

Maximising the use of GPS Soil sampling on a mixed farm

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Topics for today



- The importance of pH
- The importance of P, K and S
- The differences in sampling systems
- Results from the fields tested at Limekilns
- What factors do you need to think about?
- Recommendations for lime/fert/FYM?slurry
- What's the benefit?

Why are our soils important?



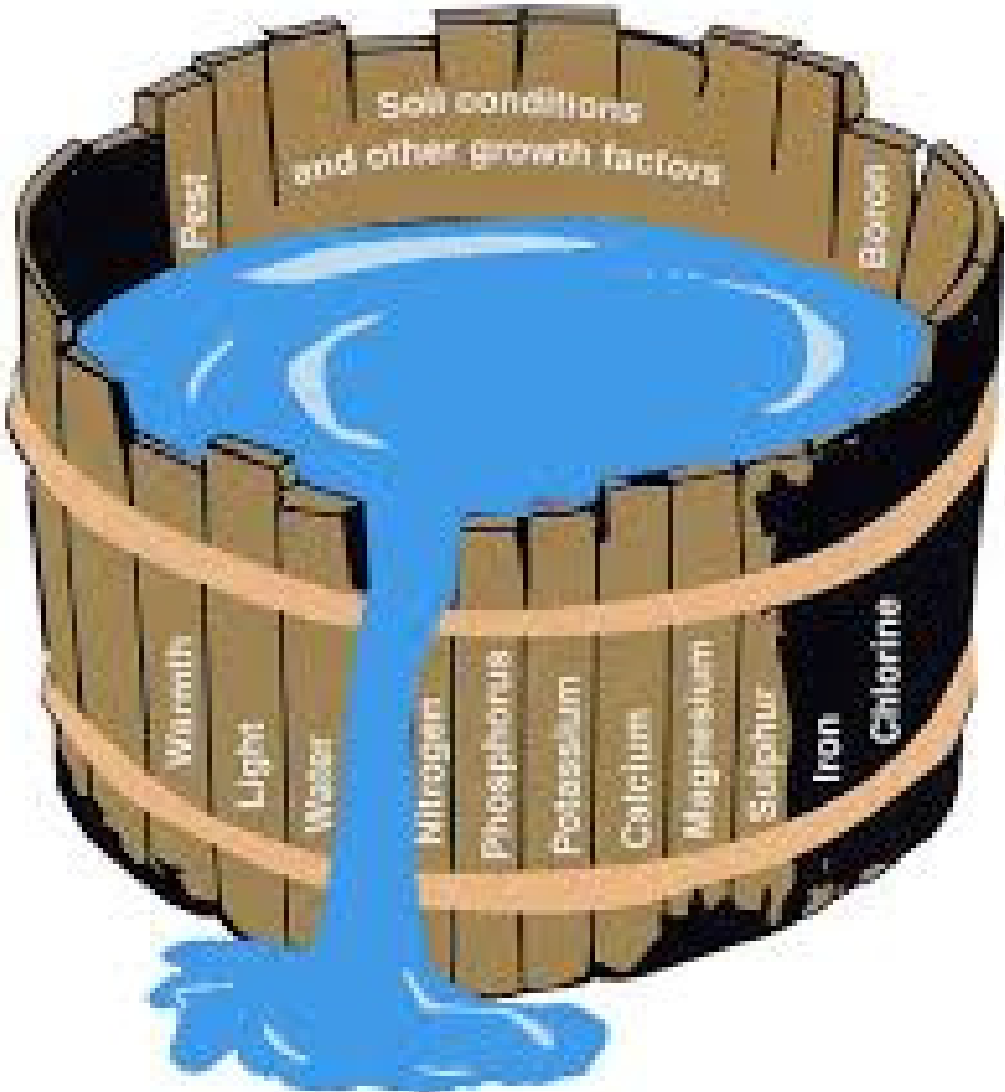
...and the sun sometimes shines!



Liebiggs Barrel



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The Importance of pH



Why is pH so important?



- At soil pH values below 5.6 in mineral soils in Scotland soluble aluminium inhibits cereal root growth and reduces yield.
- Plant produces stubby roots instead of long fibrous roots – limits nutrient uptake
- At best limits yield, at worst crop is a right off

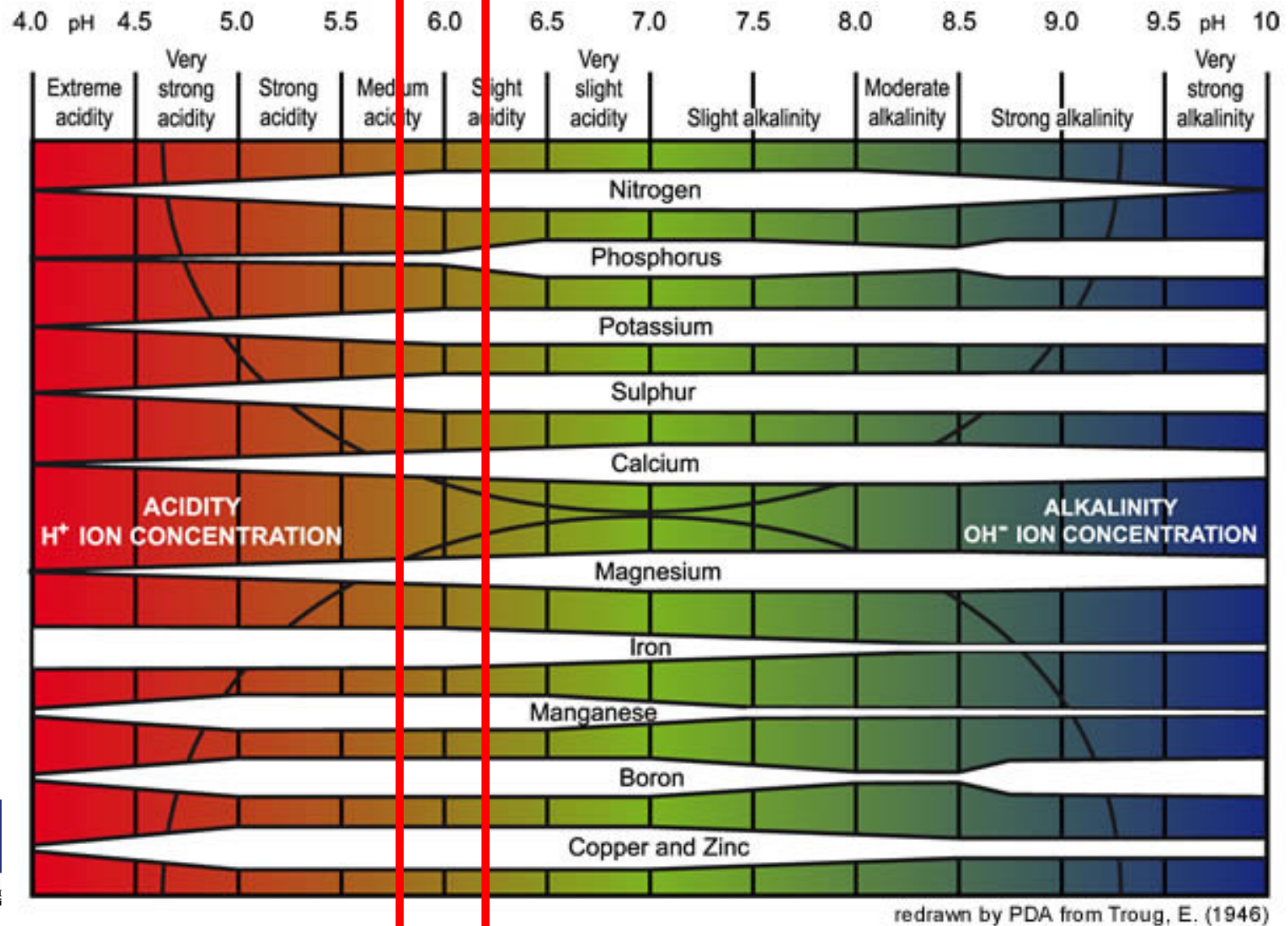
Notice thick, stubby roots



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Limits the availability of other nutrients



Importance of pH



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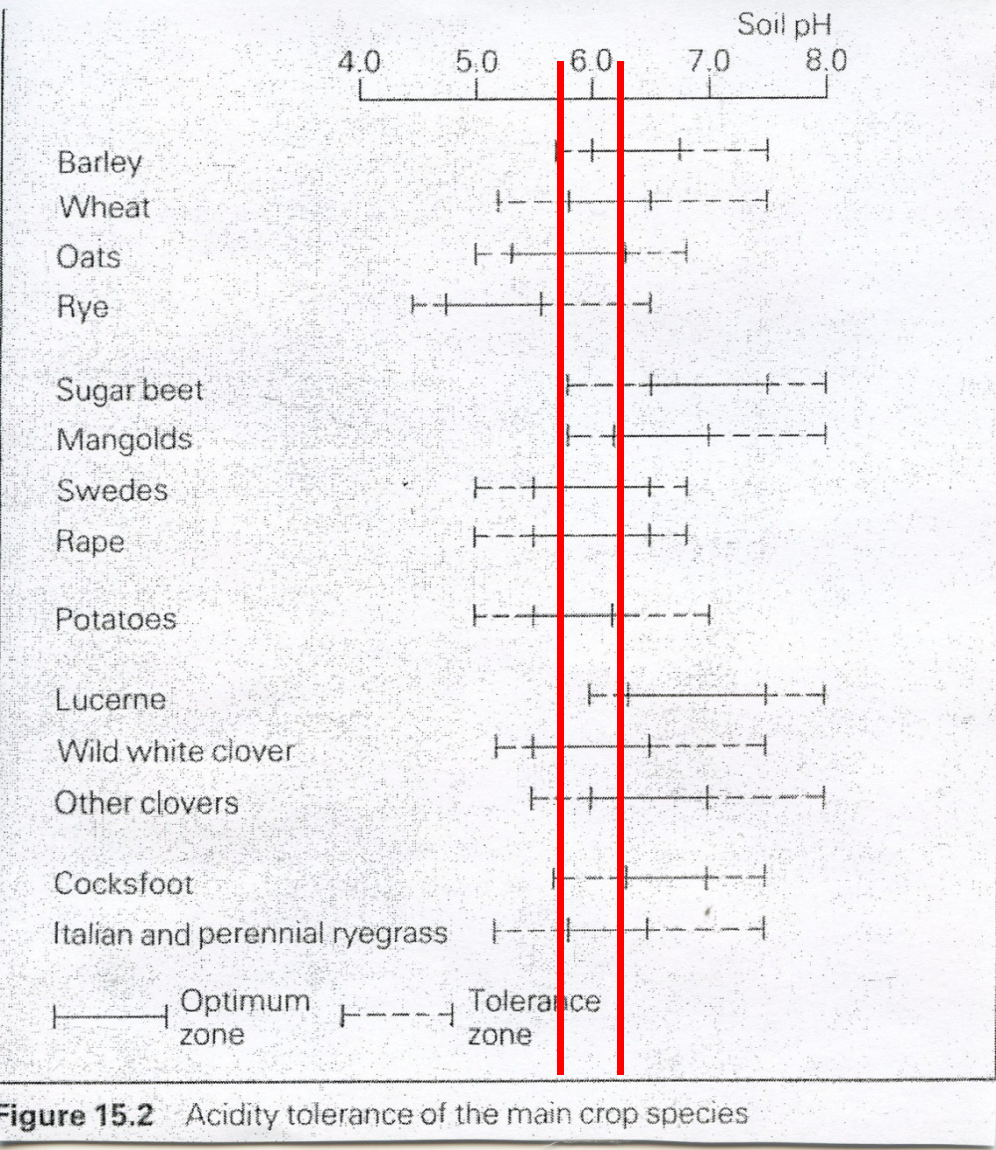


