

SOIL QUALITY (SOS 6134)

3 Credits- Fall 2008

- INSTRUCTOR:** Dr. Zhenli L. He, Assistant Professor
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- COURSE OBJECTIVES:** Soil quality is the capacity of the soil to function within the ecosystem boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health. In this course, state-of-the-art studies on soil quality and the principles, assessment and management of soil quality are examined with respect to biological production, plant and animal health, food security, and environmental quality. After studying this course, the students should be able to understand basic principles of soil quality and learn to assess and evaluate soil quality related to agricultural production and environmental quality.
- DELIVERY METHOD:** E-Learning System and CD (Powerpoint presentations and Reading materials)
- TAUGHT FREQUENCY:** Fall term
- TARGET STUDENTS:** Graduate students who wish to become specialists in the management of nutrients, soils, agroecosystems, and environmental quality.
- CLASS ATTENDANCE:** Not required
- GRADING:**
- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Homework: | 30% |
| Chat room attendance | 5% |
| Mid-term Examination: | 20% |
| Review paper/presentation | 20% |
| Final Examination | 25% |
| Total | 100% |

There will be no make-up homework and exams. Late submission of assignments will result in reduced credit (10%) if it is not agreed upon in advance.

A	90 – 100%
B+	85 – 89%
B	80 – 84%
C+	75 – 79%
C	70 – 74%
D+	65 – 69%
D	60 – 64%
E	< 60%

**ASSIGNMENTS/
EXAMS/PROJECTS
/LECTURES**

Soil quality is one of the rapidly-developing frontiers in soil and environmental sciences, with emphasis on soil's functions in plant and animal production, food safety, and environmental quality. This course involves many new concepts, principles, evaluation expertise, and test methods. It is important that the students have a good understanding of the concepts and principles. Therefore, in addition to lectures, the students will be also provided with supplementary course materials to read and homework to do at the end of each chapter. The students are required to submit homework report timely in order to obtain scores. The mid-term examination is designed to check the study progresses of each student so that some adjustment can be made based on student's performance. In addition, each student is required to conduct an independent soil quality evaluation project. For this project, students will select one of the soil quality related study areas (crop production-, animal production-, food safety-, environmental quality (water quality/air quality)-oriented soil quality issue), conduct a literature review based on journal articles, textbook chapters, and/or proceeding papers, discuss the characteristics of the concept/approach, its limitations, and benefits, submit a report, and present results of their independent study.

REFERENCES:

Reference books, journal articles, and related information are provided by instructor

**PREREQUISITES:
OFFICE HOURS
INSTRUCTOR:**

Soil Science for Environmental Professionals (SOS 5050).

Open for e-mail and phone call at any time or chat room by appointment.

ACADEMIC HONESTY: As a results of completing the registration form at the University of Florida, every student has signed the following statement: “I understand that the University of Florida expects its students to be honest in all their academic work and understand that my failure to comply with this commitment may results in disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from the University”. *We, the members of the University of Florida community, pledge to hold ourselves and our peers to the highest standards of honesty and integrity.*

UF COUNSELING SERVICES: Resources are available on-campus for students having personal problems or lacking clear career and academic goals which interfere with their academic performance. These resources include: 1) University Counseling Center – 301 Peabody Hall, 392-1575, personal and career counseling; 2) Student Mental Health, Student health Care Center, 392-1171, personal counseling, 3) Sexual Assault Recovery Services (SARS), Student Health Care Center, 392-1161, sexual assault counseling, and 4) Career Resource Center, Reitz Union, 392-1601, career development assistance and counseling.

SOFTWARE USE: All faculty, staff, and students of the University of Florida are required and expected to obey the laws and legal agreements governing software use. Failure to do so can lead to monetary damages and/or criminal penalties for the individual violator. Because such violations are also against university policies and rules, disciplinary action will be taken as appropriate.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES: Students requesting classroom accommodation must first register with the Dean of Students Office. The Dean of Student Office will provide documentation to the student who must then provide this documentation to the instructor when requesting accommodation.

