

## Exercise 3-2: Creating a prescription map ( $K_2O$ )

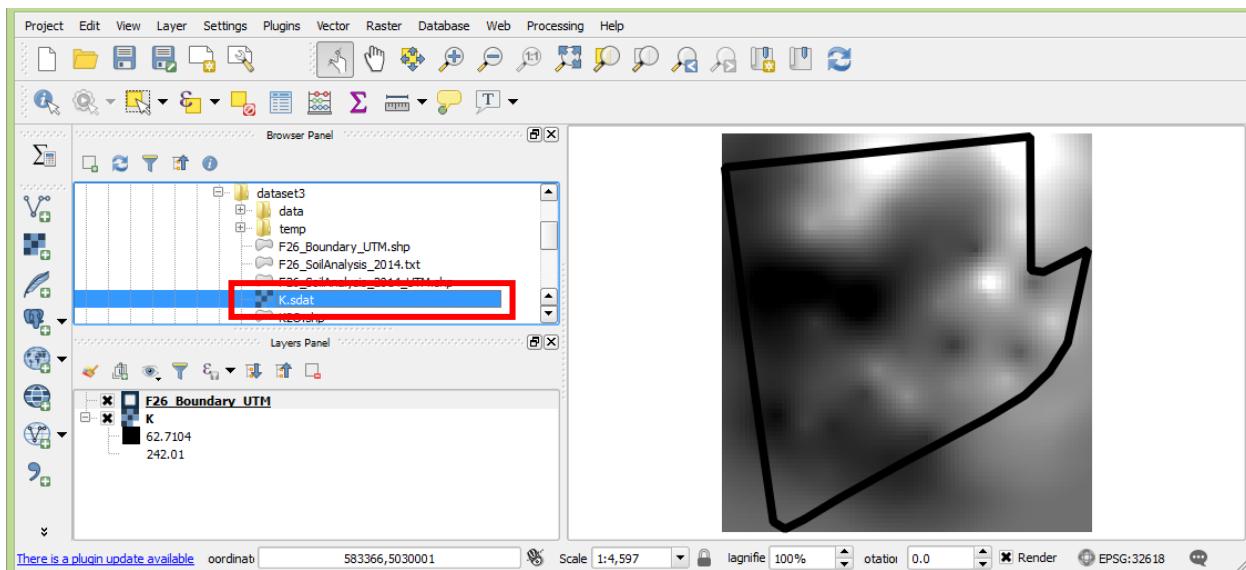
Mapping objectives:

- Create a  $K_2O$  prescription map based on the variability of soil potassium (K) levels

Data folder: Dataset3

Part 1: Add the interpolated soil potassium map to QGIS

1. Open the project **set3.qgs**
2. In the Browser Panel, double click **K.sdat** to add this layer into the Layers Panel



Part 2: Create a  $K_2O$  ( Potassium oxide) prescription map according to soil potassium levels (K ppm)

1. The table used to determine  $K_2O$  prescription (kg/ha) rates

In this exercise, the soil potassium level is first converted from ppm to kg/ha. Then,  $K_2O$  rate is assigned to field location according to the potassium level in kg/ha.

K (ppm)	K (kg/ha)	$K_2O$ (kg/ha)
0 – 44	0 – 100	80
45 – 89	101 – 200	60
90 – 134	201 – 300	40
135 – 178	301 – 400	40
179 – 223	401 – 500	40
224 <	501 <	0

K: soil potassium content

2. **Converting K level from ppm to kg/ha.** In the Processing Toolbox, enter “reclassify” in Search ...

