

# Efficacy and Economics of Precision Soil Sampling Strategies for Site-Specific Soil pH Management in Peanut

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# BACKGROUND

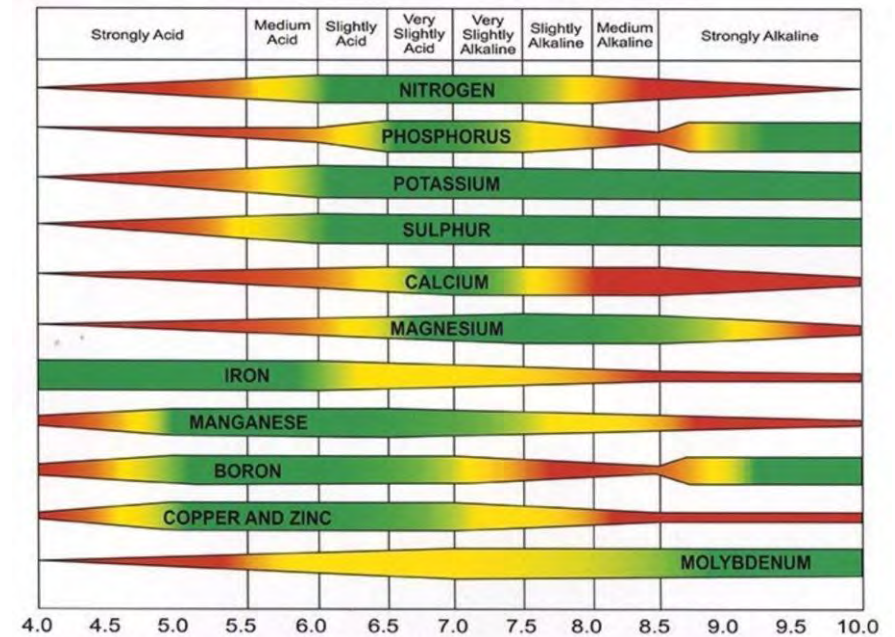
## □ Importance of proper soil pH

- Peanuts perform best in soil pH range of 6.0-6.5
- Low pH can result in low nutrient availability or zinc toxicity

## □ Lime Applications

- Used to increase soil pH and reduce soil acidity
- Variable-rate applications are common among the peanut growers in the southeastern US

How soil pH affects availability of plant nutrients.



SOURCE: <https://www.emporiumhydroponics.com/what-is-ph-1-to-14>



Soil pH: 6.0



Soil pH: 5.5

# INTRODUCTION

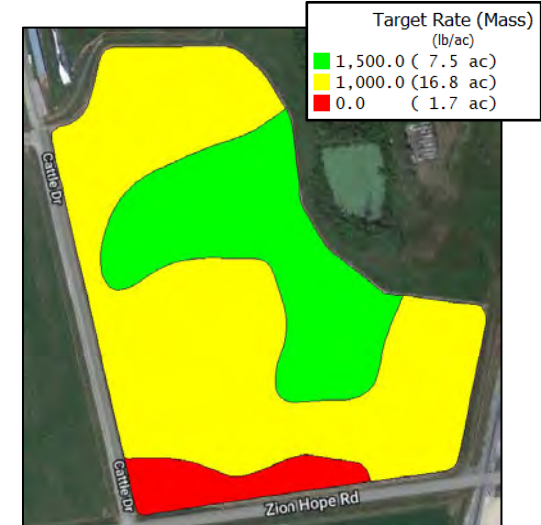
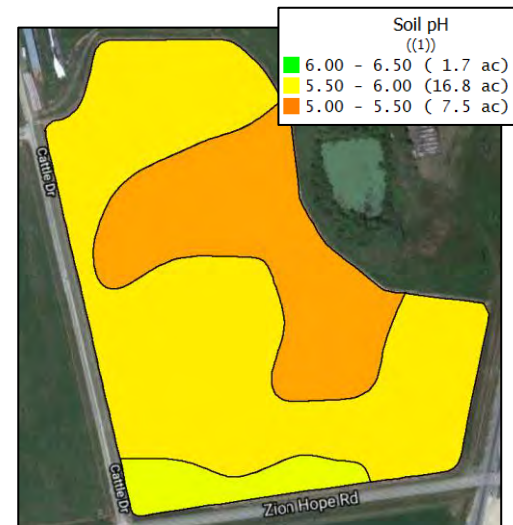
## ❑ Common soil sampling methods

- Composite
- Grid Sampling
- Zone Sampling



## ❑ Variable Rate Applications

- Used to help combat soil nutrient variability
- Aid in site-specific nutrient management
- Only as good as the prescription (Rx) map



# RESEARCH MOTIVATION

Growers are interested in making data-driven decisions (**grid vs zone**)...but they want to be sure it's quality data and cost effective (**sampling size vs cost**).

## OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the efficacy of commonly used precision soil sampling strategies and their influence on the depiction of soil pH variability
- To analyze and compare the economics of commonly used precision soil sampling strategies

# STUDY LOCATIONS



## Field 1

- Worth Co, GA
- 31.5 ac
- pH: 4.9 - 6.2



## Field 2

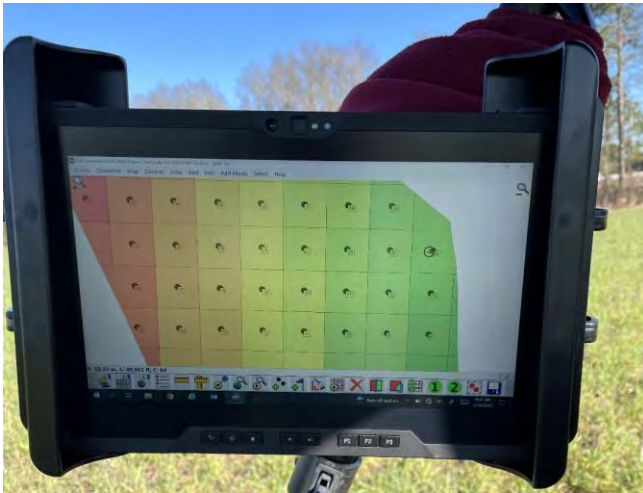
- Colquitt Co, GA
- 92.93 ac
- pH: 4.6 - 6.6



# SAMPLING METHODS

## □ Grid-based Soil Sampling

- Grids were created in sizes of 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, and 10.0 ac
- Point sampling method (center of the grid)
- Depth of soil sampling = 6 inch
- Number of samples per grid = 12-15 cores



