

Package ‘SoilManageR’

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Type Package

Title Calculate Soil Management Indicators for Agricultural Practice Assessment

Version 1.1.0

Description Calculate numerical agricultural soil management indicators from on a management timeline of an arable field. Currently, indicators for carbon (C) input into the soil system, soil tillage intensity rating (STIR), number of soil cover and living plant cover days, N fertilization and livestock intensity, and plant diversity are implemented.

The functions can also be used independently of the management timeline to calculate some indicators. The package contains tables with reference information for the functions, as well as a '*.xlsx' template to collect the management data.

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Author Olivier Heller [cre, aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5918-4161>>),
Raphaël Wittwer [ctb] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2129-7195>>)

Maintainer Olivier Heller <olivier.heller@agroscope.admin.ch>

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Contents

arrange_management_df	2
calculate_C_input_tibble	3
calculate_indicators	4
calculate_indicators_by_crop	5
calculate_N_input_tibble	6
calculate_soil_cover_tibble	7
calculate_STIR_tibble	8
check_management_df	9
CN_input_amendments	10
CN_input_amendments_LUT	12
count_pesticide_applications	13
C_input	13
C_input_cover_crops	14
C_input_crops	16
C_input_crops_LUT	20
EXAMPLE_data	22
filter_management_df	23
identify_main_crops	24
indicators_by_date	24
management_df	25
management_df_from_excel	27
N_input	28
plant_cover	29
plant_cover_LUT	30
plant_diversity	31
plot_soil_cover_tibble	32
plot_management_df	32
productivity_indicator	33
relative_yield	34
shannon_index	35
soil_cover	36
STIR	38
STIR_values_LUT	40
tillage_intensity	41
Index	42

arrange_management_df *arrange management_df by date, category*

Description

the function arranges the management_df by date and by category of operations. The order of the operations is harvest, fertilizer_application, crop_protection, tillage, sowing, irrigation, other

Usage

```
arrange_management_df(var_MGMT_data, include.combination = TRUE)
```

Arguments

```
var_MGMT_data  management_df to be arranged  
include.combination  
                logical, if the combinations should considered Default is TRUE
```

Value

a rearranged management_df

Examples

```
#rearrange EXAMPLE data  
arrange_management_df(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
calculate_C_input_tibble  
                        Calculate C input tibble
```

Description

A function that calculates the C input by crops, cover crops and organic amendments. The output is returned as a tibble.

Usage

```
calculate_C_input_tibble(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

```
var_MGMT_data  a management_df that contains the management information
```

Details

The function is mainly a helper function for the [C_input\(\)](#) function.

Value

tibble with C input values

See Also

- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) to calculate all management indicators for a management_df
- [C_input_crops\(\)](#) to calculate C input for crops
- [C_input_cover_crops\(\)](#) to calculate C input for cover crops
- [CN_input_amendments\(\)](#) to calculate C (and N) inputs for organic amendments
- [C_input\(\)](#) a function that calculates the N input by mineral and organic fertilization and summarizes it by year

Examples

```
#Calculate C input tibble  
calculate_C_input_tibble(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
calculate_indicators Calculate all soil management indicators
```

Description

Checks the management_df for consistency with the [check_management_df\(\)](#) function. Then it calculates the [C_input\(\)](#), [tillage_intensity\(\)](#), [soil_cover\(\)](#), [plant_diversity\(\)](#) [N_input\(\)](#) and [productivity_indicator\(\)](#).

Usage

```
calculate_indicators(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data a management_df with a management history

Value

data frame with indices per year

See Also

- [check_management_df\(\)](#)
- [C_input\(\)](#)
- [tillage_intensity\(\)](#)
- [soil_cover\(\)](#)
- [N_input\(\)](#)
- [plant_diversity\(\)](#)
- [productivity_indicator\(\)](#)

Examples

```
#example input
calculate_indicators(EXAMPLE_data)
```

calculate_indicators_by_crop

Calculate soil management indicators by crop

Description

Alternative to ‘calculate_indicators()’ that C inputs, N inputs, STIR and soil cover for each crop separately. The function identifies the last harvest of each crop per year and aggregates the management intensities for the periods in between. Harvests of temporary leys that are sown after a main crop and harvest in the same year are not considered.

Usage

```
calculate_indicators_by_crop(var_management_df)
```

Arguments

```
var_management_df
  a ‘management_df()’
```

Value

a tibble with the indicator values per crop

Examples

```
# calculate examples

calculate_indicators_by_crop(EXAMPLE_data)

# this would return a tibble, but it can take a while
```

`calculate_N_input_tibble`*Calculate N input tibble*

Description

A function that calculates the N input by mineral and organic fertilization as well as the livestock intensity of the animal derived N inputs.

Usage

```
calculate_N_input_tibble(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` a `management_df` that contains the management information

Details

The function is mainly a helper function for the [N_input\(\)](#) function.

Value

tibble with N and LSU values

See Also

- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- [CN_input_amendments\(\)](#) for the calculation of N inputs from organic amendments
- [N_input\(\)](#) a function that calculates the N input by mineral and organic fertilization and summarizes it by year

Examples

```
#Calculate N input tibble  
calculate_N_input_tibble(EXAMPLE_data)
```

`calculate_soil_cover_tibble`*Calculate soil cover tibble*

Description

The function takes a `management_df` as input and returns a `soil_cover_tibble` with daily resolution of the estimated soil cover.

Usage

```
calculate_soil_cover_tibble(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` a `management_df` that contains the management information

Details

The function is mainly a helper function for the [soil_cover\(\)](#) function.

Value

object of the class `soil_cover_tibble` with daily resolution is returned.

See Also

- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- [soil_cover\(\)](#) aggregates the soil cover information
- [plant_cover\(\)](#) for more detail on the plant cover function
- [plot_soil_cover_tibble\(\)](#) for plotting the `soil_cover_tibble`
- `STIR_values_LUT` for tillage operation specific burial coefficients

Examples

```
#example that returns a soil_cover_tibble  
calculate_soil_cover_tibble(EXAMPLE_data)
```

calculate_STIR_tibble *Calculate STIR tibble*

Description

A function that calculates the STIR value of all operations in a management_df. The output is returned as a tibble.

Usage

```
calculate_STIR_tibble(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data a management_df that contains the management information

Details

The function is mainly a helper function for the [tillage_intensity\(\)](#) function.

Value

a tibble with all management operations and STIR values

See Also

- [STIR\(\)](#) for the calculation of a STIR value for operations
- [STIR_values_LUT\(\)](#) for the reference data used for tillage operations
- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) to calculate all management indicators for a management_df
- [tillage_intensity\(\)](#) aggregates the STIR values

Examples

```
#example that returns a tibble with all operations that have a STIR value  
calculate_STIR_tibble(EXAMPLE_data)
```

check_management_df *Check management_df for consistency*

Description

The function checks objects of the class `management_df()` for internal consistency. It formally checks the class and the column names. Additionally, the function checks if dates are consistently increasing and if all organic amendments, tillage and sowing devices and crops are in the relevant look-up-tables. It is checked if there are operations where the device is not mentioned. Furthermore, the amount of organic amendments (<100t/ha) and N fertilizer (<100kgN/ha) application rates per event are checked. The depth of tillage operations are compared with the min and max depth from the `STIR_value_LUT`. Finally, the order of tillage, sowing and harvest operations are checked for plausibility (see details for more information).

Usage

```
check_management_df(var_MGMT_data)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` an object of the `management_df()` class

Details

The order of tillage, sowing and harvest operations are checked with the following assumptions:

