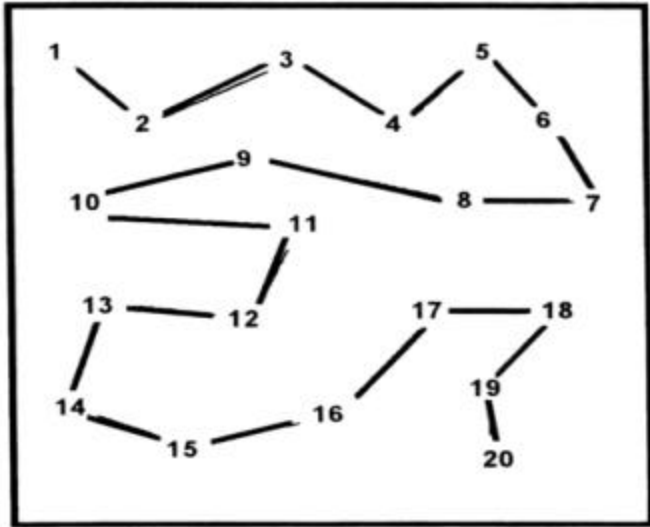


*Finding the Value  
In Precision (Geo-Referenced)  
Soil Sampling*

# **Conclusion Number 1**

***History adds value to soil test  
information***



*How much confidence would you place in a single soil test result without history?*



# Effectiveness of Soil Testing as a Guideline to Fertilizer Rate and Crop Response

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<b>Optimum fertilizer rate to apply for a specific field and/or year.</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>Relative yield response for a specific location and/or year.</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>Average long-term optimum fertilizer rate to apply over a number of years.</b>	<b>Fair-Good</b>
<b>Relative long-term yield response averaged over a number of years.</b>	<b>Good</b>
<b>Probability of a yield response.</b>	<b>Very Good</b>
<b>Soil fertility status over time.</b>	<b>Very Good</b>

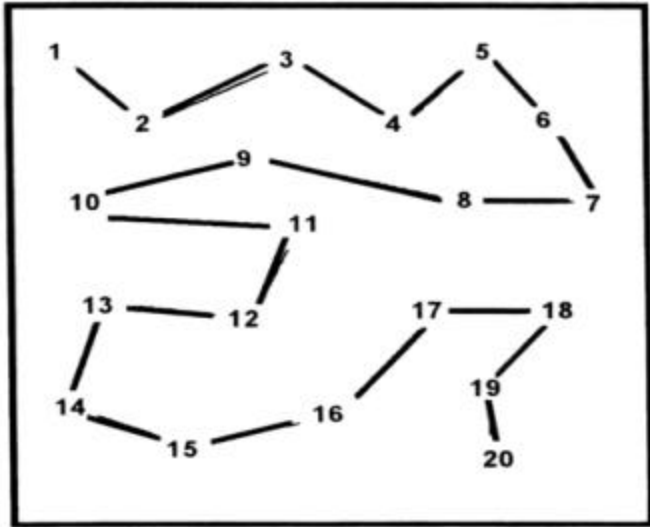
## *Traditional soil sampling systems, how well are we doing?*

- Lack of a field identification system that allows for comparison of soil test results over time.
- No convenient method for tracking nutrient applications.
- Lack of uniformity in sampling system.
- Inconsistent sampling technique - time, depth, number of cores, etc.

## *Conclusion Number 2*

*The ability to geo-reference has tremendous potential for increasing the value of soil testing.*





*Geo-referenced field boundaries and sample points add value.*



# *Wisconsin Soil Sampling System*

sample 1

**W**

sample 2

**W**

20 acre field  
min. 5 cores

sample 3

**W**

sample 4

**W**



# *Conclusion Number 3*

- The merits of precision soil sampling and variable rate application of crop nutrients or lime should be considered separately.



*The ability to vary the application rate of fertilizer was a technological breakthrough.*



Level Of Technology

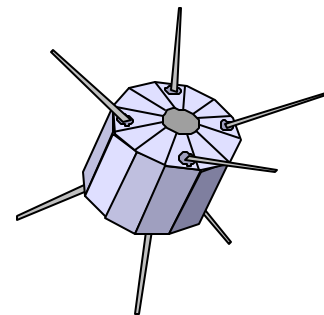


INTEGRATED CROP  
MANAGEMENT PLANNING  
& PROFIT ANALYSIS

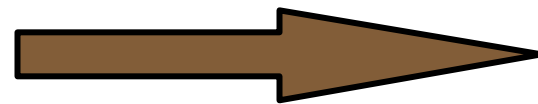
GPS, SOIL SAMPLING, GIS  
YIELD MONITORING,  
PROBLEM SOLVING

**VARIABLE RATE**

??

