



Soil Fertility of the Agricultural Land in Latvia and Measures for Sustainable Land Management

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*„The most important reserves of implementing the food program in Uzbekistan”, Tashkent
on 5-6 June, 2014*

The Authorities Competent of Latvian Soil

- State Land Service
- **State Plant Protection Service (SPPS)**

- Scientific institutions:
 - *University of Latvia*
 - *Latvia University of Agriculture*
 - *Latvian State Forestry Research Institute „Silava ”*

Competence of Agrochemical Department of the SPPS

- **Soil agrochemical research** (*further - SAR*)
- **Analyses of the soil and fertilisers**
- **Supervision of the circulation of fertilisers**
- **Control of the fertilisation** (*all Territory of Latvia*) **and fertilisation plans** (*in Nitrate valuable area*)

Agrochemical Characteristics of the Agricultural Land in Latvia

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National Legislation

- **Law On Agriculture and Rural Development** *(23.04.2004)*
- **Cabinet Regulations No. 833 of 05.10.2004** „ Procedure for obtaining and compiling information on agricultural land fertility levels and trends “
- **Ministry of Agriculture, on March 15, 2007 order No. 12** „Guidance for soil agrochemical research and studies to evaluate the results “

What Does the Concept „Soil Agrochemical Research” (further – SAR) Mean

- A professional soil sampling with specific probes, according to the Latvian State Land Service soils maps indicated soil type and particle size distribution.
- Soil agrochemical measurement in accredited laboratory of soil analysis carried out methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The data are entered and stored at **SAR** database.
- The analytical results are evaluated in accordance with Latvian scientists developed and groups of agrochemical indices have been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture
- **SAR** materials include chemical studies of soil maps, the preparation and issuance to the customer.

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Soil Sampling



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Soil Samples



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Soil Samples



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Soil Chemical Studies Map



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Soil Agrochemical Parameters and their Evaluation

Zemes kadastra numurs	Augšnes par. nr.	Plafiba, ha	Zemes lietošanas veids	Augšnes apz. *	Granul. sast. **	Organisko vielu saturs			Augšnes reakcija pH _{KCl}		Jādod CaCO ₃ (t/ha)	Kustīgā fosfora saturs (mg/kg)			Kustīgā kālija saturs (mg/kg)			Apmaiņas magnija saturs (mg/kg) ****		Augšnes agroķīmiskās iekultivēšanas	
						fakt. (%)	grupa	vēl. mais (%)	fakt.	novērtējums		fakt.	nodrošinājums	vēl. mais	fakt.	nodrošinājums	vēl. mais	fakt.	nodrošinājums	ind.	pakāpe
						94920070006	1	3.40	Tīrumi	Pgv		mS	2.3	2	2.0-2.5	6.1	Normāla	-	190	Ļoti augsts	120-180
94920070006	2	2.90	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.3	2	2.0-2.5	5.8	Vāji skāba	2.0	167	Augsts	120-180	152	Vidējs	160-200	nav analizēts		0.93	Laba
94920070139	3	4.60	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.3	2	2.0-2.5	5.3	Vidēji skāba	4.0	96	Vidējs	120-180	143	Vidējs	160-200	nav analizēts		0.79	Vidēja
94920070139	4	4.10	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.3	2	2.0-2.5	5.1	Vidēji skāba	4.8	99	Vidējs	120-180	132	Vidējs	160-200	nav analizēts		0.76	Vidēja
94920070139	5	3.90	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.3	2	2.0-2.5	5.4	Vidēji skāba	3.6	173	Augsts	120-180	132	Vidējs	160-200	nav analizēts		0.87	Laba
94920070046	6	2.60	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.5	2	2.0-2.5	5.5	Vidēji skāba	3.2	95	Vidējs	120-180	204	Augsts	160-200	nav analizēts		0.86	Laba
94920070046	7	2.00	Tīrumi	Pgv	mS	2.7	3	2.0-2.5	5.2	Vidēji skāba	4.4	49	Zems	120-180	123	Vidējs	160-200	nav analizēts		0.67	Vidēja
94920070046	8	2.90	Tīrumi	Pgv	sM	3.2	3	2.5-3.0	5.3	Skāba	7.0 @	40	Zems	130-190	160	Vidējs	180-240	nav analizēts		0.65	Zema
94920070045	9	2.60	Tīrumi	Pgv	sM	2.5	2	2.5-3.0	4.9	Stipri skāba	7.0 @	38	Zems	130-190	130	Vidējs	180-240	nav analizēts		0.55	Zema
94920070045	10	2.70	Tīrumi	Pgv	sM	2.5	2	2.5-3.0	5.0	Skāba	6.7 @	63	Zems	130-190	107	Vidējs	180-240	nav analizēts		0.57	Zema

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Agro-chemical Evaluation of the Soil

Evaluation	Index	Reccomendations
Low	< 0,65	Soil agrochemical properties are poor, high yield is not possible
Average	0,66 – 0,85	Soil agrochemical properties are medium, high yield is possible, but uncertain
High	> 0,85	Soil agrochemical properties are good, high yield production is possible

