Package 'soiltestcorr'

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Title Soil Test Correlation and Calibration

Version 2.1.2

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Description A compilation of functions designed to assist users on the correlation analysis of crop yield and soil test values. Functions to estimate crop response patterns to soil nutrient availability and critical soil test values using various approaches such as: 1) the modified arcsine-log calibration curve (Correndo et al. (2017) <doi:10.1071/CP16444>); 2) the graphical Cate-Nelson quadrants analysis (Cate & Nelson (1965)), 3) the statistical Cate-Nelson quadrants analysis (Cate & Nelson (1971) <doi:10.2136/sssaj1971.03615995003500040048x>), 4) the linear-plateau regression (Anderson & Nelson (1975) <doi:10.2307/2529422>), 5) the quadratic-plateau regression (Bullock & Bullock (1994) <doi:10.2134/agronj1994.00021962008600010033x>), and 6) the Mitscherlich-type exponential regression (Melsted & Peck (1977) <doi:10.2134/asaspecpub29.c1>). The package development stemmed from ongoing work with the Fertilizer Recommendation Support Tool (FRST) and Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Sustainable Intensification (SIIL) projects.

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

Imports stats, dplyr, rlang, tidyr, utils, purrr, data.table, ggplot2, ggpp, nlstools, minpack.lm, modelr, AICcmodavg

Depends R (>= 2.10)

LazyData true

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://adriancorrendo.github.io/soiltestcorr/

BugReports https://github.com/adriancorrendo/soiltestcorr/issues

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`cate_nelson_1965` *Cate & Nelson quadrants analysis (graphical)*

Description

This function runs the quadrants analysis suggested by Cate and Nelson (1965)

Usage

```
cate_nelson_1965(data = NULL, stv, ry, target, tidy = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	argument to call a data.frame or data.table containing the data
`stv`	argument to call the vector or column containing the soil test value (stv) data
`ry`	argument to call the vector or column containing the relative yield (ry) data
`target`	argument to specify the ry target (numeric) to estimate the critical stv for
`tidy`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
`plot`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a ggplot, FALSE returns either a list (tidy == FALSE) or a data.frame (tidy == TRUE).

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type ggplot if plot = TRUE.

returns an object of class data.frame if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class list if tidy = FALSE.

Note

This code was adapted from Mangiafico, S. S. (2013). Cate-Nelson Analysis for Bivariate Data Using R-project. *The Journal of Extension, 51(5), Article 33.* https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/joe/vol51/iss5/33/

References

Cate & Nelson (1965). A rapid method for correlation of soil test analysis with plant response data. *North Carolina Agric. Exp. Stn., International soil Testing Series l. No. 1.*

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced lm,anova ggplot,aes,geom_point,labs,geom_abline,annotate,theme

Examples

```
# Example 1 dataset
dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                  "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
# Run
fit_example_cn_1965 <- cate_nelson_1965(data = dat,
ry = ry, stv = stv, target = 90, tidy=FALSE, plot=FALSE)

fit_example_cn_1965
```

---

cate_nelson_1971 *Cate & Nelson quadrants analysis (statistical)*

Description

This function runs the quadrants analysis suggested by Cate and Nelson (1971)

Usage

```
cate_nelson_1971(data = NULL, stv, ry, tidy = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	argument to call a data.frame or data.table containing the data
`stv`	argument to call the vector or column containing the soil test value (stv) data
`ry`	argument to call the vector or column containing the relative yield (ry) data
`tidy`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
`plot`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a ggplot, FALSE returns either a list (tidy == FALSE) or a data.frame (tidy == TRUE).

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type `ggplot` if plot = TRUE.

returns an object of class `data.frame` if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class `list` if tidy = FALSE.

Note

This code was adapted from Mangiafico, S. S. (2013). Cate-Nelson Analysis for Bivariate Data Using R-project. *The Journal of Extension, 51(5), Article 33.* https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/joe/vol51/iss5/33/

References

Cate & Nelson (1971). A simple statistical procedure for partitioning soil test correlation data into two classes. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc. 35:658-660.* doi:10.2136/sssaj1971.03615995003500040048x

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced lm,anova ggplot,aes,geom_point,labs,geom_abline,annotate,theme

Examples

```
# Example 1 dataset
dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                  "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
# Run
fit_example_cn_1971 <- cate_nelson_1971(data = dat,
ry = ry, stv = stv, tidy=FALSE, plot=FALSE)

fit_example_cn_1971
```

data_test *Dataset 1*

Description

Example dataset containing hypothetical pairs of soil test value (STV) and relative yield (RY).

Usage

```
data_test
```

Format

this data frame has 137 rows and the following 2 columns:

STV soil test value

RY relative yield, %

Source

doi:10.7910/DVN/NABA57

freitas1966 *Dataset 2*

Description

Example dataset containing real data reported by Cate & Nelson (1971) from Freitas et al. (1966). Soil test potassium values (STK) and relative yield as percentage (RY).

