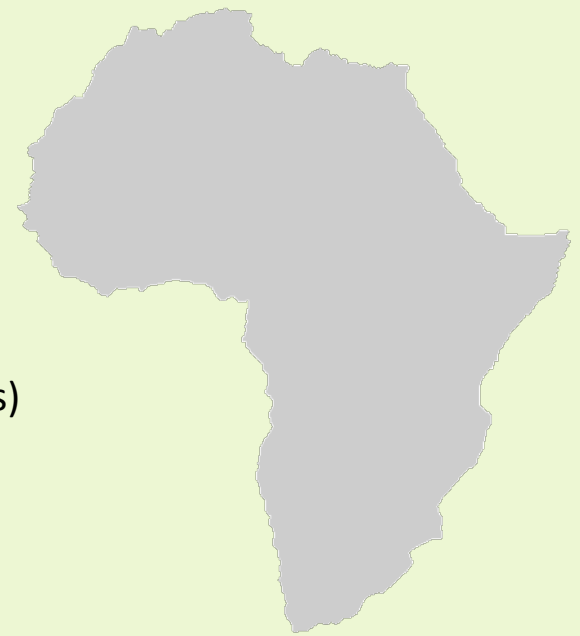


# Adaptation of public digital soil maps for practical use in agriculture



Söderström M, Piikki K., Cordingley J.

# Afsoilgrids250m



## Resolution and extent:

### Horizontal:

- The African continent (except deserts)
- 250 m × 250 m

### Vertical:

- six intervals (within 0–200 cm)<sup>a</sup>
- two intervals (within 0–200 cm)<sup>b</sup>

## Mapped soil properties:

SOC<sup>a</sup>, pH<sup>a</sup>, sand<sup>a</sup>, silt<sup>a</sup>, clay<sup>a</sup>, bulk density<sup>a</sup>, CEC<sup>a</sup>, total nitrogen<sup>b</sup>, exchangeable acidity<sup>a</sup>, Al content<sup>b</sup>, exchangeable bases (Ca, K, Mg, Na)<sup>b</sup>.

## Publication:

PloS one 10.6 (2015): e0125814

## Map availability:

Public (CC-BY) through ISRIC:

<http://www.isric.org/data/AfSoilGrids250m>

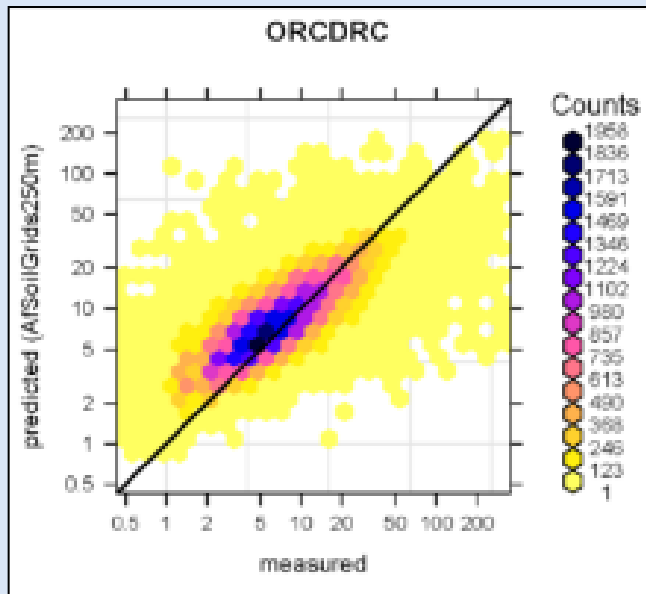
# Questions:



*The Sector level is  
an appropriate  
level for  
management advice*

1. How accurate are Rwandan pH and SOC farm averages and Sector averages derived from AfSoilgrids250m?
2. Can we combine the AfSoilgrids250m with available local soil samples and get an even better map?

