Original Research Article

GIS INTEGRATED SPATIAL VARIABILITY MAPPING OF SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FARM, KCAET, TAVANUR

ABSTRACT

Excessive application of fertilizers can cause wastage of fertilizer which increases input cost and environmental pollution. Implementation of Precision Agriculture through site specific nutrient management is the best suitable solution to increase nutrient application efficiency and thereby increase crop productivity. The methodology follows thedelineation of the study area, location of sampling points and soil samples were collected and analysed for the soil chemical properties such as pH, Electric Conductivity, Available Nitrogen, Available Phosphorous, Available Potassium, Boron and Sulphur by using standard methods.Spatial variability maps of soil chemical properties were prepared by using Inverse Distance Weighing method of interpolation in ArcGIS. From this study, it could be concluded that, GIS could be used as an effective tool for preparation of spatial variability maps for determining the spatial distribution of chemical properties of soils and thereby helps to achieve site specific nutrient recommendation as it involves lesser number of soil analysis and thus reduces the cost of operation compared to plot-to-plot analysis.

Key words: Geographic Information of system (GIS), Site specific nutrient management (SSNM), Inverse distant weighing method (IDW).

Introduction:

The population has been augmenting everywhere in the planet which leads to the need of accelerating food production. Use of various fertilizers has significant contribution in increasing food production in order to reduce the world food insecurity. Recent studies showed that nutrient inputs are responsible for 30–50% of the crop yield. However excessive application of fertilizers can cause wastage of fertilizer which increases input cost and environmental pollution. In order to solve all of these problems, implementation of Precision Agriculture through site specific nutrient management is the best suitable solution to increase nutrient application efficiency and thereby increase crop productivity. Site Specific Nutrient

Management (SSNM) is the real time feeding of crops with nutrients while recognizing the spatial variability within the fields.

Geographic information system (GIS) :

Many technologies such as remote sensing, variable rate technologies, nano technology etc., are used for the implementation of site-specific nutrient management but GIS found to be the most promising tool due to its vast applications. GIS techniques in Precision Agriculture are used for variety of applications such as conservation of important plant species in land use planning, land use suitability evaluations, crop selections and rotations, irrigation and mechanisation planning (Haque 2005). Spatial analysis is the most important component of SSNM which is determined throughGeographical Information System (GIS). Agricultural management interacts with environmental parameters and natural resources that have a clear spatial character and hence, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) play a critical role in agricultural productivity, notably in the application of fertilisers. In most research, GIS is used to process model inputs and to display outcomes, but they may also be used for other purposes. GIS plays a key role in unravelling more complex and specialised problems, such as fertiliser management difficulties.

Materials and Methods:

Fertility status of the soil is an important factor for achieving sustainable agricultural production, which was declining day by day results in declining yields and environmental pollution. The spatial variability of soil properties is needed for agricultural productivity, food safety and environmental modelling (Bhunia,2018).Understanding of soil nutrient distributions and the factors affecting them are crucial for fertilizer management and environmental protection in vulnerable ecological regions (Gao,2019). Preparation of fertility Maps with the help of both GPS and GIS by locating sampling points, thereby collecting and analysing of samples can be done by using standard methods. Recommendations were given to farmers based on the spatial distribution maps.

Delineation and preparation of the study map

Study area was delineated by using cadastral map (Fig.1) of the KCAET campus and coordinates of the corner of the study area were found with the help of hand help GPS.Georeferencing of the map was done by using the georeferencing tool of Arc GIS 10.8. Shape file of the study area was prepared along with the features such as buildings, placemarks, road and river asshown in fig.2 and sampling points were located by using gridding method.