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State Planning Regions

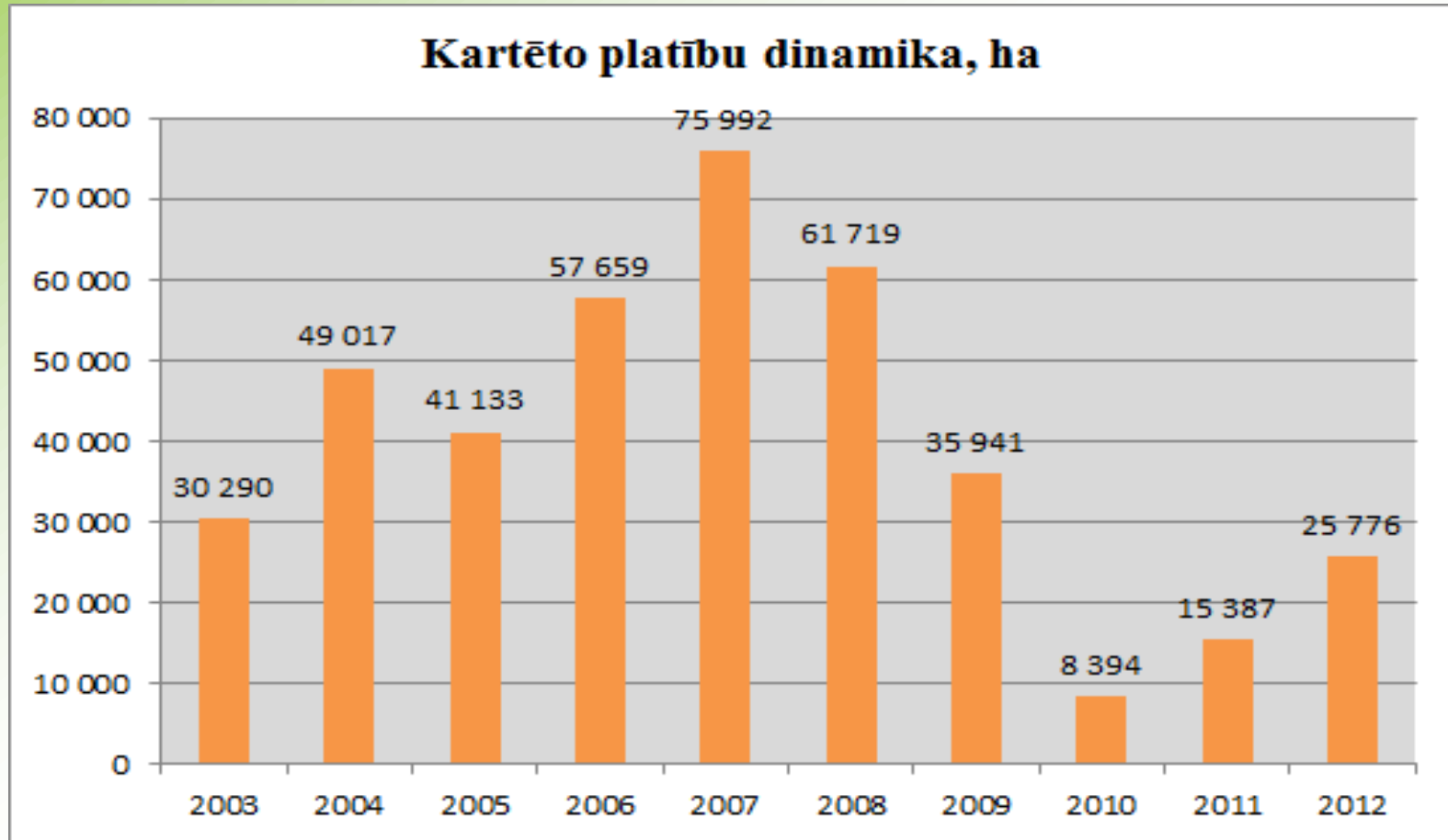
Agricultural Land (Cultivate) 1 983 000 ha

Rural Support Service, 03.11.2010



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The Dynamics of the Mapped area, ha



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Organic Matter, ha %

Organic matter content, %	1995 <i>(VZD un „Ražība”)</i>	2012 <i>SPPS</i>
to 3,0	72 - 76	54,7
3,1 – 5,0	13 - 17	<u>32</u>
above 5,0	10	9



Acidity, hectare %

Acidity, pH _{KCl}	1995 (VZD un „Ražība”)	2012 SPPS
to 5,0 – strongly acidic and sour	8 – 10	9,4
5,1 – 6,0 – weak and moderate acid	26 – 34	<u>41,7</u>
above 6,1 - normal	56 - 64	49

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Phosphorus, ha %

Group	1995 <i>(VZD un „Ražība”)</i>	2012 <i>SPPS</i>
Very low and low	37	<u>48,8</u>
Average	33	35,2
High and very high	29 - 30	16



Potassium, hectare %

Group	1995 <i>(VZD un „Ražība”)</i>	2012 <i>SPPS</i>
Very low and low	18 – 21	<u>25,9</u>
Average	48 – 51	60,0
High and very high	30 - 31	14,0

Conclusions



- 1. Latvian agricultural land has had a tendency to acidification of soil**
- 2. Agricultural land is generally poorly served by phosphorus**
- 3. Potassium available for plants in soil tends to get worse.**

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Fertilisation Norms

1. On the basis of the runoff the nutrients from the soil according to the planned yield (*balance method*)
2. Using a specific normative tables, drawn up on the basis of experimental data obtained

Lauku kultūraugu mēslošanas normatīvi.

Sastādītāji A.Kārklīņš un A.Ruža, Jelgava 2013: LLU, 2013.-55 lpp.

3. Using the software provided by different services

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Conditions for the Proper Application of Fertilisers

- **Financial assistance to the SAR** (*grants, technical assistance, etc.*)
- **Fertilising norms** to crops, vegetables, fruit trees and berry bushes
- **Agricultural education** for people who manage agricultural land

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Thank you for your attention!



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