# AfSoilgrids 250 m



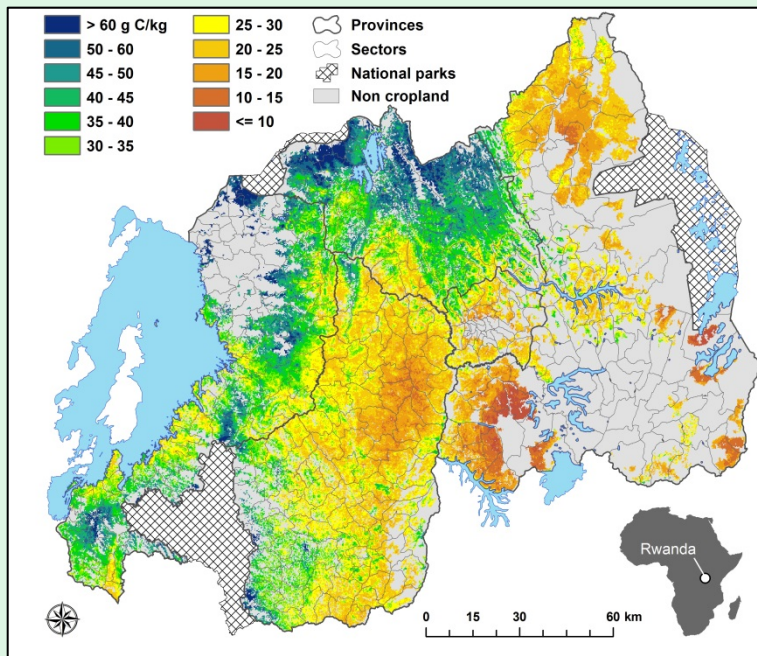
**Pan-African five-fold cross validation:**  
64 010 samples

<http://isric.org/content/mapping-accuracy-afsoilgrids250m>

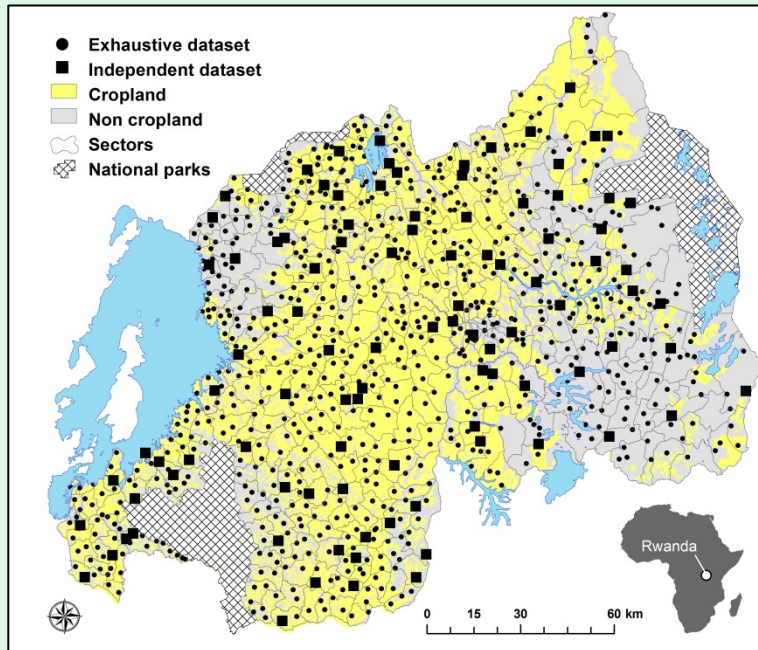
Code	Soil property name	Units	Sample size	Range (99% prob.)	RMSE	% variance explained
ORCDRC	Soil organic carbon concentration	g kg <sup>-1</sup>	64,010	0.9–42‰	10.6	61.3

# Rwanda:

## Comparing local data and AfsoilGrids250



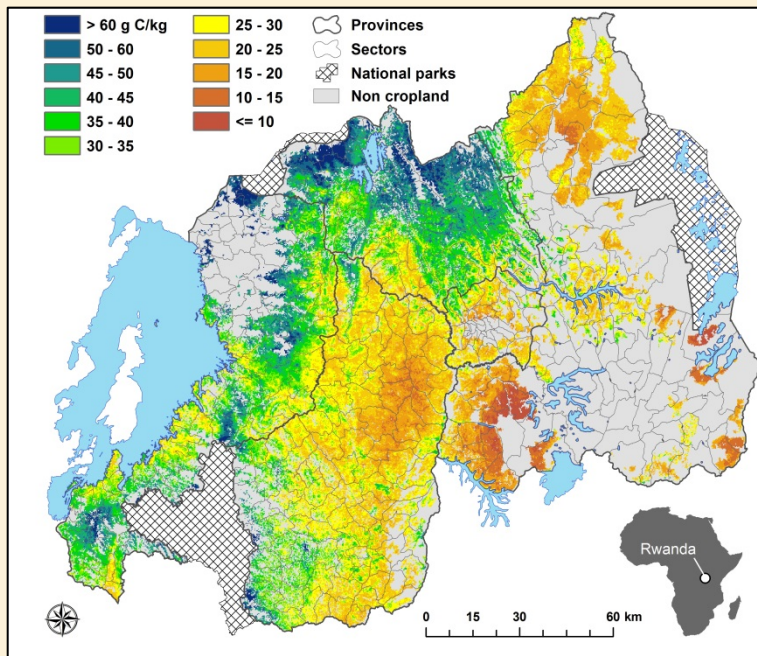
topsoil SOC according to AfsoilGrids250m



