

IMPROVING ACCESS TO SOIL DATA FOR IMPROVED DECISION MAKING

DR MICHAEL CRAWFORD
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE SOILS
AUSTRALIA

APEC Workshop on Addressing Food Security Challenges by Promoting Data Driven Policymaking

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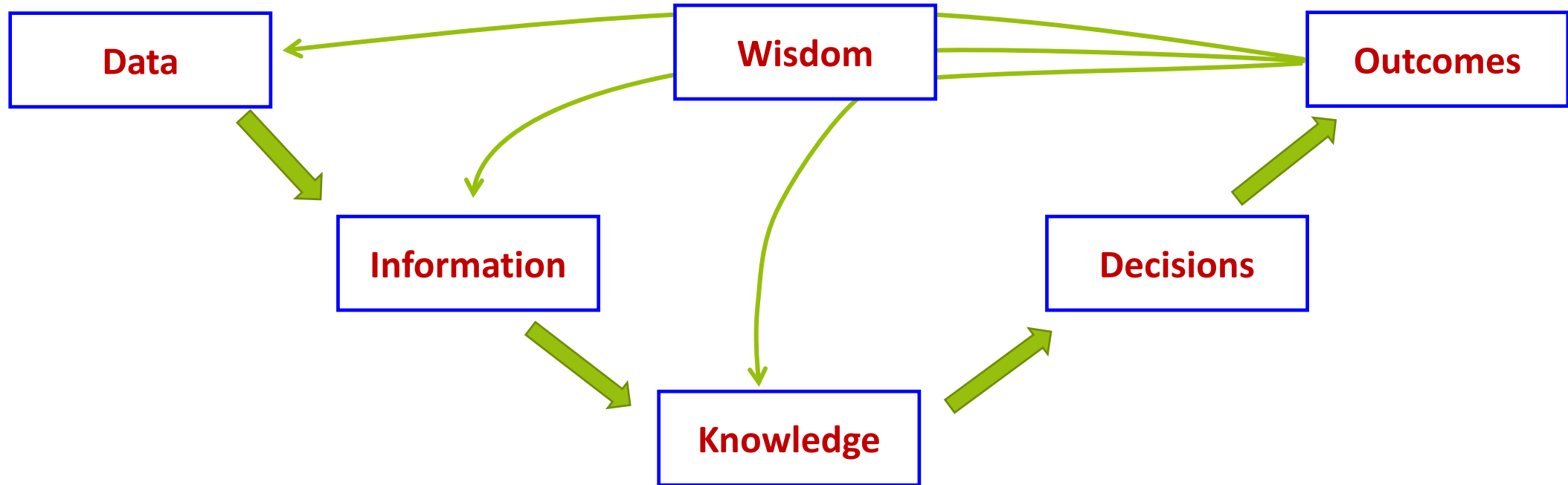
SOIL CRC

- Collaboration of farmers, industry and scientists
 - 39 partners
 - 8 universities
 - 4 government agencies
 - 7 industry partners
 - **20 grower groups**
- Deliver research that helps farmers improve their soil performance and increase their productivity and profitability
- 10 years funding 2017-2027

The largest collaborative soil research effort in Australia's history



BETTER DATA = BETTER DECISIONS

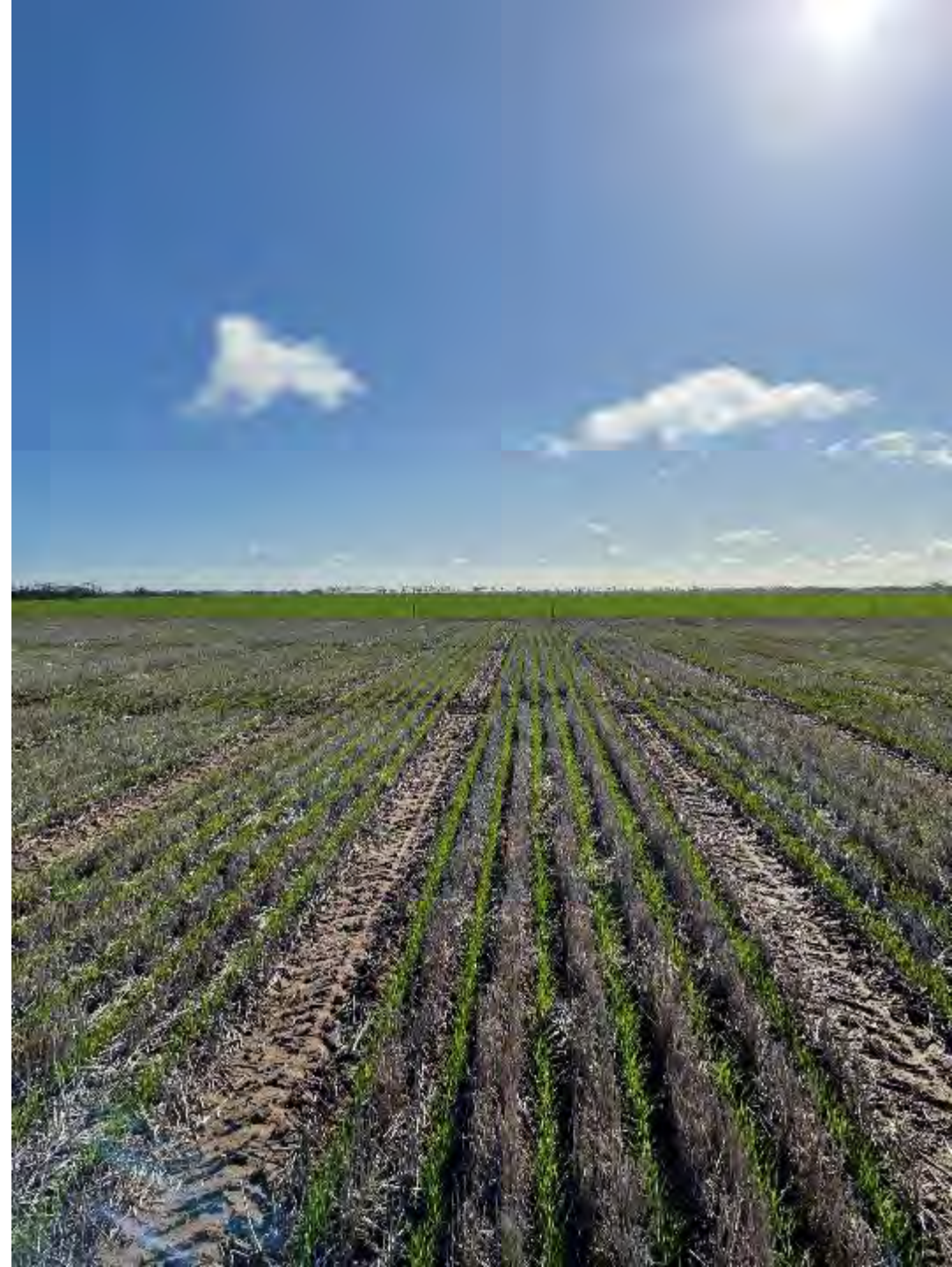


EVIDENCE BASE

- ✓ Proof of soil stewardship, carbon neutrality, minimising off-site affects, nature positive, etc.
- ✓ Proof of compliance with standards: environmental/consumer/welfare/health/food security

