Trash-In Trash-Out: Soil Sampling Strategies for Optimum Soil Test Results

Corey Bryant





Why Soil Sample

- To know what is in your soil
- Identify and treat soil variability
- Maximize fertilizer use efficiency
- Maximize crop productivity









Soil Sampling Issues

- Incorrect depth
- Improper tools
- Too much variation
- Too few cores
- Soil moisture status?
- When to take samples?





Correct depth

- Standard soil core depth = 6"
- Less than 6"?
- Greater than 6"?
- Always include a 0-6" sample







Proper Tools

Tools should be stainless steel or

chrome plated

Tools made for soil sampling

- Soil auger and probe
- Clean buckets
- Improper tools can introduce contaminants



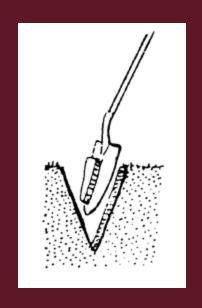




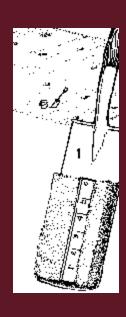


Alternate Tool Use

- Shovels can be used if necessary
 - Sharp shooters preferred over spades
- Collect a known depth (0-6")











Variation

- Soils are naturally variable
- Variation should be controlled as much as possible

Soil Test Values		
Analysis	Range	Average
рН	4.9-6.3	5.6
Buffer Index	7.1-7.4	7.3
Phosphorus	23-114	36
Potassium	149-770	306
Zhang and Arnall		

Grid sampling





Variation

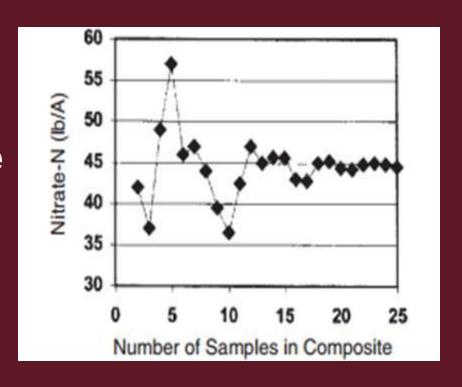
- Not excluding problem areas
 - Wet areas/low spots
 - Sand boils
 - Fertilizer spills
- If low spots and sand boils are large enough sample separately





Proper # of Cores

- Soil tests only report what's in the soil you collected
- Composite multiple cores into one sample
- Balance of time, cost, and accuracy
- 20 = minimum







Soil Moisture

- What is too wet?
- What is too dry?
- Soil core integrity is key











Soil Moisture

- Dry conditions considerations
- Potassium and pH reports may be less accurate
- Extended dry periods often produced lower available K amounts and lower pH values
- pH results depend on test method used by lab





When to Sample

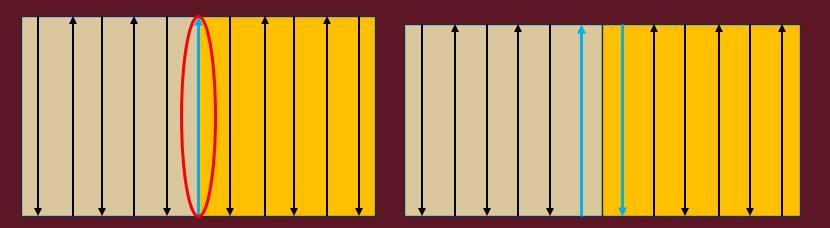
- No time of year is necessarily better than another
 - Fall vs Spring
- Sample the same time of year with similar environmental conditions





Grid Sampling

- Grid sampling helps control variation
- When designing field grids account for natural variability
- Make sure grid sizes align with equipment capabilities

