

Soil maps and databases in SK requirements and needs for harmonization

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BASIC SOIL AND SOIL-RELATED INFORMATION

- General Soil Survey of Agricultural Land
- Land evaluation (Pedo-ecological units)
- Ortophotomaps
- DTM
- Thematic soil maps (soil properties texture, pH, organic carbon, etc, degradation processes erosion, compaction, contamination, etc.)
- Geochemical atlas
- Soil information system
- Soil portal



GENERAL SOIL SURVEY

• The general soil survey (GSS) provides a refined maps of soils covering the whole agricultural land. The original working maps (1 : 5 000) were generalised to smaller scales of 1:10,000 and 1:50,000). Soil profile data are a base of national soil information system.

•GSS data served for land evaluation. Soil types were reclassified to PEDO-ECOLOGICAL UNITS.

•The results of land evaluation were introduced to SOIL PORTAL



Original working map of soil survey (1:5000)



Final map of soil survey (1:10000)





SOIL PORTAL – national on-line soil information system focused to soil productivity assessment and soil conservation

Pôdnyp	irtál Informačný s	ervis VÚPOP
informačný portál o pôde	Výskumný ústav pôdo	Pôdna mapa SR 1:400 000
Návod		Atlas põd SR
Kontakt	Informačný systém <u>Výskumného ústavu pôdoznalectva a ochrany pôdy</u>	KPP - prieskum
Linky Aplikácie pre vereinosť	ONLINE prezerať informácie o poľnohospodárskej pôde.	Pôdno-ekologické regióny
Register pôdy – LPIS Bonitované pôdno-ekol. jednotky – BPEJ Nitrátová direktíva Aplikácia kalov a sedimentov Chránené poľnohospodárske pôdy Hrúbka humusového horizontu	Hlavná časť informácií je prezentovaná formou webových máp generovaných ArcIMS serverom od firmy ESRI. Na interaktívnu prácu s mapami (prehliadanie, odoslelanie požladaviek) sa používa HTML prehliadač. Bilžšie informácie o práci s HTML prehliadačom nájdete v sekcii " <u>Návod</u> ". Mapové služby sú navrhnuté pre HTML prehliadač Microsoft Internet Explorer .	Čiastkový monitorovací systém - PÔDA
		Geochemický atlas SR
		Geologické faktory ŽP
		Poľn. znevýhodnené oblasti SR - LFA
Produkčný potenciál poľn. pôd Typprod. kategórie poľn. pôd	blokovania automaticky otváraných oklen.	Vhodnosť pôd pre pestovanie jadrovin
Hodnota pozemkov pre poz. úpravy Potenciálna produkcia fytomasy		Informačné fórum o závlahách
Bilancia organickej hmoty v orných pôdach		Štruktúra pôdneho fondu
Fyzikálna degradácia pôdy P	Vodnā erózia pūdy	Chránené vtáčie územia - CHVU
Inaktivácia a transport kontaminantov	Veterna erozia pody	Webové služby
Zaťaženie krajiny hosp. zvieratami Potreba melioračného vápnenia Agroenvironmentálne kompenzácie	Náchylnosť pôdy na kompakciu Konsolidácia erózne ohrozeného územia Maximálna prípustná hodnota faktoru ochranného vplyvu vegetácie	Fórum k podnemu portatu
Produkcia bicenergie kultúrneho dielu (KD) Sentabilnosť KD pre pestovanie plodin Pôdy pre pestovanie rýchlorast, drevin		
Potreba hnojenia fosforom a draslikom Odkad obianovaj konstrucți nôde		
Analýza aktuálnej poľnohoso, sezóny		
Dig. infoservis pre regióny a samosprávy 🕨		
Poradenský systém pre farmárov Farm Advisory System – FAS)		
Legislatíva		
Aplikácie pre PPA, MP SR, OPÚ, KPÚ		
Register pody - LPIS		
Dotlač grafických príloh		
Register užívateľských dielov		



Land evaluation – pedo-ecological units



N P P C

All information is available for farmers on-line. It can be selected for each particular parcel of agricultural land.



Pedo-ecological units as protected areas (land take)



Ortophotomaps of the whole territory of Slovakia





Soil erosion in SK

- 45% territory of Slovakia is susceptible to soil erosion;
- Agriculture extends to submountainous and mountainous areas;
- Most severely affected are slope areas built by loess, loose volcanic rocks and limestone;





Bučko Š., Mazúrová V., 1958: Map of gully erosion in Slovakia (generalized version)



MAPPING OF EROSION

- Field survey and study of geographical relations (catena approach)
- Mapping from remote sensing
- Method based on fallout radionuclides (¹³⁷Cs): investigation of spatial distribution of erosion as a process
- Erosion modelling as a spatial approach of erosion investigation

Typical erosion patterns in loess areas of Western Slovakia





Rišňovce test site

Small group of agricultural parcels with arable land north of Rišňovce village was (Total acreage is about 150 ha.)



Vectorization of aerial photographs





Mathematical classification of SPOT PAN Image

Procedure comprise of four steps: 1. Land typization 2. Uncontrolled mathematical classification 3. Uncontrolled aggregation 4. Expert aggregation

2 Step. Uncontrolled classification



1 Step. Land typization

Three land types: 1. winter wheat 2. stubble 3. bare soils Four classes of electromagnetic reflectance (1, 2, 3, 4)

3 Step. Uncontrolled aggregation

4 Step. Expert aggregation



Four classes were aggregated to three in the whole classified territory (class 2 and 3 were joint) Four classes were aggregated to two, in each land type different classes were merged. *Obrázok 135* Výskyt erodovaných pôd v Rišňovciach ručne vyhraničený z neupravených leteckých snímok



Map of eroded soils from one aerial photo set (Fulajtár, 1994)

Map of eroded soils from combined remote sensing media (Fulajtár et al., 2013)





Use of multispectral satellite images





Detactability of eroded areas at different media

. Erodované pôdy vyhraničené vizuálnou vektorizáciou z vybraných snímok

- a) Landsat TM 5 (3. apríl 2004)
- b) Landsat TM 5 (2. april 2005)
- c) Landsat TM 5 (14. október 2006)
- d) Landsat TM 7 (30. apríl 2003)
- e) SPOT 5 (22. apríl 2004)
- f) SPOT 5 (21. marec 2009)
- g) SPOT 5 (19. april 2009)
- h) SPOT PAN (1993)

a)

- i) Čiernobiela letecká snímka (24. august 1985)
- j) Farebná letecká snímka (august 2011)



















i)



SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF EROSION PROCESSES Mapping of erosion processes through the use of ¹³⁷Cs - method An example at large scale (1:10 000)



soil erosion rates (t ha 'y ') calculated by mass balance mode



Mochovce site, more sloping watershed strongly affected by erosion, (137Cs-method)



Analyzing of territorial extension of erosion processes through the use of erosion models An example at small scale (1:500000)

Potential water erosion of Slovakia (USLE, C-factor = 1)



Map of potential soil water erosion risk at agricultural land based on USLE





Simplified K-factor calculated from soil survey data



Potential soil water erosion risk map application at Soil Portal



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Potential soil wind erosion risk map application at Soil Portal





Example of Studeny Potok site, Slovakia



Slope – major erosion driving factor





Erosion risk

Model proposed a new arrangement of agricultural land which minimized soil erosion to lowest level due to lowering of slope length.

At the same time conservation measures were proposed.

Parcels selected or rearrangement

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Resulting parcel structure



Land consolidation - rearrangement of parcels shape and size

reducing the slope length



Thank you!