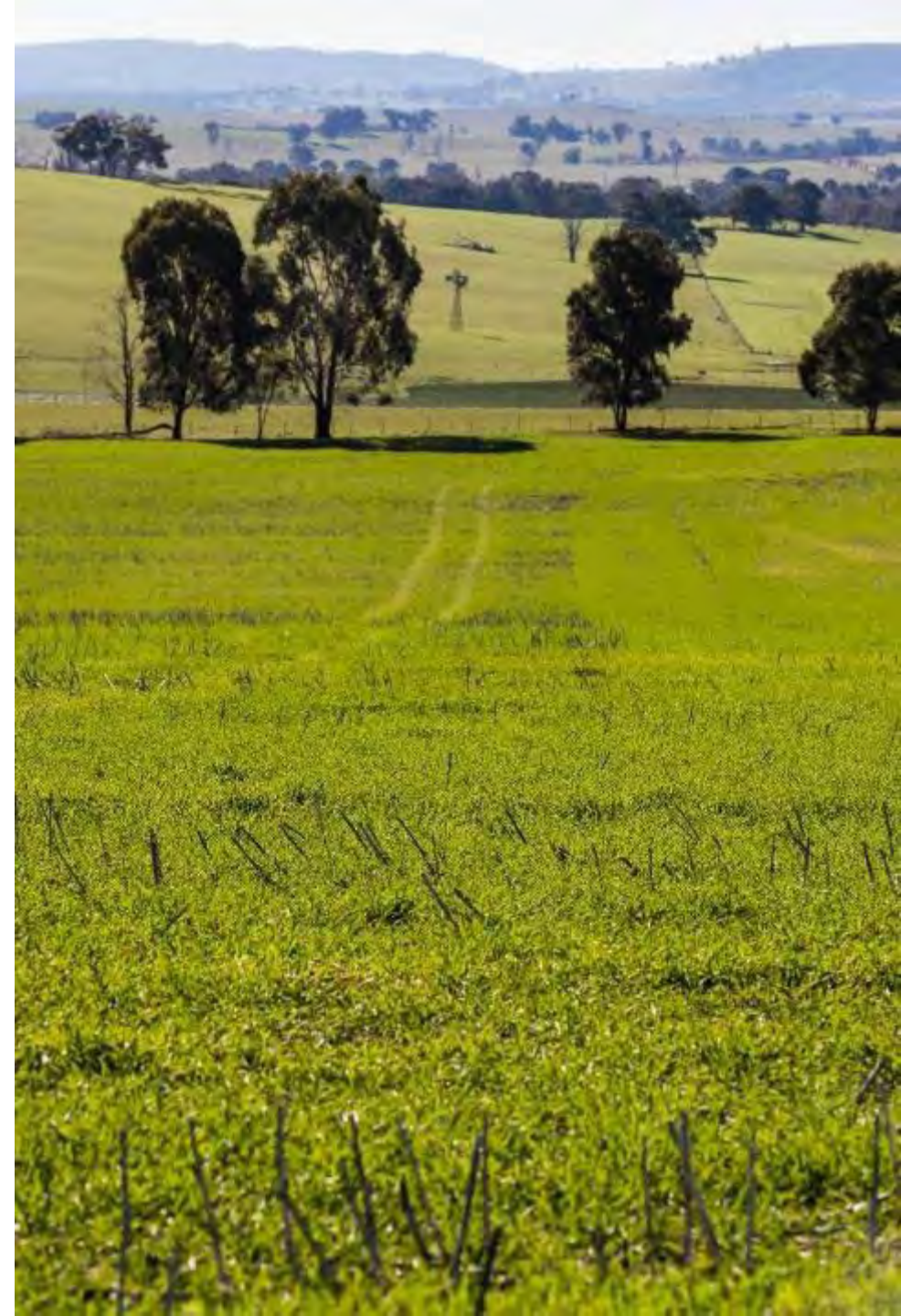
A SOIL DATA APPROACH TO IMPROVED DECISION MAKING

1. Australian Soil Information Framework
2. Visualising Australasia's Soils
3. Farmer Practice Benchmarking



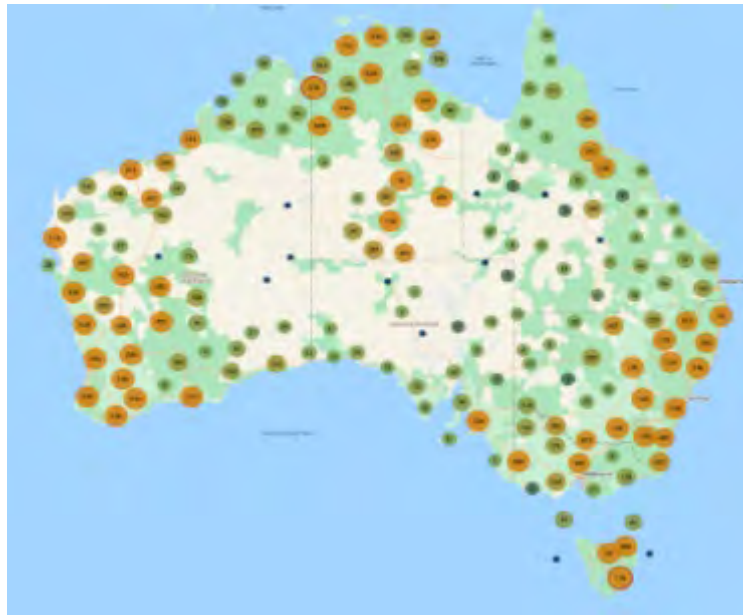
SOIL DATA

- Soil is a poorly understood, underutilised, and undervalued resource. It is not readily visible so can be easily dismissed or forgotten
- Australia's soil data is currently
 - Inconsistent
 - Incomplete
 - Inaccessible
- Soil data and information can be applied by stakeholders in a range of contexts at domestic, regional, and farm levels
- Used effectively, soil data and information will play a key role in Australia's ability to address current and future challenges



1. AUSTRALIAN SOIL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

- ANSIS – Australian National Soil Information System
 - ansis.net
 - ANSIS provides access to domestically consistent soil data and information to support the sustainable management of Australia's soil.
 - ANSIS brings together soil data from across Australia, connecting multiple data sources.

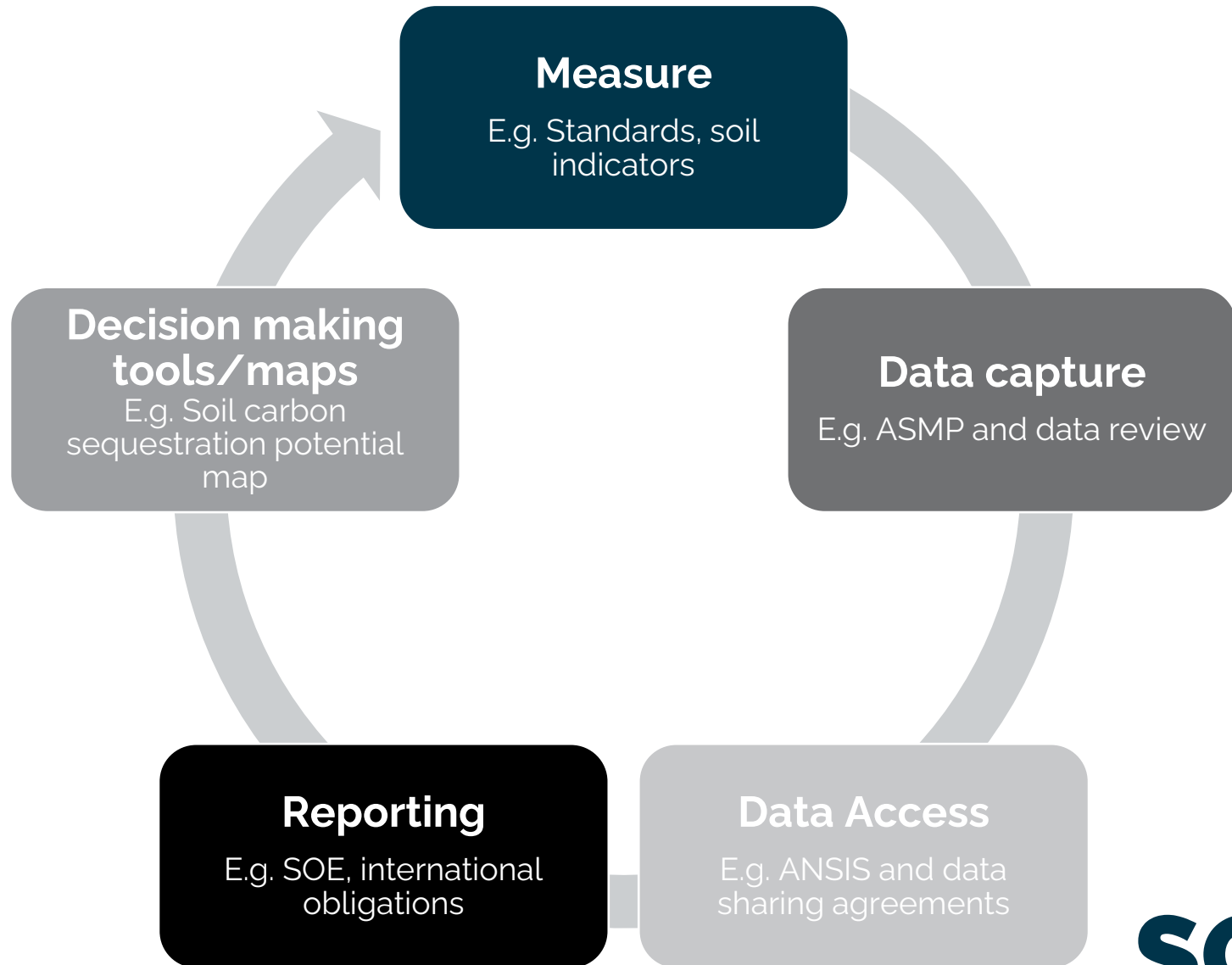


1. AUSTRALIAN SOIL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK

- ASMP - Australian Soil Monitoring Program
 - The ASMP will monitor agreed domestic soil health indicators to understand soil condition and trends, and to better inform domestic priorities.
 - Data collected will be consistent and made publicly available through the Australian National Soil Information System.
 - 3643 sites

