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SALCA SOIL QUALITY

1st Soil quality indicators in Life Cycle Assessment Workshop
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Hansrudolf Oberholzer, Thomas Nemecek and
Andreas Roesch/ Agroscope ISS, Zurich

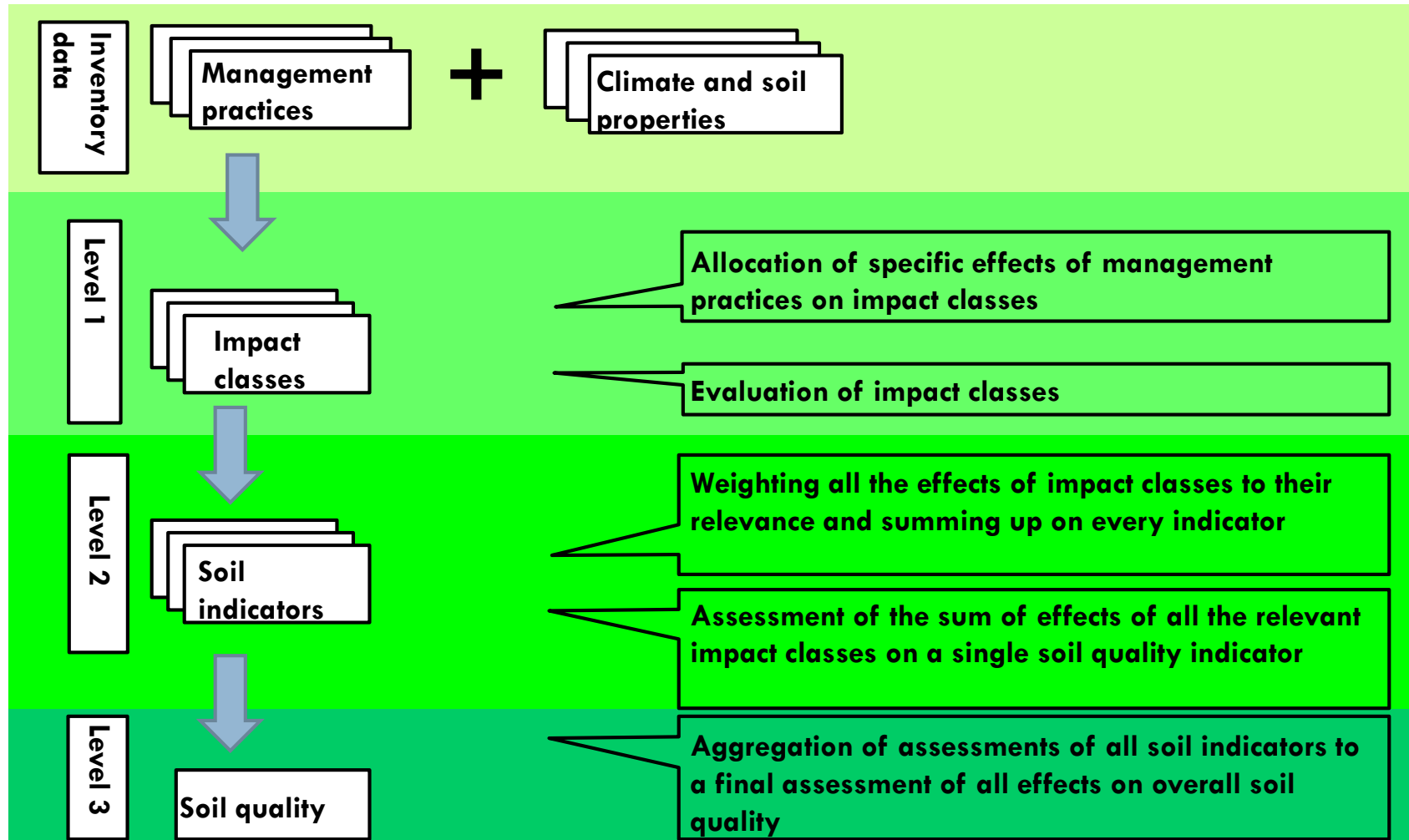
Characteristics of SALCA-SQ

- SALCA-SQ is a multi-indicator LCA method with 9 SQ indicators, calculated by an excel tool
- Estimation of effects based on management practices
- Principally based on Swiss conditions, but modular design and therefore adaptable to other regions
- Focused on arable land use, grassland use in test phase
- Designed for use in LCA and for advisory purpose
- Part of SALCA methodology

