









The World Soil Museum of ISRIC

Stephan Mantel, ISRIC World Soil Information

Els sòls i el canvi climàtic, Tremp, 12-11-2017







Content





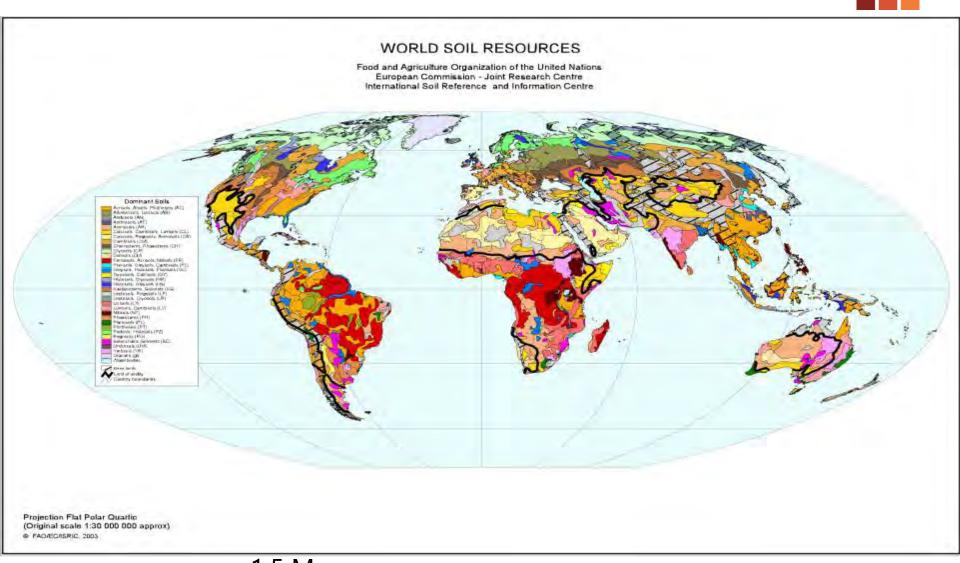
ISRIC history

- Founded in 1966 as the 'International Soil Museum' (linked the FAO soil map of the world); initiative of the ISSS, adopted by UNESCO General Council (1964)
- In the museum, students and scientists would be able to learn from these different types of soils from around the world. In addition, the museum could act as an international reference centre for soil data.
- Became the "International Soil and Information Reference Centre" (ISRIC) in 1984
- ICSU World Data Centre for Soils (1989)







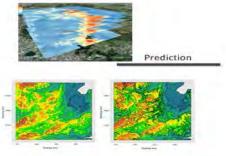




1:5 M Initiated in 1960 Published between 1971 and 1981 Scanned in the 1980s











Visualisation







Museum



World Soil Reference Collections

- Soil monolith collection (1,200)
- Reference soil samples (10,000)
- Micromorphology collections
 (soil reference profiles, and various orphan collections)
- 16,000 slides and photographs



- Glinka Memorial Collection, soils of the former USSR collected during the 1920s.
- Kubiena and Mohr collections & hand pieces of soils and soil phenomena



