Soil mapping based on landscape classification in the semiarid Chaco, Argentina

Cristina Angueira¹, Gustavo Cruzate², Eduardo M. Zamora³, Guillermo F. Olmedo⁴, José M. Sayago⁵, Isabel Castillejo González⁶

¹Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), EEA de Santiago del Estero, Santiago del Estero, Argentina angueira.maria@inta.gob.ar

²INTA, CIRN, Buenos Aires, Argentina gcruzate@gmail.com

³INTA, EEA Manfredi, Cba. Argentina gduardomaxizamora@hotmail.com

⁴INTA, EEA Mendoza, Argentina gduardomaxizamora@hotmail.com

⁴INTA, EEA Mendoza, Argentina gduardomaxizamora@hotmail.com

⁵Universidad Nac.Tucumán, Tucumán Argentina jmsayago@arnet.com.ar

⁶Universidad de Córdoba, Gráfica y Geomática, Cba. España jduardomaxizamora@hotmail.com

⁶Universidad de Córdoba, Gráfica y Geomática, Cba. España jduardomaxizamora@hotmail.com

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The semiarid Chaco shared with Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil, is an ecosystem where the change of land use from forest to commercial agriculture and social conflicts have been intense since the beginning of the 21st century. These changes and the lack of reliable soil information at appropriate scales threaten the sustainable development of the region. In Santiago del Estero province, Argentina, a soil survey was conducted in order to reduce the knowledge gap.

Due to the large area, geomorphological diversity, limited funding, and high information demand, a geopedological survey using remote sensing and GIS was considered an suitable approach. The cartographic units were determined based on the integration of geoforms and soils, knowledge of landscape and soil forming factors, field observations, and laboratory determinations.

Three main landscape units were recognized: 1) the Chaco fluvio-eolian plain, including a megafan with Haplustolls and Torripsamments, 2) the Rio Dulce valley with Torripsamments, and 3) the migratory alluvial plain of Río Salado with Torripsamments, Ustifluvents, and Natraqualfs. The approach used helped accelerate the collection of soil information at an appropriate scale for land use planning.

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