

Sol-AID

A web application to estimate soil Nitrogen mineralization available for crops in Brittany

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Introduction

- Brittany:
 - Agriculture
 - 59% of the area is used for agriculture
 - First breeding region in France
 - Soil
 - Wide range of organic matter (2,5 % to 10 % on the surface which corresponds to a storage from 80 to 350 tons of carbon per hectare (Bretagne Environnement, dossier 10, sept 2015))
 - Almost no limestone
 - Low variability of pH and clay content
 - Surrounded by the sea
- Optimizing Nitrogen (N) fertilization is then essential **to achieve good crops yields and minimize environmental issue** such as nitrate leaching
 - This requires **correctly predicting** the amount of N resulting from soil organic nitrogen mineralization (**Mh**), usable by crops,
 - Which can vary greatly depending on **climatic conditions, soil properties** and **cropping system**
 - Current models are not well adapted to the Britain pedo-climatic context



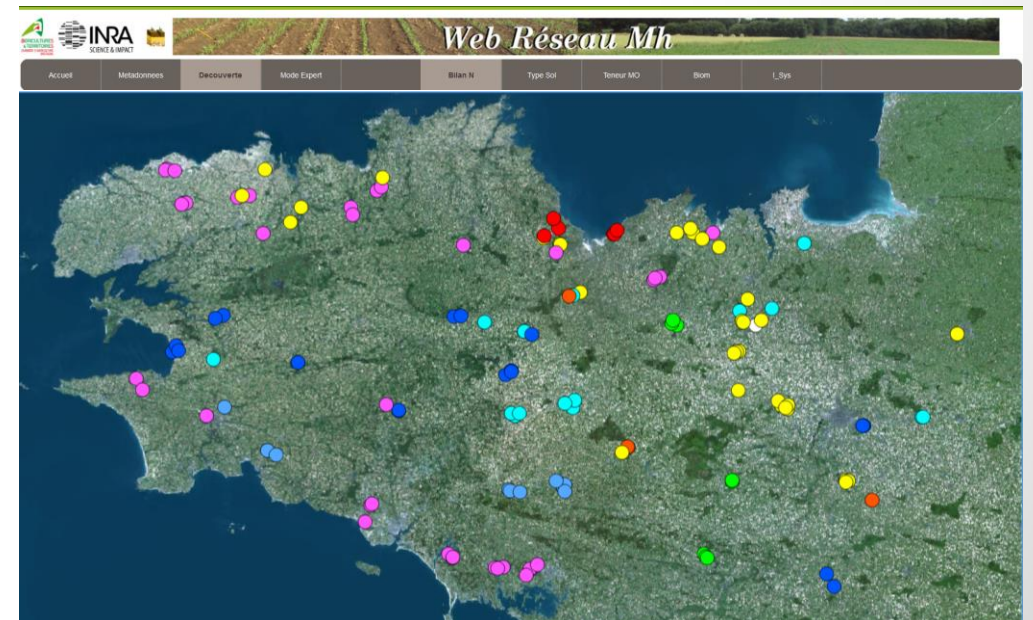
How properly estimate Mh?

Objectives of Mh Project (2010 – 2015)

- Obtain references on soil N mineralization in Brittany
- Characterize the variability of Mh
- Identify and classify the factors involved
- Evaluate the existing models
- Propose a new predictive model of Mh for Brittany

Field experiments (2010 – 2014)

- 137 fields (representative of soils, crop rotations and climate of Brittany)
- Managed during 4 years
 - Silage maize
 - Without fertilization
 - Bare soil during winter



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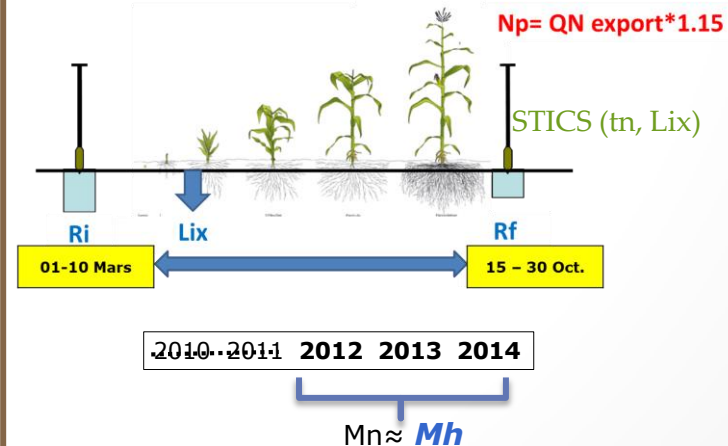
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Conclusion