Figure 15.2 Acidity tolerance of the main crop species



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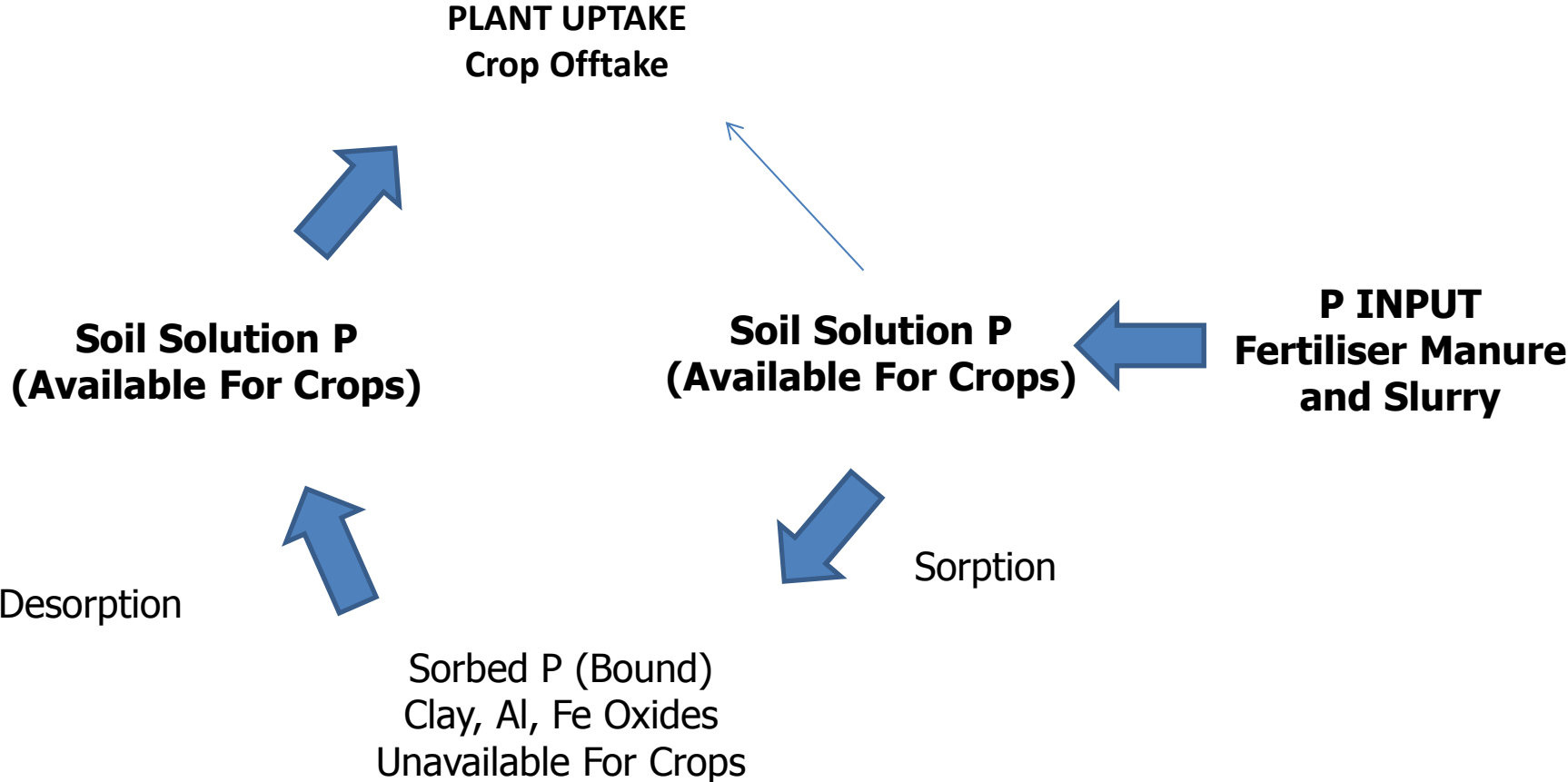
The Importance of phosphate

Phosphate the facts!



- Helps root development and early growth
- Availability of P reduced in low temperatures
- Essential to have available P in a reseed and spring cropping

Phosphate supply to crops



Knowing our soils - Phosphate



PSC 1	PSC 2	PSC 3
Arkaig	Ettrick	Darleith/Kirktonmoor
Countesswells/ Dalbeattie/ Priestlaw	Strichen	Rowanhill/ Giffnock/ Winton
Corby/ Boyndie/ Dinnet	Alluvial Soils	Foundland
Balrownie	Sourhope	Tarves
Thurso	Yarrow/ Fleet	Insch
Sorn/ Humbie/ Biel	Forfar	Kintyre
Kippen/ Largs	Darvel	Stirling/ Duffus/ Pow/ Carbrook
Millbuie	Kilmarrock	Bargour
Gleneages/ Auchenblae/ Collieston/ Darnaway	Eckford/ Innerwick	Lanfine
	Mountboy	



Adjustment required to P application

P Sorption Capacity	Soil P Status				
	Very Low (VL)	Low (L)	Mod (M-)	Mod (M+)	High (H)
PSC1	+40	+20	0	-10	-20
PSC2	+60	+30	0	-20	-30
PSC3	+80	+40	+20	0	-40

- The additional P required to raise the P status to moderate status

The Importance of Potash

Potash the facts!



- Deficiency affects
 - Nutrient uptake
 - Photosynthesis
 - Rate of growth
 - Feed value
- Clover sensitive to low potash
- Be aware of applying in the spring for risk of staggers

Phosphate and Potash and grass



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- Application to reseed is a must to help establish clover and grass
- Grazing
 - Apply enough to maintain soil status
- Silage/Hay
 - Replace offtake to maintain status

Raising a Potash Status



Grass Management	K ₂ O Soil K Status			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Grass with high clover, red clover	+60	+20	0	K Offtake x 0.5
All other grass management Options	+60	+20	0	K Offtake x 0.5

Importance of Sulphur

Sulphur



- Required for the efficient use of Nitrogen
- In the past enough received from the atmosphere
- New Technical Note on Sulphur about to be published
- Apply Sulphur with your Nitrogen

+ 90kg/S



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+90kg/ha S



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Why use GPS soils sampling?

Why use GPS soil sampling?



- Reduce in-field nutrient variation
- Reduce crop variability
- Optimise growing conditions
- Maximise resource efficiency
- Increase average yield
- Increase profitability

Why is pH variable?



- Traditionally one rate for the field lime spreading techniques make it unpredictable to know where high and low pH may be
- Amalgamation of several fields into one may result in varied soil types
- Different cropping history/land management

Why is pH variable?



- Light and heavy soil types
- Yield differences
- Previous application error (overlap or over/under application)
- Lime tipped in fields

The differences in sampling systems

What happened in the past?

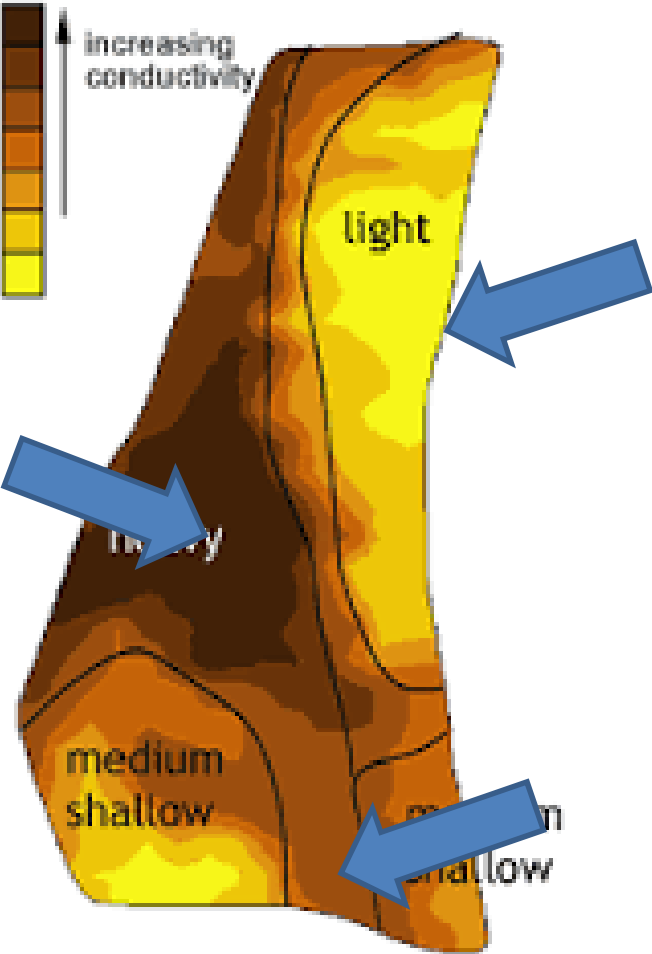


Electromagnetic Induction (EMI)

- Sample field based on scanned zones usually at 24m intervals but can be less



Electromagnetic Induction (EMI)



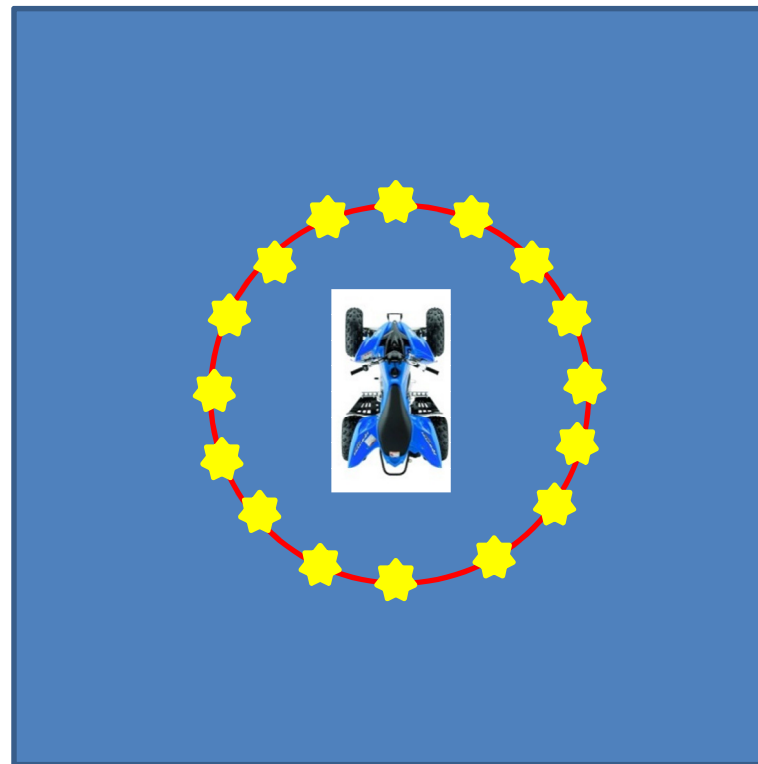
Electromagnetic Induction (EMI)



- Map generated similar to scanned map for pH, P and K
- Questions
 - Can a spreader/operator cope with wavy results?
 - At what point should a field be scanned (field capacity)?

