

# POPULARIZATION OF SOIL FERTILITY CONTROL AMONG LANDUSERS

Cvjetkovic Sinisa, Komesarovic Branka, Milena Andrisic, Daniel Rasic

AGRICULTURAL LAND AGENCY

Vinkovacka cesta 63c, 31000 Osijek, CROATIA



Agencija za  
poljoprivredno  
zemljište

**Institute for Soil is Public  
Institution established in 2001  
by the Croatian Government**

**Since July 2009 operating within  
Croatian Centre for Agriculture,  
Food and Rural Affairs**

**From end of July 2013 operating  
within Agricultural Land Agency**



# Basic activities:

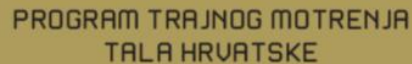
Two departments :

## Soil and Land conversation Department

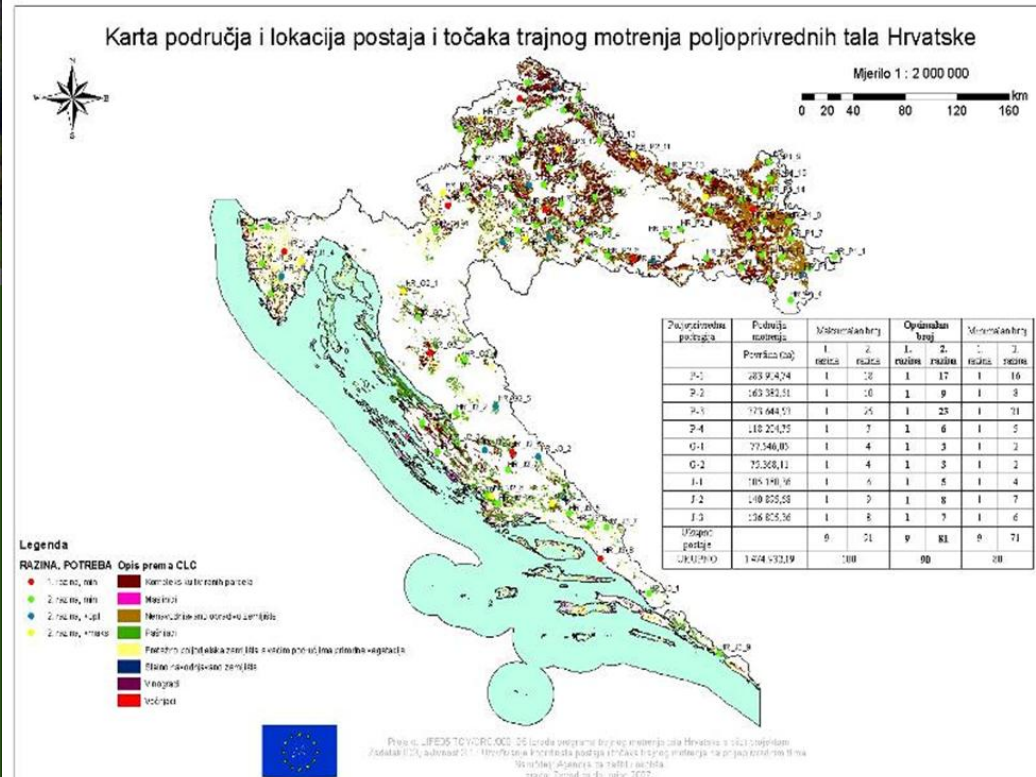
- Agricultural soil monitoring programme
- Digitalisation of the basic pedological map 1:50000
- preparing pedological and hydropedological surveys for management measures of agricultural land (based on soil physical analysis )



- continuous monitoring of agricultural land (to be prepared)

