

BACKGROUND

Aerate soil, facilitate root and water infiltration etc.

Soil cracks

Reduce stability of infrastructure, accelerate soil desiccation.

Pathway for pesticides/pollutants

Pollute soil, ground water etc.

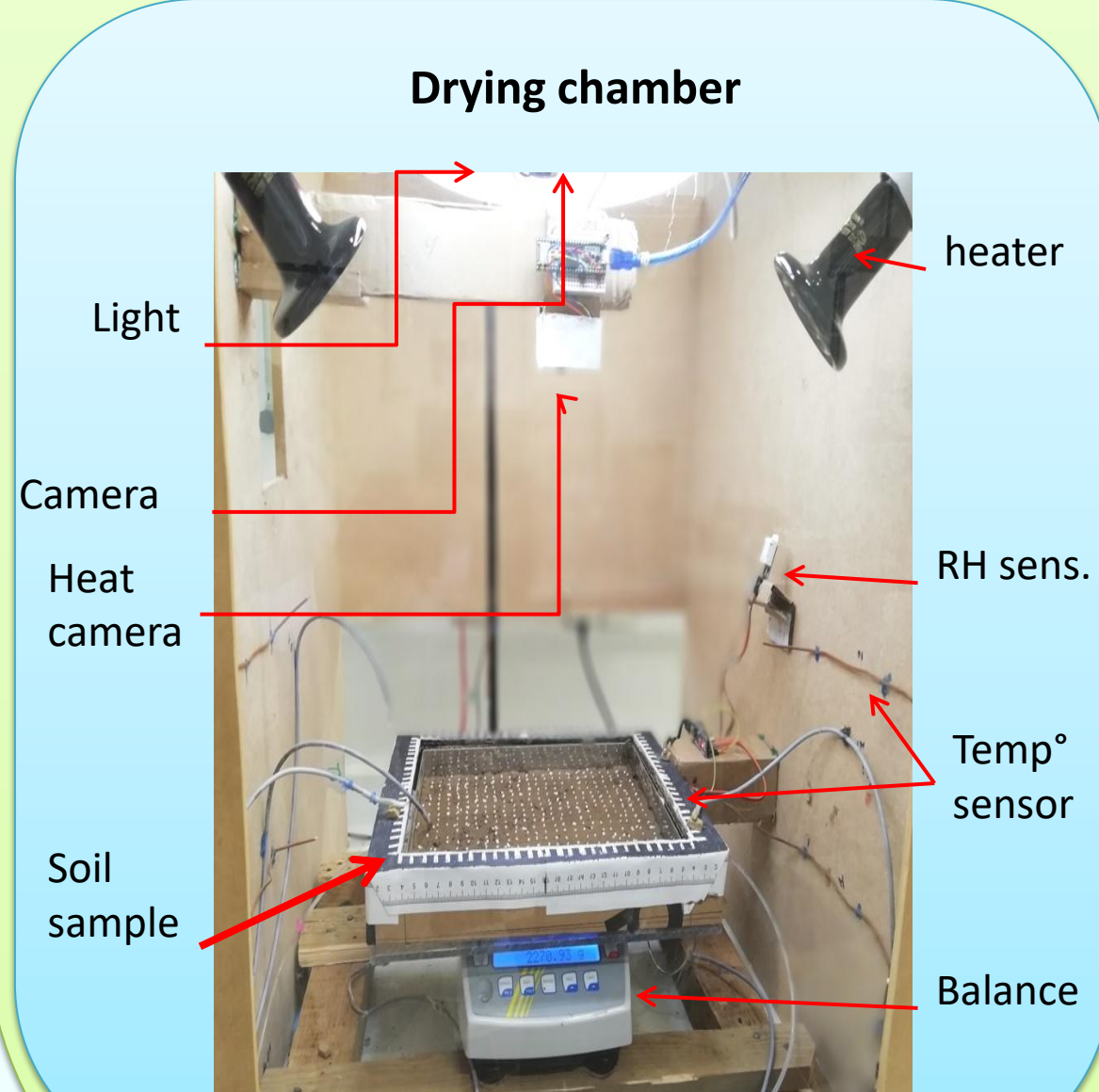
Cracks and their effect on soil hydrology are scarcely studied on agricultural soil. **Aims:** Compare crack dynamics during drying and hydrological properties of reduced tillage-residue-in (**RTRI**) and conventional tillage residue-out (**CTRO**), + disturbed soil (**DS**).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

➤ Samples

-10 samples : 3 Reduce tillage-residue-in (**RTRI**); 3 conventional tillage-residue-out (**CTRO**); and 4 Disturbed samples (**DS**).