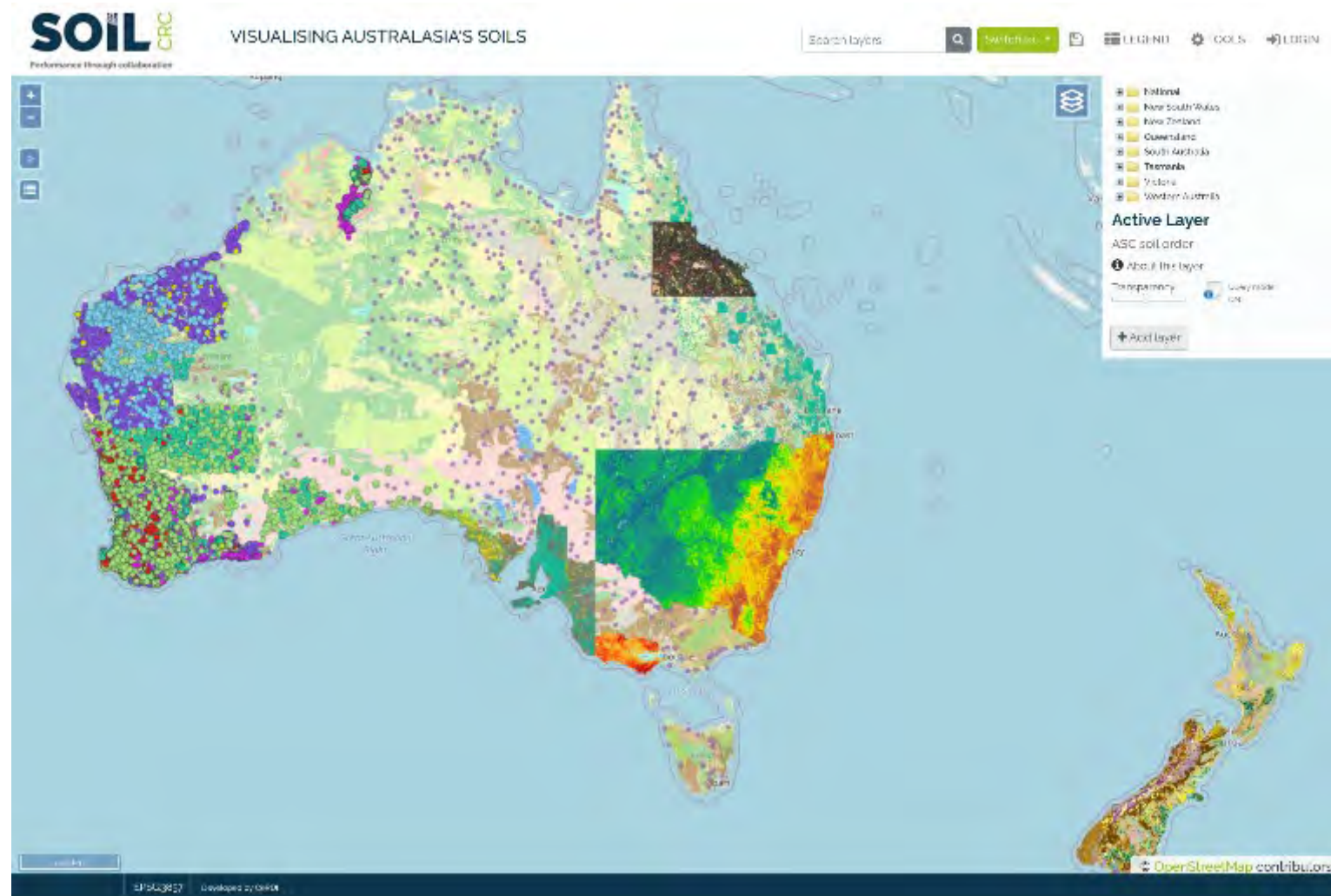


Australian
Soil
Information
Framework



2. VISUALISING AUSTRALASIA'S SOILS

A soil data federation, based on agreed data stewardship and governance frameworks, that allows Australasian soils data from the private and public sectors to be discoverable to participants through an intuitive-to-use internet portal.



VAS OBJECTIVES

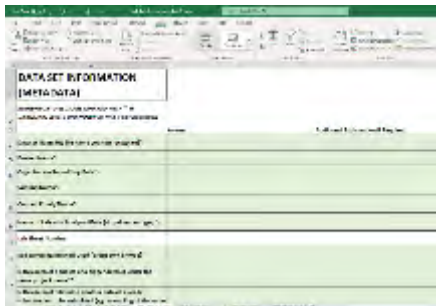
- **Motivate Australian soils data custodians to make their data** Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (**FAIR**), by providing a range of benefits for research, on-farm decision making and policy development.
- **Align with other soil data initiatives** to maximise soil data discovery and re-use through the FAIR framework
 - local (e.g. farming data co-operatives)
 - domestic (e.g. ANSIS)
 - international (e.g. ESIP soil data information cluster)
- **Co-develop and implement an enduring Australasian soils knowledge system** that is based on principles of data democracy, self-sustaining and inherently useful for research and education

VAS SYSTEM OVERVIEW

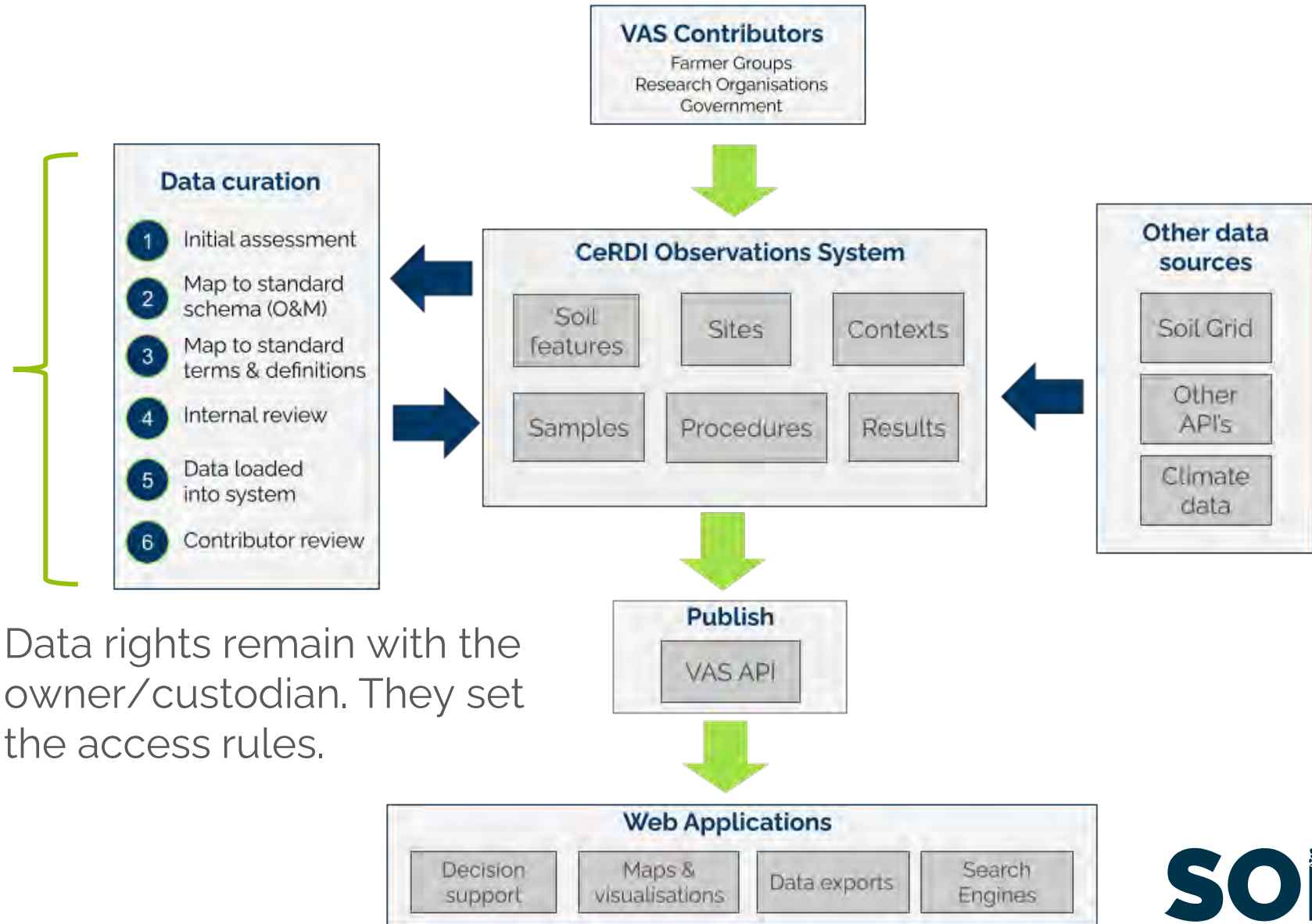
Self-serve system



(meta) data templates



"how-to" videos



SYSTEM CONTENT (on 18 July 2024)

Contributions from:

- **11 Farmer groups**
- **4 Catchment managers**
- **2 Universities**

Resulting in:

- **55 datasets**
- **3,043 sites**
- **10,919 samples**
- **218,375 observations**
- **from 1988 to 2024**