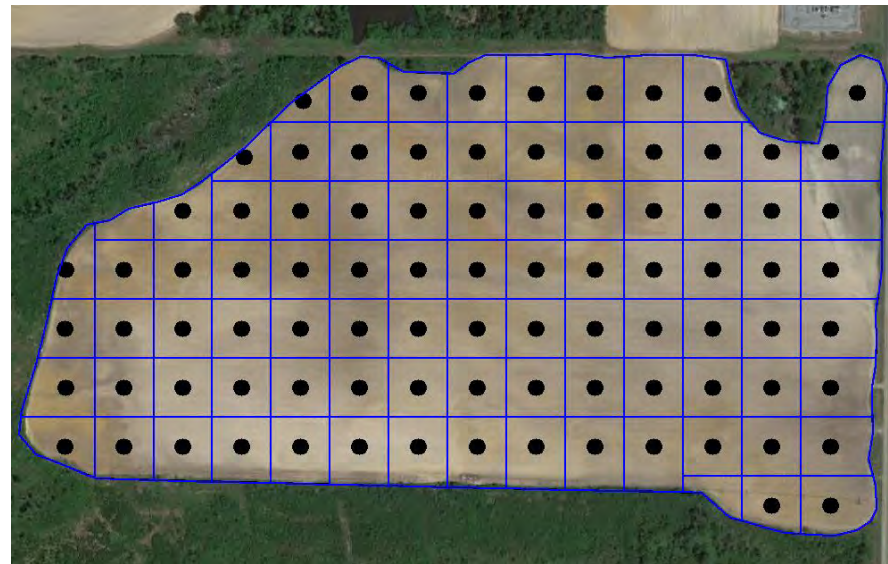
5.0 ac



7.5 ac



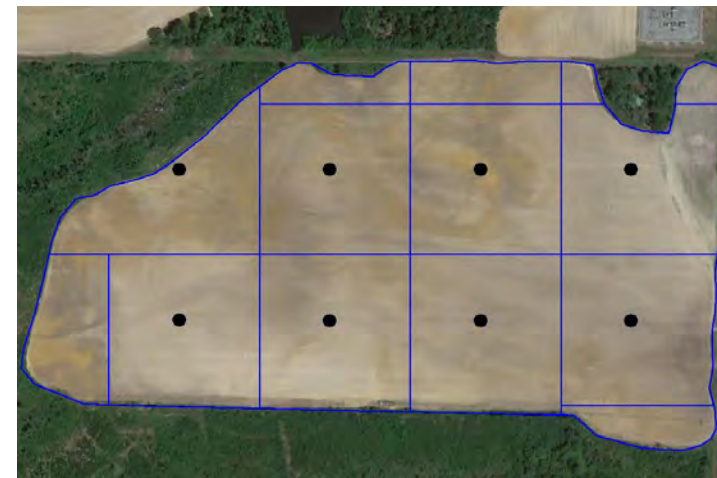
1.0 ac



2.5 ac



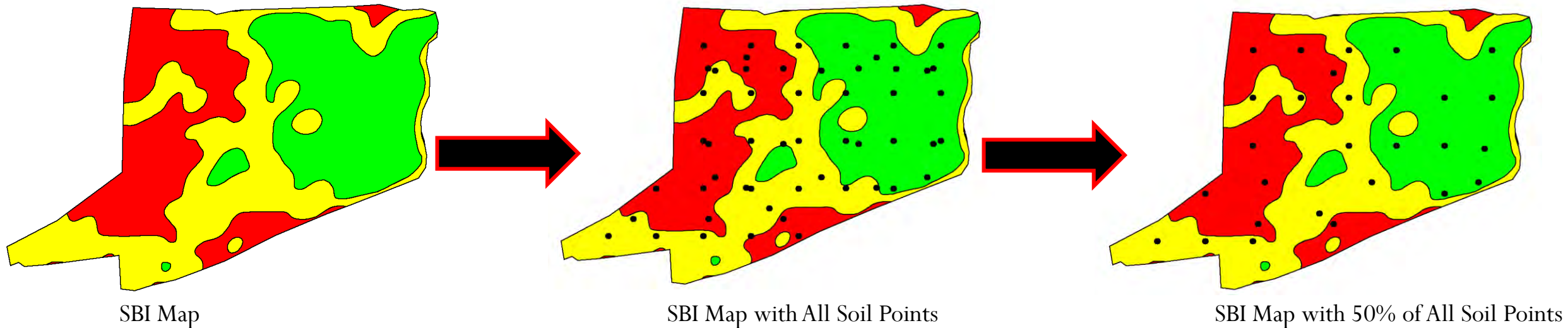
10.0 ac



# SAMPLING METHODS

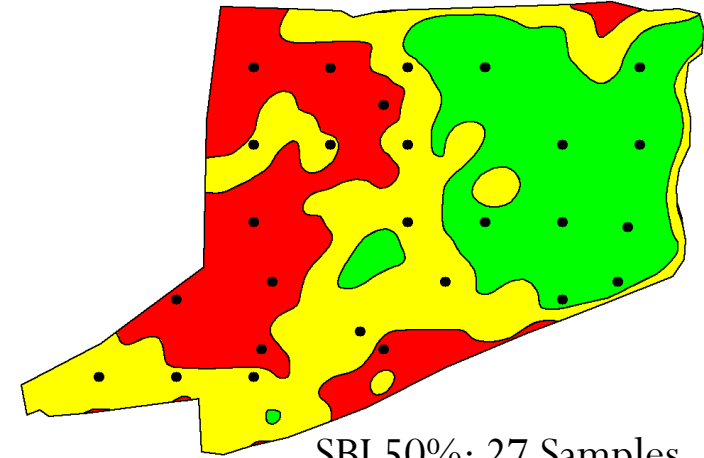
## □ Zone-based Sampling

- Areas of similar properties (soil texture, crop health, etc.)
  - Electrical Conductivity (EC)
  - Soil Brightness Index (SBI)

