

# Advancing interoperable soil data exchange for global soil data information systems

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Wageningen, 2018



### ISRIC - World Soil Information

- Founded in 1966, upon recommendation of UNESCO, FAO and IUSS
- Independent foundation based in Wageningen
- Cooperation agreement with Wageningen University.
- Accredited as the World Data Centre for Soils (WDC Soils) by the International Council for Science
- Participating Organisation of the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (**GEO**)
- Global Soil Partnership, hosting the Soil Data Facility (pillar 4, 5)





## **Guiding principles**

- We are strongly science based for the development of our methods and products.
- All our IP is open (E.g. CC-BY-SA); we strictly respect IP rights of our data providers.
- Our data is **FAIR** (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)
- We build active user communities among scientists, policy makers and private sector
- We actively monitor new developments and develop new technologies for producing and serving soil information to modern technologies (apps, webtools, (sensor) data sources, etc.)
- We collect and produce also other types of soil information, such as micro-nutrients, soil biodiversity and soil pollutants.
- We focus on spatial and temporal variations





#### USER COMMUNITY

Soil Information Brokering

Soil Museum & Capacity building

WATER

**MANAGEMENT** 

Setting Standards & References



Co-creation & Boosting impact

**World Reference Collection** 

**Scientific Excellence** 







### Vision

A world where **reliable** and relevant soil information is **freely-available** and **properly used** to address global environmental and social challenges.

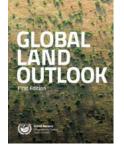
#### Challenges on:

- Sustainable Land Management
- Food Security
- Land Degradation (Neutrality)
- Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)

#### International Initiatives:

- Global Soil Partnership
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Paris Agreement
- 4p1000

