- Sample size: 25 x 20 x 1.6 cm (depth 10 cm)



➤ Drying chamber :

- Temperature : 30°C
- Pressure transducer (0-2000hPa)
- Weight: balance

➤ Image collection and analysis:

- Digital camera: 12 Mpixel
- Image analysis : ImageJ + PCAS
- Cracks properties : crack intensity factor (CIF) = crack area/sample area

➤ Soil hydraulic properties:

- Evaporation rate & Soil Water Retention curve (Water content vs suction)

➤ Treatments

- Reduced Tillage –residue-in (**RTRI**)
- Conventional Tillage-residue-out (**CTRO**)
- Disturbed soil (**DS**)

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RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

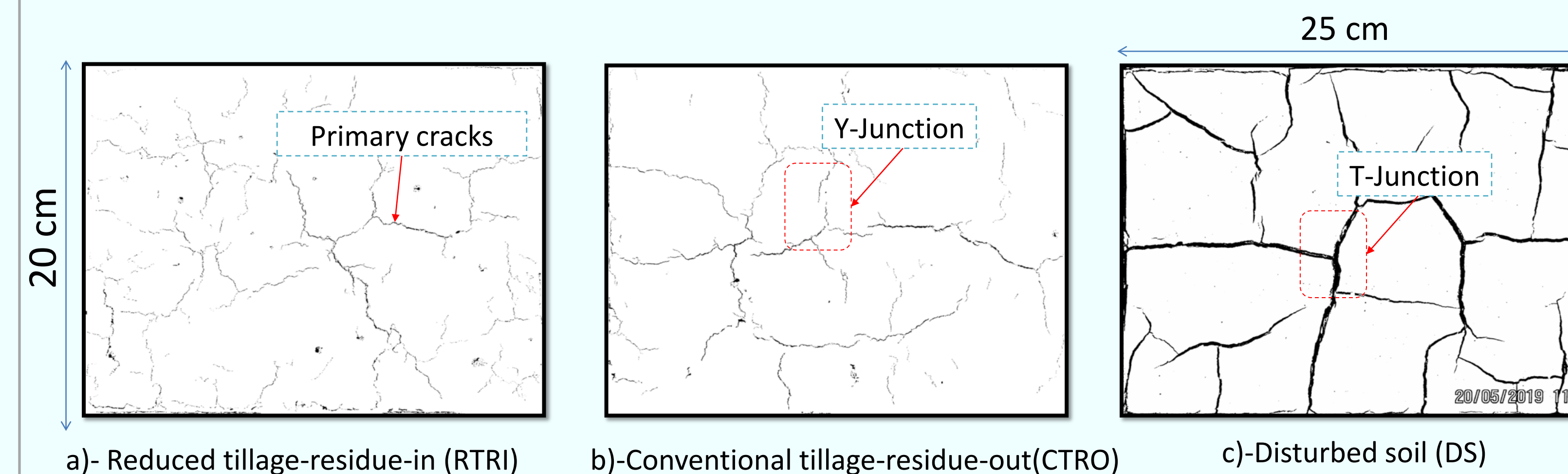


Figure 1: Typical cracks in Conventional tillage (a), Reduced tillage (b), and Disturbed soil (c)

Crack intersection of nodes at full development :

- **Crack area, length:** Disturbed soil (**DS**) > Reduced tillage-residue-in (**RTRI**) > Conventional tillage-residue-out (**CTRO**).
- **Junction for primary cracks:** in “T” shape (90°) for **DS** and in “Y” shape (120°) for **RTRI** + **CTRO**.

