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## **ANALYSIS OF SOIL FERTILITY TESTING PROCEDURES USING UNIFORM, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER SITE-SPECIFIC METHODS**

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## **Abstract**

This study summarizes an analysis of uniform, topographical and other site-specific soil fertility testing procedures based on observations of various crops at various locations in North Dakota and one location in Minnesota for 2001 through 2004. Results showed little difference in economic returns among the soil fertility testing methods by crop or location.

**Key Words:** fertility, topography, soil testing, site-specific, North Dakota

# ANALYSIS OF SOIL FERTILITY TESTING PROCEDURES USING UNIFORM, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER SITE-SPECIFIC METHODS

Ronald H. Haugen and Dwight G. Aakre<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

Accurate soil tests are important to help producers identify proper fertilizer rates. Farmers are concerned about accurate soil testing procedures so they may apply the proper amount of fertilizers. Underapplication would lead to reduced yield. Overapplication would lead to increased input cost. Both under and overapplication would lead to reduced economic returns. Also, farmers are concerned about environmental impacts of overapplying fertilizer, especially nitrogen, which would have a tendency to leach into ground water. This comparison of soil fertility testing methods evaluates the economic efficiency of different soil testing procedures. This study had two main objectives:

1. To calculate the differences in returns for each soil testing procedure.
2. To use statistical methods to determine if differences are significant for each soil testing procedure.

Analysis of environmental impact is beyond the scope of this study.

## Background

Other studies have been conducted comparing uniform to site-specific soil testing procedures. In a study by Swinton, et al., the testing procedures show no gain in site-specific management. Lowenberg-DeBoer and Swinton developed a flow chart for farm-level economic analysis on the decision to adopt site-specific management technology. This flow chart is shown in Figure 1.

Definitions for the Figure 1 flow chart are as follows:

*SSM* is site-specific management.

*PB* is partial budget.

*GM* is gross margin.

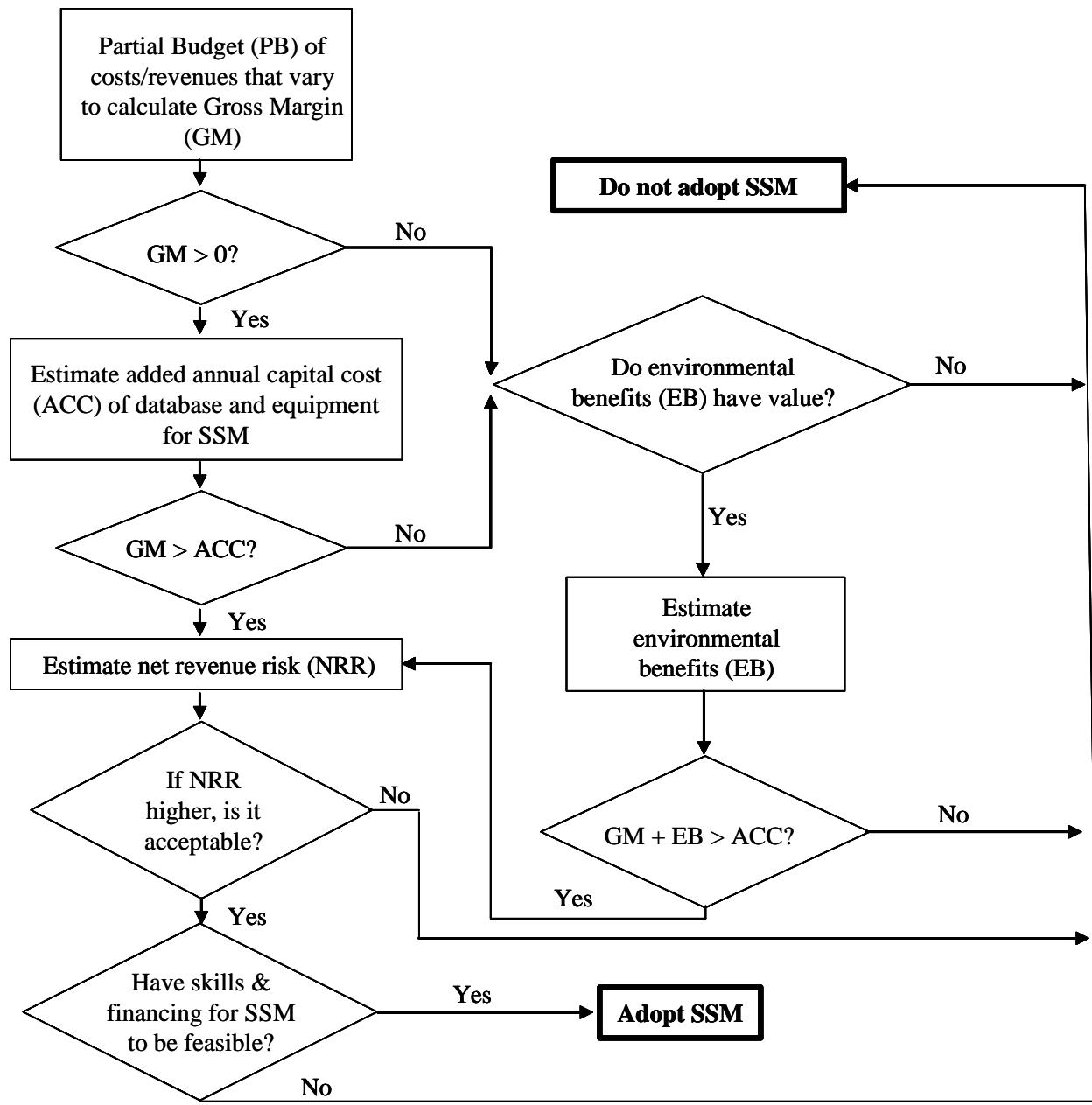
*ACC* is added capital cost.