Hectare sampling

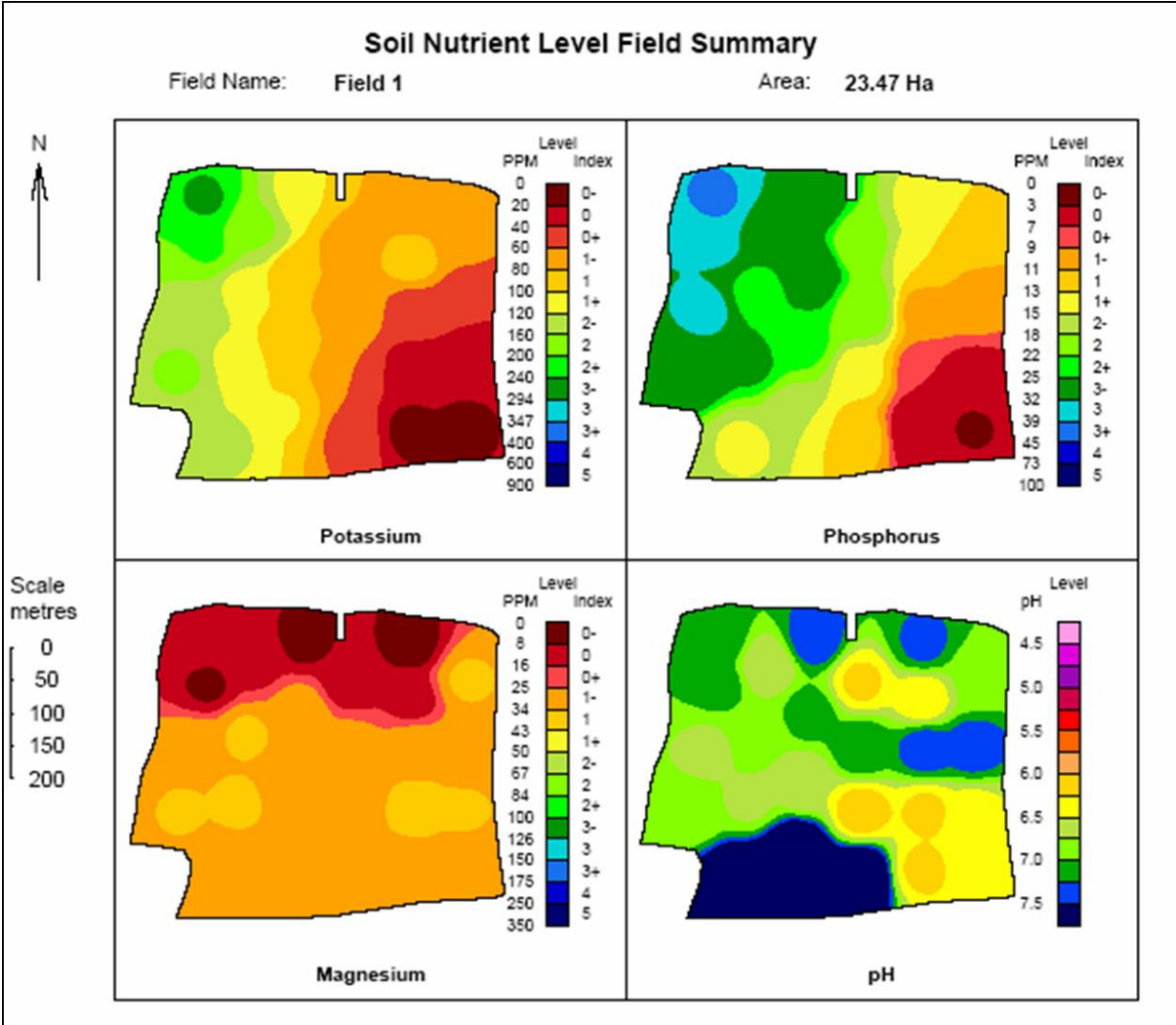
- Generally offer 1 sample per ha pH, P and K
- 16 sub samples taken from the ha



Hectare sampling



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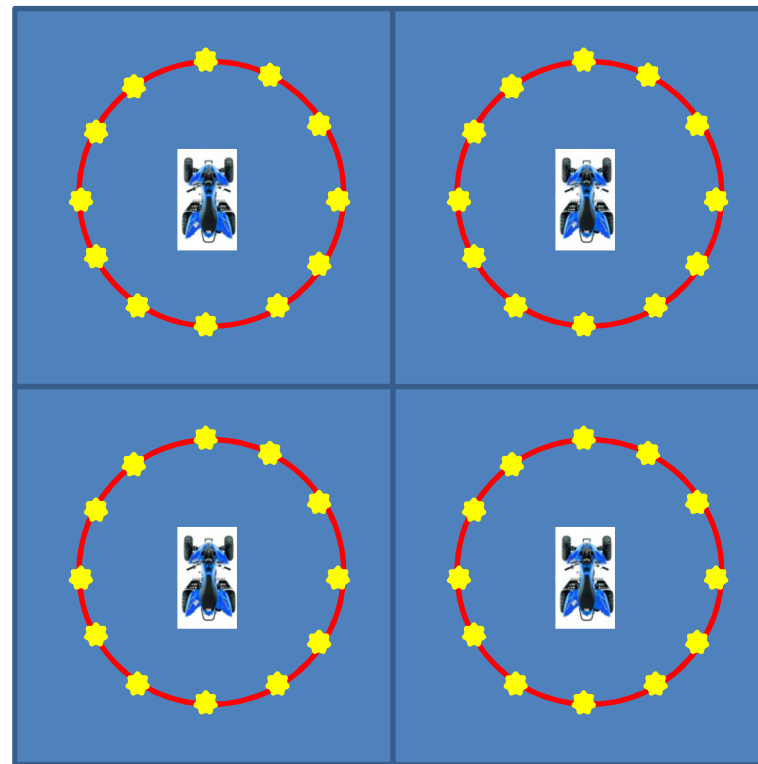
Hectare sampling



- Questions
 - Can a spreader/operator cope with wavy results?

Grid Based Sampling

- 4 samples per ha
- 12 sub samples (48 per ha)

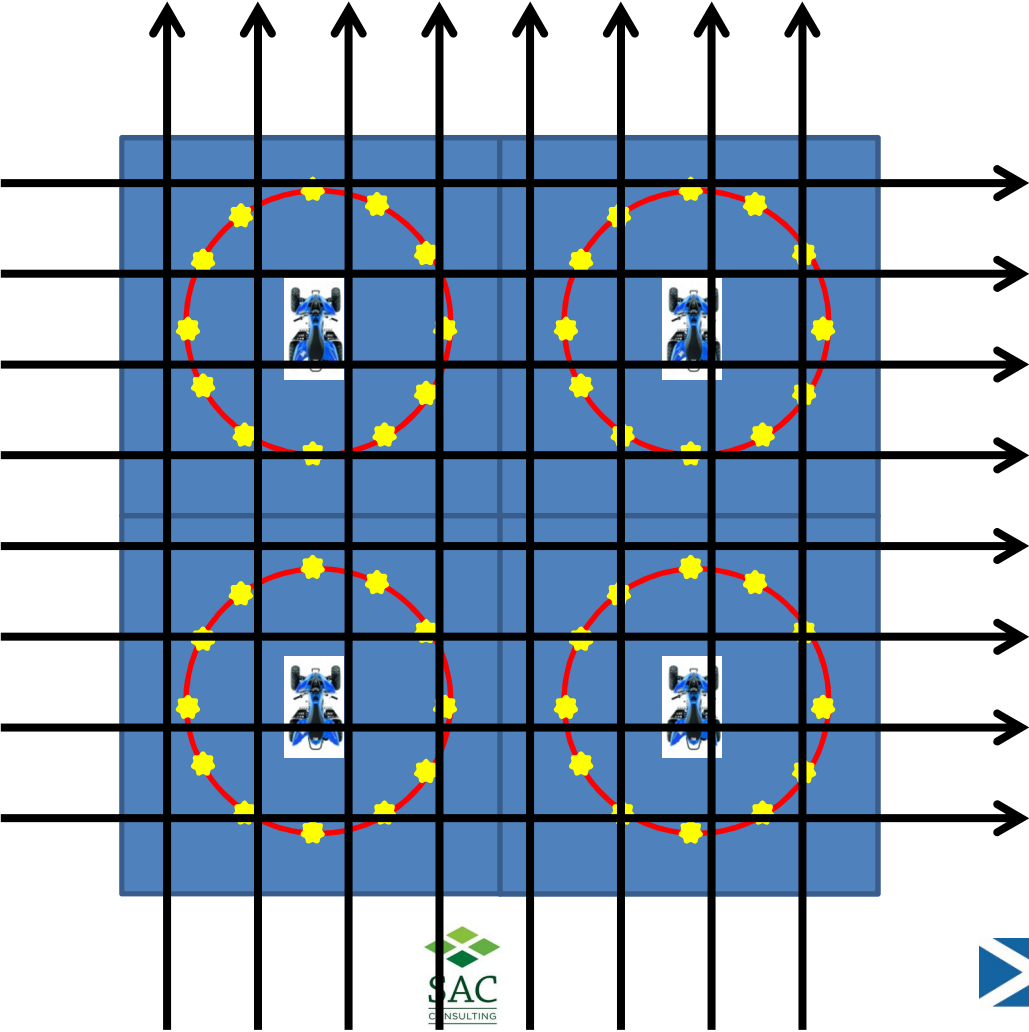


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Grid Based Sampling



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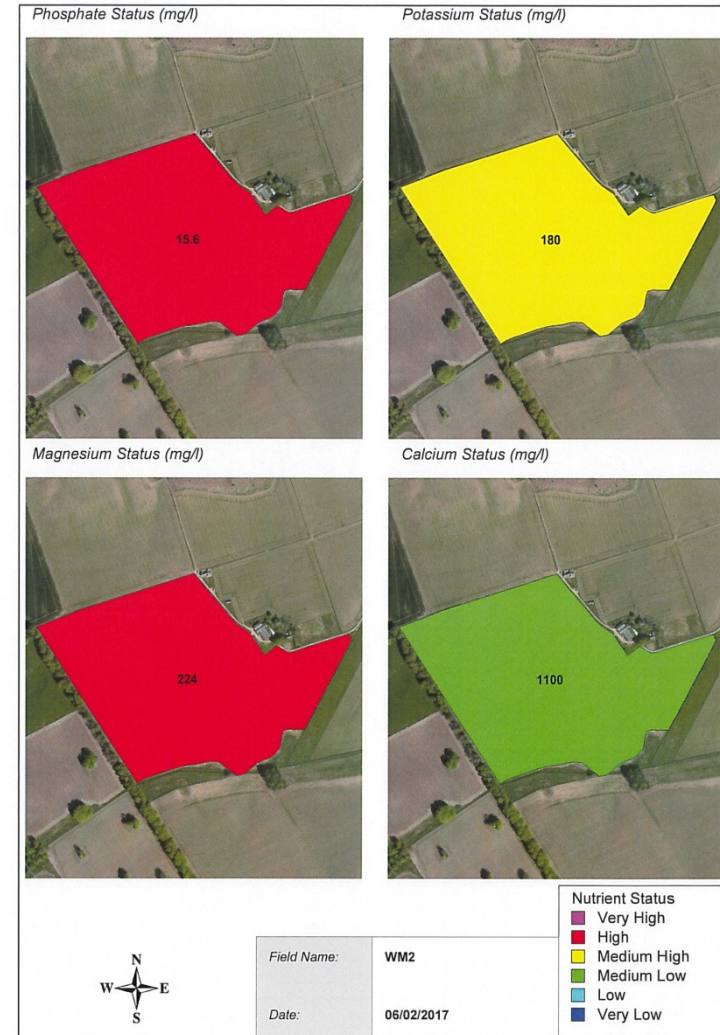