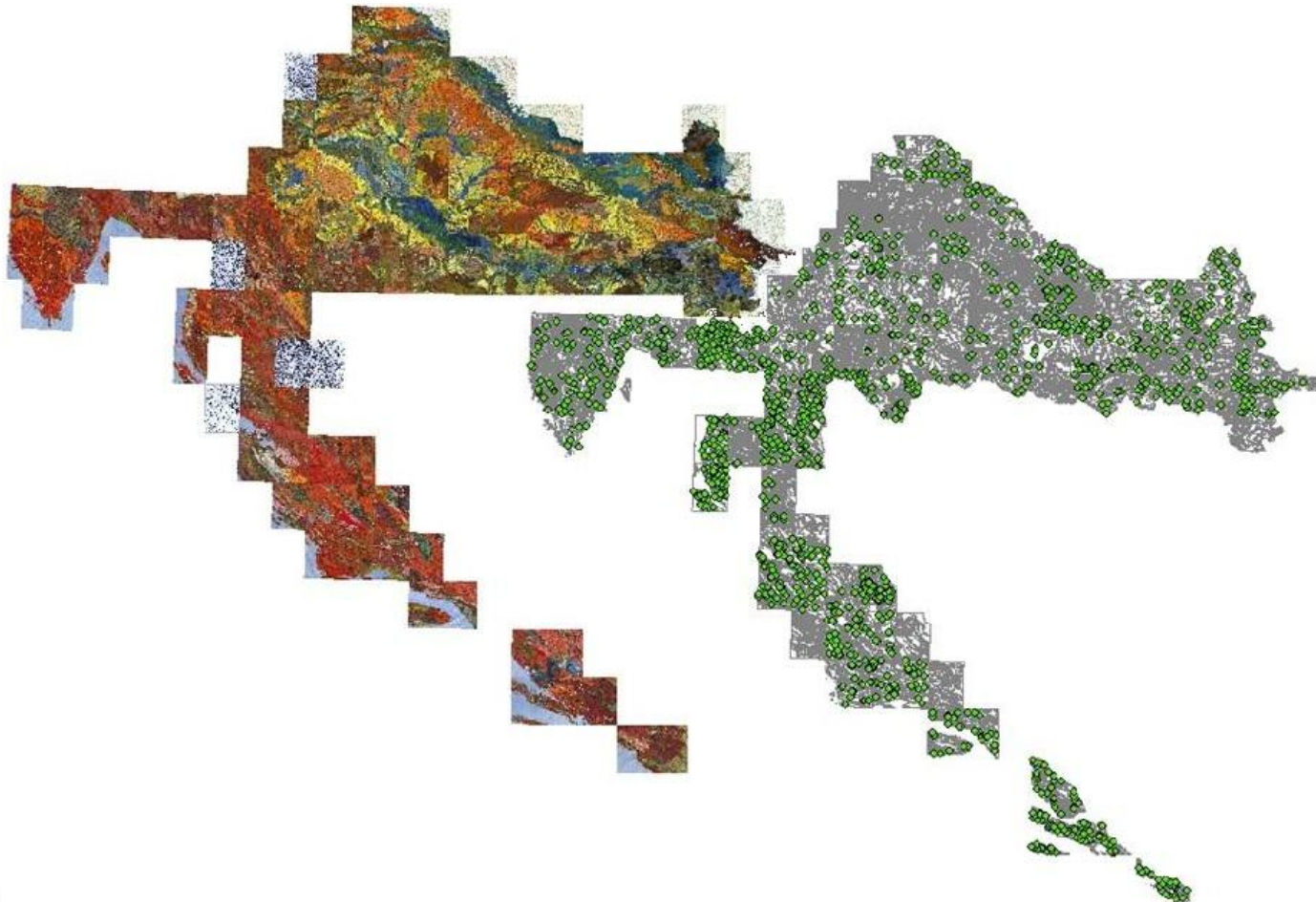


Izrada Programa trajnoga motrenja tala  
Hrvatske s pilot projektom  
LIFE05 TCY/CRO 000105



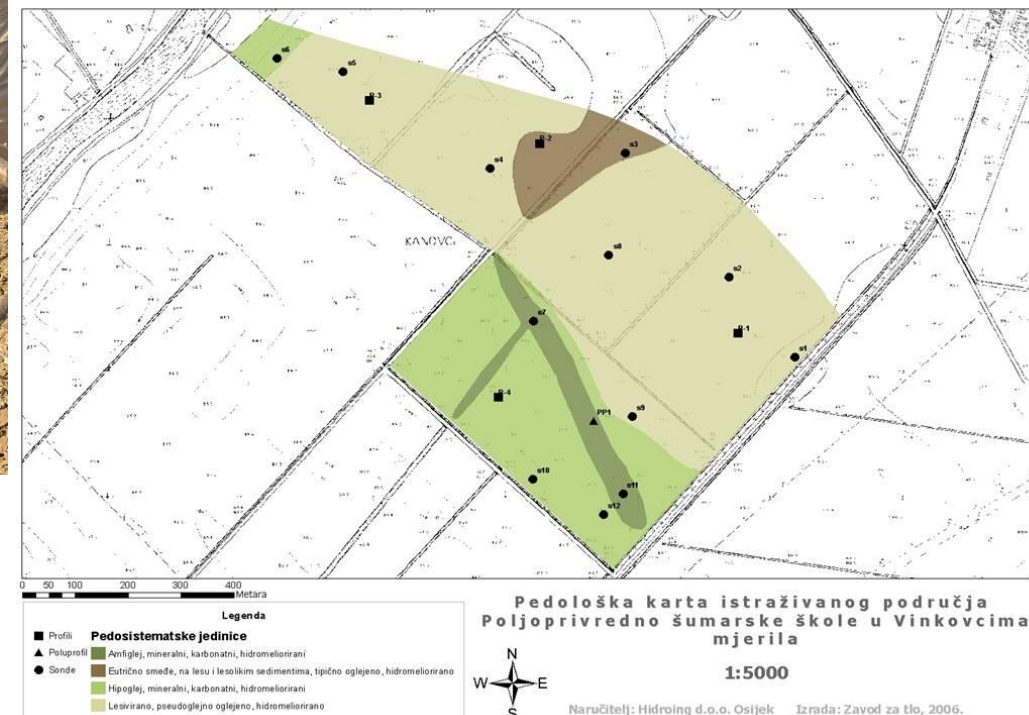
# Basic activities:

- Digitalisation of the Basic Pedological Map 1:50.000 – within Croatian Soil Information System (Croatian Environment Agency)



# Basic activities:

- preparing pedological and hydropedological surveys for management measures of agricultural land (based on soil physical analysis )





# Basic activities:

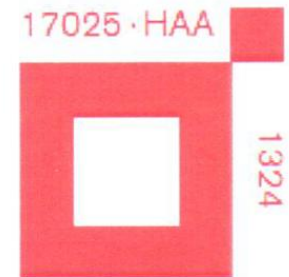
## Laboratory department

- mostly covers the field of soil analysis – chemical and physical analysis
- analysis for plant materials, organic manures



# Basic activities:

- assessment of the laboratory by the Croatian Accreditation Agency pursuant to *ISO/IEC 17025 - General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*





# POPULARIZATION OF SOIL FERTILITY CONTROL AMONG LANDUSERS - Introduction

- 2003 Institute for soil – Osijek (today as part of Agricultural land agency) in cooperation with Faculty of agriculture Osijek has started project „Soil fertility control on a family farms“
- from 2003 – 2012 were sampled 17400 of soil samples and cover about 108000 ha of arable land
- project task was to determinate the status of nutrients in soil and their availability by applying the system of soil fertility control, via soil chemical analysis of the sample

# Goals of this project

- land users got soil chemical analysis and fertilizations recommendations for a specific culture for an affordable prices
- increased popularization of soil fertility control through soil chemical analysis
- establishing the information system and database of the soil features wich is multiplay useful for the user and local-self goverment and a county for considering the possibilites of agricultural production

