



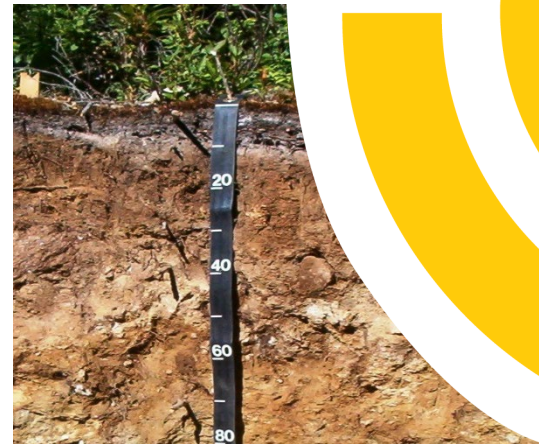
United States Department of Agriculture



**GLOBAL SOIL  
PARTNERSHIP**

**Soil and Plant Science Division**

**Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service**



# NRCS Contributions to the GSP & Global Soil Property Maps

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

[nrcs.usda.gov/](https://nrcs.usda.gov/)

# Global Soil Partnership

**Established 2012 to position soil in the Global Agenda through collective action**

## Objectives

- Promote Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) and improve soil governance to guarantee healthy and productive soils, and support the provision of essential ecosystem services towards food security and improved nutrition, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and sustainable development