- after "stubble_cultivation" the following operations are allowed: "stubble_cultivation", "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "primary_tillage" the following operations are allowed: "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "seedbed_preparation" the following operations are allowed: "stubble_cultivation", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "sowing_main_crop" the following operations are allowed: "sowing_main_crop", "harvest_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "sowing_cover_crop" the following operations are allowed: "stubble_cultivation", "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop", "harvest_main_crop"
- after "harvest_main_crop" the following operations are allowed: "harvest_main_crop", "straw_removal", "hay_removal", "stubble_cultivation", "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "straw_removal" the following operations are allowed: "harvest_main_crop", "straw_removal", "stubble_cultivation", "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"
- after "hay_removal" the following operations are allowed: "harvest_main_crop", "hay_removal", "stubble_cultivation", "primary_tillage", "seedbed_preparation", "sowing_main_crop", "sowing_cover_crop"

Additionally, there are exceptions for potato crops: "bedder" can be used after a "potato_planter" and "mulching" can be applied before a "potato_harvester"

Value

a test_report list (only returned if some tests failed)

See Also

- [management_df\(\)](#) for creating an management_df
- [management_df_from_excel\(\)](#) for importing a management_df from an excel template

Examples

```
#example input
check_management_df(EXAMPLE_data)
```

CN_input_amendments *Estimate C and N inputs of organic amendments*

Description

Estimates the carbon (C) and total nitrogen (N) input into the soil system by organic amendments.

Usage

```
CN_input_amendments(
  amount,
  amd_type = NA,
  DMC = NA,
  C_content = NA,
  N_content = NA,
  return.comment = FALSE,
  concentration_liquids = 0.5
)
```

Arguments

amount	Amount of organic amendment in fresh weight (t/ha)
amd_type	Type of organic manure, there are default values available for "Slurry_dairy_cow", "Manure_dairy_cow", "Slurry_cattle", "Manure_cattle", "Slurry_pig", "Manure_pig", "Compost", "Biorga_Quick_12N" and others (see CN_input_amendments_LUT)
DMC	dry matter content of the organic amendment (gDM/kgFM)
C_content	C content of the dry matter (gC/kgDM)
N_content	N content of the dry matter (gN/kgDM)
return.comment	(optional): logical value if comments are returned or not. Default = FALSE
concentration_liquids	concentration factor for liquid amendments. Default value is .5.

Details

The C and N inputs by organic amendments is calculated based on the dry matter content (DMC) and the C and N content of the dry matter of the amendment. If the contents are not specified, default values from the Swiss fertilizer recommendations (Sinaj et al. 2017) are assumed. The default values are available the look-up-table CN_input_amendments_LUT For all slurries and liquid amendments (DMC < 150 g/kg), a dilution of 50% is assumed if default DMC values from the CN_input_amendments_LUT are used.

Value

a tibble with the following parameters:

- C_input_org: C input by organic ammendment (kgC/ha)
- N_input_org: N input by organic ammendment (kgN/ha)
- comment (optional): Source of information on properties of organic amendment

References

Sinaj S, Charles R, Baux A, Dupuis B, Hiltbrunner J, Levy Häner L, Pellet D, Blanchet G, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Düngung von Ackerkulturen.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation*, **Chapter 8**(6), 1–46. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/Page/Publikation/Index/36799>.

See Also

- `C_input()` to calculate C inputs for a management_df
- `N_input()` to calculate N inputs for a management_df
- `C_input_crops()` to calculate C inputs by crops
- `C_input_cover_crops()` to calculate C input for cover crops
- `CN_input_amendments_LUT()` for the look-up-table for organic amendments reference values

Examples

```
#example where amount, dry matter content, C and N content are known.
CN_input_amendments(40, DMC = 300, C_content = 300, N_content = 30)
```

```
#example where only amount and type of amendment are known
CN_input_amendments(20, "Manure_pig")
```

```
#example of a diluted slurry
CN_input_amendments(20, amd_type = "Slurry_dairy_cow", DMC = 50)
```

CN_input_amendments_LUT

Look-up-table with default values to calculate C and N inputs by organic amendments

Description

The dataset is a look-up-table that is used to calculate the carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) inputs by organic amendments with the function ‘SoilManager::CN_input_amendments()’. The data set is produced from the excel table ‘CN_input_amendments_LUT.xlsx’ file under ‘/inst/extdata/’.

Usage

CN_input_amendments_LUT

Format

A tibble with 27 rows and 7 columns:

Amendment Name of the amendment

DMC Dry matter content of the amendment [gDM/kgFM]

OM Organic matter content of the amendment, relative to its fresh weight [gDM/kgFM]

C_content Carbon content of the amendment, relative to its dry matter [gC/kgDM]

N_tot Total N content of the amendment, relative to its dry fresh weight [gN/kgFM]

N_content Nitrogen content of the amendment, relative to its dry matter [gN/kgDM]

Comment Comment, e.g. source of the information. These lines are shown as part of the function output

References

Compilation of Values from the SoilX project. Please check the ‘CN_input_amendments_LUT.xlsx’ file under ‘/inst/extdata/’ for more information

Sinaj S, Charles R, Baux A, Dupuis B, Hiltbrunner J, Levy Häner L, Pellet D, Blanchet G, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Düngung von Ackerkulturen.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation*, **Chapter 8**(6), 1–46. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/Page/Publikation/Index/36799>.

Richner W, Flisch R, Mayer J, Schlegel P, Zähler M, Menzi H (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Eigenschaften und Anwendung von Düngern.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation*, **Chapter 4**(6), 1–24. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/publication/41476>.

count_pesticide_applications
Count number of pesticide applications

Description

Counts the number of pesticide applications in the management dataframe. Besides, separate counts of herbicide, fungicide and insecticide applications are provided.

Usage

```
count_pesticide_applications(var_management_df)
```

Arguments

var_management_df
management dataframe

Value

list with two tibbles: yearly and cropwise counts of pesticide applications

Examples

```
# count pesticide applications in the EXAMPLE_data
count_pesticide_applications(EXAMPLE_data)
```

C_input *Estimate carbon input*

Description

`C_input()` estimates the carbon (C) input into the soil system per year of a management_df.

Usage

```
C_input(var_MGMT_data, extended.output = FALSE)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data a management_df that contains the management information
extended.output
an optional logical value.

- If FALSE, C input values are aggregated by year.
- If TRUE, a tibble with daily resolution is returned.
- Default value is FALSE

Details

The function takes a `management_df` as input and returns a C input values per year in the `management_df`. Alternatively, it can return a tibble with all management operations and their respective C input values.

The functions calculates the C input with the `C_input_crops()`, `C_input_cover_crops()` and `CN_input_amendments()` functions.

Value

- By default, a tibble with C input values (total and by category) by year is returned.
- If `extended.output = TRUE`, a tibble with all management operations and their respective C inputs is returned.

See Also

- `calculate_indicators()` to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- `calculate_C_input_tibble()` a helper function that calculates the C input tibble
- `C_input_crops()` to calculate C input for crops
- `C_input_cover_crops()` to calculate C input for cover crops
- `CN_input_amendments()` to calculate C (and N) inputs for organic amendments

Examples

```
#example that returns annual C input values
C_input(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
#example that returns a tibble with all operations that have a C input
C_input(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)
```

C_input_cover_crops *Estimate C inputs by cover crops*

Description

This function estimates the Carbon (C) input into the soil system by cover crops based on the duration of the cover crop stand.

Usage

```
C_input_cover_crops(  
  abvg_biomass = NA,  
  days = 180,  
  min_C_abvg = 0,  
  min_days = 0,
```

