

Valuable Soil Survey Data for Managing Soil Resource in RM of Ritchot

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Landscape

Parent Mat.

Very flat landscape

~ **Glacial Lake Agassiz's bottom**

Soil mat.

✓ deposited by glacial Lake Agassiz

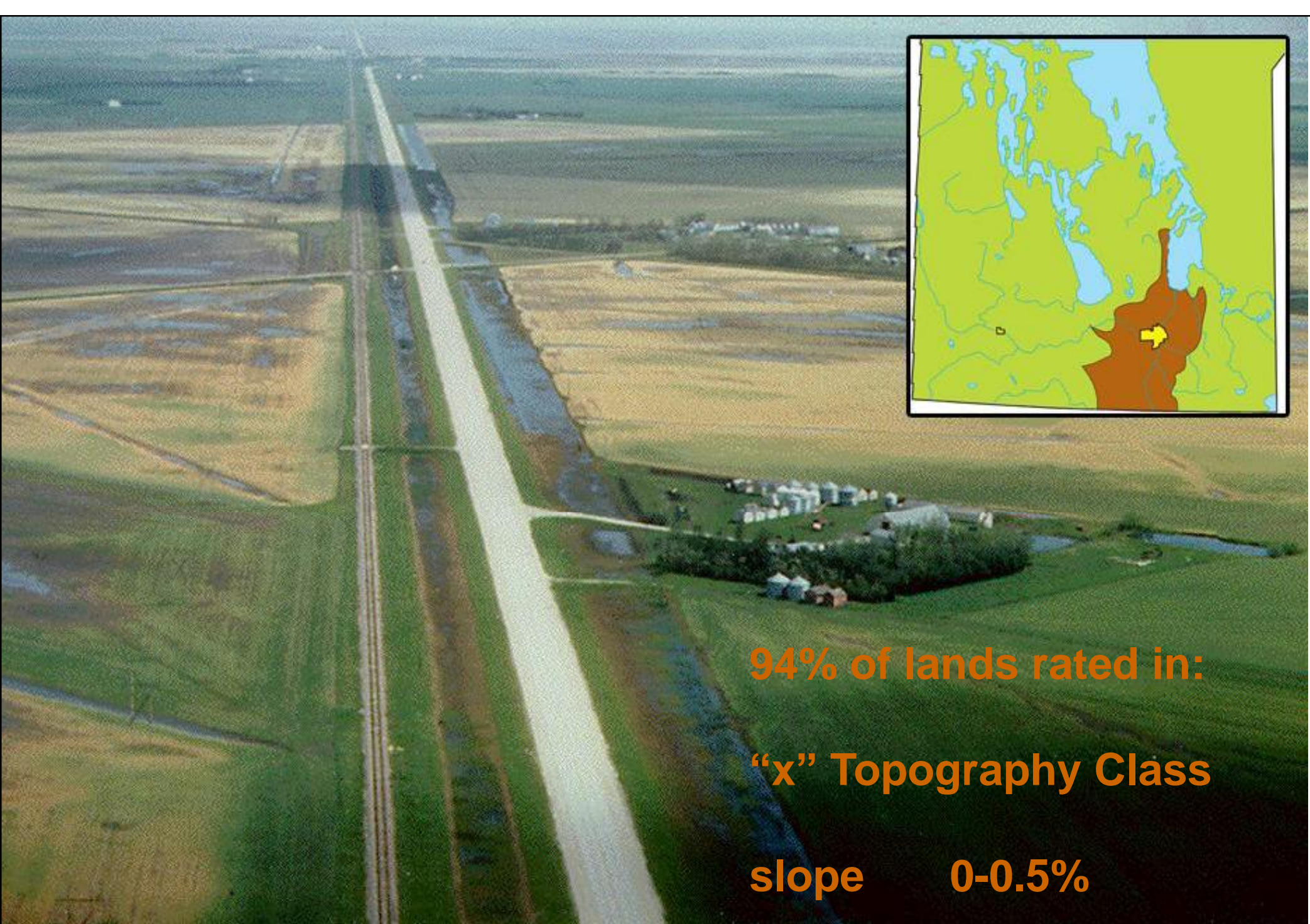
✓ Mainly ~ deep, clayey lacustrine sediments

