



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

Pedometria: Motivação, História & Aplicações

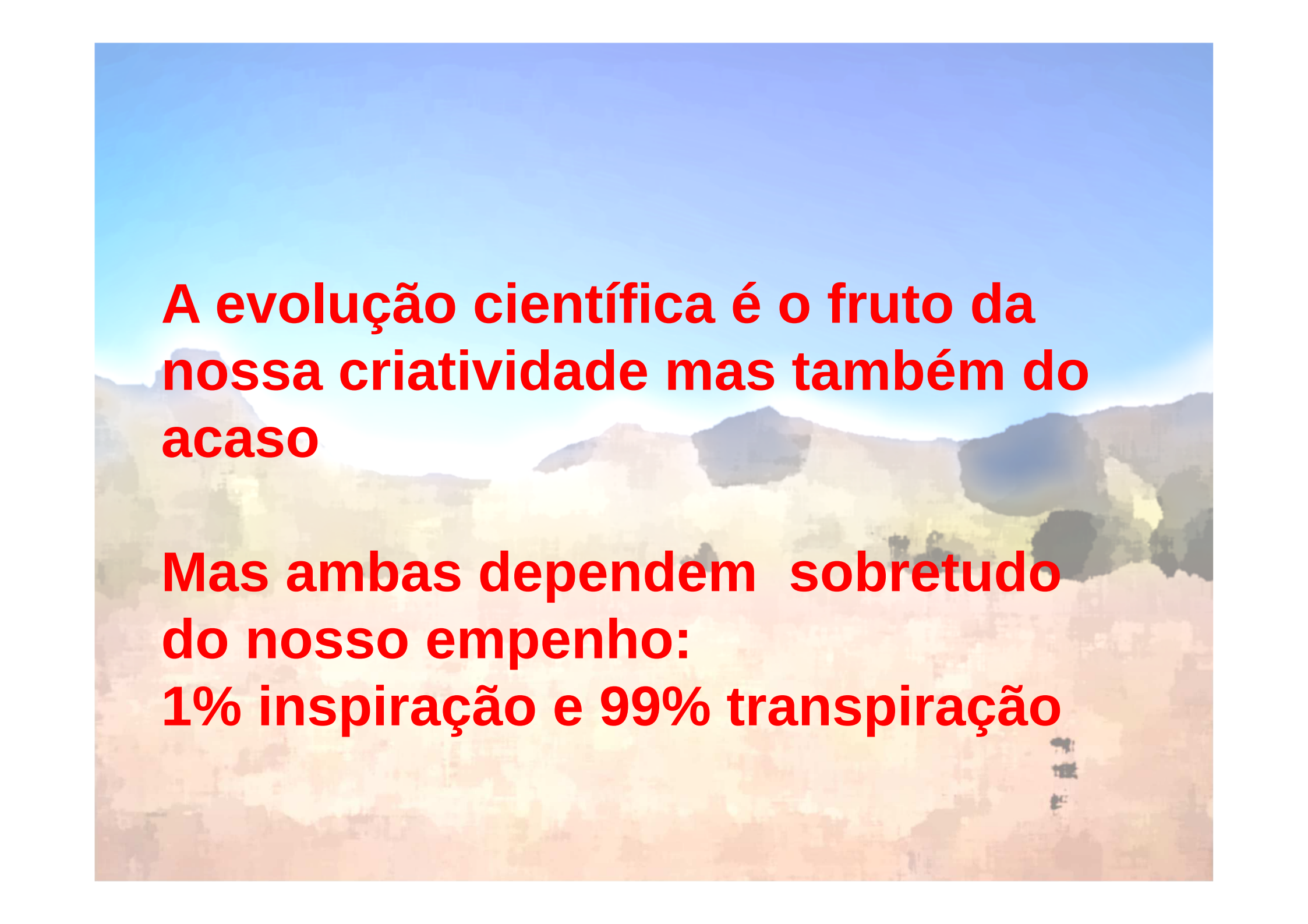
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The University of Sydney, NSW, Australia

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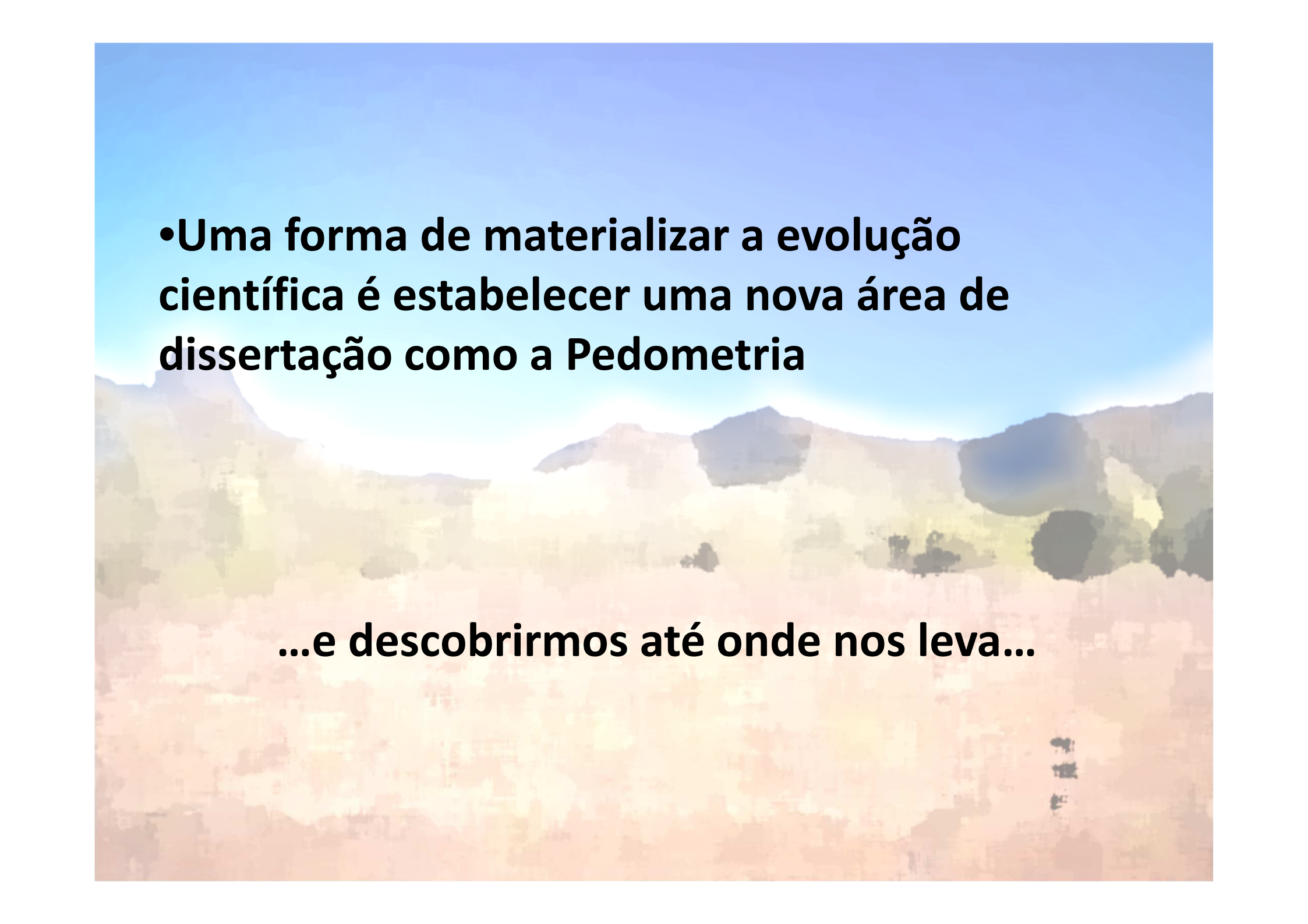
Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil

28 July - 2 August 2013

The background of the slide is a scenic landscape. It features a range of mountains in the distance, with some peaks covered in snow or light-colored rock. The foreground is a hazy, yellowish-brown field, possibly a meadow or a valley. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall lighting suggests a sunny day, with a warm glow over the landscape.

**A evolução científica é o fruto da
nossa criatividade mas também do
acaso**

**Mas ambas dependem sobretudo
do nosso empenho:
1% inspiração e 99% transpiração**

The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast, open landscape. In the foreground, there is a field of dry, yellowish-brown grass. In the middle ground, there are several rolling hills and mountains, some of which are covered in green vegetation. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall scene is peaceful and expansive.

- Uma forma de materializar a evolução científica é estabelecer uma nova área de dissertação como a Pedometria

...e descobrirmos até onde nos leva...

- Relativamente à parte criativa da evolução da ciência, vamos explorar vários conceitos de Pedometria.
- Apresento primeiro o rationale de cada conceito, de seguida exemplos de como podem ser usados e, por fim, podemos explorar o que já alcançámos usando estes conceitos e o que ainda podemos alcançar.
- Deste exercício esperamos retirar uma abordagem genérica a aplicar na formulação e resolução de problemas em Pedometria.

Oficial

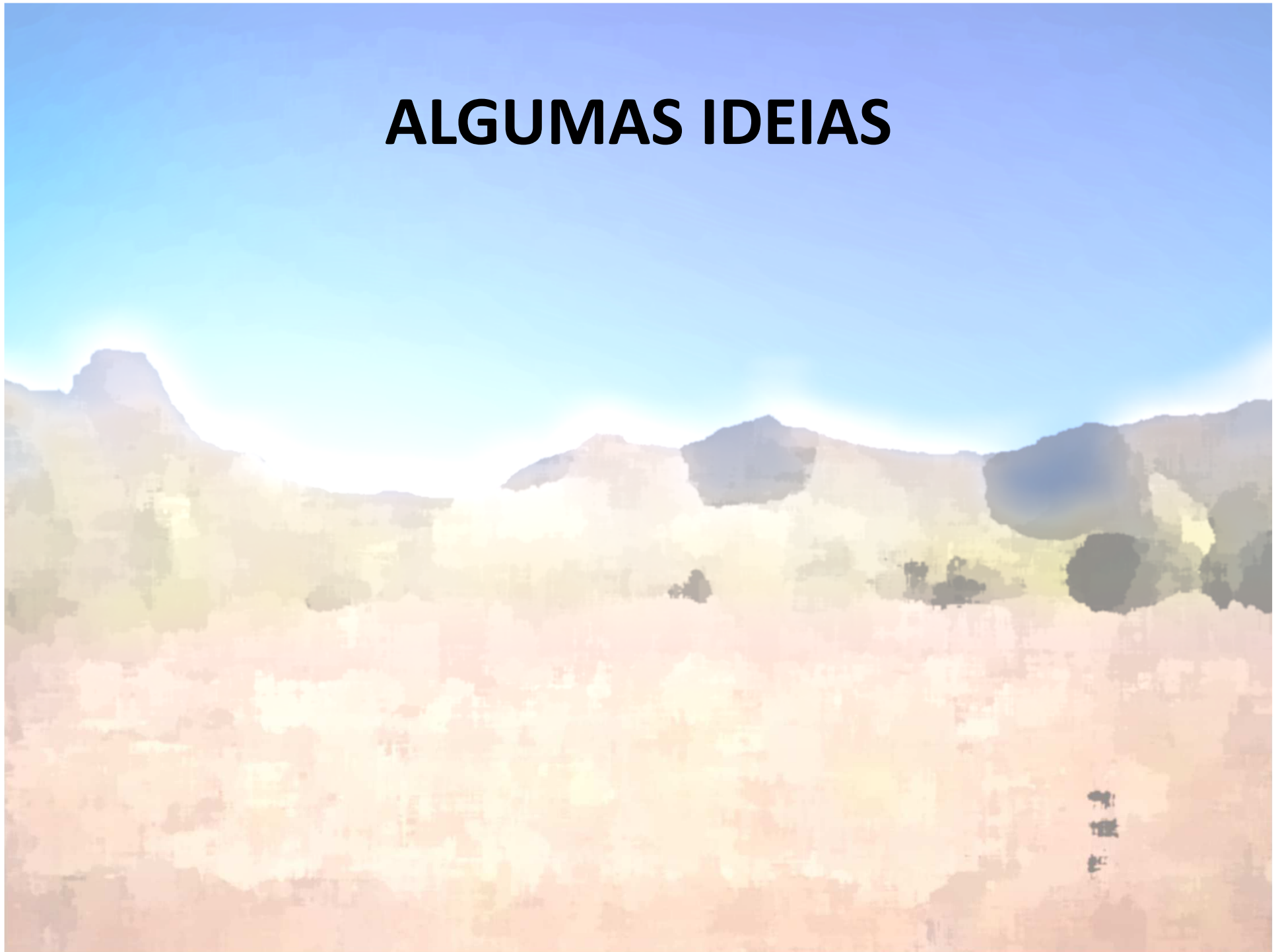
DEFINIÇÃO DE PEDOMETRIA

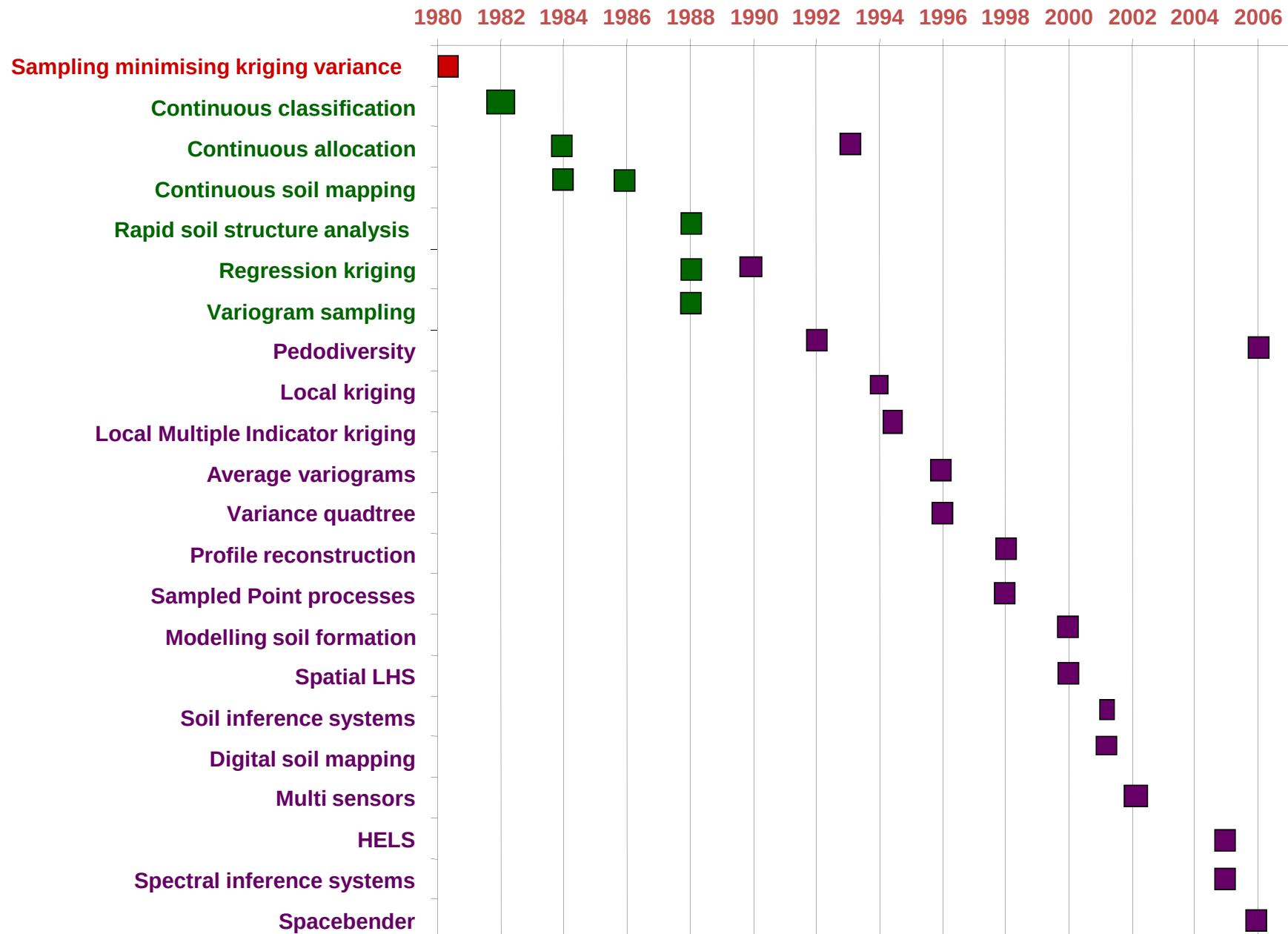
Pedometria $\equiv$ aplicação de métodos matemáticos e estatísticos para o estudo da gênese do solo assim como da sua caracterização espacial e temporal.

PRESSUPOSTO

- Os problemas podem ser apresentados de forma matemática e quantitativa para que sejam explícitos e capazes de serem repetidos e testados.
- **Ideia ou Ideal?**