- New predictive model for Mh for Brittany
- $Mh = Vp * tn$
 - $Vp = f(\text{Sol}, \text{APM}, \text{I_Sys})$
 - $tn = \text{normalized time}$

N mass balance to determine Mh

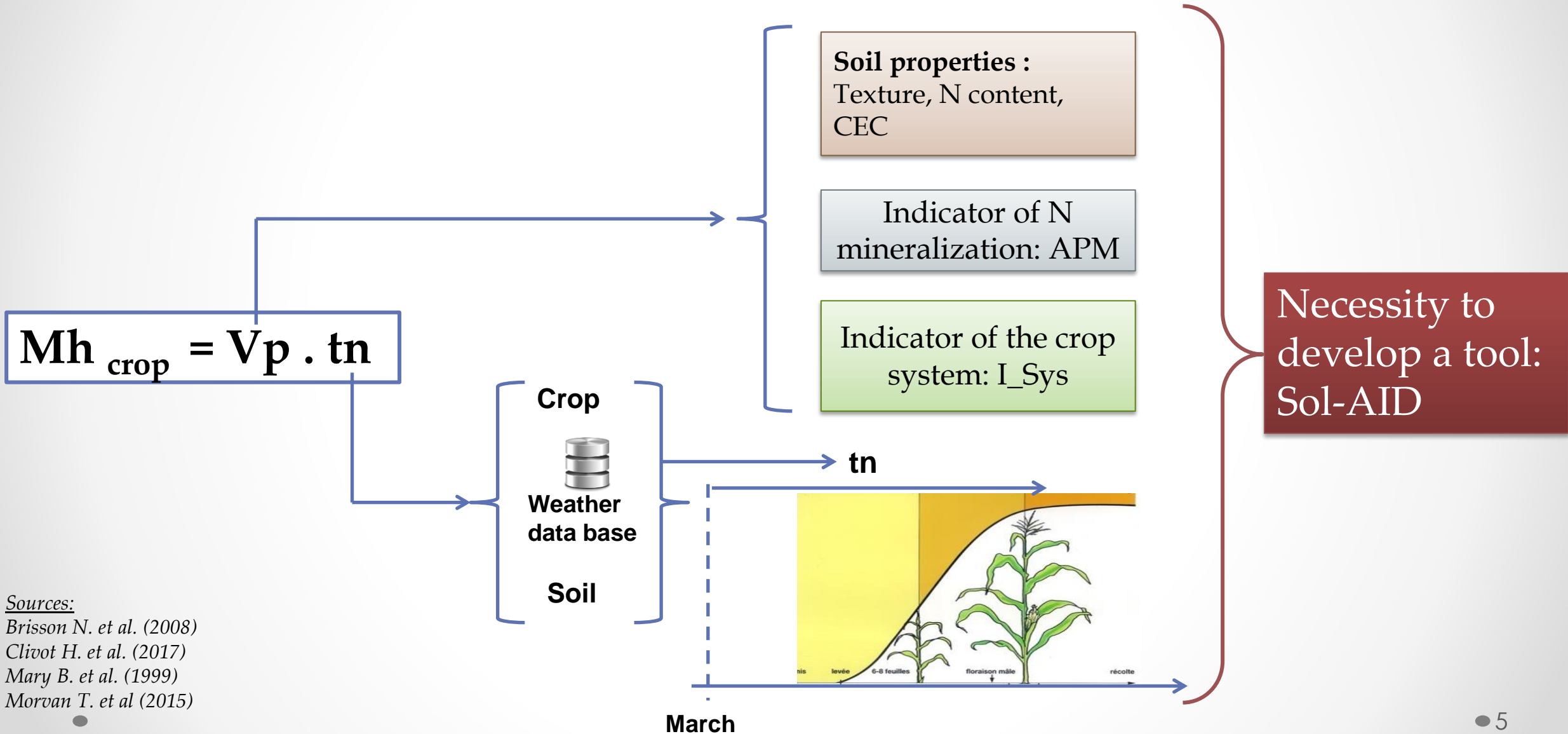


Fields information

- Soil analysis
- Indicators of N mineralization (APM, etc.)

