



The Australian Soil Resource Information System

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Presentation outline

Background

- Soil survey in Australia compared to the United States

The Elements of ASRIS

- Architecture
- Data model
- Data delivery

Future Directions

References



Background

Soil Survey in Australia

- States and Territories are responsible for the soil survey coverage
- Coverage is not complete, is mostly broad scale, and varies in quality
- Considerable experimentation with new methods (e.g. airborne gamma-ray spectroscopy, DEMs, climate surfaces) to fill data gaps
- The Australian Collaborative Land Evaluation Program (ACLEP) is developing standards and better methods for acquiring and using soil information



The elements of ASRIS

ASRIS is an online geographic information system and it:

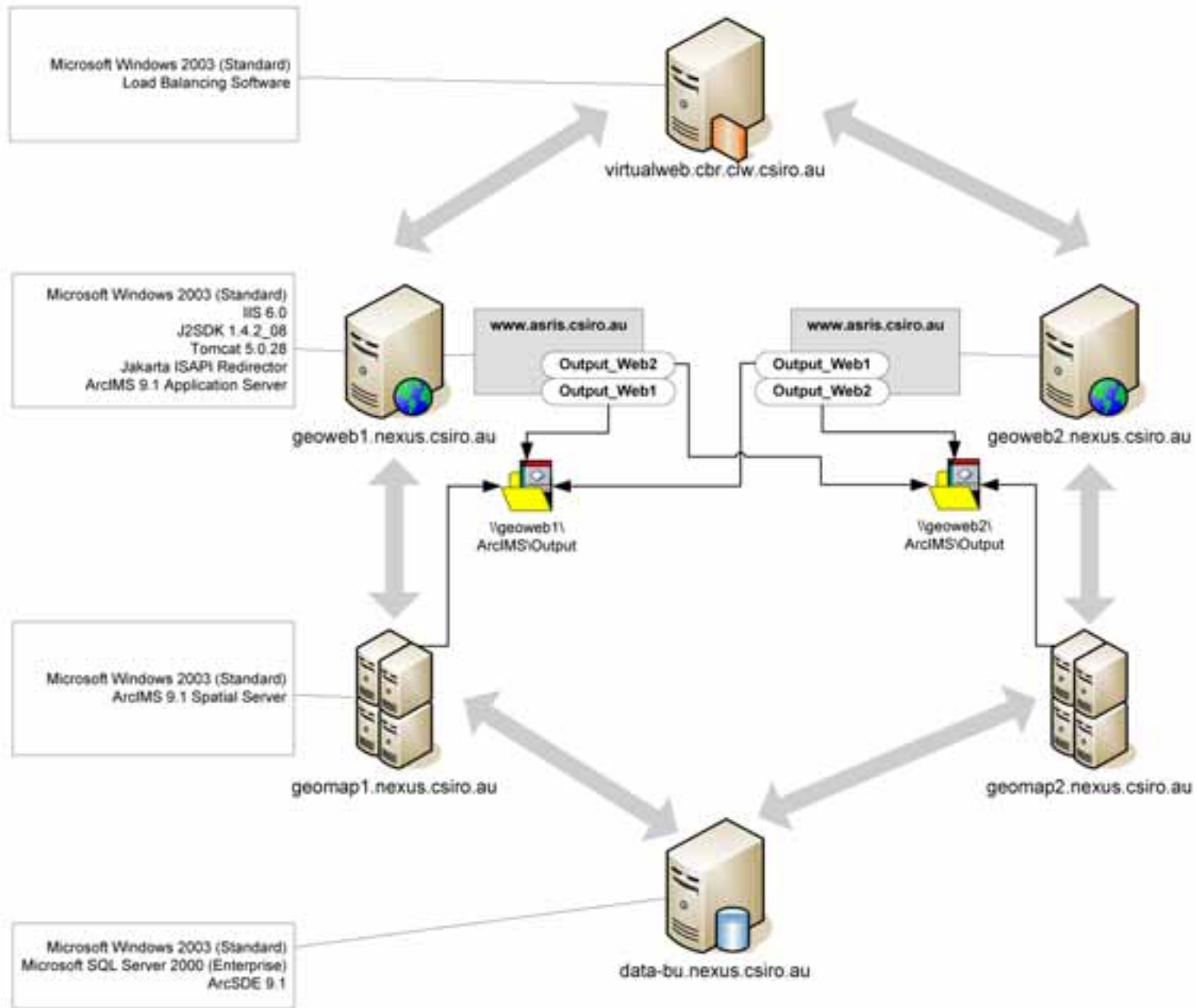
- Provides access to the best available soil and land resource information across Australia
- Combines the best of qualitative mapping with new quantitative information
- Integrates soil and land information from many sources
- Opens many new possibilities for monitoring and forecasting the condition of Australia's soils and landscapes
- Focuses on providing estimates of functional soil attributes (e.g. soil pH, electrical conductivity, available water capacity) and uses soil classification as a means of communication