ALGUMAS IDEIAS



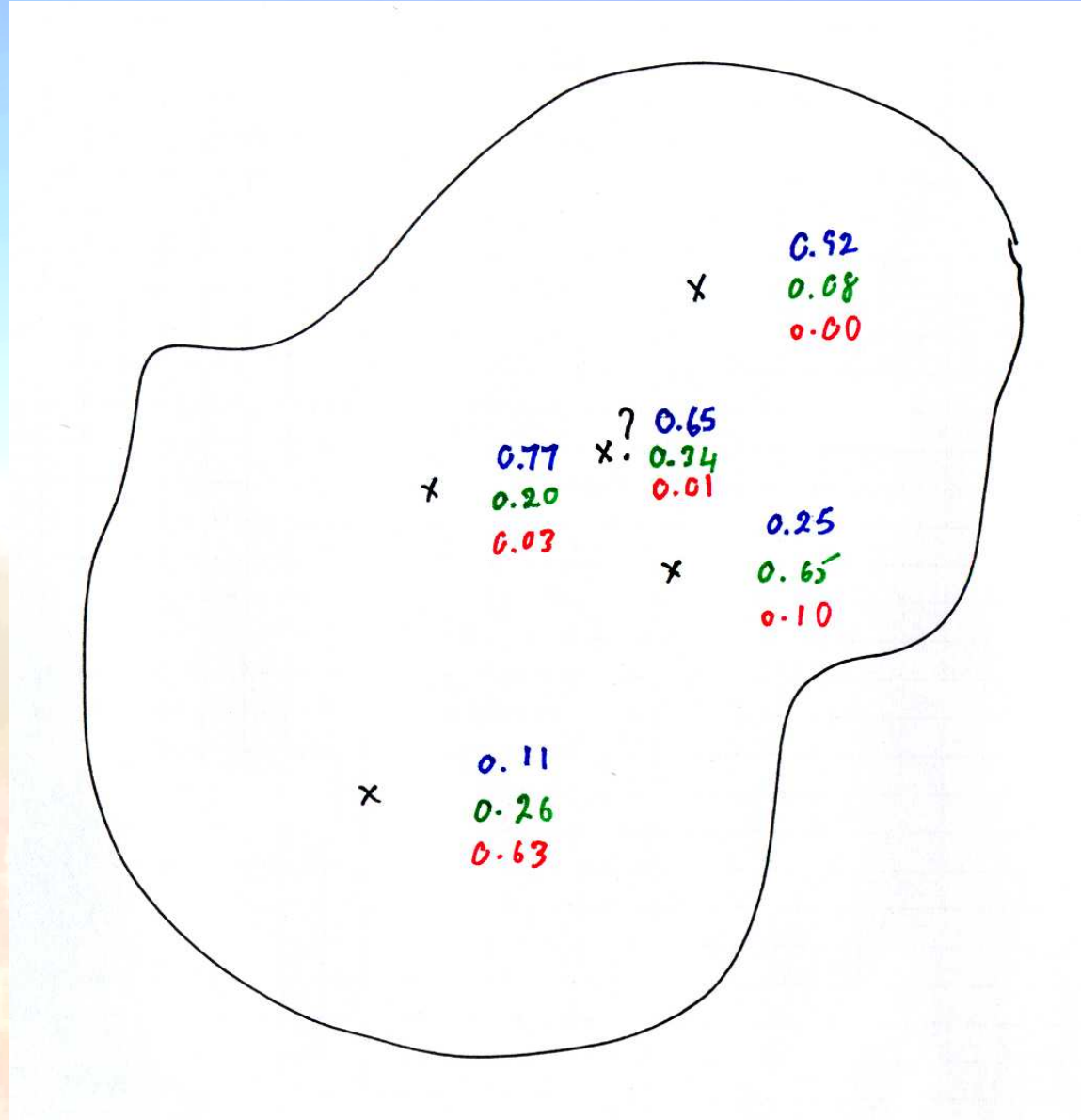


et cetera ...

IDEIA – Classificação Contínua

(Lógica difusa - Fuzzy)

- Brisbane 1982
- Classes contínuas
- Aplicações – clima, solo, etc.
- Onde nos leva?



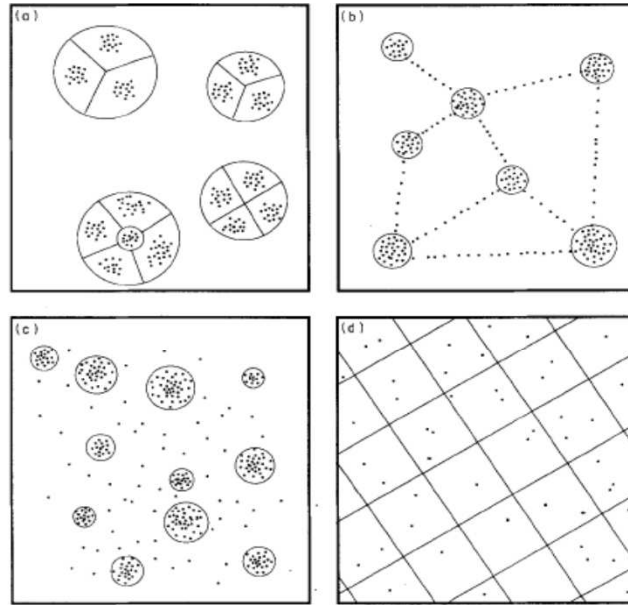


Fig. 1. Notional distribution of soil individuals in character space: (a) cluster-within-cluster or hierarchic distribution; (b) clusters with directed lines; (c) weakly clustered distribution; and (d) equal density distribution. Group boundaries are shown as solid lines.

$$J = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^c m_{ik}^{\phi} d_{ik}^2 + (1 + \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n m^{*\phi} \sum_{k=1}^c d_{ik}^{-2}$$

Table 5. Selected rows of the final membership matrix resulting from the Wesepe data, representing exemplars and intragrades

Class	Profile no.	Membership					
		a	b	c	d	e	extragrade
a	191	0.999	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
a/d	88	0.488	0.148	0.040	0.244	0.065	0.016
b	260	0.001	0.994	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000
b/a	187	0.342	0.570	0.026	0.025	0.035	0.003
b/d	213	0.026	0.376	0.231	0.321	0.044	0.002
b/c	3	0.038	0.552	0.066	0.035	0.307	0.001
c	196	0.000	0.001	0.998	0.001	0.000	0.000
c/a	91	0.187	0.445	0.212	0.084	0.066	0.007
c/b	14	0.008	0.440	0.516	0.021	0.014	0.000
c/extragrade	163	0.018	0.080	0.541	0.056	0.036	0.269
d	168	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.994	0.001	0.000
d/c	218	0.010	0.086	0.327	0.552	0.022	0.003
d/e	147	0.030	0.176	0.077	0.408	0.308	0.002
d/extragrade	229	0.090	0.113	0.070	0.326	0.108	0.294
e	29	0.005	0.017	0.012	0.009	0.956	0.001
e/a	245	0.265	0.140	0.039	0.071	0.297	0.189
e/c	156	0.042	0.182	0.144	0.073	0.540	0.020
extragrade	167	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.999
extragrade/a	170	0.310	0.034	0.014	0.024	0.031	0.588
extragrade/b	62	0.285	0.187	0.056	0.098	0.140	0.235
extragrade/e	201	0.062	0.051	0.030	0.052	0.400	0.406

Memberships on the basis of which the rows were selected are in **bold-face italic**.

FuzME

IDEIA – Alocação Contínua

- Brisbane 1984 Sydney 1993
- Deitem fora a Chave (de Classificação)
- Aplicações – solos Edgeroi, GSG (Grandes Grupos de Solos)
- Onde nos leva?