```

max_C_abvg = 1916,
max_days = 240,
Cc_biomass = 450
)

```

Arguments

abvg_biomass	(optional): Dry weight of aboveground biomass of the cover crop (tDM/ha)
days	(optional): Number of days that the cover crop was established. If no value is provided, mind_days is assumed (days)
min_C_abvg	(optional): Minimal above ground C that the cover crop produces, given it is established for the min_days number of days. Default value is 1.253 (kgC/ha)
min_days	(optional): Number of days where the interpolation of the biomass starts. The default value is 180 (days)
max_C_abvg	(optional): Maximum biomass that the cover crop can produce. Default value is 1.916 (kgC/ha)
max_days	(optional): Number of days when the maximum biomass of the cover crop is reached. The default value is 240 (days)
Cc_biomass	(optional): Assumed C content of the cover crop biomass. Default value is 450 (kgC/tDM)

Details

`C_input_cover_crops()` internally calls `C_input_crops()` to calculate the different C fractions. The C in the above ground biomass ($C_{Product}$) is a function of the time a cover crop is established. A minimum and a maximum cover crop biomass are assumed at 0 and 240 days respectively, and linearly interpolated for the period in between.

$$C_{Product} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ kgC/ha} , & \text{duration} = 0 \text{ days} \\ \text{duration} * \frac{1916 \text{ kgC/ha}}{240 \text{ days}} , & 0 \text{ days} < \text{duration} \leq 240 \text{ days} \\ 1916 \text{ kgC/ha} , & \text{duration} > 240 \text{ days} \end{cases}$$

Assumptions on the C inputs at day 240 are based on values extracted from Seitz et al. (2022).

The remaining parameters to calculate the C input by cover crops are HI = 1, SER = 3.67, and REF = 0.31, all derived from Seitz et al. (2022).

Note, that with these assumptions the C input of short term cover crops (e.g. few weeks) is overestimated.

The function `C_input_cover_crops()` estimates the C input by applying the assumptions mentioned above. Alternatively, the user can supply an above ground biomass and a CC of the biomass, or other parameters to estimate the C input by cover crops.

Value

a tibble with the following parameters:

- `C_input_product`: Estimated soil carbon input from product (i.e., the cover crop aboveground biomass) (kgC/ha),

- C_input_straw: Estimated soil carbon input by straw or other residues (typically 0 for cover crops) (kgC/ha),
- C_input_root: Estimated soil carbon input by roots (kgC/ha),
- C_input_exudate: Estimated soil carbon input by roots (kgC/ha),
- C_input_total: Total estimated Soil carbon input, sum of C_input_straw, C_input_root, C_input_exudate (kgC/ha),

References

Seitz D, Fischer LM, Dechow R, Wiesmeier M, Don A (2022). “The potential of cover crops to increase soil organic carbon storage in German croplands.” *Plant and Soil*, **488**(1-2), 157–173. [doi:10.1007/s1110402205438w](https://doi.org/10.1007/s1110402205438w).

See Also

- `C_input()` to calculate C inputs for a management_df
- `C_input_crops()` to calculate C input for crops
- `CN_input_amendments()` to calculate C (and N) inputs for organic amendments
- `C_input_crops_LUT()` for the look-up-table for crop reference values

Examples

```
#example when only the duration is known
C_input_cover_crops(days = 205)
```

```
#example if the cover crop biomass is known
C_input_cover_crops(abvg_biomass = 2.5, Cc_biomass = 450)
```

```
#example with custom assumptions on the above ground biomass development over time
C_input_cover_crops(days = 60, min_C_abvg = 600 , min_days = 50, max_C_abvg = 1916, max_days = 240)
```

C_input_crops

Estimate C inputs by crops

Description

Calculates the estimated carbon (C) input into the soil system by harvested main crops.

Usage

```
C_input_crops(
  crop,
  crop_product = NA,
  crop_residue = NA,
  harvest_index = NA,
```



```

variable_harvest_index = NA,
HI_intercept = NA,
HI_slope = NA,
shoot_root_ratio = NA,
root_exudation_factor = NA,
Cc_product = 450,
Cc_residue = 450,
Cc_root = 450,
straw.removal = NA,
fixed_belowground_input = NA,
fixed_C_input_root = NA,
return.comment = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

crop	Crop type. Must match predefined list (see C_input_crops_LUT)
crop_product	(optional) Dry weight of the exported product, i.e. yield. Default value is taken from table (tDM/ha)
crop_residue	(optional) Dry weight of the residues of the main crop (e.g., straw, sugar beet leaves) (tDM/ha)
harvest_index	(optional) Ratio of the product to the total above ground biomass
variable_harvest_index	(optional) Logical value that is TRUE if the variable harvest index assumptions of Fan et al. (2017) are to be applied (TRUE / FALSE)
HI_intercept	(optional) Intercept of the variable harvest index. Values provided by Fan et al. (2017)
HI_slope	(optional) Slope of the variable harvest index. Values provided by Fan et al. (2017) (ha/tDM)
shoot_root_ratio	(optional) Ratio of the total above ground biomass to the root biomass
root_exudation_factor	(optional) Ratio of the root exudated C to the C in the root biomass
Cc_product	(optional) C concentration in the exported product. Default value is 450 (gC/kgDM)
Cc_residue	(optional) C concentration in the residues of the main crop. Default value is 450 (gC/kgDM)
Cc_root	(optional) C concentration in the roots. Default value is 450 (gC/kgDM)
straw.removal	(optional) Logical value that is TRUE if straw is removed at harvest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When NA then SR value from table is take • When TRUE SS is 1 • When FALSE SS is 0. • Default value is NA
fixed_belowground_input	(optional) Logical value that is TRUE if fixed below ground Carbon inputs are to be assumed (e.g. for temporary leys) (TRUE / FALSE)

fixed_C_input_root
 (optional) amount of root C that is assumed if fixed_belowground_input is TRUE (kgC/ha)

return.comment (optional) logical value if comment are returned or not. Default = FALSE (TRUE/FALSE)

Details

The annual C input by crops were estimated based on crop type and crop yield with the allometric functions of Bolinder et al. (2007):

$$C_{Product} = Product * CC_{Product}$$

$$C_{Straw} = Product * \frac{1 - HI}{HI} * CC_{Straw}$$

$$C_{Root} = \frac{Product}{SRR * HI} * CC_{Root}$$

$$C_{Exudates} = C_{Root} * REF$$

Where C is the C per fraction (in kgC/ha) and CC is the C content of given fraction (kgC/tDM). $Product$ is the dry matter yield of a crop in tDM/ha, HI is the harvest index (ratio of product total of product and straw), SRR is the ratio of the shoot biomass (product and straw) to the root biomass, and REF is the root exudation factor (i.e., the ratio of the C exudated by the roots to the C in the root biomass). All fractions are multiplied with a crop and fraction specific S -factor that determines the share of the fraction that is returned to the soil.

If not mentioned otherwise parameters were taken from the publications of Bolinder et al. (2007), Keel et al. (2017) or Wüst-Galley et al. (2020). Parameters for potatoes and sugar beets were derived from Bolinder et al. (2015) For temporary leys we assumed yield-independent annual C_{Root} of 1.5 MgC/ha and a REF of 0.5 (Taghizadeh-Toosi et al. 2020). Furthermore, like Wüst-Galley et al. (2020), the belowground C input ($C_{Root} + C_{Exudates}$) of corn maize, silage maize and cereals were fixed to 0.46 MgC/ha, 1.1 MgC/ha and 0.6 MgC/ha respectively, based on the values from Hirte et al. (2018). Additionally, we applied the yield dependent harvest index ($HI = Intercept + Product * Slope$) proposed by Fan et al. (2017) for cereals, faba beans, peas, corn, rapeseed, and soybeans.

