
RMSE
IDW

RMSE

GIS

Archive of SID

(Xiaopeng & Lingqing) .

.(Borges & Mallarino, 1997)

(Burgess & Webster, 1980 and Krige,
(Cahn et al, 1994) 1951)

() Shao et al

() Shi et al

.(Bregt et al, 1992)

() Joanna et al .

.(Cressie, 1990)

(George & Max, 1997 and

.Cahn et al, 1994)

() Carlos et al .

()Alison et al

.(Goovaerts, 1998)

(Alison et

al, 2005, Burgess & Webster, 1980, Parkin,
.1993 and West, 1989)

GIS GPS

() Kroulík et al .

(EC)

)

() (

(Jiachun et al (Kroulík et al, 2006

Meul and .

IDW

() Van Meirvenne

() Mohammadi .

()

(TM)

) :

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(Sokouti et al) .

)MC .

()

(Bratney et al

GIS

(Sparks et al,

.1996)

$$\lambda_i = \frac{D_i^{-\alpha}}{\sum_{i=1}^n D_i^{-\alpha}} \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{D_i^{-\alpha}}{\sum_{i=1}^n D_i^{-\alpha}}$$

(Hassani-pak, 1998)

$$Z^*(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z(x_i)$$

Z(x_i)

λ_i x_i

i

Z*

x_i

()

:

:IDW

$$\{Var[Z^0(x_0)] = E[(Z^*(X_0) - Z(X_0))^2]\} = \min$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$$

(3)

Hassani-pak,

(Joumel &

Huijbregts, 1978, Krige, 1951)

(1998)

()



(2)

(RMSE)

()

$$R.M.S.E = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (z^*(xi) - Qz(xi))^2}$$

$z^*(xi)$

)

$z(xi)$

n (

(PPM)	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/
(dSm ⁻¹)	/	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/	/
(meq/100g)	/	/	/	/

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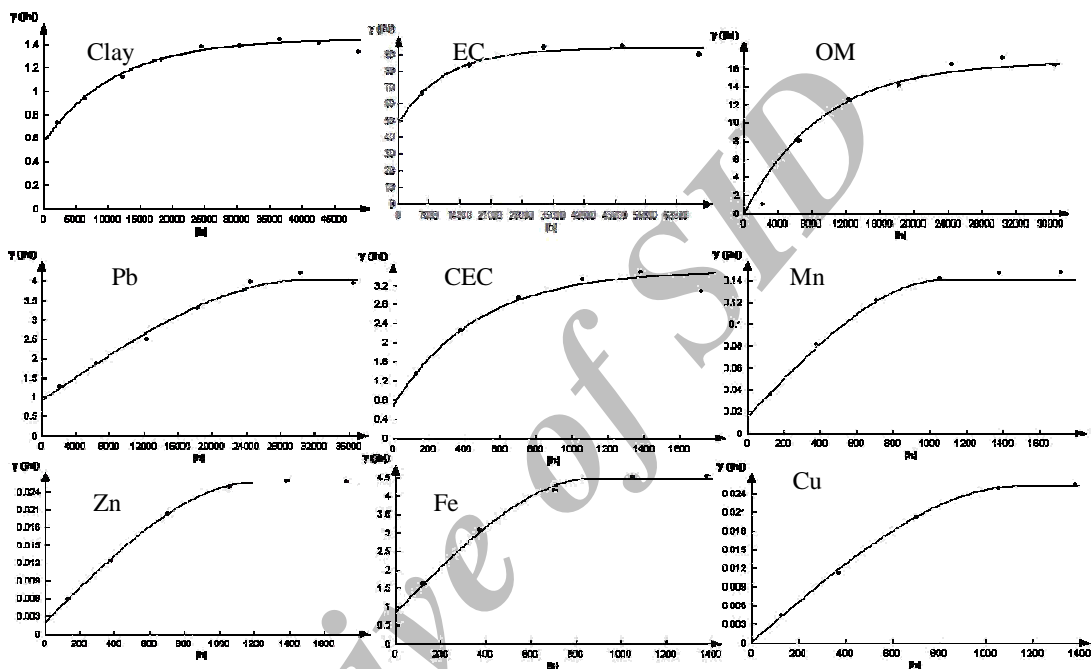
()

()