2. ALLOCATION

ALLOCATION OF UNKNOWN CORE DESCRIPTION INTO A PRIORI GROUPS

STEP 1 CALCULATION OF SIMILARITY VECTOR $\underline{s}$

STEP 2 CALCULATION OF PRINCIPAL CO-ORDINATES VECTOR $\underline{y}$

STEP 3 CALCULATION OF MEMBERSHIP VECTOR $\underline{\mu}$ USING

$$\mu_i = 1 / \left[\sum_{j=1}^c \left(\frac{(y - x_i)^2}{(y - x_j)^2} \right)^{2/(m-1)} \right]$$

— COMPUTER BASED

— NO KEY OR CUT OFFS REQUIRED

- Método computacional
- Não precisa de chave de classificação

← Alocação

(alocação de uma descrição de um solo desconhecido em grupos a priori)

← Usamos esta equação

Table 4. Unallocated, untransformed soil layer description ed33101

	pH (1:5 water)	Silt (dag/kg) [%]	Clay (dag/kg) [%]	EC _{1:5} (mS/m)	Cl ⁻ (mg/kg)	CaCO ₃ (dag/kg) [%]	Org. C (dag/kg) [%]	Bicarbonate extractable P (mg/kg)	Exch. Ca (mmol(+) /kg)	Exch. Mg (mmol(+) /kg)	Exch. K (mmol(+) /kg)	Exch. Na (mmol(+) /kg)
ed33101	6.670	18.200	27.500	5.100	56.990	0.050	1.280	51.796	89.392	82.600	12.999	6.500

Table 5. Partially transformed soil layer description ed33101, the vector x

	pH (1:5 water)	Silt (dag/kg) [%]	Clay (dag/kg) [%]	log ₁₀ EC _{1:5} (mS/m)	log ₁₀ Cl ⁻ (mh/kg)	log ₁₀ CaCO ₃ (dag/kg) [%]	log ₁₀ Org. C (dag/kg) [%]	log ₁₀ Bicarbonate extractable P (mg/kg)	log ₁₀ Exch. Ca (mmol(+) /kg)	log ₁₀ Exch. Mg (mmol(+) /kg)	log ₁₀ Exch. K (mmol(+) /kg)	log ₁₀ Exch. Na (mmol(+) /kg)
ed33101 partially transformed	6.670	18.200	27.500	0.708	1.756	-1.301	0.107	1.714	1.951	1.917	1.114	0.813

Table 6. Generalized squared distances, d^2 , from ed33101 to the centroids of the 10 soil layer classes

Togo	Bald Knob	Nundi	Noelurma	Couradda	Boolcarrol	Moema	Mayfield	Moplain	Wewak
17.6359671	23.9447278	14.6207518	17.7441114	30.3924355	22.0010659	24.1287664	13.0128464	24.7189551	6.78889867

Table 7. Membership of ed33101 in the 10 named soil layer and the extragrade classes

Togo	Bald Knob	Nundi	Noelurma	Couradda	Boolcarrol	Moema	Mayfield	Moplain	Wewak	Extragrade
0.008	0.002	0.020	0.008	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.036	0.001	0.920	0.001

IDEIA – Mapeamento de classes contínuas de solo

- Sydney 1984/ Wageningen 1986
- Solos sem Fronteiras
- Aplicações – solos Edgeroi, Wesepe
- Onde nos leva?

3. MAPPING ← Mapeamento

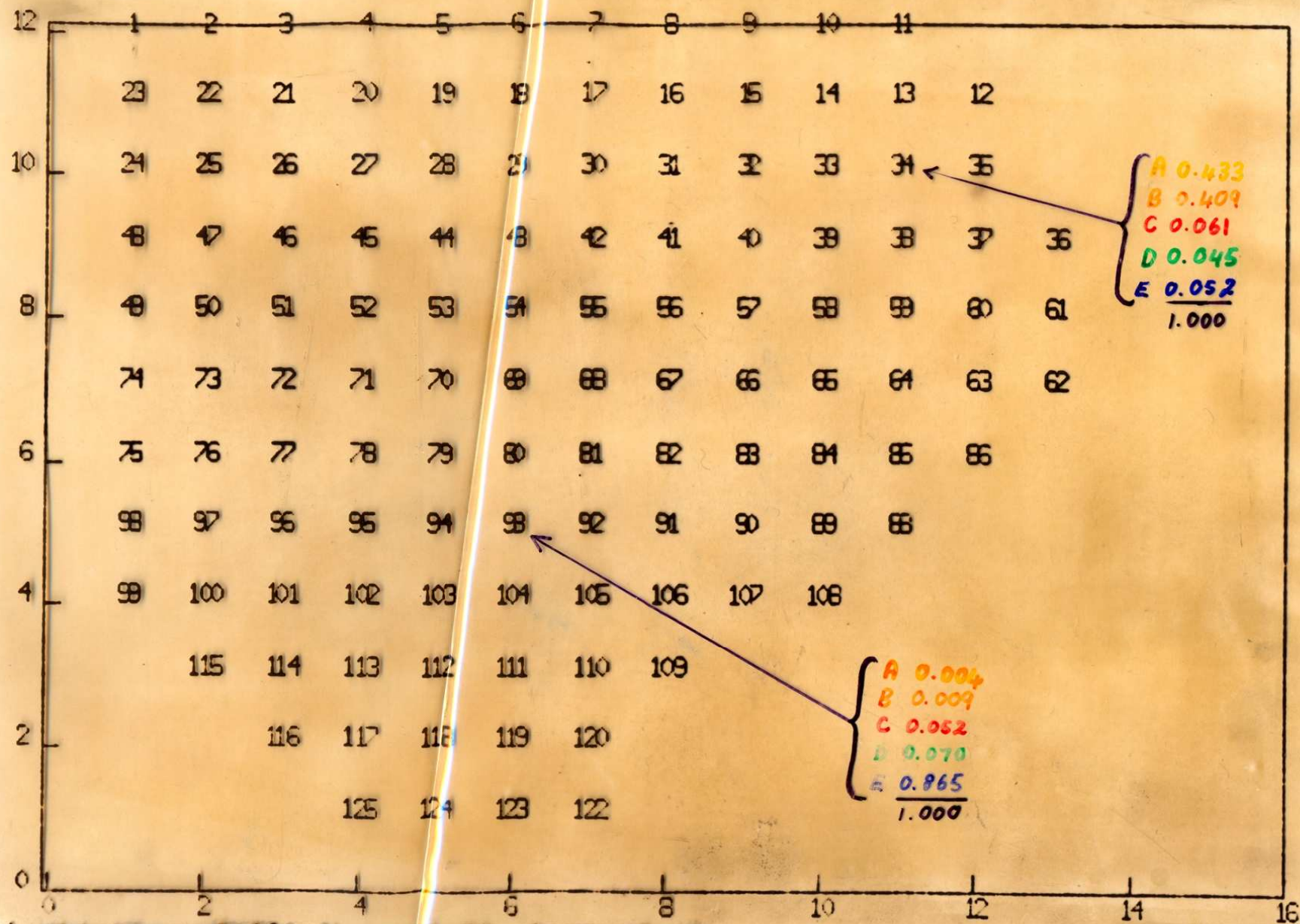
SPATIAL PREDICTION AND DISPLAY OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP
AT UNOBSERVED LOCATIONS

