



Department of  
**Primary Industries and  
Regional Development**

# Spatial variability and sampling

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An aerial photograph of agricultural fields, showing rows of crops and a central strip of trees. The image is partially obscured by a green wavy graphic at the top and an orange wavy graphic at the bottom. The bottom of the image is set against a dark blue background.

Soil Quality Futures, 4-5 December, 2018

# Soils vary spatially and through time

- In paddocks, properties vary with
  - topography
  - parent material
  - Management history
- Different patterns
- Different rates

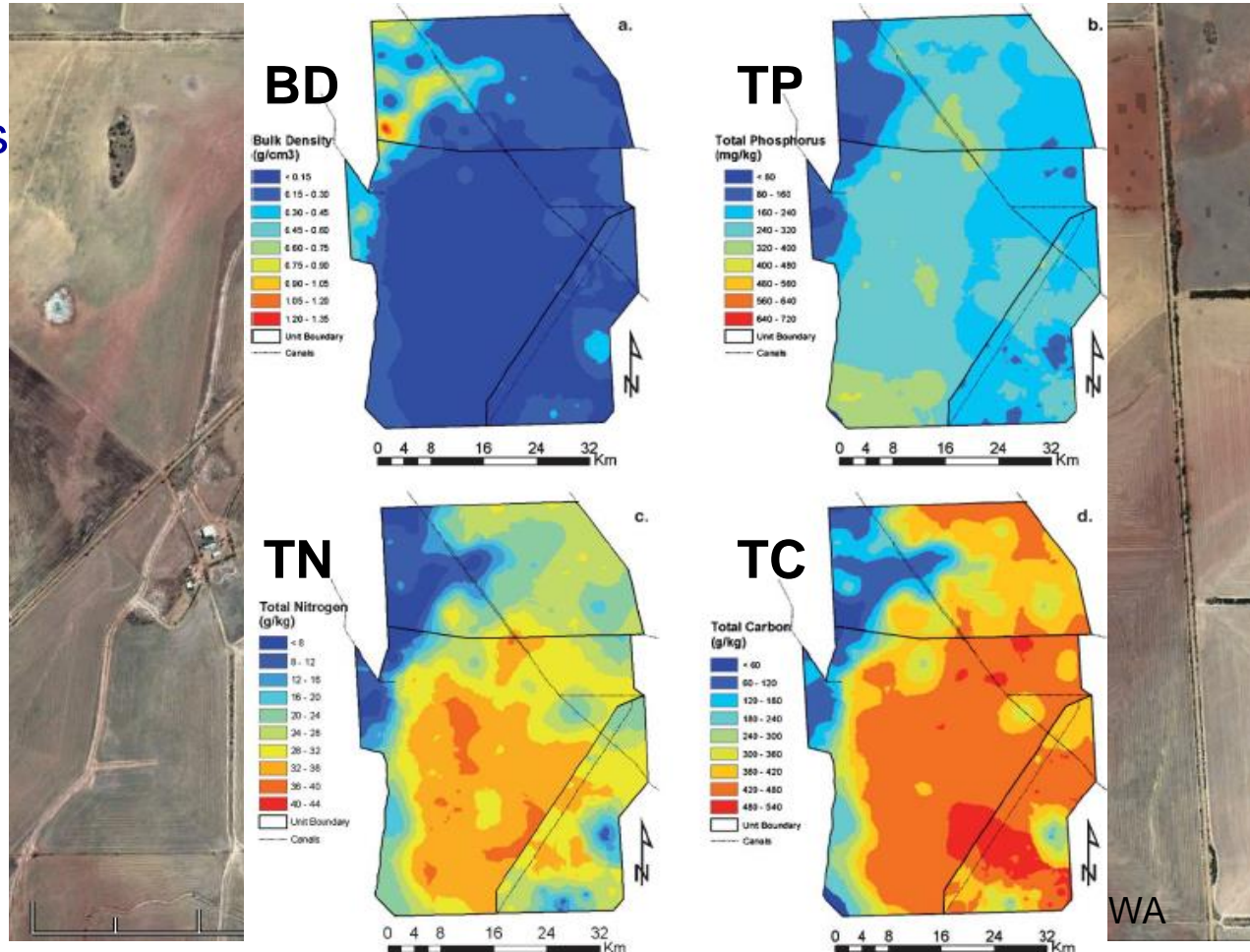
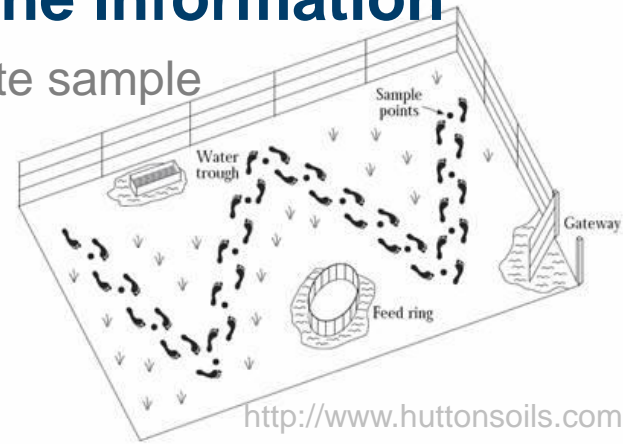


