

Innovations and Solutions in Sustainability Science for Dryland Areas

Jeff Herrick – Soil Scientist & LandPKS Lead

USDA-ARS Research Unit @ The Jornada, Las Cruces NM USA

Advancing Sustainability of US-Mexico Transboundary Drylands: A Binational Workshop
San Luis Potosi MEXICO – 4 May 2018

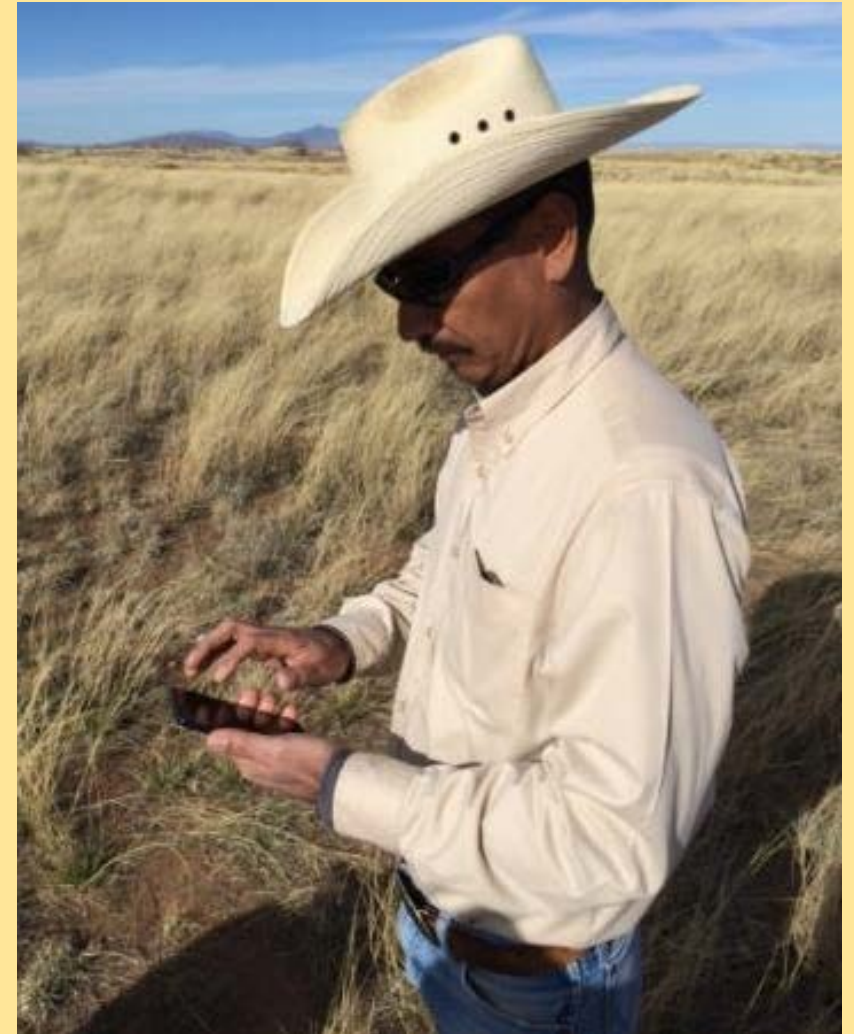


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Title slide photo: “Criollo” cattle on the USDA-ARS Jornada Experimental Range near Las Cruces, New Mexico. Recently bred from desert-adapted stock from Copper Canyon.

- The technology - overview
- Demonstration
- History (a binational story)
- Opportunities
 - Use it
 - Join us
- A model for future initiatives?



Emilio Gutierrez on the Santa Rita Ranch, Arizona

The technology:

Land-Potential Knowledge System



- **Mobile app supported by cloud computing and storage**
- **Core function:** *point-specific* determination of sustainable land use-based on user inputs + phone/cloud-based databases & algorithms for *land-use planning and management (summer 2018)*
- **Additional functions/uses (primarily for small-medium farms)**
 - Rangeland monitoring and assessment
 - On-farm research
 - Remote sensing calibration/validation
 - Citizen science/K-12 education
 - Soil health monitoring and assessment (SoilHealth module late 2018)
 - Farm/ranch recordkeeping (LandManagement module late 2018)
 - Farmers/extension/consultants improve soil maps for precision agriculture (fertilizer, germplasm, etc...)
 - Improve sensor output interpretation (LandInfo module)
 - ***Ability to access management knowledge from similar types of land globally (2019)***

