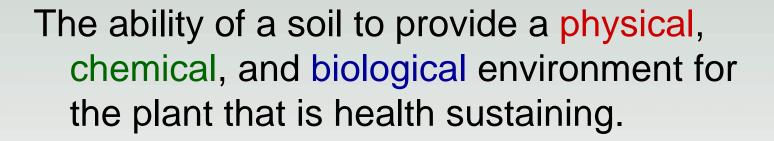




Soil Health is





PHYSICAL

CHEMICAL

Soil Health

BIOLOGICAL

Characteristics of Healthy Soils

Sufficient (but not excess) nutrients

Good tilth

- Sufficient depth
- Good water storage and drainage
- Free of chemicals that might harm plants





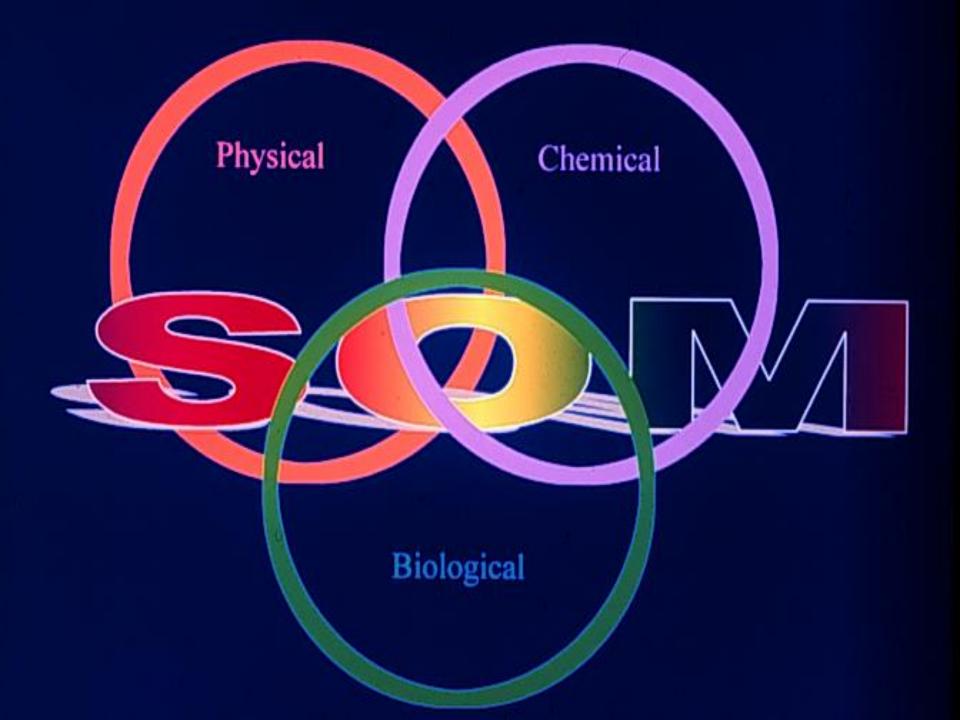
Characteristics of Healthy Soils

- Low populations of plant disease and parasitic organisms
- High populations of organisms that help plant growth
- Low weed pressure
- Resistance to being degraded







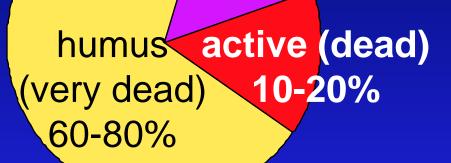


There are three general "types" of organic matter in soils ✓ Living ✓ Dead ✓ Very Dead



Soil organic matter

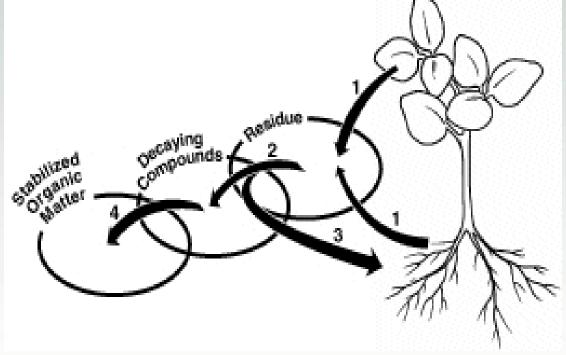
Organic matter is 1-6% of total soil mass