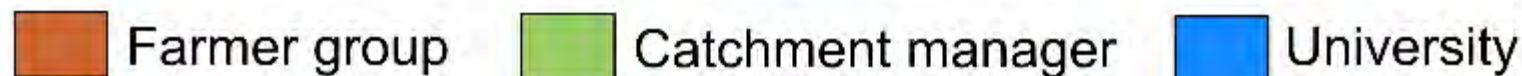
Sample sites



Samples



Observations

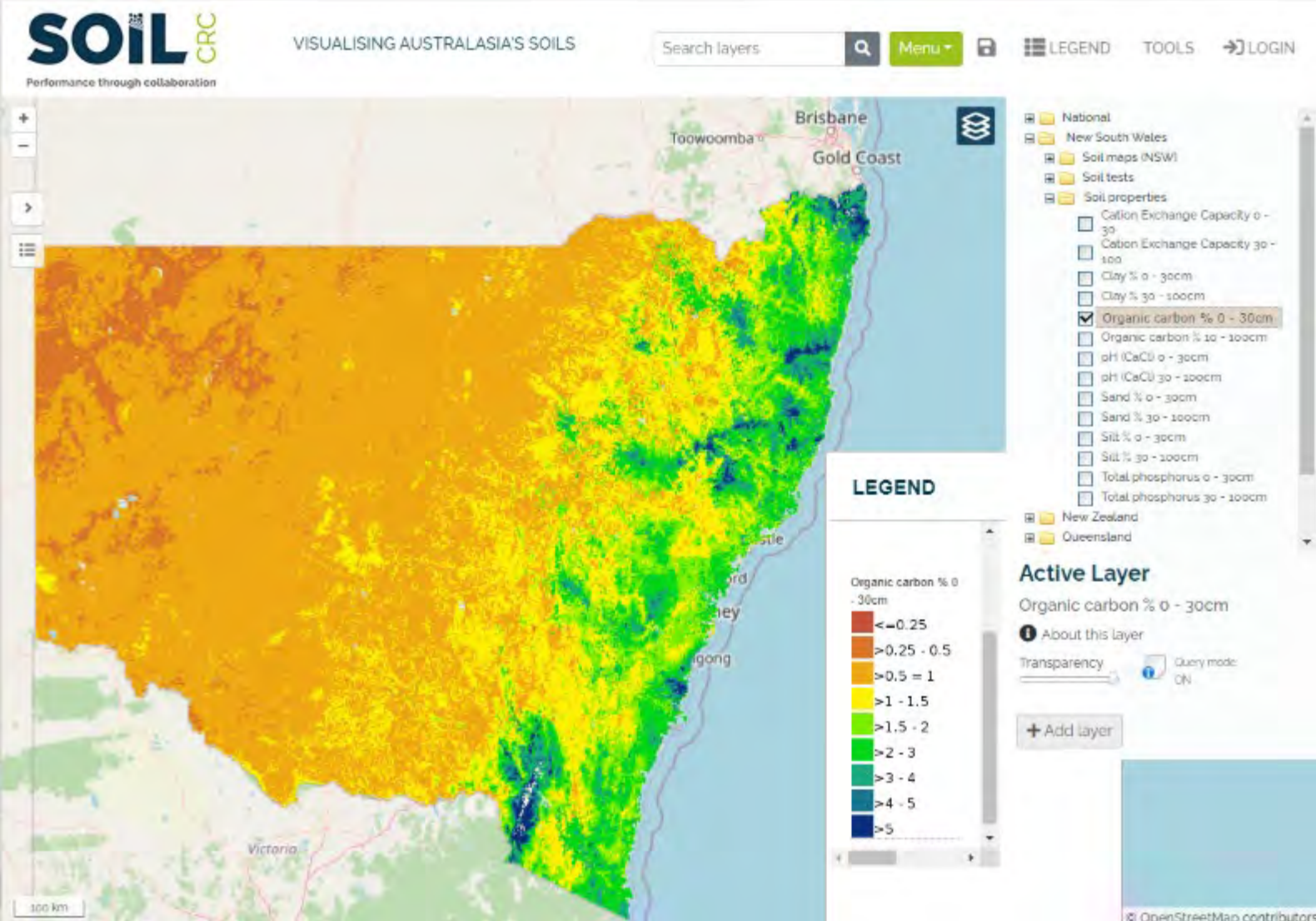


9,634 soil carbon observations using 13 different procedures

5,639 using Walkley & Black (6A1)

Others include Dumas, MIR, SOC, SOM, LOI, PPOC, KJE, Leco, etc.,

SOIL PROPERTIES (DIGITAL SOIL MAPS)



- [-] New South Wales
 - [+] Soil maps (NSW)
 - [+] Soil tests
 - [-] Soil properties
 - Cation Exchange Capacity 0 - 30
 - Cation Exchange Capacity 30 - 100
 - Clay % 0 - 30cm
 - Clay % 30 - 100cm
 - Organic carbon % 0 - 30cm
 - Organic carbon % 10 - 100cm
 - pH (CaCl) 0 - 30cm
 - pH (CaCl) 30 - 100cm
 - Sand % 0 - 30cm
 - Sand % 30 - 100cm
 - Silt % 0 - 30cm
 - Silt % 30 - 100cm
 - Total phosphorus 0 - 30cm
 - Total phosphorus 30 - 100cm
- [+] New Zealand
- [+] Queensland

SHARED DATA

VAS SOIL DATA (PUBLIC)

Listed below is a collection of VAS Partner soil datasets that are publicly available.

Collection view Dataset view

Corangamite CMA soil tests

Zoom to More ↻ 🗄️

Sites Samples Results

101 1,173 15,368

Soil tests - Advanced Filters

0 cm 10 cm

Sampled After: Sampled Before:

January 1990 July 2024

Observed Property

carbon - organic concentration

Procedure/Method

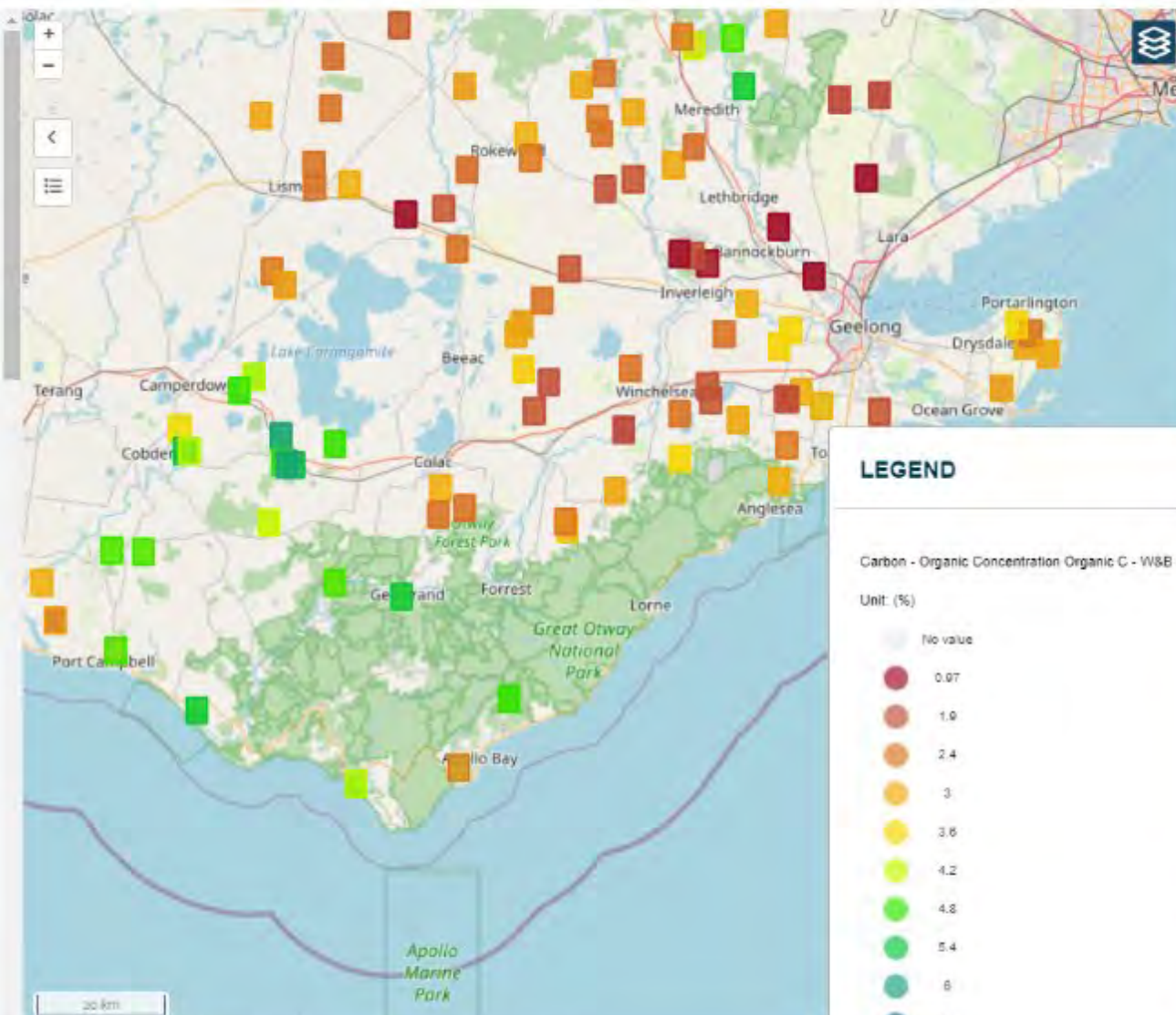
Organic C - W&B

> 0.00 Go Clear ⚙️

Download CSV

Search

Date	Depth	Property	Procedure	RESULT	UNIT
2018-05-09	0-10	Carbon - Organic Concentration	Organic Carbon -	3.77	%