Reference yields were derived from the Swiss fertilizer recommendations Sinaj et al. (2017).

All default values can be found in the look-up-table C_input_crops_LUT.

Value

a tibble with the following parameters:

- C_input_product: Estimated soil carbon input from product (e.g. damaged potatoes) (kgC/ha),
- C_input_straw: Estimated soil carbon input by straw or other residues (kgC/ha),
- C_input_root: Estimated soil carbon input by roots (kgC/ha),
- C_input_exudate: Estimated soil carbon input by roots (kgC/ha),
- C_input_total: Total estimated Soil carbon input, sum of C_input_straw, C_input_root, C_input_exudate (kgC/ha),
- comment (optional): comment on the derived values

References

Bolinder MA, Janzen HH, Gregorich EG, Angers DA, VandenBygaart AJ (2007). “An approach for estimating net primary productivity and annual carbon inputs to soil for common agricultural crops in Canada.” *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, **118**(1-4), 29–42. doi:10.1016/j.agee.2006.05.013.

Bolinder MA, Kätterer T, Poeplau C, Börjesson G, Parent LE (2015). “Net primary productivity and below-ground crop residue inputs for root crops: Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)” *Canadian Journal of Soil Science*, **95**(2), 87–93. doi:10.4141/cjss2014091.

Fan J, McConkey B, Janzen H, Townley-Smith L, Wang H (2017). “Harvest index - yield relationship for estimating crop residue in cold continental climates.” *Field Crops Research*, **204**, 153–157. doi:10.1016/j.fcr.2017.01.014.

Hirte J, Leifeld J, Abiven S, Oberholzer H, Mayer J (2018). “Below ground carbon inputs to soil via root biomass and rhizodeposition of field-grown maize and wheat at harvest are independent of net primary productivity.” *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, **265**, 556–566. doi:10.1016/j.agee.2018.07.010.

Keel SG, Leifeld J, Mayer J, Taghizadeh-Toosi A, Olesen JE (2017). “Large uncertainty in soil carbon modelling related to method of calculation of plant carbon input in agricultural systems.” *European Journal of Soil Science*, **68**(6), 953–963. doi:10.1111/ejss.12454.

Sinaj S, Charles R, Baux A, Dupuis B, Hiltbrunner J, Levy Häner L, Pellet D, Blanchet G, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Düngung von Ackerkulturen.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation*, **Chapter 8**(6), 1–46. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/Page/Publikation/Index/36799>.

Taghizadeh-Toosi A, Cong W, Eriksen J, Mayer J, Olesen J, Keel SG, Glendining M, Kätterer T, Christensen BT (2020). “Visiting dark sides of model simulation of carbon stocks in European temperate agricultural soils: allometric function and model initialization.” *Plant and Soil*, **450**(1-2), 255–272. doi:10.1007/s11104020045009.

Wüst-Galley C, Keel SG, Leifeld J (2020). “A model-based carbon inventory for Switzerland’s mineral agricultural soils using RothC.” *Agroscopy Science*, 1–110. doi:10.34776/as105e.

See Also

- `C_input()` to calculate C inputs for a management_df
- `C_input_cover_crops()` to calculate C input for cover crops
- `CN_input_amendments()` to calculate C (and N) inputs for organic amendments
- `C_input_crops_LUT()` for the look-up-table for crop reference values

Examples

```
#example without yield information, default yield is assumed
C_input_crops("wheat, winter")
```

```

#example with yield information and straw retention
C_input_crops("barley, spring", crop_product = 4.5, straw.removal = FALSE)

#example with more information
C_input_crops("barley, spring", crop_product = 4.5, harvest_index = 0.4,
              shoot_root_ratio = 2.4, root_exudation_factor = 0.5)

#example with variable harvest index
C_input_crops("barley, spring", crop_product = 4.5, variable_harvest_index = TRUE,
              HI_intercept = 0.35, HI_slope = 0.015, shoot_root_ratio = 2.4,
              root_exudation_factor = 0.5)

#example with fixed below ground input
C_input_crops("maize, silage", crop_product = 18.5,
              fixed_belowground_input = TRUE, fixed_C_input_root = 1500,
              root_exudation_factor = 0.3)

```

C_input_crops_LUT *Look-up-table with default values to calculate carbon (C) inputs by crops*

Description

The data set is a look-up-table that is used to calculate the C inputs by crops with the Bolinder formula, that is implemented in the function ‘SoilManageR::C_input_crops()’. The data set is produced from the excel table ‘C_input_crops_LUT.xlsx’ file under ‘/inst/extdata/’.

Usage

```
C_input_crops_LUT
```

Format

A tibble with 28 rows and 19 columns:

- Crop** Name of the crop
- RP** Ratio of the C in the product to the total carbon that is allocated by the plant (in a year)
- RS** Ratio of the C in the above ground residues (e.g. straw) to the total carbon that is allocated by the plant (in a year)
- RR** Ratio of the C in the plant roots to the total carbon that is allocated by the plant (in a year)
- RE** Ratio of the C in the root exudates to the total carbon that is allocated by the plant (in a year)
- SP** Proportion of the C in the Product that is transferred to the soil
- SS** Proportion of the C in the above ground residues (e.g. straw) that is transferred to the soil
- SR** Proportion of the C in the roots that is transferred to the soil
- SE** Proportion of the C in root exudates that is transferred to the soil

- crop_product** Reference yield, derived from the Swiss fertilizer recommendations (GRUD, 2017, Chapters 8 and 9) [tDM/ha]
- harvest_index** Ratio of the product to the total of the product and the above ground residues. Calculated by $RP/(RP+RS)$ (assuming all biomass has 45% C)
- variable_harvest_index** Logical value, if the variable harvest index assumption of Fan et al. (2017) are to be applied or not.
- HI_intercept** Intercept of the variable harvest index assumption of Fan et al. (2017) are to be applied.
- HI_slope** Slope of the variable harvest index assumption of Fan et al. (2017) are to be applied. [ha/tDM]
- shoot_root_ratio** Ratio of the product and the above ground residues to the root biomass. Calculated by $(RP+RS)/RR$ (assuming all biomass has 45% C)
- root_exudation_factor** Ratio of the root exudates to the root biomass. Calculated by RE/RR (assuming all biomass has 45% C)
- fixed_belowground_input** Logical value if the fixed below ground C allocation assumption of Taghizadeh-Toosi et al. (2020) is to be applied or not.
- C_input_root** Fixed value of root carbon input that is to be assumed. [kgC/ha]
- Source** Source where the information was derived.

References

- Compilation of values from the SoilX project. Please check the ‘C_input_crops_LUT.xlsx‘ file under ‘/inst/extdata/‘ for more information.
- Bolinder MA, Janzen HH, Gregorich EG, Angers DA, VandenBygaart AJ (2007). “An approach for estimating net primary productivity and annual carbon inputs to soil for common agricultural crops in Canada.” *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, **118**(1-4), 29–42. doi:10.1016/j.agee.2006.05.013.
- Bolinder MA, Kätterer T, Poepflau C, Börjesson G, Parent LE (2015). “Net primary productivity and below-ground crop residue inputs for root crops: Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)” *Canadian Journal of Soil Science*, **95**(2), 87–93. doi:10.4141/cjss2014091.
- Fan J, McConkey B, Janzen H, Townley-Smith L, Wang H (2017). “Harvest index - yield relationship for estimating crop residue in cold continental climates.” *Field Crops Research*, **204**, 153–157. doi:10.1016/j.fcr.2017.01.014.
- Hirte J, Leifeld J, Abiven S, Oberholzer H, Mayer J (2018). “Below ground carbon inputs to soil via root biomass and rhizodeposition of field-grown maize and wheat at harvest are independent of net primary productivity.” *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, **265**, 556–566. doi:10.1016/j.agee.2018.07.010.
- Keel SG, Leifeld J, Mayer J, Taghizadeh-Toosi A, Olesen JE (2017). “Large uncertainty in soil carbon modelling related to method of calculation of plant carbon input in agricultural systems.” *European Journal of Soil Science*, **68**(6), 953–963. doi:10.1111/ejss.12454.
- Seitz D, Fischer LM, Dechow R, Wiesmeier M, Don A (2022). “The potential of cover crops to increase soil organic carbon storage in German croplands.” *Plant and Soil*, **488**(1-2), 157–173. doi:10.1007/s1110402205438w.