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Grid Based Sampling

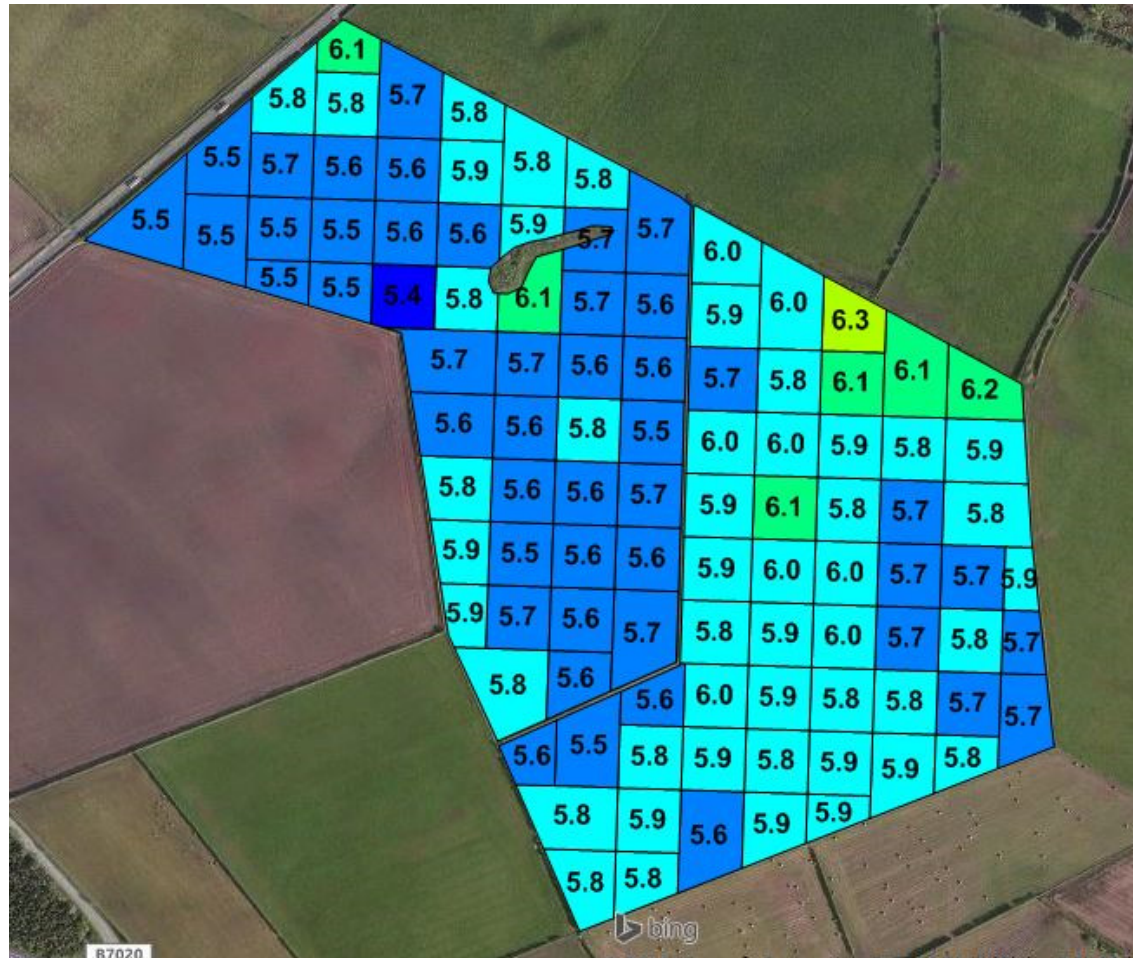


Results from the fields tested at Limekilns

Field 1 - pH



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Field 1 - Results



Routine Sampling

- Average pH = 5.8
- Arable lime requirement = 4t/ha
- Field Size = 12.76ha
- Total lime required = 51.04t

Field 1 Results

GPS Sampling

- Average pH = 5.7
- Range in pH = 5.4 – 6.1
- Range in lime required = 8.7t/ha – 1.1t/ha
- Total lime required = 73.20t

- Difference +22t of lime

Field 2 - Results



Routine Sampling

- Average pH = 5.9
- Arable lime requirement = 3t/ha
- Field Size = 13.52ha
- Total lime required = 40.56t

Field 2 - Results

GPS Sampling

- Average pH = 5.9
- Range in pH = 5.5 – 6.3
- Range in lime required = 7.6t/ha – 0t/ha
- Total lime required = 50.10t

- Difference +9.54t of lime

Field 3 pH



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Field 3 - Results



Routine Sampling

- Average pH = 5.5
- Arable lime requirement = 7t/ha
- Field Size = 6.11ha
- Total lime required = 42.77t

Field 3 - Results

GPS Sampling

- Average pH = 5.7
- Range in pH = 5.3 – 6.5
- Range in lime required = 9.7t/ha – 0t/ha
- Total lime required = 36t

- Difference in lime -6.77t of lime

Field 4 pH



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Field 4 - Results



Routine Sampling

- Average pH = 5.7
- Arable lime requirement = 5t/ha
- Field Size = 6.10ha
- Total lime required = 30.5t

Field 4 - Results

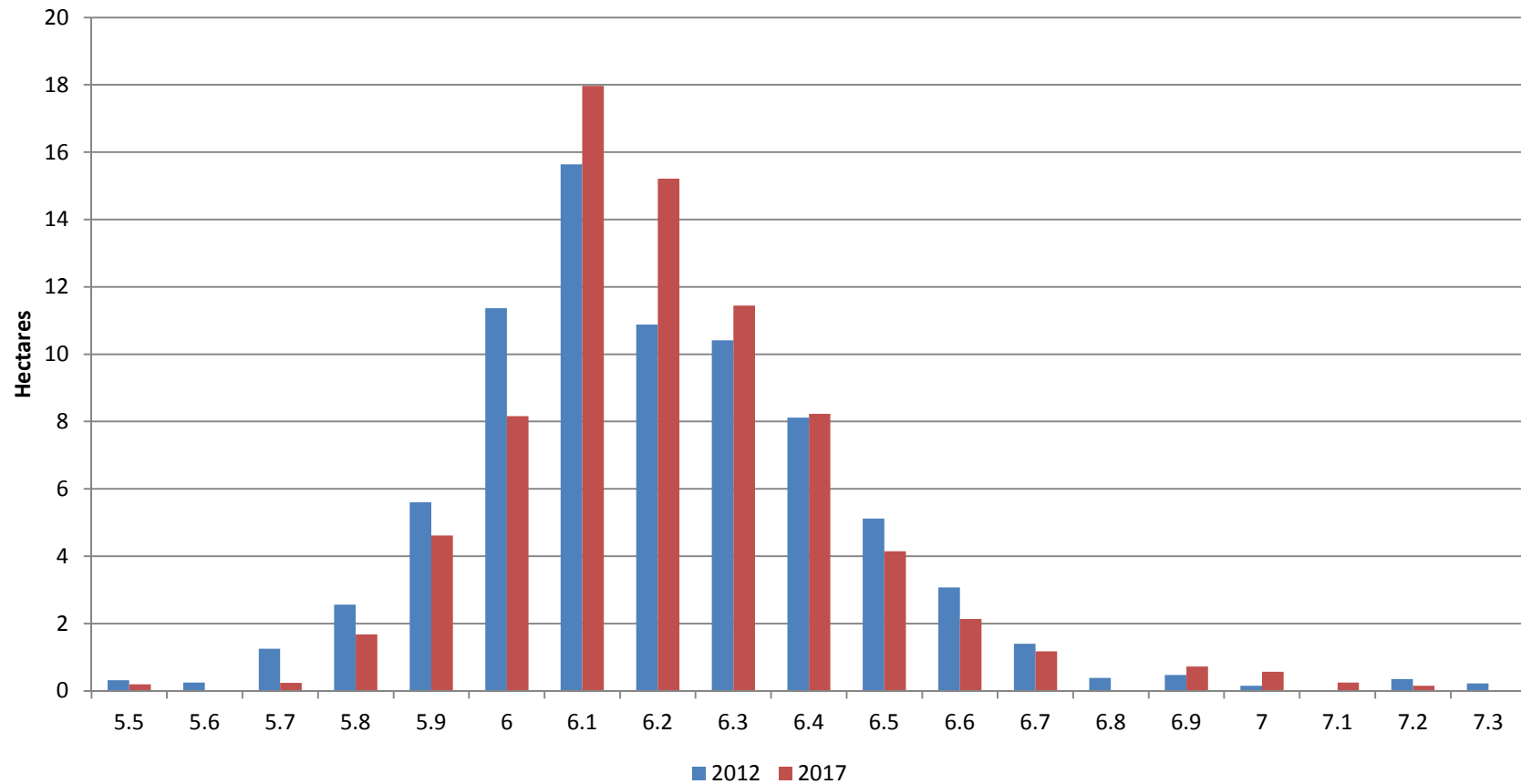
GPS Sampling

- Average pH = 5.7
- Range in pH = 5.4 – 5.9
- Range in lime required = 8.7t/ha – 3.3t/ha
- Total lime required = 34.1t

- Difference in lime +3.6t

What happens over time?

pH Comparison 2012 v 2017



Remember the golden rules



- 2 t/acre (5t/ha) maximum applied in one application
- If more required split the application
- Lime can take 18 months to fully neutralise

Cost benefit



- Sampling costs vary typically £25-30/ha
- In this case no saving in lime in first year
- Typical cost benefit of applying lime is between 2:1 and 8:1 but very dependent on situation.