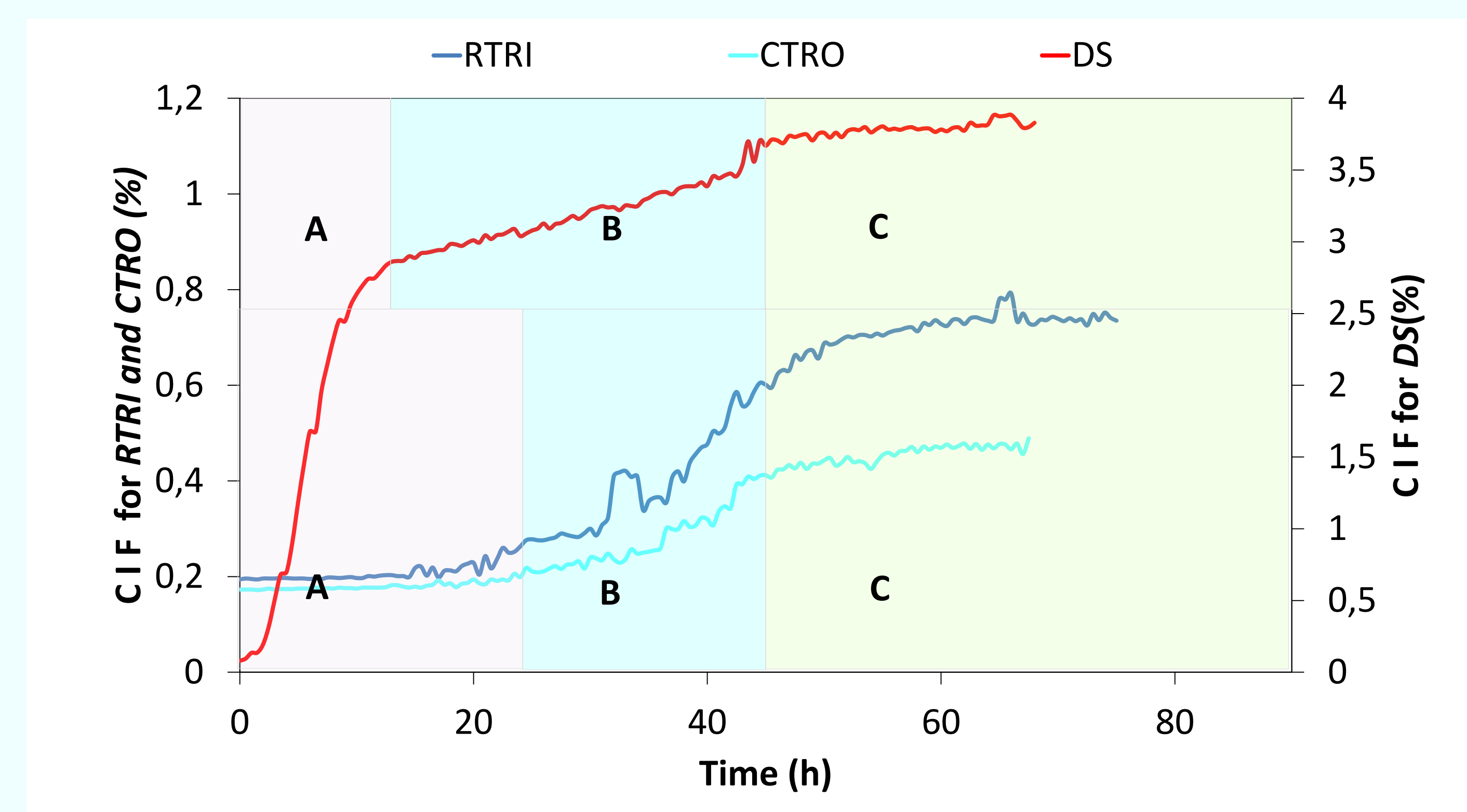


Figure 2: Evolution of Crack Intensity Factor (CIF) during desiccation time

Crack initiation and development :

- **Three cracking periods** for **RTRI**, **CTRO** : A (slow rate), B (fast increase) and C (steady)
- **Two cracking periods** for **DS**: period A (fast increase) and steady period B
- **CIF** : **DS** > **RTRI** > **CTRO**

