## Soils characteristics used to delineate Management Zones

#### 1. Soil survey information

- Erosion control
- Soil productivity
- Identify natural fertility

#### 2. Soil survey information and SSM

- Texture
- Slope length
- Slope steepness
- Drainage
- Acidity

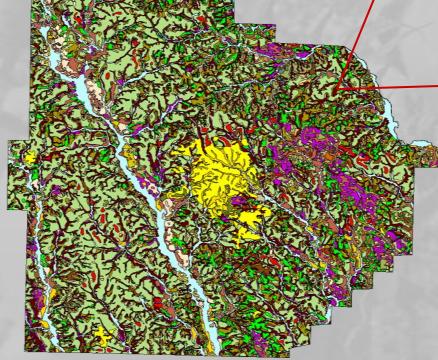
Identify soil problems



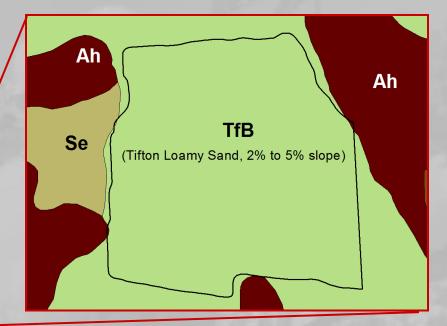
## Soil survey by the USDA-NRCS

Information available for the producers...

**County soil survey** (Order 2)



Tift county (GA)



Soil survey (2<sup>nd</sup> order) shows the field as homogeneous with respect to soil type

Source: SSURGO soil database (USDA-NRSC)

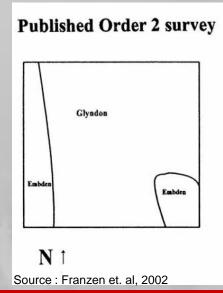
## Differences between Order 2 and 1 soil surveys

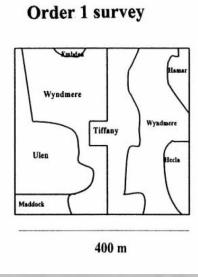
#### 1. Order 2

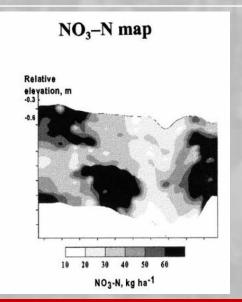
- County soil surveys
- Scales of 1:12,000 to 1:31,680
- Min. size delineation: 1.5 10 acres
- NA for SSM if not complementary info. Too coarse for N management
- Generalize the, often highly variable,
  nature of soils at farm field scale

#### 2. Order 1

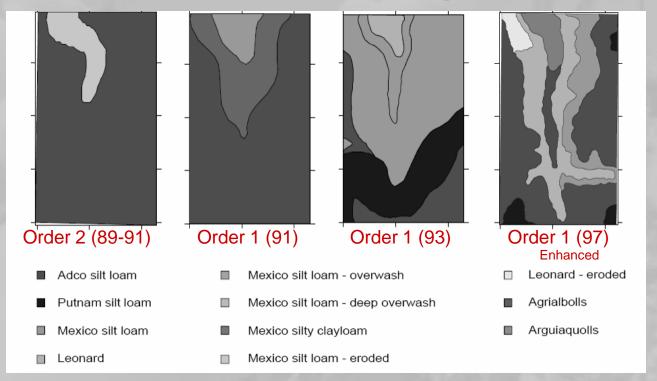
- Farm or field soil survey
- Scale >1:15,840, finer than Order 2.
- Min. size delineation: 2.5 acres
- Useful for SSM (VRA of inputs).
- Soil units are closely related to crop yield and nutrient variability.







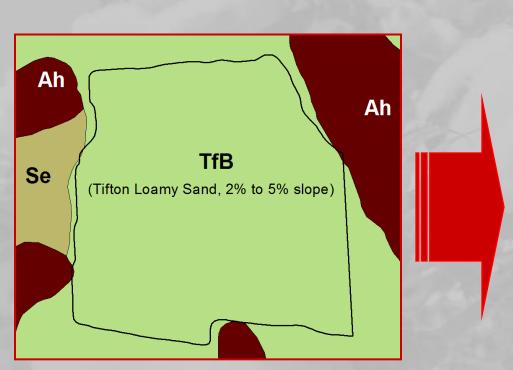
#### MZ and soil surveys



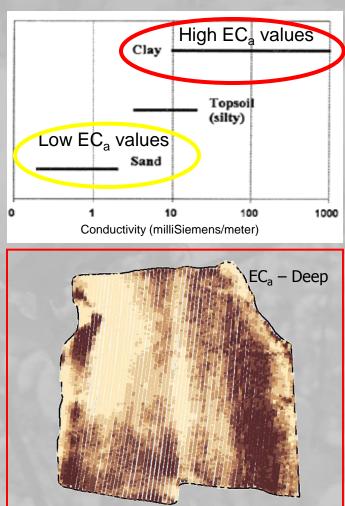
- Order 1, provides a better discrimination and corresponding with yield variability.
- Order 2, provides a better discrimination than no sub-field delineation