Sampling for P and K

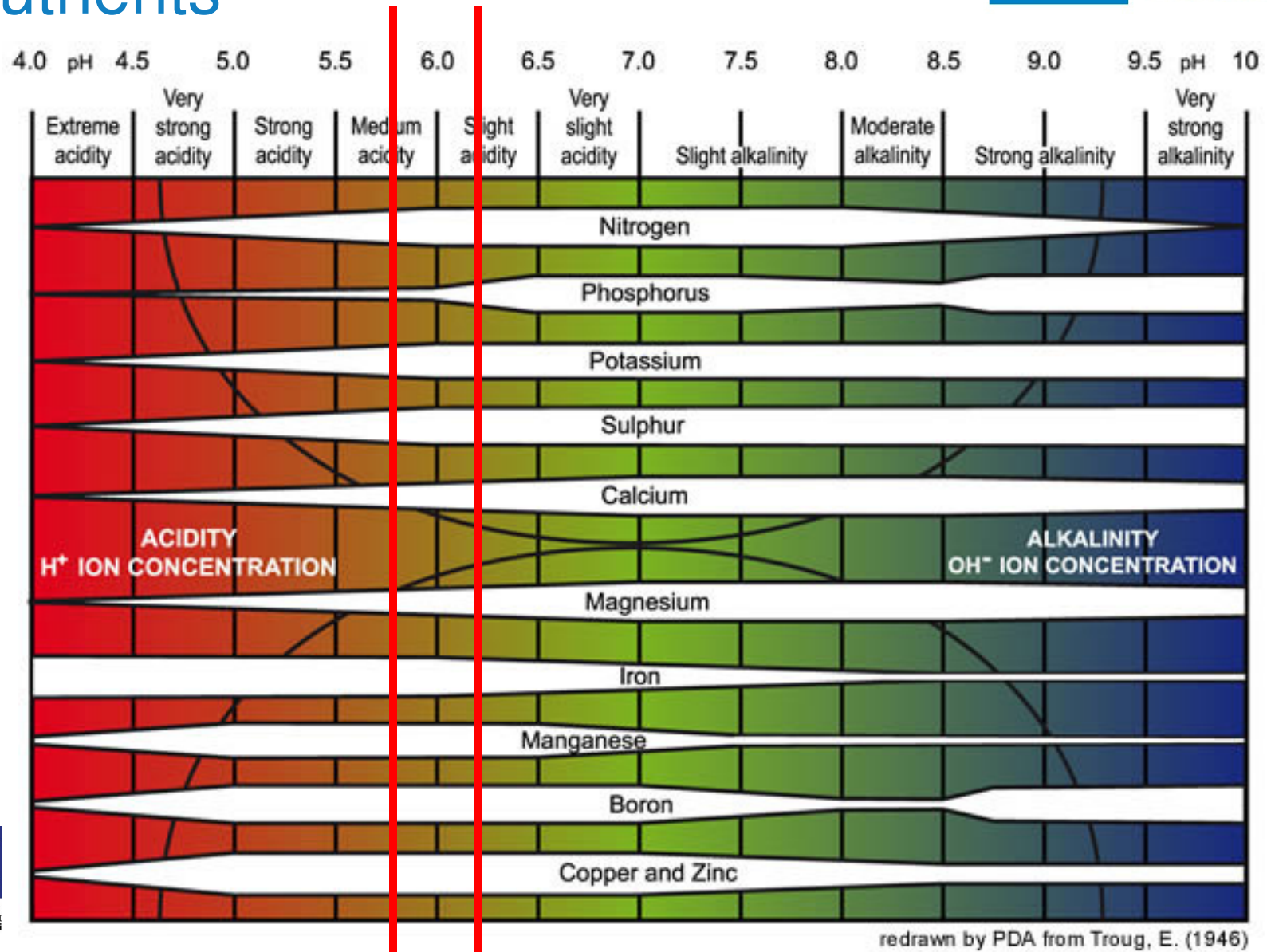
What are you sampling for?



- Available phosphate
- Available potash

What is the availability of P and K dependent on?

Limits the availability of other nutrients



Therefore.....



Soil P and K levels may be adequate but they are not available to the plant due to low pH

=

Savings on P and K by correcting pH

Zoning Fields for P and K – Principles.

- Aim is to forecast where soil fertility levels are likely to change.
- pH is very variable, lower cost and crops response is high - so grid sample.
- P, K, Mg tends to be less variable, higher cost of analysis and more intensive sampling only improves crop response when soil levels are low or high.
- With experience can forecast where soil fertility levels change using old field boundaries, yield levels, soil textures and farmer/advisor experience.



Zoning Fields: Then use Yield Zones

- Divide old field boundaries up into different yield zones
- If the yield changes within each old field split into low, medium and high yield zones (or just low / high)
- Also inconsistent yield zones
- High yielding areas tend to be lower in P and K due to greater removal, lower yielding areas tend to be higher in P and K due to application being greater than removal.

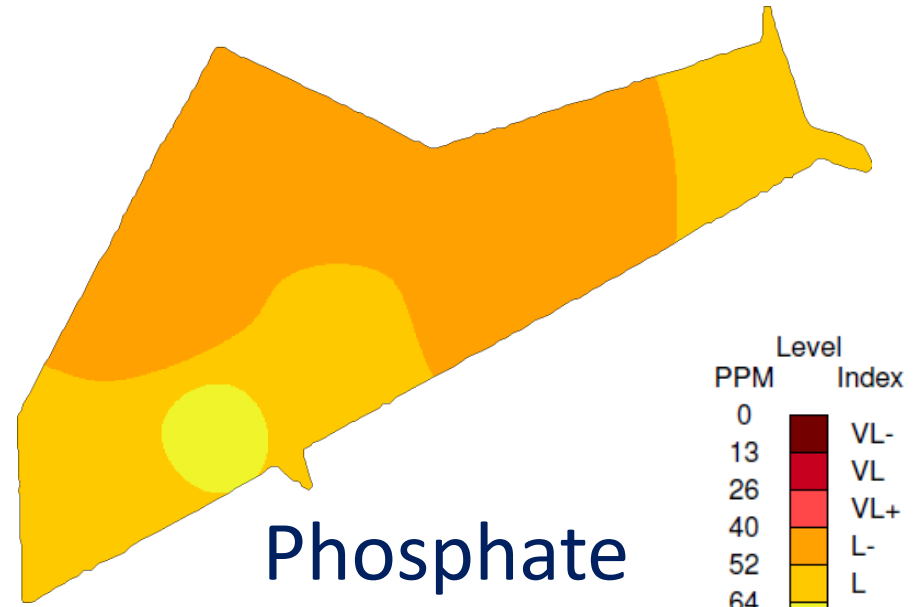
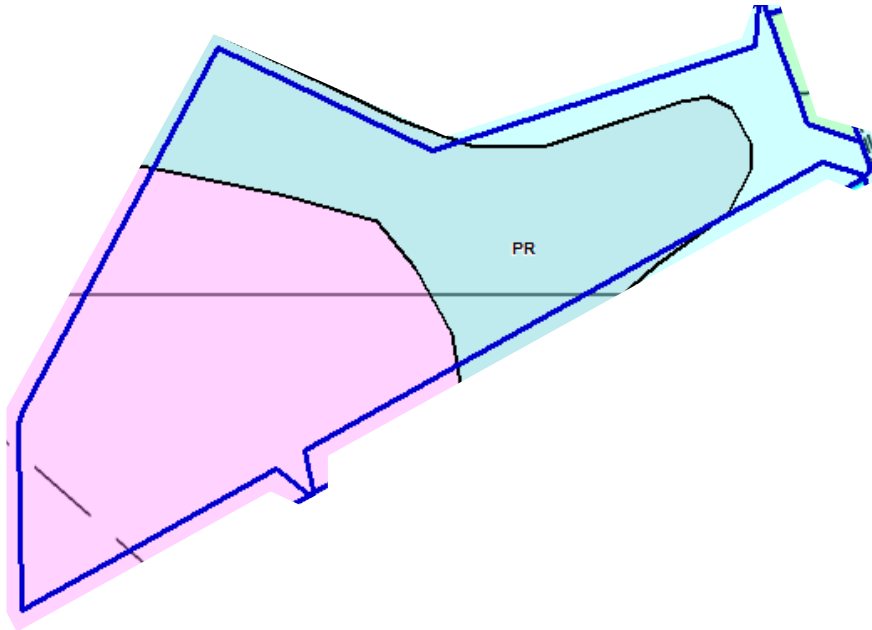


Zoning Fields: Finally split using other factors.

- Different soil textures – light soil will hold less nutrients.
- Slopes and hollows – subject to erosion and deposition.
- Drainage problems
- Tree shade
- Farmer and agronomist knowledge is key.

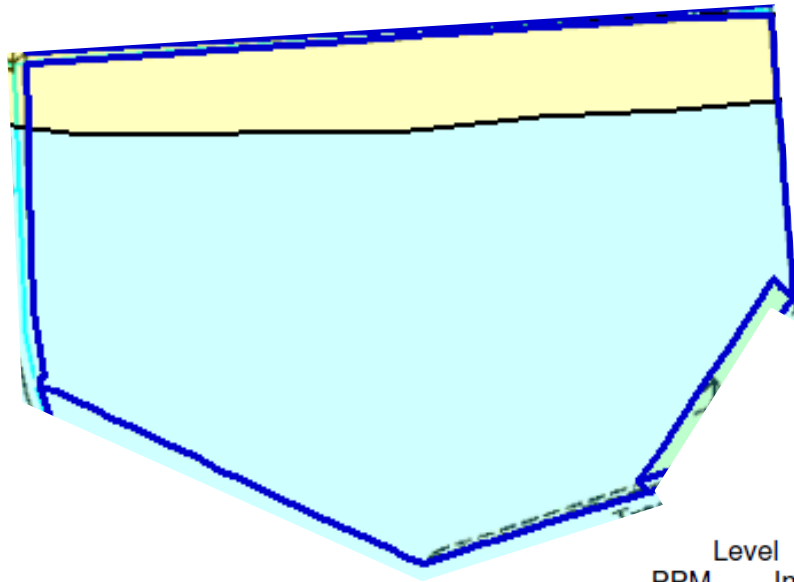


Moss and clay

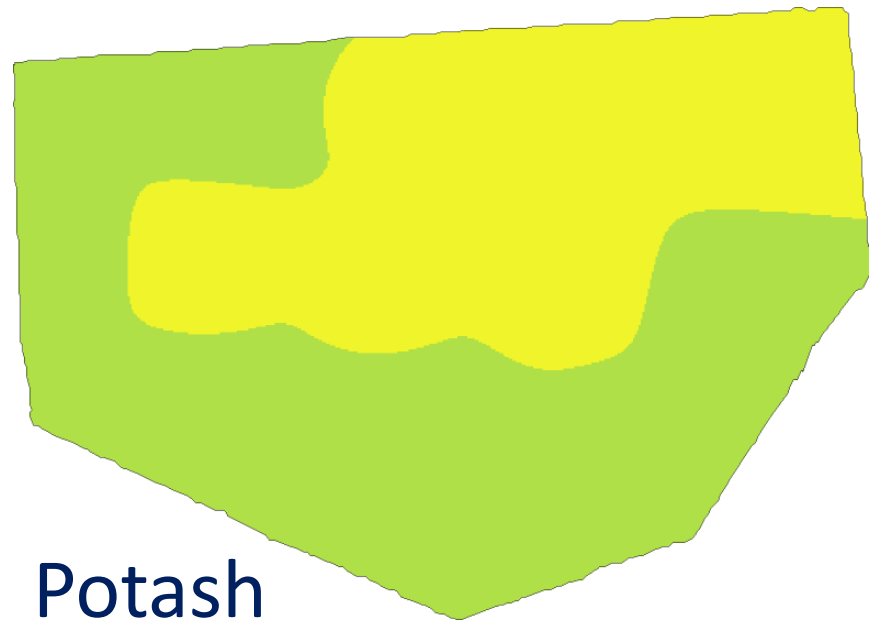


PPM	Level	Index
0	VL-	
13	VL	
26	VL+	
40	L-	
52	L	
64	L+	
75	M-	
118	M	
160	M+	
200	H-	
300	H	
400	H	
600	H	
999	H+	
max	EH	