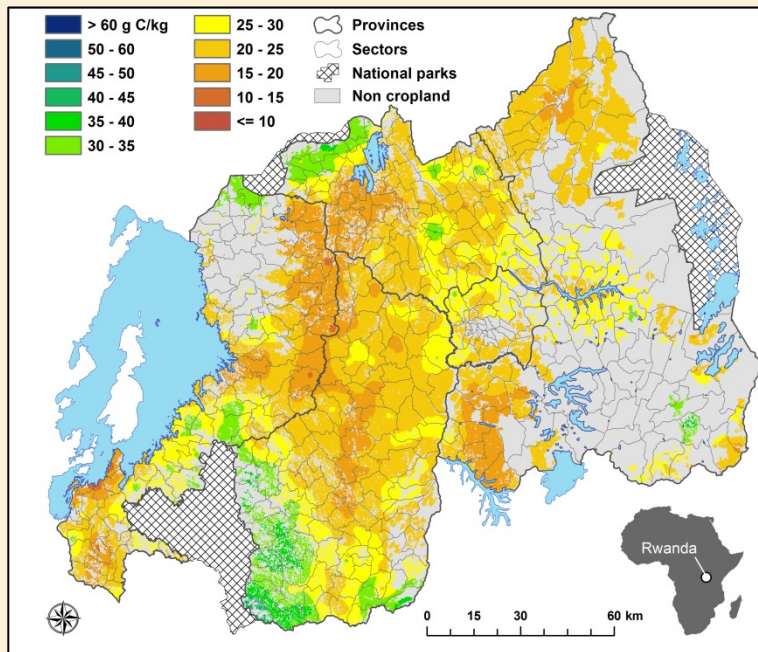
900 soil analyses from IFDC and CropNuts

# Rwanda:

## Comparing local data and AfsoilGrids250

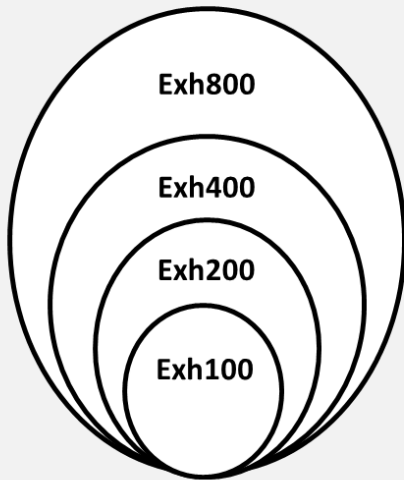


topsoil SOC according to AfsoilGrids250

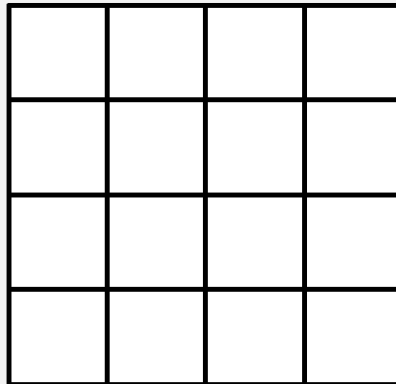


topsoil SOC according to interpolation of 800 soil samples

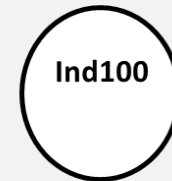
**Exh800 and its subsets**  
Soil samples ( $n \leq 800$ )



