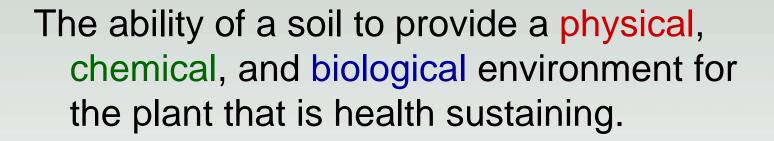




### Soil Health is





### 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





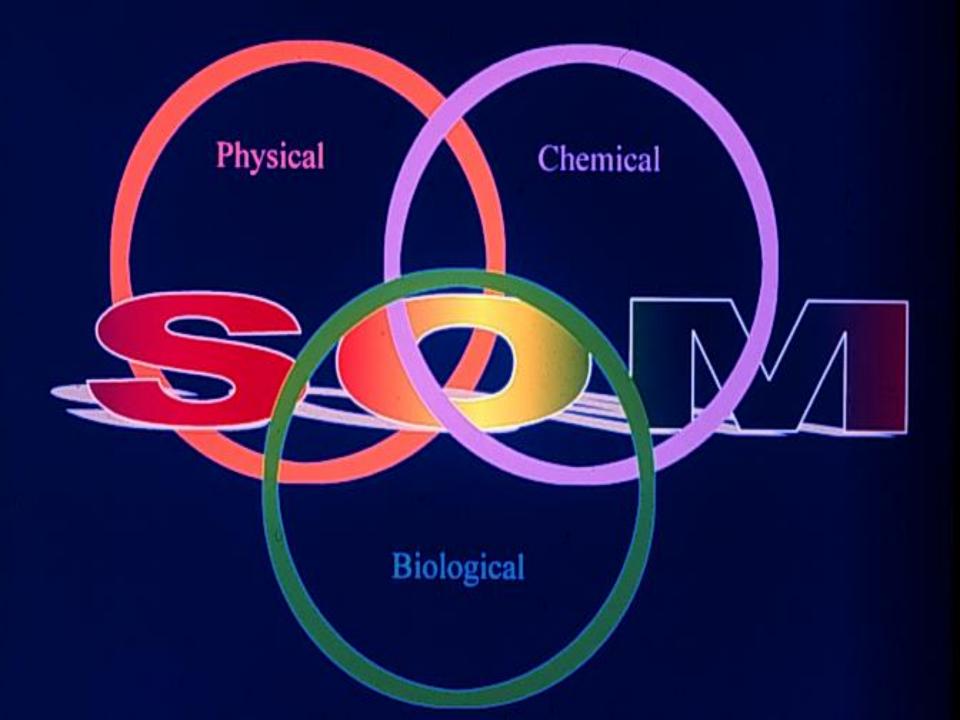
### **Characteristics** of Healthy Soils

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







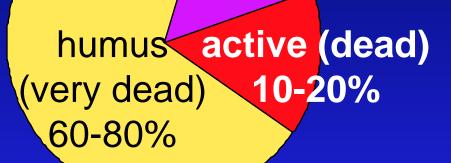


### There are three general "types" of organic matter in soils ✓ Living ✓ Dead ✓ Very Dead



### Soil organic matter

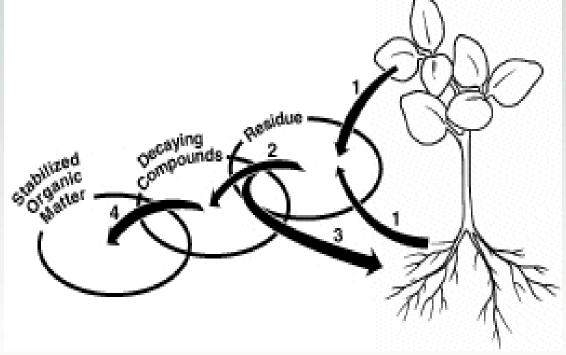
## Organic matter is 1-6% of total soil mass



ving

10-20%

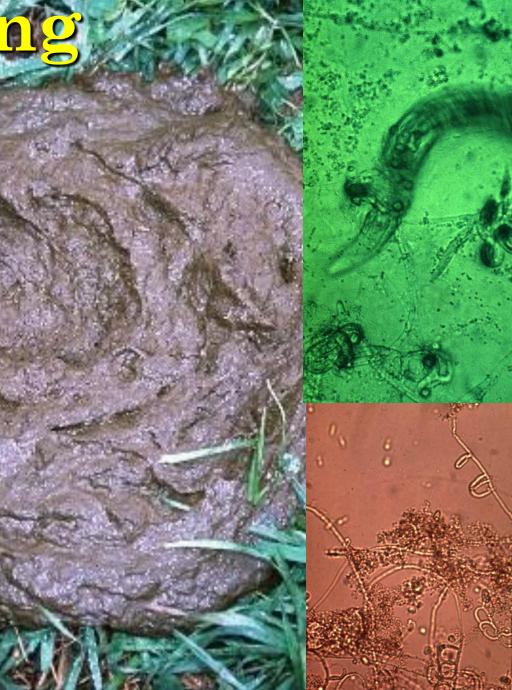
### **Changing Forms of Soil Organic Matter**