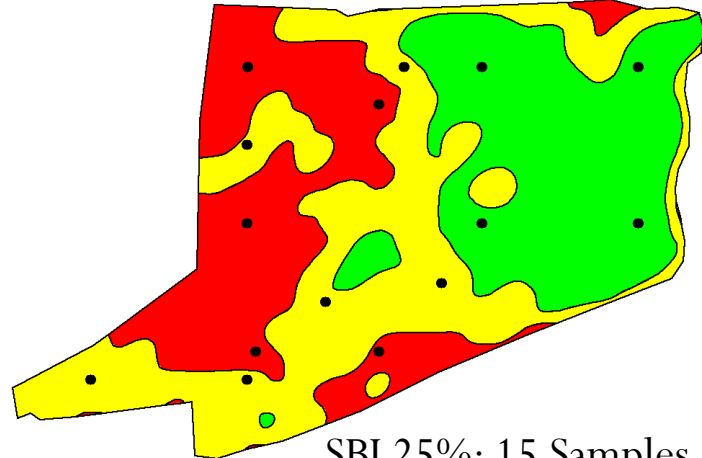




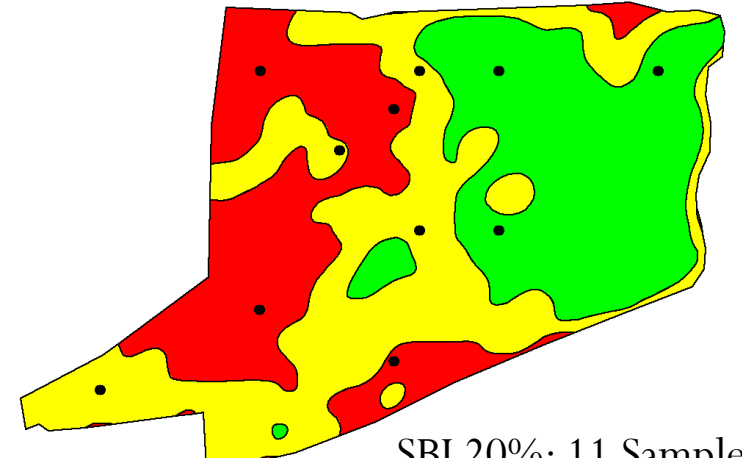
# ZONE SAMPLING



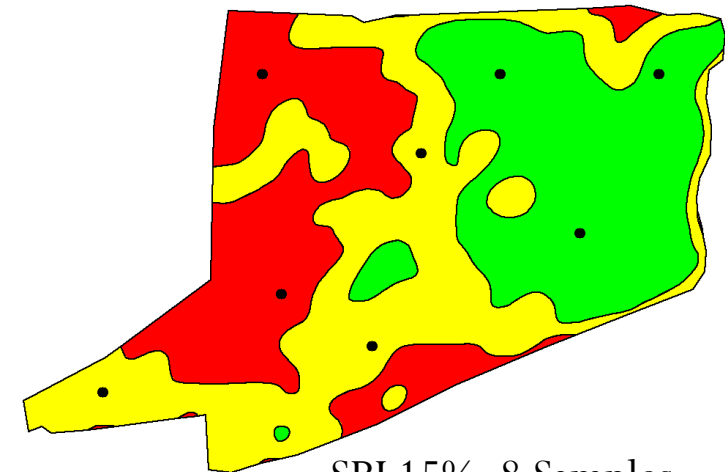
SBI 50%: 27 Samples



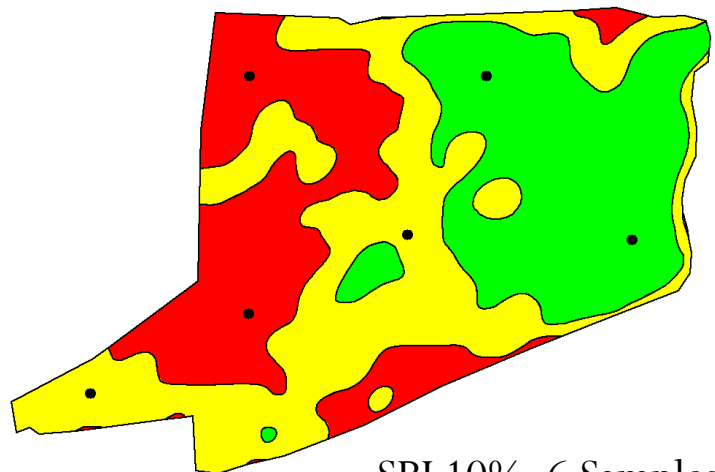
