

HEALTHY LAND AND WATER

Soil Health Forum

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SQNNSW
Innovation Hub

✓ **Assessment** Soil health in intensive land-use zone

2021



Somewhat adequate confidence

Decades of land-use intensification have altered the structure and function of vulnerable soils, requiring significant inputs to maintain productivity. There are local areas of regenerative and restorative practices.



'The next fertilizer crisis is inevitable'

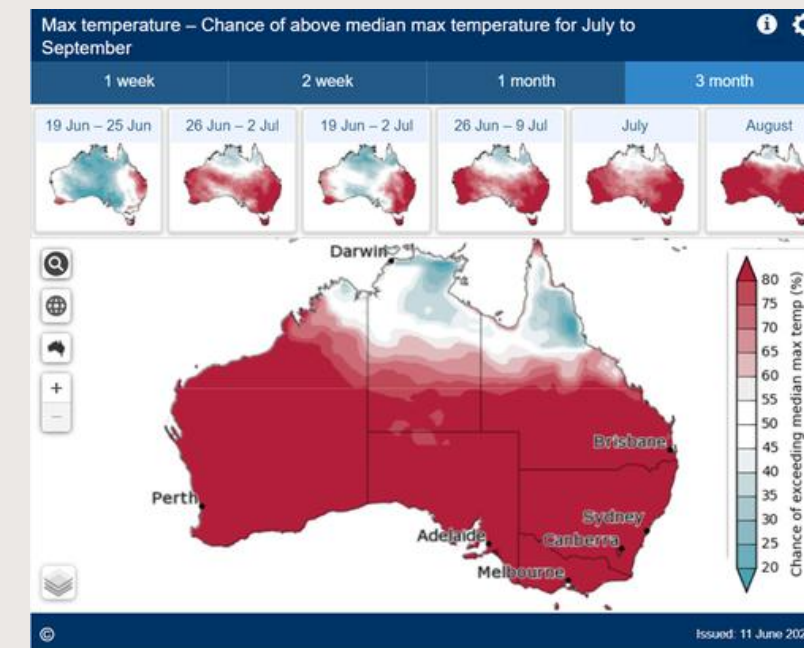
Whether it becomes a food crisis depends on what we invest in now'

International Fertilizer Development Center
(June 2026)

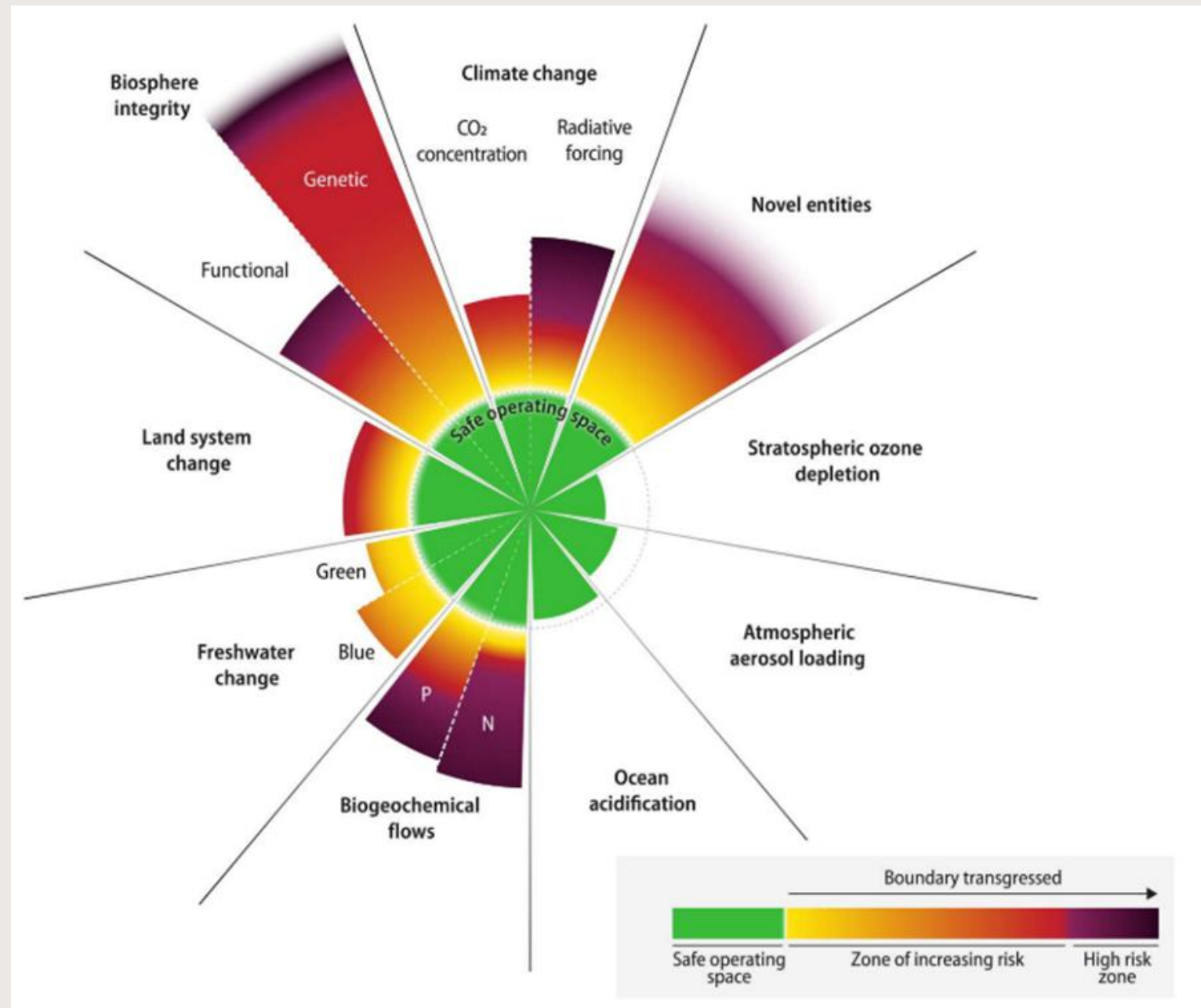


'Two in five vegetable growers currently considering leaving the industry in the next 12 months'