and then click Reclassify values

- a. In Reclassify values

**Use default values, except ...**

Grid = **K**

Method = single table

Lookup Table = Fixed table

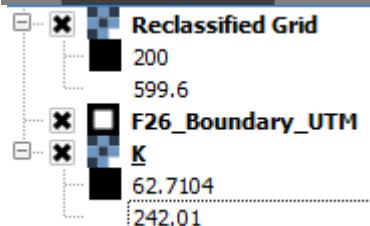
**Uncheck** replace no data

values

**Uncheck** replace other values

Click Run

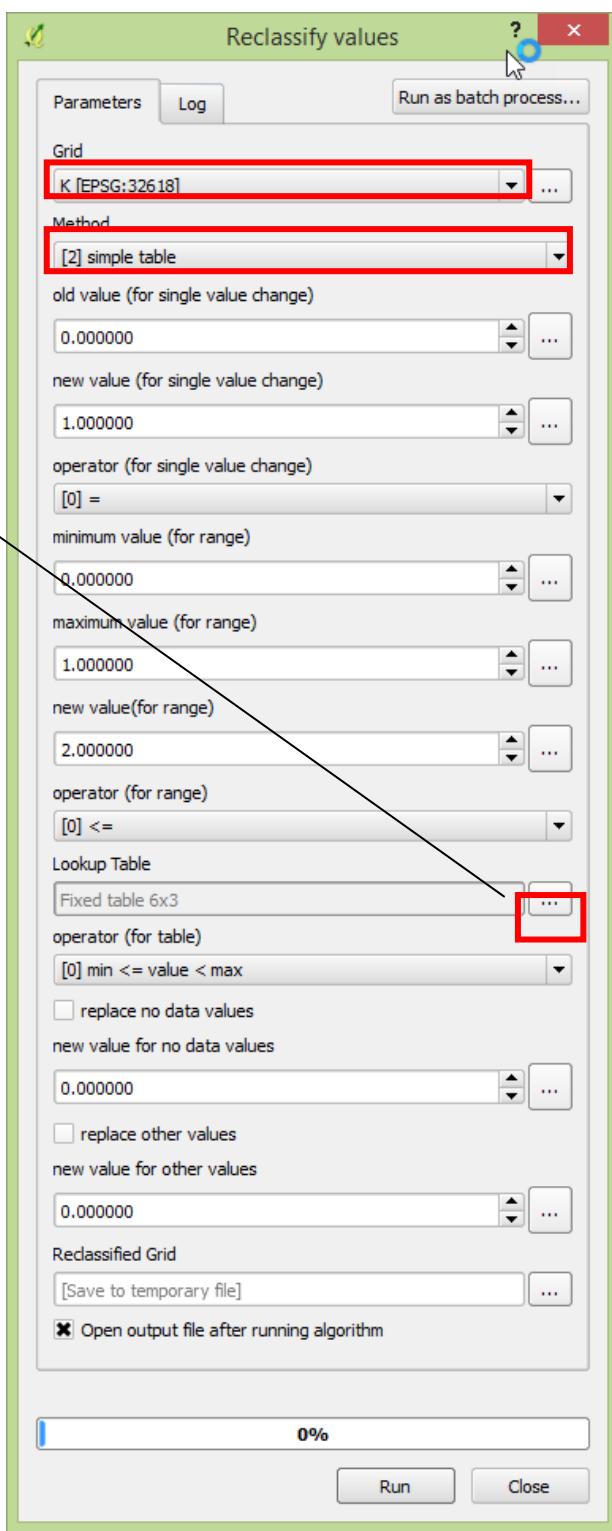
	minimum	maximum	new
1	0	45	100
2	45	90	200
3	90	135	300
4	135	180	400
5	180	225	500
6	225	270	600



3. **Filtering out small pixels.** In Processing Toolbox, enter “majority” in Search ... and then click SAGA > Raster filter > Majority filter

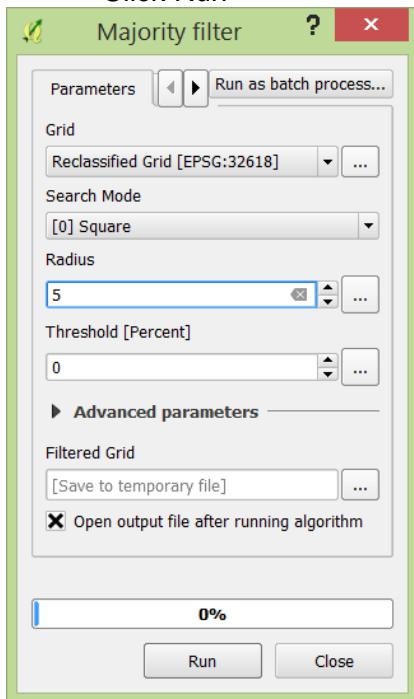
**Use default value, except ...**

- a. Grid = Reclassified Grid
- b. Search Mode = Square

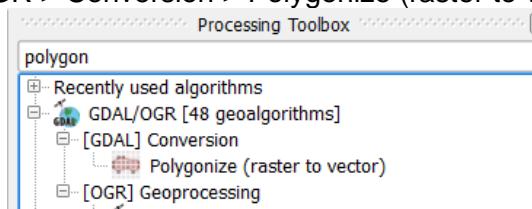


c. Radius = 5

Click Run



4. **Converting raster to polygon.** In Processing Toolbox, enter “polygon” in Search ... and then click GDAL/OGR > Conversion > Polygonize (raster to vector)