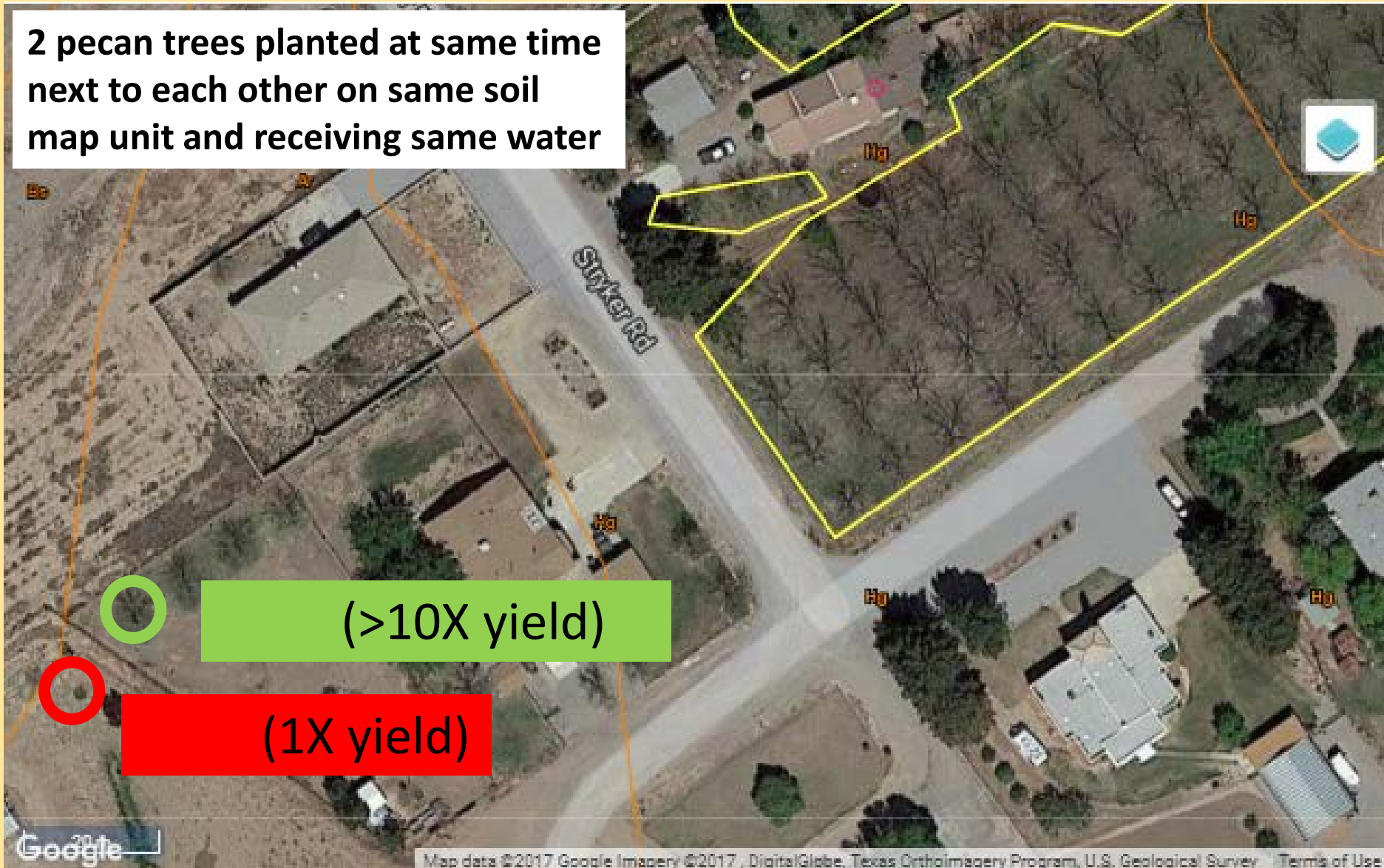


Core function:

Site-specific land use planning and management



2 pecan trees planted at same time
next to each other on same soil
map unit and receiving same water

