

Indicators for Soil Quality Evaluation

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

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What are indicators?

Soil quality indicators are physical, chemical, and biological properties, processes, and characteristics that can be measured to monitor changes in the soil.

The types of indicators that are the most useful depend on the function of soil for which soil quality is being evaluated. These functions include:

- providing a physical, chemical, and biological setting for living organisms;
- regulating and partitioning water flow, storing and cycling nutrients and other elements;
- supporting biological activity and diversity for plant and animal productivity;
- filtering, buffering, degrading, immobilizing, and detoxifying organic and inorganic materials; and
- providing mechanical support for living organisms and their structures.



Why are indicators important?

Soil quality indicators are important to:

- focus conservation efforts on maintaining and improving the condition of the soil;
- evaluate soil management practices and techniques;
- relate soil quality to that of other resources;
- collect the necessary information to determine trends;
- determine trends in the health of the Nation's soils;
- guide land manager decisions.

What are some indicators?

Indicators of soil quality can be categorized into four general groups: visual, physical, chemical, and biological.

Visual indicators may be obtained from observation or photographic interpretation. Exposure of subsoil, change in soil color, ephemeral gullies, ponding, runoff, plant response, weed species, blowing soil, and deposition are only a few examples of potential locally determined indicators. Visual evidence can be a clear indication that soil quality is threatened or changing.

Physical indicators are related to the arrangement of solid particles and pores. Examples include topsoil depth, bulk density, porosity, aggregate stability, texture, crusting, and compaction. Physical indicators primarily reflect limitations to root growth, seedling emergence, infiltration, or movement of water within the soil profile.

Chemical indicators include measurements of pH, salinity, organic matter, phosphorus concentrations, cation-exchange capacity, nutrient cycling, and concentrations of elements that may be potential contaminants (heavy metals, radioactive compounds, etc.) or those that are needed for plant growth and development. The soil's chemical condition affects soil-plant relations, water quality, buffering capacities, availability of nutrients and water to plants and other organisms, mobility of contaminants, and some physical conditions, such as the tendency for crust to form.

Biological indicators include measurements of micro- and macro-organisms, their activity, or byproducts. Earthworm, nematode, or termite populations have been suggested for use in some parts of the country. Respiration rate can be used to detect microbial activity, specifically microbial decomposition of organic matter in the soil. Ergosterol, a fungal byproduct, has been used to measure the activity of organisms that play an important role in the formation and stability of soil aggregates. Measurement of decomposition rates of plant residue in bags or measurements of weed seed numbers, or pathogen populations can also serve as biological indicators of soil quality.

How are indicators selected?

Soil quality is estimated by observing or measuring several different properties or processes. No single property can be used as an index of soil quality.

The selection of indicators should be based on:

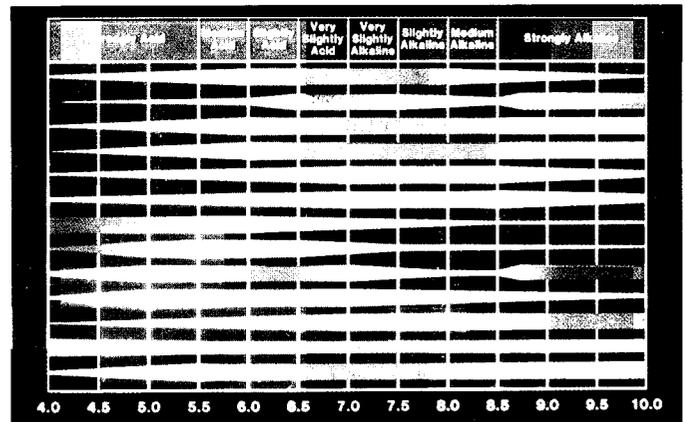
- the land use;
- the relationship between an indicator and the soil function being assessed;
- the ease and reliability of the measurement;
- variation between sampling times and variation across the sampling area;
- the sensitivity of the measurement to changes in soil management;
- compatibility with routine sampling and monitoring;
- the skills required for use and interpretation.

When and where to measure?

The optimum time and location for observing or sampling soil quality indicators depends on the function for which the assessment is being made. The frequency of measurement also varies according to climate and land use.

Soil variation across a field, pasture, forest, or rangeland can greatly affect the choice of indicators. Depending on the function, such factors as the landscape unit, soil map unit, or crop growth stage may be critical. Wheel tracks can dramatically affect many properties measured for plant productivity. Management history and current inputs should also be recorded to ensure a valid interpretation of the information.

Monitoring soil quality should be directed primarily toward the detection of trend changes that are measurable over a 1- to 10-year period. The detected changes must be real, but at the same time they must change rapidly enough so that land managers can correct problems before undesired and perhaps irreversible loss of soil quality occurs.



Soil reaction influence on availability of plant nutrients.

What does the value mean?

Interpreting indicator measurements to separate soil quality trends from periodic or random changes is currently providing a major challenge for researchers and soil managers. Soils and their indicator values vary because of differences in parent material, climatic condition, topographic or landscape position, soil organisms, and type of vegetation. For example, cationexchange capacity may relate to organic matter, but it may also relate to the kind and amount of clay.

Establishing acceptable ranges, examining trends and rates of change over time, and including estimates of the variance associated with the measurements are important in interpreting indicators. Changes need to be evaluated as a group, with a change in any one indicator being evaluated only in relation to changes in others. Evaluations before and after, or with and without intervention, are also needed to develop appropriate and meaningful relationships for various kinds of soils and the functions that are expected of them.

The overall goal should be to maintain or improve soil quality without adversely affecting other resources.

(Prepared by the National Soil Survey Center in cooperation with the Soil Quality Institute, NRCS, USDA, and the National Soil Tilth Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA)

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