

Hierarchical approach of incorporating legacy information into the DSM process to soil property and interpretation maps at field scale

Phillip R. Owens, Jenette Ashtekar, Minerva Dorantes

Purdue University

and Zamir Libohova – USDA NRCS

Erosion potential



Flood
Flood Prediction



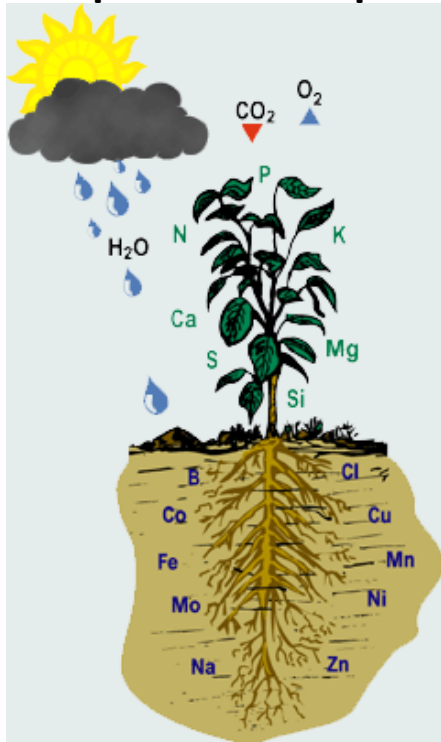
Landslide Prediction



Biodiversity

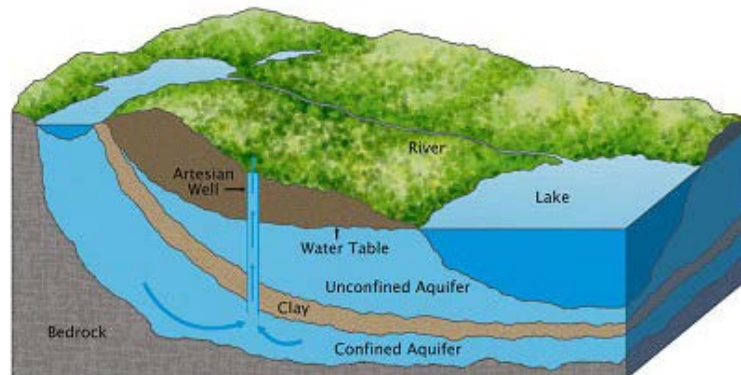


**Nutrient needs and
response for crops**



Soil maps are key for Infrastructure development and support

Recharge potential for aquifers



Forestry production



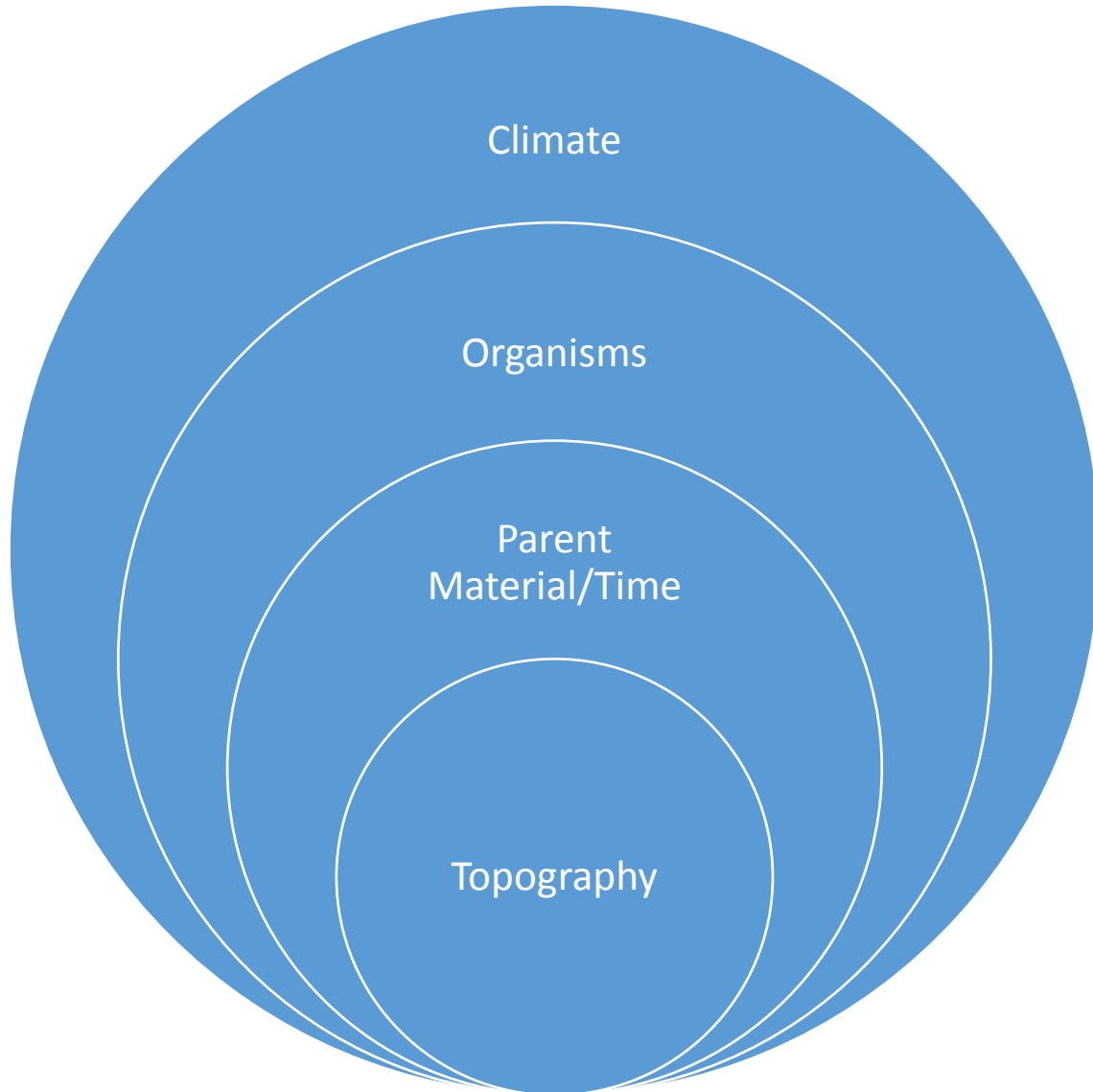
Road and building construction



Goals for Purdue Soil Mapping Program

- Provide spatial data and information to end-users at the resolution where field level management decisions are made;
- Develop efficient and inexpensive methodologies for collecting soil information and data from diverse sources for generating soil maps/interpretations/scenarios;
- Develop platforms that deliver the information directly or via extensions to the field level decision makers/end-users
- Build capacity within the countries to support soil mapping activities for improved soil information.

Soil State Factor Model – Jenny (1941)