Usage

```
freitas1966
```

Format

this data frame has 24 rows and the following 2 columns:

RY relative yield, %

STK soil test potassium, ppm

Source

Freitas et al. (1966) cited and used by Cate & Nelson (1971). Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc. 35:658-659

`linear_plateau` *Linear-plateau response function*

Description

This function helps to fit a linear-plateau model in order to estimate critical soil test values (CSTV) above which yield response becomes flat.

Usage

```
LP_f(x, intercept, slope, cx)

SS_LP(x, intercept, slope, cx)

linear_plateau(
  data = NULL,
  stv,
  ry,
  target = NULL,
  tidy = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE,
  resid = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`x`	selfstart vector for independent variable, Default: NULL
`intercept`	selfstart arg. for intercept Default: NULL
`slope`	selfstart arg. for slope Default: NULL
`cx`	selfstart arg. for critical X (cx) value Default: NULL
`data`	Optional argument to call and object of type data.frame or data.table containing the soil test value (STV) and relative yield (RY) data, Default: NULL
`stv`	name of the vector containing soil test values (-) of type `numeric`.
`ry`	name of the vector containing relative yield values (%) of type `numeric`.
`target`	`numeric` value of relative yield target (e.g. 90 for 90%) to estimate the CSTV. The target needs to be < plateau, otherwise, target = plateau.
`tidy`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
`plot`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot the linear-plateau model, Default: FALSE
`resid`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot residuals analysis, Default: FALSE

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type ggplot if plot = TRUE.

returns a residuals plot if resid = TRUE.

returns an object of class data.frame if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class list if tidy = FALSE.

LP_f: vector of the same length as x using the linear-plateau function

SS_LP: selfStart object to pass into the linear_plateau fit

linear_plateau: function

Note

For extended reference, we recommend to visit: https://gradcylinder.org/linear-plateau/ & https://github.com/austinwpearce/S by Austin Pearce. Self-start function code adapted from nlraa package by F. Miguez https://github.com/femiguez/nlraa

References

Anderson, R. L., and Nelson, L. A. (1975). A Family of Models Involving Intersecting Straight Lines and Concomitant Experimental Designs Useful in Evaluating Response to Fertilizer Nutrients. *Biometrics, 31(2), 303–318.* doi:10.2307/2529422

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced nlsLM AIC,lm,optim,coef,predict AICc model-quality nlsResiduals bind ggplot,aes,geom_rug,geom_point,geom_abline,geom_path,annotate,labs,theme annotate

Examples

```
# Example dataset
dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                  "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
# Run
fit_example_lp <- linear_plateau(data = dat,
ry = ry, stv = stv, resid = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
fit_example_lp
```

---

mitscherlich *Mitscherlich response function*

Description

This function helps to fit a Mitscherlich response model for relative yield (ry) as a function of soil test values (stv).

Usage

```
mits_formula_1(x, a, b, c)

mits_formula_2(x, b, c)

mits_formula_3(x, c)

mitscherlich(
  data = NULL,
  stv,
  ry,
  type,
  target = NULL,
  tidy = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE,
  resid = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	selfstart vector. for model fit Default: NULL
a	selfstart arg. for asymptote, Default: NULL
b	selfstart arg. for xintercept Default: NULL
c	selfstart arg. for curvature Default: NULL
data	Optional argument to call and object of type data.frame or data.table containing the stv and ry data, Default: NULL
stv	name of the vector containing soil test values (-) of type `numeric`.
ry	name of the vector containing relative yield values (%) of type `numeric`.
type	string or number that indicates the type of Mitscherlich model to fit. Default: 1 `type = "no restrictions"` or `type = 1` for model with 'no restrictions'; `type = "asymptote 100"` or `type = 2` for model with 'asymptote = 100'; `type = "asymptote 100 from 0"` or `type = 3` for model with 'asymptote = 100 and xintercept = 0'"
target	`numeric` value of relative yield target (e.g. 90 for 90%) to estimate the CSTV. Default: NULL
tidy	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
plot	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot the Mitscherlich model, Default: FALSE
resid	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot residuals analysis, Default: FALSE

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type ggplot if plot = TRUE.

returns a residuals plot if resid = TRUE.

returns an object of class data.frame if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class list if tidy = FALSE.

Mitscherlich type 1 formula

Mitscherlich type 2 formula

Mitscherlich type 3 formula

mitscherlich: function

Note

For extended reference, we recommend to visit: https://github.com/austinwpearce/SoilTestCocaCola by Austin Pearce.

