

Soil P₂O₅ Calibration and Mapping using Real-time Soil Sensor (RTSS)

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Objective

- To measure the soil P₂O₅ by RTSS
- To create soil P₂O₅ maps for site-specific management

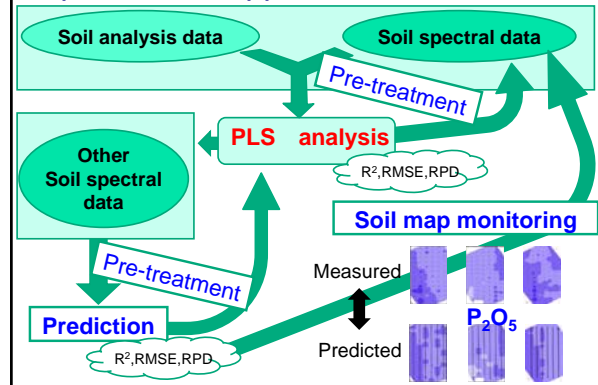
Destination

- R², RMSE, and RPD values of the PLS model for soil P₂O₅ were 0.66, 10.12(mg/100g), 1.71
- Similar P₂O₅ containing areas were found between measured and predicted maps, and locations are almost acceptable to make decision

Back ground

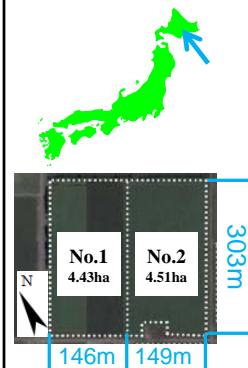
- Japan has faced the increased price by 1.6 times.
- Phosphorus P₂O₅ became a limited nutrition.
- Save and use it efficiently as requested.
- Describe the variability across the field.

Experimental Approach



Material and Methods

Experimental site



- Commercial farm
- Memuro, Hokkaido, Japan
- After crop harvesting in August and October 2008
- November 2009
- Alluvial soil

Material and Methods

Real-Time Soil Sensor(RTSS)



DGPS : 10 cm accuracy
 Distance of probes to bottom : 75 mm
 Data collected :
 Soil reflectance : 350 to 1700nm
 364 wavelengths
 Soil color image : Φ 50
 Electric conductivity (EC) :
 capacitance
 Data size : 780 data/4ha

Material and Methods

Soil spectral data and samples

- Collect soil spectra every 2.24m at a depth of 0.2m
- RTSS move 2 km/h
- Data size : 780 data/4ha
- Collect samples every 24.64m at a depth of 0.2m

Material and Methods

Chemical analysis

- Soil samples were dried in an oven crushed and sieved
- Soil P_2O_5 = plant available P measured by the Truog method with the autoanalyzer QuAAtro

Material and Methods

Spectral data analysis

- Vis-NIR soil reflectance spectra subjected to Savitzky-Golay second derivative treatment
- A partial least squares (PLS) model for the soil P_2O_5 was calculated with full cross validation by Umscrambler 9.8
- R-square(R^2), root mean square error(RMSE) and residual prediction deviations (RPD) are calculated. RPD is the ratio of standard deviation of the measured to the RMSE.

Material and Methods

Soil mapping

- Measured and Predicted map was created as inverse distance weighted (IDW) maps using ArcMap 9.2
- Measured map was derived from data of measured soil P_2O_5
- Predicted map was derived from data of predicted soil P_2O_5 calculated with the PLS model from soil reflectance spectra data

Results and Discussion

Soil sample parameters

Number	P_2O_5 (mg/100g)				
	Max	Min	Average	SD*	
2008 No.1	72	114.70	33.40	61.66	17.38
No.2	72	86.30	25.20	46.80	13.73
Total	144	114.70	25.20	54.23	17.29
2009 No.1	72	114.75	40.69	64.36	15.79

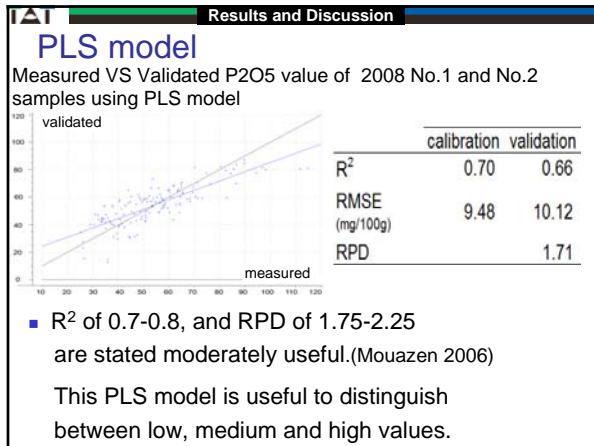
*SD = standard deviation

- Soil P_2O_5 was higher in field No.1 than No.2
- Soil P_2O_5 increased slightly from 2008 to 2009
- Stochastic distributions appeared