Alluvial bank



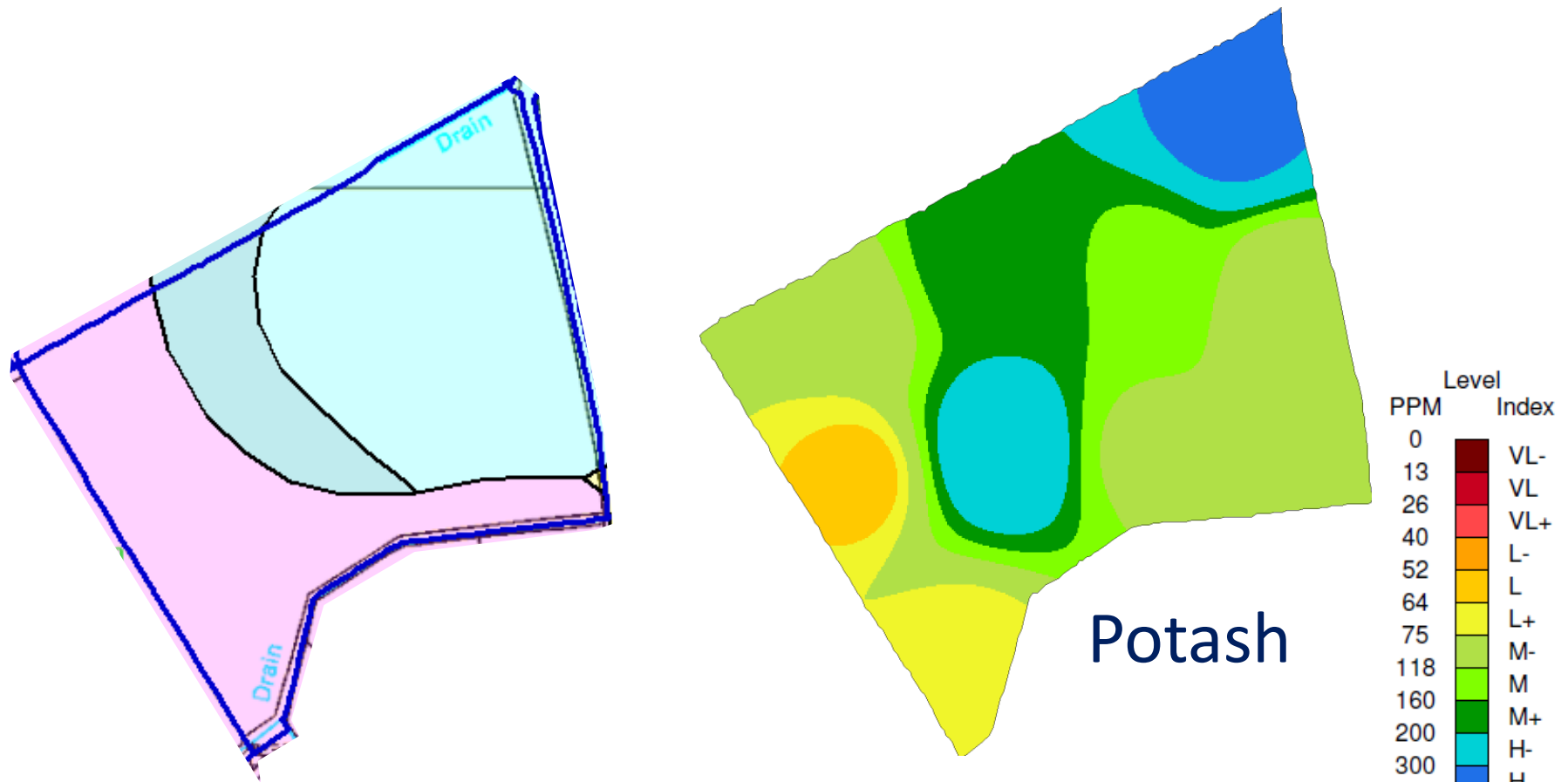
Phosphate



Potash

PPM	Level	Index
0		VL-
13		VL
26		VL+
40		L-
52		L
64		L+
75		M-
118		M
160		M+
200		H-
300		H
400		H
600		H+
999		EH
max		

Old midden sites?



Zoning

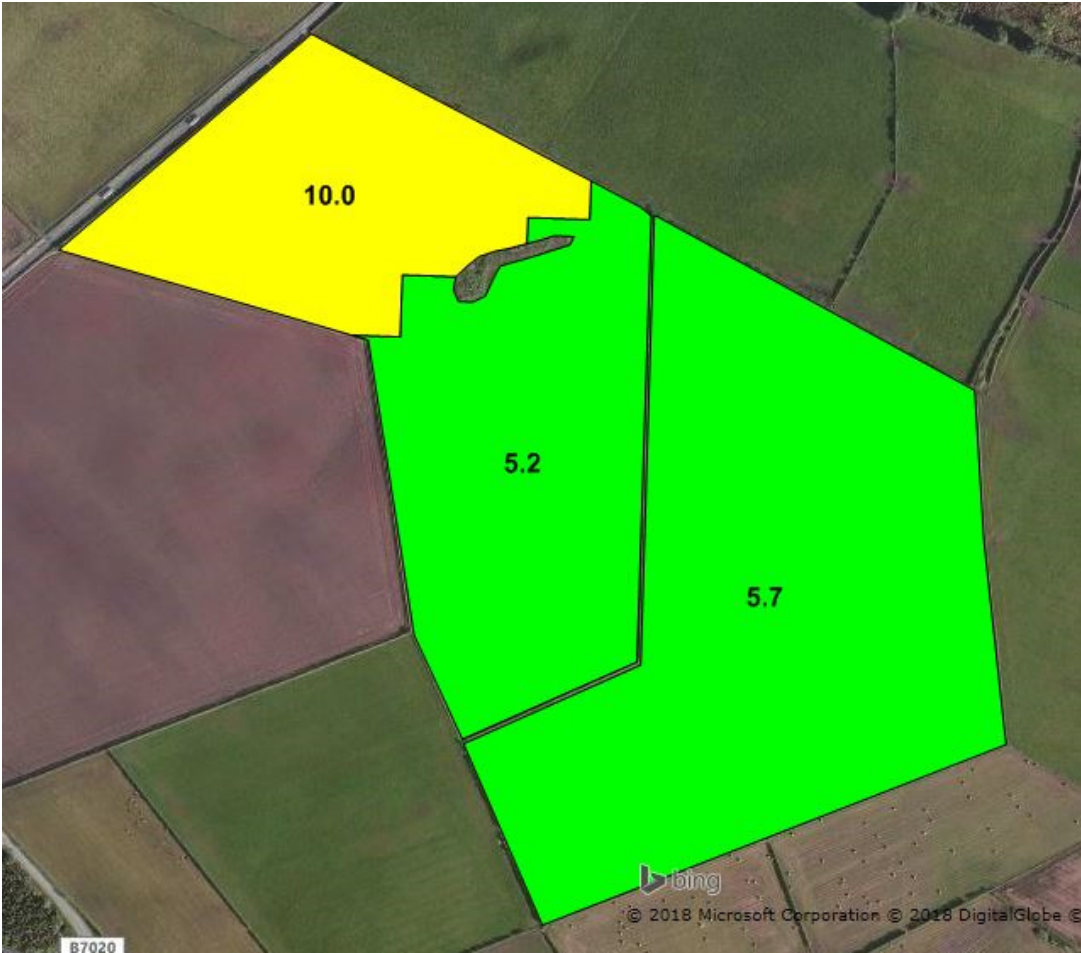


- The use of zones can significantly reduce the soil analysis bill compared with grid sampling.
- Many fields may only have 2 or 3 zones, so less costly soil analysis needs to be carried out.

Field 1 and 2 P Results



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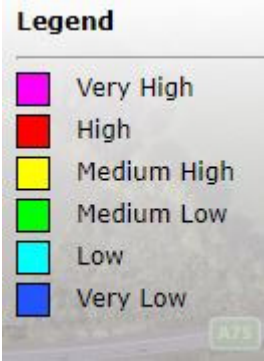
Legend