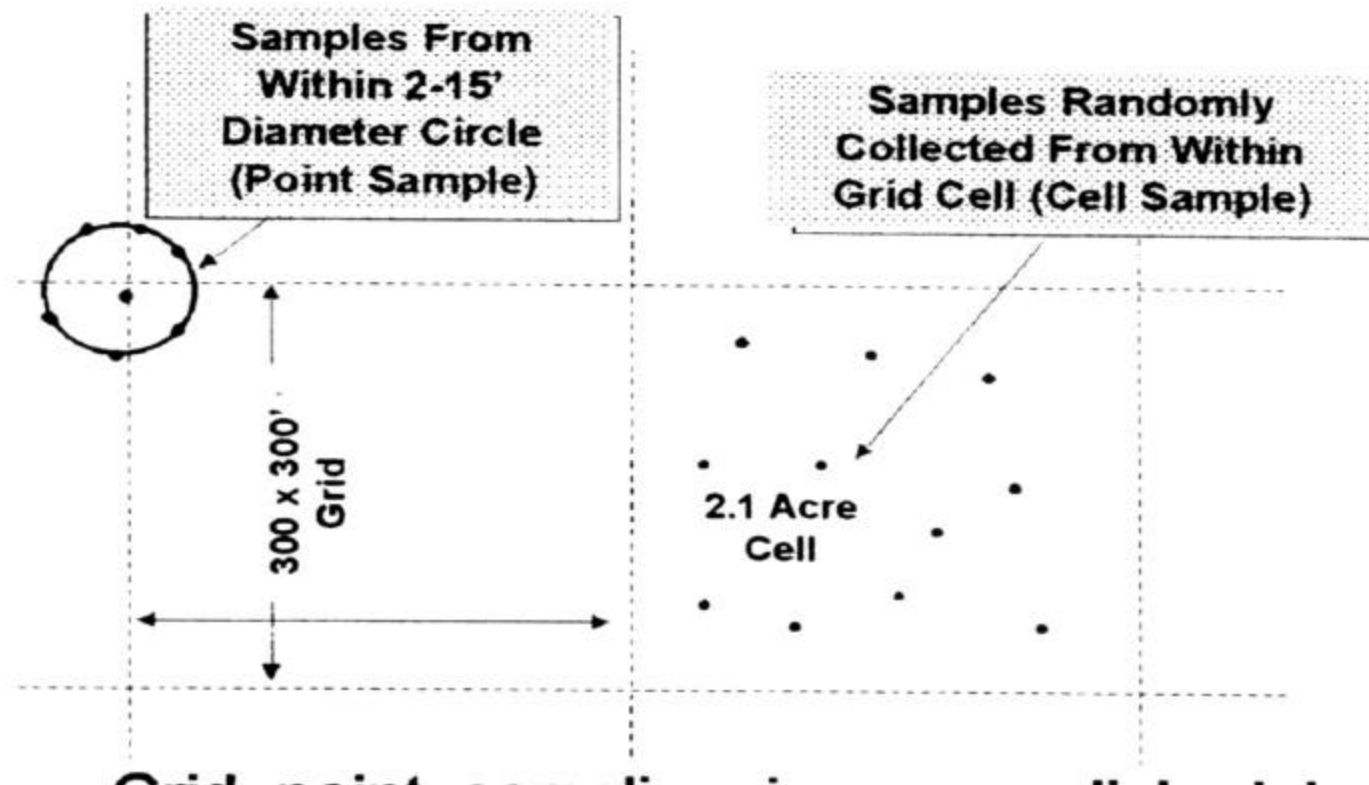


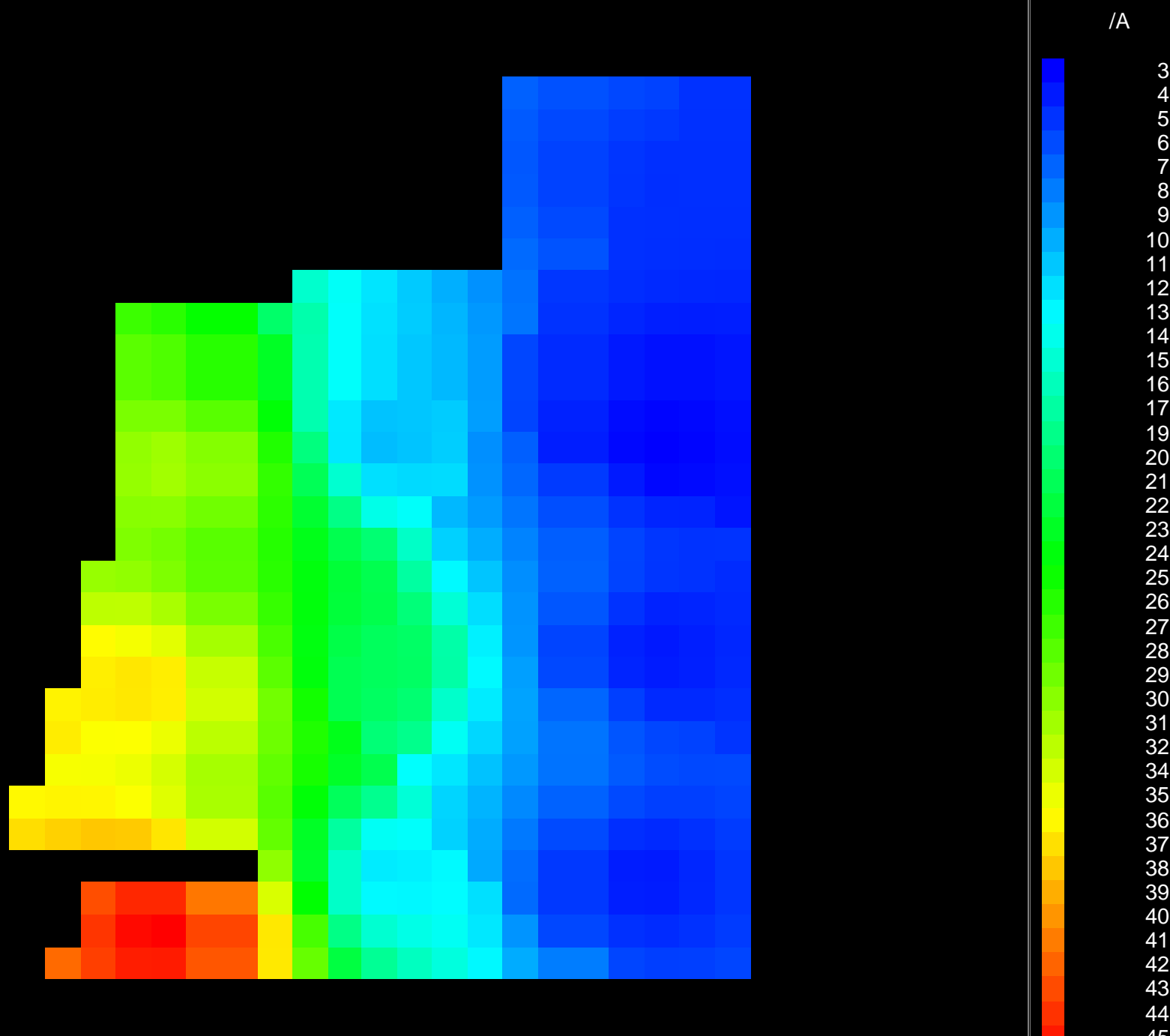