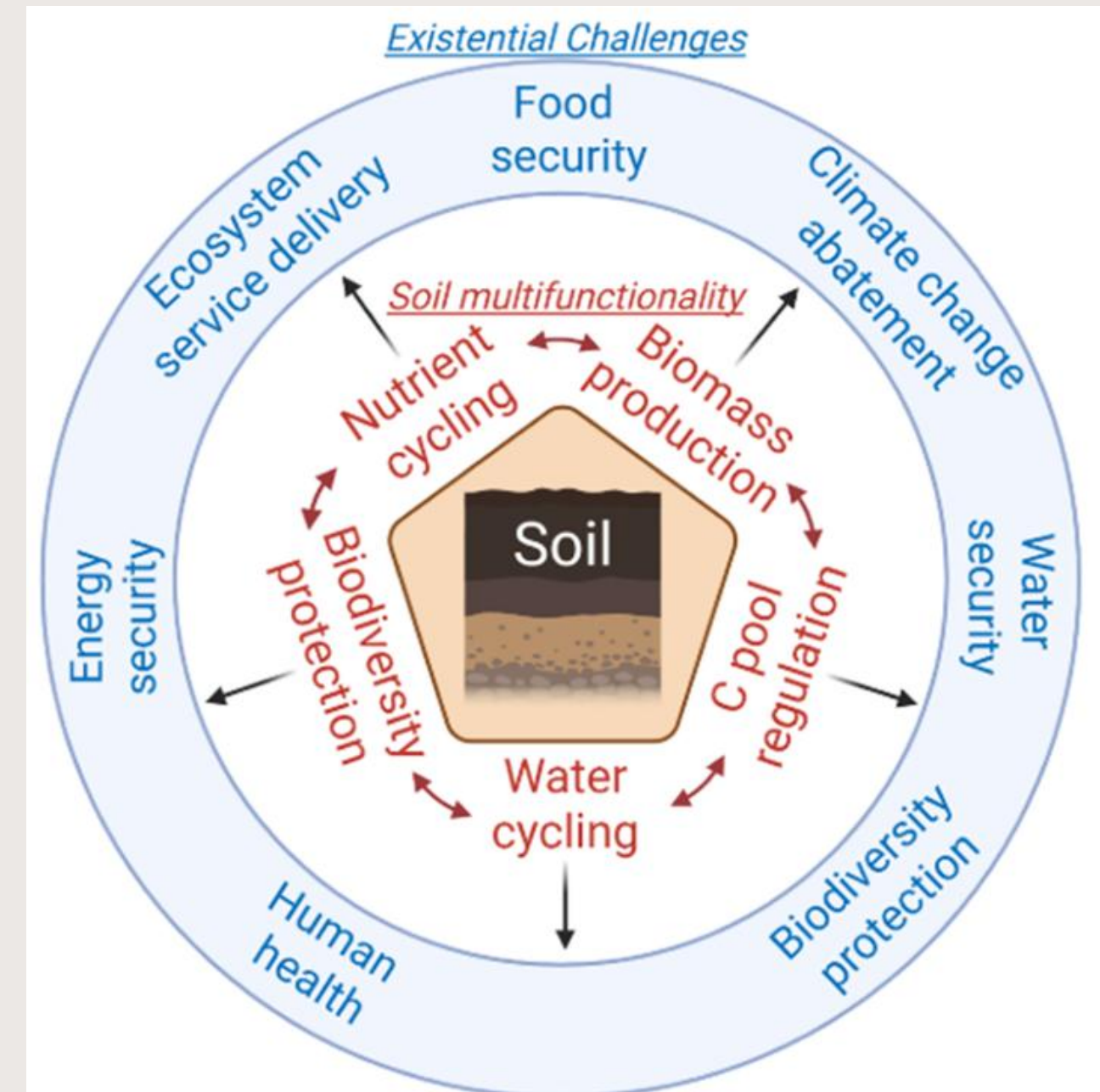
Vegetable Industry Sentiment Report
(September 2025)



Soil: *More important than ever!*



(Richardson, Steffen et al. 2023)



(Kopittke, Harper et al. 2025)



What Can We Do?