TOPIC OUTLINE OF SOIL QUALITY

Chapter 1. Definition and Concepts

1.1. What is soil quality?

Soil quality is the capacity of the soil to function within the ecosystem boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health (Soil Sci. Soc. Am, 1997). Soil quality is a measure of the conditions of soil relative to the requirement of one or more species and /or to any human need or purpose (Johnson et al., 1997; Lal, 1997; Doran et al., 1998). Soil quality consists of physical, chemical, and biological components.

1.2. Why do we need soil quality concept?

The importance of developing the concept of soil quality was enhanced because of the need to apply soil science to address the problems of nonagricultural uses of soil (e.g., mineland restoration, urban uses and disposal of urban wastes, soil contamination and pollution by industrial activities, athletic and recreational uses of soil, and environmental regulatory functions with particular reference to water quality and the greenhouse effect). A strong need, therefore, arose to develop appropriate indicators of soil quality in relation to specific soil function (e.g., agricultural, urban, industrial, recreational, athletic, environmental, and waste disposal).

1.3 How do we evaluate soil quality?

1.4 What are the potential applications of soil quality in agriculture, food and environment?

Chapter 2. Soil Components and Basic Soil Quality Properties

2.1. Soil development and quality changes

2.2. Soil components and functions

2.2.1 Inorganic components

Primary minerals

Clay minerals

Oxides

2.2.2 Organic components

Organic matter

Humus

Soil organisms

2.3. General soil quality attributes

- 2.3.1 Soil texture
 - 2.3.2 Soil reactions
 - 2.3.3 Soil charges
 - 2.3.4 Ion exchange
 - 2.3.5 Buffering capacity
 - 2.3.6 Adsorption-desorption
 - 2.3.7 Microbial turnover
 - 2.3.8 Nutrient cycling
- Chapter 3. Soil Quality Indicators
- 3.1. What are soil quality indicators?
 - 3.2. Physical indicators
 - 3.3. Chemical indicators
 - 3.4. Biological indicators
- Chapter 4. Soil Quality Assessment
- 4.1. The need of soil quality assessment
 - 4.2. Approaches of soil quality assessment
 - 4.3. Procedures of soil quality assessment
 - 4.4. Site selection
 - 4.5. Identification of soil quality attributes
 - 4.6. Soil quality indexing
- Chapter 5. Measurements of Soil Quality Indicators
- 5.1. Soil sampling
 - 5.2. Physical Parameters
 - Soil texture
 - Depth of soil and rooting
 - Soil bulk density and filtration
 - Water holding capacity
 - Water retention characteristics
 - Water content
 - 5.3. Chemical Parameters
 - Total organic C and N
 - pH
 - Electrical conductivity
 - Labile nutrients and metals
 - Labile contaminants
 - 5.4. Microbiological and Biochemical Parameters
 - Microbial biomass C and N
 - Potentially mineralizable N
 - Soil respiration
 - Enzyme activity
 - Microbial quotient
 - Microbial respiration quotient
- Chapter 6. Soil Quality Management for Plant Production: Part I. Soil quality factors
- 6.1 Plant nutrients
 - 6.2 Nutrient availability

