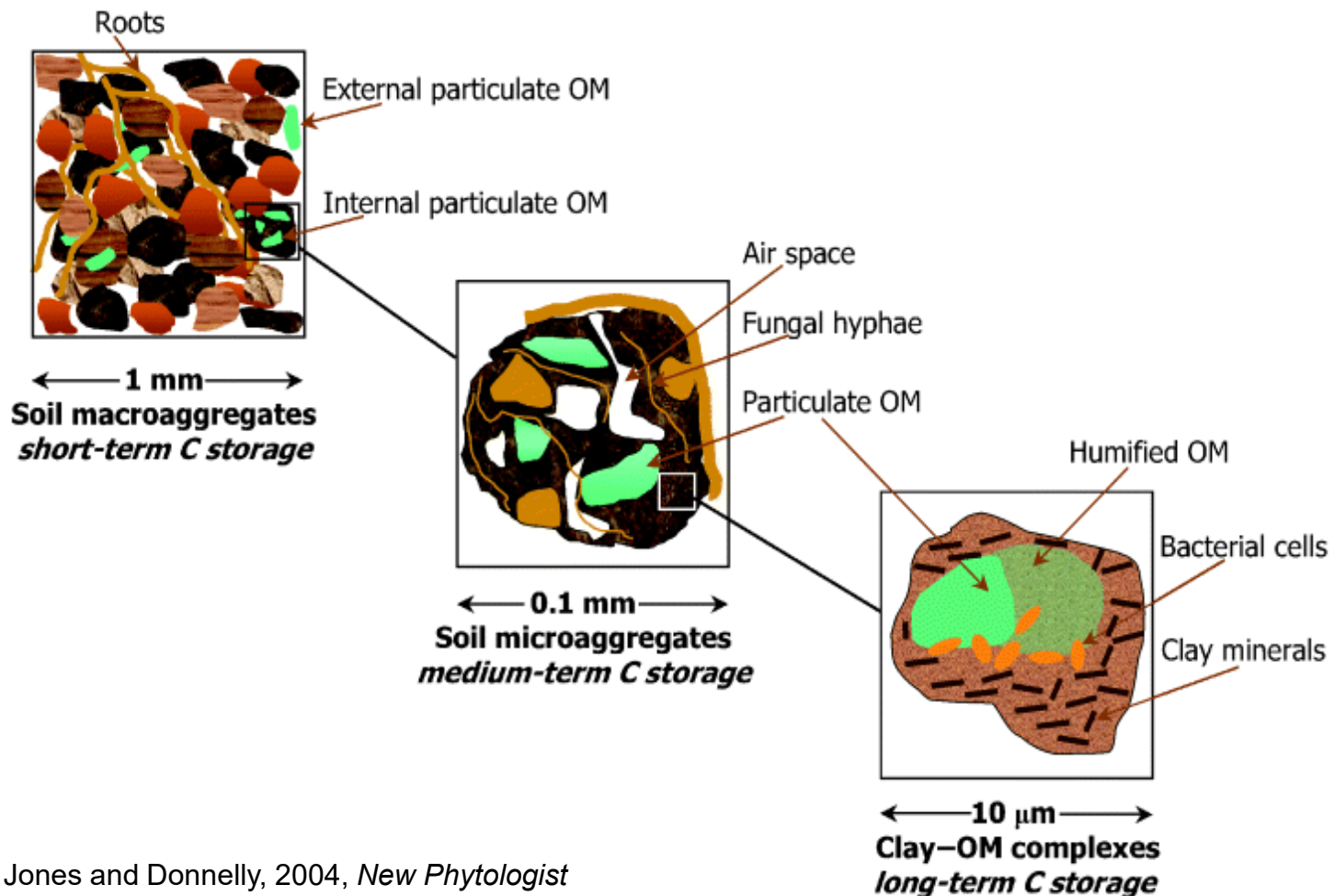
Bacteria (ovals) with 'sticky' polysaccharides (red arrows)

SEM photo source: Eickhorst, Thilo & Tippkoetter, Rolf. Micropedology – The hidden world of soils. University of Bremen, Germany. <http://www.microped.uni-bremen.de>