- Very High
- High
- Medium High
- Medium Low
- Low
- Very Low



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Field 3 and 4 Phosphate



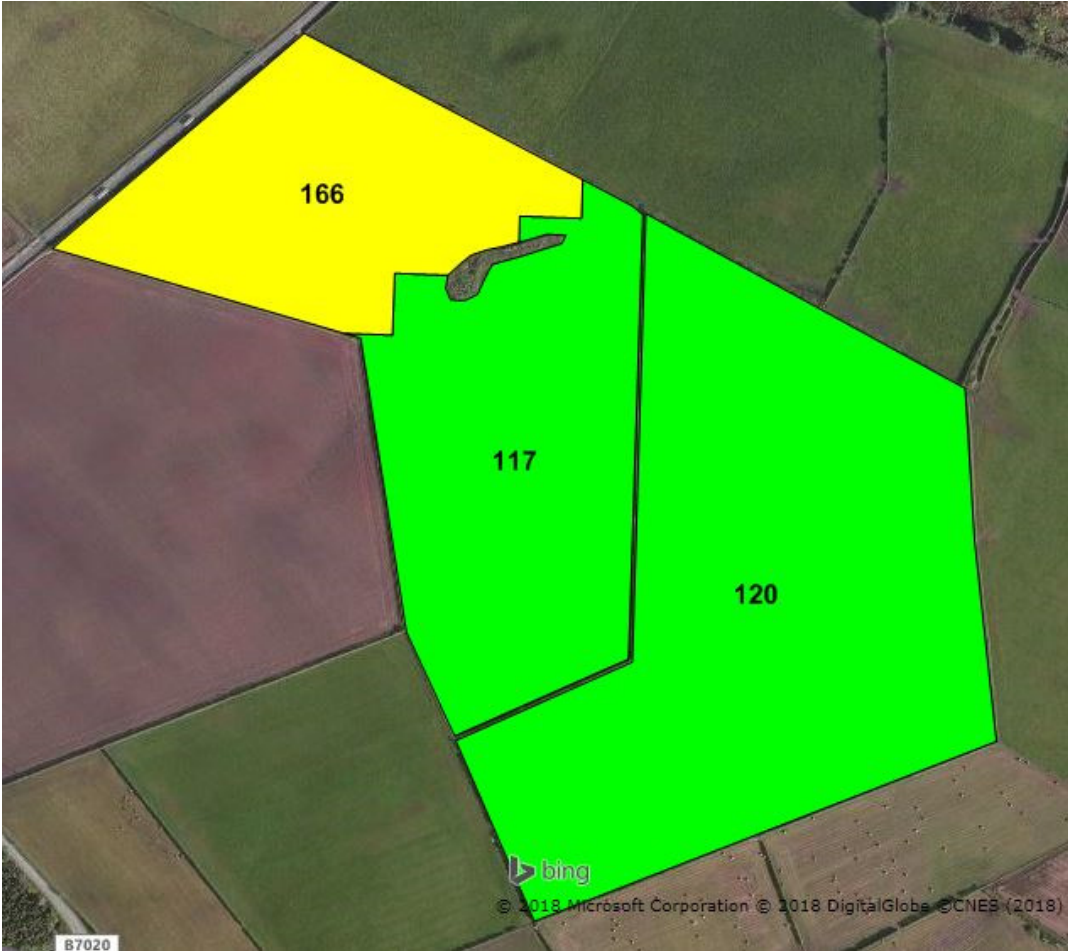
Field 3 and 4 Potash



Field 1 and 2 Potash



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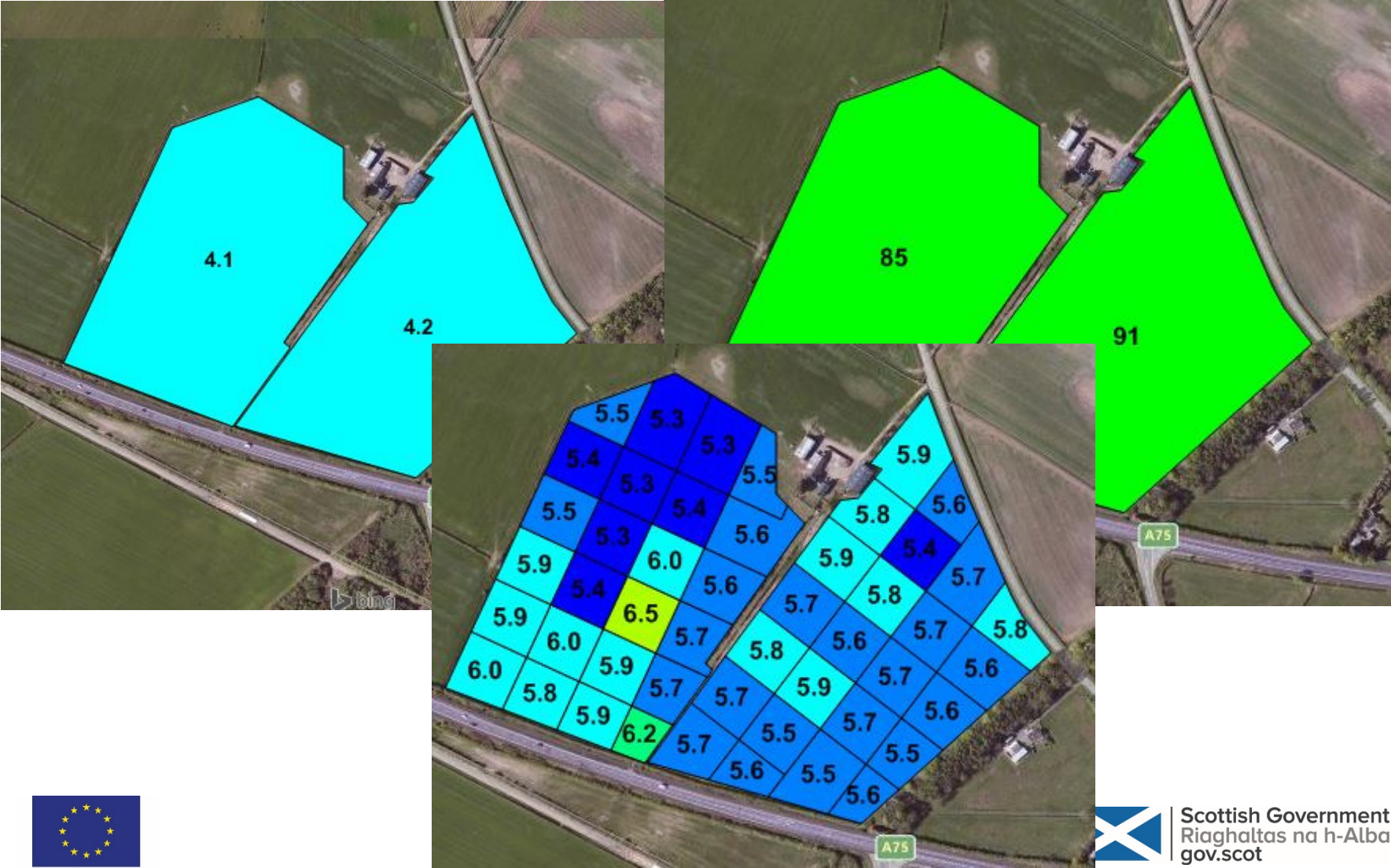


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Fields 3 and 4

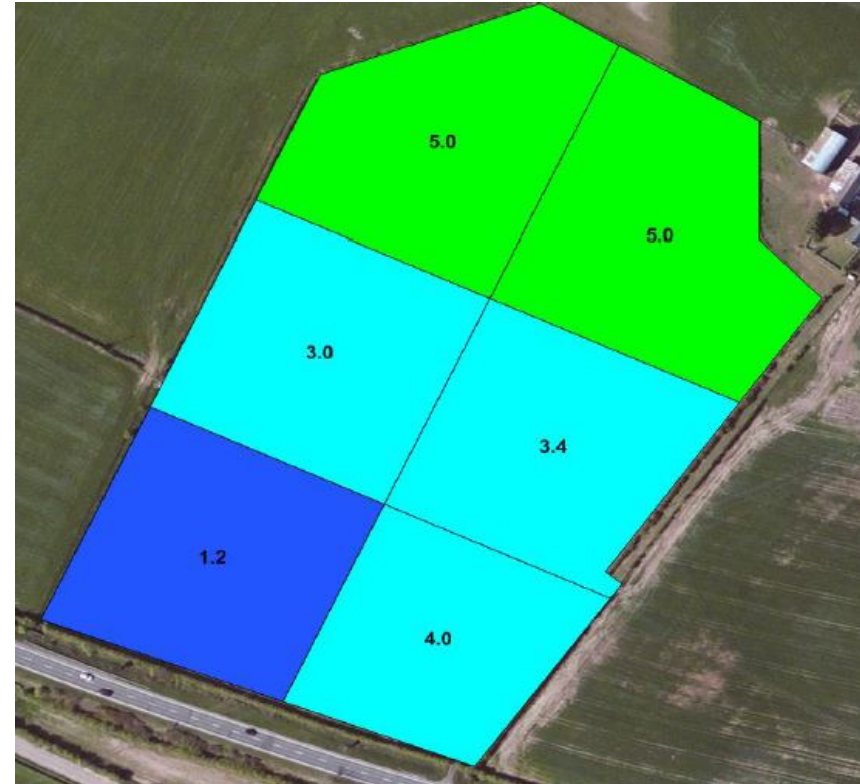


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Sampling Differences – Phosphate



Potential savings - Phosphate



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- Standard
 - 6ha x 30kg/ha = 180kg
 - Applied for 4 years = 720kg
- GPS
 - 3 ha @ 30kg/ha = 90kg
 - 1 ha @ 60kg/ha = 60kg
 - Applied for 4 years = 600kg

Potential savings - Phosphate



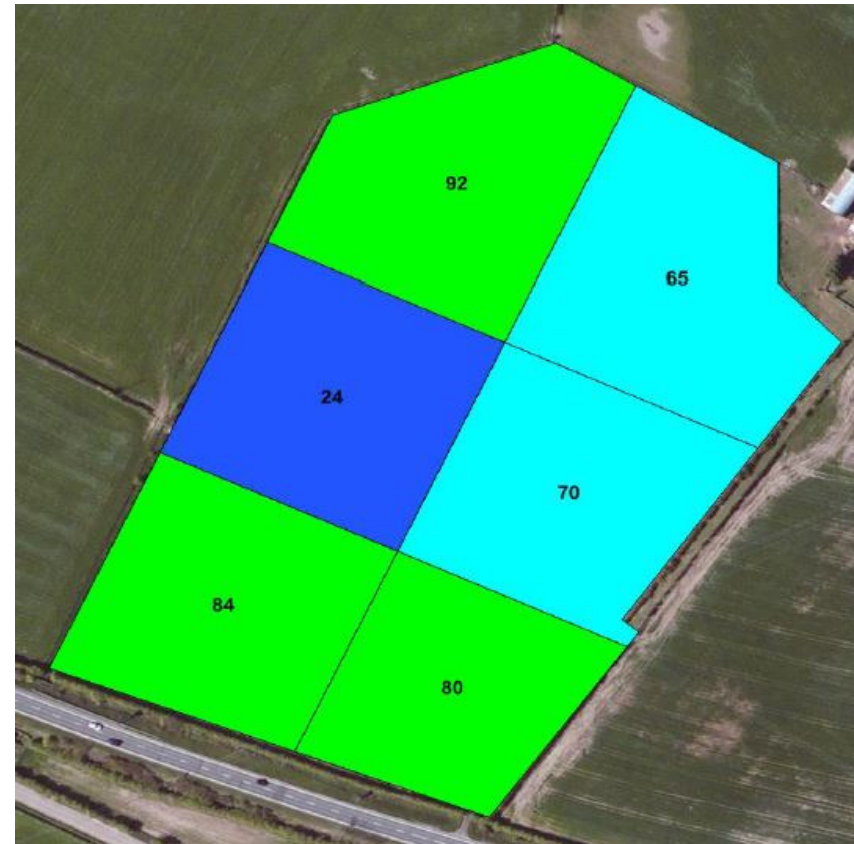
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- Difference = 120kg of P
 - $120/46 \times 100 = 260$ kg of TSP
 - TSP at £362/t
 - Saving = £94
 - Additional sampling cost £26
 - Net saving on P £68

Sampling Differences - Potash



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Potential Savings - Potash



- Standard
 - 6ha x 20kg/ha = 120kg
 - Applied for 4 years = 480kg
- GPS
 - 2 ha @ 20kg/ha = 40kg
 - 1 ha @ 60kg/ha = 60kg
 - Applied for 4 years = 400kg

Potential savings - Potash



- Difference = 80kg of K
 - $80/60 \times 100 = 133$ kg of MOP
 - MOP at £290/t
 - Saving = £39
 - Additional sampling cost £26
 - Net saving on P £13
- Total savings £81 or £13.50/ha

What factors do you need to think about?

Target pH



- What should your target pH be?
 - Arable rotation?
 - Grassland rotation?
 - Soil Type?
 - Starting pH values?

LIME ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Lime	Limehillock	Parkmore	Boyne Bay	Ullapool	Syke (Torrin)	North England	Fenstone (Yorkshire)	Calcipril
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Sample Properties

Neutralising Value (NV)	44.9%	45.1%	44.2%	54.7%	56.2%	56.9%	51.1%	52.6%
Calcium (Ca) Content	24.2%	24.1%	22.3%	17.7%	16.9%	17.2%	26.8%	27.2%
Magnesium (Mg) Content	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	9.6%	10.8%	10.9%	0.1%	0.3%

Sample Grading

Seive Size (mm)	% passed through				% passed through			
4mm	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	97.8%	100.0%	14.2%
2mm	43.0%	76.8%	78.0%	87.3%	98.1%	75.7%	100.0%	0.4%
1mm	36.6%	65.0%	56.5%	59.7%	58.2%	57.8%	100.0%	0.1%
0.6mm	29.8%	51.9%	40.8%	41.3%	40.6%	47.6%	81.8%	0.1%
0.2mm	12.8%	48.4%	11.2%	27.2%	12.7%	17.4%	60.8%	0.0%
0.1mm	4.6%	22.8%	3.8%	17.7%	4.6%	12.1%	39.5%	0.0%

The finer the lime product the more rapid the rate at which neutralisation in the soil occurs.

Sample Characteristics

Dry Matter	97.4%	99.1%	97.9%	96.5%	95.9%	96.2%	94.2%	99.4%
Sample Size	1,560.1g	1,321.9g	1,640g	696.1g	1,358g	1,455.4g	229.6g	1,244.7g

Please note that as lime products are derived from a naturally occurring source that variations will occur.