- Know Your Soil
- Keep Your Soil

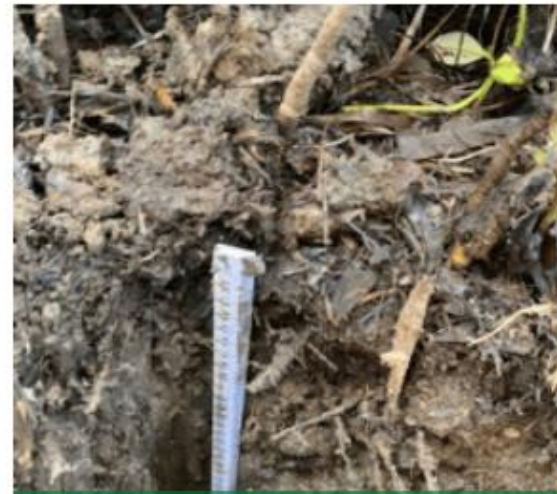
Soil Resource *Library*



Soil carbon



Soil biology



Soil fertility



Soil testing



Soil acidity



Soil constraints

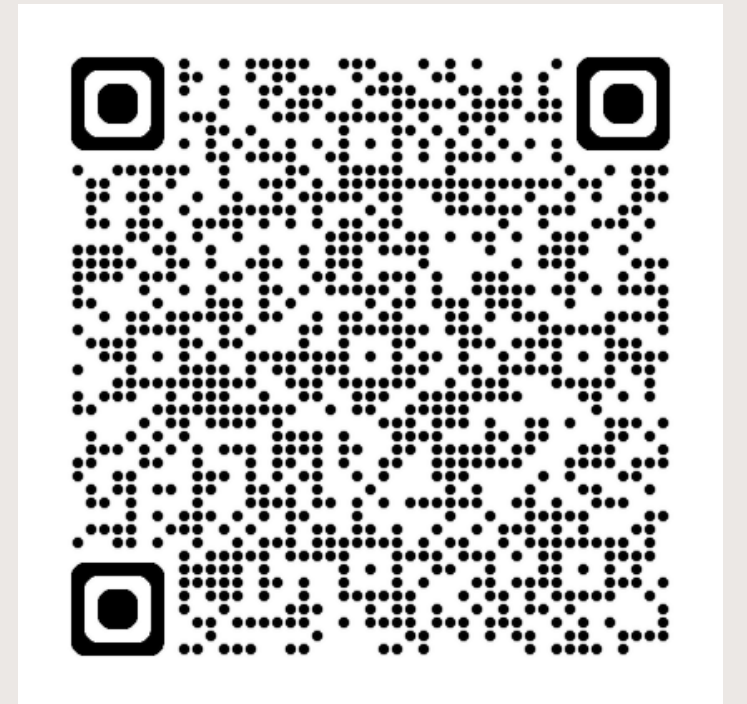


Soil erosion



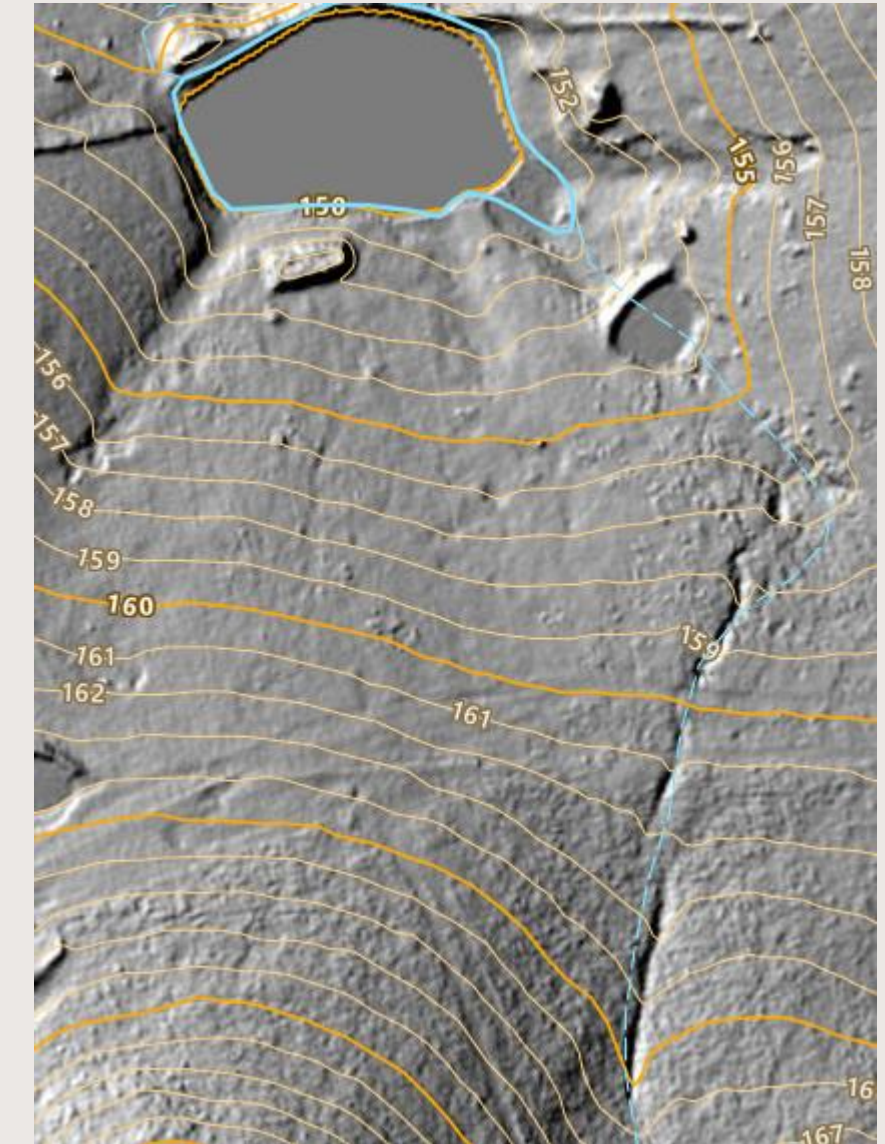
Acid sulfate soil

Suggest a Resource





- Topics – Natural Resources – Soil Resource
- Geoscientific information
 - Geology – Detailed 1:100K (Parent Material)
 - Soils
 - Soil Mapping Sites
 - Best Available Soil and Landscape Resource Info
- Farming
 - Agricultural Land Classification
 - Grazing Land Management
 - Soil Conservation Plans
- Elevation
 - Contours (including LiDAR)
 - Hillshade
- Inland Waters
- Planning Cadastre



Brigalow softwood scrub



Landform

Undulating low hills and steep hills (3–10% slopes).

Woody vegetation

Mostly cleared; brigalow softwood scrub, occasionally with belah.