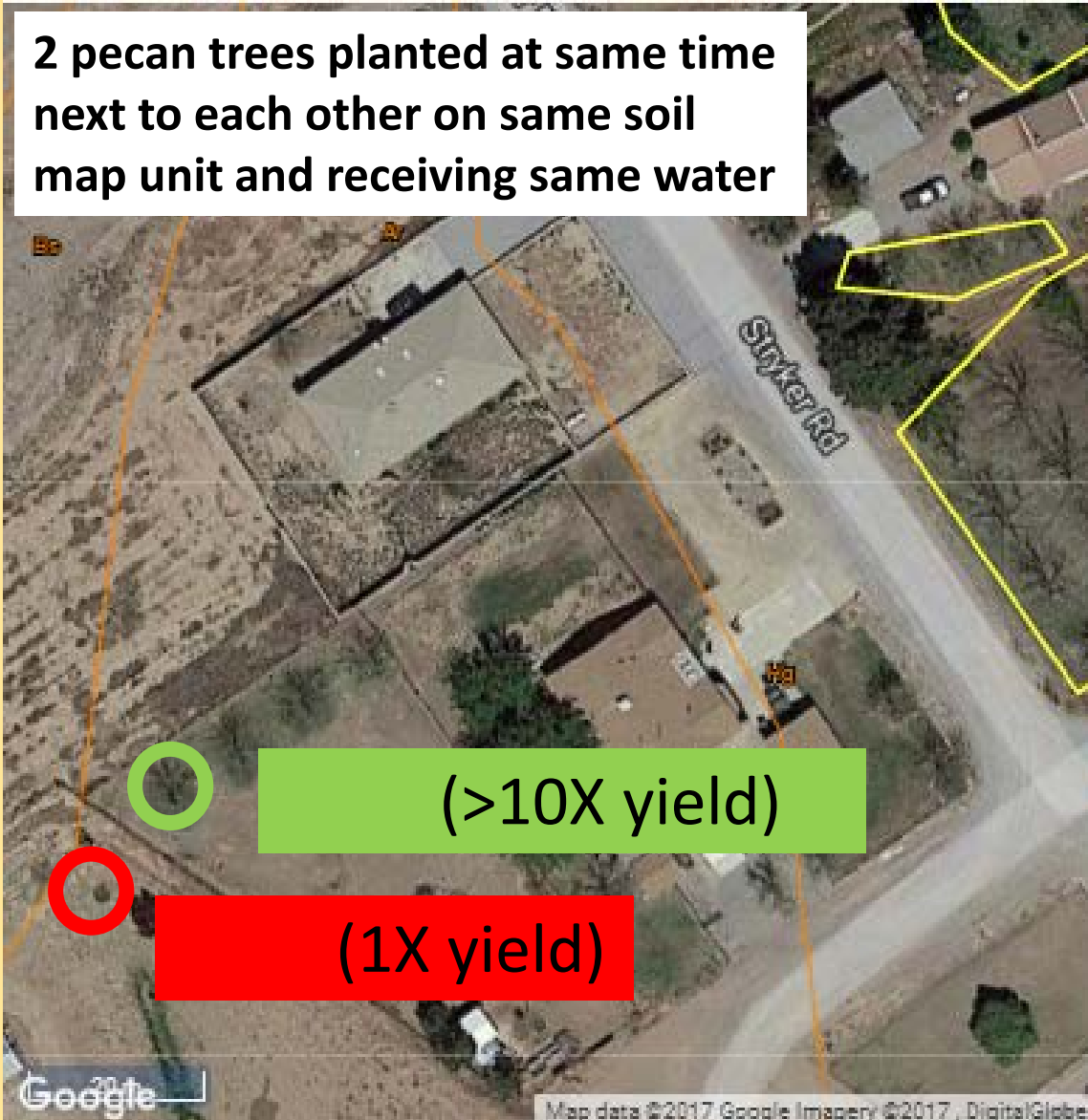


Core function:

Site-specific land use planning and management



2 pecan trees planted at same time
next to each other on same soil
map unit and receiving same water



1. Phone location → *possible* soils (mid-2018)
2. Dig a hole
3. Determine soil texture using simple guide (+ color mid-2018)
4. Upload
5. Algorithms calculate soil properties (now) identify soil (mid-2018)
6. Soil linked to data + knowledge