Figure: Bruland et al., 2006

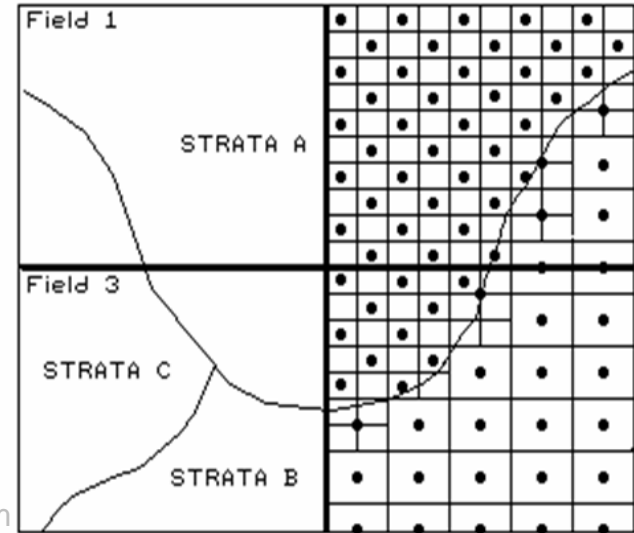
# Need a clear plan for how you will use the information

- Map? Monitor? What unit of interest?
  - (e.g. soil type x management, texture x rainfall gradient)
- Having a look. No further analysis
  - Haphazard/convenience sampling
- Test conceptual model
  - Purposive or judgement sampling (e.g. Catena)
- Measure a property and uncertainty (statistics)
  - Probabilistic sampling
  - Benchmarking (revisit same sites)