IMPLEMENTATION



# Grid Sampling

- Point Sampling
- Cell Sampling

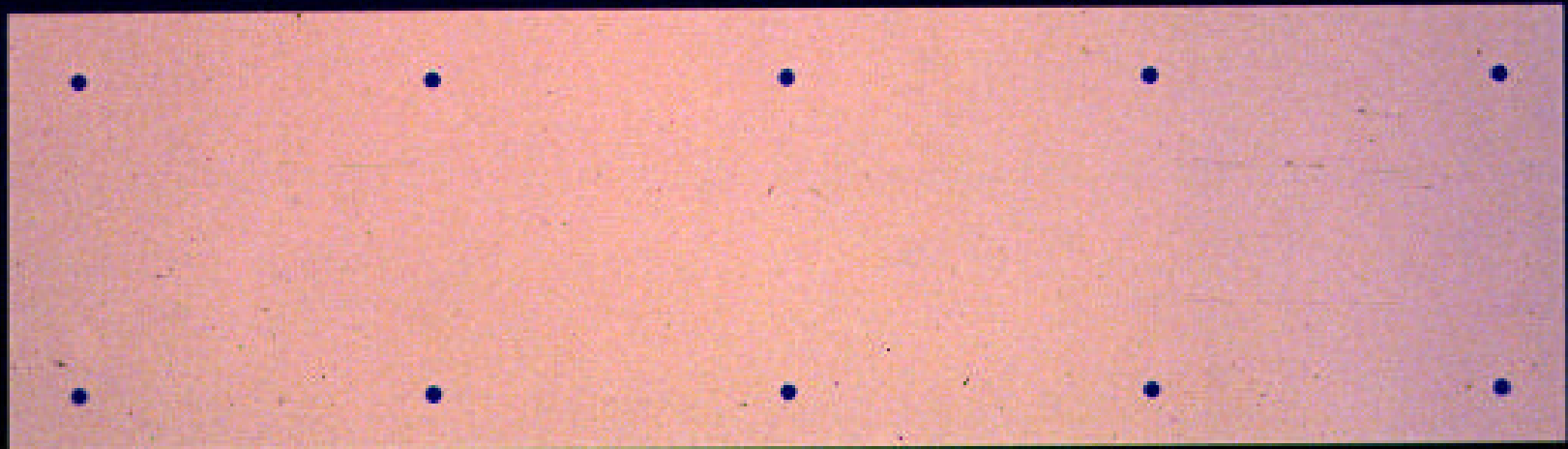
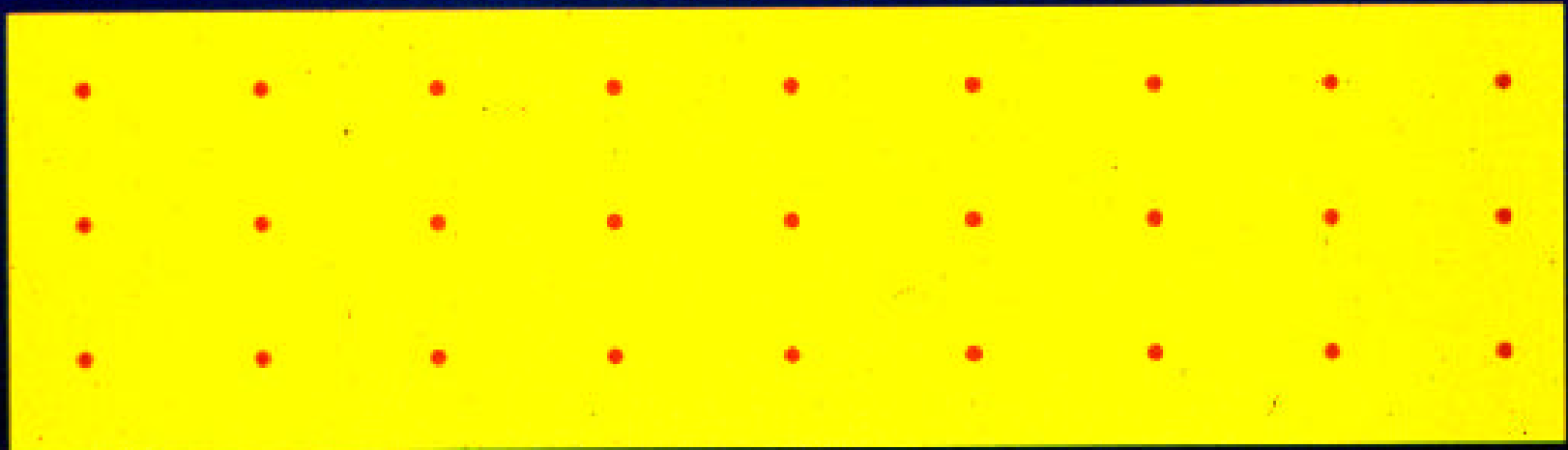