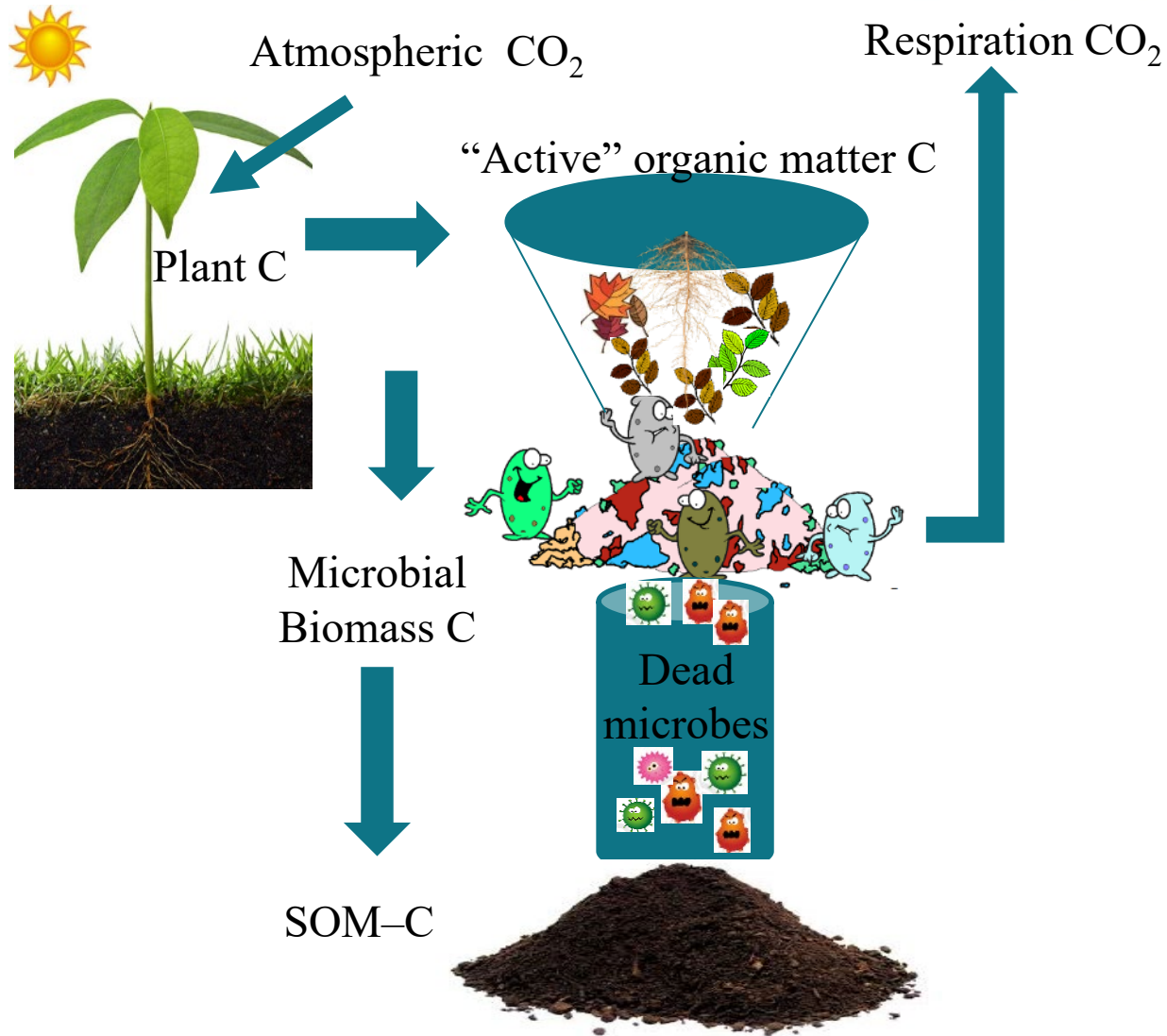


Good aggregation can ...

