Measurement methods

1. Rapid measurement method

Select a suitable measurement location, avoid stones, and ensure that the steel needle does not touch hard objects. Throw away the topsoil according to the required measurement depth and maintain the original tightness of the soil below. Hold the sensor tightly and insert it vertically into the soil. Do not move left and right when measuring. It is recommended to measure multiple times within a small range of a measuring point and average it.

When rapid measurement method

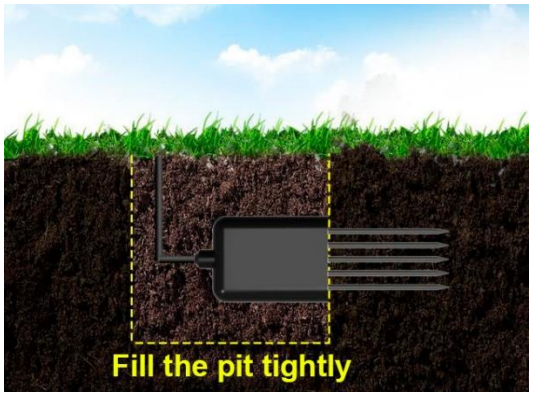
1). The soil is solid after all. Due to different locations and depths of humidity, the concentrations of other parameters such as EC and PH will definitely be unevenly distributed, so there are certain differences in the measured values of each sensor.

2). The distance between the steel needles of the 3-pin sensor and the 5-pin sensor is different, and the positions where they contact the soil are different, so there are certain differences in the measured values.

If you need to obtain stable data, you can use the buried measurement method.

2. Buried measurement method

Dig a vertical pit with a diameter of >20cm, insert the transmitter needle horizontally into the wall of the pit at the set depth, fill in the pit tightly, stabilize for a period of time, and then perform continuous measurement and recording for several days, months or even longer.



Since the electrode directly measures the conductivity of soluble salt ions in the soil, the soil volume moisture content needs to be higher than about 20% in order for the soluble ions in the soil to correctly reflect the conductivity of the soil. In long-term observations, measurements after irrigation or rainfall are closer to the true level. If you are conducting a quick test, you can first water the soil to be measured, and then measure after the water has fully penetrated.

If you are measuring on a harder surface, you should first drill a hole (the hole diameter should be smaller than the diameter of the probe), then insert it into the soil and compact the soil before measuring; the transmitter should be prevented from severe vibration and impact, and it should not be knocked with hard objects. hit. Since the transmitter is encapsulated in black, strong sunlight will cause the transmitter to heat up rapidly (up to more than 50°C). In order to prevent excessive temperature from affecting the temperature measurement of the transmitter, please use it in the field or outdoors. Pay attention to sunshade and protection when using.