The architecture of ASRIS

ASRIS operates in the following hardware environment:

- 5 Windows 2003 servers
- ArcIMS 9.1
- ArcSDE 9.1 for SQL Server
- Network load balancing cluster

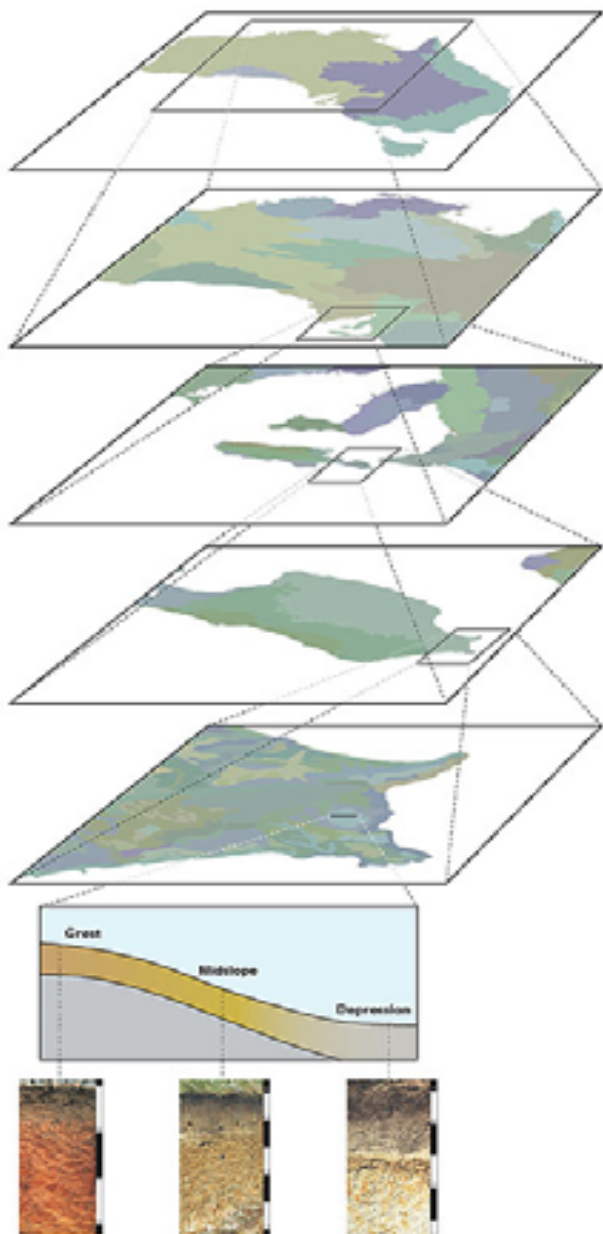




The ASRIS data model

The key elements:

- A spatial hierarchy of land units with seven levels of generalization
 - The upper three levels provide general descriptions of soils and landscapes across the continent.
 - Lower levels provide detailed information for regions where mapping is complete
- A consistent set of soil attributes (e.g. soil depth, permeability, water storage)
- Soil attributes are presented for idealised soil profiles that have five contiguous soil horizons
- A soil profile database of fully characterised sites that are representative of significant areas and environments
- Estimates of uncertainty for soil attributes to encourage formal analysis of the uncertainty of predictions generated