References

Melsted, S.W. and Peck, T.R. (1977). The Mitscherlich-Bray Growth Function. *In Soil Testing (eds T. Peck, J. Cope and D. Whitney).* doi:10.2134/asaspecpub29.c1

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced nlsLM AIC,lm,optim,coef,predict AICc model-quality nlsResiduals bind ggplot,aes,geom_rug,geom_point,geom_abline,geom_path,annotate,labs,theme

Examples

```
# Example dataset
dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                  "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
# Run
fit_example_mits <- mitscherlich(data = dat, type = 1,
ry = ry, stv = stv, resid = TRUE, plot = FALSE)

fit_example_mits
```

---

mod_alcc *Modified Arcsine-Log Calibration Curve*

Description

This function runs the modified arcsine-log calibration curve to estimate critical soil test values (CSTV) following Correndo et al. (2017)

Usage

```
mod_alcc(
  data = NULL,
  ry,
  stv,
  target,
  confidence = 0.95,
  tidy = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Optional argument to call and object of type data.frame or data.table containing the stv and ry data, Default: NULL
`ry`	name of the vector containing relative yield values (%) of type `numeric`.
`stv`	name of the vector containing soil test values of type `numeric`.
`target`	`numeric` value of relative yield target (e.g. 90 for 90%) to estimate the CSTV.
`confidence`	`numeric` value of confidence level (e.g. 0.95 for significance = 0.05)
`tidy`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
`plot`	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a ggplot, FALSE returns either a list (tidy == FALSE) or a data.frame (tidy == TRUE).

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type `ggplot` if plot = TRUE.

returns an object of class `data.frame` if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class `list` if tidy = FALSE.

Note

For extended reference, we recommend to visit doi:10.7910/DVN/NABA57 and `https://github.com/adriancorrendo/modified-ALCC` by Adrian Correndo.

References

Correndo et al. (2017). A modification of the arcsine–log calibration curve for analysing soil test value–relative yield relationships. *Crop and Pasture Science, 68(3), 297-304.* doi:10.1071/CP16444

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced TDist,cor,cor.test,sd bind,filter nest ggplot,aes,geom_point,scale_manual,geom
annotate

Examples

```
# Example 1 dataset
dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                  "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
# Run
fit_example <- mod_alcc(data = dat, ry = ry, stv = stv, target=90, confidence = 0.95)
fit_example
```

---

quadratic_plateau *Quadratic-plateau response function*

Description

This function helps to fit a quadratic-plateau response model and to estimate a critical soil test values (CSTV) above which yield response becomes flat.

Usage

```
QP_f(x, intercept, slope, Xc)

SS_QP(x, intercept, slope, Xc)

quadratic_plateau(
  data = NULL,
  stv,
  ry,
  target = NULL,
  tidy = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE,
  resid = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	selfstart vector for independent variable, Default: NULL
intercept	selfstart arg. for intercept Default: NULL
slope	selfstart arg. for slope Default: NULL
Xc	selfstart arg. for critical value Default: NULL
data	Optional argument to call and object of type data.frame or data.table containing the stv and ry data, Default: NULL

stv	name of the vector containing soil test values (-) of type numeric.
ry	name of the vector containing relative yield values (%) of type numeric.
target	numeric value of relative yield target (e.g. 90 for 90%) to estimate the CSTV. The target needs to be < plateau, otherwise, target = plateau.
tidy	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to decide the type of return. TRUE returns a data.frame, FALSE returns a list (default).
plot	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot the quadratic-plateau model, Default: FALSE
resid	logical operator (TRUE/FALSE) to plot residuals analysis, Default: FALSE

Details

See online-documentation for additional details.

Value

returns an object of type ggplot if plot = TRUE.

returns a residuals plot if resid = TRUE.

returns an object of class data.frame if tidy = TRUE,

returns an object of class list if tidy = FALSE.

QP_f: vector of the same length as x using the quadratic-plateau function

SS_QP: selfStart object to pass into the quadratic_plateau fit

quadratic_plateau: function

Note

For extended reference, we recommend to visit https://gradcylinder.org/quad-plateau/ & https://github.com/austinwpearce/SoilTestCocaCola by Austin Pearce. Self-start function code adapted from nlraa package by F. Miguez https://github.com/femiguez/nlraa

References

Bullock, D.G. and Bullock, D.S. (1994) Quadratic and Quadratic-Plus-Plateau Models for Predicting Optimal Nitrogen Rate of Corn: A Comparison. *Agron. J., 86: 191-195.* doi:10.2134/agronj1994.00021962008600010033x

See Also

eval_tidy,defusing-advanced nlsLM AIC,lm,optim,coef,predict AICc model-quality nlsResiduals bind ggplot,aes,geom_rug,geom_point,geom_abline,geom_path,annotate,labs,theme annotate

Examples

```
# Example dataset
 dat <- data.frame("ry" = c(65,80,85,88,90,94,93,96,97,95,98,100,99,99,100),
                   "stv" = c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15))
 # Run
 fit_example_qp <- quadratic_plateau(data = dat,
 ry = ry, stv = stv, resid = TRUE, plot = FALSE)
 fit_example_qp
```

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