## On-the-Go sensing & MZ delineation



Soil survey (2<sup>nd</sup> Order)



Soil EC<sub>a</sub> (VERIS 3100)



## Soil ECa measurement methods



#### **Electrical Resistivity (ER)**

It requires good contact between the soil and the four electrodes inserted in the soil

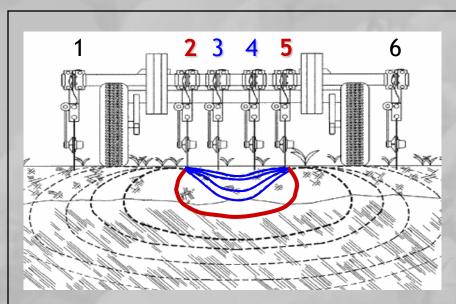


## **Electromagnetic Induction (EM)**

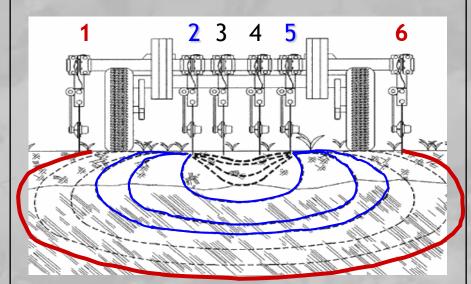
It does not require physical contact with the soil.



## Electrical Resistivity (ER) ≈ VERIS 3100



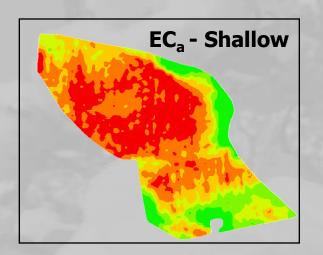
- Shallow (0-12 inches)
- EC<sub>a</sub>-shallow, the instrument uses the discs 2, 3, 4 & 5.
- The voltage is measured between discs 3 and 4.

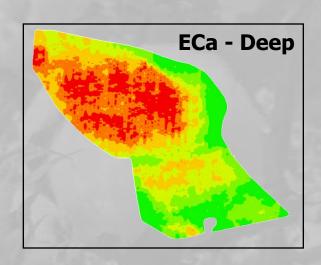


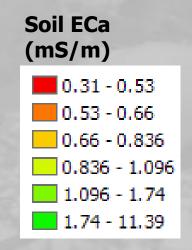
- Deep ( 0- 36 inches)
- EC<sub>a</sub>-deep, the instrument uses the discs 1, 2, 5 & 6.
- The voltage is measured between discs 2 and 5.

#### Soil ECa maps from VERIS sensor

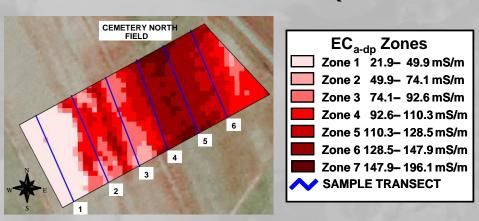
## South Georgia (Loamy Sand)



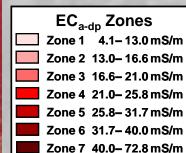




## Northeast Louisiana (Alluvial soil area)





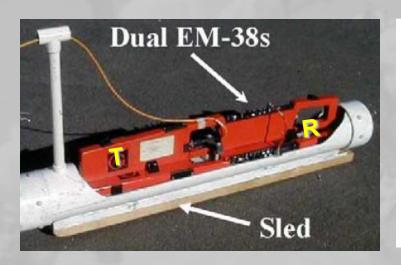


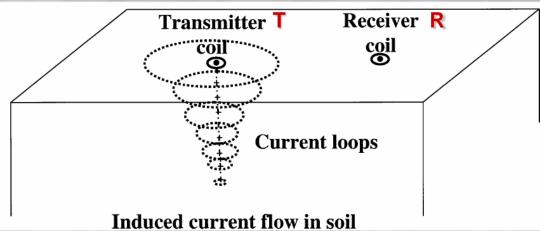
SAMPLE TRANSECT

ECa - Deep

Source: Wolcott, M. 2007. Cotton yield response to residual effects of Telone Fumigant. In Beltwide Cotton Conference. New Orleans.