ving

10-20%

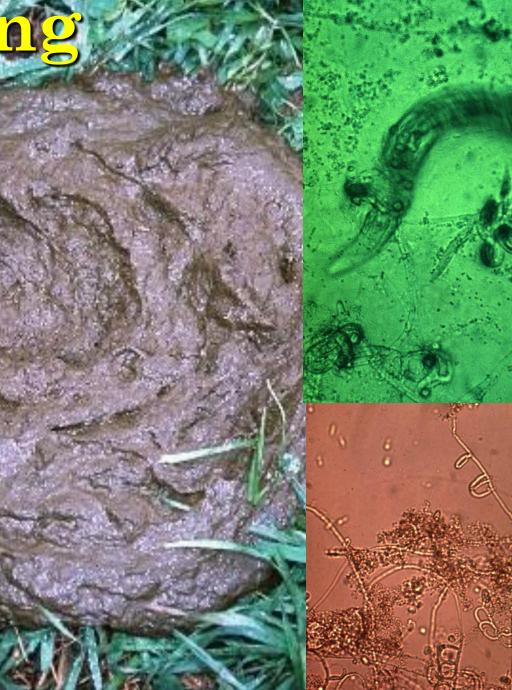
Changing Forms of Soil Organic Matter





The Living





-Dead -

Recently dead soil organisms and crop residues provide the food (energy and nutrients) for soil organisms to live and function. Also called "active" or "particulate" organic matter.



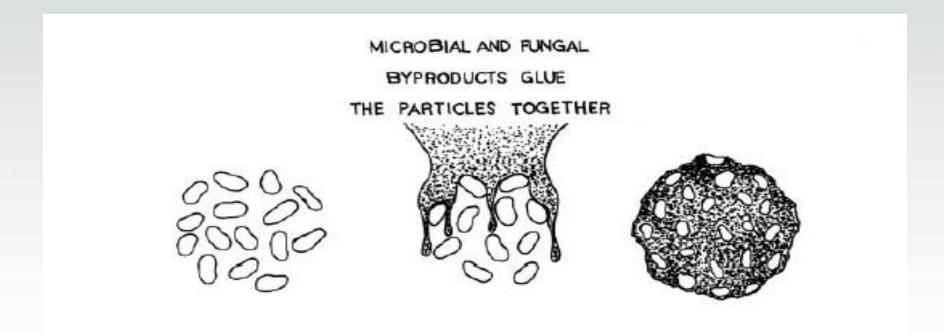




The Living Eat the Dead

Living and Dead Form Aggregates

Humus, partially broken down organic matter, plant roots, fungal threads, bacterials gels, and earth worm feces, form glues that hold soil particles together creating a good soil structure

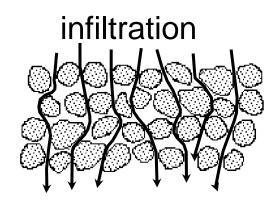


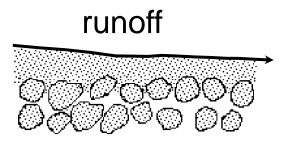
AGGREGATED STATE

DISPERSED STATE



Environmental Health



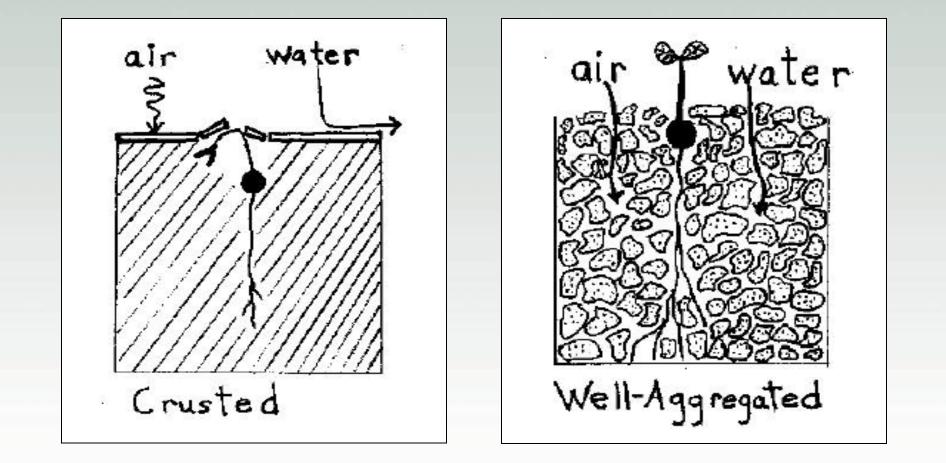


soil b) soil crusts after aggregates break down

a) aggregated soil



Microbe and Plant Health

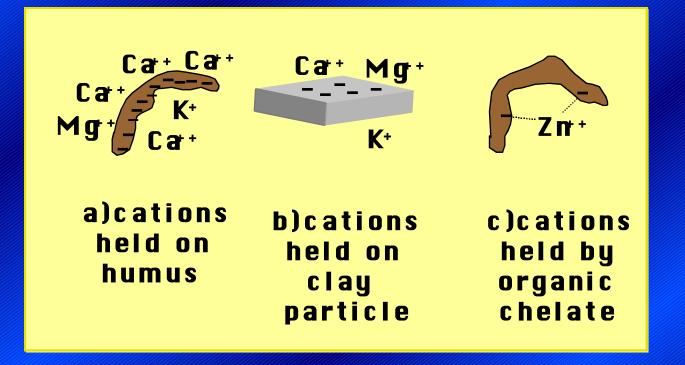




-Very Dead -

Well decomposed organic materials, also called humus. Humus contains very high amounts of negative charge.