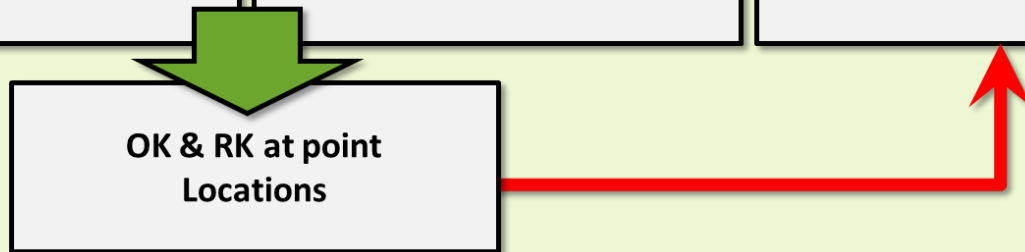
**Afsis**  
 $250 \times 250 \text{ m}^2$  raster



**Ind100**  
Soil samples ( $n = 100$ )

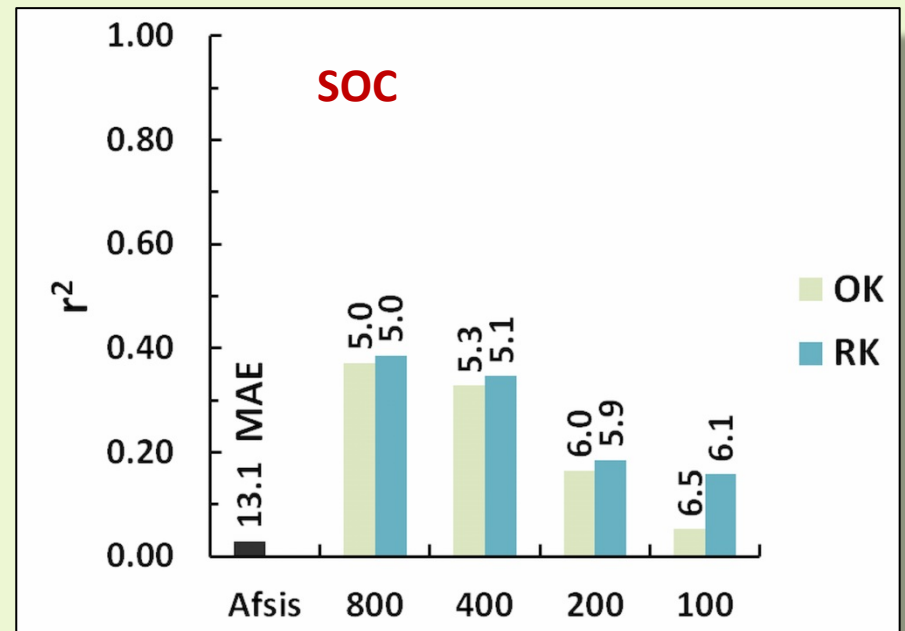
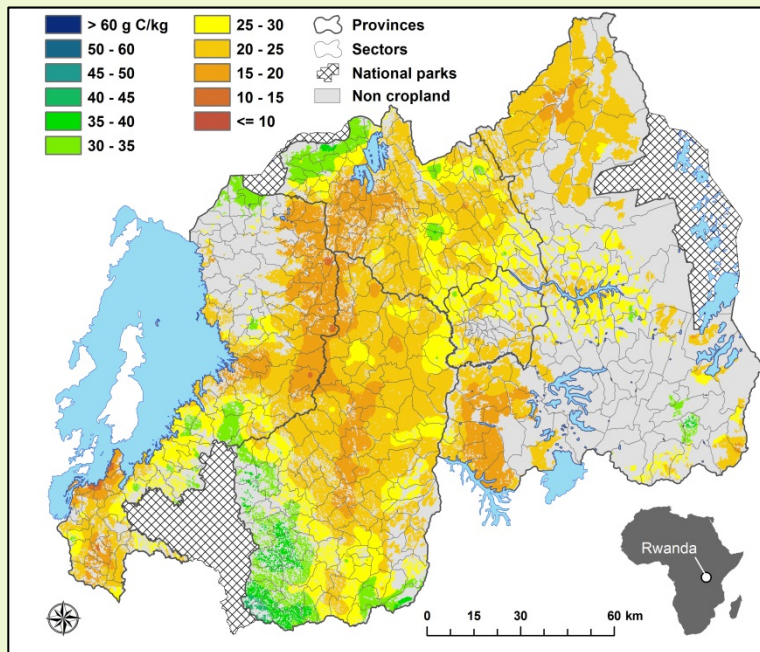
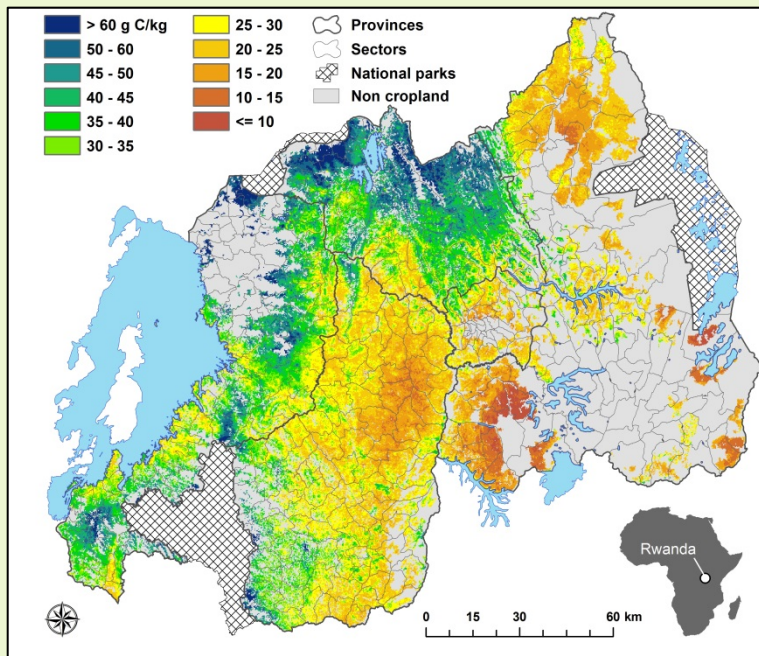