Training & Accreditation



Soil Management Training

- Aimed at people who collect soil samples and interpret soil data
- Field Training - Warwick (2-3 September 2026)

Accreditation

- Registered Soil Practitioner
- Certified Professional Soil Scientists
- Fertcare Accredited Adviser



Visual Soil Assessment

Simple assessments

- Soil depth/rooting depth
- Texture
- Structure
- Colour
- pH

Lead to conclusions on

- Fertility potential
- Condition
- Soil water
- Land use

That inform management



What makes *soil stable and healthy*?



SOIL AGGREGATES =
CRUMBS



HELD BY BIOLOGY +
ORGANIC MATTER



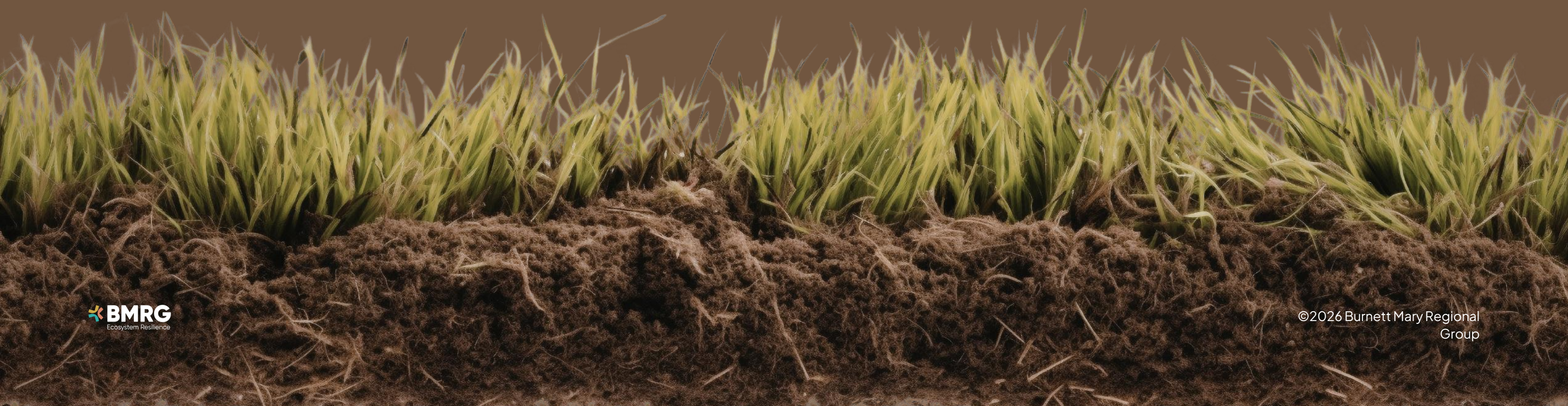
HEALTH =
RESILIENCE

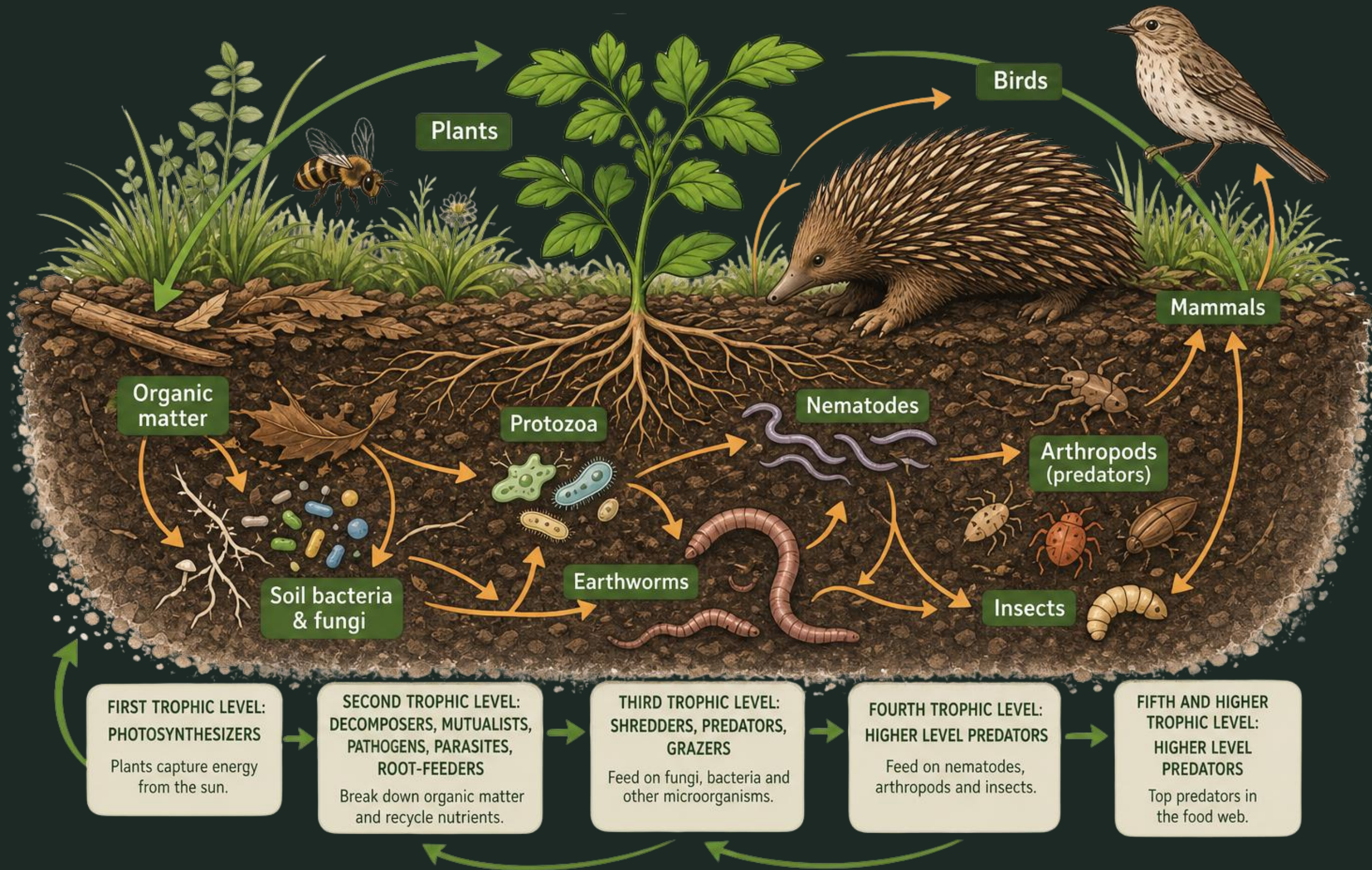


PLANT ROOTS =
ROOT EXUDATES



FUNGAL
HYPHAE





Soil Biology House

- Think of soil as a living house
- Different parts of the soil ecosystem all have roles
- Each keeping it functional, comfortable and productive





The Foundation