Information on crop management (rotation, manure application) over the last 15 years

Prediction of Mh



Sources:

Brisson N. et al. (2008)

Clivot H. et al. (2017)

Mary B. et al. (1999)

Morvan T. et al (2015)

What is Sol-AID?

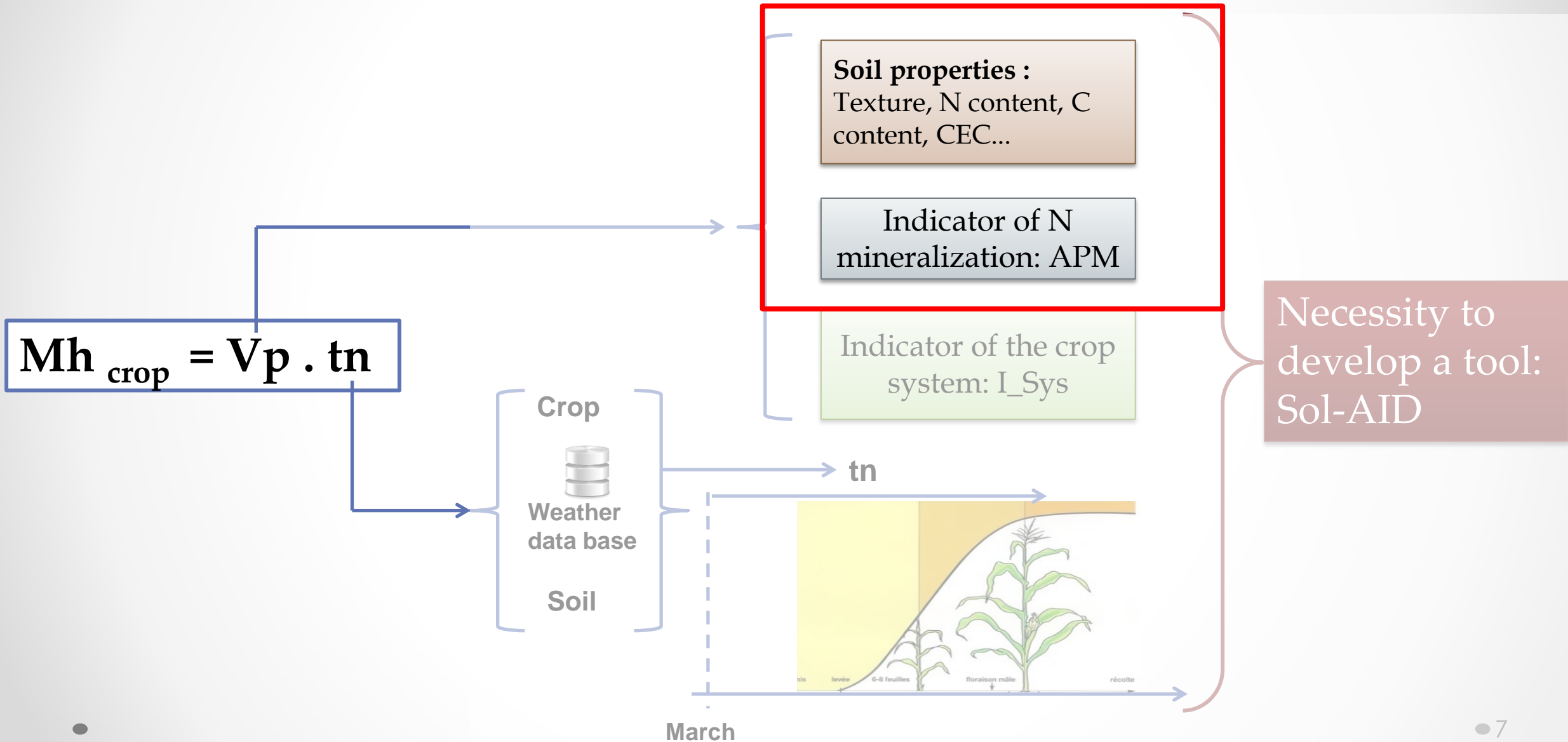
User friendly and interoperable web application which will be (fully) available in 2020

Help to the farmers to determine Mh of their fields (input data, calculation, ...)