Characteristics of SALCA-SQ

Indicators SALCA-SQ	
Physical	Rooting depth of soil
	Macropore volume
	Aggregate stability
Chemical	Soil organic matter
	Inorganic pollutants
	Organic pollutants
Biological	Earthworm biomass
	Microbial biomass
	Microbial activity

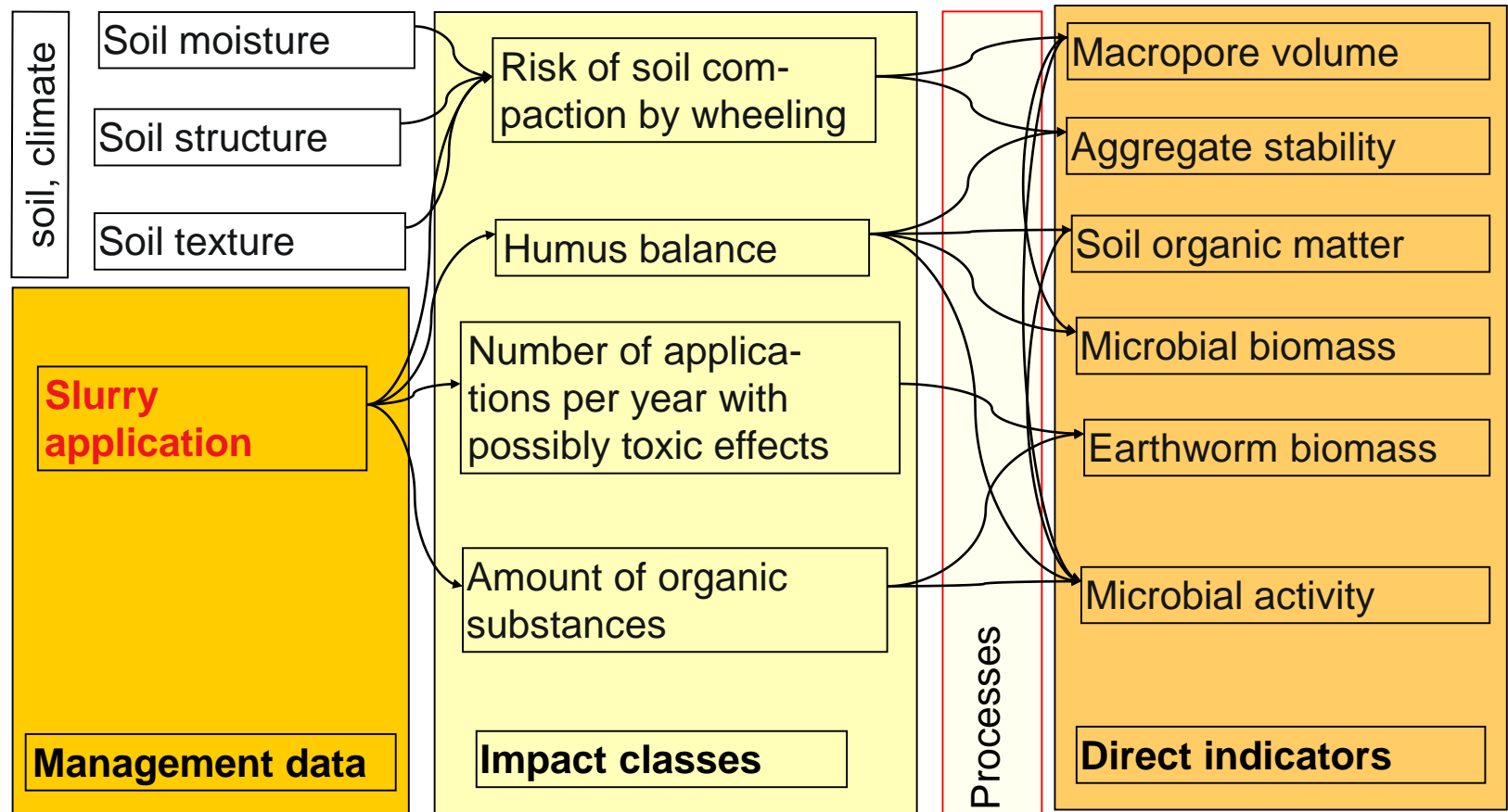
Characteristics of SALCA-SQ



SALCA methodology

Method for soil quality – impact assessment

Example: slurry application



Conclusions of application (tests)

