Soil Basics

Soil is the foundation of everything you see growing above ground: plants, animals, and ultimately humans rely on soil – and soil conservation – for life! It takes thousands of years of exposure to the forces of weather, climate, and biologic activity to form topsoil.

More than “Dirt”

Healthy soil is more than just ground-up rocks. Basic components include minerals, air, and water, and a small fraction of organic matter. But soil is also literally teeming with life – there are more living organisms in a teaspoon of healthy soil than there are people on earth! It is estimated that the collective weight of all of the organisms in the top six inches of soil on one acre of land would be between 2,500 and 5,000 pounds, depending on the health of that soil. So remember: dirt is what you wash off when you have finished working with your soil!

Contact Your Local Conservationists!

NRCS Kenai Field Office

Meg Mueller
District Conservationist
907-283-8732 x100
Meg.Mueller@usda.gov

110 Trading Bay, Ste 160
Kenai, AK 99611

Kenai SWCD Contact

Heidi Chay
District Manager
907-283-8732 x5
kenaiswcd@gmail.com

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Nutrient Management
Understanding the 4 R’s for your soil

Minimize Disturbance
- Reduced till
- No-till
- Controlled traffic

Maximize Diversity
- Crop rotation
- Seed mixes
- Pollinator plantings
- Rotational grazing

Keep it Covered
- Cover crops
- Mulching
- Leave the residue

Maximize Living Roots
- Crop rotation
- Cover crops
- Perennial crops

NRCS can help you apply the Nutrient Management conservation practice on your private land. Talk with us or your local Soil and Water Conservation District about getting a soil test. The test will give you a full nutrient profile of your soil. NRCS will work with you to develop a detailed nutrient management plan. You may even be eligible for financial assistance from NRCS to help offset the costs for the Nutrient Management practice.

Healthy Soils = Healthy Crops
The best crop productivity occurs in healthy, active soils. As a grower, your goal should be to cultivate as great a community below ground as you grow above ground! Microorganisms help cycle nutrients, making them more available to your crops – so creating a good home for them means your crops will also grow better.

Save the “O and A!”
Soils are categorized according to the structure and composition of layers in their “profile” – the cross-section of a soil starting from the surface and reaching down to bedrock. A soil profile is shown on the right. Most growers are primarily concerned with conserving and improving soil quality in the “O” or “organic” and “A” topsoil horizons, where most crop roots are found.

NRCS recommends the following soil health management principles which can be applied to just about any farm setting.

Soil Health Principles to Improve Sustainability and Productivity:

- Save the “O and A!”
- Maximize Diversity
- Keep it Covered
- Maximize Living Roots

What is Nutrient Management?
It’s common to add fertilizers and nutrients to the soil to help maximize crop production on your farm or garden. But how do you know if you are applying the right nutrients at the right amount? Are you over or under applying?

Understanding your soil’s needs and managing your inputs can reduce environmental impacts to water quality, soil, air and habitat. Proper management can also improve your soil health and crop production, and save money by eliminating excess input costs.

Nutrient Management is all about understanding and carefully managing what you put into your soil, by considering the four R’s:
- Right amount (rate)
- Right source
- Right placement (method of application)
- Right timing of commercial fertilizers, manure, soil amendments, and organic by-products.