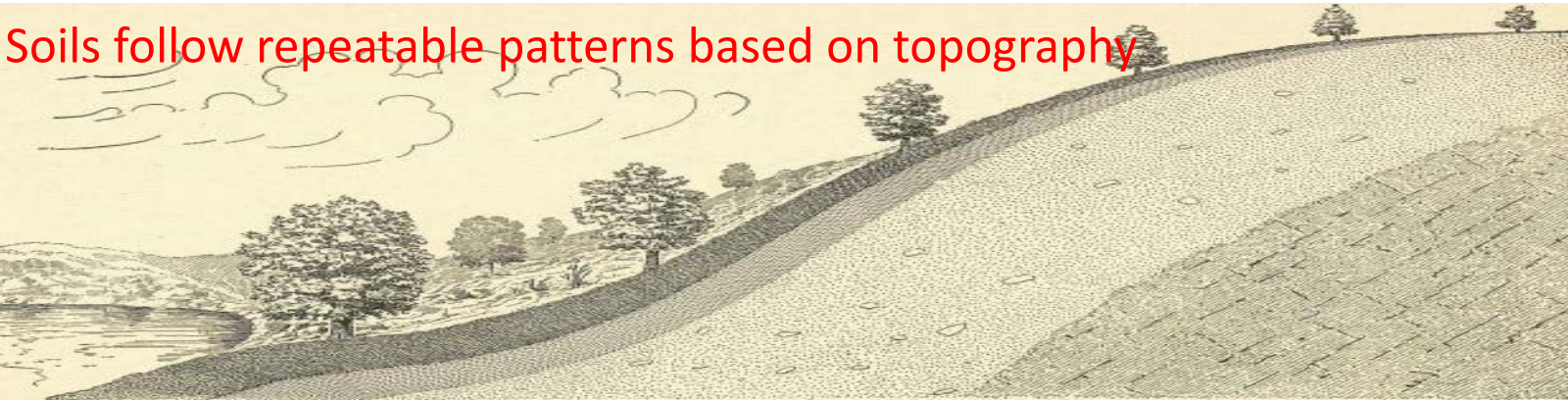
The Approach

Use DSM as a platform to facilitate the data/information collection/organization and conduct numerical analysis for quantitative predictions

Existing information is organized and utilized to establish various hierarchal levels based on their spatial variability (Climate, Organisms, Parent Material/Time)

Numerical soil-landscape relationships development based on Terrain Attribute Analysis

Catena Concept – G.A. Milne, 1935



Even the slightest difference in elevation leads to the development of different soils over time