Report and maps collection

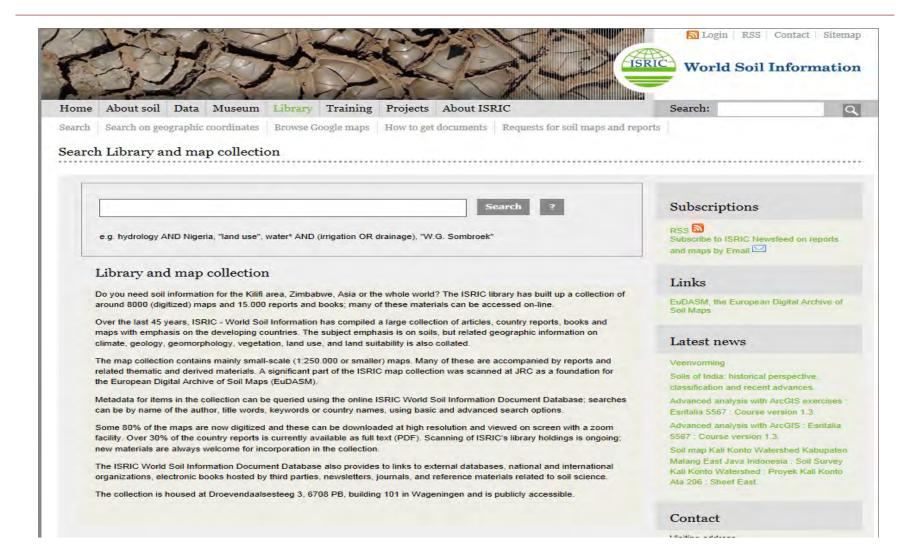




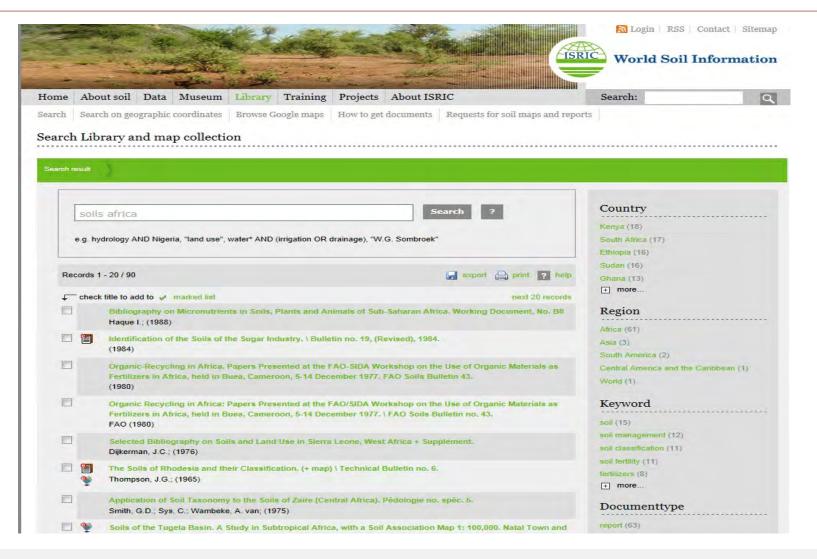
15,000 reports and 8000 maps Scanned: 85% of maps and 30% of reports













Search:

Home About soil Data Museum Library Training Work with us Projects About ISRIC

Search Search on geographic coordinates Browse Google maps How to get documents Requests for soil maps and reports