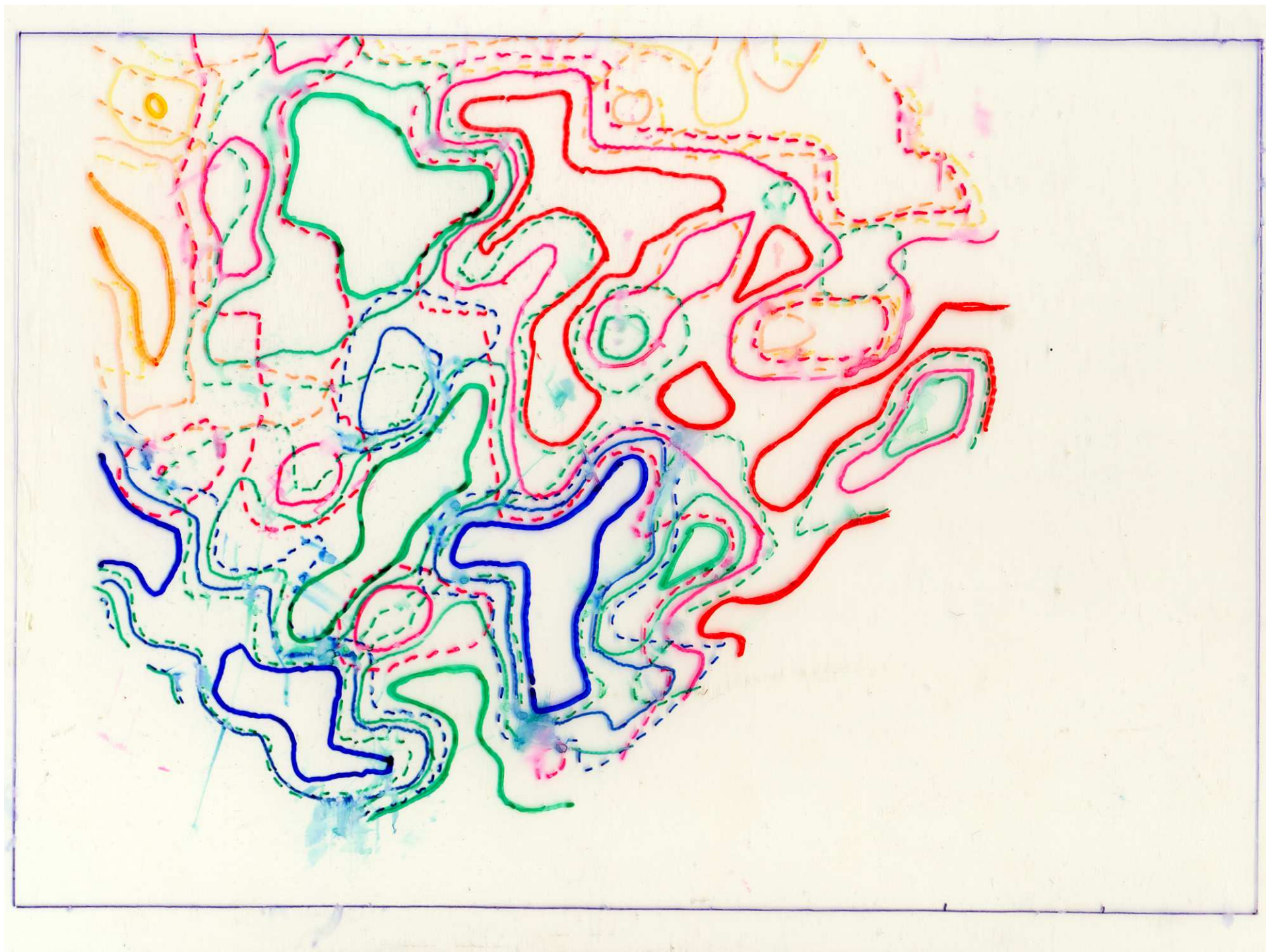
Estimação espacial e mapeamento do grau de pertinência
(membership) em pontos não amostrados