# Material and methods

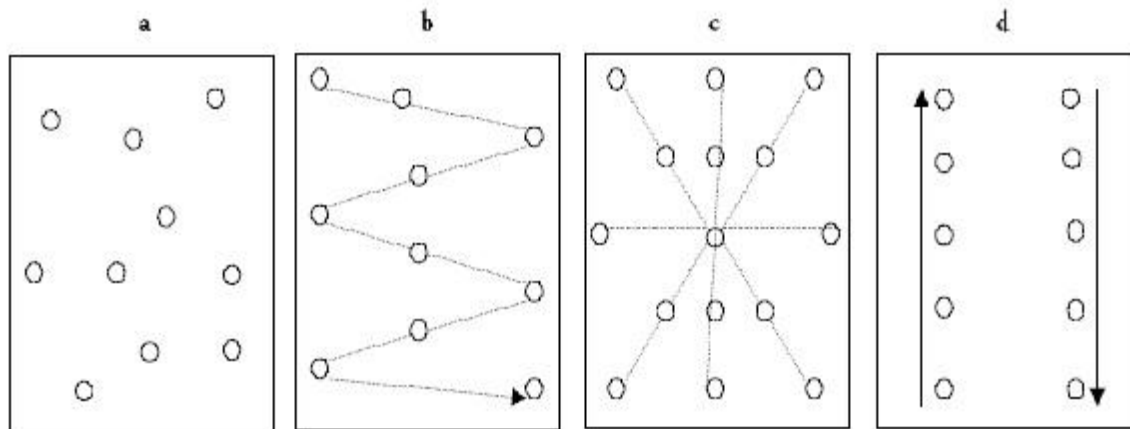
- average soil samples for soil analysis are taken by probe
- samples were collected at the same depth that the field is ploughed (0-30cm)





# Material and methods

- average soil sample makes 25 subsamples took at random locations throughout one field or area



- soil sampling sites are located with Global positioning system (GPS) and all data are in GIS database
- all the data taken are entered into a database containing information on a user land

# Material and methods

- we put emphasis on amount of phosphorus, potassium, percentage of organic matter and soil reaction in top layer of soil (0-30 cm)
- **Methods used for chemical analysis**
- **determination of available phosphorus** by AL-method - extraction with ammonium-lactate (Test method: Determination of ammonium lactate extractable phosphorus express as P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-spectrophotometric determination-In house method)

# Material and methods

- **determination of available potassium** (Test method: Determination of ammonium lactate extractable potassium express as  $K_2O$  –flame photometric determination-In house method)
- **percentage of organic matter (%)** was determined spectrometrically using bichromate method (Test method: Determination of humus bysulfochromic oxidation spectrophotometric determination – In house method)



# Material and methods

## Determination of soil reaction – soil pH

Your soil is **acidic** if...