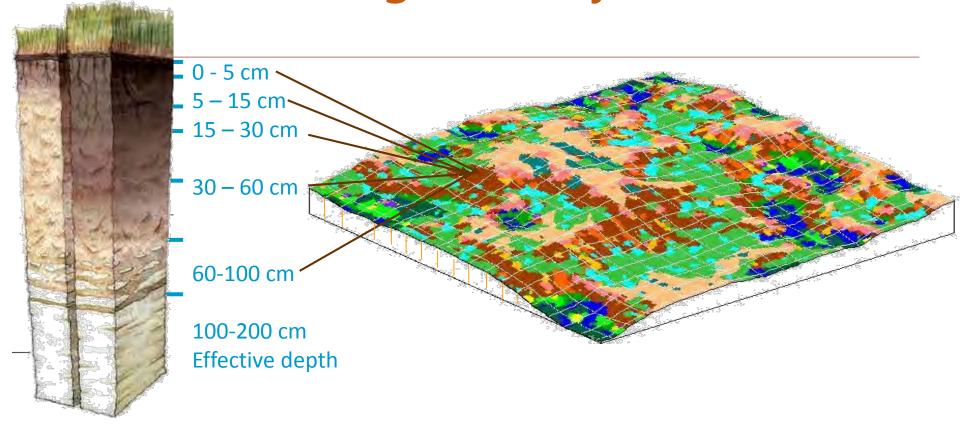
Search Library and map collection

Record nr. 6336 ISN 6336 Title Exploratory Soil Map and Agroclimatic Zone Map of Kenya. Scale 1: 1,000,000. Exploratory Soil Survey Report no. E-1. Republic of Kenya. Author(s) Sombroek, W.G.; Braun, H.M.H. Publisher(s) Ministry of Agriculture, National Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi. **Publication year** Regions Africa Countries Kenya REPUBLIC OF KENYA Library holding KE 1982.03 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LABORATORIES Document type report KENYA SOIL SURVEY Full text isricu_i00006336_001 03.pdf Map(s) EXPLORATORY SOIL MAP AND AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE MAP OF KENYA, 1980 5 Map descriptions SCALE 1:1,000,000 Zoomable map W.G. Sombroek, H.M.H. Braun and B.J.A. van der Pouw EXPLORATORY SOIL MAP OF KENYA 1980 Download high resolution version Zoomable map Download high resolution version Zoomable map