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

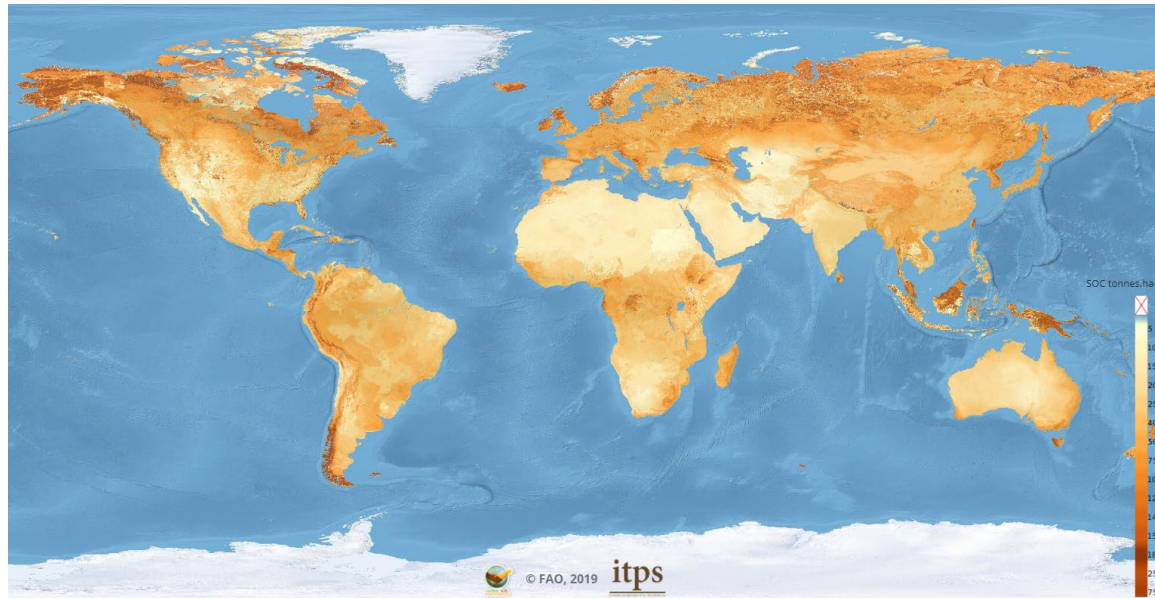


**GLOBAL SOIL  
PARTNERSHIP**

# Global Soil Partnership

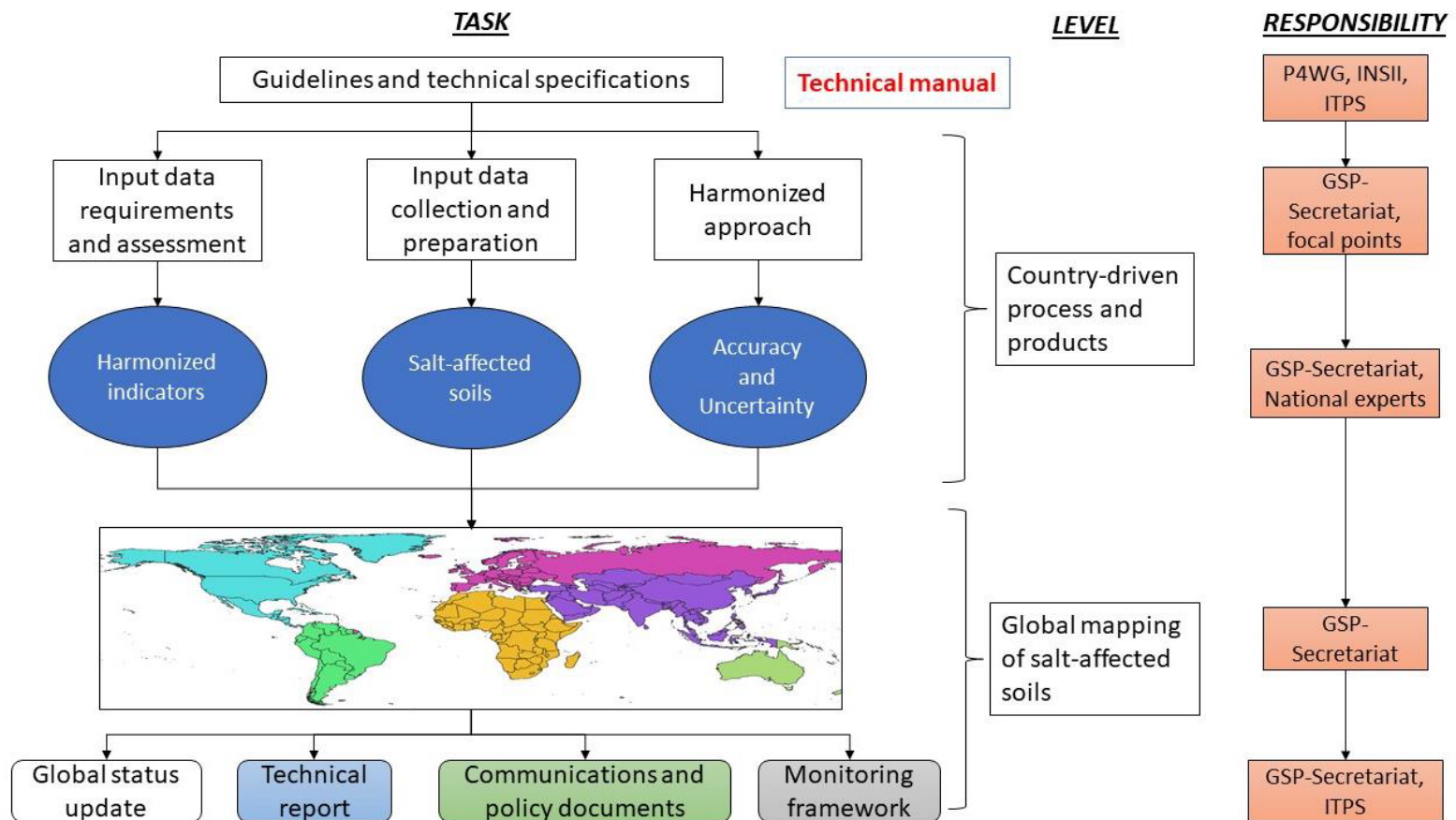
## Pillar 4: Information and Data

- 2018 Soil Organic Carbon
- **2020 Salt Affected Soils**
- 2021 Black Soils
- 2021 Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration



# Global Soil Partnership

## Country-driven approach

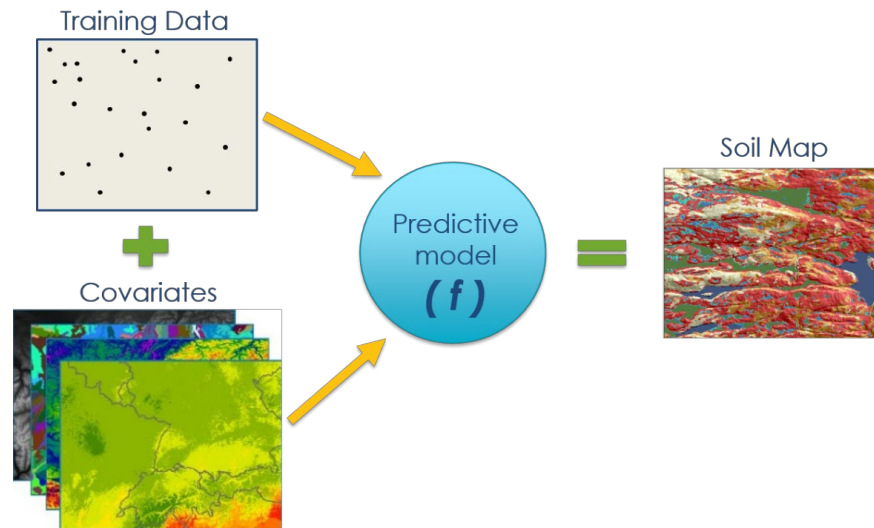




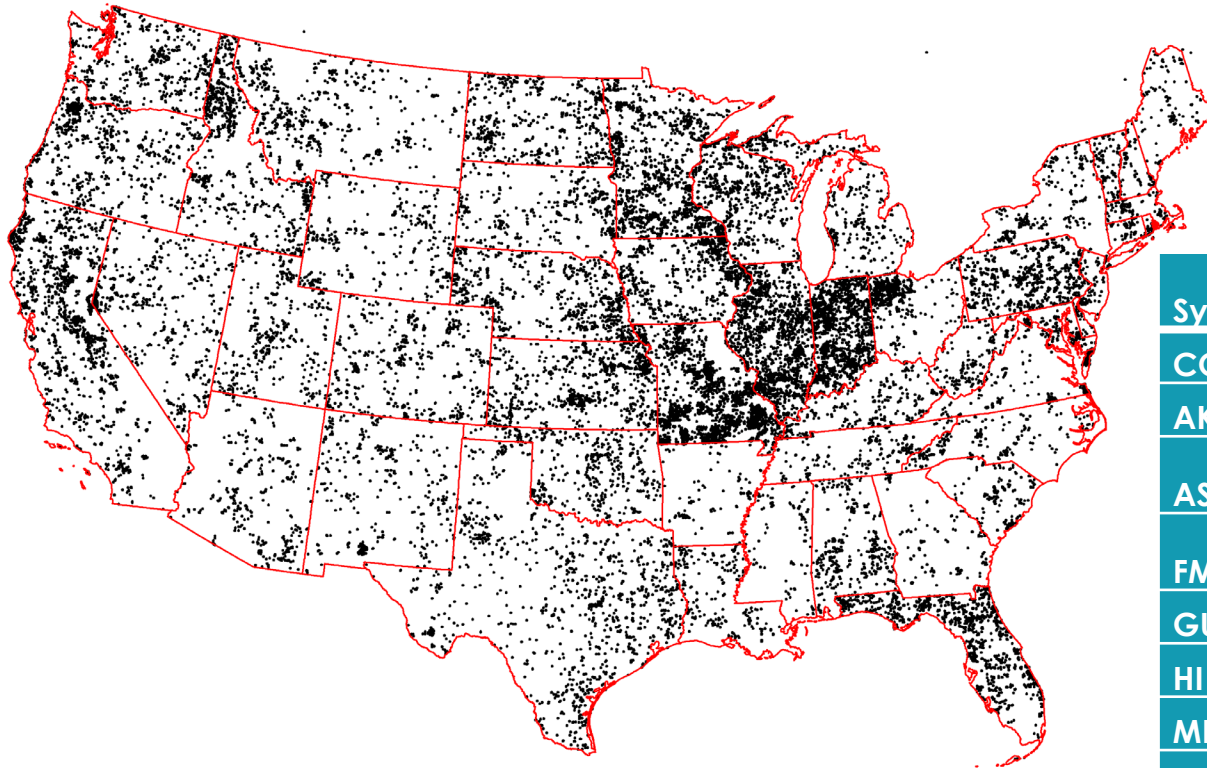
# Global Soil Partnership

## Methods for mapping soils

- Methods based on soil maps and expert opinion (legacy maps)
- Remote sensing applications (imagery)
- Modelling of soil properties and classes (DSM)