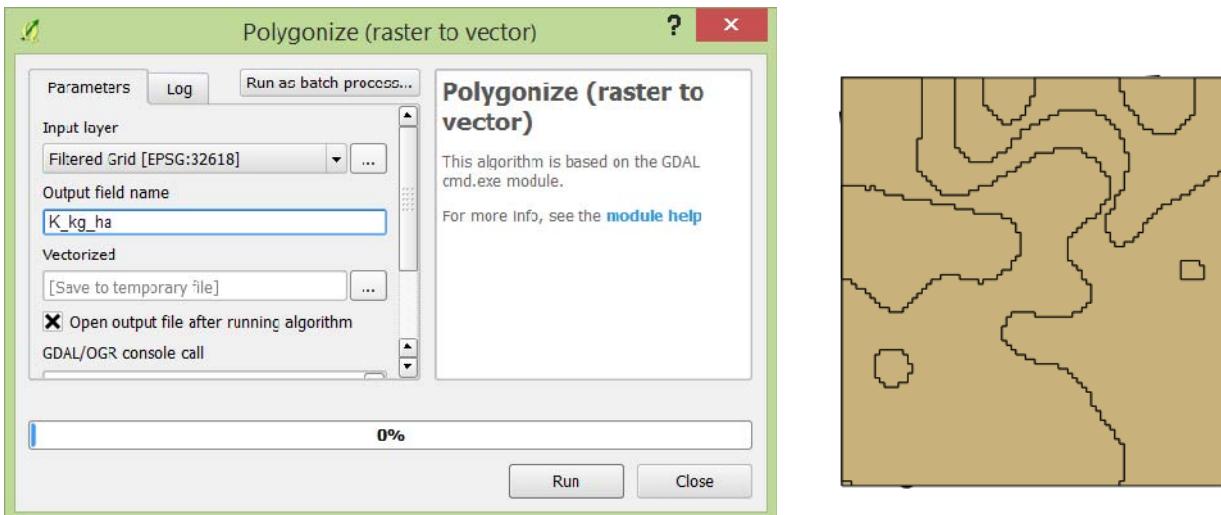


a. In Polygonize:

Input layer = **Filtered Grid**

Output field name = K\_kg\_ha

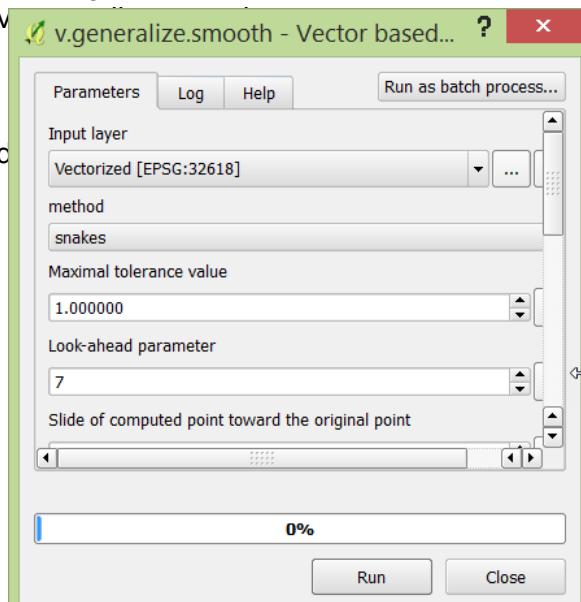
Click Run



5. **Smoothing polygon outline.** In Processing Toolbox, enter “smooth” in Search ... and then click > GRASS GIS > Vector > v.generalize.smooth - Vector based...

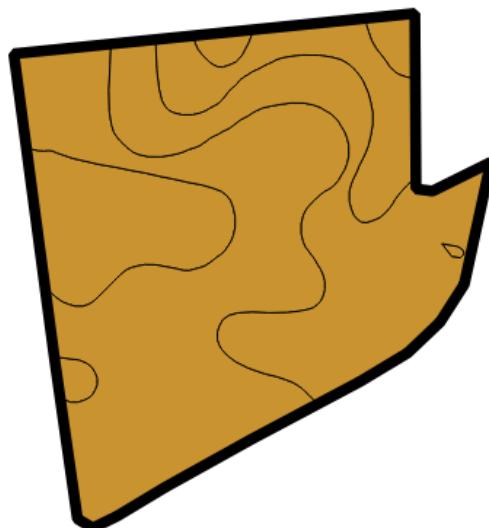
**Use default value, except ...**

- Input layer = **Vectorized**
  - Method = snake
- Click Run. A Smoothed polygon is ac...