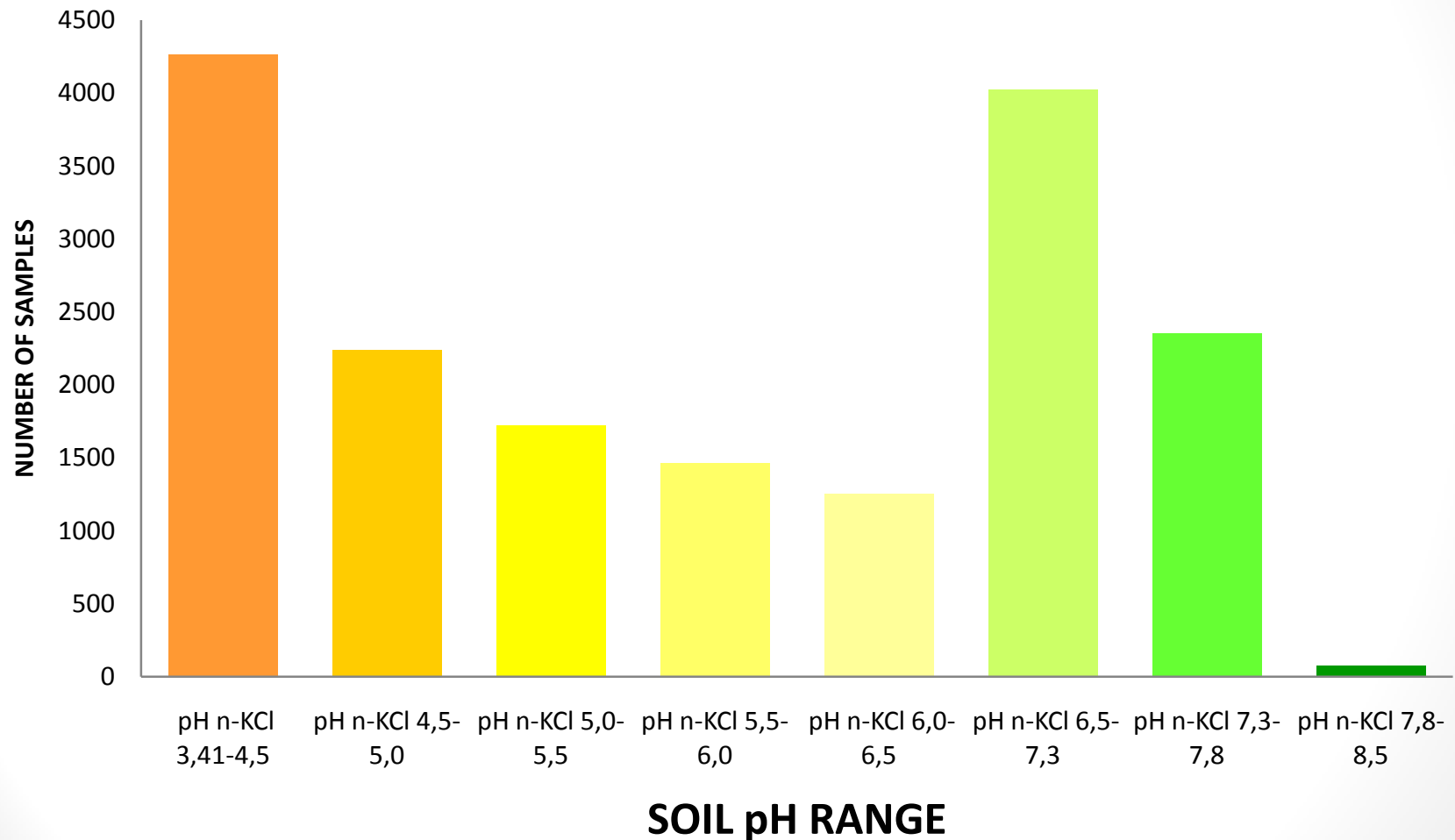


# Material and methods

- soil reaction, pH was determined according to HRN ISO 10390:2005
- over a 37% of soil samples from this project had pH strongly acid, 18% moderately acid and rest of the soil samples had neutral to slightly alkane

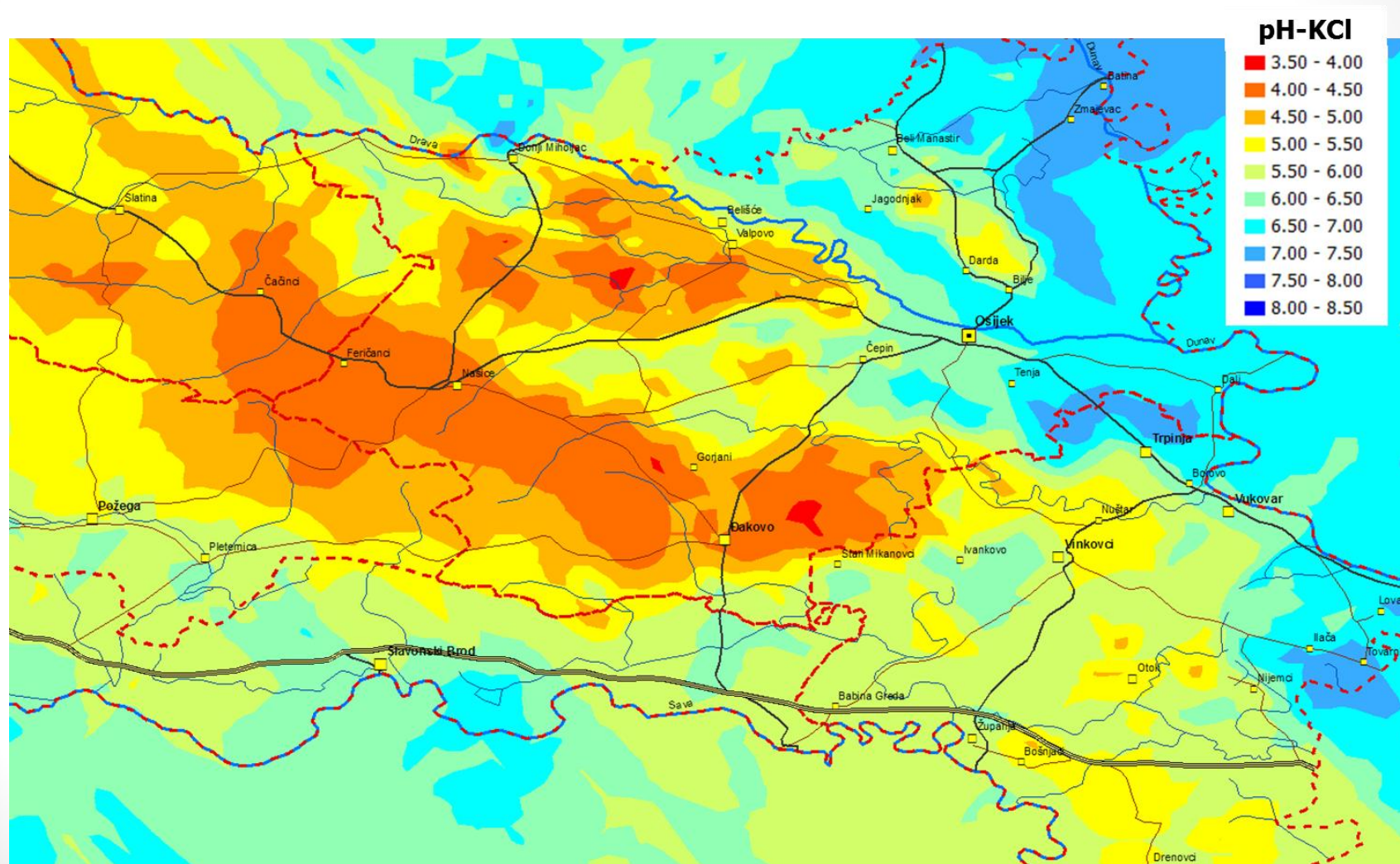
pH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Colour	RED	ORANGE	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE	PURPLE-VIOLET								
strength	Strong	ACIDS			Weak	Neutral	Weak		ALKALIS				Strong	