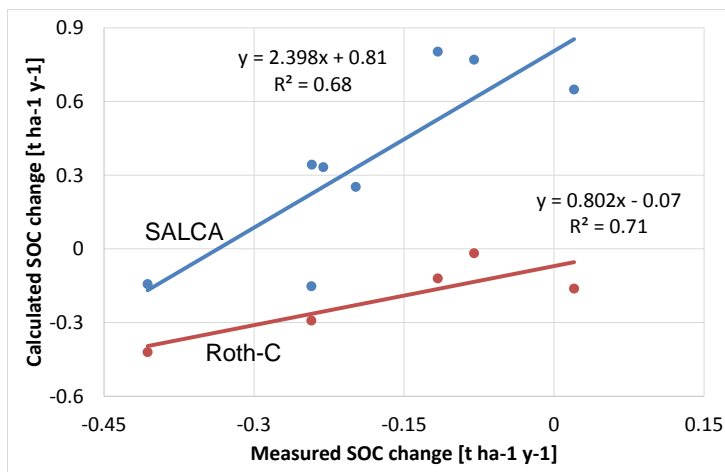
- SALCA-SQ needs a lot of data, with 9 indicators interpretation and communication of results is difficult
- Grouping of related indicators improves communication of results
- An approach for aggregation of 9 indicators results in one single result exists, based on logical decisions
- Reducing necessary data by use of default values gives correct results for LCA, but isn't appropriate for advisory use of the method
- Simple models for estimation of effects on SOC change and of soil compaction give sufficiently accurate results compared to more complex models

Validation, verification

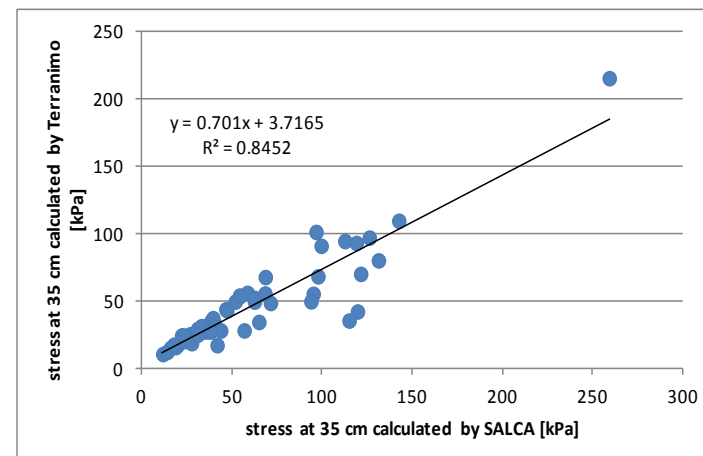
It is extremely difficult to validate a complex Soil Quality assessment method because:

- Effects occur mostly in the long term and depending on multiple factors
- → single indicators (models within the method) have to be validated (checked), e.g. carbon simulation or soil compaction model

Validation of calculated SOC change by SALCA-SQ and Roth-C



Correlation of Stress at 35 cm soil depth, calculated by SALCA-SQ and Terranimo®



Aggregation of results (of several indicators)

- Aggregation is made stepwise:
 - first the 3 indicators of each discipline soil physics, chemistry and biology are aggregated,
 - Then the results of the 3 disciplines are aggregated to one indicator of overall soil quality.
- Keeping in mind principles of precautionary soil conservation: the negative assessment of an indicator cannot be compensated by the positive result of another indicator
- This leads to a stronger discrimination and a higher proportion of negative assessments (risk for soil quality by current management).

Effects of management on Swiss farms on soil quality assessed by SALCA-SQ

Effect	Macropore volume	Aggregate stability	Soil organic carbon	Earthworm biomass	Microbial biomass	Microbial activity	Overall soil quality
highly unfavourable	0	1	5	0	1	1	11
unfavourable	5	8	4	14	10	10	8
none	34	8	11	17	38	23	1
favourable	10	28	29	16	0	15	29
highly favourable	0	4	0	2	0	0	0

Adaptation of the SALCA-SQ method to another region

- Selection of relevant indicators, necessary impact classes and consequently management practices
- Adaptation of background tables for the estimation of effects: consideration of specific climatic and site situations, soil and crop properties



Outlook

- SALCA-SQ will stay a module within SALCA and an advisory tool
- Therefore we will keep it in the form of an excel tool
- SALCA-SQ should be easier adaptable to other regions
- We work on this by adapting it to Austrian conditions and therefore objectifying single steps of the method