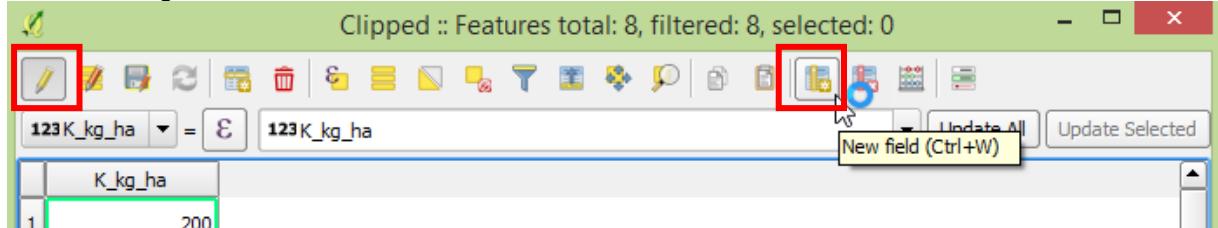
6. **Clipping the vector layer to the field boundary.** In Processing Toolbox, click QGIS geoalgorithms > Vector overlay tools > Clip

- Input layer = Smoothed
  - Clip layer = F26\_Boundary\_UTM
- Clip Run





7. **Adding a new field to store K2O values in the attribute table.** In Layers Panel, right click **Clipped** and then click Open Attribute Table. In the attribute table, click Toggle editing mode and then click New field.



- a. In Add field:
  - Name = K2O
  - Type = Whole number (integer)
  - Length = 3

Click OK to close this window

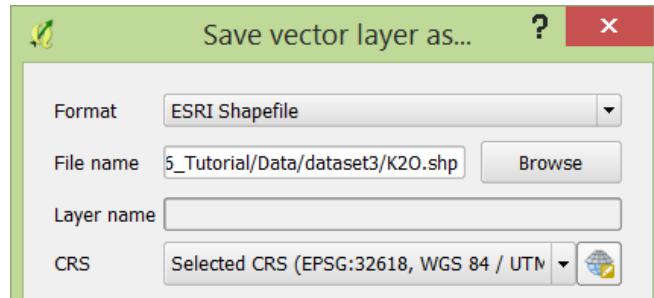
8. Back to the attribute table; click the cells under the column of K2O to manually enter the values as shown below. Once finished, click Toggle editing mode to exit and save the new edits.

The screenshot shows the QGIS Attribute Table for the 'Clipped' layer. The toolbar at the top has several icons, with the 'Edit' icon (a pencil inside a box) highlighted by a red box. Below the toolbar, there are two dropdown menus for '123K\_kg\_ha'. The main area shows a table with eight rows. The first column is labeled 'K\_kg\_ha' and contains values 200, 500, 600, 600, 500, 200, 300, and 400. The second column is labeled 'K2O' and contains values 50, 0, 0, 0, 0, 60, 40, and 40 respectively. A small blue box highlights the cell in the 'K2O' column of the first row. At the bottom left, a 'Show All Features' button is visible. On the left, a separate 'Add field' dialog box is open, showing the configuration for the 'K2O' field: Name is 'K2O', Type is 'Whole number (integer)', Provider type is 'integer', and Length is '3'. Buttons for 'OK' and 'Cancel' are at the bottom.

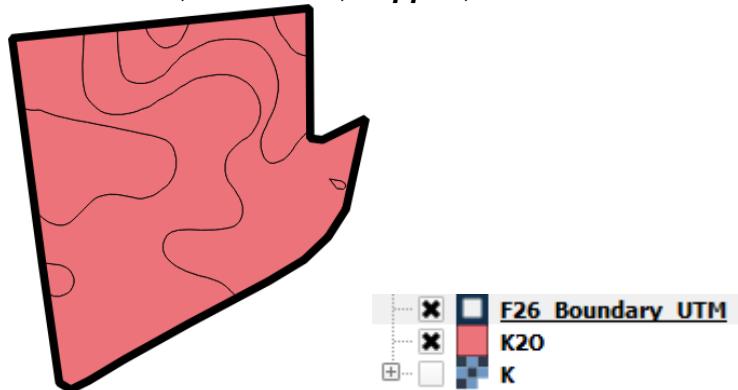
9. **Storing the temperate file as a shapefile in the system.** In the Layers Panel, right click **Clipped** and then click Save as ...