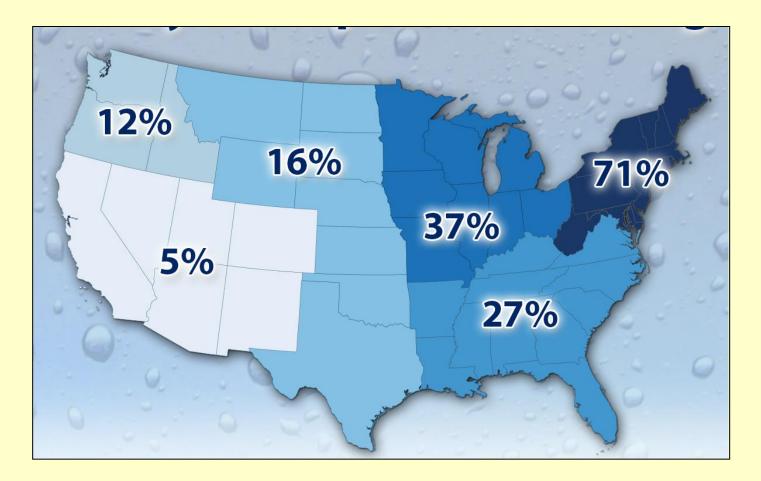
Very Dead Organic Matter



Cation Exchange Capacity and Chelation

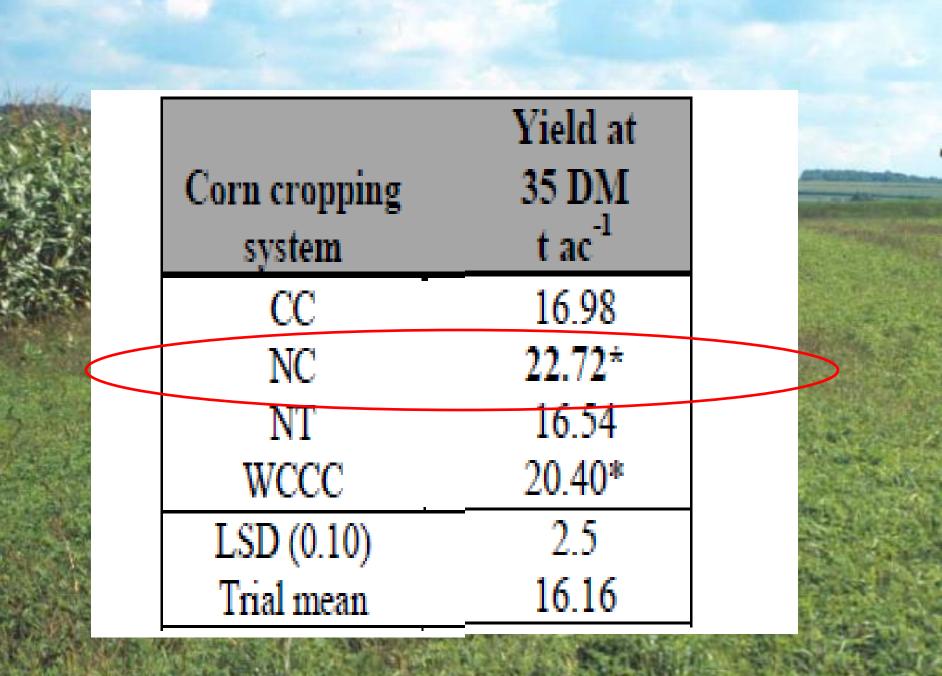


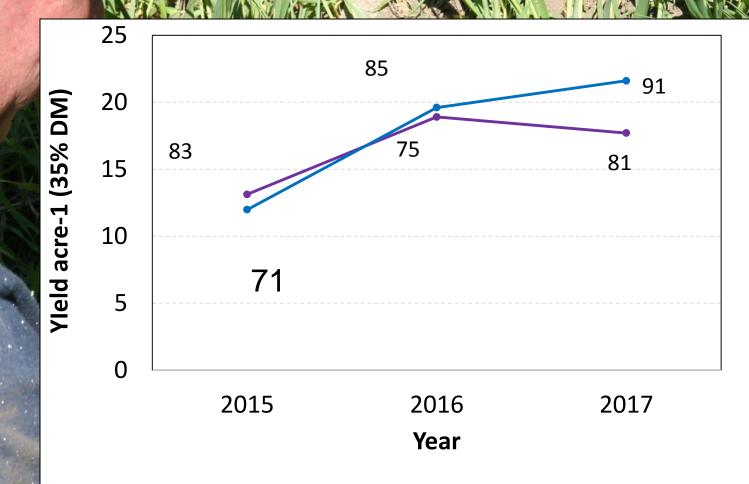
Trends in Extreme Precipitation



Increase in the number of 2" rainfalls per year from 1958 to 2011

Resilancy





www.uvm.edu/extension/cropsoil/