Protect Soil Organic Matter

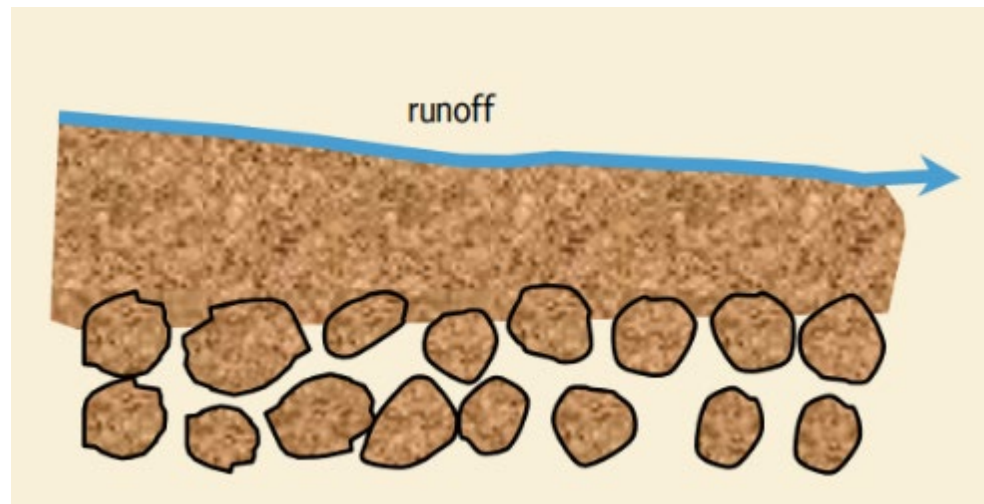


Continuous Flow of C Drives System



Poor aggregate stability can cause

Runoff

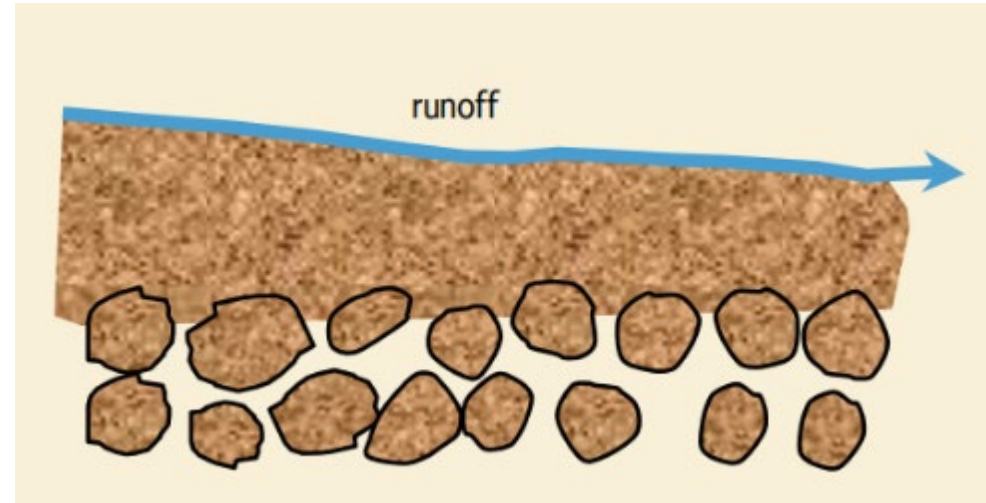


Erosion



Poor aggregate stability can cause

Ponding



Poor aggregate stability can cause

Increased Risk of Compaction



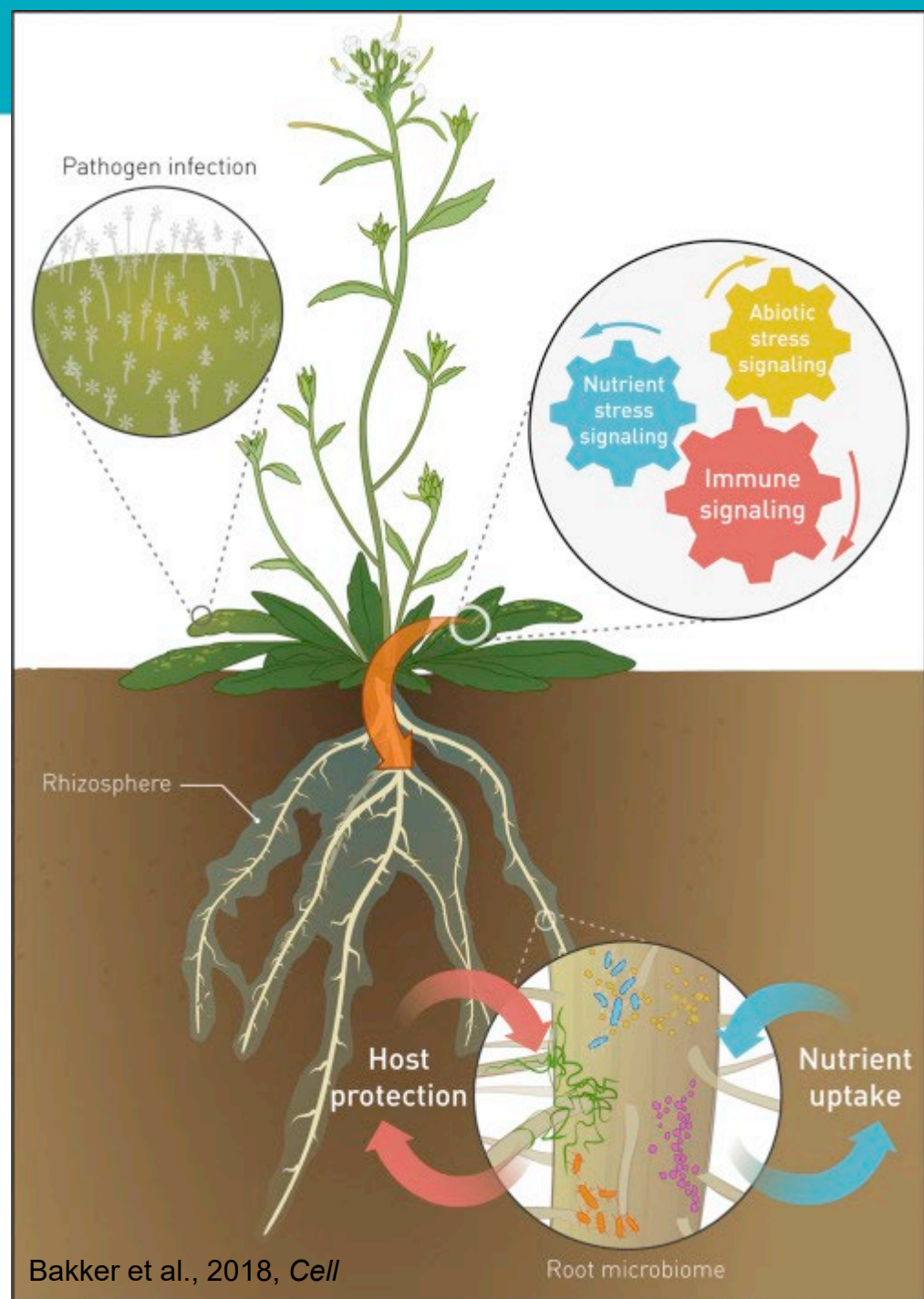
Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/

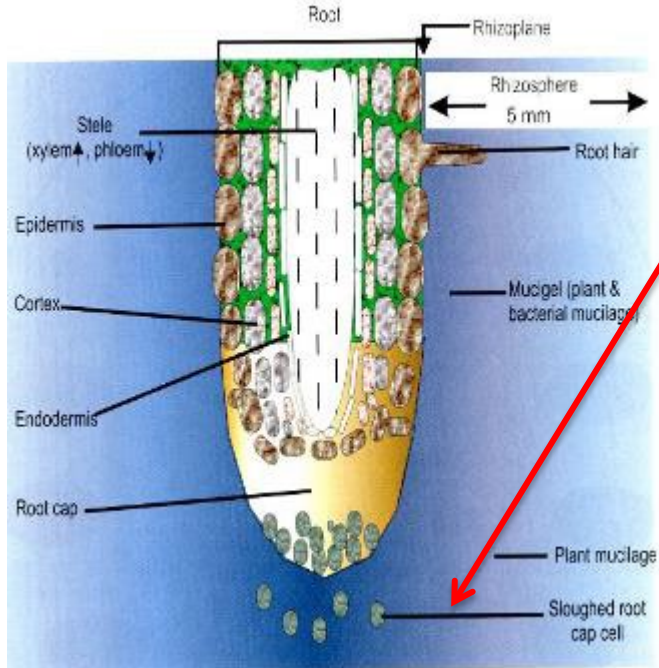


Plant-Microbe Interactions

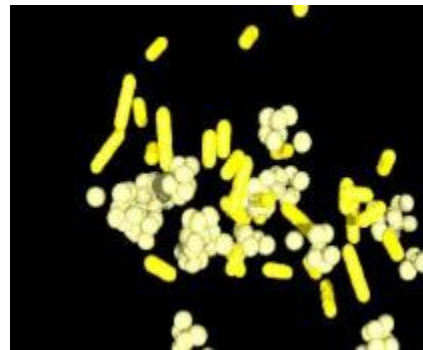
- Root exudates influence microbes living nearby.
- Chemicals released can change based on plant stress.
- Microbiome can change to:
 - Increase nutrient availability
 - Provide defense against pathogens