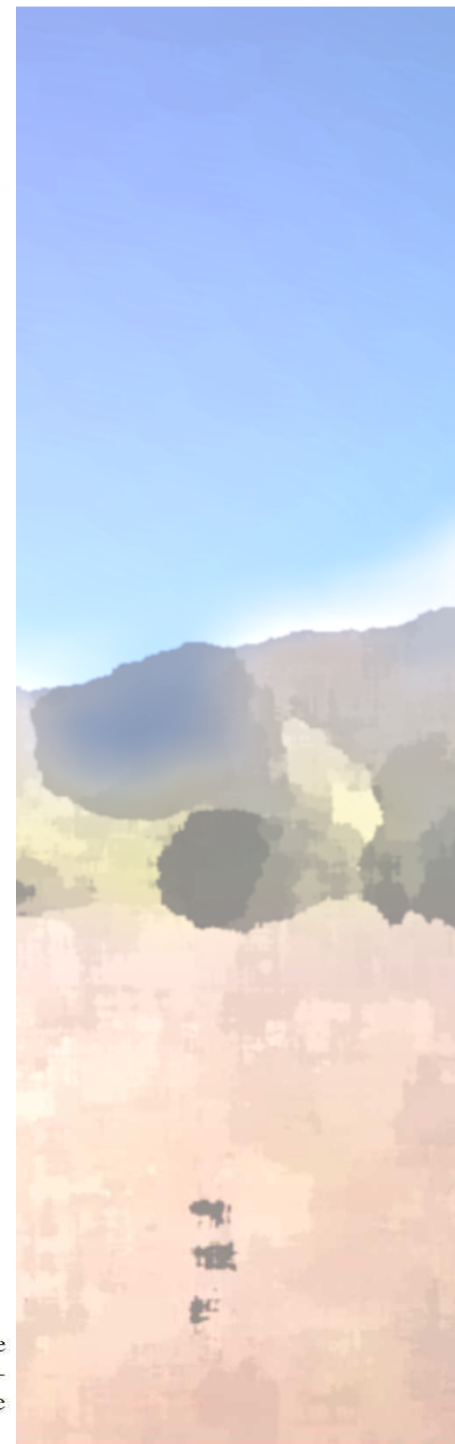
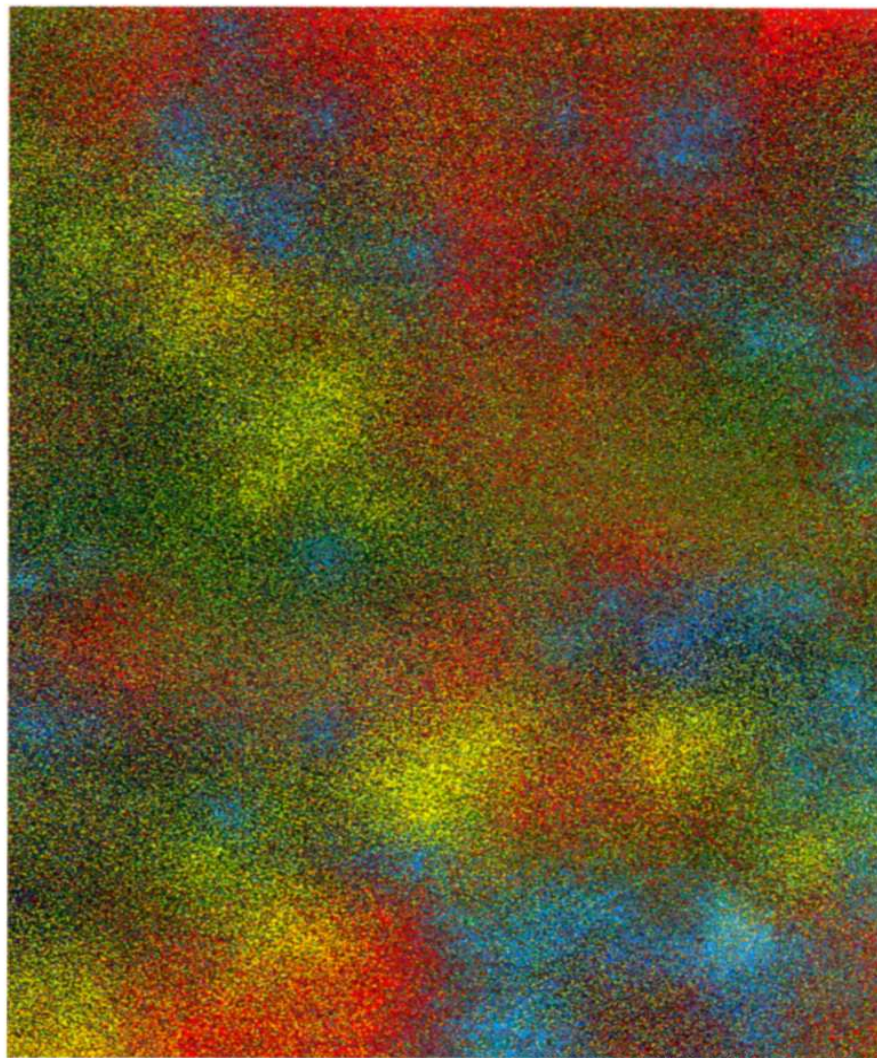
STEP 1 SIMULTANEOUS INTERPOLATION OF ALL GROUPS
BASED ON POINT OBSERVATIONS USING CO-KRIGING.

STEP 2 VARIOUS CHOICES FOR DISPLAY AND INFORMATION