# Relation Between Grid Size and Acres per Sample

<u>Grid Size (ft)</u>	<u>Acres per Sample</u>
100 x 100	0.23
208 x 208	1.00
250 x 250	1.43
295 x 295	2.00
330 x 330	2.50
360 x 360	3.00
440 x 440	4.44

# What is Realistic?





# Sampling Grid Size, acres

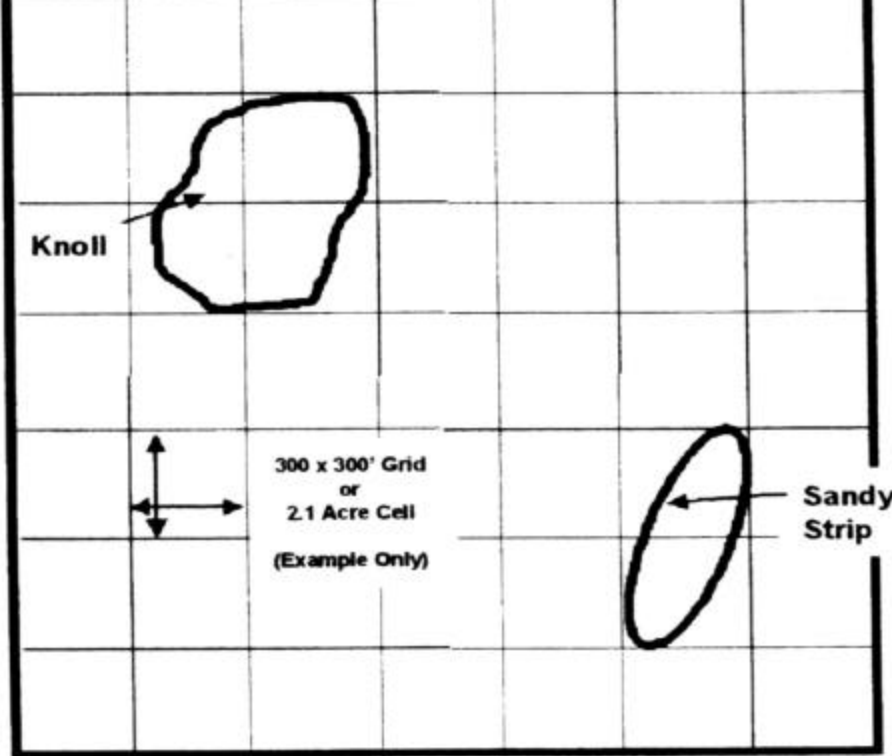


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 .....