Plant Roots Attract Microbes



Exudates: carbohydrates and proteins secreted by roots



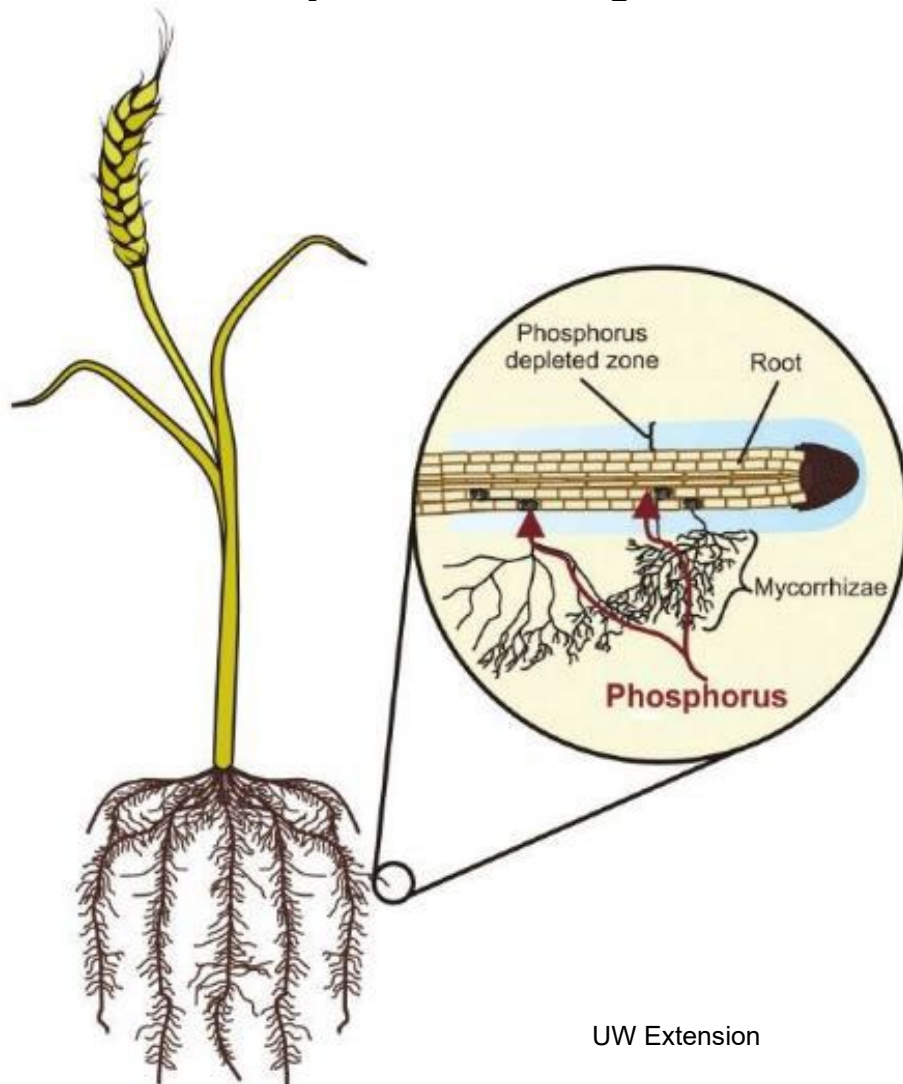
Root exudates attract bacteria



Nematodes and protozoa consume microbes and excrete plant available nutrients

Extend Reach to Nutrients

Mycorrhizal Fungi



UW Extension

Mycorrhizae

Mykós (fungus)- riza (root)

- Plants use 5-20% of C from photosynthesis to 'feed' fungi
- Increase root surface area at least 10x
- Increase nutrient uptake especially P and Zn
- Suppress pests and diseases
- Build soil aggregates