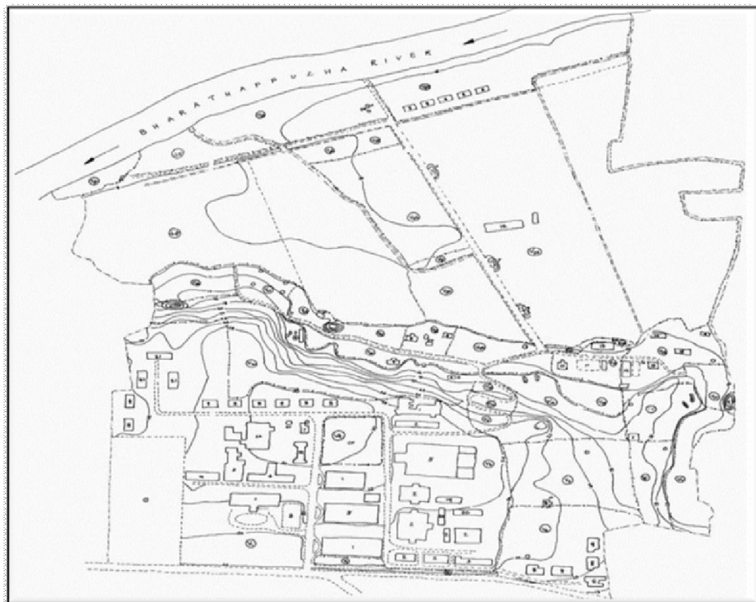


Fig.1.Cadastral map of the KCAET campus

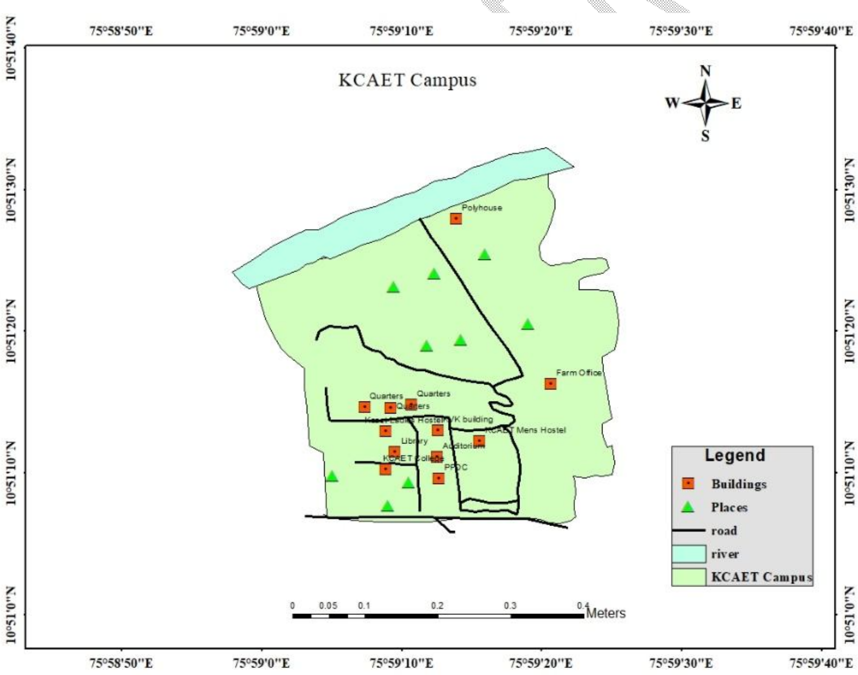


Fig.2Shape file of the KCAET campus

3.5 Locating soil sampling points by using gridding:

The main objective of soil sampling is the collection of soils based on some basic principles to determine the nutrient status of an area and to give some measure of nutrient variability in that area. Gridding was done in order to locate the sampling points, by using gridding tool in Arc GIS. A grid interval of 100 ×100 m was taken for the study. The grid map was then exported to google earth which is easier for visual identification of sampling points. It can be achieved by converting layer to kml file using conversion tool in Arc tool box. The kml file is opened in google earth and sampling points were identified. Sampling points shown in Fig.3 consists of cultivable area and the built-up area was excluded while collecting samples. Soil samples were collected from 40 sampling points in the study area which were numbered sequentially from 1 to 40.