Level and tract name	Mapping window	Main attributes used for mapping	Typical uses for the information
Level 1 Division	30 km	Broad physiography (slope and relief)	Broad geographic context
Level 2 Province	10 km	Water balance, physiography	National natural resource policy
Level 3 Zone	3 km	Substrate lithology, water balance, physiography	Regional natural resource policy
Level 4 District	1 km	Groupings of geomorphically related systems	Catchment planning, location of new industries
Level 5 System	300 m	Local climate, relief, slope, lithology, drainage network, soil profile class	Catchment management, hydrological modelling, land conservation, infrastructure planning
Level 6 Facet	30 m	Slope, aspect, land curvature, soil profile class	Farm management, land-use planning, on-ground works
Level 7 Site	10 m	Soil properties, surface condition, microrelief	Precision agriculture, site development



ASRIS data delivery (1)

ASRIS delivers data via a modified ArcIMS 4.01 HTML Viewer with the following features.

- Expanding and contracting layer list
- Scrolling message featuring the latest data updates
- Drill-down identify tool (including raster layers)
- Toggle frame tools for maximising the map viewing area
- Bookmark selector to zoom to defined regions
- Scale selector to zoom to defined scales (and display current scale)
- Customised print tool
- Soil sites hyperlinked to detailed PDF reports

ASRIS

Australian Soil Resource Information System



- Home
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- Methods
- Help
- Collaborators
- Contacts

Maps - Pan



Layers

Legend

Capitals

MrVBF

- 1 High and/or steep
- 2 Small valley floor
- 4
- 5
- 6 Large flat valley floor
- 7
- 8
- 9 Very broad and flat low plain
- No Data
- Base-Map



Data delivered by CSIRO Land and Water

- select-
- Adelaide Hills (SA)
- Darling Range (WA)
- Brisbane (QLD)
- Australia
- Murray Darling Basin
- New South Wales
- Northern Territory
- Queensland
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Victoria
- Western Australia

0 974km

Help

Messages

To view the data select either Adelaide Hills, Darling Range or Brisbane from the bookmarks at the bottom of the screen and