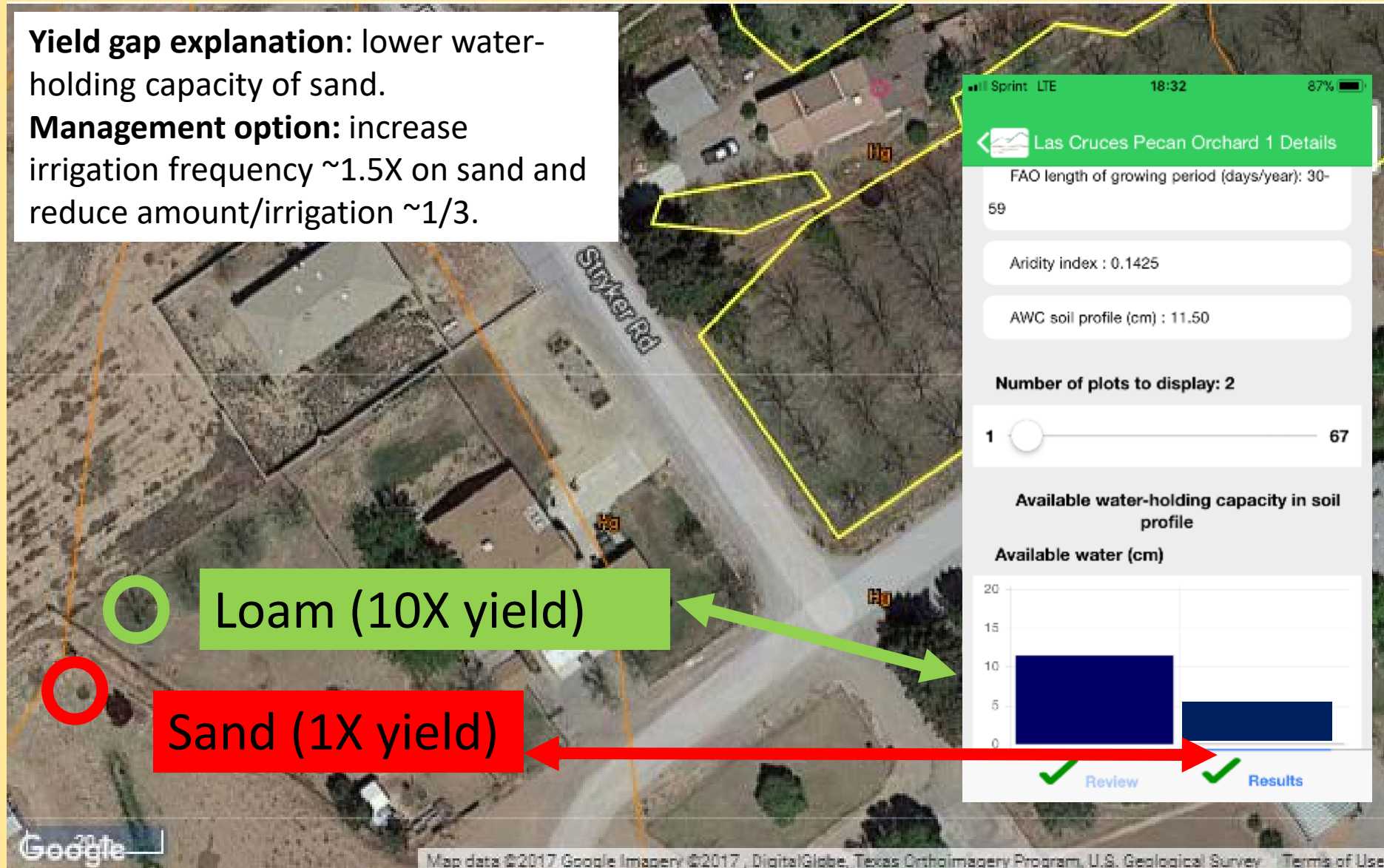
Core function:

Site-specific land use planning and management



Yield gap explanation: lower water-holding capacity of sand.

Management option: increase irrigation frequency $\sim 1.5X$ on sand and reduce amount/irrigation $\sim 1/3$.