# Results – soil pH





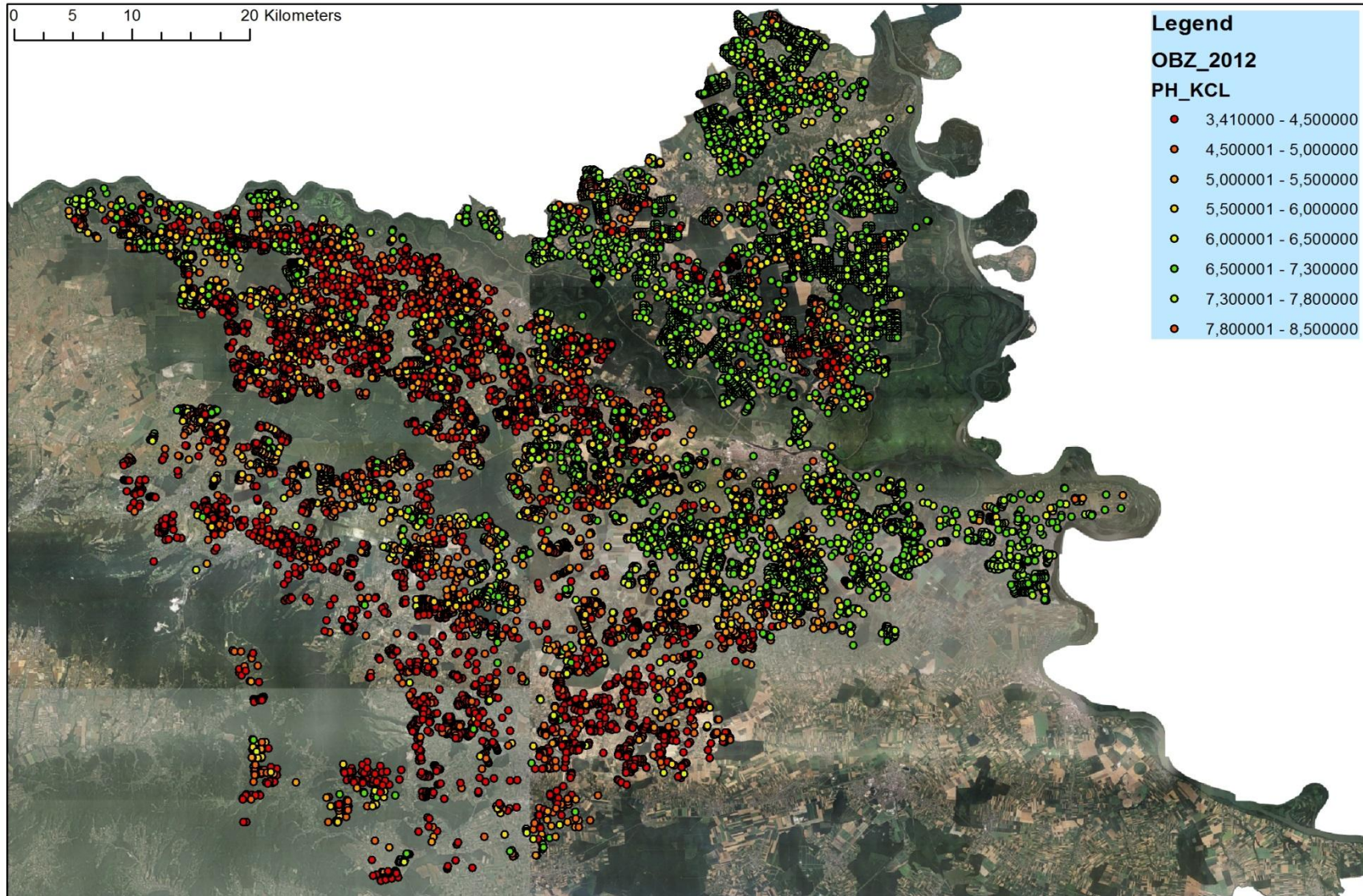
# Results – soil pH



Vukadinovic, Bertic (2009) „Soil fertility control on family farms”