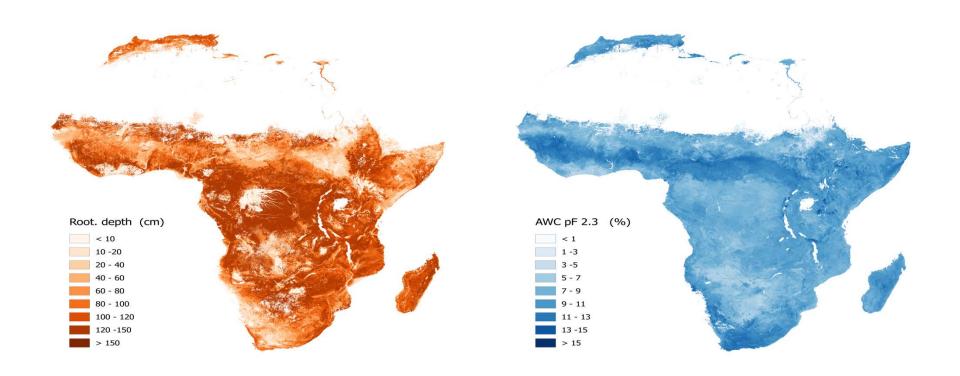
Fine resolution grid 90 by 90 m





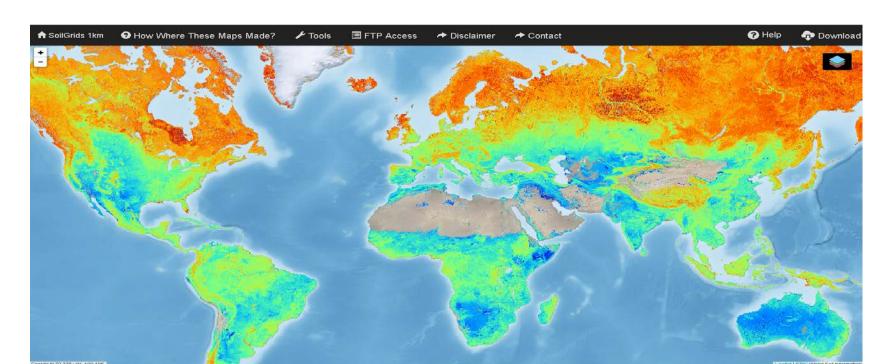


Soil data and mapping - Continenta





Soil data and mapping - Global













World Soil Reference Collections

Soil monolith sampling and preparation







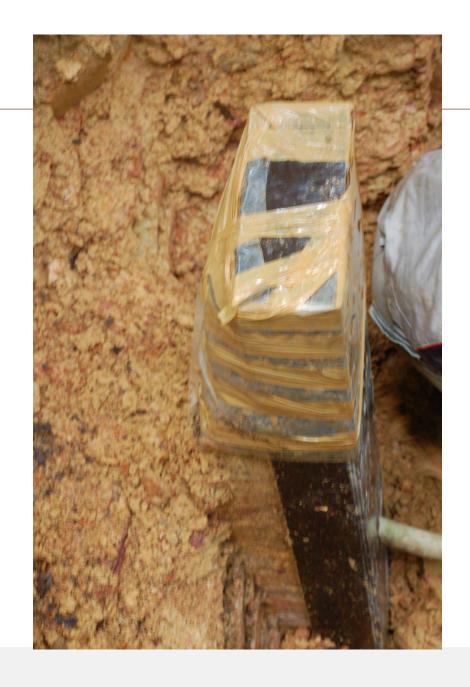
































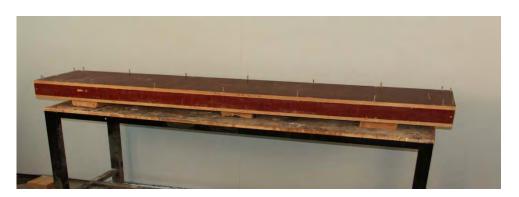














































The World Soil Museum























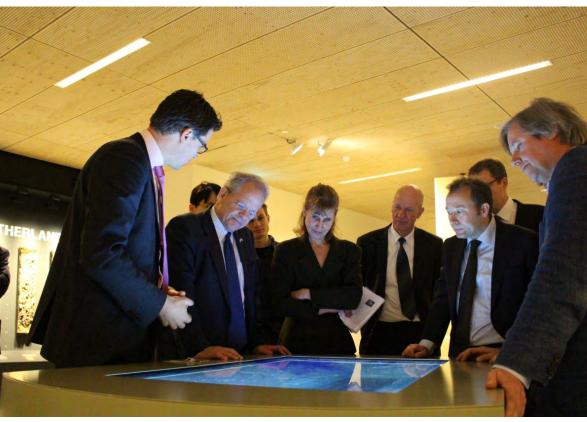










































Digitization and accessibility

Digitization of all collections:

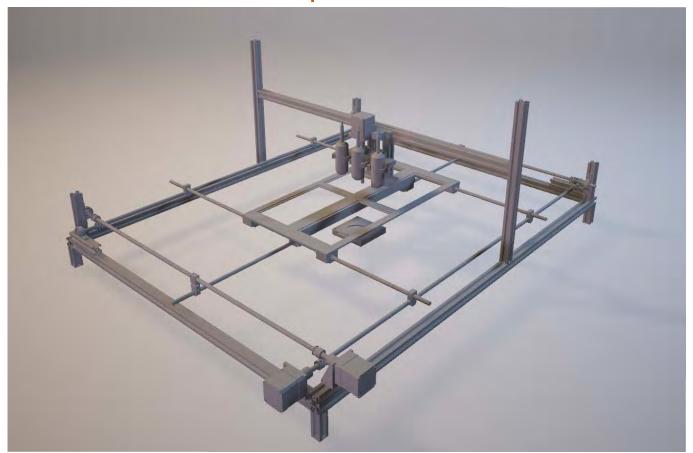
- Maps and reports (ongoing)
- Images (done,
- but not easily accessible)
- Soil monoliths (done)
- Thin sections (start soon)





User-requested distant viewing of thin sections

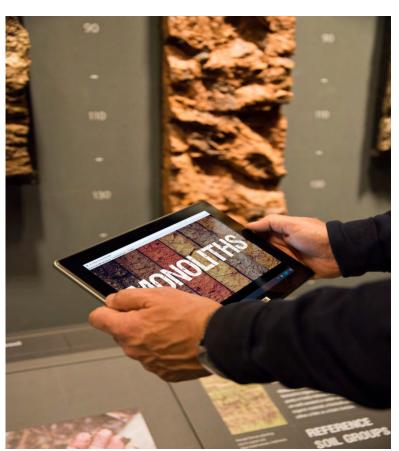
Remote investigation of thin sections through distant control of electronic microscope