SBI 25%: 15 Samples



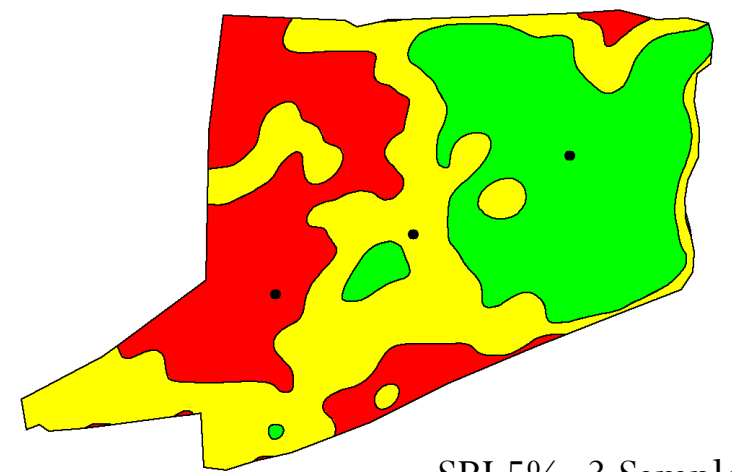
SBI 20%: 11 Samples



SBI 15%: 8 Samples



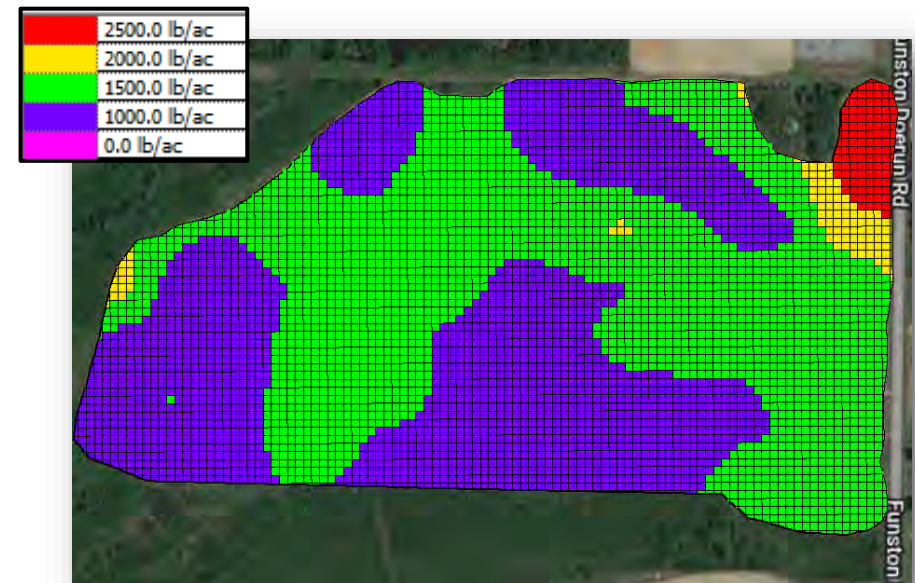
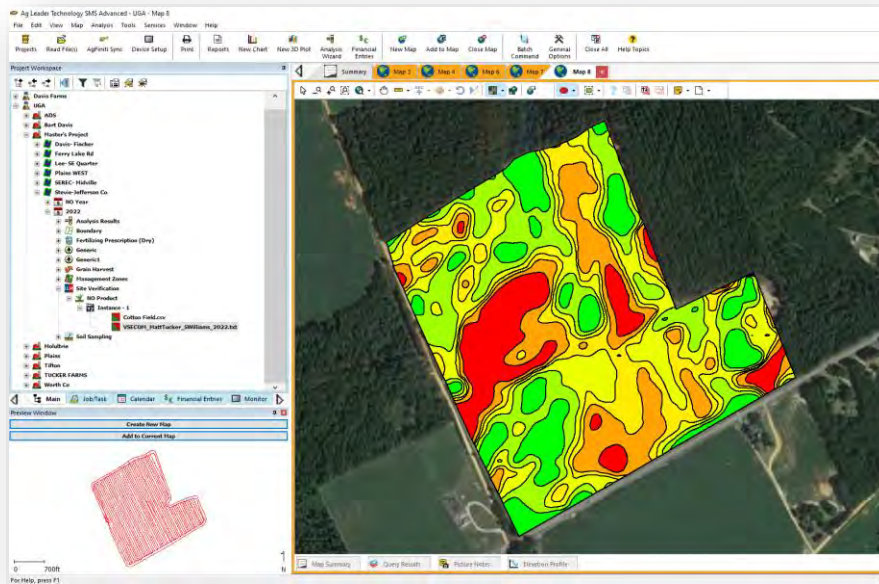
SBI 10%: 6 Samples