- National
 - Atlas of Australian Soils (ASRIS)
 - Climate
 - Background layers
 - Agriculture
- New South Wales
 - Soil maps (NSW)
 - Soil tests
 - Soil properties
- New Zealand
- Queensland
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Victoria
- Western Australia

Active Layer

Corangamite CMA soil tests (VIC)

Transparency Query mode ON

+ Add layer

LEGEND

Carbon - Organic Concentration Organic C - W&B

Unit: (%)

- No value
- 0.07
- 1.0
- 2.4
- 3
- 3.6
- 4.2
- 4.8
- 5.4
- 6
- 6.0

TRENDS

Charts (trends over time)

Site: SMP 44

Project	Sample depth	Date(s)
Corangamite CMA	0-10 cm	Feb 2015 Apr 2018 May 2023
Sampled feature	Land use	Sampling method
Soil Layer	Unknown	Depth related sample

carbon - organic concentration

Organic C - W&B

Add Clear

carbon - organic concentration (over time)



Close

Charts by Depth

Site: SMP 44

Organisation: CCMA

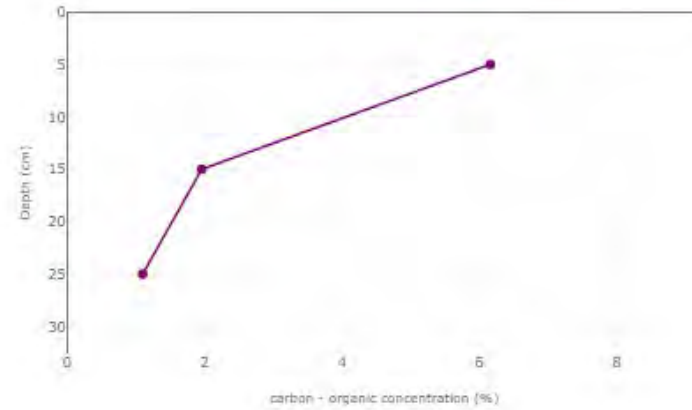
Soil Layer(s) 0-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-30 cm