- Mineral component of soil
- How stable the house is
- How much “space” is available for life



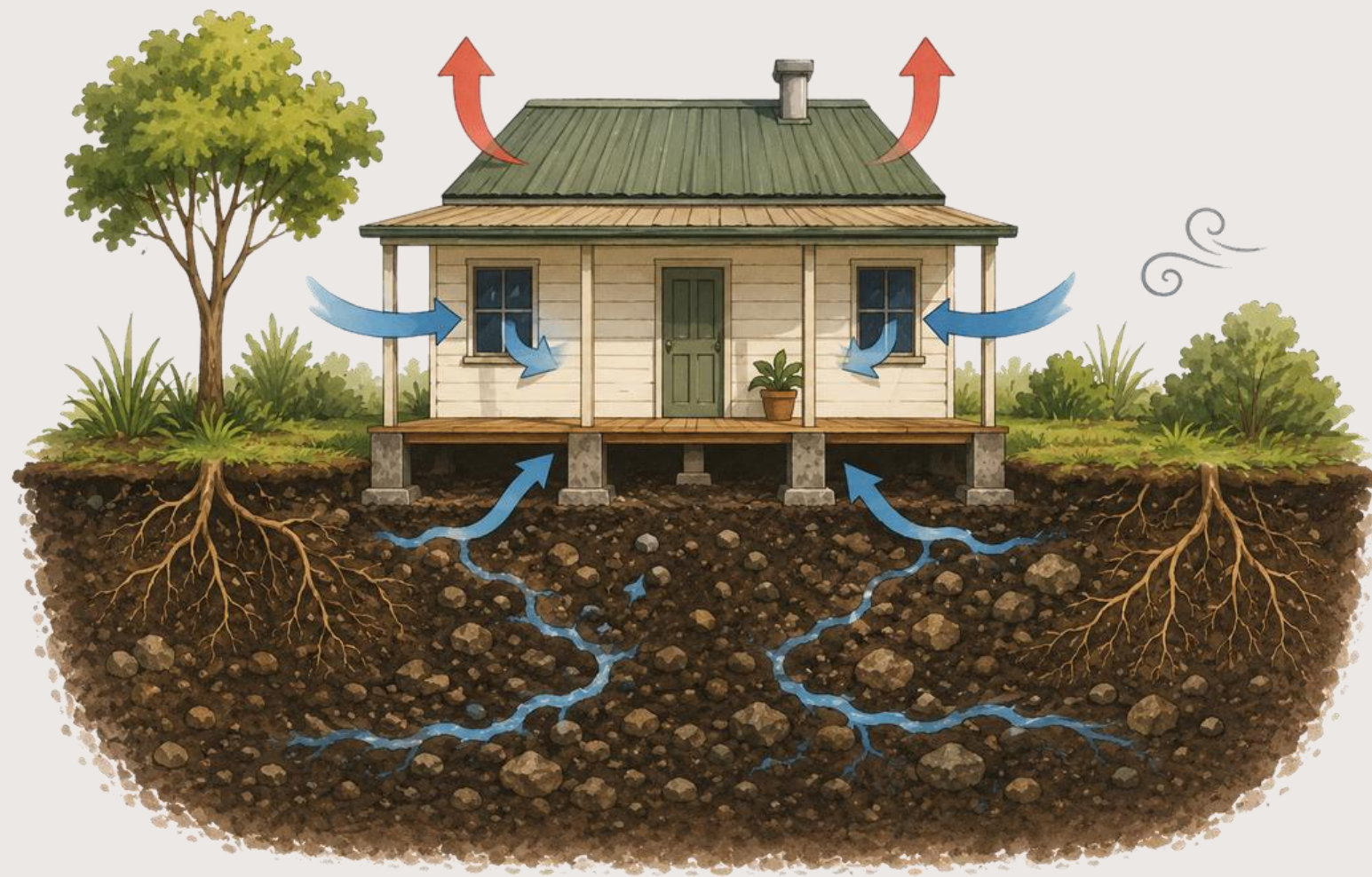
The Plumbing

- Water in the pores
- Delivers nutrients around the “house”
- Supports all living occupants
- Can cause problems if there’s too much (waterlogging) or too little (drought)

The *Kitchen* and *Pantry*

- The organic matter
- Stores carbon and energy
- Feeds soil organisms
- Breaks down into nutrients plants can use





The *Ventilation System*

- Oxygen in the soil
- Keeps roots and microbes breathing
- Supports decomposition and nutrient cycling
- Prevents the house from becoming anaerobic
- Without airflow, the house becomes unhealthy very quickly



The Residents

- The soil microbes
- Bacteria = fast-working chefs and recyclers
- Fungi = long-distance transport and structural builders
- Earthworms & fauna = builders, mixers and engineers
- They keep everything moving, cycling and functioning.