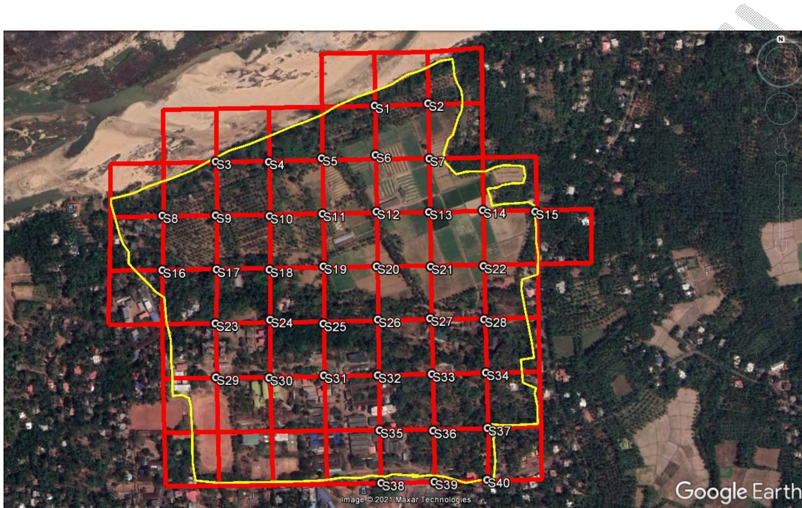


Fig.3View of grid map and sampling points in Google Earth

Collection of soil samples with the help of GPS

The sampling points in the study area were identified by using coordinates of that sampling points which obtained from GIS map and GPS which is shown Fig.3. Soil samples were collected from each sampling point as per the procedure and the coordinates were recorded with the help of hand- held Garmin Etrex 30x GPS.At each sampling point, four subsamples were collected at a depth of 15 cm by using spade. About 40 soil samples were collected from the study area. The surface trashes and litter were removed at sampling location and a 'V' shaped cut was made with the help of spade. Samples collected were mixed thoroughly and again checked for any small stones and other foreign materials. One kg of soil sample was obtained and taken as a representive sample by using four quartering rule.

The samples were numbered and kept for air drying for two weeks for the analysis of soil nutrients.

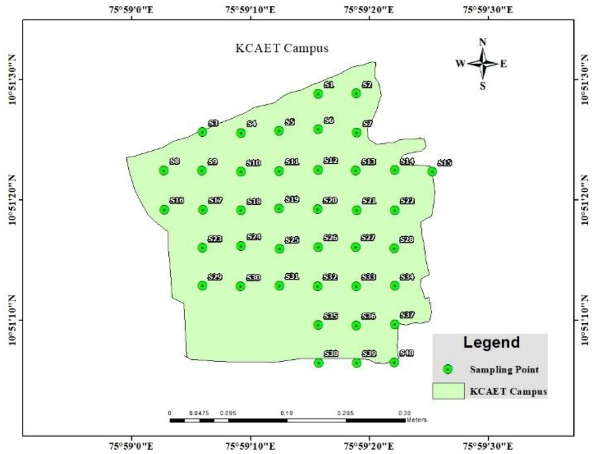


Fig. 4 Sampling points of KCAET campus

Analysis of soil samples

The sieve analysis of air-dried soil samples was carried out for soil analysis with 2 mm sieve for pH and EC and 0.5 mm sieve for other soil nutrients. The soil analysis was carried out at soil testing laboratory, KVK, Malappuram. The soil samples were analysed for the soil properties such as pH, Electric Conductivity, Available Nitrogen, Available Phosphorous, Available Potassium, Boron and Sulphur by using standard methods (Table 1).

Table 1. Methods Used for soil analysis

Sl.No.	Soil Parameters	Methodology	Author
1)	Soil pH	pH meter with glass Electrode (1:2 soil- water ratio)	Jackson (1973)
2)	Electric conductivity (dS/m)	EC meter	Jackson (1973)
3)	Organic Carbon	Alkaline permanganate method	Walkley and Black (1934)
4)	Available Nitrogen (kg/ha)	Kjeldhal Method	Subbiah and Asija (1956)
5)	Available phosphorous (kg/ha)	Bray No1 extraction method	Bray and Kurtz. (1945)
6)	Available potassium (kg/ha)	Flame photometry	Stanford and English (1949)

7)	Boron (mg/kg)	Hot water extraction method	Gupta (1967)
8)	Sulphur (mg/kg)	$CaCl_2$ Extraction method	Massoumi and Cornfield (1963)

Vasu et al. (2017)Preparation of fertility maps by using Arc GIS

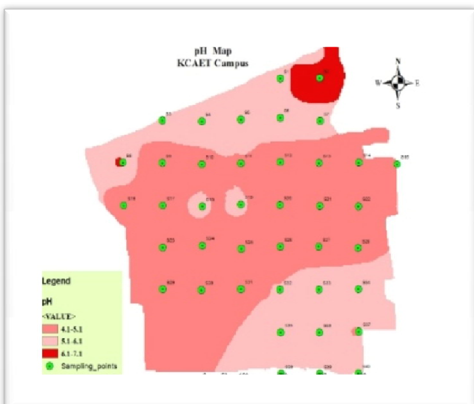
Fertility Maps were prepared by using Interpolation tool in Arc tool box supported by Geoprocessing tool in Arc GIS.The inverse distance weighting method (IDW) in ArcGIS was used to interpolate the spatial distribution of soil pH, EC, N, P, K, B and S from the soil samples collectedfrom the study area. Inverse Distance Weighting method (IDW) determines grid cell values by averaging of sample data points that are closer to the cell. The closer point to the centre of the cell being estimated, the more influence or weight has given in the averaging process. (Anjana 2019).An Inverse Distance Weighted method of interpolation created continuous maps for each soil parameter which helps to estimatethe soil properties ofthe entire area.