REFRESH MAP

Auto Refresh

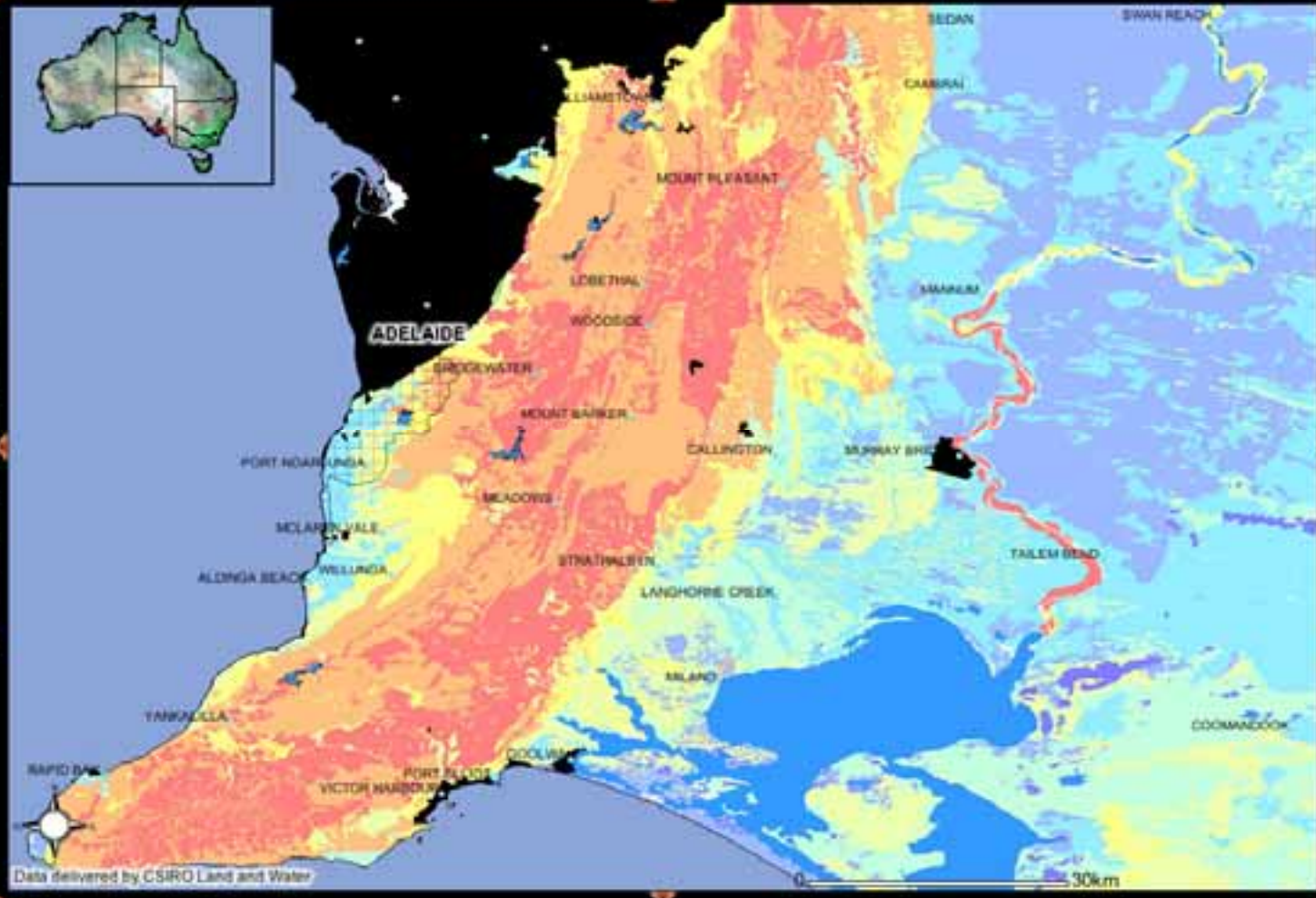
ASRIS

Australian Soil Resource Information System



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Maps - Pan



- Layers**
- Geographic Context
 - Level 7 (Point Data)
 - Level 6 (Intensive)
 - LS Extent
 - LS Tracts
 - LS Drainage
 - LS Rock Outcrop
 - LS Surface Fragments
 - Texture/Clay Content
 - Bulk Density
 - Available Water Content
 - Hydraulic Conductivity
 - Aggregate Stability
 - Organic Carbon
 - pH
 - LS pH Layer 1
 - LS pH Layer 2
 - LS pH Layer 3
 - LS pH Layer 4
 - LS pH Layer 5
 - Electrical Conductivity
 - Exchangeable Bases
 - Cation Exchange Capacity
 - Ex. Sodium Percentage
 - LS ASC Soil Order
 - LS Substrate Permeability
 - Level 4
 - Level 1
- Legend**

- Help**
- Closed group
 - Open group
 - Inactive map layer
 - Active map layer
 - Hidden group/layer
 - Visible group/layer
 - Visible layer (not at this scale)
 - Partially visible group

If you are having difficulties with some of the tools, please make this a trusted site, and disable all pop-up blockers.

Messages

Auto Refresh

Print Map

Title: Show Overview: Page Layout: A4 Portrait

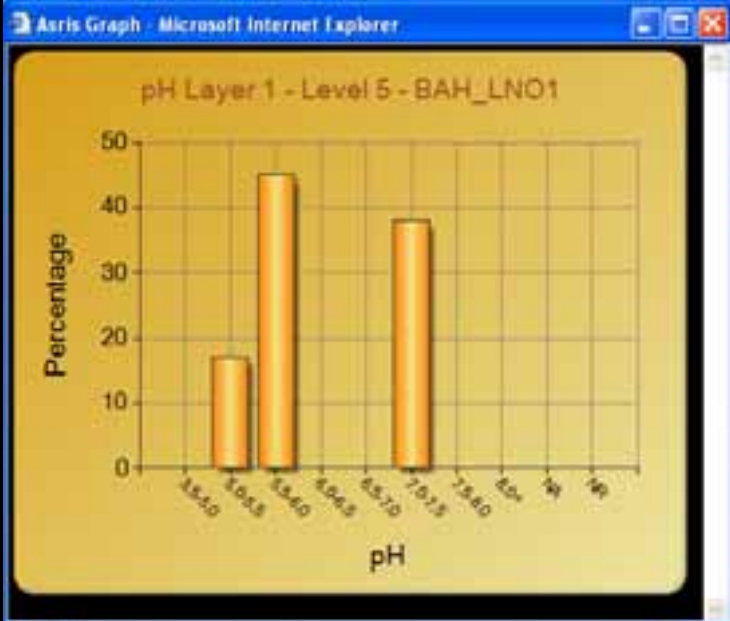
Author: Show Legend: A4 Landscape



ASRIS data delivery (2)