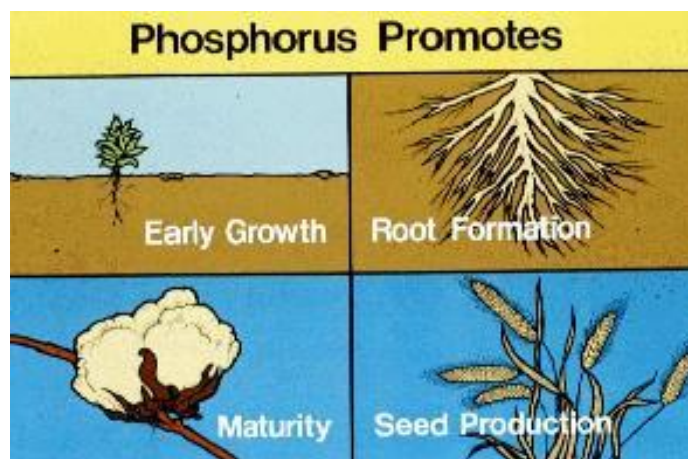


# Results – soil pH

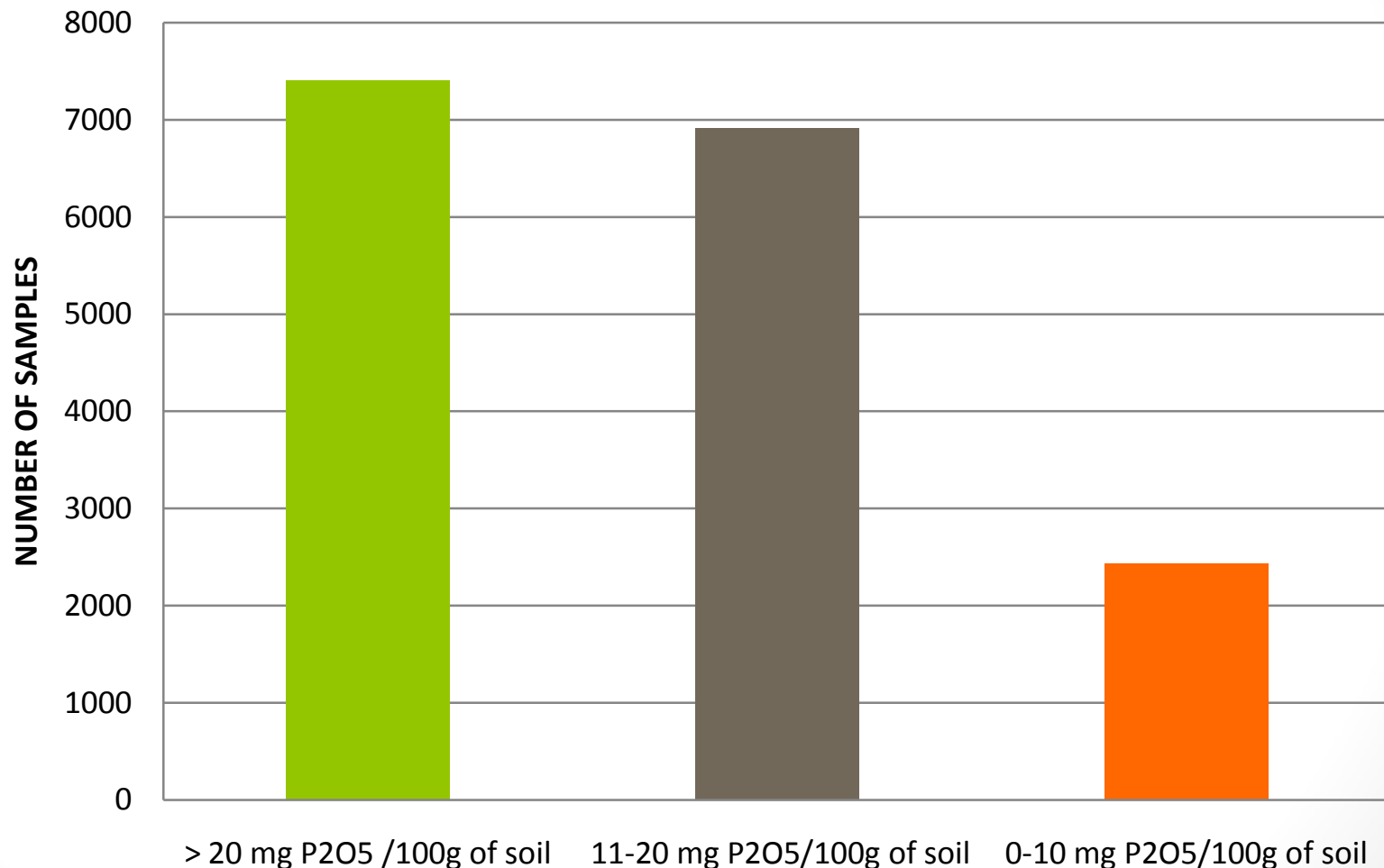


# Results - available phosphorus

- **15% of soil samples** had low values of available phosphorus **less than 10 mg /100g** of soil, **41%** of soil samples had between **11 and 20 mg/100g** of soil, **44%** of samples had over **20 mg /100g** of soil
- low values of available phosphorus can be linked with strong acidity of more than half of soil samples