✓ some areas ~ clay soils underlain by silty sediments

✓ variable textured, stratified alluvial deposits

occur in Red River floodplain





**94% of lands rated in:
“x” Topography Class
slope 0-0.5%**

“Clays” area - Red River Valley

Soil Survey Results ~

16 series are classified and mapped in 3.7 twp

Clay soils ~ imperfectly drained Black Chernozems

→ Scanterbury, Red River, Morris

~ poorly drained Rego Humic Gleysols

→ Osborne

Clay soils ~ Well drained Dark Gray Chernozems

→ St. Norbert

→ developed in wooded areas along Rr channels

Soil Survey Results ~

Clay soils underlain by silty deposits

- ~ well drained Black Chernozems
→ Fort Garry
- ~ imperfectly drained Gleyed Chernozems
→ Hoddinott, Dencross
- ~ poorly drained Gleysols
→ Glenmoor

Regosolic soils

- ~ Developed in alluvial mat.
- ~ occur on terrace and floodplain deposits
- ~ along rivers and streams
 - ~ Well drained
→ Hodgson, Black Lake
 - ~ Imperfectly drained
→ Fisher, Seine River

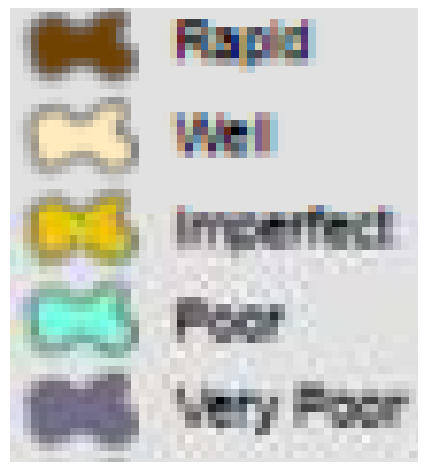
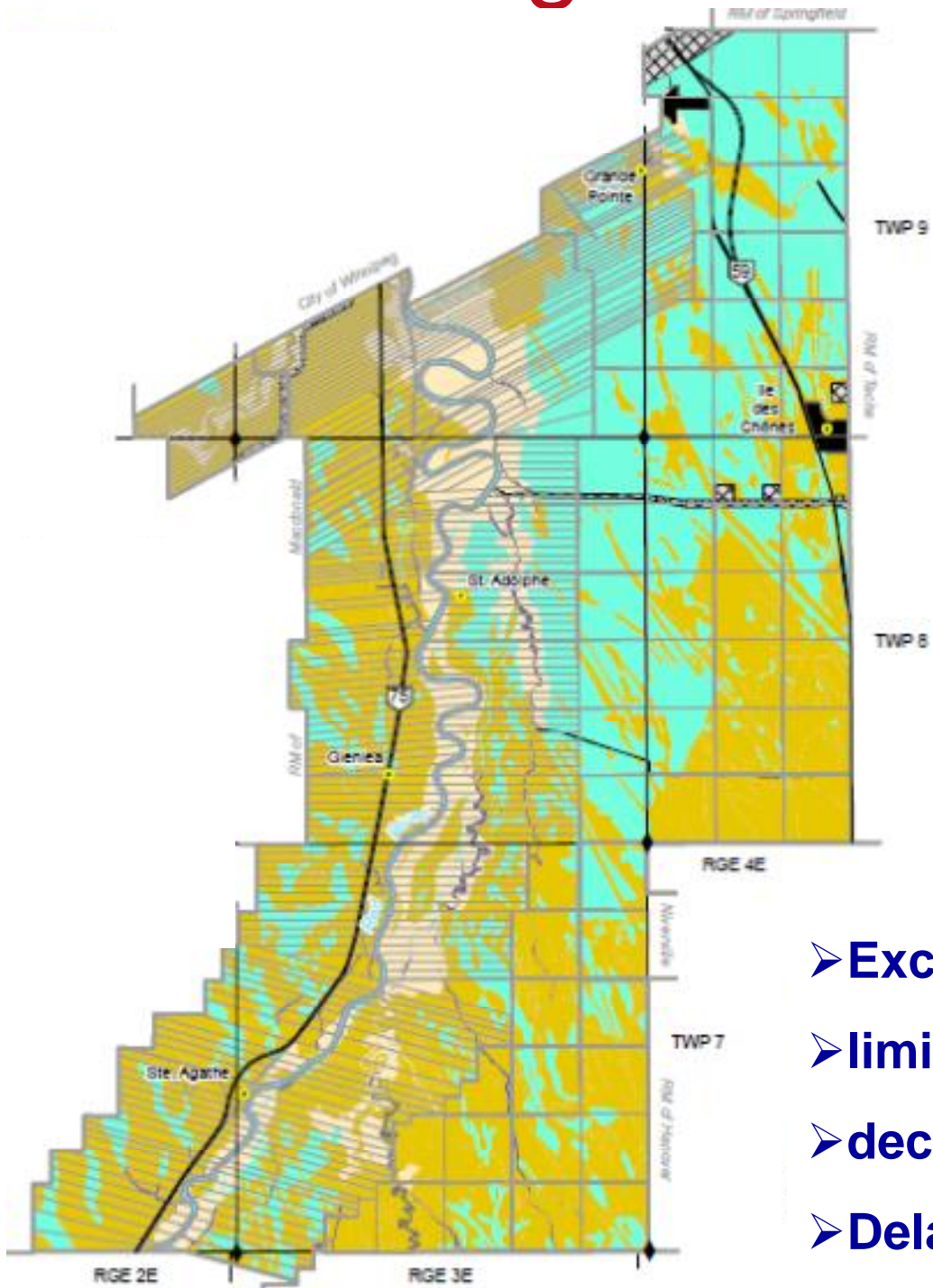
Six main soil series ~