The *Doors* and *Windows*

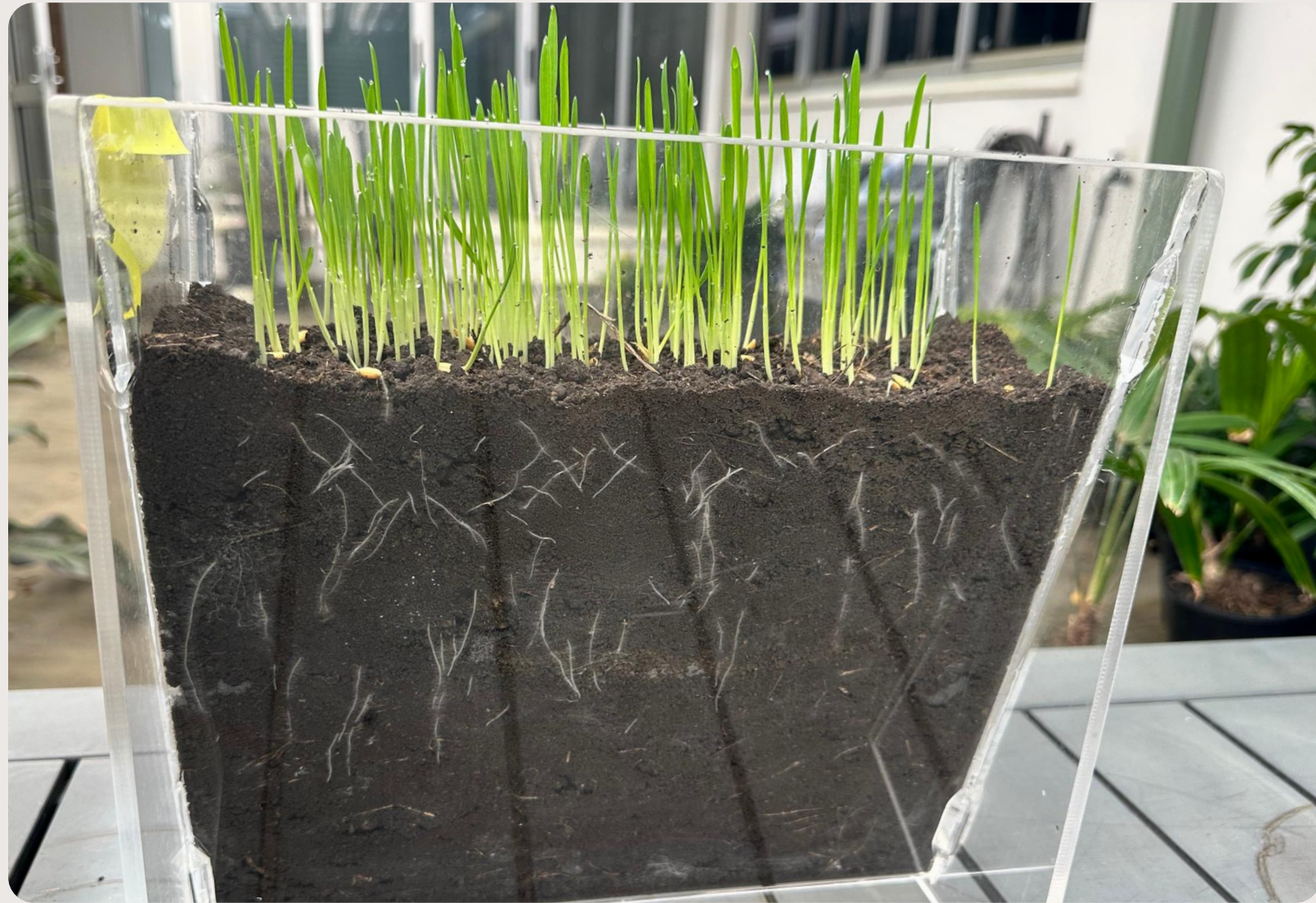


- The pore spaces
- Allow water, air, and organisms to move through
- Connect plants to deeper soil resources
- Regulate exchange between surface and subsoil