- a. Format = ESRI shapefile
- b. File name = K2O.shp
- c. CRS = Selected CRS (EPSG:32618, WGS 84 / UTM zone 18 N)

Click OK

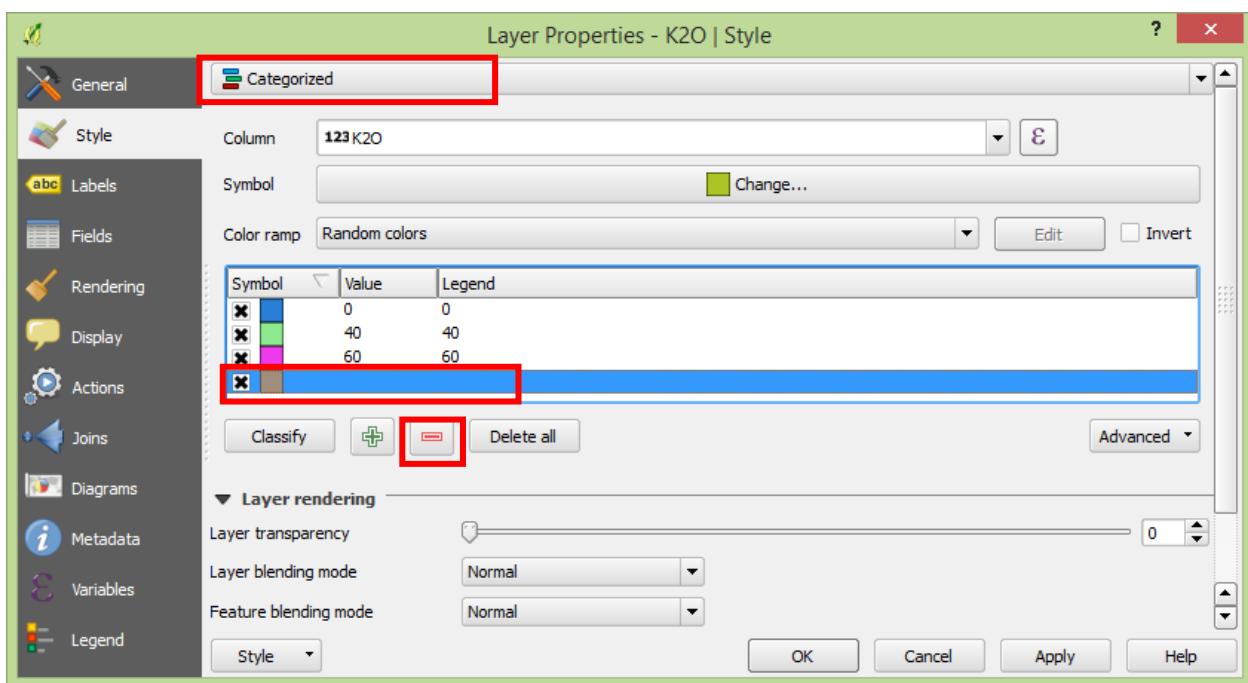


10. Remove the unneeded layers. In the Layers Panel, remove the layers **Clipped**, **Vectorized**, **Filtered Grid**, **Smoothed**, **Clipped**, and **Reclassified Grid**

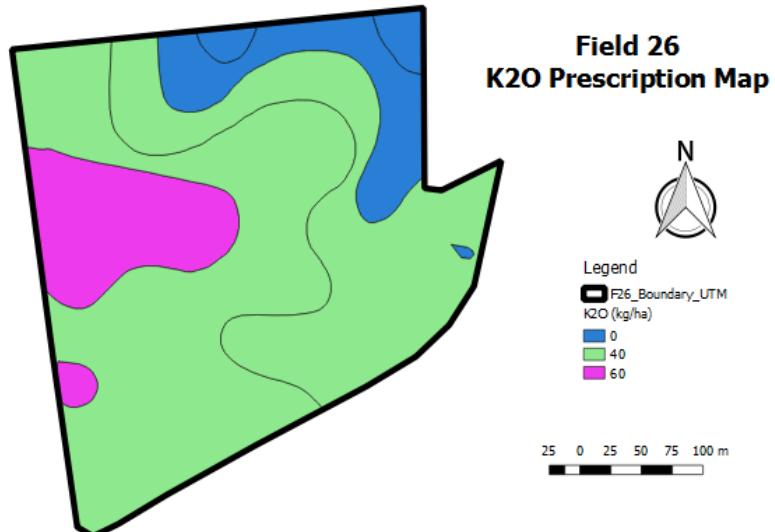


Part 3: Produce a K<sub>2</sub>O layout map

1. In the Layer Panel, right click K2O layer and click Properties
  - a. Style = Categorized
  - b. Column = K2O
  - c. Color ramp = Random colors  
Click Classify
  - d. Click the unassigned category and then click DeleteClick OK



2. In Layers Panel, right click **K2O** and rename this layer as **K2O (kg/ha)**
3. Create a K2O prescription layout map following the same steps described in exercise 3-1.



4. Save the project