Sinaj S, Charles R, Baux A, Dupuis B, Hiltbrunner J, Levy Häner L, Pellet D, Blanchet G, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Düngung von Ackerkulturen.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation, Chapter 8*(6), 1–46. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/Page/Publikation/Index/36799>.

Taghizadeh-Toosi A, Cong W, Eriksen J, Mayer J, Olesen J, Keel SG, Glendining M, Kätterer T, Christensen BT (2020). “Visiting dark sides of model simulation of carbon stocks in European temperate agricultural soils: allometric function and model initialization.” *Plant and Soil*, **450**(1-2), 255–272. doi:10.1007/s11104020045009.

Wüst-Galley C, Keel SG, Leifeld J (2020). “A model-based carbon inventory for Switzerland’s mineral agricultural soils using RothC.” *Agroscience*, 1–110. doi:10.34776/as105e.

EXAMPLE_data

Example of a management_df

Description

The dataset is derived from a Swiss long term agricultural field experiment. It is intended for demonstration purposes only

Usage

EXAMPLE_data

Format

A tibble with 130 rows and 13 columns:

crop Name of the main crop. Cover crop related operations are linked to the next main crop in the rotation [String from list]

date Date of the management operation [Date]

year Year of the management operation [Integer]

category Categorization of the management operation [1 level] [String from list]

operation Categorization of the management operation [2 level] [String from list]

device Categorization of the management operation [3 level] [String from list]

value Numerical value linked to management operation (e.g., depth of tillage operation, mass of organic amendment) [Integer]

unit Unit of the numerical value (e.g. cm, t/ha) [String from list]

machine Further information on the machine used (e.g., type, manufacturer, tool) [String [UTF-8]]

product Further information on the applied product (e.g., name, manufacturer, C content) [String [UTF-8]]

combination Indicate if a operation was done in combination with others. Use consecutive integer numbers if combined operations occur. Leave empty if not combined

comments Comments related to the management operation [String [UTF-8]]

DMC Dry matter content of organic amendments [gDM/kgFM]
C_content Carbon content of the amendments, relative to its dry matter [gC/kgDM]
N_content Nitrogen content of organic amendments, relative to its dry matter [gN/kgDM]
crop_product Crop product yield [tDM/ha]
crop_residue Crop residue mass [tDM/ha]
Cc_product Carbon content of the crop product [gC/kgDM\$]
Cc_residue Carbon content of the crop residue [gC/kgDM]

filter_management_df *Filter management_df for pattern in comments*

Description

Excludes operations (lines) from management_df based on a character pattern in the comments column.

Usage

```
filter_management_df(var_MGMT_data, filter_pattern)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data management_df
filter_pattern string based on which the lines should be excluded

Value

a filtered management_df

Examples

```
# filter EXAMPLE_data and exclude all lines that contain "UFA 330" in comments  
filter_management_df(EXAMPLE_data, "UFA 330")
```

identify_main_crops *Identify main crops*

Description

Identifies all main crops that are harvested in the management dataframe.

Usage

```
identify_main_crops(var_management_df)
```

Arguments

```
var_management_df  
                  management dataframe
```

Value

a management dataframe with a column "crop_no" that identifies the main crops

Examples

```
# identify main crop in the EXAMPLE data  
identify_main_crops(EXAMPLE_data)
```

indicators_by_date *Extract indicators by a specific date*

Description

Calculate for a specific date (e.g. day of sampling) and discount the indicator values of events in the past. The default half life time of all discounts is set to 1 year (365 days).

Usage

```
indicators_by_date(  
  var_management_df,  
  var_date,  
  half_life_time_STIR = 365,  
  half_life_time_C_input = 365,  
  half_life_time_N_input = 365,  
  half_life_time_soil_cover = 365  
)
```


Arguments

```

var_management_df      input management data frame
var_date               date of the extraction in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
half_life_time_STIR    half life time for the discounting of the STIR value
half_life_time_C_input half life time for the discounting of the C inputs
half_life_time_N_input half life time for the discounting of the N inputs
half_life_time_soil_cover half life time for the discounting of soil cover days

```

Value

tibble with the discounted indicator values per date

Examples

```

# calculate indicators by a specific date

indicators_by_date(EXAMPLE_data, "2019-10-03")

# this would return a tibble, but it may take a while

```

management_df	<i>Constructor for management_df</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function is a constructor for empty objects of the `management_df()` class, the core of the SoilManageR package.

Usage

```

management_df(
  crop = NA,
  year = NA,
  date = NA,
  category = NA,
  operation = NA,
  device = NA,
  value = NA,
  unit = NA,
  machine = NA,

```

```

product = NA,
combination = NA,
comments = NA,
DMC = NA,
C_content = NA,
N_content = NA,
crop_product = NA,
crop_residue = NA,
Cc_product = NA,
Cc_residue = NA
)

```

Arguments

crop	Name of the main crop. Must match a pre-existing list
year	Year of the management operation ("YYYY")
date	Date of the management operation ("YYYY-MM-DD")
category	Categorization of the management operation (1 level). Must match a pre-existing list.
operation	Categorization of the management operation (2 level). Must match a pre-existing list.
device	Categorization of the management operation (3 level). Must match a pre-existing list.
value	Numerical value linked to management operation (e.g., depth of tillage operation, mass of organic amendment)
unit	Unit of the numerical value (e.g. cm, t/ha)
machine	Further information on the machine used (e.g., type, manufacturer, tool)
product	Further information on the applied product (e.g., name, manufacturer). Must match pre-existing list for organic amendments.
combination	Indicate if a operation was done in combination with others. Use consecutive integer numbers if combined operations occur. Leave empty if not combined.
comments	Comments related to the management operation
DMC	Dry matter content of organic amendments (gDM/kgFM)
C_content	Carbon content of the amendments, relative to its dry matter (gC/kgDM)
N_content	Nitrogen content of organic amendments, relative to its dry matter (gN/kgDM)
crop_product	Crop product yield (tDM/ha)
crop_residue	Crop residue mass (tDM/ha)
Cc_product	Carbon content of the crop product (gC/kgDM)
Cc_residue	Carbon content of the crop residue (gC/kgDM)

Value

a `management_df()`

See Also

- [management_df_from_excel\(\)](#) for importing a management_df from an excel template
- [check_management_df\(\)](#) to check the integrity of a management_df
- [EXAMPLE_data\(\)](#) for an example of a management_df

Examples

```
#creation of an empty management_df
management_df()
```

```
management_df_from_excel
      Import management_df from excel file
```

Description

This function imports management data from an excel template and transforms it into a [management_df](#). Additionally, it checks if all columns that are expected for a management_df are available. The excel template can be found in the SoilManageR Package under inst/extdata/SoilManageR_mgmt_data_template. Optionally, the parameter *year* can be overwritten by the year extracted from *date*.

Usage

```
management_df_from_excel(
  path_to_xlsx,
  var_sheet = "Management_template",
  overwrite_year = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

path_to_xlsx	path to the excel file with the management data
var_sheet	name of the sheet with the management data template in the excel sheet, default is "Management_template"
overwrite_year	logical: if TRUE (default), the <i>year</i> will be set to the year extracted from the <i>date</i>

Value

a management_df

See Also

- [management_df\(\)](#) for creating an management_df
- [check_management_df\(\)](#) to check the integrity of a management_df

Examples

```
#create path
path_to_xlsx_template <- system.file(
  "/extdata/SoilManageR_mgmt_data_template_V2.6.xlsx", package = "SoilManageR")

#load management_df
management_df_from_excel(path_to_xlsx_template)
```

N_input	<i>Estimate nitrogen input</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

This function estimates the nitrogen (N) input by mineral and organic fertilization into the soil system per year.