SBI 5%: 3 Samples

# DATA ANALYSIS AND GIS

- Spatial analysis and interpolation using the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) method in SMS Advanced (Ag Leader Technology, Ames, IA).
- Correlation analysis was conducted among the sampling strategies in JMP Pro 15 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC) using  $\alpha = 0.10$ .
- Prescription (Rx) maps were created for Lime in SMS Advanced software.



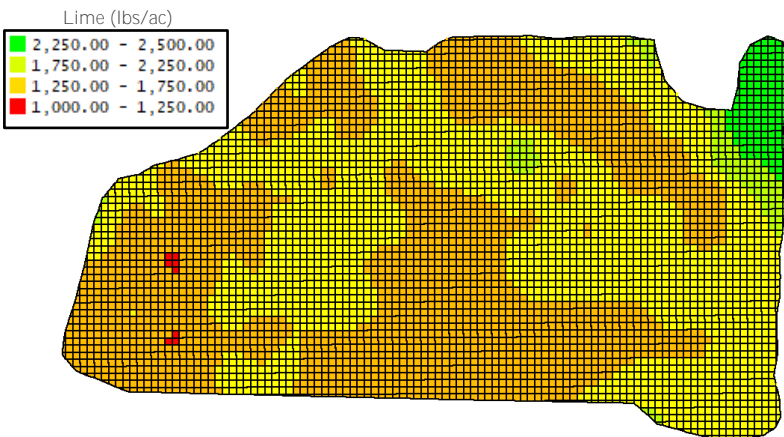
# RESULTS - EFFECTIVENESS

## Correlation Analysis – Grid Size

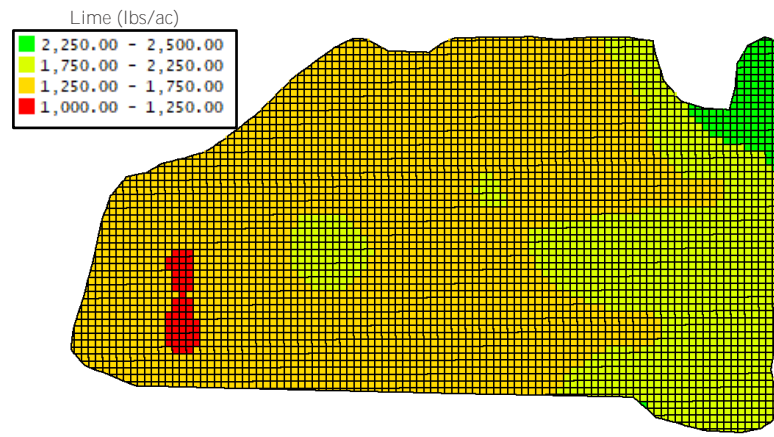
Field 1		Field 2	
Grid Size	pH	Grid Size	pH
1.0	0.94	1.0	0.95
2.5	0.47	2.5	0.81
5.0	0.49	5.0	0.40
7.5	0.56	7.5	-0.32
10.0	-0.21	10.0	-0.12

## Application Accuracy associated with different grid sizes

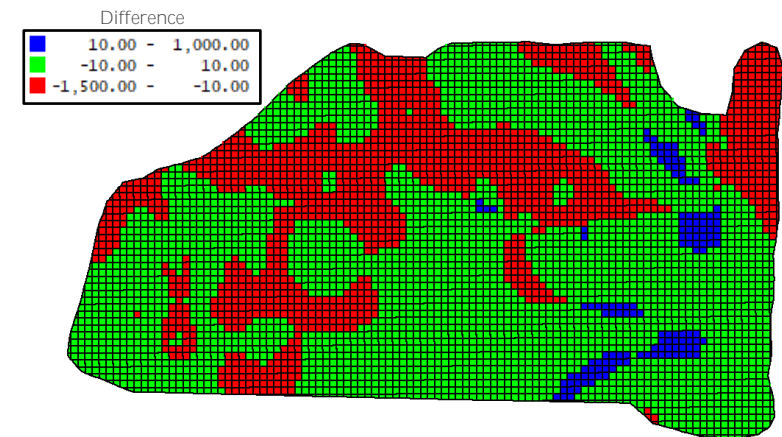
	Grid Size	1.0	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0
Field 1	Over	5	76	22	8	24
	Target	91	13	77	81	76
	Under	4	9	1	10	0
Field 2	Over	10	3	1	12	47
	Target	87	66	51	46	45
	Under	3	31	48	42	9