	%	Drainage	<u>Mat. & Surface texture</u>	Ag Cap
Scanterbury	25.7	imperfect	Deep clay	2W
Osborne	25.4	Poor	Deep clay	3W, 6W
Red River	19.0	imperfect	Deep clay	2W
Dencross	10.7	Imperfect	Clay w/ strongly calca. Silty strata	2W
St. Norbert	5.3	Well	Deep clay	2D
Glenmoor	4.0	poor	Clay w/ strongly calca. Silty strata	3W
	90.1	85% Poor, imperfect	Fine Mod. fine	95 % 1.6 %
				~ 90%

Soil Drainage

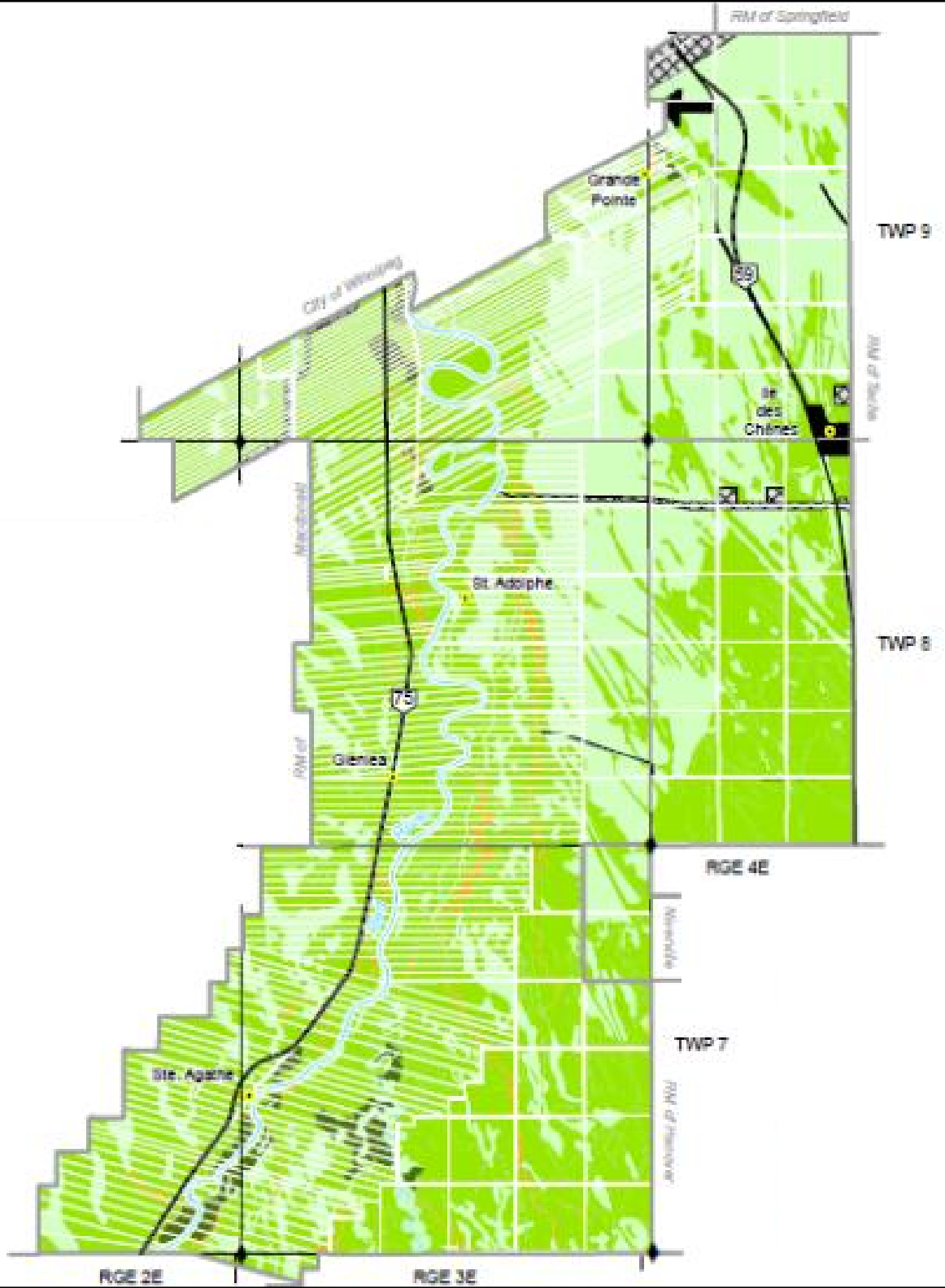
Most lands in RM

- ✓ Imperfect 58%
- ✓ Poor 28.2%



- Excessive water content in soil
- limiting O2 supply
- decreasing efficiency of nutrient uptake
- Delaying spring seeding

Soil Ag Capability



Most of the soils:

Class 2 **64%**

Class 3 **29%**

→ moderate to mod. severe limitations

Agricultural drainage

Excessive rainfalls adversely affect agricultural production in Manitoba

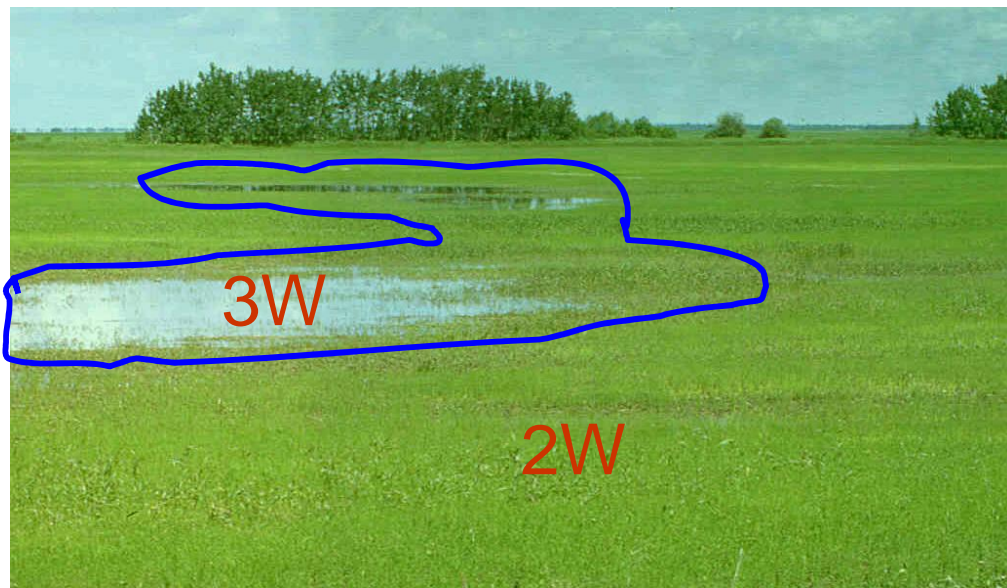
<http://lizettedeklerk.wordpress.com/2011/05/>



House near St. Agathe, RM of Ritchot

Ag drainage needs systematic soil data

Wetness in clay soils





2011 ~ spring flooding → summer dryness

Red River Valley area



✓ **Landform**

✓ **Flooding**

✓ **Dryness**

in Red River Valley area