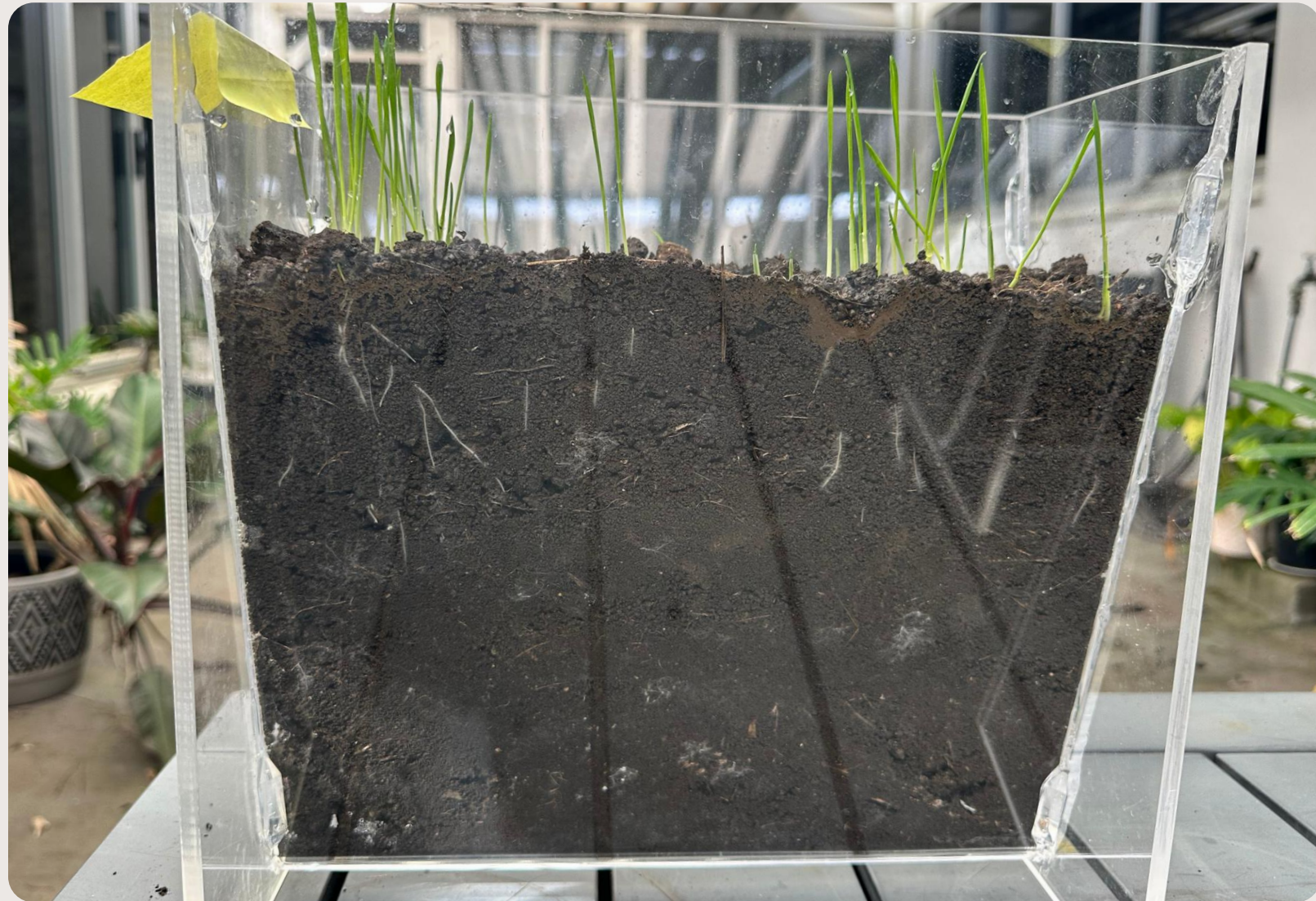
The *Power Supply*

- The plant available forms of nutrients
- Microbes convert nutrients into plant-available forms
- Decomposition “powers” plant growth
- Energy flows through the food web
- Without this, the house has structure but no function.



