Layers: Soil

Image displaying the location and slope of ipava silt clay loam in the field.

What is the Soil layer?

Derived from public sources, the soil map layer classifies and describes the variations in soil type and breaks down the differences in soil types in a field.

How does it work?

The soil mapping layer provides another layer of insight that can help in several areas:

- Pinpoint the cause of some issues like leeching and emergence variance.
- Helps investigate issues that may not be related to machinery or others and determine if the issue was related to soil type.
- Feeds into AGMRI Analyze in the form of soil productivity for problem-solving when looking at each field.
- Provides a clean overlay so that you can directly determine soil type boundaries line up with issues in the field.

What insights are provided?

- **Soil Conservation:** Helps identify areas prone to erosion or other soil issues, guiding the implementation of conservation practices to protect soil health.
- **Yield Prediction:** Soil maps, combined with historical yield data, assist in forecasting potential yields and identify areas with high or low productivity.
- **Nutrient Management:** Based on soil map data, make decision to optimize nutrient use.
- **Irrigation Planning:** Guide the design and management of irrigation systems by identifying areas with different drainage characteristics.
- **Crop Selection:** Use soil map information to select crops or crop varieties that are best suited to the soil conditions in different parts of their fields.
- **Field Zoning:** Fields can be divided into management zones based on soil properties, allowing for tailored farming practices such as variable-rate or irrigation.
- **Soil Conservation:** Identify areas prone to erosion or other soil issues, guiding the implementation of conservation practices to protect soil health.

How do I find it?

To access the soil layer in AGMRI, click the layer button (), then select soil. Click on different boundaries to identify the soil types in a field.