Apr 28, 2011

Most important mgt considerations ~

- **Soil compaction mgt**
- **Moisture mgt**
- **Fertilizer Mgt**



Soil Compaction

→ an increasing problem on the Prairies

- ✓ create a less desirable root environ.
- ✓ restrict root growth
- ✓ reduce yield potential
- ✓ Increase surface runoff on compacted soil
- ✓ accelerate topsoil erosion



→ **Traffic Compaction Affects Productivity**

Factors Influencing Compaction

→ *wtr %*

~ most susceptible at nearing field capacity

→ *applied load*

~ Heavier, larger machines

→ **Reduce tillage operations**

→ **Avoiding wet fields in operation**

Moisture Management

→ using extensive surface drainage
to remove excess water from land

→ Increase crop production

→ Improve field access

→ timely spring seeding



Fertilizer Management

→ timing, rate, method

- ✓ More spring fertilization → less fall application
- ✓ Spring midrow band w/ NH₃
- ✓ Increased dry or liquid at time of seeding
- ✓ Trend
 - ~ eliminate broadcast dry or liquid in fall
 - ~ less banded dry fertilizer, less NH₃ in fall

- ✓ **Sustainability**
- ✓ **Profitability**
- ✓ **Environ. quality**



Thank you !



Questions and Comments ?