N-Fixing Bacteria with Legumes

Bradyrhizobium Japonicum
for Soybean & Cowpea



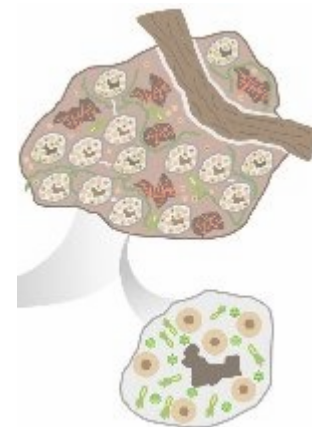
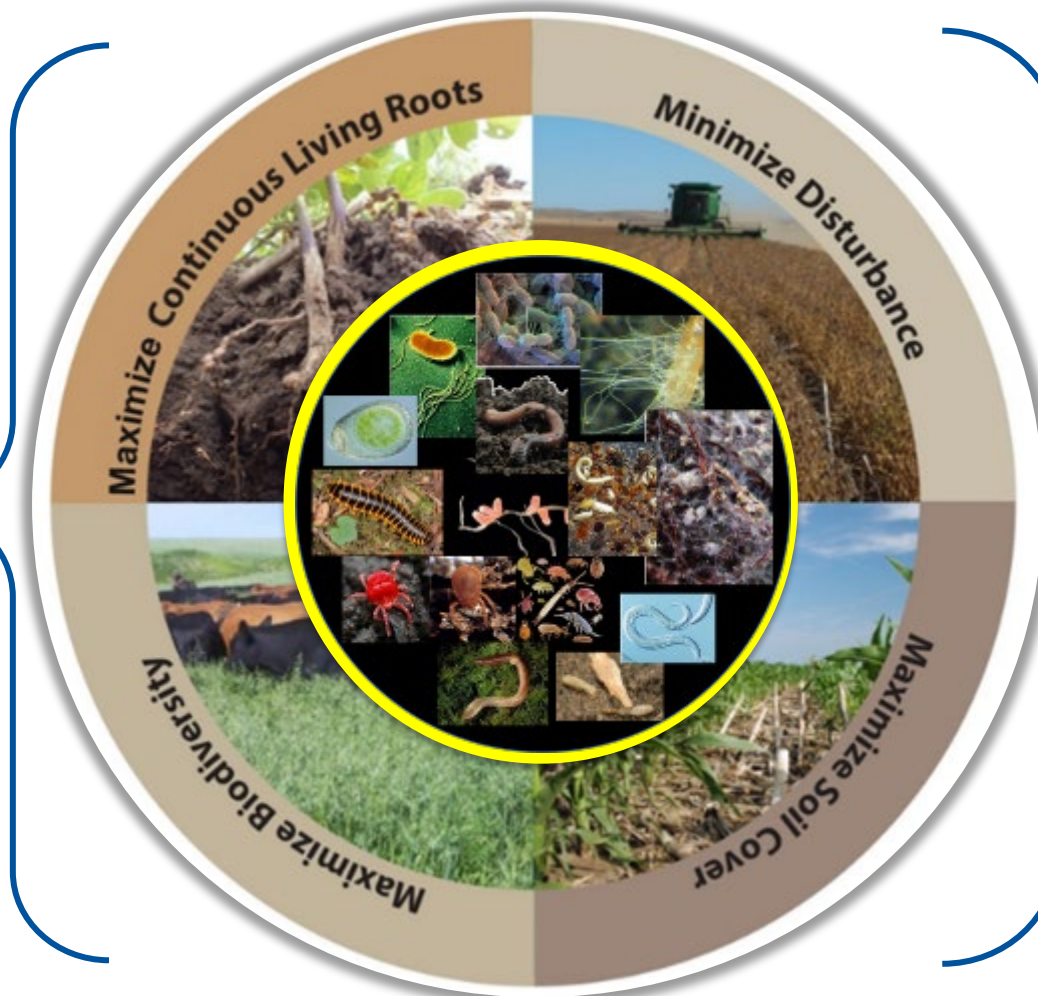
Rhizobium trifolii
for most Clovers



Living organisms are what makes a soil healthy!



Feed
& Fuel Soil
Biology



Protect
Soil
Aggregates
& Organic
Matter

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

nrcs.usda.gov/



*Modified from USDA –NRCS–Principles for High Functioning Soils Factsheet



Thank You!

Brett.Roberts@usda.gov

www.nrcs.usda.gov

**USDA-NRCS is an equal opportunity employer,
provider, and lender.**



Soil Health Resources



USDA-NRCS Soil Health Page

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/natural-resource-concerns/soils/soil-health>

Illinois NRCS Soil Health Page

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/conservation-by-state/illinois/soil-health-illinois>