**Core function: match land use with its potential
AND/OR target management inputs to maximize ROI**





Input Modules

Location ->
Climate (+ soils)

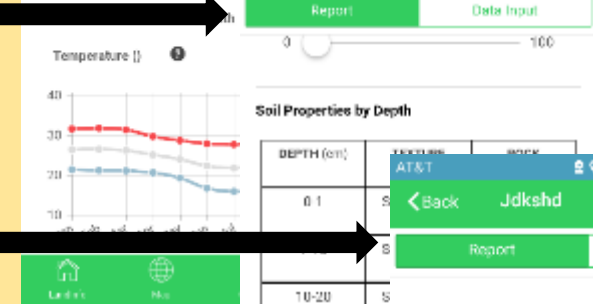
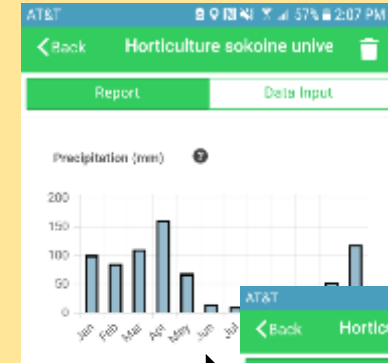
LandInfo
Inventory (SoilID
coming soon)

LandCover
Vegetation
Monitoring

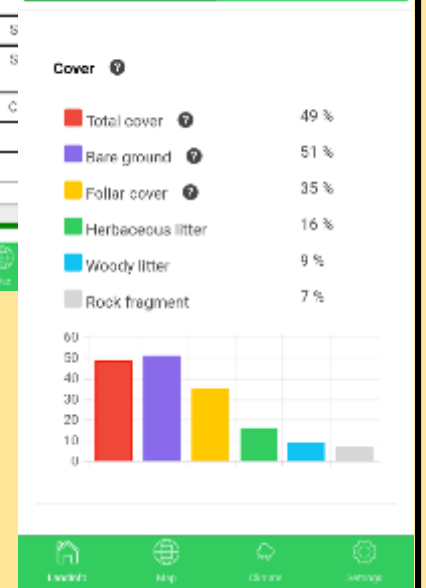
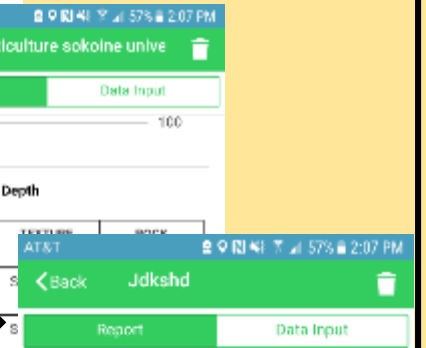
Future Modules
Soil Health
Land Management



Results

A screenshot of the LandPKS app interface showing a table of "Soil Properties by Depth". The table lists depth intervals in centimeters and corresponding soil properties.

DEPTH (cm)	Property
0-1	S
10-20	S
20-50	S
50-70	C
70-100	
100-120	



Data stored on
LandPotential.org





Input Modules

Location ->
Climate (+ soils)

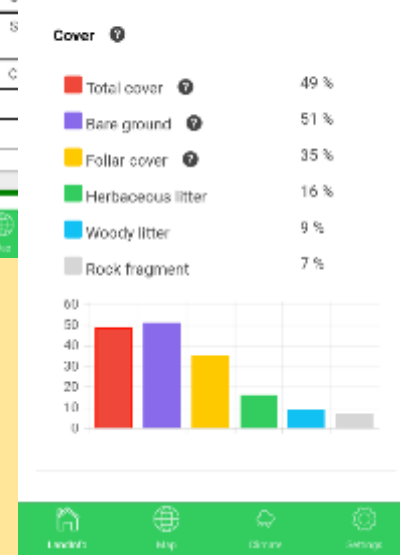
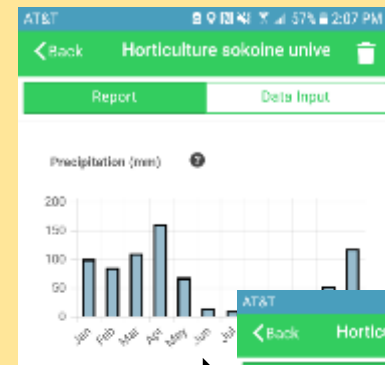
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Future Modules
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Results