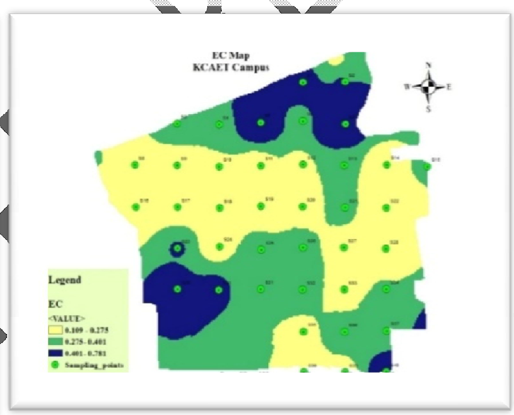
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The spatial variability maps of soil fertility parameters helped to find the extent and magnitude of the nutrients. The spatial variability of soil nutrients such as N, P, K, B and S and pH and EC were plotted with the help of Arc GIS software. These maps showed the spatial distribution of soil nutrients in the study area. From the fig 5.a, it could be seen that the pH of the soils throughout the study area varying from strongly acidic to slightly acidic in nature. The pH of the major portion of the study area showed the strongly acidic in nature. The acidic nature of soil could be due to nature of parent material, micro topography, weathered conditions and type of fertilizer used etc. Lime could be added in order to reclaim acid soils. Lime raises soil pH along with it provides calcium and magnesium to the soil. Electric conductivity was found to be low (<1 ds/m) in most parts of the study area which is mainly due to leaching away of salts due to high rainfall as shown in Fig 5.b.

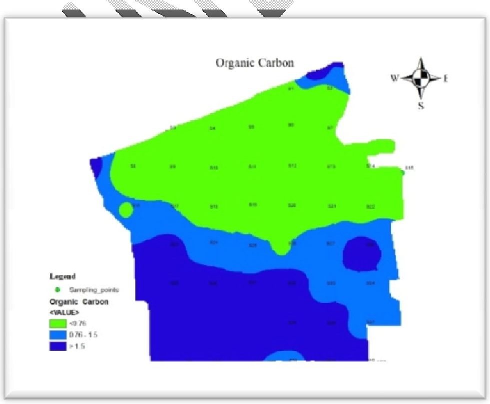
Organic carbon was found to be low (< 0.76 %) in the most parts of the farm of the study area as shown in fig 5.c. This may be due to erosion of top soils and decomposition of organic matter. Organic carbon was found to be medium and high in southern part of the study area.Available nitrogen varied from very low to medium in the study area. Available nitrogen was found to be low (<280 kg/ha) in farm area of the study area (Fig 5.d). This is mainly due to low availability of Organic Carbon, increased rate of mineralisation and removal of N by nutrient exhaustive crops. Nitrogen found to be medium in southern and western parts of the study area. Results of the soil analysis showed that deficiency of nitrogen in most parts of the study area. Therefore, proper soil management techniques should be followed in order to improve the availability of nitrogen in the soil.

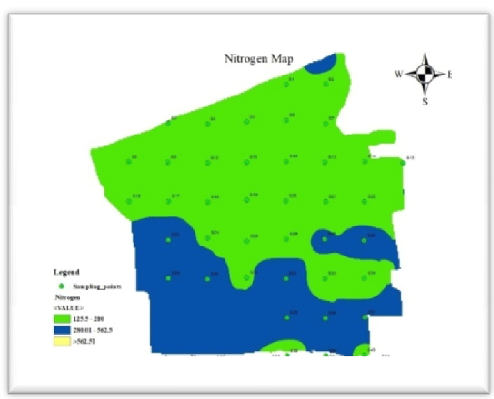
From the fig 5.e, it could be seen that, available phosphorous varied from low, medium and high status in the study area andit was found high in farm areaof the study area. This is may be due to application of phosphorous fertilizers or deposition from upland areas.From the fig 5.f, it could be seen that available potassium varied from low to high range in the study area. Potassium was found to be in medium range (115-275 kg/ha) in the study area in all parts except in some pockets, it was found low range(<115k/ha). Major medium status of potassium was found in farm area. Low and medium status of potassium may be due to significant loss of potassium due to excessive rainfall. Potassium was found to be high (>275 kg/ha) in some pockets in southern part of the study area.