**OK & RK at point  
Locations**



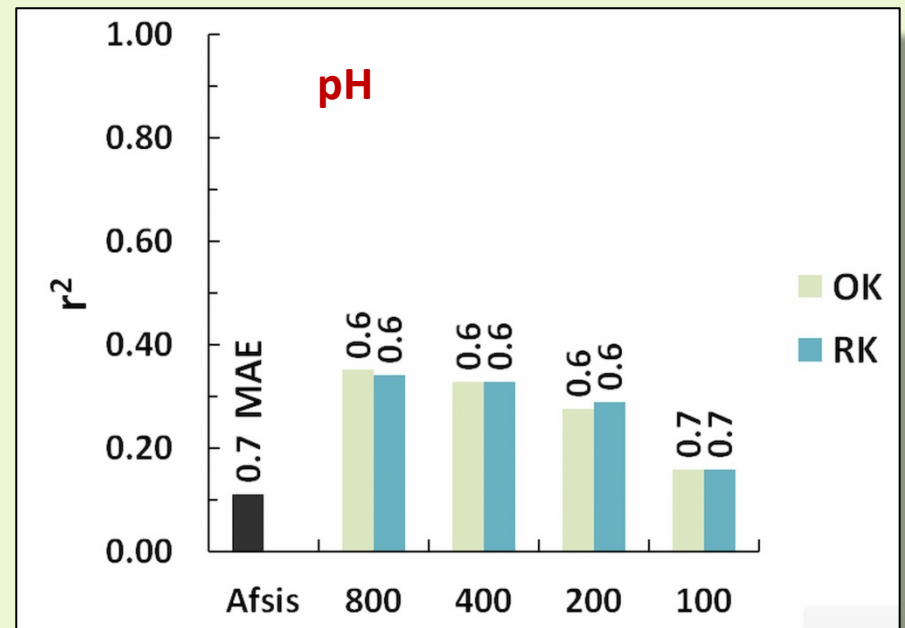
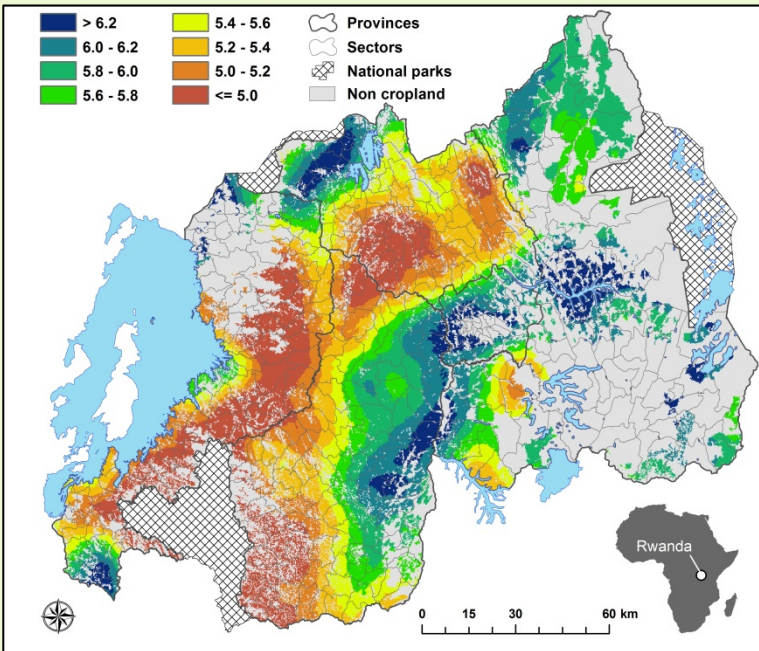
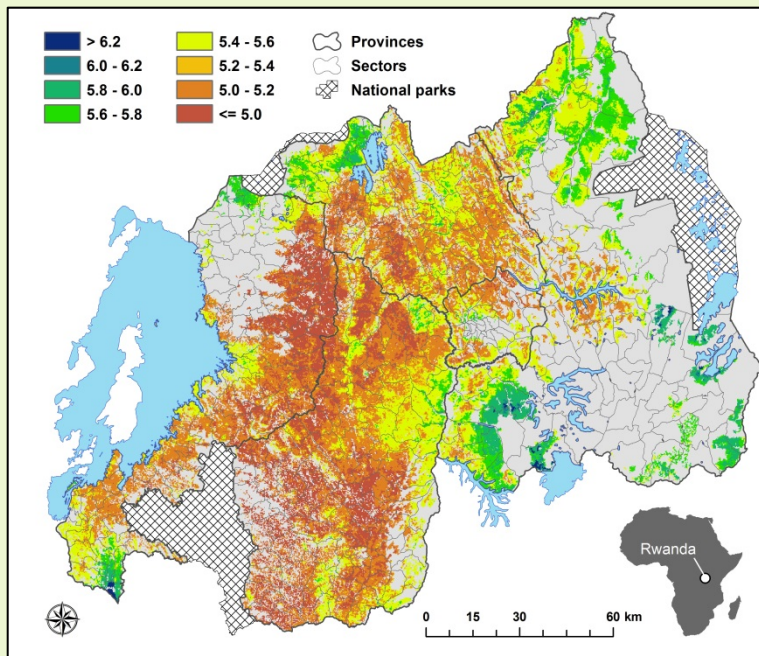
# Validation at soil sample locations