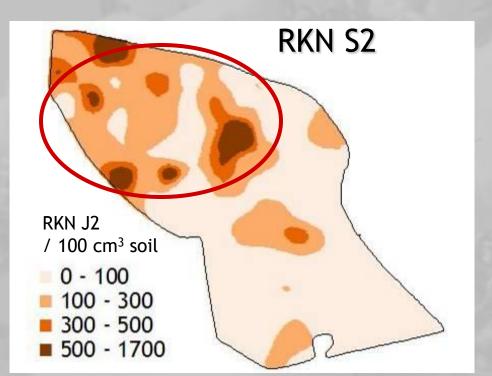
#### **Electromagnetic Induction (EM) ≈ Geonics EM 38**

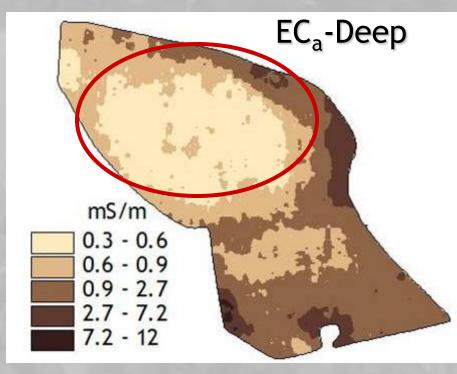




- The sensor is made up of two coils:
  - The Transmiter: induces current loops into the soil
  - •The Receiver: measures the resulting electromagnetic field from these current loops.
- EM 38 in a Horizontal orientation measures ≈ EC<sub>a</sub> up to 30 inches
- EM 38 in a Vertical orientation measures ≈ ECa up to 60 inches

# MZ for Root-Knot Nematode (RKN) based on Soil EC<sub>a</sub>-Deep





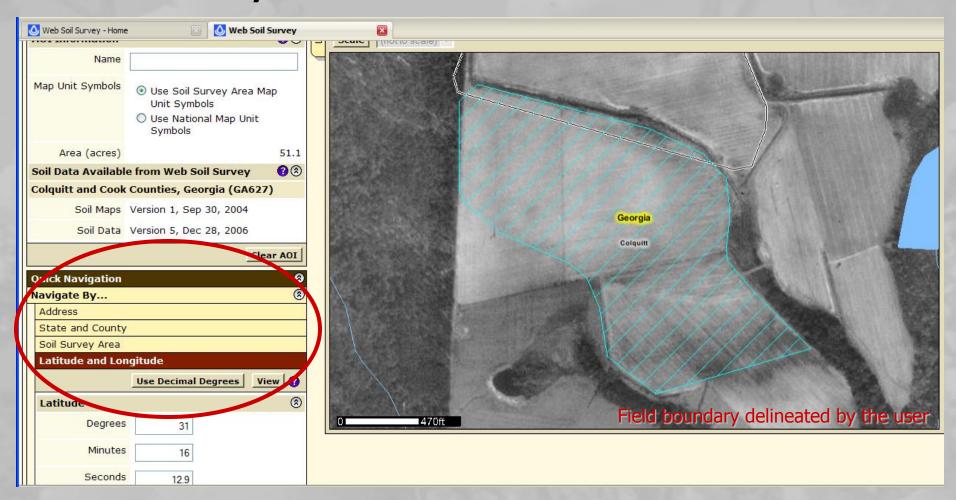
In South Georgia, areas with the lowest values of EC<sub>a</sub>-Deep are at risk of having high population of RKN

## Where to find this type of data on Internet

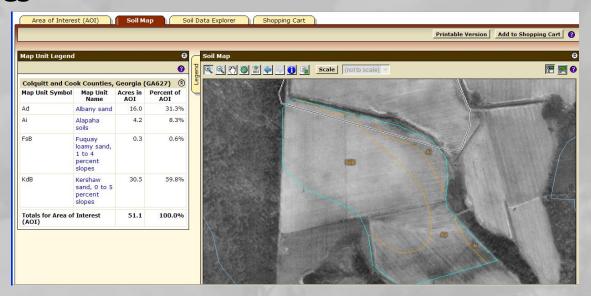
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/



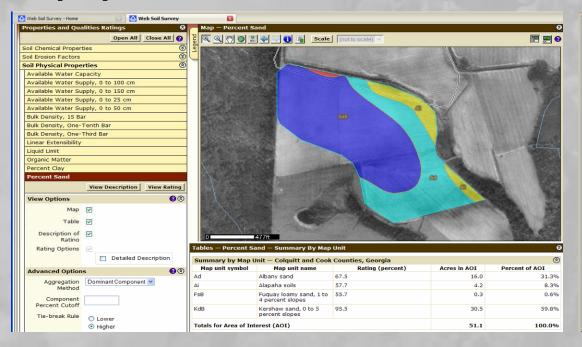
#### 1. Search data by:

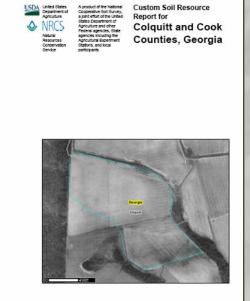


#### 2. Soil series



#### 3. Soil properties





Custom Soil Resource

#### 3. Download Soils data