Usage

```
N_input(var_MGMT_data, extended.output = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` a `management_df` that contains the management information

`extended.output`
an optional logical value:

- If FALSE, N input values are aggregated by year
- If TRUE, a tibble with all management operations is returned
- Default value is FALSE

Details

The function takes a `management_df` as input and returns N input values per year in the `management_df`. Alternatively, it can return a extensive tibble with all management operations and their N input values.

The functions calculates the N input by organic fertilization with the `calculate_N_input_tibble()` and the `CN_input_amendments()` function. Furthermore, it calculates the livestock intensity (LSU/ha) by deviding the animal derived N by 105kgN/LSU.

Be aware that the function currently neglects N that is fixated by plants (e.g. legumes)

Value

by default, a tibble with N input values (organic N, mineral N and total N) by year is returned. If `extended.output = TRUE`, a tibble with daily resolution is returned.

See Also

- `calculate_indicators()` to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- `CN_input_amendments()` for the calculation of N inputs from organic amendments
- `calculate_N_input_tibble()` a helper function that calculates the N input tibble
- `calculate_indicators()` to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- `CN_input_amendments()` for the calculation of N inputs from organic amendments
- `calculate_N_input_tibble()` a helper function that calculates the N input tibble

Examples

```
#example that returns annual N input values
N_input(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
#example that returns a tibble with all management operations and their N input
N_input(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)
```

plant_cover

Estimate soil cover percentage by plants

Description

This function estimates the percentage of soil cover based on the number of days since sowing. The parameters used are derived from Mosimann and Rüttimann (2006).

Usage

```
plant_cover(varCrop, varDays = 0)
```

Arguments

varCrop	Crop type, must match with crop name in <code>plant_cover_LUT</code>
varDays	Number of days since sowing of the crop

Details

The function assumes that plant cover unfolds in four phases with different soil cover rates:

- 0 to 10 % of soil cover
- 10 to 50 % of soil cover
- 50 to 75 % of soil cover
- 75 to 100 % of soil cover

Value

percentage of soil cover by plants, value of 0 to 100 %.

References

Mosimann T, Rüttimann M (2006). “Berechnungsgrundlagen zum Fruchtfolgefaktor zentrales Mittelland 2005 im Modell Erosion CH (V2.02).” Terragon, Bubendorf. https://uwe.lu.ch/-/media/UWE/Dokumente/Themen/Bodenschutz/Bodenschutz_Landwirtschaft/dokumentationbodenerosionsschlues terragon2006.pdf.

See Also

- `soil_cover()` to calculate soil coverage by plants and residue for a management_df
- `plant_cover_LUT()` for the data used by the `plant_cover()` function

Examples

```
plant_cover("wheat, winter", 140)
```

plant_cover_LUT	<i>Look-up-table with default values to estimate soil cover by plants</i>
-----------------	---

Description

The dataset is a look-up-table that is used to estimate the soil cover percentage by plant with the function ‘SoilManageR::plant_cover()’. The data set is produced from the excel table ‘plant_cover_LUT.xlsx’ file under ‘/inst/extdata/’.

Usage

```
plant_cover_LUT
```

Format

A tibble with 28 rows and 7 columns:

Crop Name of the crop

Slope_0_10 Increase of crop cover per day between 0 and 10% soil cover [%/day]

Slope_10_50 Increase of crop cover per day between 10 and 50% soil cover [%/day]

Slope_50_75 Increase of crop cover per day between 50 and 75% soil cover [%/day]

Slope_75_100 Increase of crop cover per day between 75 and 100% soil cover [%/day]

days_30 Number of days it takes to reach 30% soil cover [day]

Comments Source where the information was derived

References

Mosimann T, Rüttimann M (2006). “Berechnungsgrundlagen zum Fruchtfolgefaktor zentrales Mittelland 2005 im Modell Erosion CH (V2.02).” Terragon, Bubendorf. https://uwe.lu.ch/-/media/UWE/Dokumente/Themen/Bodenschutz/Bodenschutz_Landwirtschaft/dokumentationbodenerosionsschlues terragon2006.pdf.

plant_diversity	<i>Calculate plant diversity indicators</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Derives three indicators for plant diversity of a crop rotation based on management information (mainly sowing events).

Usage

```
plant_diversity(var_MGMT_data, start_year, end_year)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data	a 'management_df' with a management history
start_year	start year of the cropping sequence of interest
end_year	end year of the cropping sequence of interest

Details

For the function to work properly the species (or variety) must be mentioned in the "product" column, and all sown species of mixtures must be represented in a single row of the management_df each.

The function calculates the crop diversity index (*CDI*), the total number of different species, and the Shannon index for all sown species.

The *CDI* is calculated in the following way inspired by Tiemann et al. (2015):

$$CDI = \overline{S_{year}} * S_{rotation}$$

where $\overline{S_{year}}$ is the average number of sown species per year and $S_{rotation}$ is the total number of different species sown in the full crop rotation or cropping sequence.

The Shannon Index is calculated with the `shannon_index()` function.

Value

a tibble with three indicators for plant diversity

References

Tiemann LK, Grandy AS, Atkinson EE, Marin-Spiotta E, McDaniel MD (2015). "Crop rotational diversity enhances belowground communities and functions in an agroecosystem." *Ecology Letters*, **18**(8), 761-771. doi:10.1111/ele.12453.

See Also

- `calculate_indicators()` to calculate all management indicators for a management_df
- `shannon_index()` for more detail on the Shannon index

Examples

```
plant_diversity(EXAMPLE_data, 2013, 2020)
```

```
plot.soil_cover_tibble  
      Plotting soil_cover_tibbles
```

Description

This function plots objects of the class `soil_cover_tibble` in a custom format

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'soil_cover_tibble'  
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an <code>soil_cover_tibble</code> object
<code>...</code>	arguments to be passed to methods

Value

none, it plots the `soil_cover_tibble`

Examples

```
data <- soil_cover(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)  
plot(data)
```

```
plot_management_df      Plot a management dataframe
```

Description

Visual representation of a `management_df`.

Usage

```
plot_management_df(management_df, title = "Management Timeline")
```


Arguments

management_df a management data frame
 title the title of the plot

Details

The colors in the background represent the soil cover by main crops (dark green), cover crops (light green), and crop residues (brown). "T" indicates tillage event with a STIR value ≥ 0 . "P" indicates a crop protection event. The values in the middle indicate C inputs into the soil system in MgC/ha, either by crops (C), residue removal (R), cover crops (CC) or organic amendments (OA). Negative values are withdrawals by residue removal. Dotted vertical lines represent sowing events, the sown crop or cover crop is noted in the lowest quarter at the right side of the line. Note that large management_df can be heavy to compute and the plots may be messy.