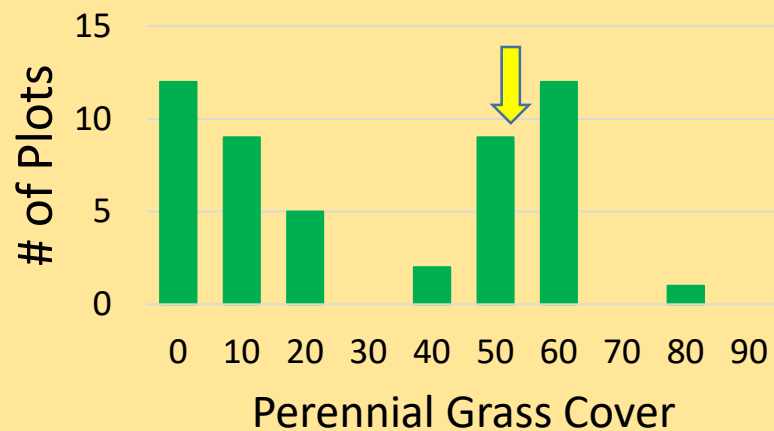


Data stored on
LandPotential.org



BIG DATA!

Number of plots in the Gravelly Ecological Site
with X% Perennial Grass Cover



Live
Demo

Free app:



To use, login with a gmail
or linked account.

Data portal and more @
LandPotential.org.

Feedback:

contact@landpotential.org

<https://LandPotential.org/>



Algorithms

On-phone (no connection needed)

- Soil available water holding capacity
- Infiltration
- Land Capability Classification*
- Soil color (from camera)*

Cloud

- Soil identification*

*Coming mid-2018

Land Capability Classification ?

5 s-k ?

User Strength (completeness)



Criteria ?	LCC Class	On / Off
Erosion risk ?	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soil depth ?	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface soil texture ?	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Salinity ?	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface stoniness ?	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soil water storage capacity ?	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lime requirement ?	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Flooding during the growing season ?	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water table depth ?	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permeability ?	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Additional function (2019): *Ability to access management knowledge from similar types of land globally (2019)*

Similar soils and climate = similar potential. This allows global sharing of innovations



Shallow soil over calcium carbonate “pan” (SW USA).

Similar soil and climate – some surface soil remains (Kunene, Namibia)



• History (a binational story)

2004-2009

ARIDnet Latin America
(with Elisabeth Huber-Sanwaald & Jim Reynolds)

Identified need for rapid access to **locally relevant** knowledge (soil/climate-specific)

2006

ESA conference (Merida):
Ecology in an Era of Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities for Environmental Scientists in the Americas

Proposed “Ecological Knowledge System”

A strategy for ecology in an era of globalization

Jeffrey E Herrick^{1*} and José Sarukhán²

Globalization of labor and capital can increase the rate and extent of global environmental degradation, while enhancing the ability of ecologists to respond rapidly and collaboratively to mitigate these impacts. Nevertheless, ecological research remains focused at local and regional levels, with collaboration limited by national borders and funding. New initiatives are required to increase the utility and availability of environmental research to natural resource owners, managers, and policy makers in the public and private sectors, whose decisions affect land and other forms of natural capital. We propose a four-part strategy to increase the effectiveness of ecological science in addressing environmental issues in an era of globalization: (1) develop an Ecological Knowledge System, (2) increase our ability to anticipate, identify, and rapidly address new research needs, (3) increase the number and diversity of participants in all phases of research and decision-making processes, and (4) increase the flexibility of funding sources.

La globalización de la fuerza de trabajo y del capital puede aumentar el índice y el grado de degradación ambi-

2013

Initial funding from USAID for development and pilot implementation in Africa



***Front Ecol Environ* 2007; 5(4): 172–181**

Key success

Maximize non-financial partnerships to minimize administrative overhead and maximize incentive to create a product *that will be used*



Opportunities

Use it

- Sign up for updates at LandPotential.org
- Download the app - provide feedback to contact@landpotential.org
- Add value to your own (web) applications requiring soil or vegetation information by automatically accessing user inputs through LandPKS API
- We are always happy to write letters of support for projects planning to use it

Join us

- Collaborate on development of version linking to Mexican regional-national soil maps (mid-2018 version will use HWSD globally (and US Soil Survey in US))
- Collaborate on development of data portal/interpretation tools

Questions? Comments?

A model for future initiatives?