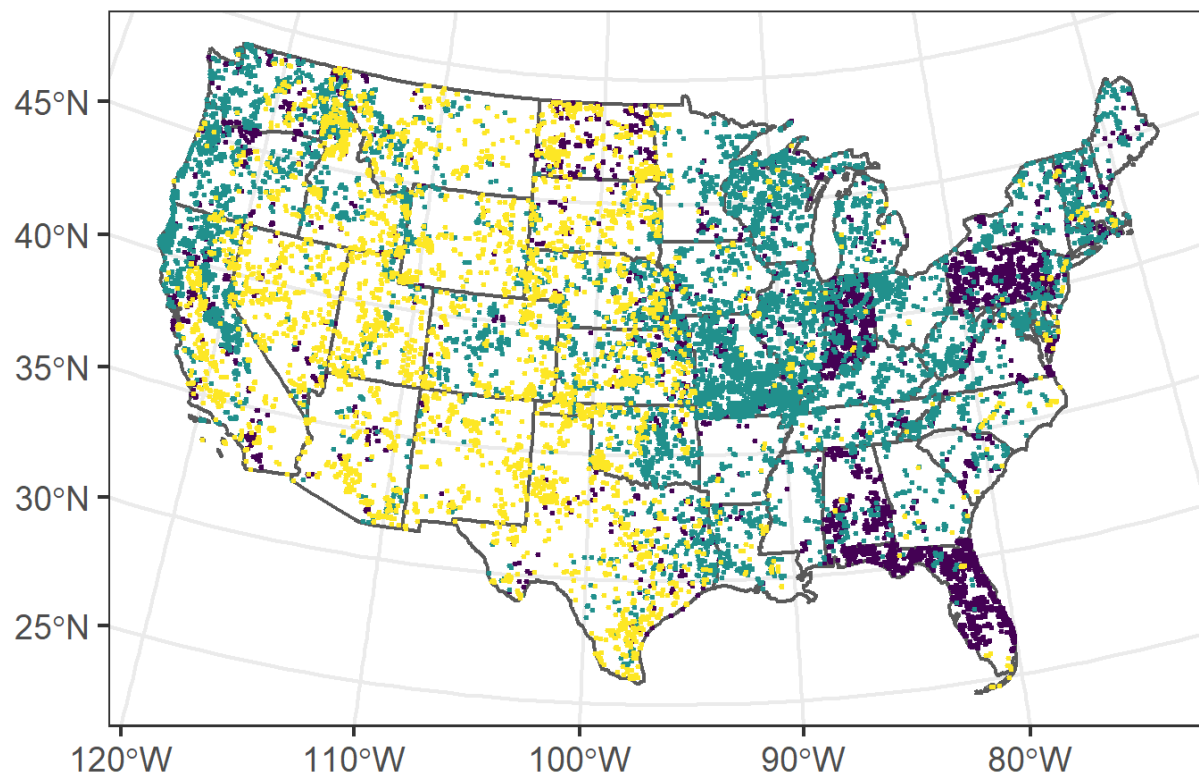
# NCSS Training Data- SCD Locations



Symbol	Name	# of KSSL Points
CONUS	Continental US	65,966
AK	Alaska	324
AS	American Samoa	0
FM	Fed. States of Micronesia	13
GU	Guam	8
HI	Hawaii	332
MH	Marshall Is.	0
MP	Northern Mariana Is.	0
PR	Puerto Rico	166
PW	Palau	35
VI	Virgin Is.	35



# NCSS Training Data - KSSL Soil Properties



property

- pH
- pH & ESP
- pH & ESP & EC

Property	Depth Interval (cm)	Total Pedons
pH	0-30	27,533
	30-100	27,305
ESP	0-30	21,502
	30-100	21,388
EC	0-30	7,023
	30-100	7,021



# Covariates

## (soil, climate, organisms, relief, parent material)

- GSP/ISRIC provided (72)
  - Elevation and spectral data (MODIS) derivatives
  - Vegetation
- NRCS derived (23)
  - Elevation derivatives
  - CONUS Landsat – salt indices
  - Landfire existing vegetation
  - NLCD
- gNATSGO (2)
  - pH
  - SAR
  - 0-30cm, 30-100cm
- STATSGO (2)
  - MLRA – dominant MRLA by STATSGO key
  - Parent material

