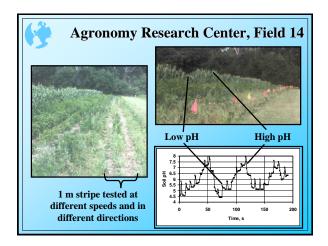
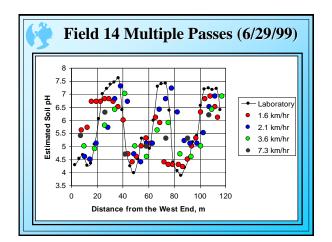
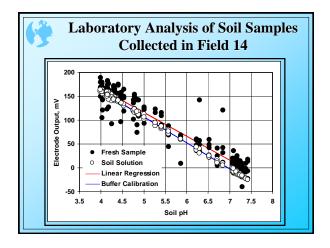


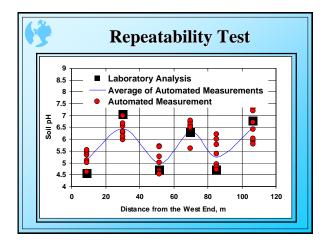
## **Objectives**

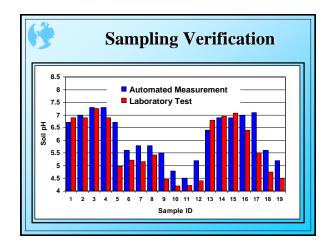
- To determine reliability of automated measurements of soil pH in the field
- To illustrate importance of increasing spatial resolution of pH measurements
- To establish basic recommendations and limits for use of the automated soil sampling system in site-specific crop production



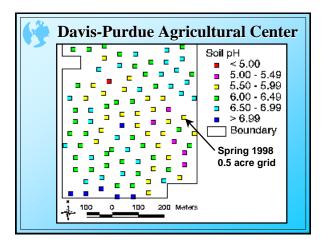


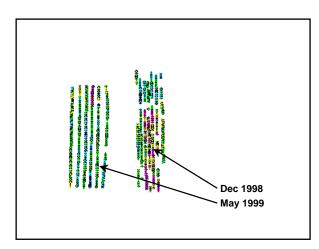


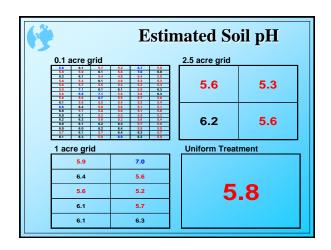


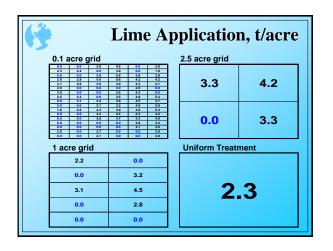


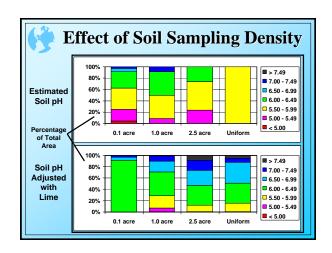
Estimated Sampling Density (samples / ha)					
Vehicle Speed,	Distance between	Distance between Passes, m			
km/h	Samples, m	5	10	20	50
1	2.2	900	450	225	90
2	4.4	450	225	113	45
3	6.7	300	150	75	30
5	11.1	180	90	45	18
8	17.8	113	56	28	11
<b>0</b>	17.0	113		20	











## Conclusions

- Automated soil sampling system could be used to estimate soil pH on-the-go
- Current prototype takes soil samples at a fixed depth that does not account for depth variation of soil pH
- Several verification samples might be recommended for specific field conditions
- Automated soil pH measurement is appropriate when variable acidity is a factor limiting plant growth

## Integrated Measurement of Soil Properties

- Soil pH
- Potassium Content
- Soil Compaction (Mechanical Resistance)
- Organic Matter Content (Color)
- Moisture Content
- Texture (Particles
- Size)

- ISE (Ion Selective Electrode)
- Vertical Blade with an Array of Strain Gages
- Utilization of a Spectroradiometer to Establish Subsurface Soil Reflectance in Visual and NIR Parts of the Spectrum

- Additional Note
  Automated measurement of soil pH on-thego allows discovering relatively small cells of land that potentially could be treated on a variable application bases
   An estimate of soil buffering capacity should be known to draw lime recommendations
- On-the-go soil pH measurement does not identify calcium or magnesium deficiencies

