

Review of: "Spatial Analysis of Soil Fertility Using Geostatistical Techniques And Artificial Neural Networks"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Overall, this study utilized appropriate research methodologies, yielding valuable spatial information regarding soil, which serves as a scientific basis for regional soil management. The following suggestions are offered:

1. Is the research area a natural zone? If human agricultural interventions are present in the region, they can easily interfere with the interpolation prediction efficacy of the Kriging method.
2. Soil productivity is often determined by the crops on the ground, while different crops require varying nutrients. If soil productivity is assessed through a standardized structure, recommendations for future crop cultivation can also be made based on the assessment results.
3. When using FKCN, the prediction accuracy for Class 5 is only 55.6%, with 44.4% entirely leaning towards Class 2, warranting a discussion on why this situation occurs.
4. The overall accuracy of this study stands at 86%, leaving room for improvement. Consideration can be given to employing different machine learning methods or multiple evaluation mechanisms.
5. In the future, cross-analysis can be conducted between the findings of this study and crop yield, to re-validate this research.