- Analysis and management of both system-defined problems *and* problem-defined systems* require:
 - Common data/information/knowledge-bases (or interoperable bases)
 - Rapid access to the data/information/ knowledge that is *relevant* to the social-ecological landscape**
- Simple tools that incentivize data collection through:
 - Access to knowledge/information
 - Gamification

*Hallie Eakin

** sensu Jorge Moran Escamilla “a landscape is a representation of practices and processes that explain different social relations and physical structure in a specific space and time” (Escamilla, J.D.M., 2014. Paisaje urbano y desastres. *Quid 16. Revista del Área de Estudios Urbanos*, (4), pp.186-223)

Technologies for people ... and the land, water and energy on which we depend



Cover crop

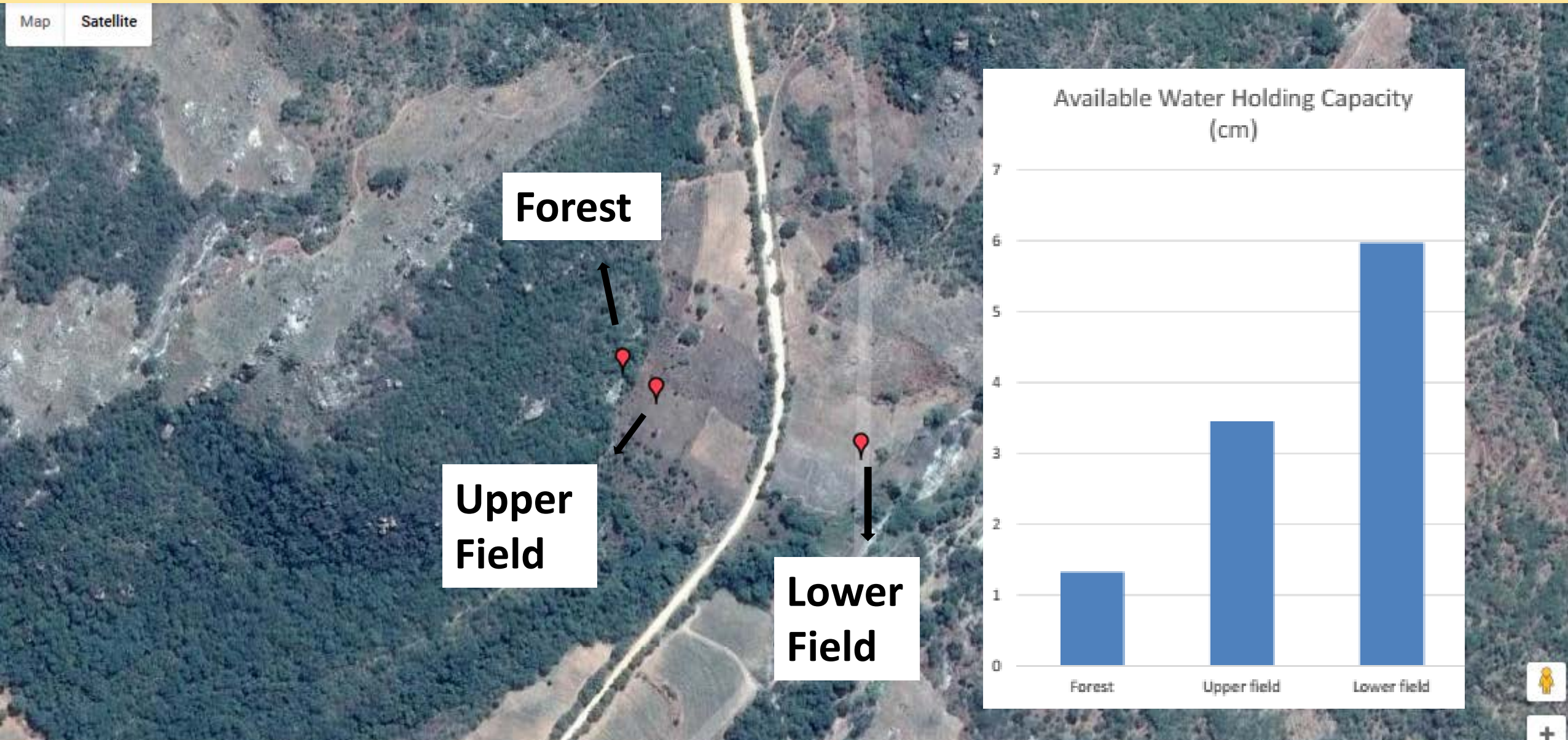


Control



Extra slides showing variability in land potential in a small area (the first one from Tanzania includes current LandPKS output information, graphed)