The ASRIS viewer links to a number of web applications developed in the .NET framework including:

- Layer metadata hyperlinked to layer name
- Extract tool with user registration and usage history which features both public and private layers
- Soil attribute layers hyperlinked to histograms for map units
- Levels 1–3 land units linked to dynamic web pages containing summaries of terrain, climate and regolith
- Data streaming of Level 5 soil attribute information in ASCII format



http://www.asris.csiro.au/mapping/layerdocs/BAH_LNO1.pdf

Pages

BLACK CRACKING CLAY

General Description: Black self-mulching clay, with coarse subsoil structure and cracks, and with soft carbonates at variable depths.

Location: Occurring in rolling area within hills.

Soil name: Shaly clay dependent on weather glass colour.

Typical: Shaded

Type No: Soil No.: 10001

1: 19880 April 1977-2 (Yarrabillie) Shaded 1: 10001
 2: 19880 April 1977-2 (Yarrabillie) Shaded 1: 10001
 3: 19880 April 1977-2 (Yarrabillie) Shaded 1: 10001
 4: 19880 April 1977-2 (Yarrabillie) Shaded 1: 10001

Soil Description:

Depth (m): Shallow

0-10 Black surface clay with strong granular structure. Shaded to:

10-20 Black surface clay with strong petiolated structure. Shaded to:

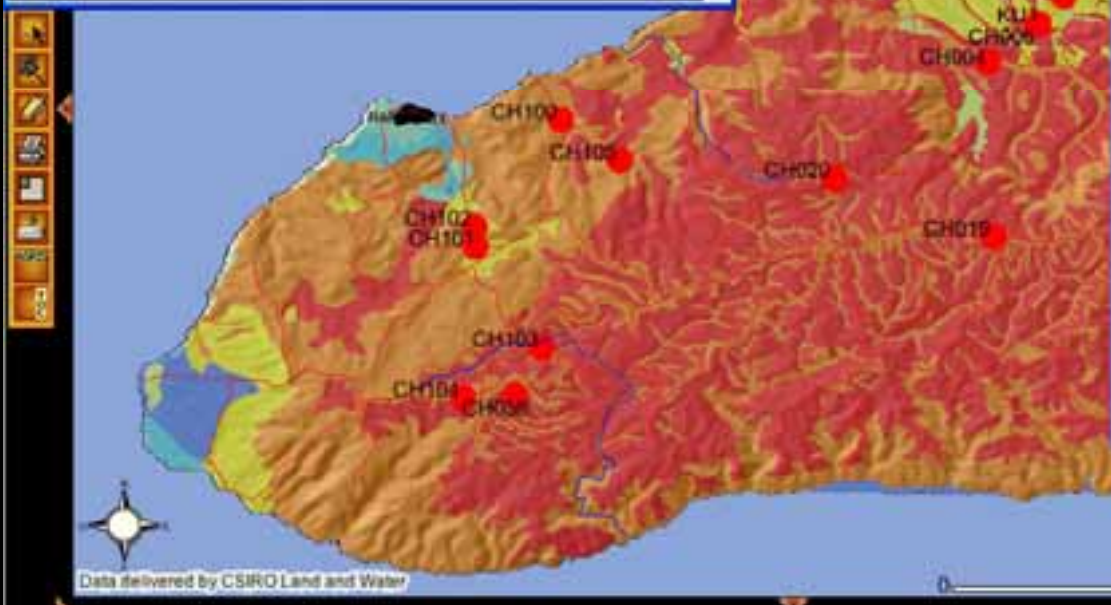
20-30 Light brown to grey light surface clay with weak coarse subsoil. Shaded to:

30-40 Black heavy clay with coarse blocky structure and subsoil. Shaded to:

40-50 Heavy brown heavy clay with coarse blocky structure and soft to 50% fine (1: 1) subsoil.