Lime Rx Map (All Soil Points)



Lime Rx Map (2.5 acre)



Lime Difference Map

## Correlation Analysis – Zones

MZ	Field 1	Field 2
EC 50	0.94	0.92
EC 25	0.82	0.84
EC 20	0.82	0.79
EC 15	0.71	0.77
EC 10	0.66	0.69
EC 5	0.64	0.68

MZ	Field 1	Field 2
SBI 50	0.94	0.93
SBI 25	0.80	0.77
SBI 20	0.72	0.51
SBI 15	0.69	0.75
SBI 10	0.77	0.75
SBI 5	0.57	0.42

	MZ	EC 50	EC 25	EC 20	EC 15	EC 10	EC 5	SBI 50	SBI 25	SBI 20	SBI 15	SBI 10	SBI 5	Composite
Field 1	Over	8	10	6	10	10	7	9	4	10	13	23	24	26
	Target	88	82	82	80	73	77	88	85	75	76	64	76	74
	Under	4	9	11	10	16	16	3	11	14	11	12	0	0
Field 2	Over	9	11	17	18	8	27	9	12	18	21	27	31	0
	Target	83	74	70	71	58	55	86	73	69	66	62	55	50
	Under	8	15	13	11	35	17	5	14	13	13	11	13	50

# RESULTS - ECONOMICS

Field	Method	# of Samples	\$ of samples	Total Sampling \$	Lime (tons)	\$ of Lime	Total \$	\$/ac	% on Target
Field 1	All	53	\$ 318.00	\$ 444.00	29.4	\$ 1,471.29	\$ 1,915.29	\$ 60.80	100
	1ac	29	\$ 174.00	\$ 300.00	29.5	\$ 1,475.10	\$ 1,775.10	\$ 56.35	91
	2.5ac	11	\$ 66.00	\$ 192.00	36.2	\$ 1,812.18	\$ 2,004.18	\$ 63.62	13
	5ac	6	\$ 36.00	\$ 162.00	31.2	\$ 1,558.64	\$ 1,720.64	\$ 54.62	77
	7.5ac	4	\$ 24.00	\$ 150.00	29.3	\$ 1,465.02	\$ 1,615.02	\$ 51.27	81
	10ac	3	\$ 18.00	\$ 144.00	31.4	\$ 1,571.56	\$ 1,715.56	\$ 54.46	76
Field 2	All	163	\$ 978.00	\$ 1,349.72	60.15575	\$ 3,007.79	\$ 4,357.51	\$ 138.33	100
	1ac	90	\$ 540.00	\$ 911.72	61.68535	\$ 3,084.27	\$ 3,995.99	\$ 126.86	87
	2.5ac	35	\$ 210.00	\$ 581.72	53.3223	\$ 2,666.12	\$ 3,247.84	\$ 103.11	66
	5ac	17	\$ 102.00	\$ 473.72	47.7417	\$ 2,387.09	\$ 2,860.81	\$ 90.82	51
	7.5ac	13	\$ 78.00	\$ 449.72	51.4405	\$ 2,572.03	\$ 3,021.75	\$ 95.93	46
	10ac	8	\$ 48.00	\$ 419.72	68.3771	\$ 3,418.86	\$ 3,838.58	\$ 121.86	45