Nyamihuu, Tanzania

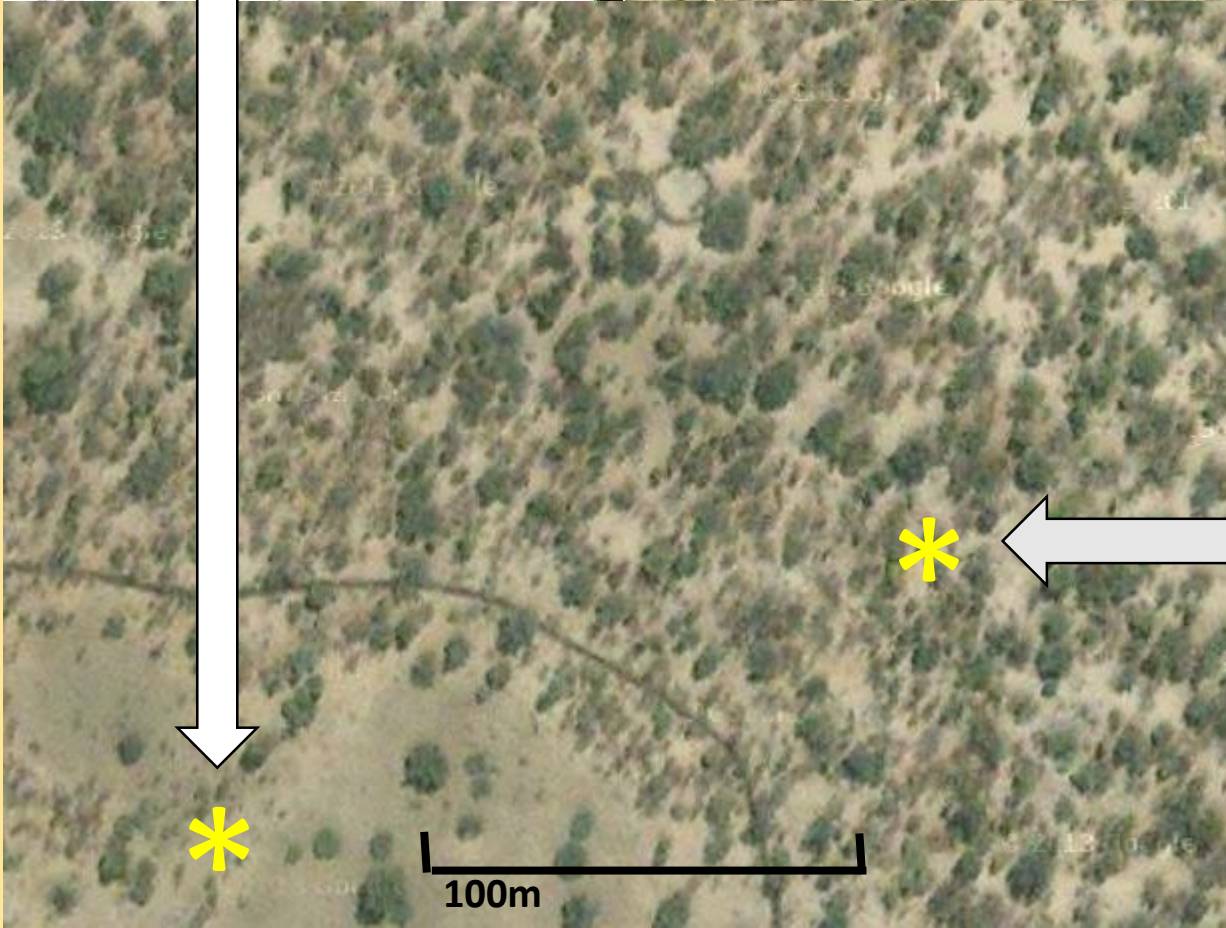


Northeast Namibia

WP43 - HARD SOIL
DARKER
"LAND THAT WILL
BE CROPPED"
1ST YEAR - NO MAINTENANCE
EVEN 2ND YEAR "MAKES IT"
CROPPED 1999



All mapped as same soil or
group of soils: LandPKS links
management directly to the
field-identified soil
(identified using algorithms
with user-input + cloud-
based info).



WP44 LIGHT SOILS -
NOT GOOD FOR CROPPING
UNLESS 1ST YEAR AND
APPLY MANURE