cation exchange capacity

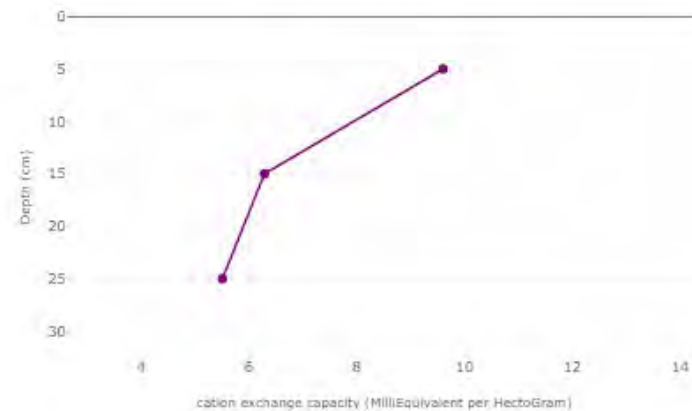
Add

Clear

carbon - organic concentration



cation exchange capacity

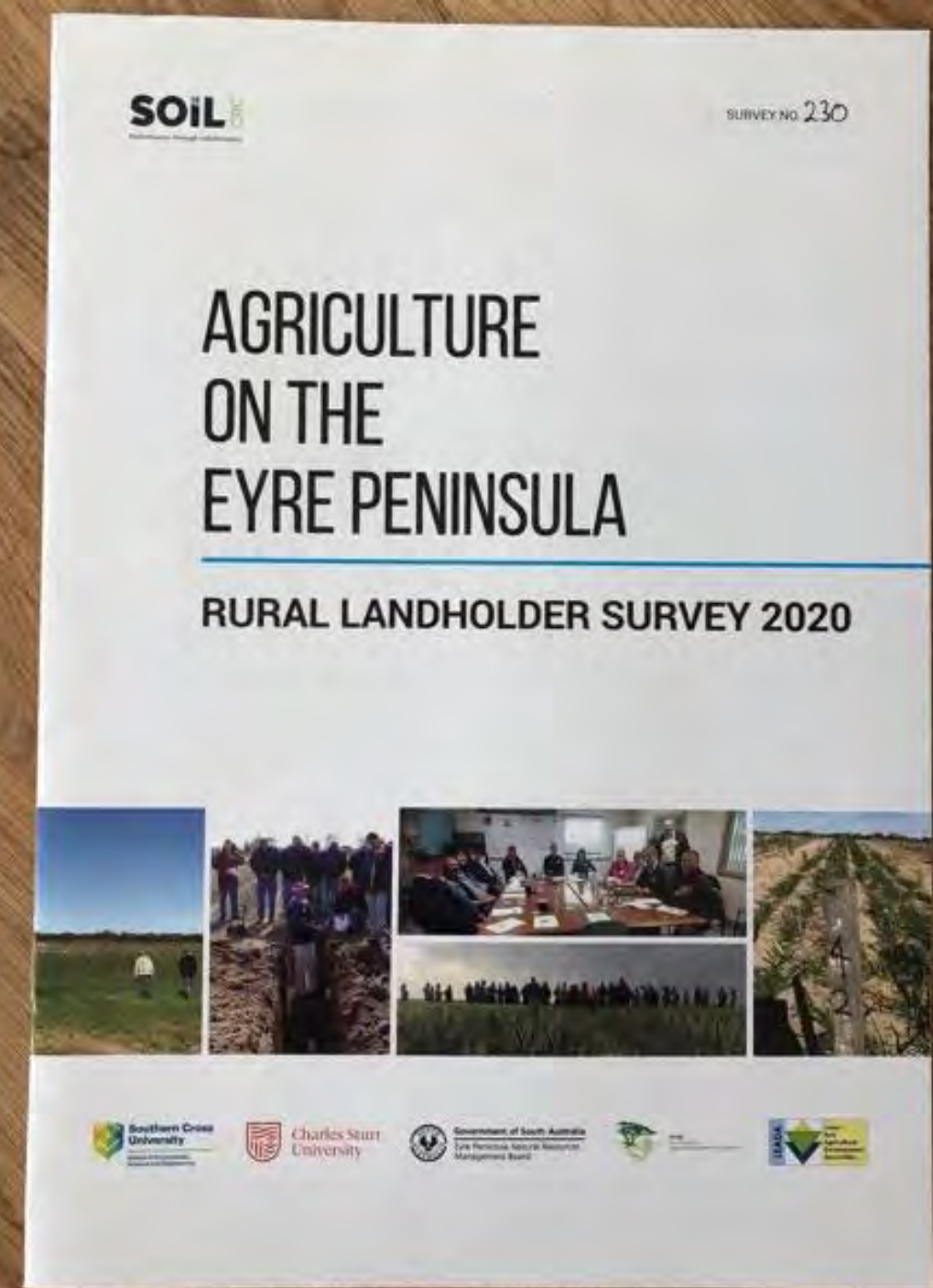


Close

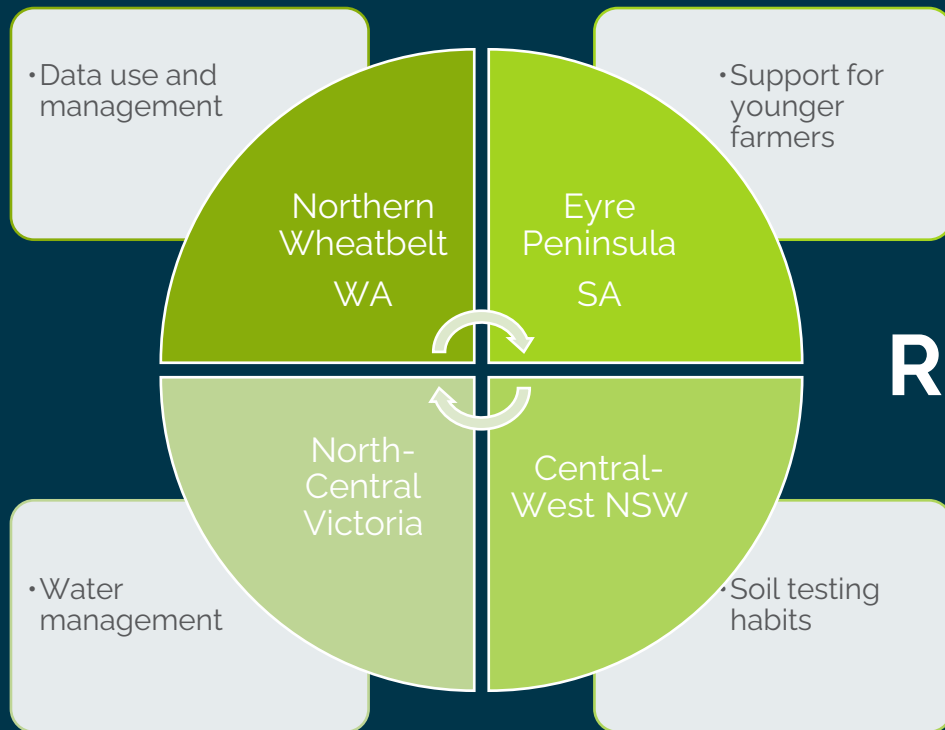
3. FARMER PRACTICE BENCHMARKING

Farmer decisions are central to soil health and productivity

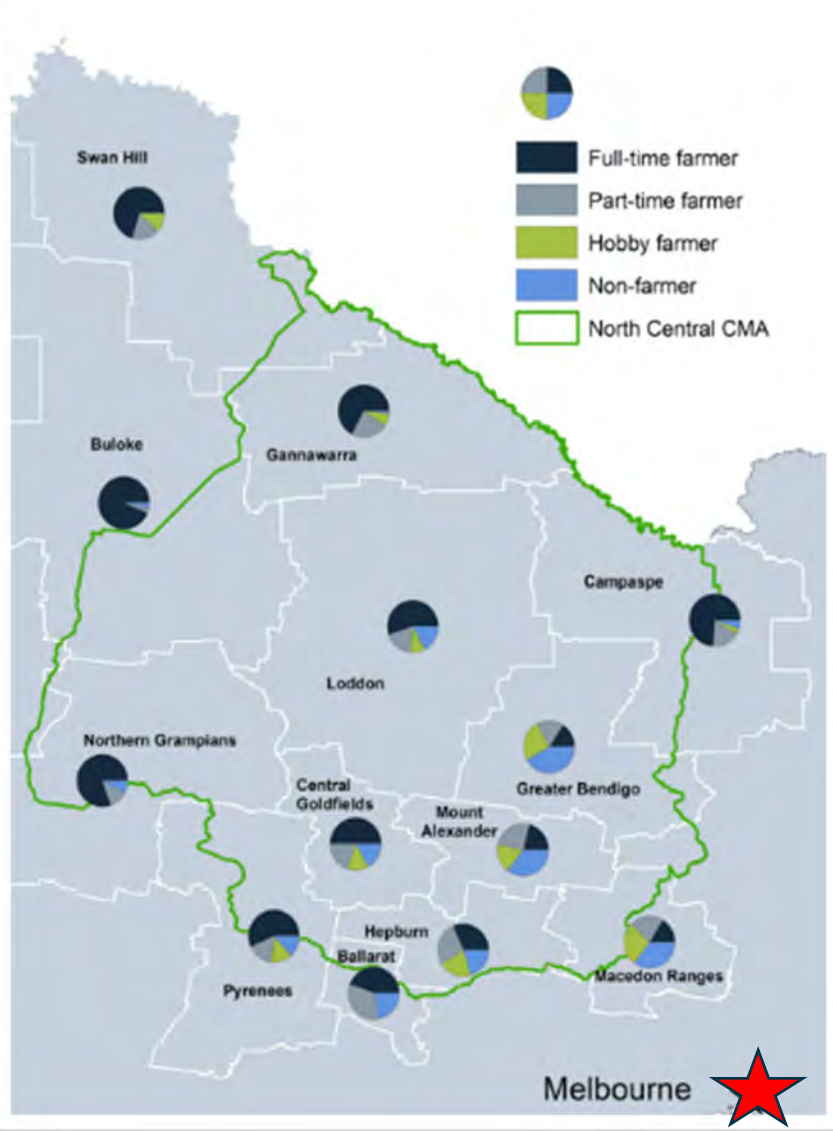
- Understanding farmer on-farm practices, priorities & challenges
- Established methodology
- Data is spatially referenced
- Input into strategic planning



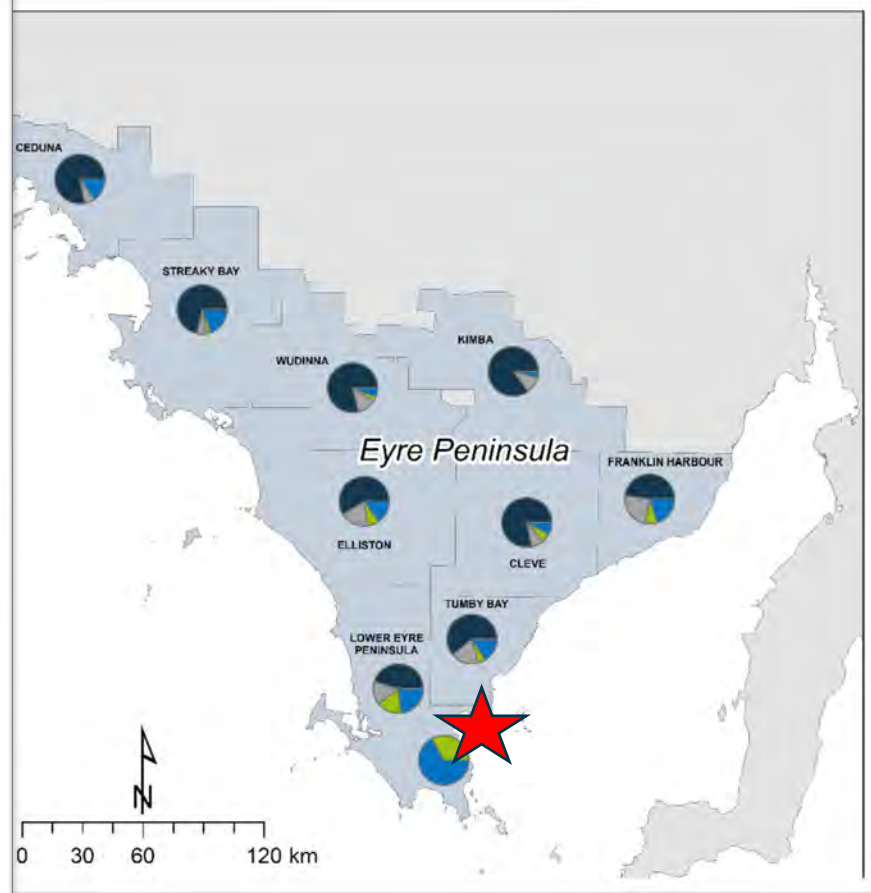
CORE QUESTIONS



REGIONAL PRIORITIES



Full-time, part-time hobby farmers & non farmers-in Central West Victoria by LGA
 Source: Curtis & Luke, 2020

