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GEOSTAT 2012
3-11 September

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GEOSTAT NEWS

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Previous issues

There are currently *0 users* and *2 guests* online.

GEOSTAT SOFTWARE

List of FOSS software used in this course and installation instructions. Follow these instructions to prepare and customize the software before the beginning of the course.

LITERATURE USED

This course covers various topics described in detail in some of these books / lecture notes. See also: CRAN Task View: Analysis of Spatial Data.

POLL

Your favorite GIS software (for programming spatial data analysis)
GRASS GIS

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SAGA GIS

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R

33%

Digital soil mapping: strategy for data pre-processing

SUBMITTED BY TENCATEN ON 18 MARCH 2012 - 4:18PM

Title	Digital soil mapping: strategy for data pre-processing
Publication Type	Conference Paper
Year of Publication	2012
Authors	ten Caten, A., R. S. D. Dalmolin, L. F. C. Ruiz, and M. L. Mendonça-Santos
Refereed Designation	Refereed
Conference Name	5th Global Workshops on Digital Soil Mapping

Combination of the ones listed above

27%

None of the above

4%

Total votes: 49

UPCOMING EVENTS

Deadline for payment of the registration fees GEOSTAT Muenster
(13 days)

9th International Geostatistics Congress, Oslo, Norway
(23 days)

Statistical analysis of geospatial data for environmental studies (course for PhD students)
(23 days)

GEOSTAT 2012 - IfGI, University of Münster
(107 days)

geoENV IX - Valencia,

		QUICK MENU	CPANEL

Date Published	04/2012
Conference Location	Sydney

Abstract	Soil maps have a great deal of ambiguity regarding the exact location of transition zones, which leads pedologists to disagree about the proper delineation of soil classes at those locations. The aim of this study was to propose a preprocessing strategy applied to digital soil mapping. Soil polygons on a training map were displaced in its inward direction by 100 and 160 m. This strategy has enabled that data covariates located near the borders of soil classes were not used for Decision Tree (DT) model adjusting. Three DT models derived from eight predictors covariates, related to the soil formation factors relief and organisms, were sampled in a complete soil map and by polygons displaced 100 and 160 m, in order to be used to predict soil classes. The DT model derived from observations distant 160 m of the boundary between polygons in the original map was less complex and shown a better predictive performance.

URL	http://www.pedometrics.org/dsm_oz/info.html

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