# 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.



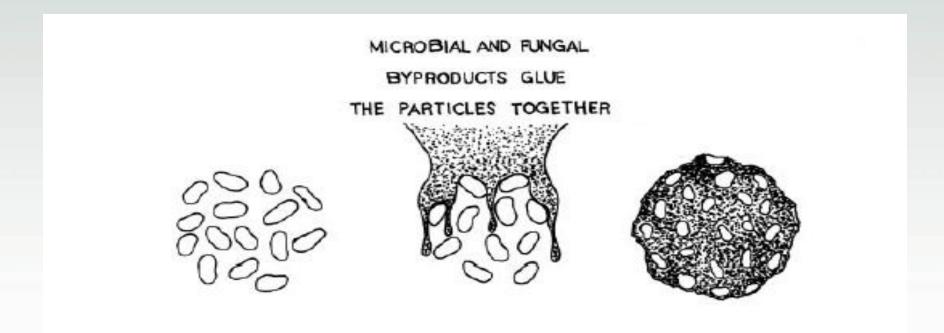




# The Living Eat the Dead

### 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

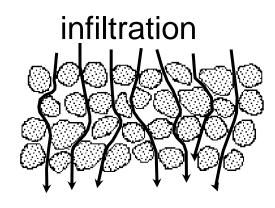


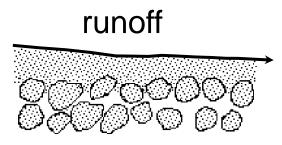
#### AGGREGATED STATE

DISPERSED STATE



### Environmental Health



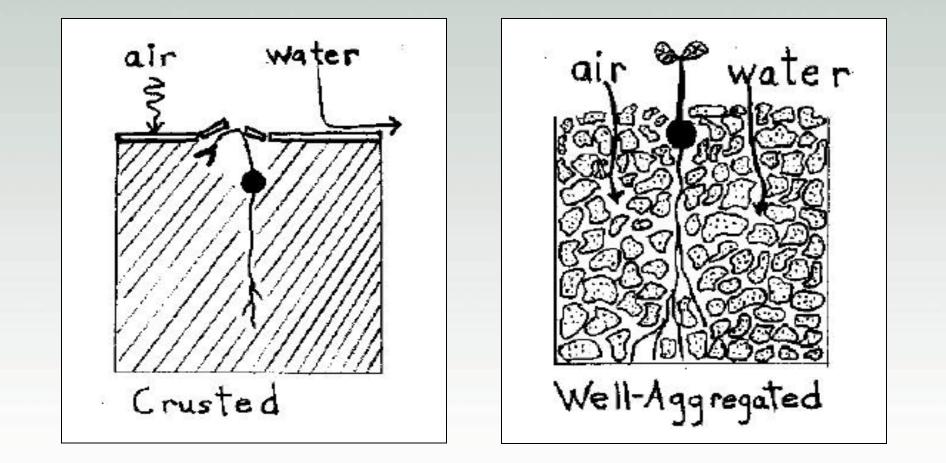


### soil b) soil crusts after aggregates break down

a) aggregated soil