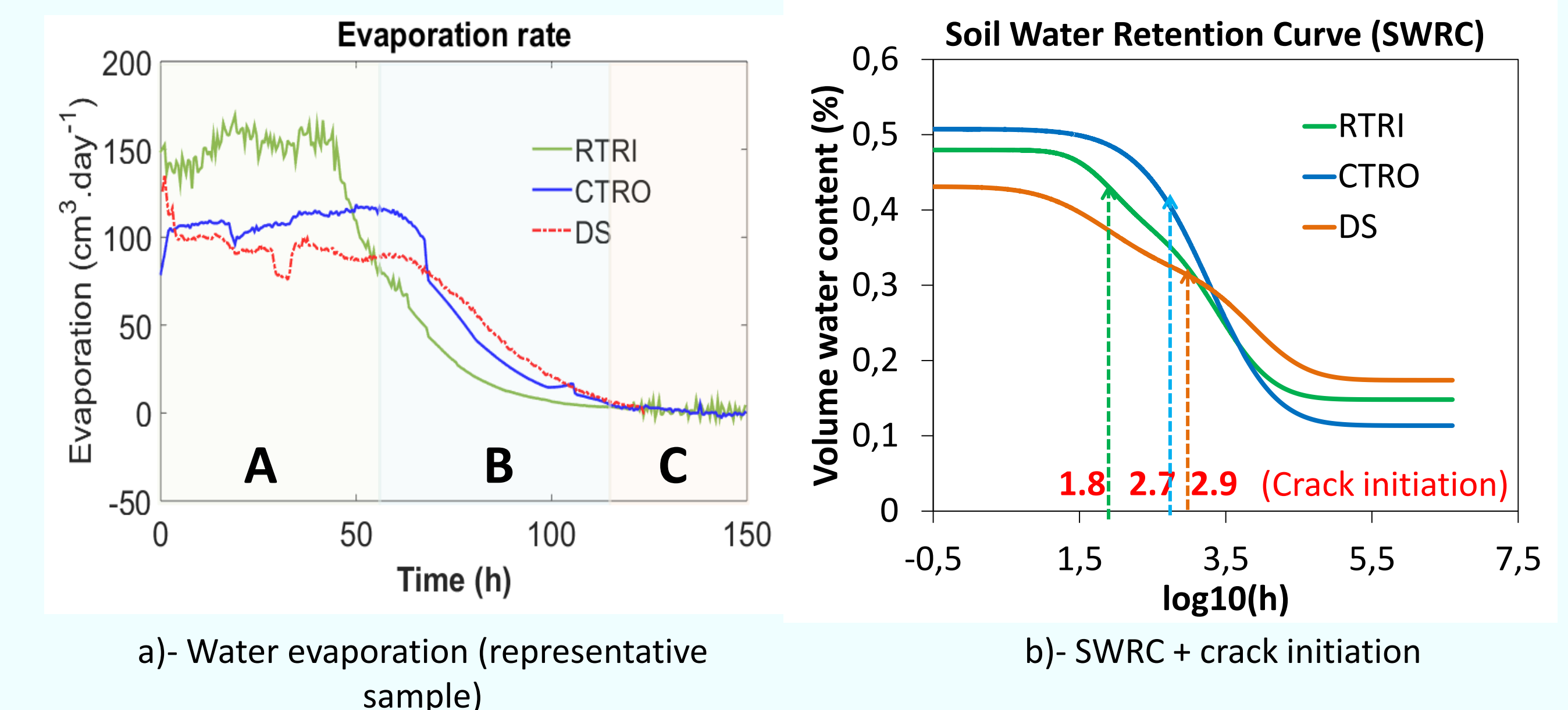


Figure 3: Soil evaporation Vs crack formation during drying

Water evaporation and retention during crack propagation :

- **Three evaporation periods:** A (constant rate), B (falling-1) and C (falling-2)
- **Evaporation:** **RTRI** > **CTRO** > **DS**
- **Suction at crack initiation:** **RTRI** (70hPa) > **CTRO** (500 hPa) > **DS** (>800hPa)
- **SWRC:** bimodal for **RTRI** & **DS**, mono-modal for **CTRO**

Table 1: Soil physical and chemical properties

Category	Reduced tillage (RTRI)	Conventional Tillage (CTRO)	Disturbed sample (DS)
BD (g/cm ³)	1,39±0,024b*	1,5±0,024a	1,56±0,021a
Clay (%)	15,85±0,112a	15,18±0,103b	16,04±0,145a
OC (mg/kg soil)	15,99±0,478a	12,74±0,436b	17,13±0,617a

Soil physical and chemical properties :

- **RTRI:** Low Bulk density (BD), higher clay content, and high OC
- **CTRO:** higher bulk density, lower clay content, and low OC
- **DS:** Bulk density similar to **CTRO**

CONCLUSIONS

- CIF: **DS** > **RTRI** > **CTRO** . Probably due to loose of soil cohesion (**DS**), soil porosity (BD), soil OC, soil aggregation, and biological activities.
- Soil desiccation rate: **RTRI** > **CTRO** ≈ **DS**.
- Crack initiation needs more suction in: **DS** > **CTRO** > **RTRI**.
- Crack affects the SWRC and soil evaporation

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