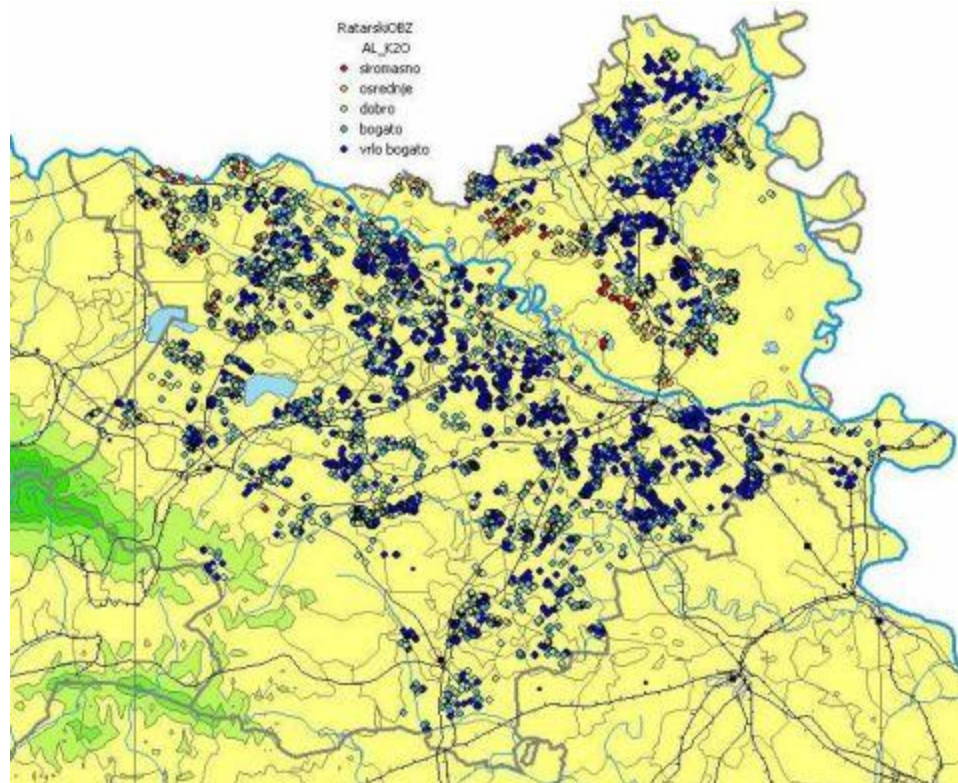
# Results - available phosphorus





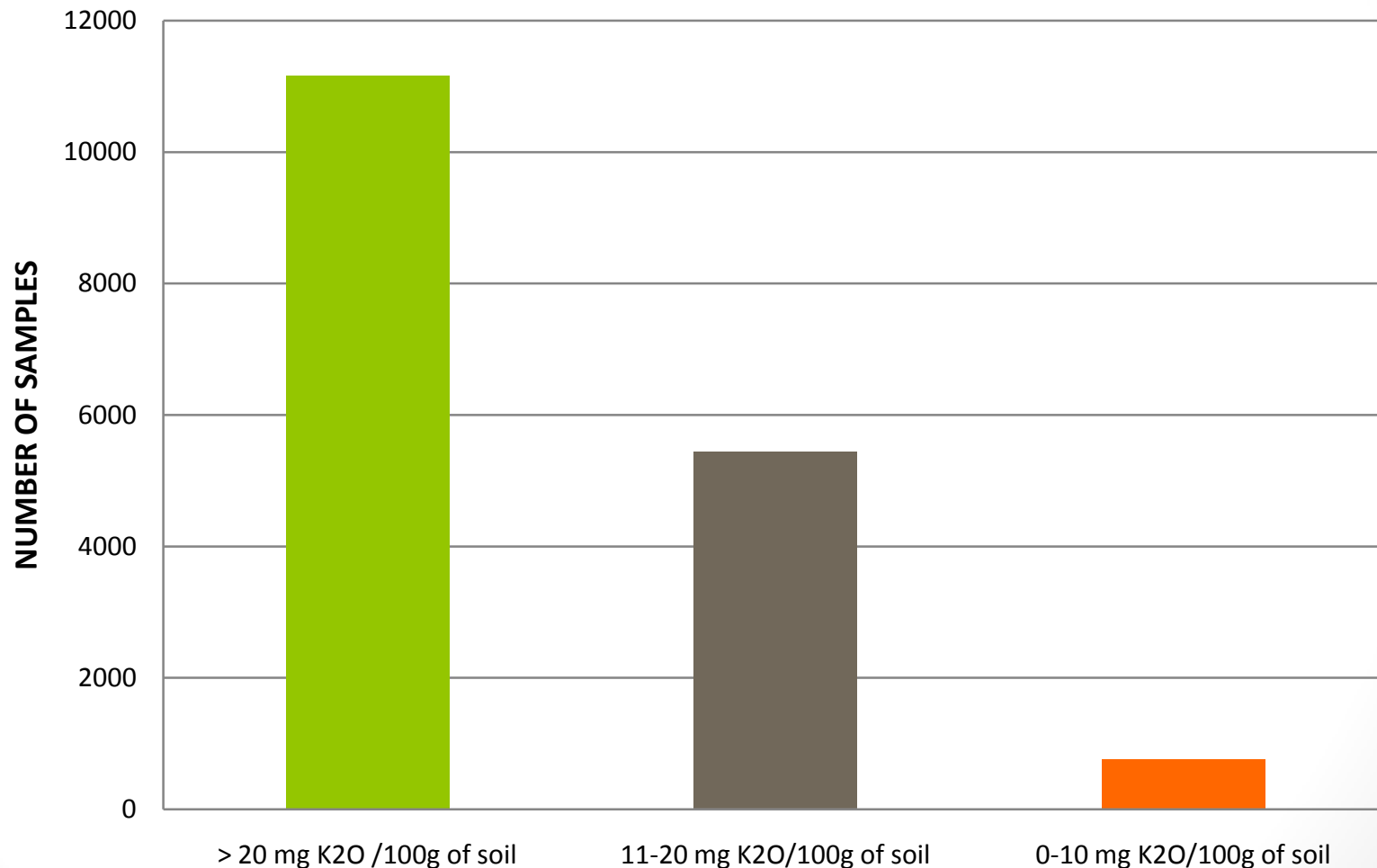
# Results - available potassium

- 4% of samples had less than **10mg/100g**, **31%** of samples had **11 to 20mg/100g** of soil, **64%** samples had over **20 mg/100g**
- ❖ might be - increased amount of available potassium is closely linked with intensive fertilization





# Results - available potassium

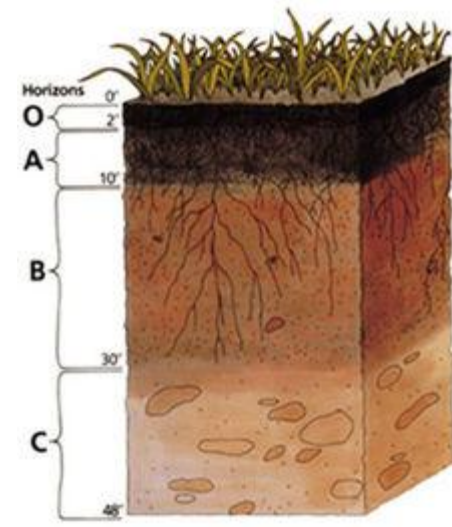
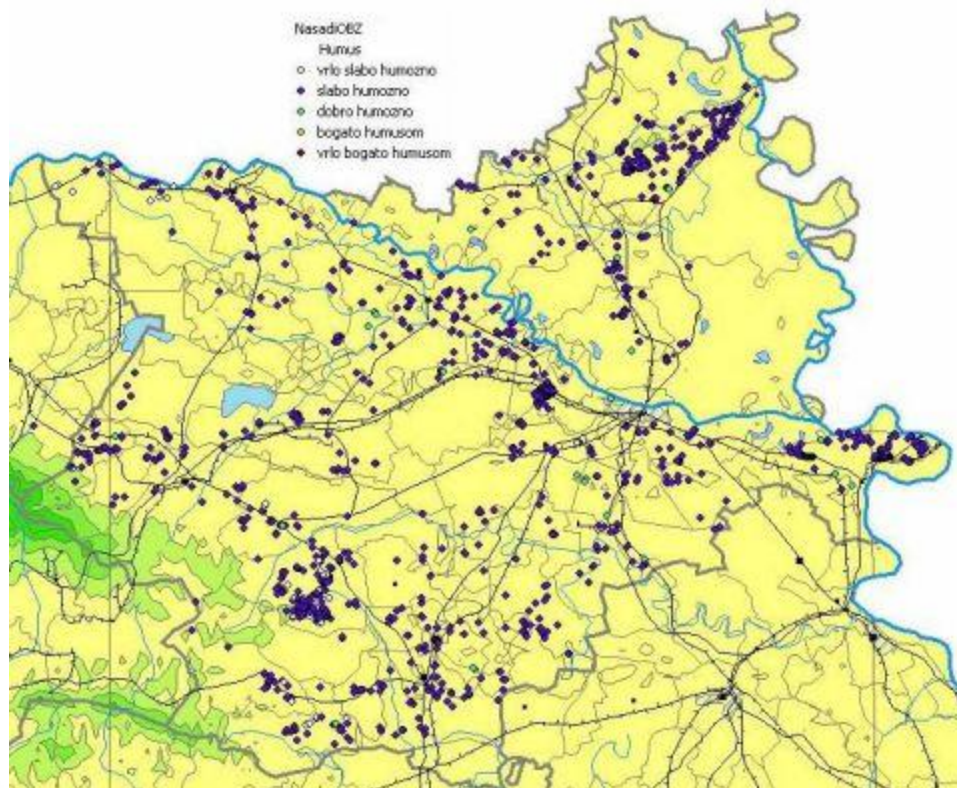