Patterns of Relief



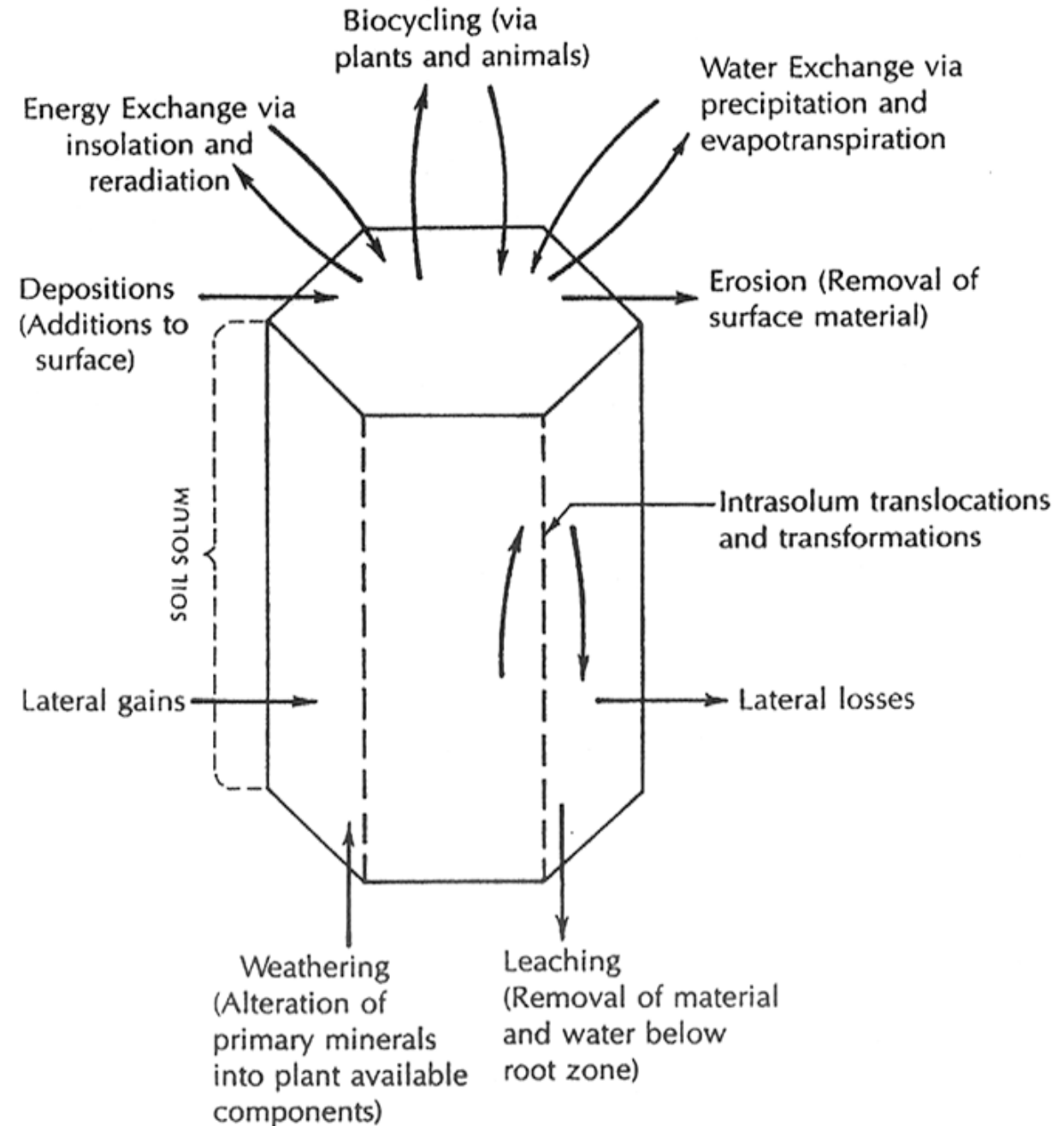
- Soil as an Open System

- additions
- losses
- transfers
- transformations

- Soil as an Open Water Story

- Some of the major soil process at hillslope scale are water driven,
- Topography (DEM) is the major driver at hillslope scale

(Simonson, 1959)