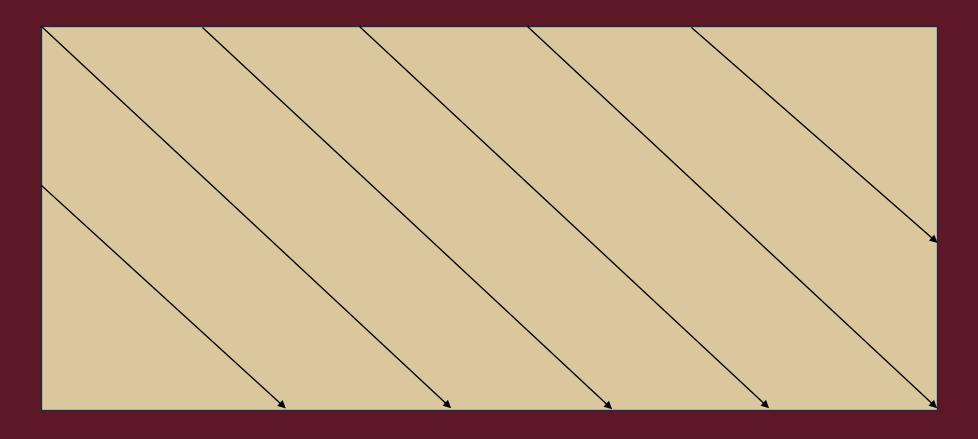






Grid Sampling

Align grids with application AB lines

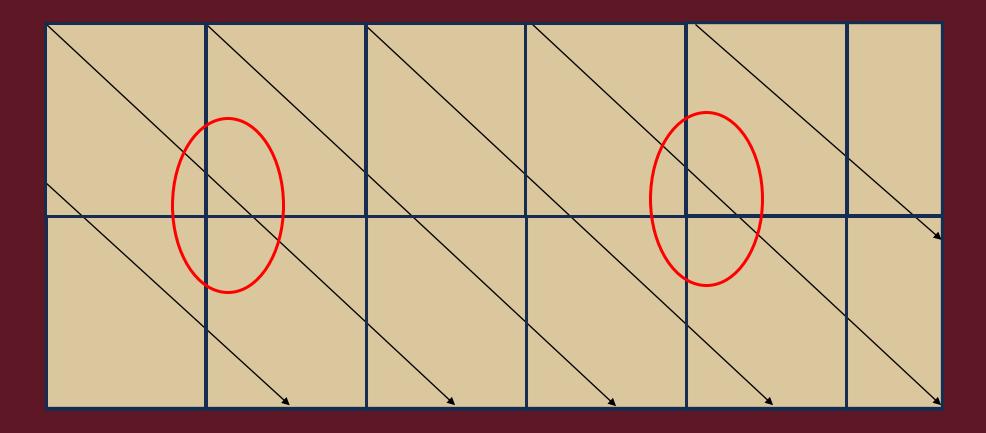






Grid Sampling

Align grids with application AB lines

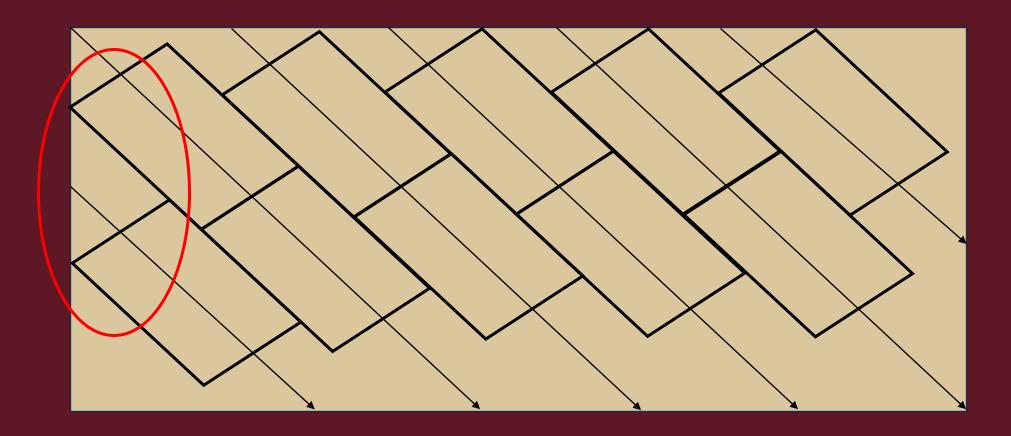






Grid Sampling

Align grids with application AB lines







Questions?

Corey Bryant corey.bryant@msstate.edu 870-723-0543