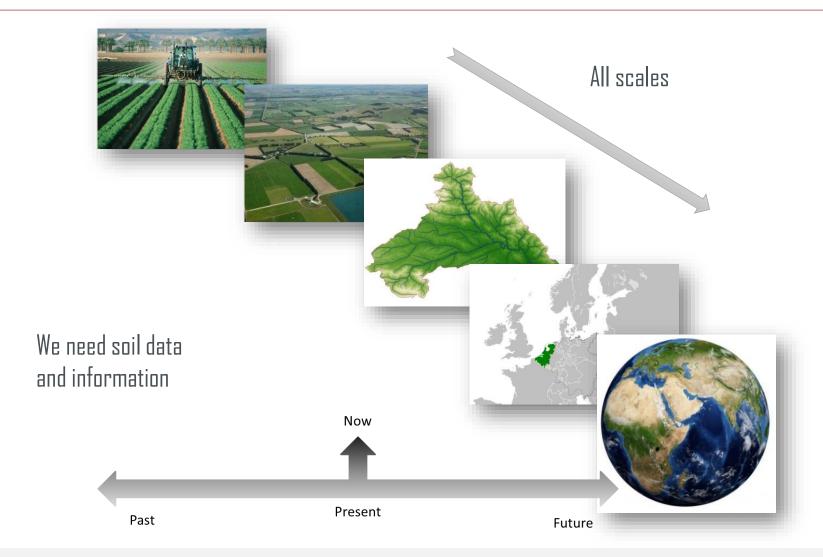








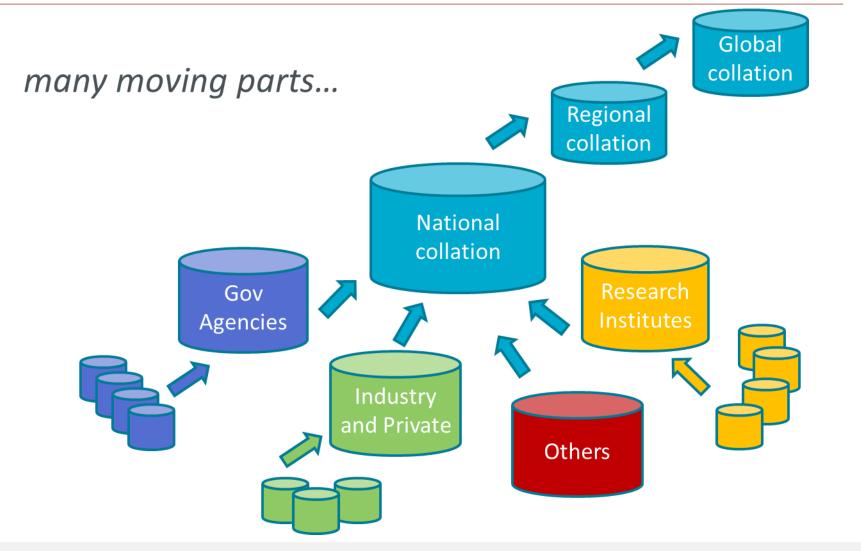
## Global Soil Services





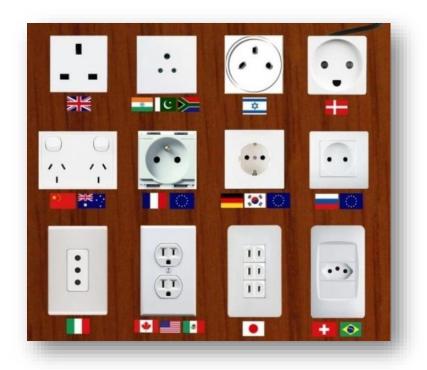


### Sources and flows of soil data





# Problem space



Standardisation and harmonisation in collection, storage and exchange is needed



# Great challenges in soils

- Many 'dormant' data repositories (silos)
- Soil data is often specialized, user unfriendly
- Much field data lack quality assurance and validation
- Lack of technical capacity (data processing, Web-GIS)
- Lack of commonly agreed and broadly applied soil data exchange standard







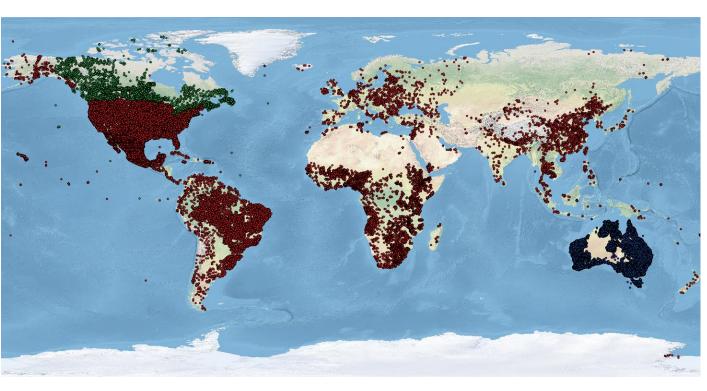
# Therefore are we working on:

- ISRIC has a **centralized** soil information system and infrastructure
- Global Soil Partnership is building a federated SIS
- Work on soil data interoperability is done in several communities.
- Local institutes are collating their own SIS (such as WENR for NL)
- This allows for:
  - Standardised and harmonised soil data and information
  - to increase the *impact* of (global) soil information
- This is a challenge at national scales as well as on a global scale
- But one organisation can never do this alone





### World Soil Information System (WoSIS)



WoSIS (status October 2018):

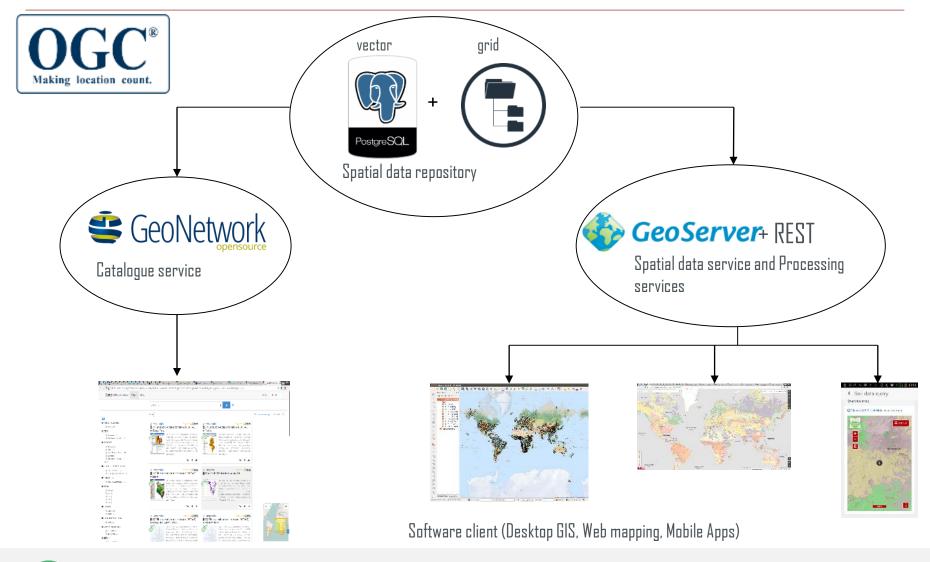
Red dots, served by WFS (98,776 profiles)