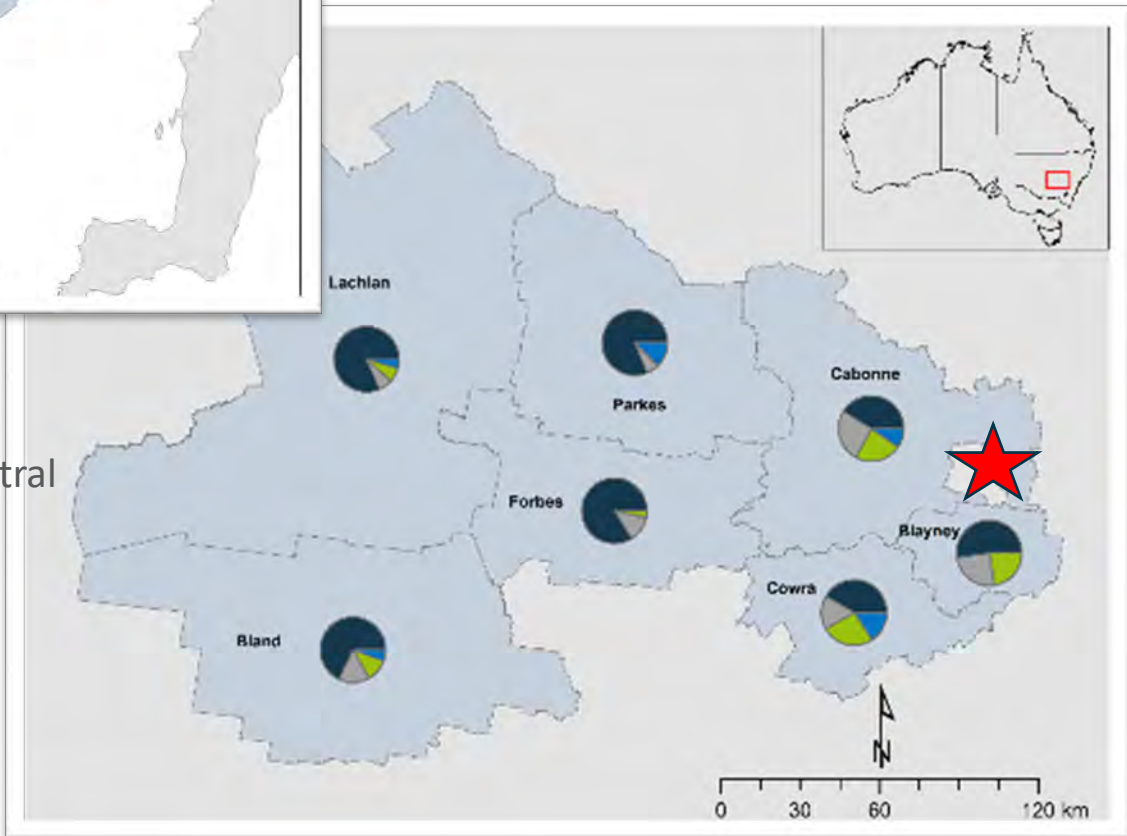


Full-time, part-time hobby farmers & non-farmers in Central West NSW by LGA

Source: Luke et al. 2022

Full-time, part-time hobby farmers & non-farmers on the Eyre Peninsula by LGA

Source: Luke et al. 2021



Full-time, part-time hobby farmers & non-farmers in Central West NSW by LGA

Source: Luke et al. 2022

ISSUES ACROSS REGIONS

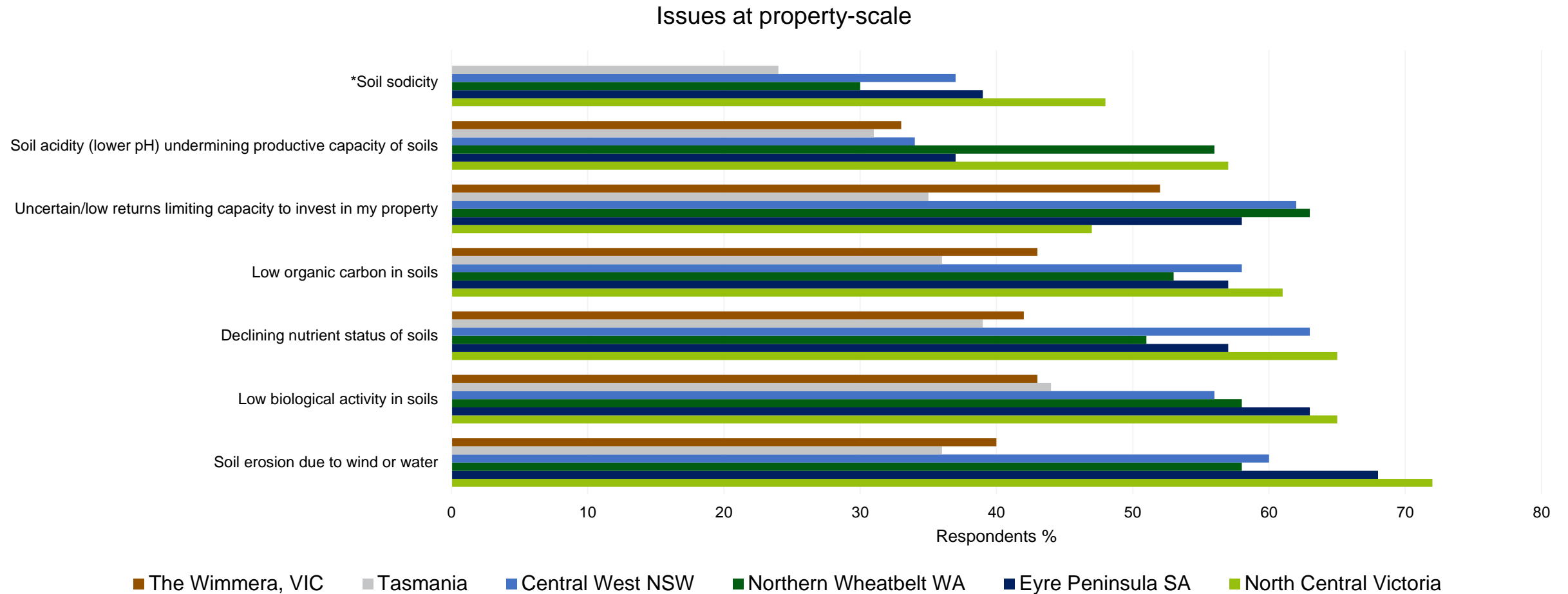
Survey items explore issues at property and regional scale

The most important regional-scale issues were:

- **Changes in weather patterns** (North Central Victoria and WA, both 85%)
- **Water security** (SA, 81%; WA, 78% and 66% (dams-focussed) for NC. Vic).
- **Absence of important services and infrastructure** was a big issue for around 70% of farmers across regions, especially on the Eyre Peninsula (79%)
- **Declining soil health and water holding capacity** was a key issue for around 60% of farmers across regions (76% in NSW)
- **Herbicide resistance** was an issue for around 60% of farmers
- **Impact of pest species on native species** was an issue for around 55% of farmers nationally

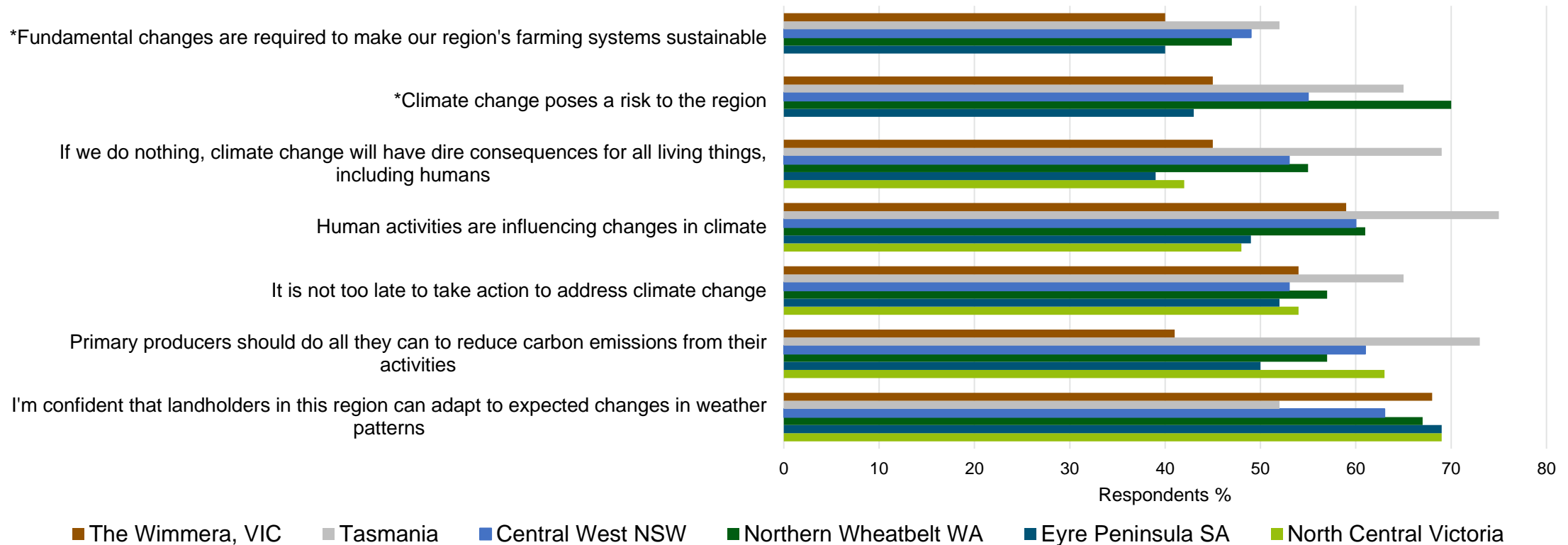
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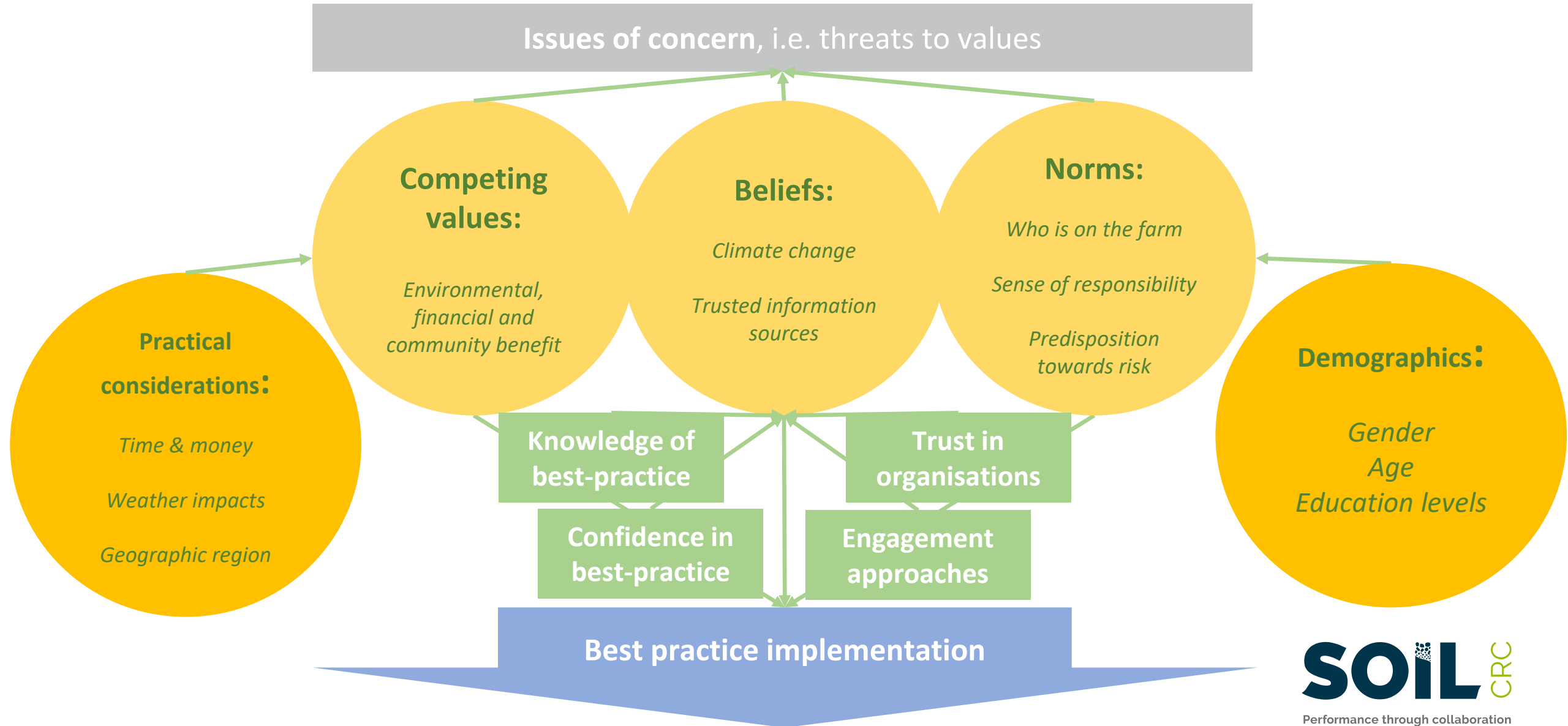