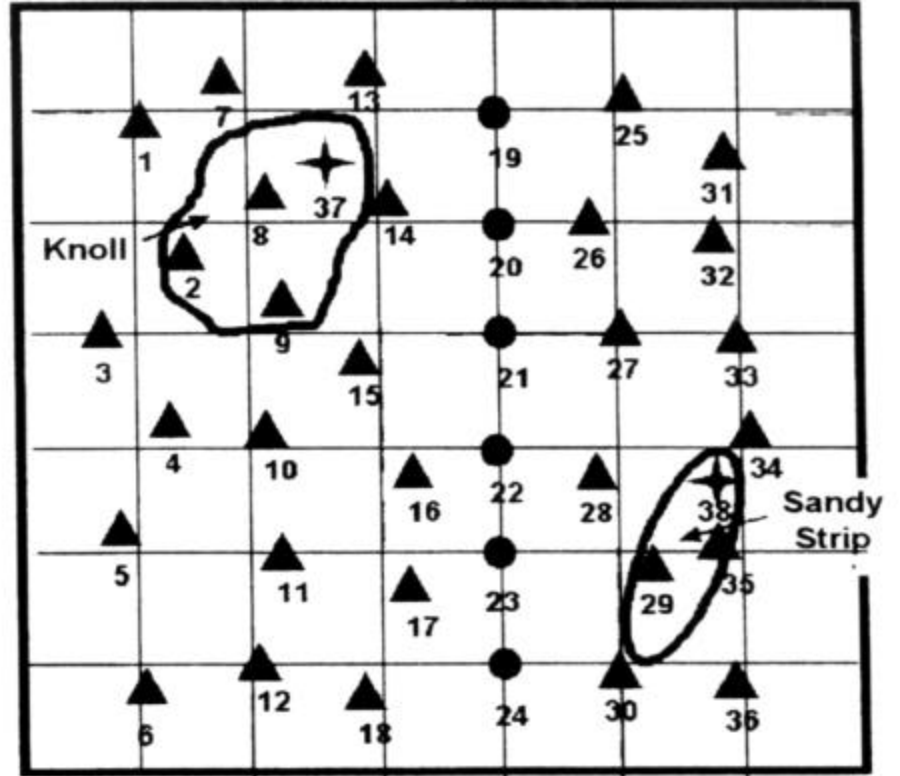
Interpolate

----- “Think” -----

Composite



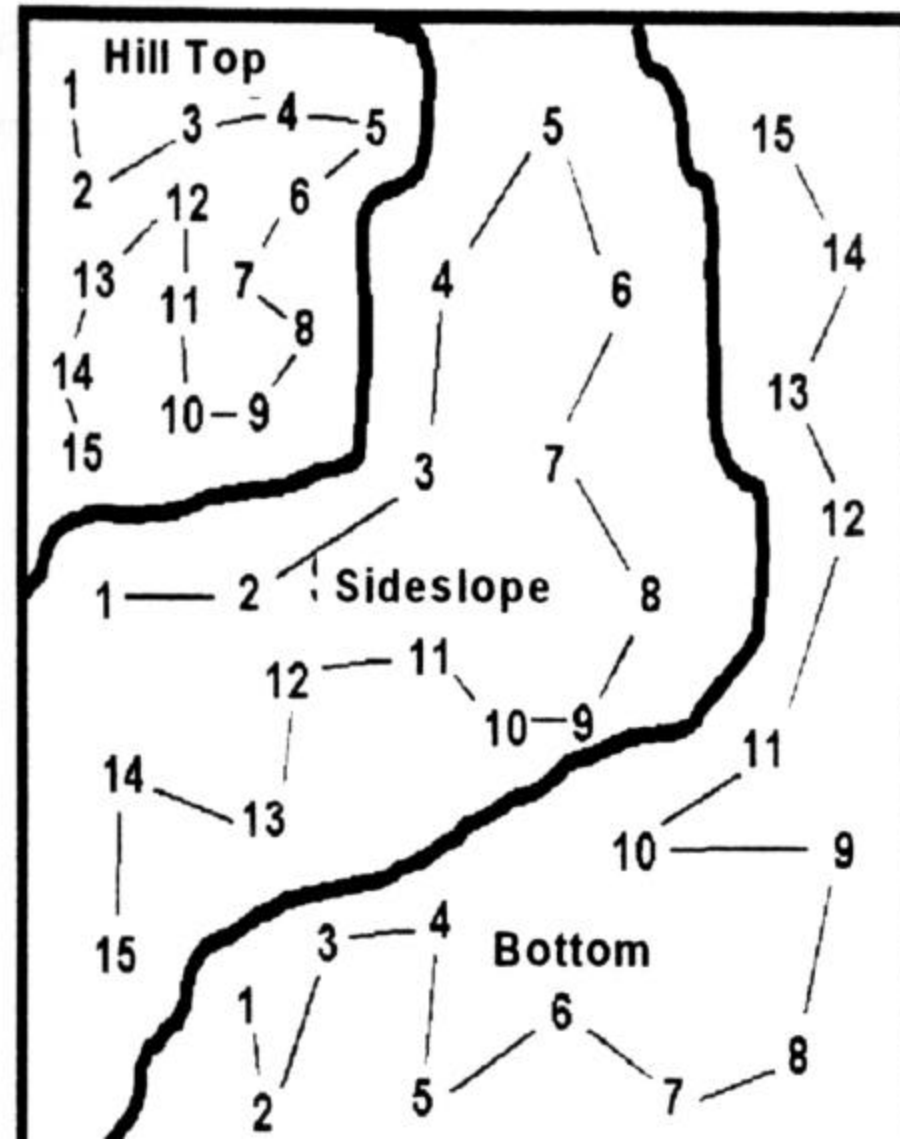
*Field Grid Layout*



*Directed Grid Sampling*

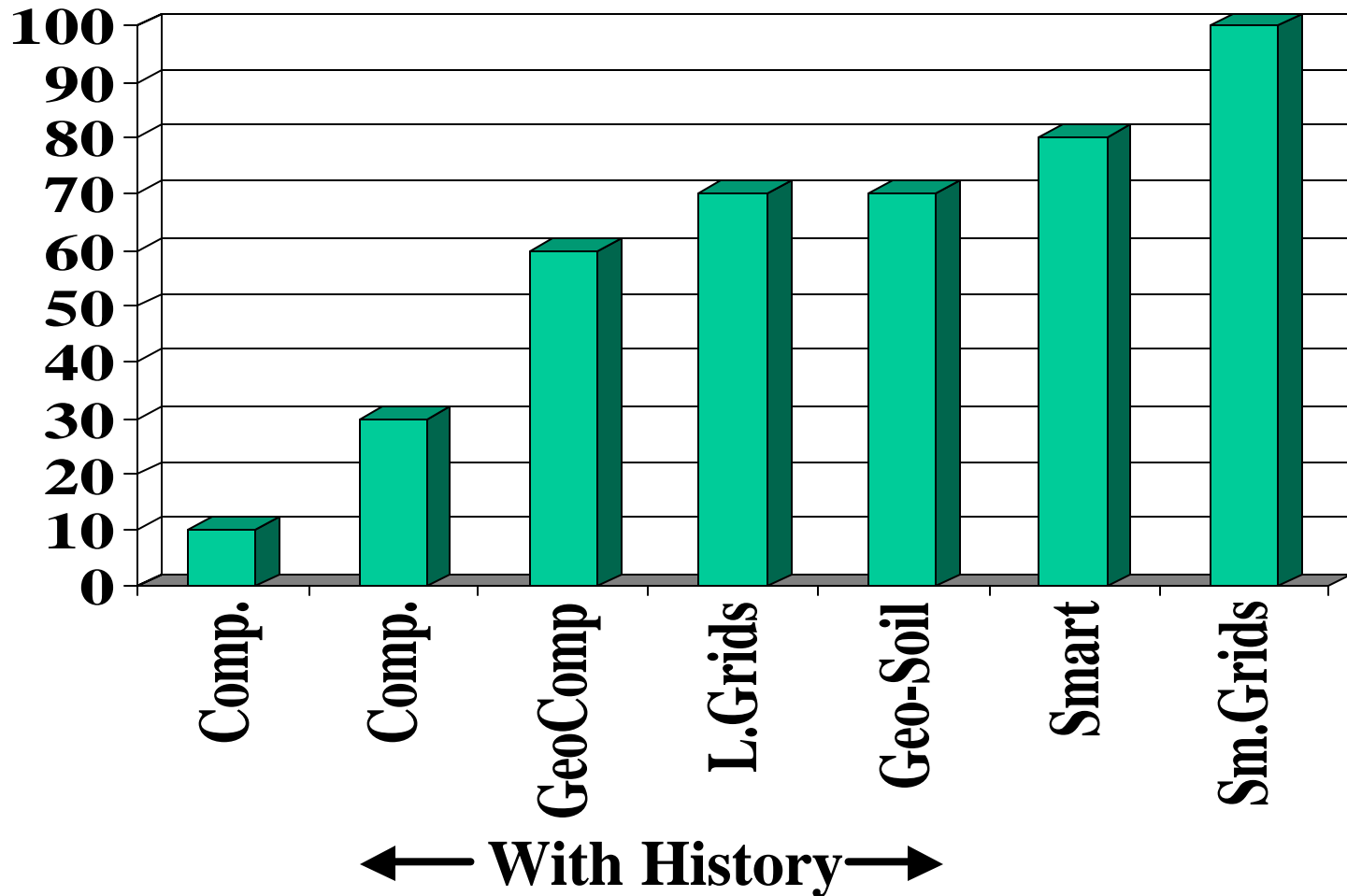
Use a “smart” sampling scheme that helps identify the variability and differences in the field.

# *Management Zones?*



# *Soil Sampling Systems*

## *Decision-making Value*



# *Geo-referenced Soil Sampling- Finding the Value*

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- Provides a permanent record of field boundaries
- Provides a history of sample locations
- Versatility. Value to all sampling systems.
- Adding value to the data allows the opportunity to reposition this service with growers.