green dots, in standardization process ('CA-CanSIS','CA-CUFCD', 'CA-FECD', 'CA-SPD'; 12,170 profiles) blue dots, import process (AU-CSIRO; 274,495 profiles).

- Soil Profile database
- >150.000 profiles
- Ongoing process
- Properties:
- Bulk density
- Calcium carbonate
- Carbon (Total / Organic)
- Coarse fragments
- рН
- Water retention
- Texture (Sand, Silt, Clay)
- Cation exchange capacity
- Electrical conductivity
- Phosphorus
- Total nitrogen
- Classification: FAO, WRB, S. Taxonomy

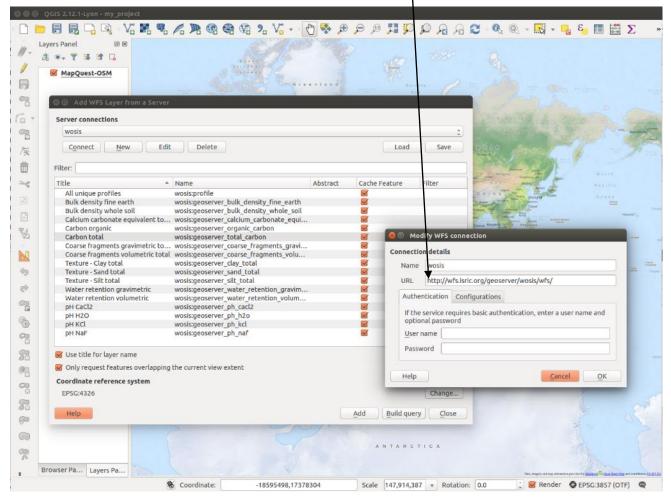


# ISRIC Spatial data infrastructure





### WoSIS http://data.isric.org/geoserver/wosis\_latest/wfs



- One central place for data gathering by GIS applications
- Free to use and download
- Start your research immediately with standardized and validated soil data
- More info
- http://isric.org/explore/wosis



### SoilGrids

- soil property and class maps at 7 depths up to 2 m
- Automated soil information system
- Using profile data and spatial information (covariates)
- Machine learning algorithms
- 250m \* 250m resolution
- Accessible through web service (Available by WMS/WCS/FTP and SoilInfo app) www.soilgrids.org
- Updatable
- Open data



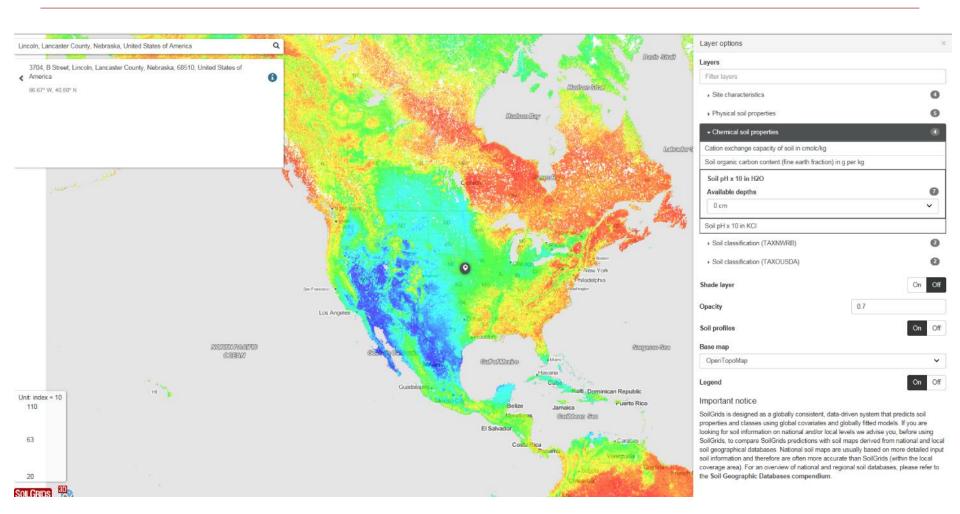
User support provided, active mailing list