- 6.3 Chemical quality factors
- 6.4 Biological quality factors
- Chapter 6. Soil Quality Management for Plant Production: Part II. Processes and management
 - 6.5 Objectives of soil quality management
 - 6.6 Management strategies
 - 6.7 Management criteria
 - 6.8 Land use and soil quality
 - 6.9 Soil quality indexing of plant production
 - 6.10 Soil erosion
 - 6.11 Quality restoration of eroded soils
 - 6.12 Soil acidification
 - 6.13 Quality improvement of acid soils
- Chapter 7. Management of Soil Quality for the Environment: Water Quality
 - 7.1 Soil and water quality relationship
 - 7.2 Nutrient and contaminant transport and surface water quality
 - 7.3 Surface runoff and leaching
 - 7.4 Phosphorus cycle
 - 7.5 Soil biogeochemistry of phosphorus
 - 7.6 Phosphorus management for water quality
 - 7.7 Nitrogen cycle
 - 7.8 Ammonia volatilization
 - 7.9 Nitrate leaching and ground water quality
 - 7.10 Nitrogen management for water quality
 - 7.11 Heavy metals and pesticides
- Chapter 8. Soil Quality Management for Air Quality
 - 8.1 Greenhouse effects and soil quality
 - 8.2 Soil carbon pools
 - 8.3 Soil carbon sequestration
 - 8.4 Conservation reserve program and carbon sequestration
 - 8.5 Nitrogen emissions
 - 8.6 Soil nitrogen losses and soil quality
 - 8.7 Soil quality management to reduce nitrogen losses
- Chapter 9. Soil Quality Management for Plant Health
 - 9.1 Nutrient need for healthy plants
 - 9.2 Nutrient deficiencies
 - 9.3 Plant toxicity
 - Al, Mn and Fe
 - Heavy metal
 - 9.4 Water stresses
 - Water supplying conditions
 - Flooding effects

- 9.5 Other soil constraints for plant Health
 - 9.6 Optimal fertilization and irrigation
 - 9.7 Soil quality evaluation for plant health
- Chapter 10. Soil Quality Management for Animal Health
- 10.1 Essential elements for animal health and growth
 - 10.2 Forage quality and animal production
 - 10.3 Nutrient imbalance
 - 10.4 Toxic effects of heavy metals
 - 10.5 Other contaminants
 - 10.6 Soil quality evaluation for animal health
- Chapter 11. Soil Quality Management for Food Security
- 11.1 Food chain principles
 - 11.2 Human nutrition and food
 - 11.3 Food chain contamination: heavy metals and pesticides
 - 11.4 Micro-nutrients, from soil to food
 - 11.5 Soil quality management of quality food production
 - 11.6 Soil quality evaluation for food security

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Soil Quality Websites: <http://www.sarep.ucdavis.edu/soil/websites.htm>

Books

1. Doran, J. W., Coleman, D. C., Bezdicek, D. F., and B. A. Stewart (Ed). 1994. Defining Soil Quality for a Sustainable Environment. SSSA Special Publ. No. 35, SSSA-ASA, Inc., Madison, WI.
2. Doran, J. W., and A. J. Jones (Ed). 1996. Methods for Assessing Soil Quality. SSSA Special Publ. No. 49, SSSA-ASA, Inc., Madison, WI.
3. Wilson, M. J. and B. Maliszewska-Kordybach (Ed). 2000. Soil Quality, Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Security in Central and Eastern Europe. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
4. Schjonning, P., S. Elmholt, and B. T. Christensen (Ed). 2004. Managing Soil Quality: Challenges in Modern Agriculture. CABI Publishing, Cambridge, MA.
5. Bloem, J., D. W. Hopkins, and A. Benedetti. 2006. Microbiological Methods for Assessing Soil Quality. CABI Publishing, London

Journal Articles

1. Letey, J; Sojka, RE; Upchurch, DR; et al. Deficiencies in the **soil quality** concept and its application. J SOIL WATER CONSERV, 58 (4): 180-187 JUL-AUG 2003
2. Sojka, RE; Upchurch, DR; Borlaug, NE Quality soil management or **soil quality** management: Performance versus semantics. ADV AGRON, 79: 1-68 2003
3. He, Z. L., X. E. Yang, V. C. Baligar, and D. V. Calvert. 2003. Microbiological and biochemical indexing systems for assessing acid **soil quality**. ADV. AGRON, 78: 89-138.
4. Jimenez, MD; de la Horra, AM; Pruzzo, L; et al. **Soil quality**: a new index based on microbiological and biochemical parameters. BIOL FERT SOILS, 35 (4): 302-306 JUN 2002
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12. Knoepp, JD; Coleman, DC; Crossley, DA; et al. Biological indices of **soil quality**: an ecosystem case study of their use. FOREST ECOL MANAG, 138 (1-3): 357-368 NOV 1 2000

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