CLIMATE BELIEFS ACROSS REGIONS

Landholder beliefs related to climate change across regions

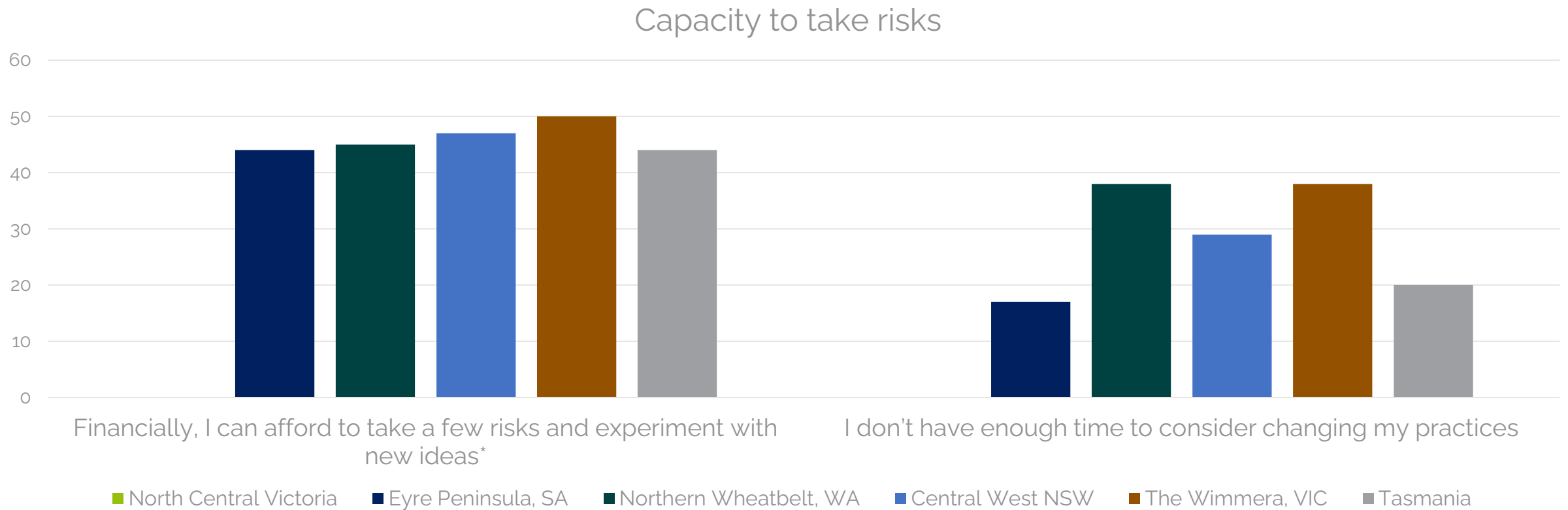


Drivers of Landholder Decision-Making



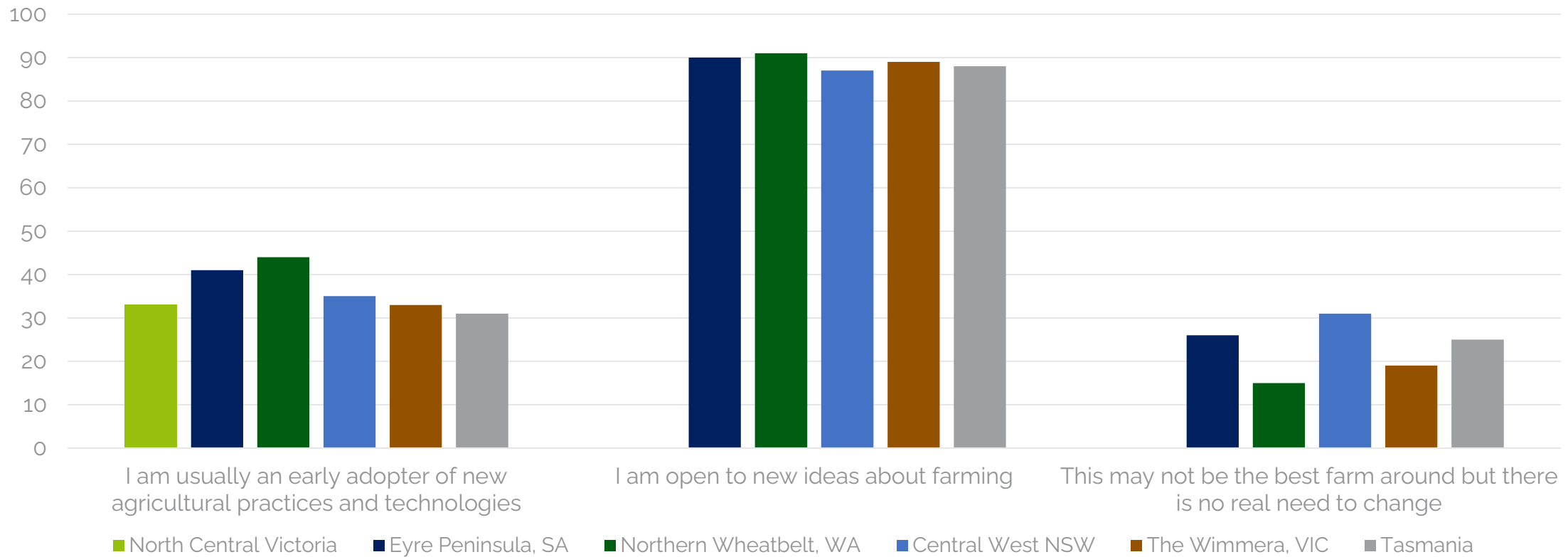
RISK ACROSS REGIONS

Core survey items explore landholder capacity to take risks (per cent farmers)



OPENNESS TO CHANGE

How landholders see themselves in relation to new investments and innovations (per cent farmers)



SUMMARY



Key elements driving farmer decision-making are:

Farmer characteristics:

- Demographics
- Underlying values and priorities
- Attitudes
- Time
- Money

And for resilience-focussed practices:

- Capacity and actions to undertake whole-farm planning
- 'Belief' in climate change is an important driver
- Decision-making team
- Succession-planning



Performance through collaboration

michael.crawford@soilcrc.com.au

 soilcrc.com.au

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 [soilcrc3649](#)

CRC for High Performance Soils Limited

ABN 63 618 897 224



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