RMSE

Exponential

Spherical



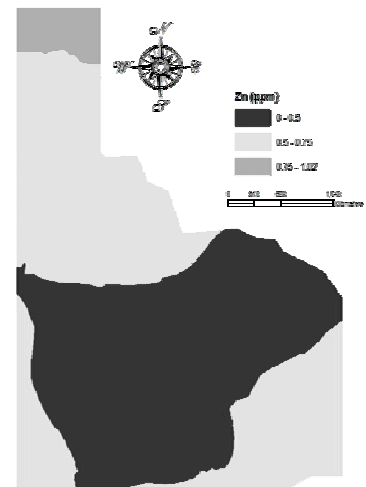
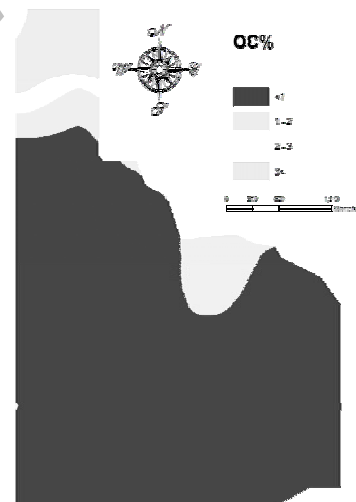
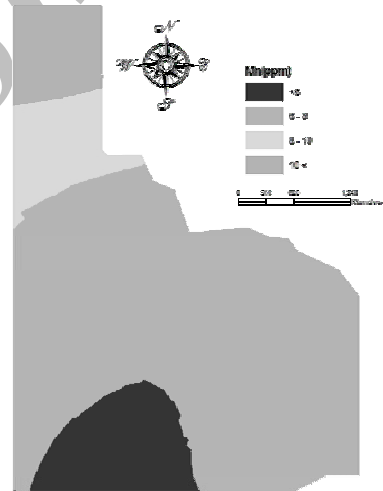
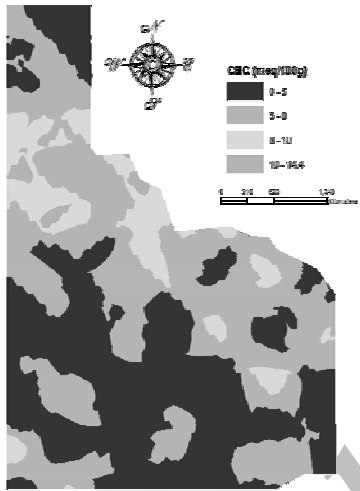
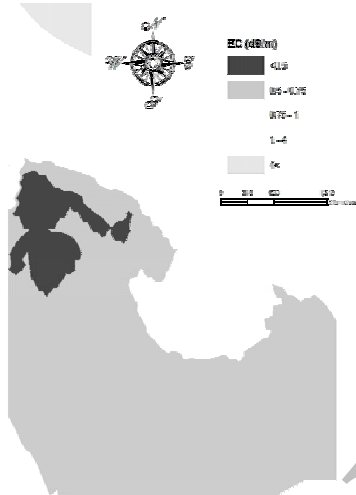
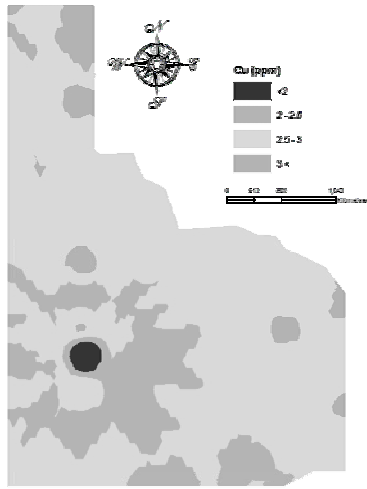
RMSE

(PPM)	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/
(dSm ⁻¹)	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/
(meq/100g)	/	/	/

/ / IDW
 /
 .(Jiachun Shi et al, 2006)
 (C_o/C_o+C) () RMSE
 / IDW
 -
 GIS
 .() /

		(IDW)			
(PPM)	/	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/	/
(PPM)	/	/	/	/	/
(dSm ⁻¹)	/	/	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/	/	/
(meq/100g)	/	/	/	/	/

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() Sokouti et al .

MC) .

(Bratney et al

GIS

Jiachun et al

IDW

() Carlos et al () Joanna et al (۲۰۰۷)

(Jiachun et al) .

(Xiaopeng & Lingqing) .

(Shao et al) .

(Shi et al) .

et al) .

(Joanna

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Accuracy Assessment of Geostatistical Methods for Zoning Soil Properties in Akhtarabad

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Abstract

The spatial and temporal distributions of ecosystem characteristics are required for sustainable management and optimum exploitation of the resources. Soil quality preservation is one of the most important factors in sustainable ecosystem management. Therefore, knowing the spatial distribution of soil characteristics is very important. In the present study, Kriging and IDW methods were used for prediction of spatial distribution of salinity, Pb, Cu, Zn, Mn, CEC; and percentage of OM and clay in soils of Akhtarabad region. After data normalization, the variogram was developed. For selecting the best model for competing on experimental variogram, the lower RMSE value was used. The best model for interpretative was selected by means of cross validation and error evaluation methods, such as RMSE method. The results showed that Kriging method is better than IDW method for prediction of soil properties spatial distribution due to strong spatial structure. Finally, the soil characteristics maps were prepared using the best interpolation method in GIS environment.

Keywords: Soil properties, Geostatistics, Interpolation, Cross validation

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