'Truth': the 100 soil samples

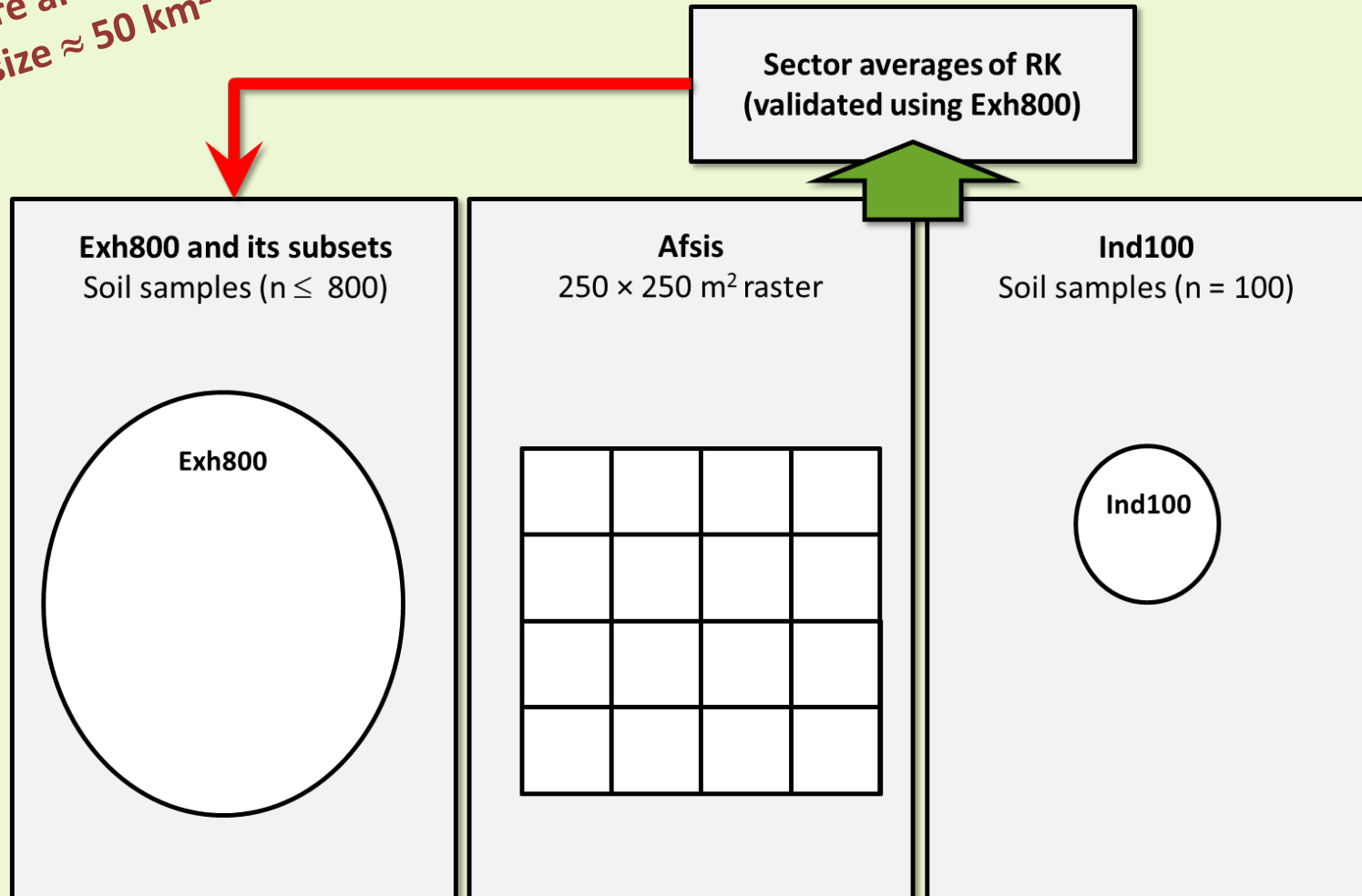


# Validation at soil sample locations

'Truth': the 100 soil samples

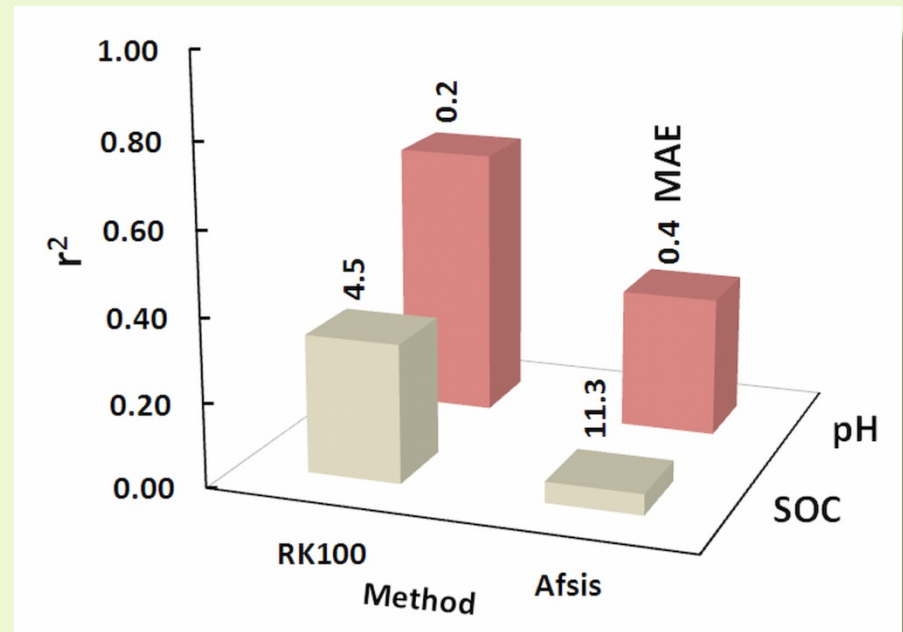
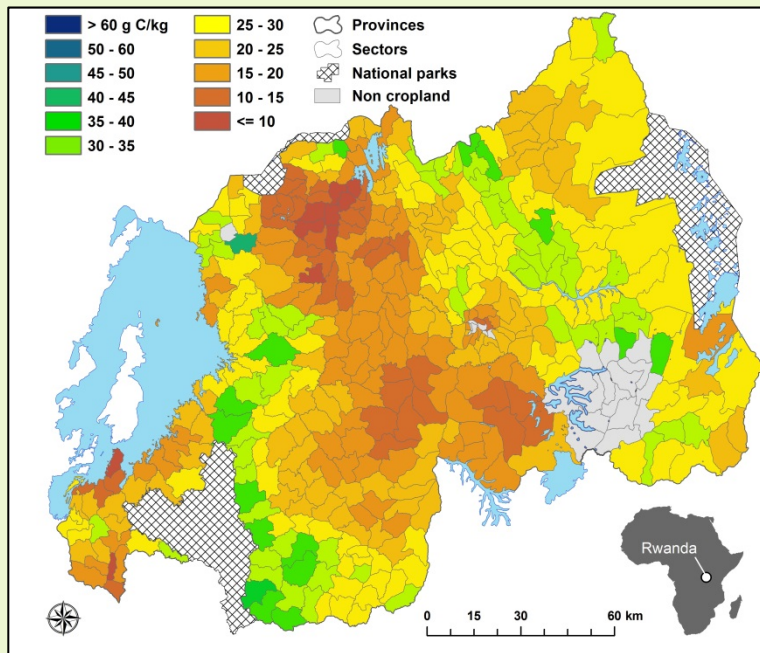
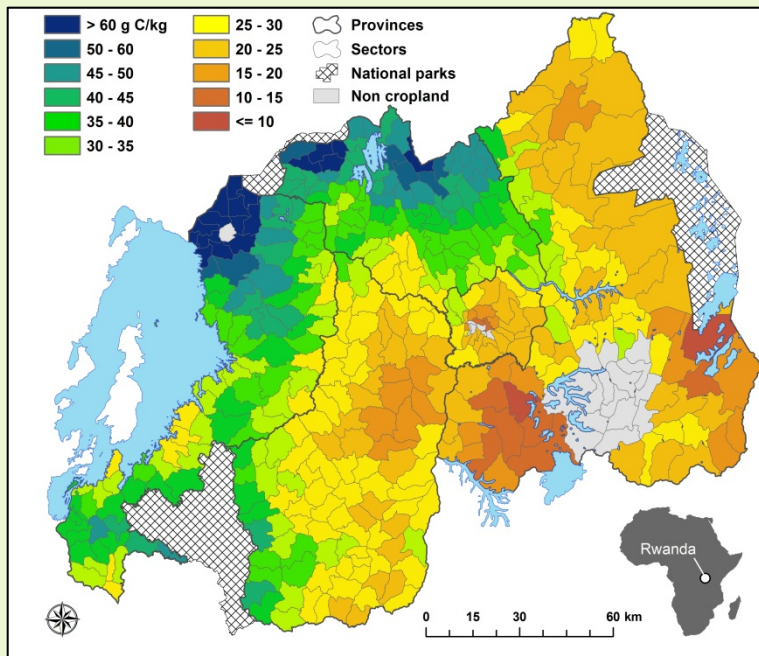


There are 416 sectors  
of size  $\approx 50 \text{ km}^2$



# Validation of Sector averages

'Truth': Sector means of the 800 Rwandan soil samples



# Questions:

1. How accurate are Rwandan pH and SOC farm averages and Sector averages derived from AfSoilgrids250m?

**-Local validation was needed to judge.**

2. Can we combine the AfSoilgrids250m with available local soil samples and get an even better map?

**-Yes.**

# Summary:

- In order to promote accurate use (or rather prevent inadvertent misuse) of published soil data, the **DSM community must help users assess** whether the map data are appropriate for their intended use.
- If a large-extent map is found to be too uncertain for a specific application (e.g. regional sector level fertiliser recommendations), it may be **possible to improve** it by, for example, regression kriging, if local soil observations are available.
- We recommend further studies on approaches for **interactive validation and local improvement** of global and continental data sets and call for innovative ideas on how map uncertainties can be made accessible and understandable to general users.

# Acknowledgements:

- Thanks to the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC, Nairobi, Kenya) for making the soil samples available for this study.
- The project was funded by the Swedish Research Council, Formas, together with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida (contract no. 220-2013-1975).