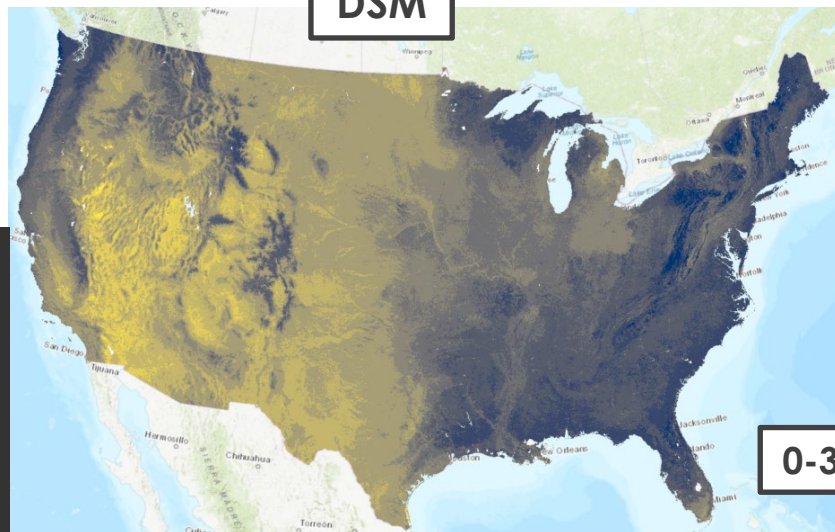




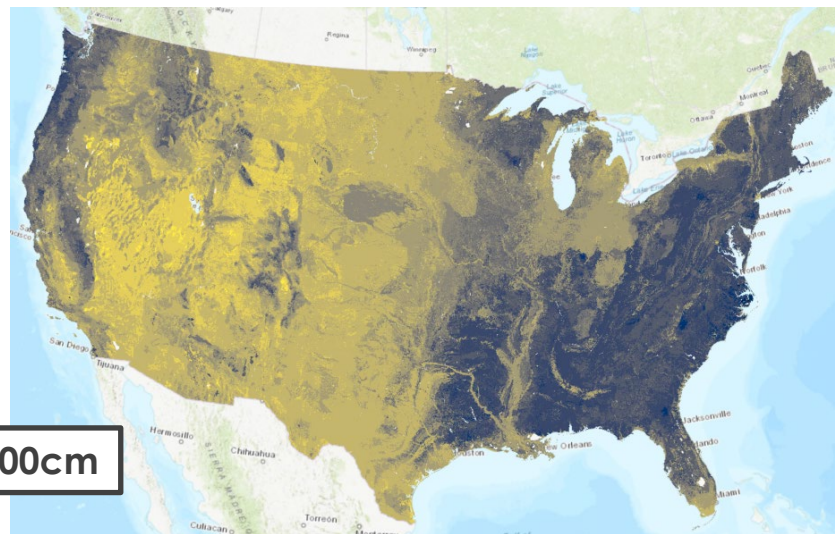
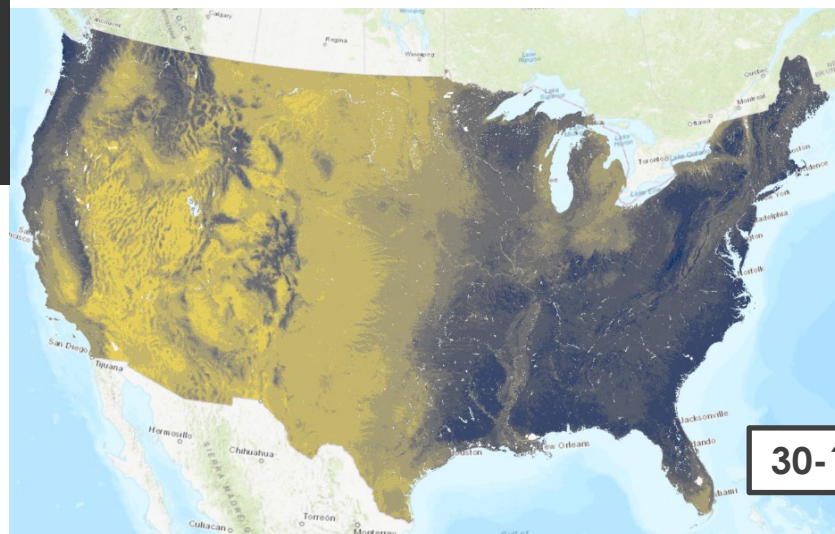
# Soil Maps - pH Comparison