### Microbe and Plant Health

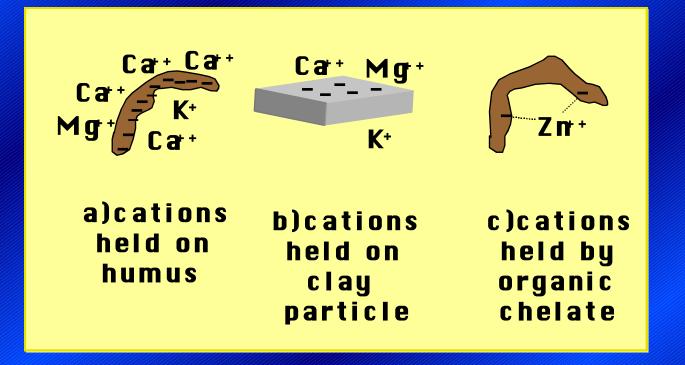




### -Very Dead -

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

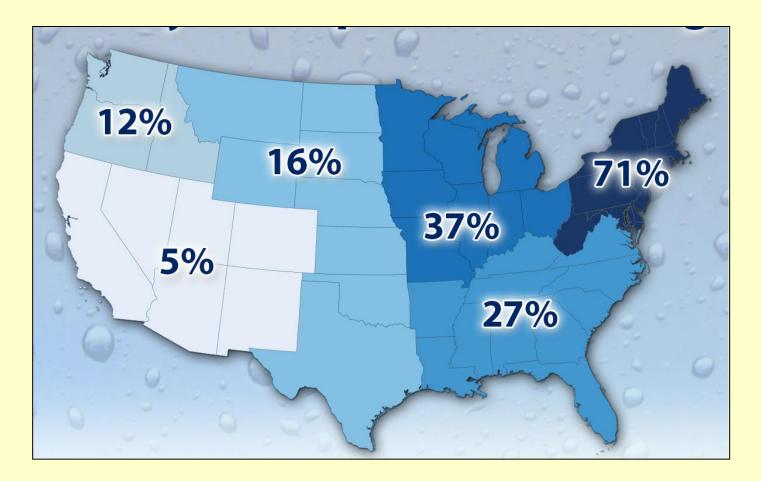
#### **Very Dead Organic Matter**



Cation Exchange Capacity and Chelation

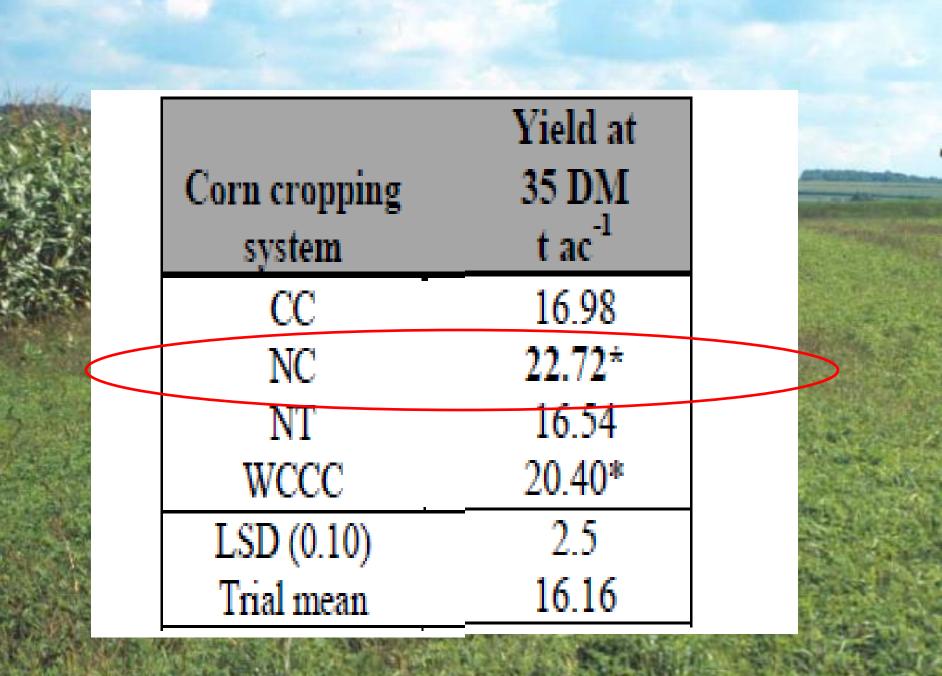


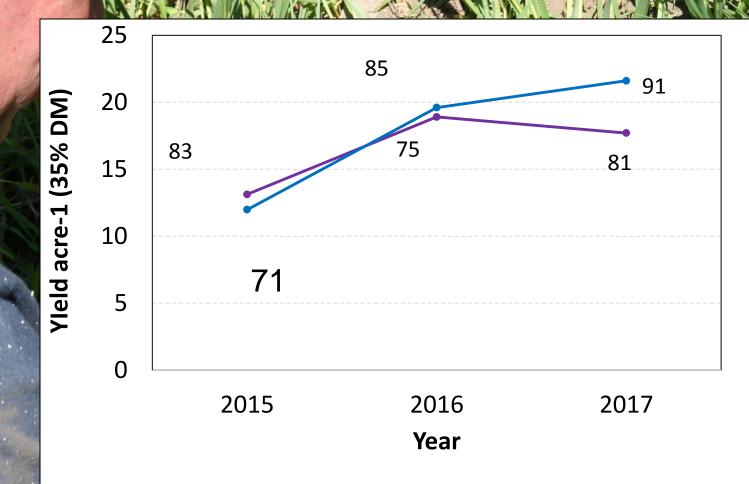
#### **Trends in Extreme Precipitation**



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

# Resilancy





### www.uvm.edu/extension/cropsoil/