## SoilGrids: pH-H2O at soil surface





## Towards a Global Soil Information System

#### Global Soil Partnership - Country level (INSII) - institutional:

- Pillar 4 soil information
- Pillar 5 harmonisation
- National support: country driven
- Global network and agenda setting
- Global Soil Information System GLOSIS (to be build)
- GSP Soil Data Facility hosted by ISRIC needs and will build tools for distributed systems
- Wants to use formats/structures that are internationally accepted

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/pillars-action/







## The Global Soil Partnership

#### GloSIS:

- **Soil profile** databases (Tier 1, Tier 2)
- Global polygon coverage, as replacement of FAO/UNESCO SMotW, 1:5M
- Global Grids:
  - Harmonized World Soil Database, version 2
  - Fine-resolution grid of soil properties, version 0 (collation of grids, 1km)
  - Fine resolution grid of soil properties, version 1 (harmonized, <1km)

**Guidelines** and **capacity development** for implementation.

#### SoilSTAT:

- Foreseen system for monitoring, forecasting and status reporting of the soil resource.
- Addition to the FAOSTAT family of reporting systems.





### GloSIS Guiding Principles

- Infrastructure bringing together soil information collected by (national) institutions in a decentralized way.
- GloSIS is to be a federation of soil information systems.
- Source institutions retain their data and control access.
- Data sharing according to data policy of data providers.
- Implementation that is lightweight, cheap to deploy, "simple".
- Based on open source software.
- Should **empower** countries (and other data providers) to develop their national soil information system as a centre for national soil information.





## GloSIS Implementation

Implementation period: 2017 – 2020.

Coordinated by **GSP Secretariat (FAO)** and **GSP Soil Data Facility (ISRIC – World Soil Information)**, with contributions from Pillar 4 Working Group, Pillar 5, soil information experts.

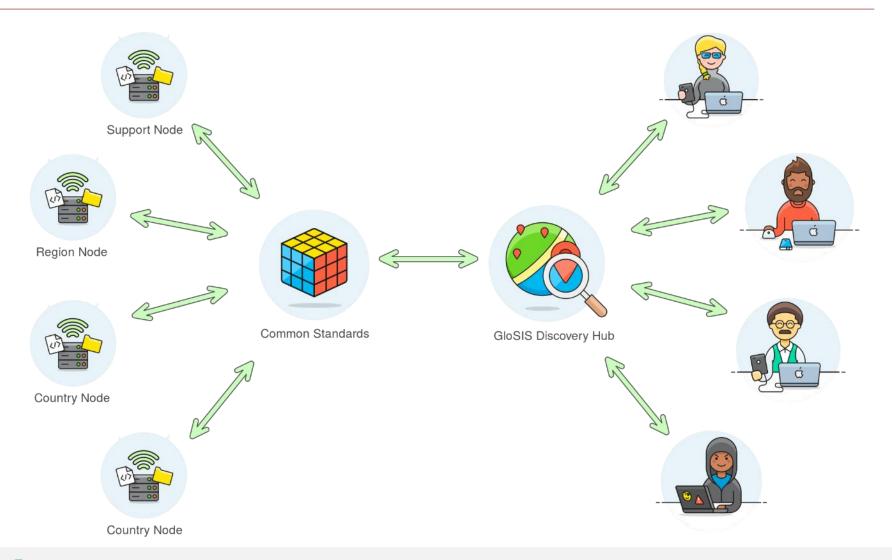
#### General timeline GloSIS:

