



# REGENEVATE

## SOIL and FIELD GUIDELINE

Version 1.2 – 12.10.2023

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<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Change Summary</b>
1.0	12.08.2022	-	First issue
1.1	31.05.2023	All	Redactive and visual changes
1.2	12.10.2023	All	Redactive changes

## 1. OVERVIEW

Regenevate certification requires soil test & analysis on the Soil Health pillar. The soil testing will be conducted every 3 years rolled out.

Regenevate certification targets value and aims for continuous improvement in soil and ecosystems. The process of soil sampling also clarified the practices of the standard requirements. The indicators can be changed for different types of soils.

During the soil sampling process, the GPS Coordinates should be recorded.

## 2. RECOMMENDED and REQUIREMENT OF SOIL ANALYSIS

Soil sampling is conducted on the same fields or areas for each sampling for lab analysis. It should be represented in the same area as where the samples are taken. Sampling locations will be recorded and published to the auditor.

Regenevate requires base indicators for soil physical and chemical activities. Some of the indicators recommended in the first year or must have been obtained up to 1 year ago. Table of recommended & required soil indicators writing below.

First Year or Obtained up to 1 year, required indicators	Every 3 years required indicators	Every 3 years one of the indicators is required
pH	pH	Active Carbon-PoxC
EC	EC	Water Holding Capacity
SOC/SOM	SOC/SOM	Cation Exchange Capacity
Soil Texture	Aggregate Stability	Total Soil Nitrogen
Bulk Density	Soil Infiltration Rate	Extractable Micronutrients
	Total Microbial Biomass	

## 3. FIELD GUIDELINE

Regenevate Certification conducts soil tests in the field. The purpose of these tests is to measure how farmers complete their requirements and certification standards in a simple manner. Additionally, this serves as guidance for all producers and impacts certificate holders. These simple field tests are cost-effective for understanding soil health and help reduce risks in problematic areas. Below are the tests farmers perform to determine their observational impacts on soil health, along with their explanations. Operators should fill out the Field Guide Worksheet and keep records annually.

Field Observation Criteria	Description
Plant Health	The assessment of crop health can vary depending on the conditions of land productivity. It can be done by examining leaf color, height, and uniformity. It can also be complemented by using NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) sensors in the air or in the field.
Soil Color	Generally, soil color indicates organic matter and water-holding capacity. Dark or deep brown colors may be an indicator of the amount of organic matter present in the soil. When soil becomes saturated with water, it turns gray and may or may not contain red or brown spots.
Living Roots & Growth	The presence of living roots in the soil helps reduce the risk of erosion by covering the soil surface and minimizes water loss due to evaporation. Roots living beneath the soil's surface assist in the accumulation of organic matter and contribute to the soil's food web. This enhances the soil's water-holding capacity, increasing plant resilience against drought.
Slope	In flat landscapes, the slope of the land should be lower. Depending on the terrain conditions, terracing and planting plans should be made. Soil infiltration can be adversely affected due to the slope.
Stoniness, Alkalinity	Soil stoniness classification and soil pH or alkalinity can affect land management. Soil stoniness and alkalinity control plans should be conducted as part of the soil analysis process. After the assessment is completed, soil stone-breaking should be done in accordance with the standard requirements, if necessary.
Crusting, Cracking, and Aggregate State	Inappropriate irrigation water quality and incorrect agricultural practices can harm the soil structure. Soil monitoring should be conducted to understand its condition under different circumstances, and early corrective measures should be taken as needed.
Macro/Micro Biological Soil Diversity	When nutrients are provided to the soil food web, the diversity of beneficial microorganisms increases. When a handful of soil is held, earthworms or other types of worms should be observed.

Field Guide Worksheet					
Field Observation Criteria	GPS Coordinates /parcel	Date	Result-1 (Good)	Result-2 (Bad)	Result-3 (Average / Representative)
Plant Health					
Soil Color					
Living Roots & Growth					
Slope					
Stoniness, Alkalinity					
Crusting, Cracking, and Aggregate State					
Macro/Micro Biological Soil Diversity					