DSM

gNATSGO

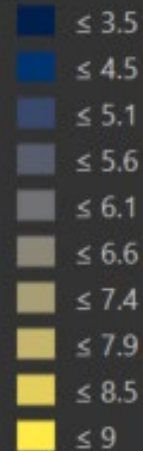


0-30cm



30-100cm

pH

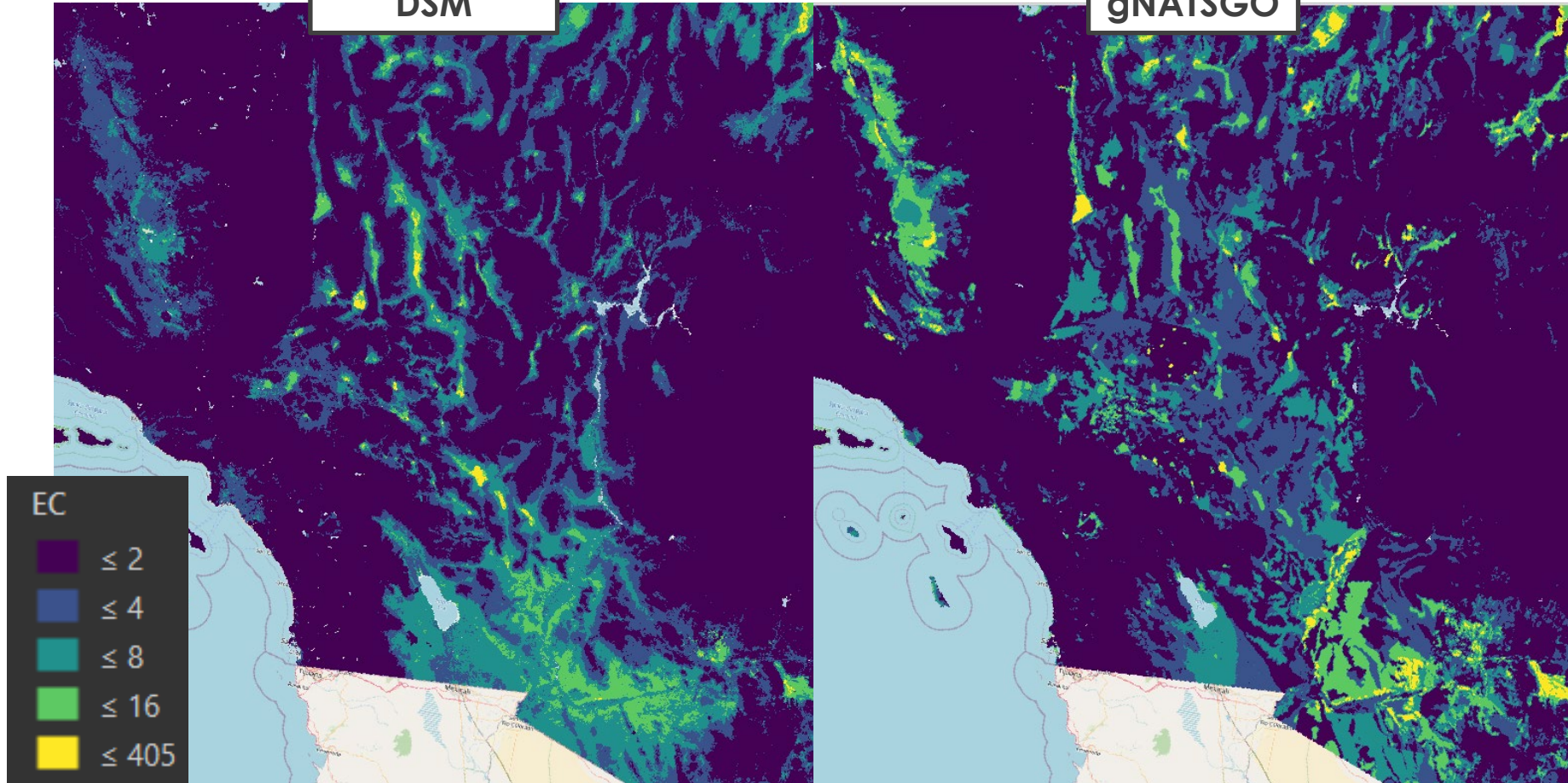




# Soil Maps - $EC_{sa}$ Comparison

DSM

gNATSGO