TRANSFER

- CONTOUR MAPPING
- PEDAREAL DEFINITION
- ESTIMATION OF DISCONTINUITIES







Legend

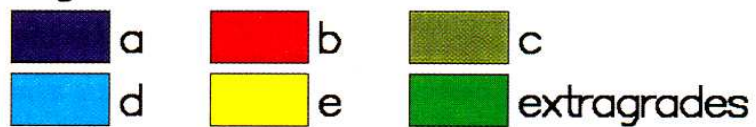
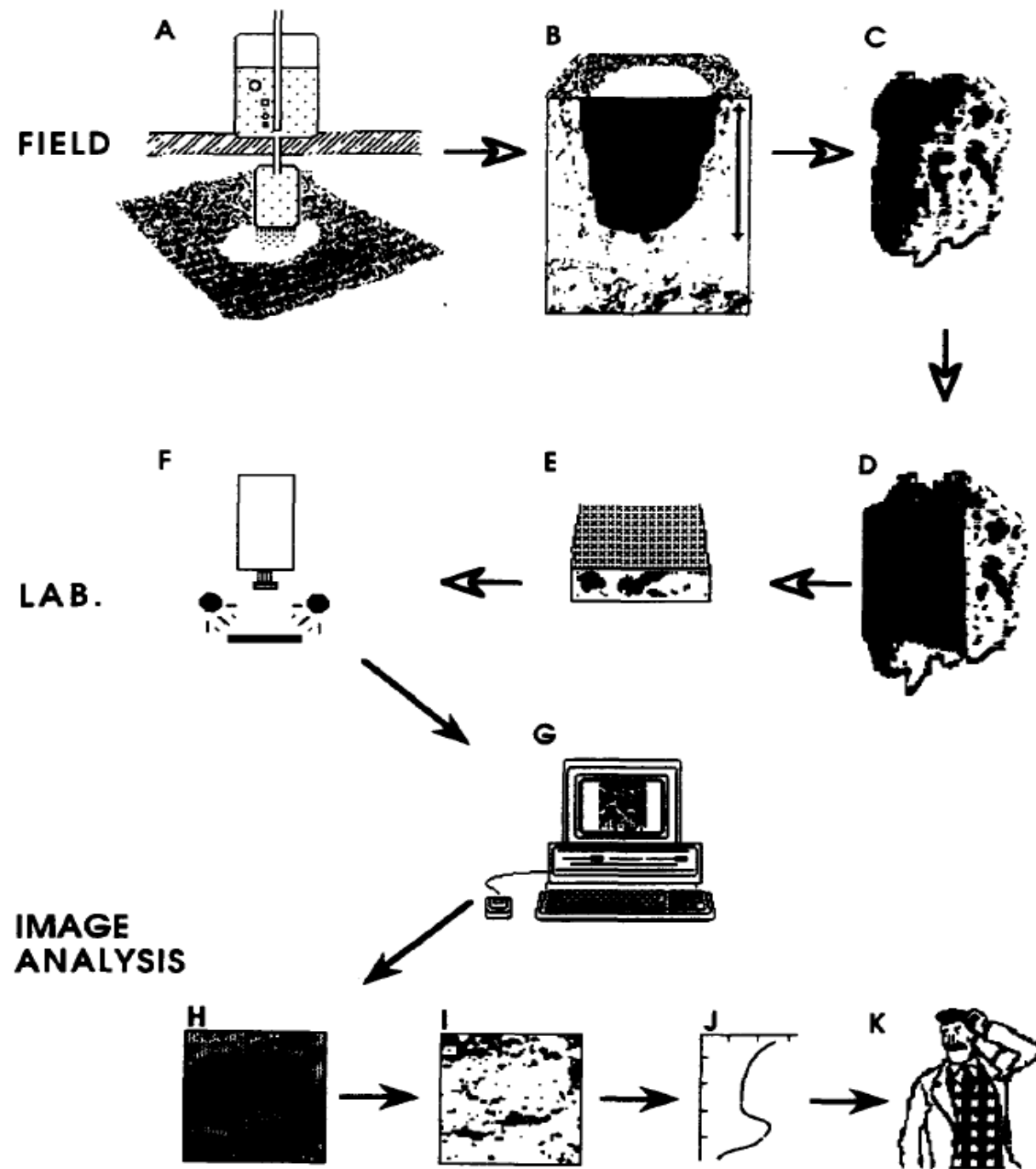