- 2017: SDF appointed, general work plan presented during INSII 3 for implementing GloSIS.
- 2018: development technical specifications of GloSIS and its data products
- 2019: implementation and testing
- 2020: population and capacity building



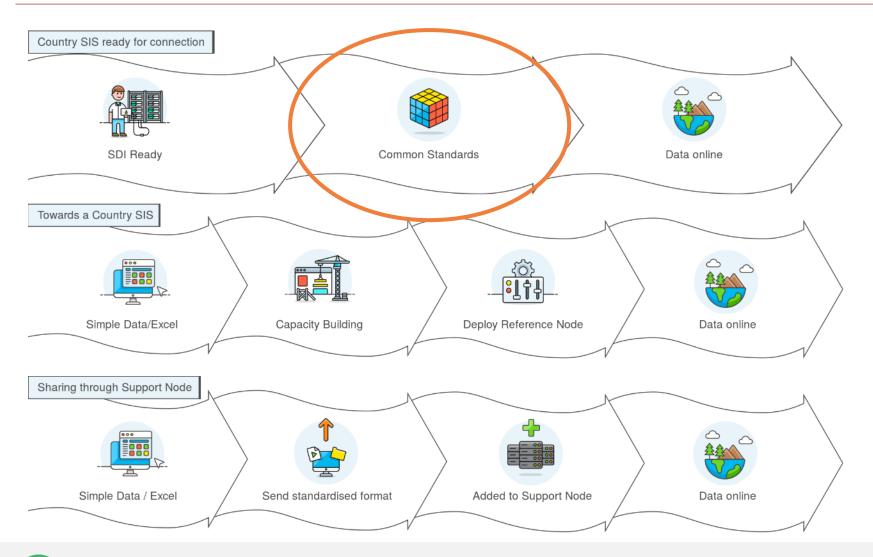


# **GSP Soil Data Facility**





# **GSP Soil Data Facility**





### Initiatives on soil data standards







Ag domain WG













### **GSP Pillar 5: Harmonisation**

- Develop exchange standard for soil data (SoilML or other)
- Develop vocabularies or add to existing ones
- Harmonise soil analysis methods (GLOSOLAN)
- Harmonise soil profile, classification, maps, sampling, analysis

Capacity building

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/pillars-action/5-harmonization/en/





### IUSS WG on Soil Information Standards

To develop, promote and maintain internationally recognized and adopted standards for the exchange and collation of consistent harmonized soils data and information worldwide.

- Vocabularies for SoilML
- Use cases
- Capacity building
- https://www.iuss.org/







# GODAN Working Group on Soil Data

#### GODAN Soil data working group:

- Since April 2017
- 65 subscribers
- 45 organisations
- 9 international presentations

- Advocacy for SoilML
- Use cases
- Capacity building
- http://www.godan.info/working-groups/soil-data





















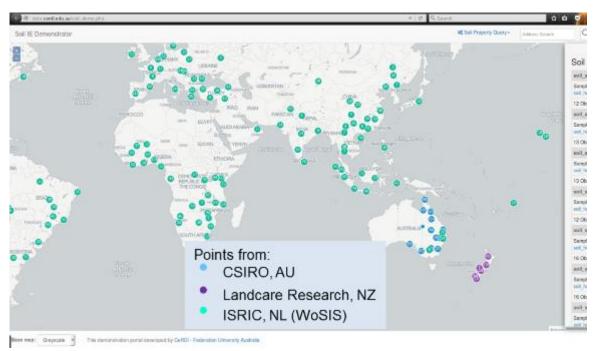


### Use case: OGC IE

- Three organizations providing data using the same standard (Soil-IE-ML) in an interoperable manner
- Global studies need data from multiple data sources in 1 format, currently that's hardly available:
- SoilML enables that by proposing a new core model (including GML/XML schema);

The IE experiment proves that it works: Next step is v2.0

















The aim is to be able to provide FAIR Linked Open Soil Data for regional and global studies without spending half of the budget on data preparation and harmonisation within each project.

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