Value

a plot

Examples

```
# creates a visual representation of the EXAMPLE data
plot_management_df(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
productivity_indicator
      Calculate average productivity
```

Description

Estimates estimates the relative yield of a cropping sequence per year. The function takes a management_df as input and returns a relative_yield value per year in the management_df. Alternatively, it can return a tibble with additional information on each crop. The `productivity_indicator()` calculates the relative yields with the `relative_yield()` function.

Usage

```
productivity_indicator(var_MGMT_data, extended.output = FALSE)
```

Arguments

var_MGMT_data a management_df that contains the management information
 extended.output an optional logical value.

- If FALSE, relative yields are aggregated by year.
- If TRUE, a tibble with relative yield of each crop is returned.
- Default value is FALSE

Value

- By default, a tibble with relative yields by year is returned.
- If `extended.output = TRUE`, a tibble with additional information is returned.

See Also

- [relative_yield\(\)](#) for calculating relative yields
- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) for calculating all soil management indicators

Examples

```
#example that returns annual relative yield values
productivity_indicator(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
#example that returns a tibble with additional information
productivity_indicator(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)
```

relative_yield	<i>Calculate relative yield</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function calculates the relative yield of an observed dry matter yield compared to the reference dry matter yield in the Swiss fertilizing guidelines (Sinaj et al. 2017).

Usage

```
relative_yield(var_crop, var_yield)
```

Arguments

var_crop	string with name of crop type, must match with the Crops in the C_input_crops_LUT
var_yield	observed dry matter yield (tDM/ha)

Value

the numeric value for the relative yield

References

Sinaj S, Charles R, Baux A, Dupuis B, Hiltbrunner J, Levy Häner L, Pellet D, Blanchet G, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD): Düngung von Ackerkulturen.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz, Spezialpublikation*, **Chapter 8**(6), 1–46. <https://ira.agroscope.ch/en-US/Page/Publikation/Index/36799>.

See Also

- `productivity_indicator()` to calculate relative yields for a `management_df`
- `C_input_crops_LUT()` for reference yield used in the `relative_yield()` function

Examples

```
relative_yield("wheat, winter", 4.8)
```

shannon_index

Calculate Shannon Index for diversity

Description

This function calculates the Index of Shannon (1948) for a tibble with different species.

The formula that is used is

$$SI = - \sum_{i=1}^S (p_i * \ln(p_i))$$

where p_i is the relative abundance of each species (i) of the total number of species (S).

Usage

```
shannon_index(var_tibble)
```

Arguments

`var_tibble` a tibble with two columns (name of species, count per species), the second column must be called "count"

Value

double of the Shannon Index

References

Shannon CE (1948). "A Mathematical Theory of Communication." *Bell System Technical Journal*, **27**(3), 379-423.

Spellerberg IF, Fedor PJ (2003). "A tribute to Claude Shannon (1916–2001) and a plea for more rigorous use of species richness, species diversity and the 'Shannon–Wiener' Index." *Global ecology and biogeography*, **12**(3), 177–179. doi:10.1046/j.1466822X.2003.00015.x.

See Also

`plant_diversity()` to calculate the `shannon_index()` (and other diversity indices) for a `management_df`

Examples

```
#create tibble
tibble_example <- tibble::tibble(Plant = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"), count = c(10, 5, 8, 20, 10))

#calculate Shannon Index
shannon_index(tibble_example) # = 1.505...
```

soil_cover

*Estimate soil cover by plants and residues***Description**

Derives the days where soil cover by living plants or residues is $\geq 30\%$.

Usage

```
soil_cover(var_MGMT_data, extended.output = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` a `management_df` that contains the management information

`extended.output`

an optional logical value.

- If FALSE, soil cover days are aggregated by year.
- If TRUE, a `soil_cover_tibble` with daily resolution is returned.
- Default value is FALSE

Details

The function takes a `management_df` as input and returns soil cover days per year in the `management_df`. Alternatively, it can return a `soil_cover_tibble` with daily resolution of the estimated soil cover.

The function calculates plant soil cover with the `plant_cover()` function and the soil coverage by residues.

The residue mass is dependent on the residue supply by crops, its decay and its incorporation by tillage operations (Büchi et al. 2016).

Residue supply is estimated with the yield dependent residue C `C_input_straw` provided by the function `C_input_crops()` and a C content of $450 [mgC/gDM]$. If residues are removed, the removed residue mass is subtracted.

Residue decay is calculated with the formula of Steiner et al. (1999):

$$M_t = M_{t-1} * (1 - k_{decay})$$

Where M_{t-1} is the residue mass of the prior day $[g/m^2]$ and k_{decay} is the daily decay rate that was assumed to be $0.028 g/g$, the average decomposition rate of winter wheat straw (Steiner et al. 1999).

Residue incorporation by tillage was estimated with the operation-specific burial coefficient extracted from the RUSLE2 database (USDA-NRCS 2023) that are provided in the look-up-table STIR_values_LUT.

Residue mass is translated into percentage of soil cover by the formula of Steiner et al. (2000):

$$cover_{residues} = (1 - e^{-k(M)}) * 100\%$$

Where M is the residue mass [g/m^2] and k is a cover coefficient [m^2/g]. k was assumed to be 0.0175 (Steiner et al. 2000).

Value

- By default, a tibble with soil cover days by year is returned.
- If `extended.output = TRUE`, an object of the class `soil_cover_tibble` with daily resolution is returned.

References

Büchi L, Valsangiacomo A, Burel E, Charles R (2016). “Integrating simulation data from a crop model in the development of an agri-environmental indicator for soil cover in Switzerland.” *European Journal of Agronomy*, **76**, 149–159. doi:10.1016/j.eja.2015.11.004.

Steiner JL, Schomberg HH, Unger PW, Cresap J (1999). “Crop residue decomposition in no-tillage small-grain fields.” *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, **63**(6), 1817–1824. doi:10.2136/sssaj1999.6361817x.

Steiner JL, Schomberg HH, Unger PW, Cresap J (2000). “Biomass and residue cover relationships of fresh and decomposing small grain residue.” *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, **64**(6), 2109–2114. doi:10.2136/sssaj2000.6462109x.

USDA-NRCS (2023). “Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation, Version 2 (RUSLE2), Official NRCS RUSLE2 Program and Database (V 2023-02-24).” USDA-NCRS. https://fargo.nser1.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2_Index.htm.

See Also

- `calculate_indicators()` to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- `calculate_soil_cover_tibble()` a helper function that calculates the soil cover tibble
- `plant_cover()` for more detail on the plant cover function
- `plot_soil_cover_tibble()` for plotting the `soil_cover_tibble`
- `STIR_values_LUT` for tillage operation specific burial coefficients

Examples

```
#example that returns annual soil cover days by plants and residues
soil_cover(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
#example that returns a soil_cover_tibble
```

```
soil_cover(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)
```

 STIR

Calculate STIR value

Description

The function calculates the soil tillage intensity rating (STIR) value of tillage and sowing operations. By default, the `STIR()` function of `SoilManageR` operates on SI units (cm and km/h) and not in imperial units (inch, mph) as the original STIR equation (USDA-NRCS 2023). However, the user can specify that the input is in imperial units. The function can process custom input, if no such input is provided it assumes default values from the `STIR_value_LUT`.

Usage