Composite sample



Grid

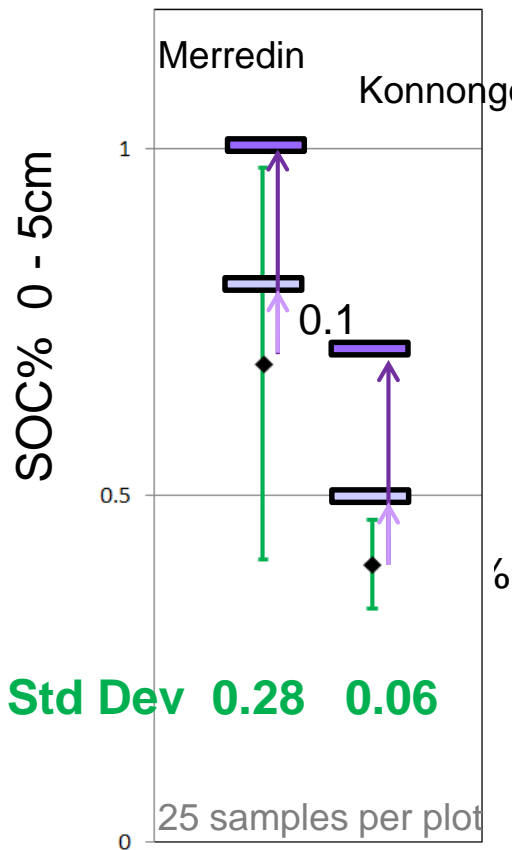


# Sampling to detect change in mean value

Variability affects how large a change can be detected

$$n > \frac{2z_{\alpha}^2 s^2}{y^2}$$

Saby et al 2008: Eq 5

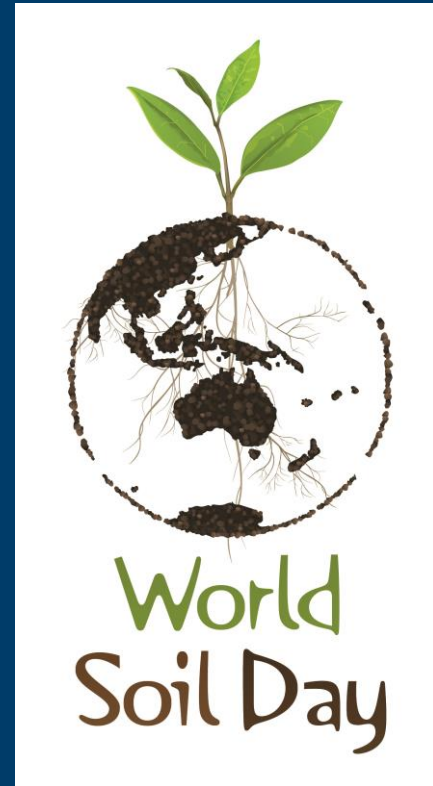


|   | Left                        | Right                       | Left                        | Right                       |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Samples (n)</b>                            | <b>7</b>                    | <b>1</b>                    | <b>61</b>                   | <b>3</b>                    |
| Confidence in change<br>( <b>z</b> statistic) | 95%<br>High                 | 95%<br>High                 | 95%<br>High                 | 95%<br>High                 |
| Standard Deviation<br>( <b>s</b> )            | 0.28<br><b>HIGH</b>         | 0.06<br><b>LOW</b>          | 0.28<br><b>HIGH</b>         | 0.06<br><b>LOW</b>          |
| Minimum detectable<br>change<br>( <b>y</b> )  | 0.3<br>%SOC<br><b>LARGE</b> | 0.3<br>%SOC<br><b>LARGE</b> | 0.1<br>%SOC<br><b>SMALL</b> | 0.1<br>%SOC<br><b>SMALL</b> |

- Decide how you'll use the information
  - Different problems need different sampling designs
  - Spatial and temporal scale is critical
  - Measure a property or map?
- Need variability information
  - Measure it, if possible.
  - From literature, or even expert opinion
  - Also rates of change
- Don't start an expensive sampling exercise without knowing your sample plan will be adequate to answer the question

# Happy World Soils Day!

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### **Important disclaimer**

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and the State of Western Australia accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.

## Helpful references

Saby et al., 2008. Will European soil-monitoring networks be able to detect changes in topsoil organic carbon content? *Global Change Biology* 14: 2432-2442.

Conyers et al., 2018. Spatial variation in soil organic carbon and nitrogen at two field sites under crop and pasture rotations in southern New South Wales, Australia. *Soil Research* 56:780-792.

Bruland et al 2006. Spatial distribution of soil properties in water conservation area 3 of the Everglades. *Soil Sci Am J* 70: 1662 – 1676

Z is the value of the standardized normal distribution at probability alpha

S is standard deviation ( $s^2$  is variance)

Y is minimum detectable change in your property

N is number of samples at a 'site'