Topographic Wetness Index



TWI

High : 20.52

Low : 1.66



0 0.2 0.4 0.8
Kilometers

Topographic Position Index



TPI

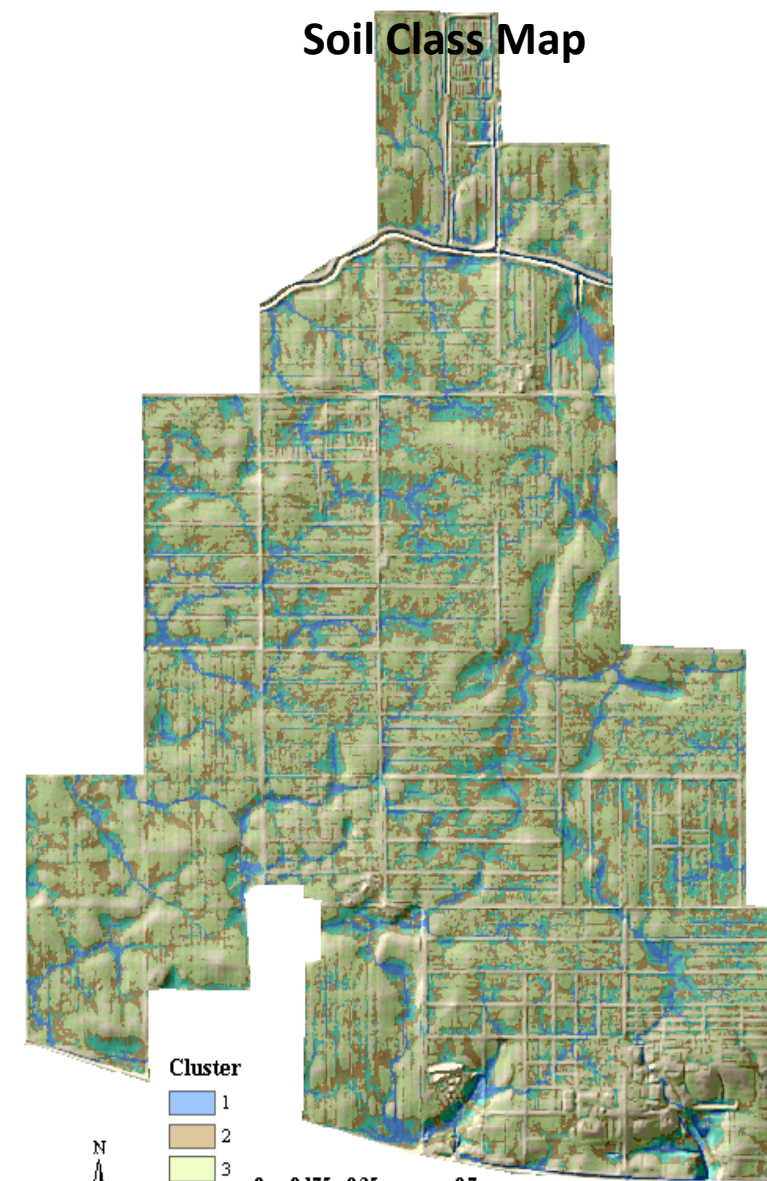
High : 7.7333

Low : -3.4116



0 0.2 0.4 0.8
Kilometers

Soil Class Map



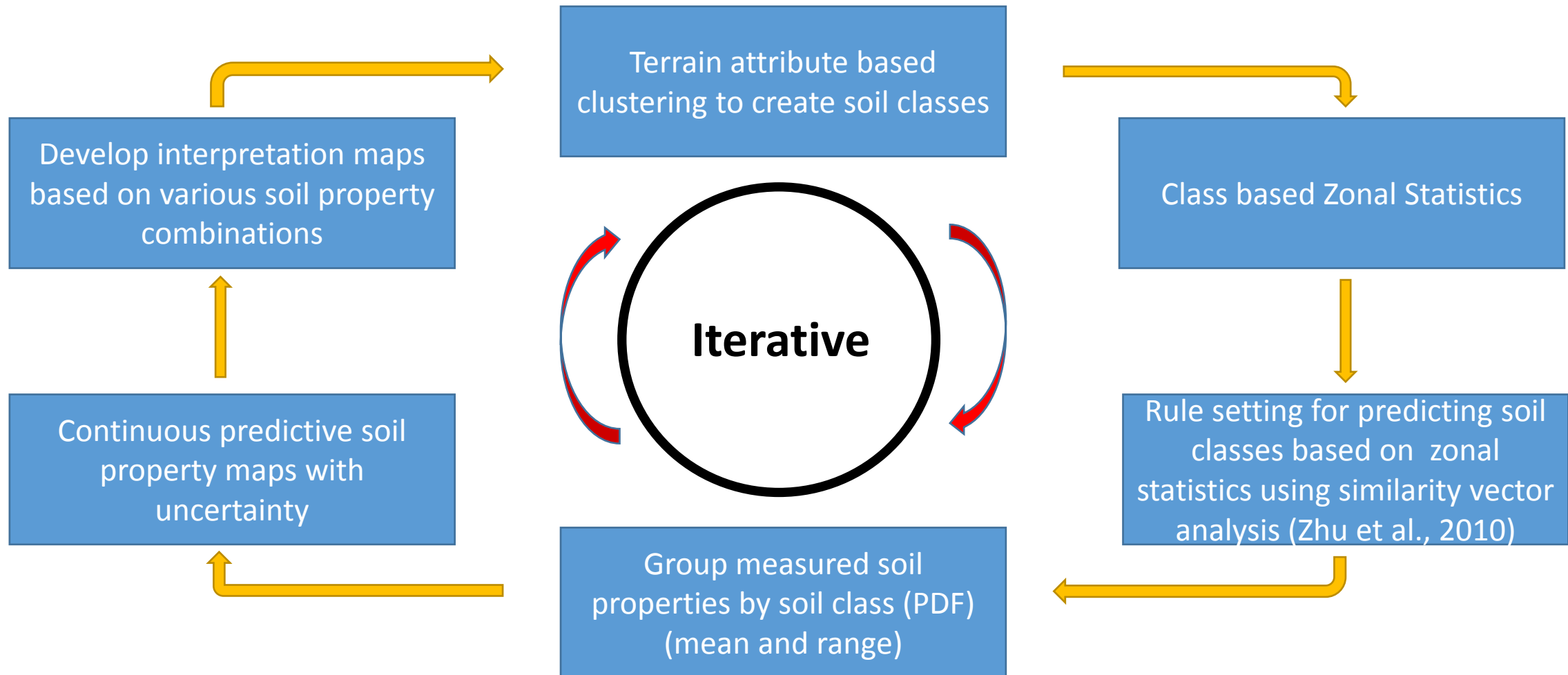
Cluster

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



0 0.175 0.35 0.7
Kilometers

Mapping Process



ProSuelos: Soil Fertility Management in Central America



Foto por: Albert Ilama/ 2015

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

OCRS

THE HOWARD G.
BUFFETT
FOUNDATION

Project Overview

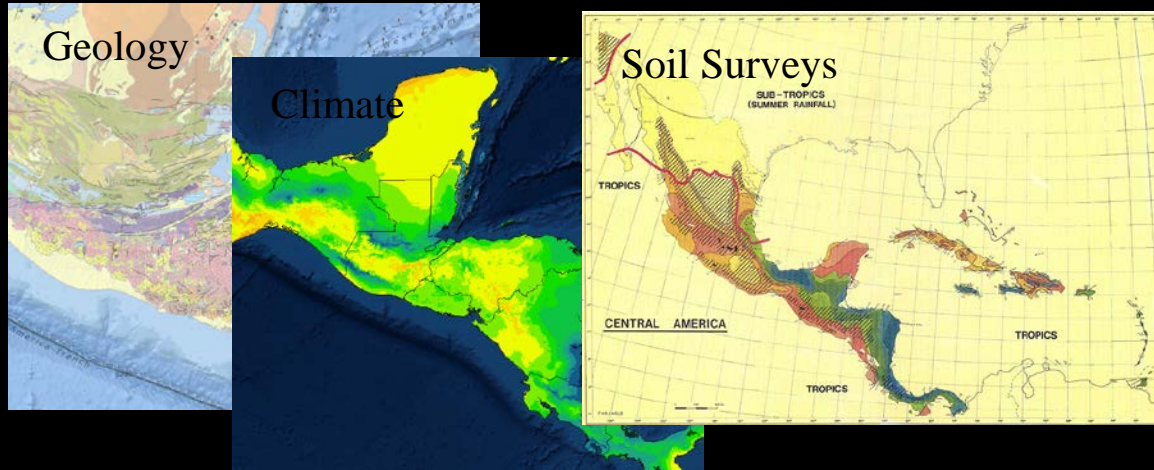


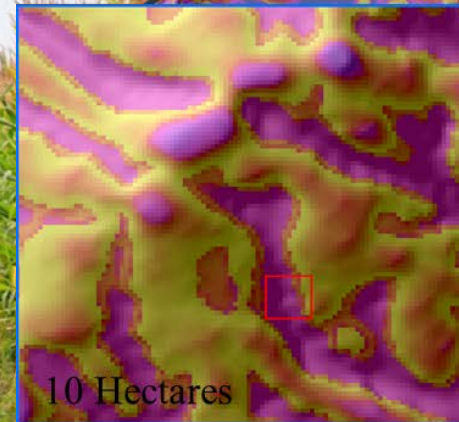
Photo: Neil Palmer, CIAT 2010, http://tckctck.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/4345531573_548d2d7b26_b.jpg

Goals:

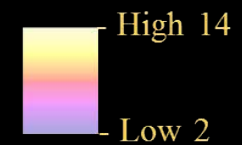
- Development of dynamic and continuous maps at a low cost
- Precise soil information with a wide application
- Maps maintained by local scientists

Project Overview

- Access to information on the web and in the field
- App and website development for research and extension



Erosion Potential



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Meters

Erosion Potential Index