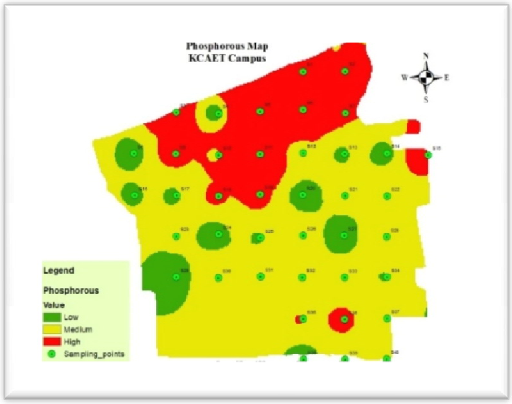


a) **b)**

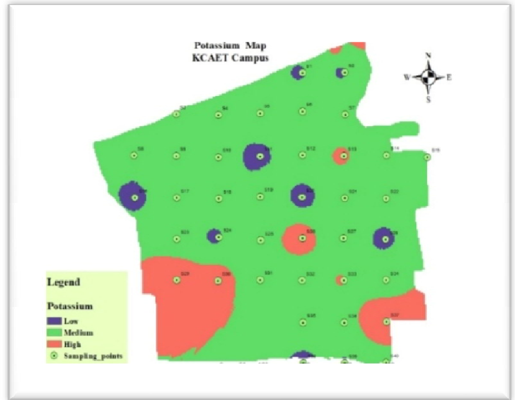




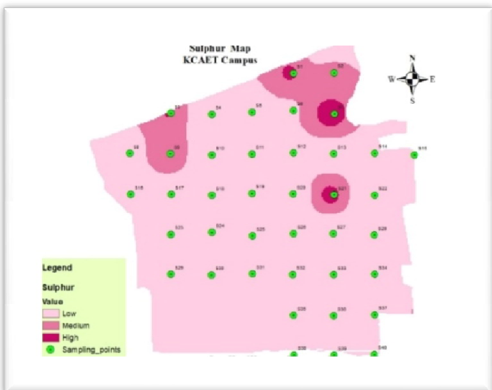
c) **d)**



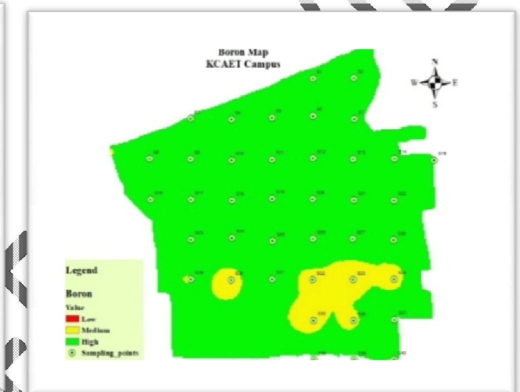
e)



f)



g)



h)

Fig.5 (a - h) shows the spatial distribution maps of soil chemical properties

Sulphur varied from low to high status in the study area. In most parts of the study area (Fig 5.g), sulphur was found to be in low range (<10 mg/kg). This is may be due to oxidation of sulphur into sulphuric acid by soil micro-organisms which also resulted in low pH and also leaching. In northern parts of the study area, sulphur was found to be high in some pockets. From the fig.5.h, it could be seen that boron varied from medium to high range in the study area. Boron was found to be high (>1 mg/ha) in most parts of the study area. This may be due to irrigation of crops with well water and also application of fertilizers. It was found to be medium in Southern parts of the study area. Boron was found to be satisfactory level in the study area as it was necessary for plant growth. Based on these maps nutrient recommendations can be given to farmers to achieve site specific nutrient management.

Conclusions

- GIS could be used as an effective tool for determining the spatial distribution of chemical properties of soils and thereby we can provide site specific nutrient recommendations.
- GIS based soil nutrient maps provide a better way to achieve right inputs in right quantity at right place at right time.
- GIS based soil nutrient maps, provide a way for achieving site specific nutrient recommendation as it involves lesser numbers of soil analysis and thus reduces the cost of operation compared to plot-to-plot analysis.

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