Control

- \$0/ha



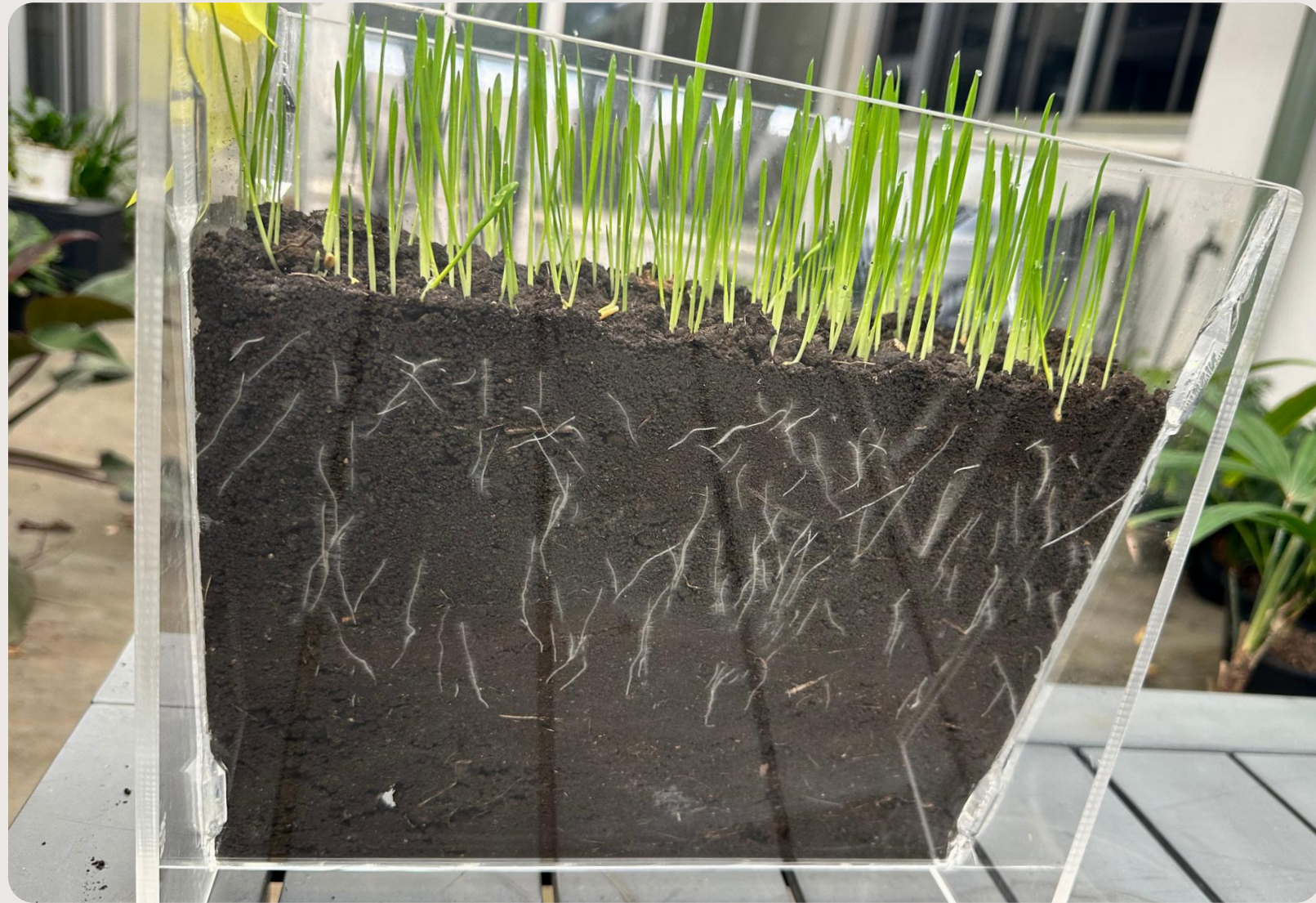
Urea

- \$220/ha
- 100kg/ha



DAP

- \$210/ha
- 100kg/ha



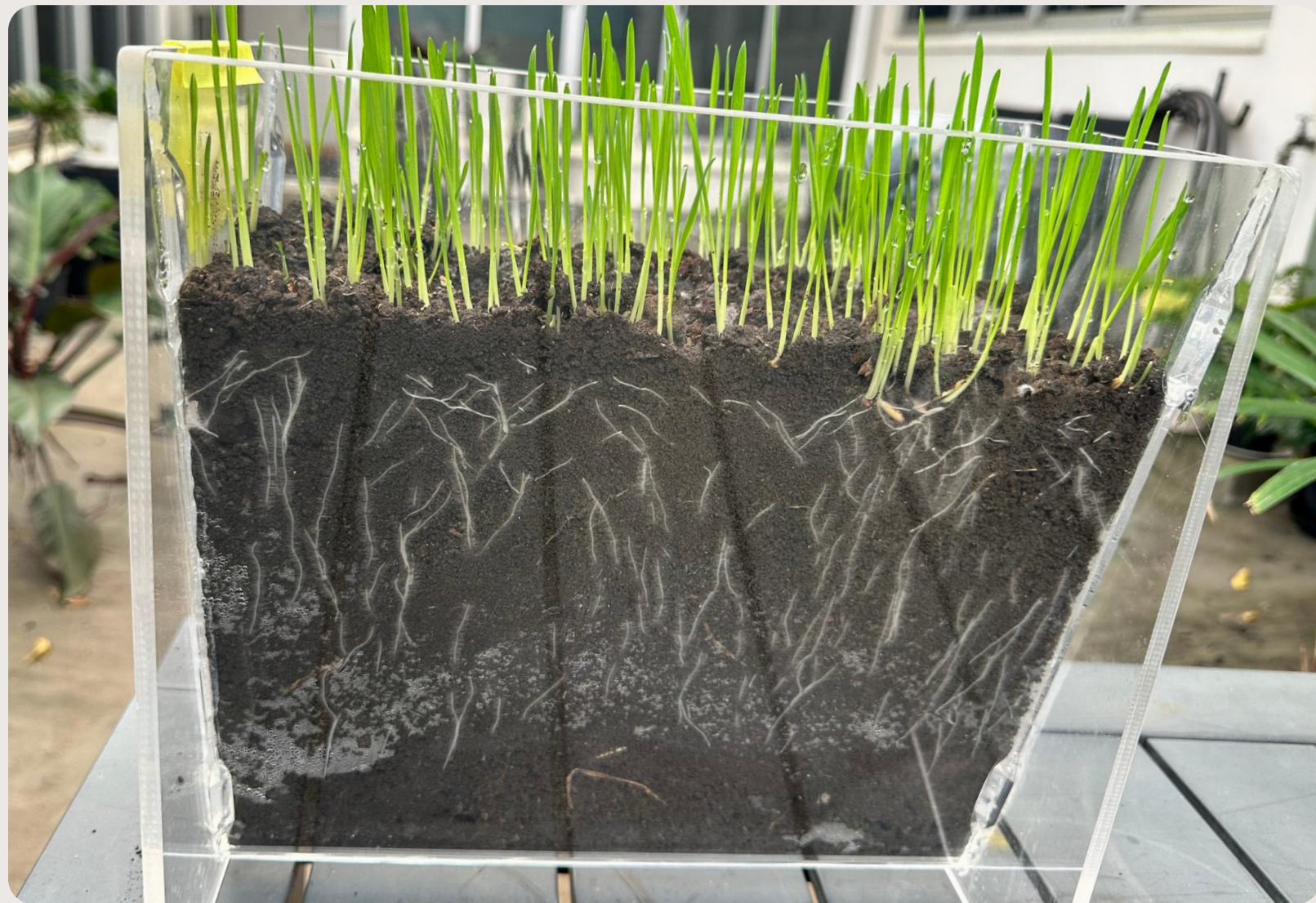
Fish Hydrolysate

- \$6.20/ha
- 2L/ha



Liquid Seaweed

- \$6.20/ha
- 2L/ha



Chicken Manure Pellets


- \$218.35/ha
- 500kg/ha

Keep Your Soil - *Soil Conservation*



Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation

$$\text{Average annual soil loss} = R \times K \times LS \times C \times P$$

Term	Can we control it?	Comment
R = Rainfall erosivity	No	↑ (Bulovic, McIntyre et al. 2024)
K = Soil Erodibility	Yes	Δ Soil Organic Matter
LS = Slope length and steepness	Slope length = Yes Steepness = No*	
C = Cover & Management	Yes	
P = Soil conservation practices	Yes	

Ground cover is *king*



Energy \propto Velocity Squared

Questions?