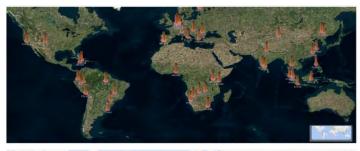




Virtual soil museum





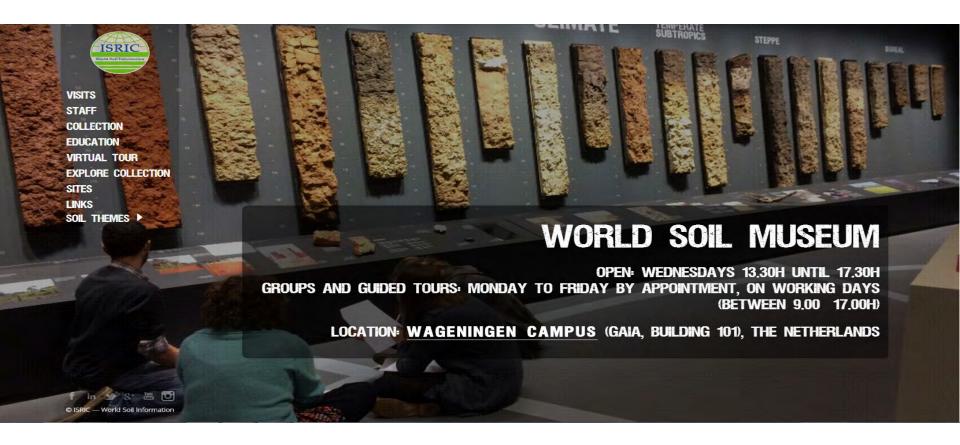








Virtual soil museum

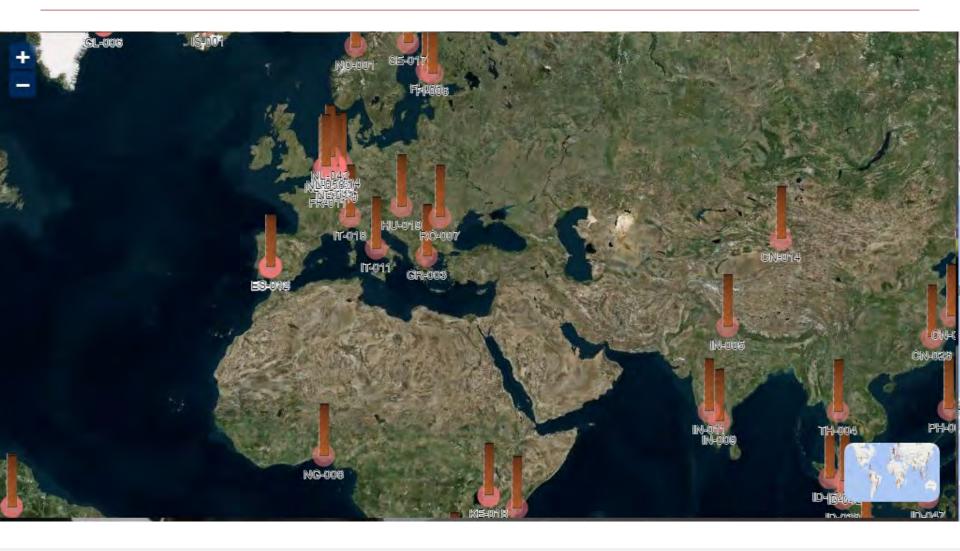




Virtual soil museum

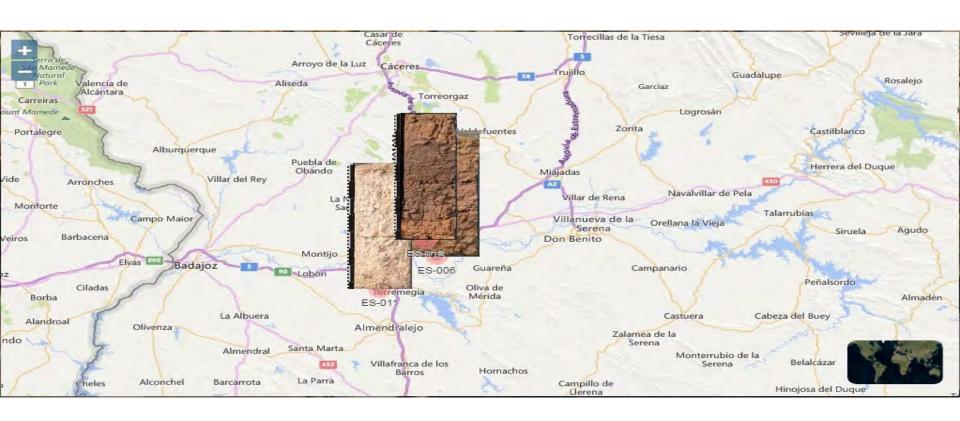






















Soil stories: Soil, Fire and revolution



Egilsstadir

Kirkjubæjarklaustur

Höfn





Laki, Iceland - 1783



Disaster:
Icelandic society
disrupted
10 year (global)
climate change
Coldest winter ever in
US 1784
Famines in India and
Egypt
Victims in UK (sulphur clouds)



Antrosol plágico

Suelos formados o profundamente modificados por actividades las humanas



























Soil erosion is strong if not properly managed -> agriculture is then no longer possible and forest regrowth is hampered





Off-site effects detrimental









Summary and conclusions