Modular application

With a module to determine soil types

Prediction of Mh



The farmer has soil analysis

- Soil analysis encoding will be possible
- Pedotransfert functions are included to estimate the missing value (soil water content at field capacity and wilting point, bulk density, APM, etc.)



ID	Strate	Carbone	CEC	pH	Clay	Silt	Sand
85	1	19	11.4	6.1	156	642	204
85	2	4.9	5.4	6.1	142	670	188
85	3	2.7	4.9	5.7	117	482	400

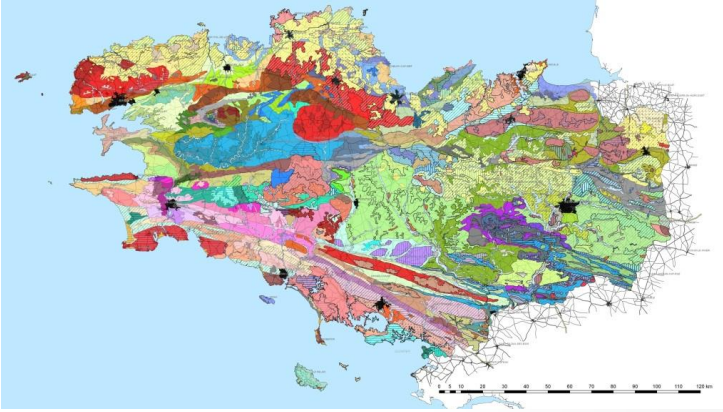
Pedotransfert
 functions

Soil properties and
 APM necessary to
 Mh determination

How get soil properties without soil analysis?

Soil information in Brittany

Soil Map 1:250 000 with 434 cartographic units of soil (www.sols-de-bretagne.fr)



1 to 10 types of soil per cartographic unit of soil

320 soil types with reference soil properties

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How determine the soil type of a field ?