Results and Discussion

Spectral data

- Large peaks are found at 560nm, 1010nm, 1370nm, and 1440nm



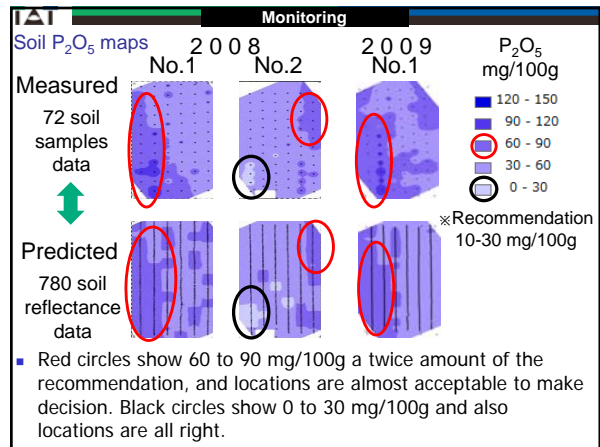
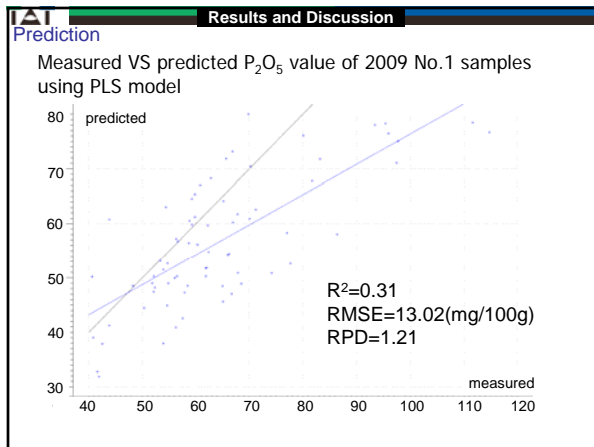
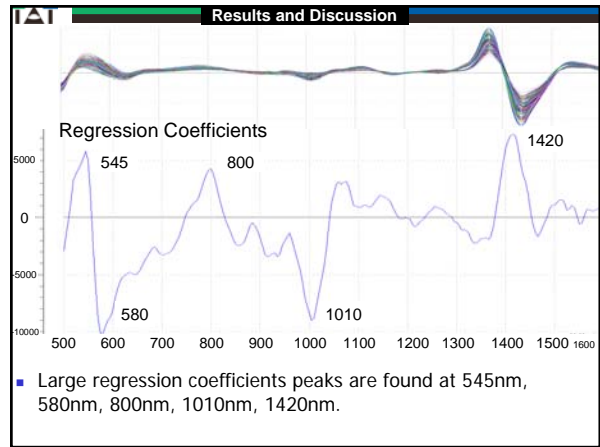
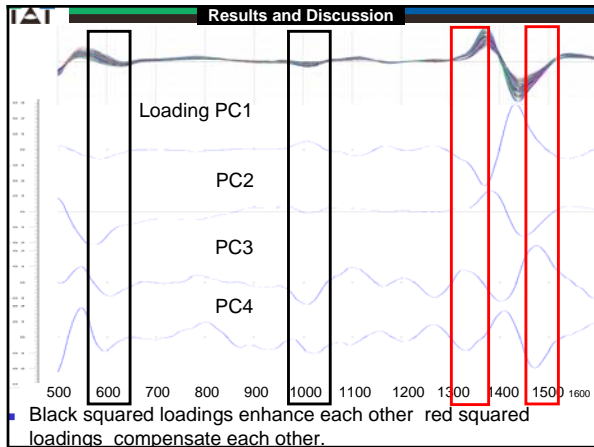
Results and Discussion

Comparison of values

Authors	Year	Soil analysis	Units	Spectral range (nm)	Multivariate method
This paper		Truog	mg/100g	350-1700	PLSR (4)
Matunaga	1992	Truog	mg/100g	1100-2500	MR
Chang CW	2001	Mehlich III	mg/kg	400-2498	PCR
Mouazen	2006	Olsen	mg/100g	305-1710	PLSR

Authors	Sample size	P		RMSE		R ²		RPD
		Max	Min	Cal	Val	Cal	Val	
This paper	144	114	25	9.47	10.1	0.70	0.66	1.71
Matunaga	120	—	—	—	—	—	0.69	—
Chang CW	779	507.6	0.7	32.28	—	0.40	—	—
Mouazen	204	11.63	2.95	0.943	1.202	0.83	0.73	1.92

- The R² of validation showed that the PLS model for soil P₂O₅ in this study was at least as accurate as that in other studies



IAI Conclusion

Conclusion

- R^2 , RMSE, and RPD values of the PLS model for soil P_2O_5 were 0.66, 10.12(mg/100g), 1.71
- The R^2 value of validation showed that the PLS model for soil P_2O_5 in this study was at least as accurate as that in other studies
- Similar P_2O_5 containing areas were found between measured and predicted maps, and locations are almost acceptable to make decision.