```
STIR(
  device = NA,
  speed = NA,
  speed_unit = "km/h",
  type_modifier = NA,
  depth = NA,
  depth_unit = "cm",
  area_disturbed = NA,
  original.STIR.value = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>device</code>	tillage or sowing implement or operation, must match predefined list, or all necessary inputs (<code>speed</code> , <code>type_modifier</code> , <code>depth</code> , <code>area_disturbed</code>) must be provided
<code>speed</code>	speed of the operation (km/h or mph)
<code>speed_unit</code>	unit of the speed input, must be either NA, "km/h" or "mph". Default value is "km/h"
<code>type_modifier</code>	tillage operation type modifier, must be a value between 0 and 1
<code>depth</code>	depth of the soil that is affected by the operation (cm or inch)
<code>depth_unit</code>	unit of the depth input, must be either NA, "cm" or "inch". Default value is "cm"
<code>area_disturbed</code>	share of the surface that is disturbed by the operation (0 to 1)
<code>original.STIR.value</code>	logical value, if TRUE, the original STIR value of the operation in the <code>STIR_value_LUT</code> (instead of the calculated STIR value) is returned. Default value is FALSE

Details

The concept of the STIR value was developed within the RUSLE2 framework by the USDA-NRCS (2023). The STIR equation is defined as

$$STIR = (0.5 * speed) * (3.25 * type_{modifier}) * depth * area_{disturbed}$$

where *speed* and *depth* are provided in mph and inches(!). For the purpose of this function we assume that 1 inch = 2.54 cm and 1 mph = 1.609 km/h. The tillage *type_modifier* is defined to be:

- 1.00 for inversion operation
- 0.80 for mixing and some inversion operations
- 0.70 for mixing operations
- 0.40 for lifting and fracturing operations
- 0.15 for compression operations

In the `STIR_value_LUT` there are more than 400 operations, incl. the original operations from the RUSLE2 software (as of 2023-02-24) and operations defined by the SoilX project.

For further details on the STIR please consider the RUSLE2 website (https://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2) or the description of the SoilManageR package

Value

STIR value of the operation

References

USDA-NRCS (2023). “Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation, Version 2 (RUSLE2), Official NRCS RUSLE2 Program and Database (V 2023-02-24).” USDA-NCRS. https://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2_Index.htm.

See Also

- `tillage_intensity()` to calculate STIR values for `management_df`
- `STIR_values_LUT()` for the reference data used by the `STIR()` function

Examples

```
#example without additional information
STIR("plough")

#example with additional information
STIR("rotary_harrow", depth = 15)

#custom example
STIR(speed = 10, type_modifier = 0.8, depth = 15, area_disturbed = 0.45)

#example that returns orginial STIR value
```

```

STIR("plough", original.STIR.value = TRUE)

#example that uses imperial units
STIR("plough", depth = 5, depth_unit = "inch", speed = 8, speed_unit = "mph")

```

STIR_values_LUT *Look-up-table with default values for tillage operations*

Description

The dataset is a look-up-table that is used to derive STIR values with the function ‘SoilManageR::STIR()’ and residue incorporation by tillage operations with the function ‘SoilManageR::soil_cover()’. The data set is produced from the excel table ‘STIR_value_LUT.xlsx’ file under ‘/inst/extdata/’ and was mostly derived from the official RUSLE2 database (USDA-NRCS 2023).

Usage

```
STIR_values_LUT
```

Format

A tibble with 50 rows and 15 columns:

Operation Name of the operation
Speed Average speed of the operation [km/h]
Speed_MIN Min speed of the operation [km/h]
Speed_Max Max speed of the operation [km/h]
Surf_Disturbance Share of the disturbed soil surface [%]
Depth Average depth of the operation [cm]
Depth_MIN Min depth of the operation [cm]
Depth_MAX Max depth of the operation [cm]
TILLAGE_TYPE Type of tillage operation
TILLAGE_TYPE_Modifier Numerical value of the tillage type modifier [0-1]
STIR Soil tillage intensity rating value, based on default values
Diesel_use Diesel use of the operation per area [l/ha]
Burial_Coefficient Burial of plant residues on the soil surface [0-1]
Source Source of the values in the table
Description Description of the operation

References

USDA-NRCS (2023). “Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation, Version 2 (RUSLE2), Official NRCS RUSLE2 Program and Database (V 2023-02-24).” USDA-NCRS. https://fargo.nser1.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2_Index.htm.

tillage_intensity	<i>Estimate tillage intensity</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculates the soil tillage intensity per year. The function takes a `management_df` as input and returns a STIR value per year in the `management_df`. Alternatively, it can return an extensive tibble with each operation and their respective STIR values.

Usage

```
tillage_intensity(var_MGMT_data, extended.output = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`var_MGMT_data` a `management_df` that contains the management information
`extended.output`
an optional logical value. Default value is FALSE

- If FALSE, STIR values are aggregated by year.
- If TRUE, a tibble with all management operations is returned.

Value

by default, a tibble with STIR values by year is returned. If `extended.output = TRUE`, a tibble with daily resolution is returned.

See Also

- [STIR\(\)](#) for the calculation of a STIR value for operations
- [STIR_values_LUT\(\)](#) for the reference data used for tillage operations
- [calculate_indicators\(\)](#) to calculate all management indicators for a `management_df`
- [calculate_STIR_tibble\(\)](#) a helper function that calculates the STIR input tibble

Examples

```
#example that returns annual STIR values  
tillage_intensity(EXAMPLE_data)
```

```
#example that returns a tibble with all operations that have a STIR value  
tillage_intensity(EXAMPLE_data, extended.output = TRUE)
```

Index

* datasets

C_input_crops_LUT, 20
CN_input_amendments_LUT, 12
EXAMPLE_data, 22
plant_cover_LUT, 30
STIR_values_LUT, 40

arrange_management_df, 2

C_input, 13
C_input(), 3, 4, 11, 13, 16, 19
C_input_cover_crops, 14
C_input_cover_crops(), 4, 11, 14, 15, 19
C_input_crops, 16
C_input_crops(), 4, 11, 14–16, 36
C_input_crops_LUT, 20
C_input_crops_LUT(), 16, 19, 35
calculate_C_input_tibble, 3
calculate_C_input_tibble(), 14
calculate_indicators, 4
calculate_indicators(), 4, 6–8, 14, 29, 31, 34, 37, 41
calculate_indicators_by_crop, 5
calculate_N_input_tibble, 6
calculate_N_input_tibble(), 28, 29
calculate_soil_cover_tibble, 7
calculate_soil_cover_tibble(), 37
calculate_STIR_tibble, 8
calculate_STIR_tibble(), 41
check_management_df, 9
check_management_df(), 4, 27
CN_input_amendments, 10
CN_input_amendments(), 4, 6, 14, 16, 19, 28, 29
CN_input_amendments_LUT, 12
CN_input_amendments_LUT(), 11
count_pesticide_applications, 13

EXAMPLE_data, 22
EXAMPLE_data(), 27

filter_management_df, 23

identify_main_crops, 24
indicators_by_date, 24

management_df, 25, 27
management_df(), 9, 10, 25–27
management_df_from_excel, 27
management_df_from_excel(), 10, 27

N_input, 28
N_input(), 4, 6, 11

plant_cover, 29
plant_cover(), 7, 30, 36, 37
plant_cover_LUT, 30
plant_cover_LUT(), 30
plant_diversity, 31
plant_diversity(), 4, 35
plot_soil_cover_tibble, 32
plot_soil_cover_tibble(), 7, 37
plot_management_df, 32
productivity_indicator, 33
productivity_indicator(), 4, 33, 35

relative_yield, 34
relative_yield(), 33–35

shannon_index, 35
shannon_index(), 31, 35
soil_cover, 36
soil_cover(), 4, 7, 30
STIR, 38
STIR(), 8, 38, 39, 41
STIR_values_LUT, 40
STIR_values_LUT(), 8, 39, 41

tillage_intensity, 41
tillage_intensity(), 4, 8, 39