# Results

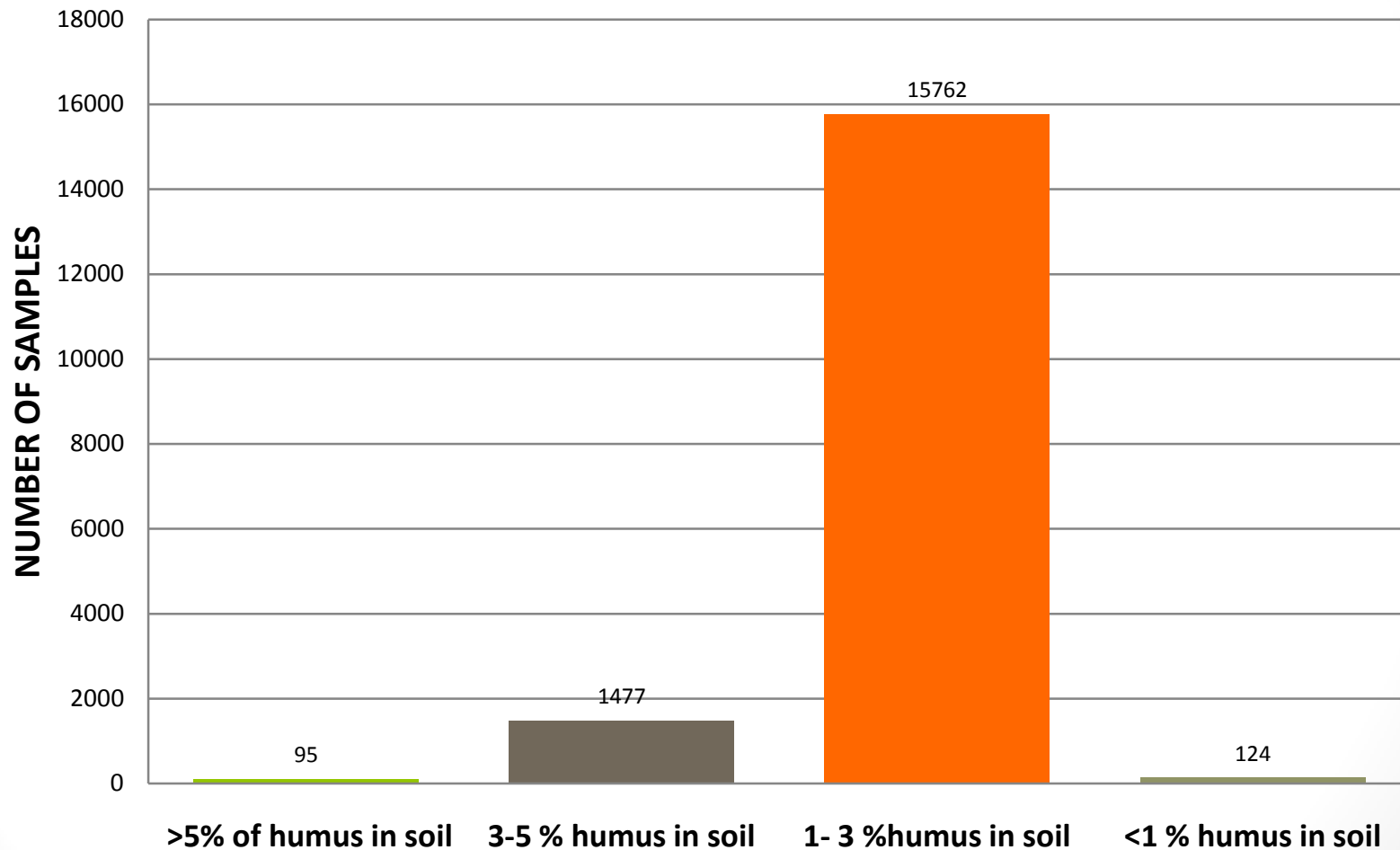
- there is more reason for unevenness in availability of phosphorus and potassium
- the factors can be relate to :
  - pH of soil (soil acidity can affect P-sorption),
  - soil mineral type,
  - temperature or
  - it could be because of excessive use of mineral fertilizers

# Results – humus

- for 90% surfaces that have been sampled had humus content between 1 and 3 %



# Results – humus



# Conclusions

- After 10 years of doing this project is still going and the farmers are well satisfied





# Conclusions



## ❑ BENEFITS

✓ land users get chemical

analysis and fertilizations recommendations at low prices (they paid 20% of total price and rest is cover with budget of self-governments-units and Osijek – Baranja County)

# Conclusions



- ✓ savings in costs of mineral fertilizers with positive effects on their management inputs
- ✓ importance of different chemical properties of a soil
- ✓ get early warning indicators of soil degradation and how they relate to the sustainability of agricultural
- ✓ database of agricultural soil - can be integrated in other agricultural soil monitoring systems



Thank you for attention