# Soil Maps - Black Soil Comparison

DSM

gNATSGO

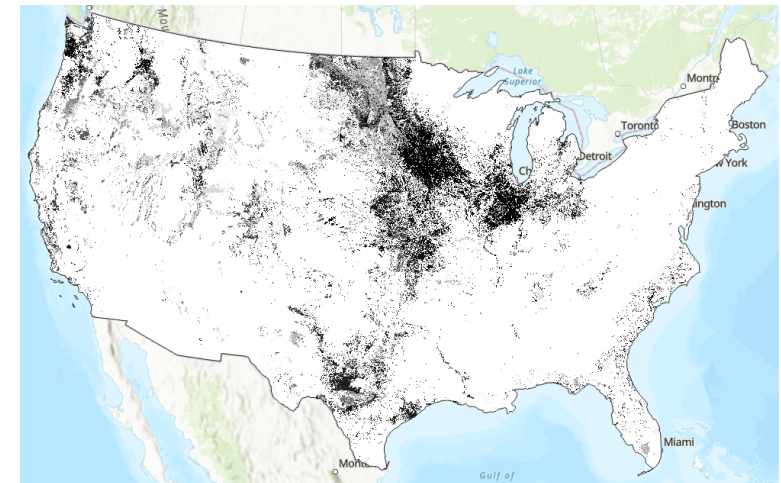
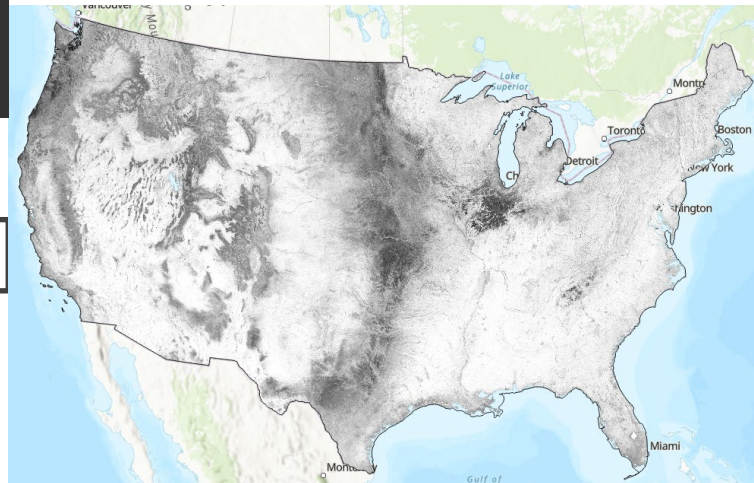
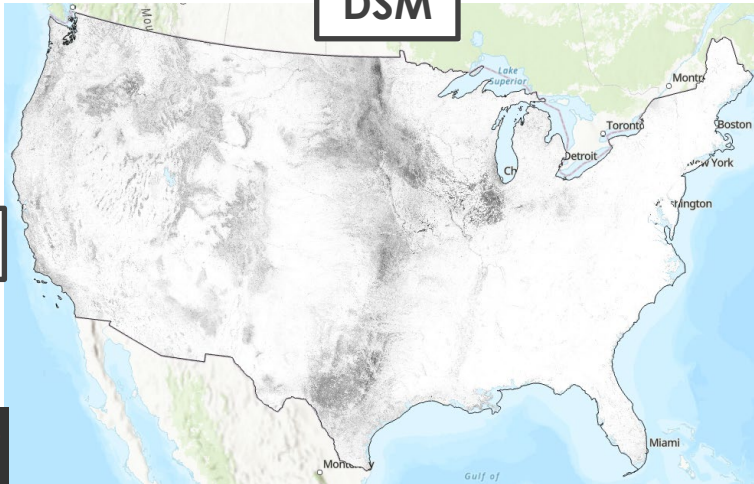
BS1