# RESULTS - ECONOMICS

Field	Method	# of Samples	\$ of samples	Total Sampling \$	Lime (tons)	\$ of Lime	Total \$	\$/ac	% on Target
Field 1	All	53	\$ 318.00	\$ 444.00	29.4	\$ 1,471.29	\$ 1,915.29	\$ 60.80	100
	EC 50%	26	\$ 156.00	\$ 282.00	29.7	\$ 1,483.49	\$ 1,765.49	\$ 56.05	88
	EC 25%	15	\$ 90.00	\$ 216.00	29.5	\$ 1,474.89	\$ 1,690.89	\$ 53.68	82
	EC 20%	11	\$ 66.00	\$ 192.00	29.1	\$ 1,452.98	\$ 1,644.98	\$ 52.22	82
	EC 15%	8	\$ 48.00	\$ 174.00	29.3	\$ 1,465.53	\$ 1,639.53	\$ 52.05	80
	EC 10%	6	\$ 36.00	\$ 162.00	29.0	\$ 1,448.48	\$ 1,610.48	\$ 51.13	73
	EC 5%	3	\$ 18.00	\$ 144.00	30.1	\$ 1,505.44	\$ 1,649.44	\$ 52.36	77
	SBI 50%	27	\$ 162.00	\$ 288.00	29.9	\$ 1,494.50	\$ 1,782.50	\$ 56.59	88
	SBI 25%	15	\$ 90.00	\$ 216.00	28.9	\$ 1,443.07	\$ 1,659.07	\$ 52.67	85
	SBI 20%	11	\$ 66.00	\$ 192.00	29.1	\$ 1,456.25	\$ 1,648.25	\$ 52.33	75
	SBI 15%	8	\$ 48.00	\$ 174.00	29.6	\$ 1,478.62	\$ 1,652.62	\$ 52.46	76
	SBI 10%	6	\$ 36.00	\$ 162.00	30.3	\$ 1,513.54	\$ 1,675.54	\$ 53.19	64
	SBI 5%	3	\$ 18.00	\$ 144.00	31.4	\$ 1,571.56	\$ 1,715.56	\$ 54.46	76
	Composite	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 132.00	31.5	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 1,707.00	\$ 54.19	74
Field 2	All	163	\$ 978.00	\$ 1,349.72	60.15575	\$ 3,007.79	\$ 4,357.51	\$ 138.33	100
	EC 50%	80	\$ 480.00	\$ 851.72	60.3	\$ 3,015.28	\$ 3,867.00	\$ 122.76	83
	EC 25%	43	\$ 258.00	\$ 629.72	59.2	\$ 2,962.06	\$ 3,591.78	\$ 114.02	74
	EC 20%	35	\$ 210.00	\$ 581.72	60.9	\$ 3,046.40	\$ 3,628.12	\$ 115.18	70
	EC 15%	23	\$ 138.00	\$ 509.72	61.7	\$ 3,085.27	\$ 3,594.99	\$ 114.13	71
	EC 10%	16	\$ 96.00	\$ 467.72	52.1	\$ 2,606.53	\$ 3,074.25	\$ 97.60	58
	EC 5%	8	\$ 48.00	\$ 419.72	62.1	\$ 3,103.52	\$ 3,523.24	\$ 111.85	55
	SBI 50%	81	\$ 486.00	\$ 857.72	61.1	\$ 3,054.29	\$ 3,912.01	\$ 124.19	86
	SBI 25%	45	\$ 270.00	\$ 641.72	59.7	\$ 2,985.83	\$ 3,627.55	\$ 115.16	73
	SBI 20%	33	\$ 198.00	\$ 569.72	60.6	\$ 3,031.74	\$ 3,601.46	\$ 114.33	69
	SBI 15%	25	\$ 150.00	\$ 521.72	62.2	\$ 3,111.26	\$ 3,632.98	\$ 115.33	66
	SBI 10%	16	\$ 96.00	\$ 467.72	64.1	\$ 3,204.44	\$ 3,672.16	\$ 116.58	62
	SBI 5%	9	\$ 54.00	\$ 425.72	65.9	\$ 3,296.70	\$ 3,722.42	\$ 118.17	55
	Composite	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 377.72	46.5	\$ 2,323.25	\$ 2,700.97	\$ 85.75	50

# CONCLUSIONS

## ❑ Efficacy of Rx map

- Study suggests as grid size increases the correlation to the “true nutrient variability” decreases as well as “on target” application.
- Correlation values and application accuracy increase as the amount of sampling points increase.

## ❑ Economics

- Depending on the “amount of error” a grower is willing to take in soil amendment accuracy, the study shows opportunity to decrease the number of samples (reducing overall cost) while maintaining 80% accuracy.

**Future work:** Data collection will be focused more on zone delineation and use of multiple spatial data layers to create management zones.

# Thank You!

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