*NRR* is net revenue risk.

*EB* is environmental benefits.

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SOURCE: Lowenberg-DeBoer and Swinton.  
**Figure 1. Flow Chart of Economic Decision.**

## **Overview of Soil Testing Procedures**

This study analyzed five soil testing procedures, which are listed below:

1. Uniform
2. Topography
3. Topography with electro-conductivity
4. Topography with satellite imagery and electro-conductivity
5. Topography with yield map and electro-conductivity

The uniform treatment method was the check for the experiment. This is the conventional method for soil testing, using uniform fertilizer application rates for each grid sample.

The topography treatment method uses soil elevations to determine sample locations within a field.

The topography with electro-conductivity method uses soil elevations and electro-conductivity. Electro-conductivity measures soil conductivity of salts. Information from both of these items is used to determine soil sample zone locations.

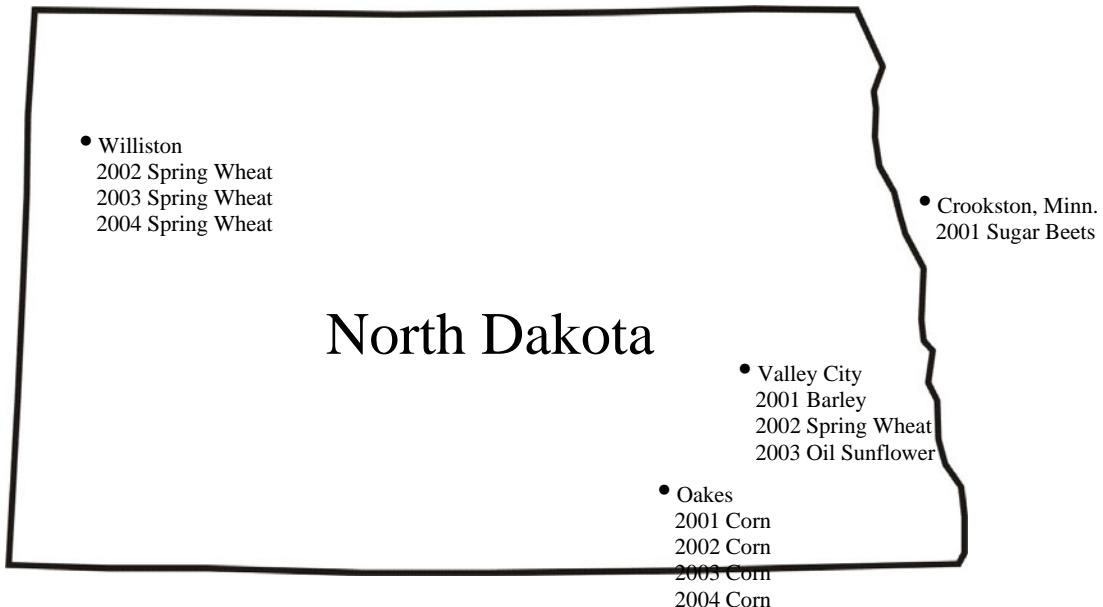
The topography with satellite imagery and electro-conductivity method adds satellite imagery. This image shows field residue and wet areas by color. Information from all three of these items is used to determine soil sample zone locations.