Probability

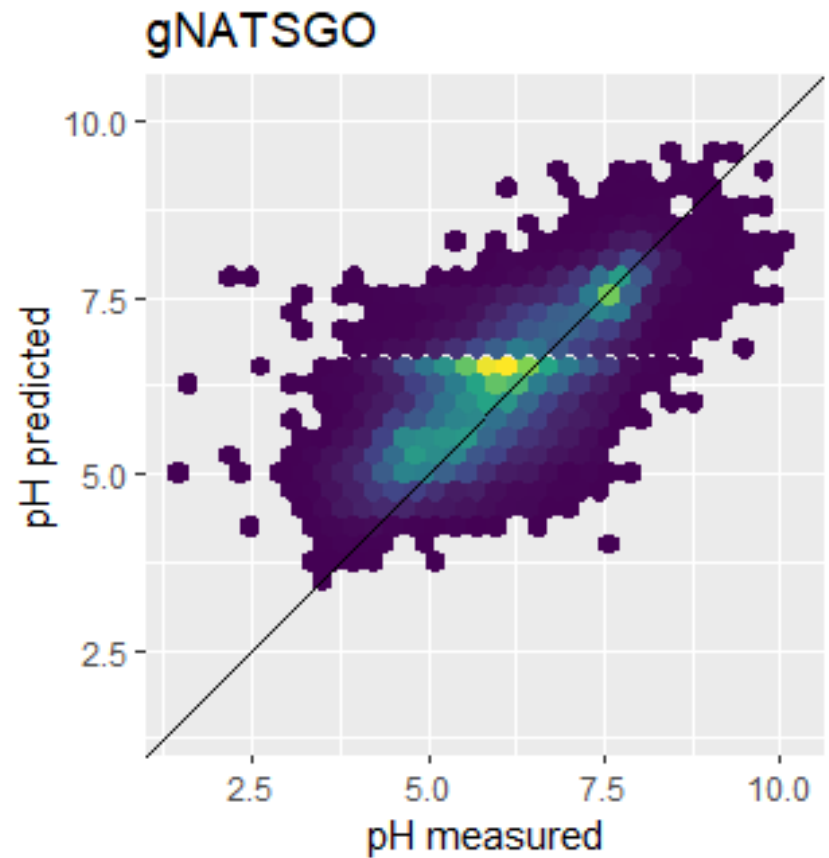
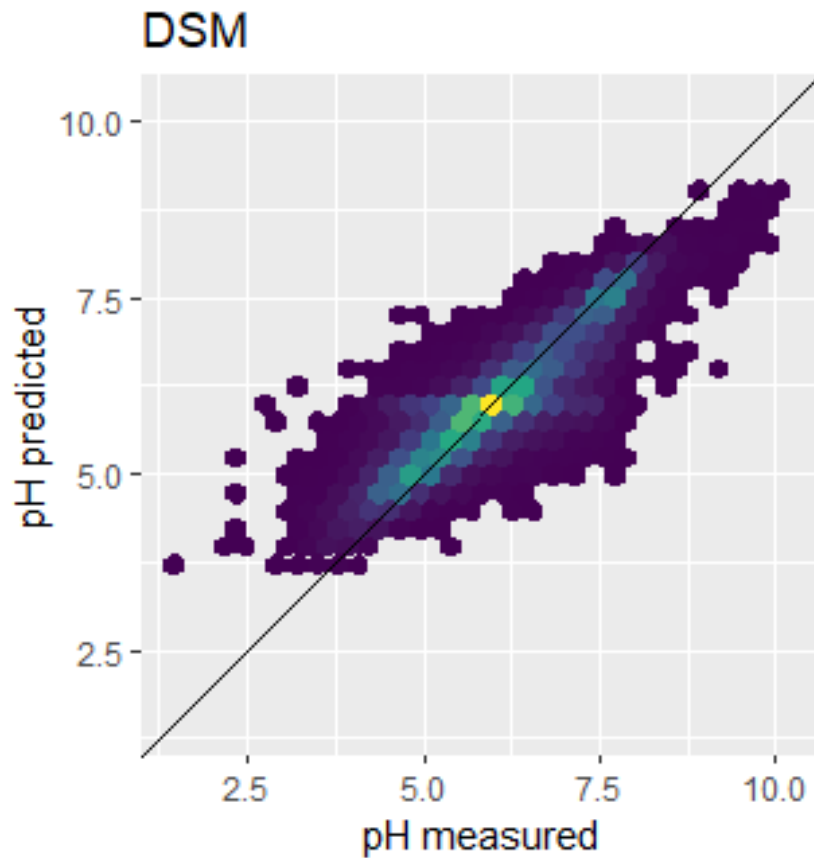
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BS2



# Soil Maps - pH Comparison 0-30cm





# DSM/gNATSGO vs KSSL: Accuracy Metrics

source	property	interval	RMSE	Rsquared
DSM	EC	0-30	15.84	0.60
gNATSGO	EC	0-30	23.09	0.09
DSM	EC	30-100	18.45	0.47
gNATSGO	EC	30-100	23.17	0.11
DSM	ESP	0-30	13.85	0.38
DSM	ESP	30-100	8.46	0.60
DSM	pH	0-30	0.47	0.81
gNATSGO	pH	0-30	0.75	0.56
DSM	pH	30-100	0.49	0.83
gNATSGO	pH	30-100	0.73	0.64
gNATSGO	SAR	0-30	40.94	0.21
gNATSGO	SAR	30-100	39.39	0.18

*\* Metrics are based on the full KSSL dataset.*





# Summary

## Takeaways

- Reaffirms previous comparisons between DSM and SSURGO
- Different soil properties are more accurate than others
- Many areas lack pedon data (especially OCONUS)
- SSURGO+STASTGO are useful DSM covariates
- Our soil databases are challenging to use

## Recommendations

- Develop a national strategy to close data gaps
  - Sample to capture temporal trends in DSPs (e.g. salinity, carbon, moisture)
  - Increase adoption of proximal sensing
- Investigate SSURGO where it diverges significantly from DSM
- Update STATSGO
- Simplify our databases/tools to make them more friendly ☺