Soil monoliths allow to study the soil and educate on its intrinsic properties

Representative soil monolith collections (and their samples) provide a reference for classification and for soil science in general

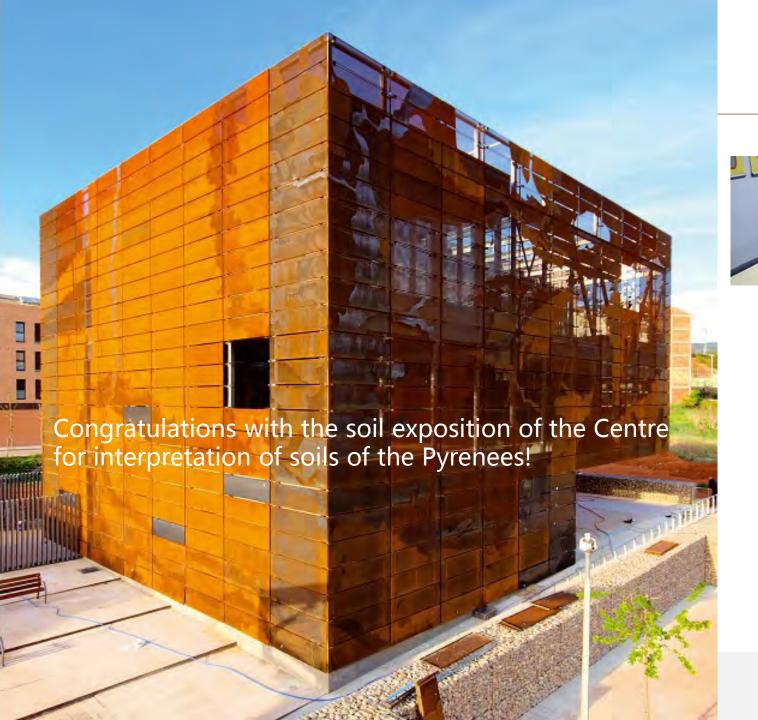
Soil expositions/museums of soil monoliths provide a basis for raising awareness of soil hidden but precious natural resource for the general public, students, politicians and others

It is important that the soil collections are accessible and exposed maximally in both the virtual and physical world, so that there is societal support to maintain the collection over time

Soil museums and educational centres should have collaborate and exchange so that knowledge and methods can be exchanged (global soil museum network)











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