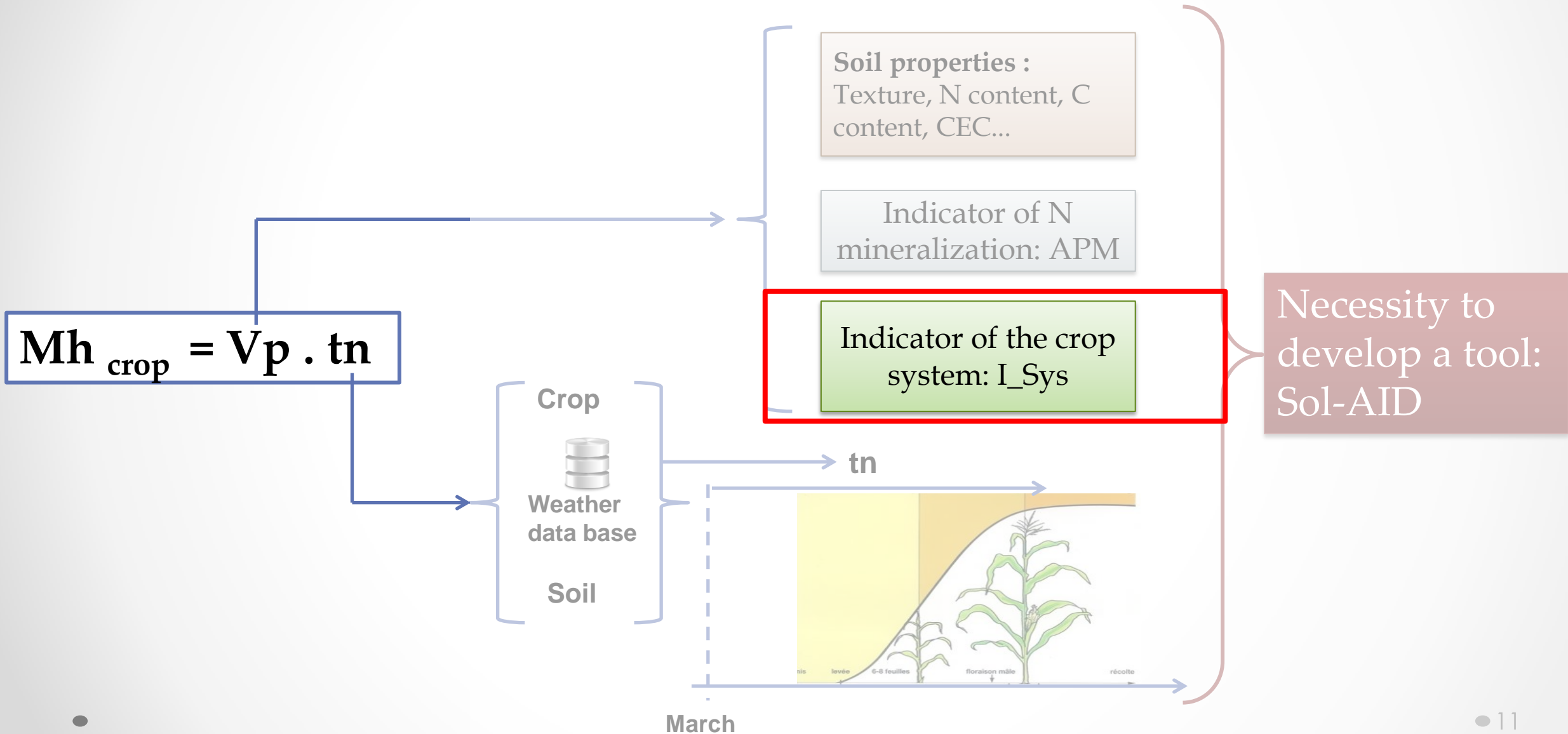
With a simple decision tree

Soil types decision trees

- Decision trees were realized jointly between agronomists, soil scientists and agricultural advisors
- Determining soil type is required only at the first connection and is stored in the Sol-AID database

The screenshot displays the Sol-AID web interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: "Afficher le plugin", "Cacher le plugin", "Lat: 0", "Lon: 0", "Utilisateur: Anonyme", and "Réinitialiser le plugin". The main area features a map of France with a central decision tree overlay. The decision tree is titled "Q3 Des traces d'hydromorphie (taches rouilles/grises) sont-elles observées dès la surface ?". It has two radio button options: "Non" and "Oui". Below the options are navigation buttons: "← PRÉCÉDENT" and "SUIVANT →". There are also links for "Aide à la décision" and "Visualiser l'arbre complet". At the bottom of the decision tree, there are two boxes: a white box for "Non" and a red box for "Oui". The "Non" box contains the text: "Le sol est-il peu profond ($\leq 40\text{ cm}$), avec un horizon de surface particulièrement foncé, humifère ?". The "Oui" box contains the text: "UTS Sol peu épais hydromorphe dès la surface issu de grante ou gneiss à altitude limone-sable-argileuse ou sablo-argileuse".

Prediction of Mh



I_Sys: indicator of the crop system

- I_Sys is determined with crop history (rotation and manure application) over the last 15 years

$$I_{Sys} = I_{Rot} + I_{Man}$$

Calculation

I_Rot:

Average annual nitrogen balance calculated for each crop

I_Man:

Estimation of mineralization flow related to manure inputs with a dynamic model (DSM *Pratt P. F. et al. (1976)*)

How it is managed in Sol-AID?

- Crop rotations are retrieved via graphical plot register (RPG): Spatial joint
- Validation is required

- Simple questions about their usual manure practices: type, quantity, N content (work in progress)