The topography with yield map and electro-conductivity method adds a yield map of the field. The yield map overlays a yield history of the field. Information from all three of these items is used to determine soil sample zone locations.

Uniform sampling typically involves taking 20 to 30 core samples in a 160-acre field. These core samples are combined into a composite sample that is analyzed in a soil-testing laboratory. The site-specific soil testing methods typically involve taking 12 to 15 core samples in each topography zone. A 160-acre field usually has four to five zones. A soil-testing laboratory analyzes the composite sample for each zone.

## **Overview of Experiments**

Experiments were completed in various locations with various crops in various years. Figure 2 shows the locations, crops and years for each of the experiments.



**Figure 2. Map of Experiment Locations.**

Tables 1 through 11 show the data collected from each experiment. The three treatments on sugar beets at Crookston were uniform, topography and topography with electro-conductivity. They are listed as treatments 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Only 2001 data was collected.

At the Oakes location, trials were conducted on corn in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Uniform, topography and topography with electro-conductivity treatments were used each year. They are listed as treatments 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The Valley City location used barley in 2001, spring wheat in 2002 and oil sunflowers in 2003. Uniform, topography and topography with electro-conductivity were the treatments used in all three years. They are listed as treatments 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The Williston location had spring wheat data for 2002, 2003 and 2004. Uniform, topography and topography with yield map and electro-conductivity treatments were used in each of the four years. They are listed as treatments 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Definitions for Tables 1 though 11:

*N Rate* is the applied nitrogen rate in pounds.

*Total Rev* is yield times price.

*N Cost* is pounds of nitrogen applied times the nitrogen price.





























Table 17. Oakes Combined Statistical Results.

Variable	F Value	p Value
Treatment	0.11	0.8932
Year	195.14	<0.0001

The Williston location had spring wheat for 2002, 2003 and 2004. The Williston analysis by treatment was not significant. The Williston analysis by year was significant; however, this difference can not be attributed to soil testing procedures. The Williston experiment had balanced data with the same number of observations each year. Table 18 shows the combined statistical results.

Table 18. Williston Combined Statistical Results.

Variable	F Value	p Value
Treatment	1.26	0.2889
Year	503.10	<0.0001

**The results indicated that no significant difference existed in marginal returns by fertilizer treatment on any crop at any location. Because of the nonsignificance, comparing marginal differences and analyzing the data in more detail would be statistically meaningless.**

## Conclusions

The results suggest that paying more for advanced soil testing procedures may be difficult. The statistical conclusion shows no significant differences compared with uniform sampling and application. One would speculate that a high-value crop such as sugar beets might show more benefits in adopting advanced technology than a low-value crop such as spring wheat.

The first objective of this study was accomplished. The marginal differences were calculated for each soil fertility testing procedure for each crop at each location. The second objective also was achieved. Statistical analysis determined no significant differences in fertilizer treatment methods.

The study may be limiting because of a small data set. More data would be helpful. Also, the results are dependent on the accuracy of the data. More observations for the same crop in the various locations, using consistent data collection techniques, would improve the analysis.

This analysis was based on only four years of data. Data for future years when available could be used to update the findings. The model also could be refined for technology advances in global positioning systems and satellite imaging.

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