Characteristics: Pedunculation - Darkly granular, soft and sticky, black turned

1 of 2



Data delivered by CSIRO Land and Water

15 pH Layer 1, 2 features found

Rec	Agency	Project	Feature Name	pH Layer 1	Thickness Layer 1	% Area Not Applicable	% Area Not Recorded
1	402	DWS/BC_psh	BAH_LNO1	9	0.12	0	0
2	402	DWS/BC_psh	BAH_TW1	5.7	0.1	0	0

Hill Shade 90m

GDA94 Longitude: 138.3167 Latitude: -35.456

Bookmark: Approx Scale: 1: 151,743

ASRIS 2001

Legend

Help

Messages

REFRESH MAP

Auto Refresh

ASRIS

Australian Soil Resource Information System



Dataset: Geomorphic Framework (Department of Primary Industries, Victoria)

Feature Name: 1

Geographic Name: Eastern Uplands

Feature Description:

The main divide in eastern Victoria. This mountain range separates the streams draining inland to the Murray-Darling Basin from the streams flowing into the sea.

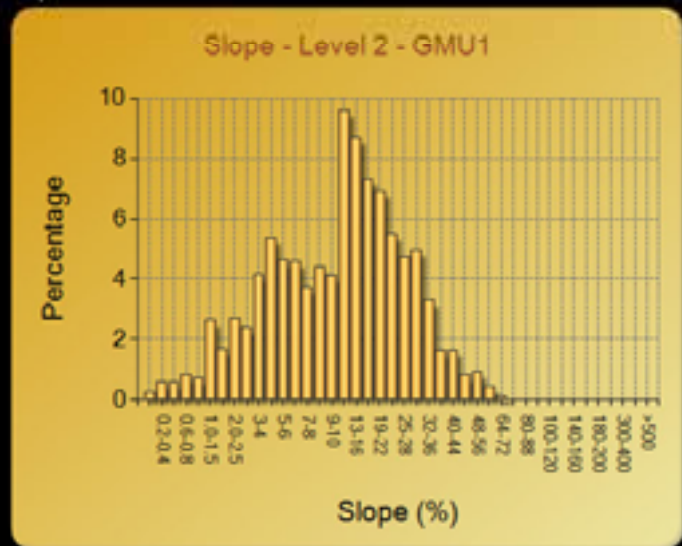
Australian Soil Classification:

Dermosols (> 50%), Kurosols (20 - 50%) and Organosols (< 20%)

Regolith Materials:

Weathered in-situ regolith (> 50%), alluvial sediments (< 20%) and colluvial sediments (< 20%)

Slope:



Australian Soil Resource Information System

ASRIS Level 2 Tracts

Citation

Title	ASRIS Level 2 Tracts
ANZLIC Identifier	Pending
Custodian	
Jurisdiction	Australia
Collapse All	

Description

Abstract
ASRIS Level 2 Tracts is a spatial dataset of mapped soil units with attribution of ASRIS level 5 descriptors as stated in the ASRIS Technical Specification. The dataset will cover the parts of Australia where 1:100 000 (approximately) soil survey has been undertaken. The area covered will include land-uses of high and moderate intensity of a predominately agricultural nature.

Search word(s)

Spatial Domain

Geographic Extent Name (GEN)	
GEN Category	Australia
GEN Custodial Jurisdiction	Australia
GEN Name	AUSTRALIA EXCLUDING EXTERNAL TERRITORIES



Future Directions

Australian agencies are implementing standards for interoperability of natural resource information systems. Immediate tasks are:

- Complete the UML/abstract model for soil information and produce an XML/GML community schema (Natural Resources Markup Language – NRML)
- Serve salient soil monitoring and evaluation datasets using the XML community schema via WFS



References

McKenzie NJ, Jacquier DW, Maschmedt DJ, Griffin EA, Brough DM (2005) 'The Australian Soil Resource Information System: technical specifications.' Version 1.5. National Committee on Soil and Terrain Information/Australian Collaborative Land Evaluation Program, Canberra <<http://www.asris.csiro.au>>.

Pitman C (2006) 'CSIRO GIS Environment. Installation and Configuration.' Report to CSIRO, ESRI Australia Pty Ltd. <<http://www.asris.csiro.au>>.

CSIRO Land and Water

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Thank You

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