Prediction of Mh

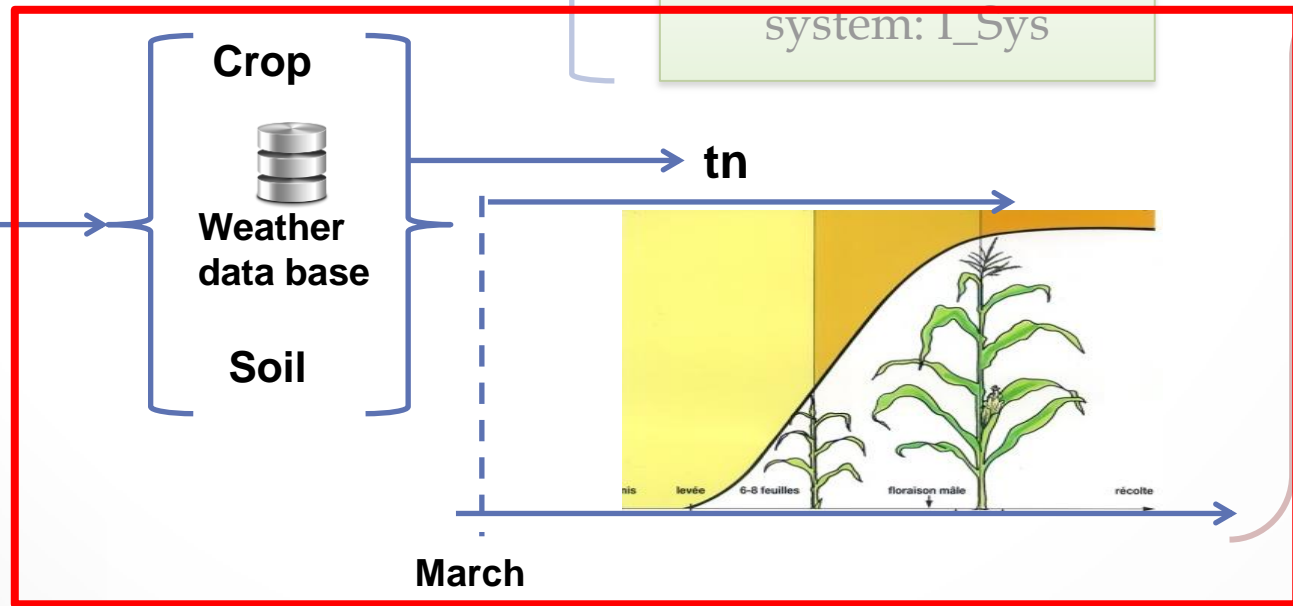
$$Mh_{crop} = Vp \cdot tn$$

Soil properties :
Texture, N content, C
content, CEC...

Indicator of N
mineralization: APM

Indicator of the crop
system: I_Sys

Necessity to
develop a tool:
Sol-AID



Estimation of t_n

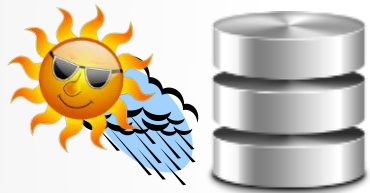
- t_n = normalized time = climate normalization
 - Depends of soil water content and soil temperature (dynamic)



- What will be the weather next year?
- How it will impact Mh?

- Calculation of a forecast t_n with the weather of the past 20 years

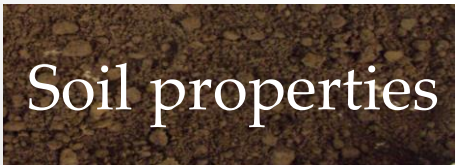
Sol-AID



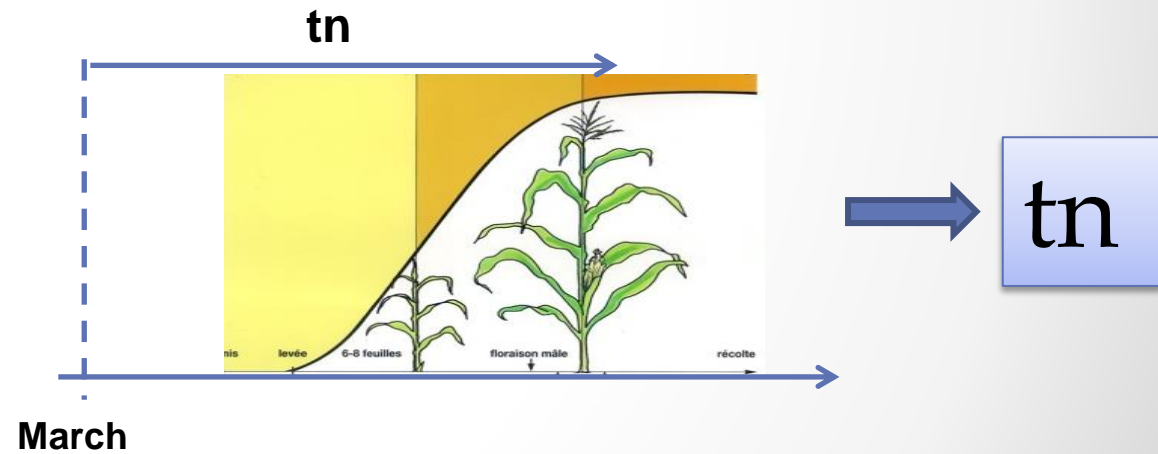
Weather data base



Crop



Soil properties



Let's go to the demo