Example Cost Comparison of Lime

Lime A = 45% NV @ £20/t delivered
= £0.44/NV %

Lime B = 56% NV @ £30/t delivered
= £0.54/NV %

In this case Lime A works out the best buy when comparing the Neutralising Value (NV)

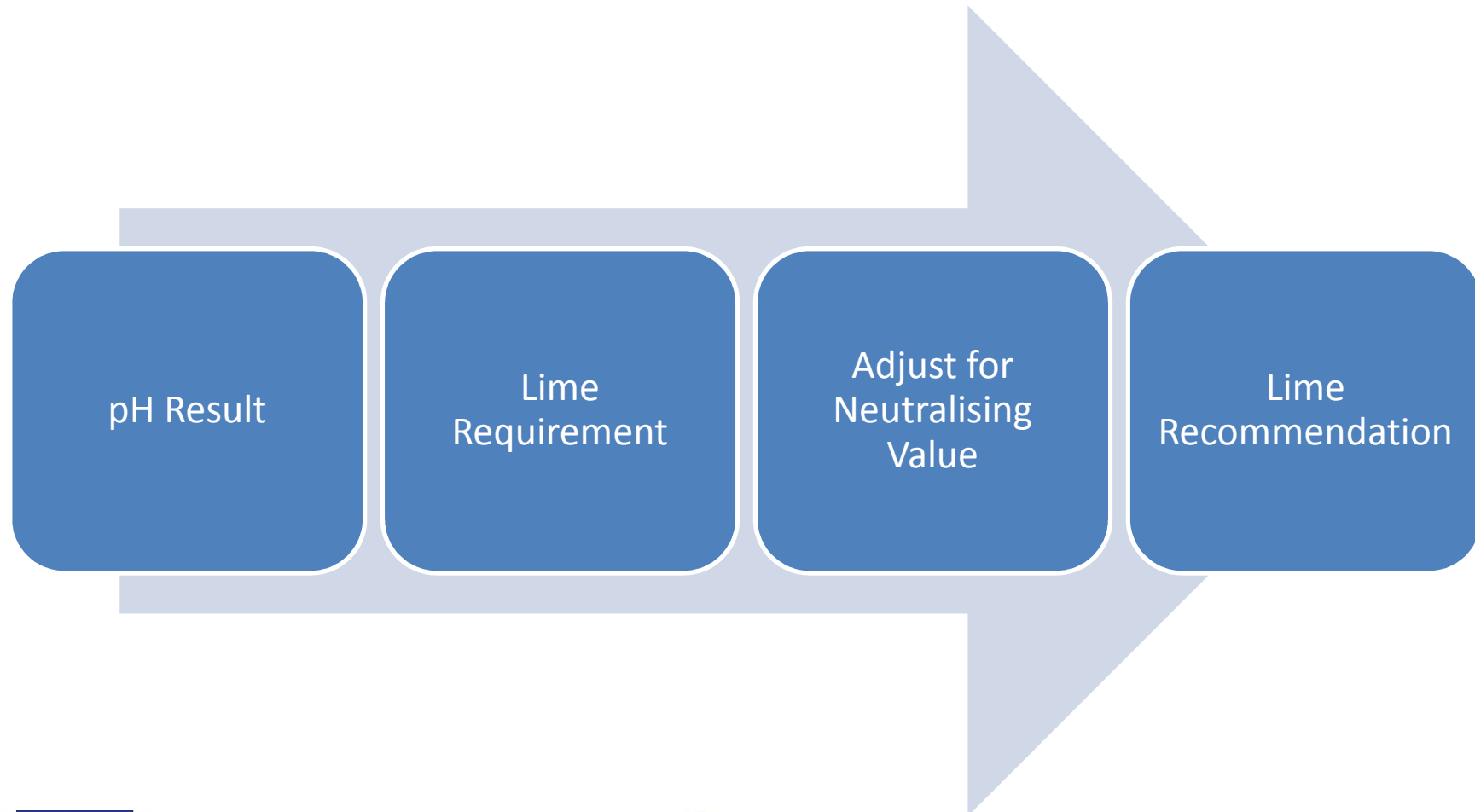
Calcium : Magnesium Ratio (Ca : Mg) in the Soil

- Calcium is the element that causes the soil particles to move apart for aeration and drainage.
- Magnesium makes the soil particles stick together.
- Scottish soils generally have a high Mg content.
- After much research it has found that it is not the extractable Ca and Mg in the soil that's important, it is the ratio of the two nutrients
- e.g. both extractable Ca and Mg can be low or high, yet have the right ratio in the soil.
- In a clay soil the extractable Ca:Mg ratio between 4:1 and 7:1 is expected to ensure that the magnesium is not excessive and detrimental to soil structure and aeration.
- In general, if your soil test is showing high magnesium levels in the soil there is no need to apply more and doing so may also impact soil structure.

Lime

Recommendations

Routine pH sample



TN656 rates at 50% NV



Soil pH	Sands (S, LS)		Sandy loams		Other mineral soils		Humose soils		Peaty soils	
	Arable & rot. grass	Perm. grass	Arable & rot. grass	Perm. grass	Arable & rot. grass	Perm. grass	Arable & rot. grass	Perm. grass	Arable & rot. grass	Perm. grass
6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
6.0	2	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
5.9	2	0	4	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
5.8	3	0	4	0	5	2	3	0	0	0
5.7	4	2	5	2	6	2	4	0	0	0
5.6	4	2	6	3	7	3	5	0	2	0
5.5	5	3	6	4	8	4	6	2	4	0
5.4	5	4	7	4	9	5	7	2	5	0
5.3	6	4	8	5	10	6	8	3	6	0
5.2	7	5	8	6	10	6	9	4	7	0
5.1	7	5	9	6	11	7	10	5	8	2
5.0	8	6	10	7	12	8	11	7	10	4
4.9	8	7	10	8	13	9	12	8	11	5
4.8	9	7	11	8	14	10	13	9	12	6



Adjusting lime rates



- 5t/ha at 50% NV
 - At 56% NV = $50/56 * 5\text{t/ha} = 4.5\text{t/ha}$
 - At 44% NV = $50/44 * 5\text{t/ha} = 5.7\text{t/ha}$

Comparing limes



- 45% NV for £20/t
– $20/45 = \text{£}0.44$ per % of NV

- 56% NV for £30/t
– $30/56 = \text{£}0.54$ per % of NV

GPS files



Create Lime Application Map

Variable Rate | Blanket Spread

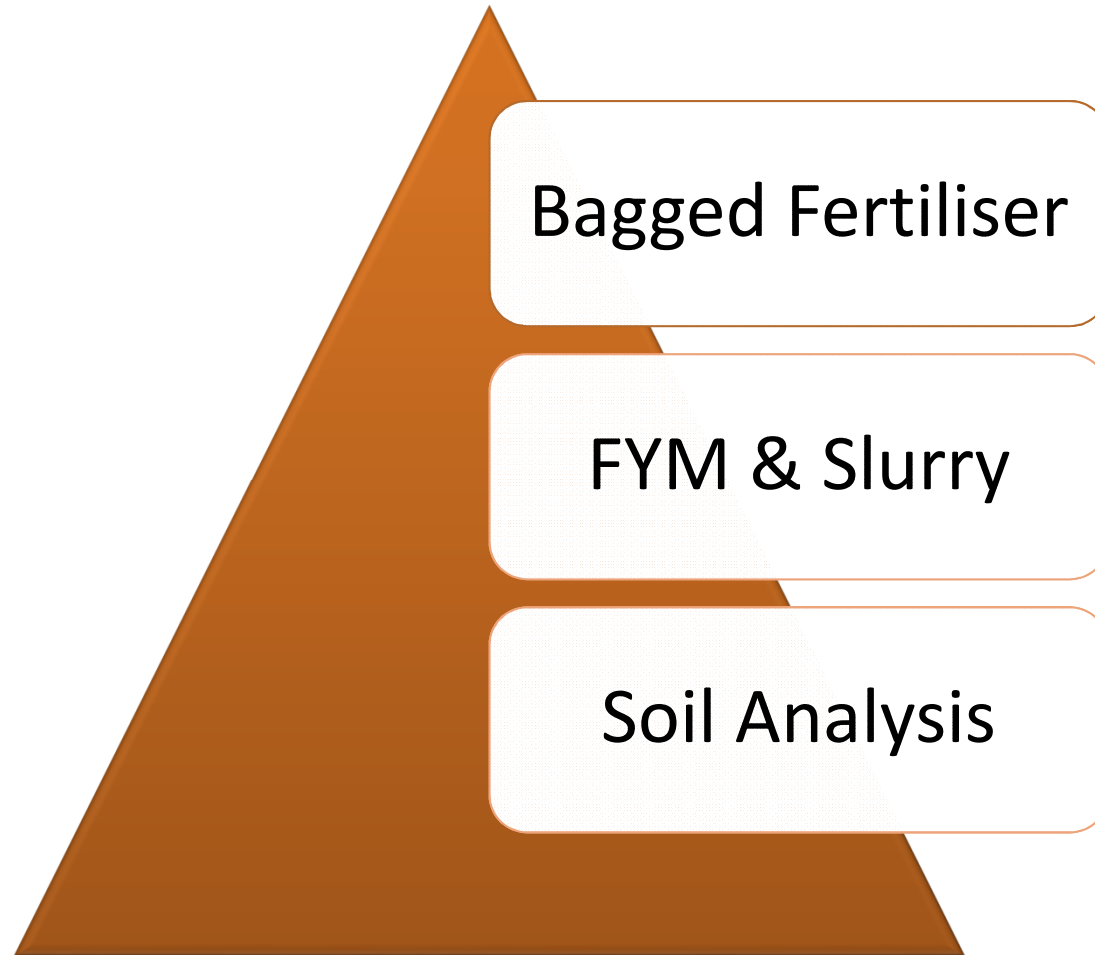
Farm	Field	Date	Years since sampled	Target pH	Lime Type	Lime (Tonnes)
Limekilns	Field 1	01/11/2018	0	6.2	Calcium Limestone 46%	73.240
Limekilns	Field 2	01/11/2018	0	6.2	Calcium Limestone 46%	50.134
Limekilns	Field 3	01/11/2018	0	6.2	Calcium Limestone 46%	35.991
Limekilns	Field 4	01/11/2018	0	6.2	Calcium Limestone 46%	34.065
Total:						193.430

Check this box to send the lime application map(s) to your email address.

Back | Create Lime Application Map

Phosphate and Potash Recommendations

P and K Recommendations



Organic Manures

– What's in Them? (TN650)



Manure Type	Total N	Total (P ₂ O ₅)	Total K (K ₂ O)
Cattle FYM	6	3.2	8.0
Pig FYM	7	6.0	8.0
Layer Manure	19	14	9.5
Broiler Litter	30	25	18
Cattle Slurry (3% DM)	4	1.2	3.5
Pig Slurry (3% DM)	3.6	2.2	1.6
Green Compost	7.5	3.0	5.5

Replace what is being taken off by the crop (TN633)



Crop	P Removal (kg/t)	K Removal (kg/t)
Winter Barley	8.4	10.4
Winter Wheat	8.4	10.4
Spring Barley	8.6	11.8
Spring Oats	8.8	17.3
Winter Oats	8.8	17.3
Potatoes	1.0	5.8

Grass P and K Removal (TN652)



Utilisation	Defoliation	Yield (t/ha)	P Offtake (kg/ha)	K Offtake (kg/ha)
Silage	1 st Cut	23	39	138
Silage	2 nd Cut	12	20	72
Silage	3 rd Cut	9	15	54
Hay		7	41	126
Grazing		10	3	2

Building a Recommendation – Arable



		Phosphate (kg/ha)	Potash (kg/ha)
Soil Analysis Status		Low	Moderate
Required adjustment		-30	0
Spring barley removal	5t/ha	-43	-59
FYM	25t/ha	+80	+200
Balance		+7	+141

Building a Recommendation – Grass



		Phosphate (kg/ha)	Potash (kg/ha)
Soil Analysis Status		Low	Moderate
Required adjustment		-30	0
1st Cut Removal	23t/ha	-39	-138
2 nd Cut Removal	12t/ha	-20	-72
Slurry spring	30m ³ /ha	+36	+105
Slurry after 1 st cut	30m ³ /ha	+36	+105
Balance		-17	0

Thanks for listening

