

Soil management impacts on soil structural properties in ten European long-term experiments

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Aim and Hypotheses

Aim: Quantification of management effects on climate-change adaptation related soil physical properties in European LTEs

Hypotheses:

- Higher C input, higher soil cover and lower tillage intensity enhances soil structure directly and indirectly (via soil biota and soil oragnic matter)
- The enhanced soil structure contributes to climate resilience of cropping systems by increasing soil hydraulic conductivity, aggregate stability and soil water retention.

Sampling in ten long-term experiments (LTE)



Map from Metzger (2018), doi.org/10.7488/ds/2416

		Experiment	Institution	Factors	Treat.	Blocks	
	1	Säby	SLU	tillage, rotation	3	3	
	2	CENTS	AU	tillage, org. inputs	4	4	
	3	BOPACT	ILVO	tillage, org. inputs	4	4	
	4	Čáslav	CZU	organic inputs	2	4	
	5	Lukavec	CZU	organic inputs	2	4	
	6	Hollabrunn	BOKU	tillage	2	3	
	7	FASTI	AGS	tillage, org. inputs	4	4	
	8	ZOFE	AGS	organic inputs	2	4	
	9	P24A	AGS	organic inputs	2	4	
	10	ROT	INIA	tillage, rotation	4	4	



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Variables under investigation



Linear mixed-effect model to disentangle effects



Determinants of earthworm abundance and SOC



7

Determinants of K_{sat} and Aggregate Stability



8

Determinants of plant available water



Preliminary conclusions

Summary:

- Earthworms abundance was driven by tillage intensity, clay content and aridity
- SOC was driven by C input and C mineralisation
- Hydraulic conductivity increased with earthworm abundance
- Aggregate stability increased with SOC and soil cover
- Plant available water in the topsoil increased with tillage intensity (or bulk density)

Conclusions:

- Reduced tillage intensity, higher C input and higher soil cover was correlated with soil physical properties relevant in a wet context.
- Less dense soil stored more plant available water.

U Further investigations within SoilX

Within WP2:

- More data:
 - Collate data from all ten LTEs
 - Investigation of subsoil data
 - Investigation of more variables (mechanical properties)
- Statistical analysis:
 - Rigorous model selection
 - Use of causal inference or structural equation modeling

Other WPs:

Feed data into modeling (WP3)

Reflections on further research directions

- Extend the approach:
 - More pedo-climatic contexts
 - More diverse management (LTEs, farmers fields)
 - More dependent variables (e.g. productivity, other soil quality indicators)
 - Derive benchmarks for management intensities to minimize trade-offs
- Digitalize, harmonize and valorize existing management information (LTEs, monitoring schemes, FMIS,...)
- Quantify water fluxes and not only hydrological properties under different management
- New LTEs to test innovative strategies for increased climate resilience
- Further development of mechanistic models to predict management effects under future climate

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