Fig. 6. Continuous soil map of the Wesepe II area, a cartographic representation by the Pixel Mixture technique from a continuous soil distribution model defined by fuzzy k -means with extragrades for classification and Compositional Kriging for interpolation. The colours of the continuous classes correspond with the colours at the top of the cluster centres in Fig. 2.

IDEIA – Análise expedita da geometria dos poros do solo

- Brisbane 1988
- A estrutura do solo é lateralmente isotrópica e verticalmente não estacionária.
- Aplicações – Cultivo
- Onde nos leva?



Biodinâmico

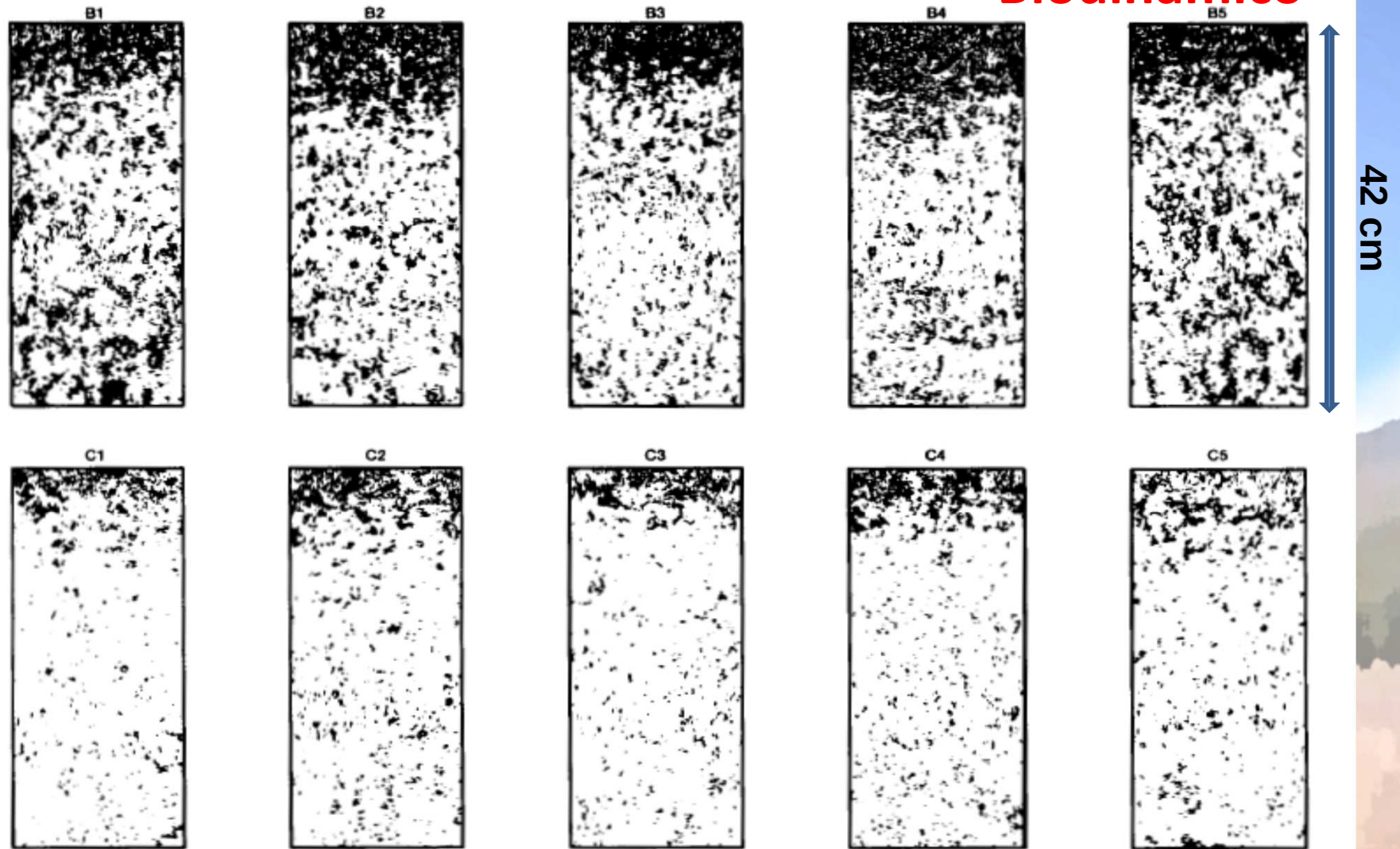
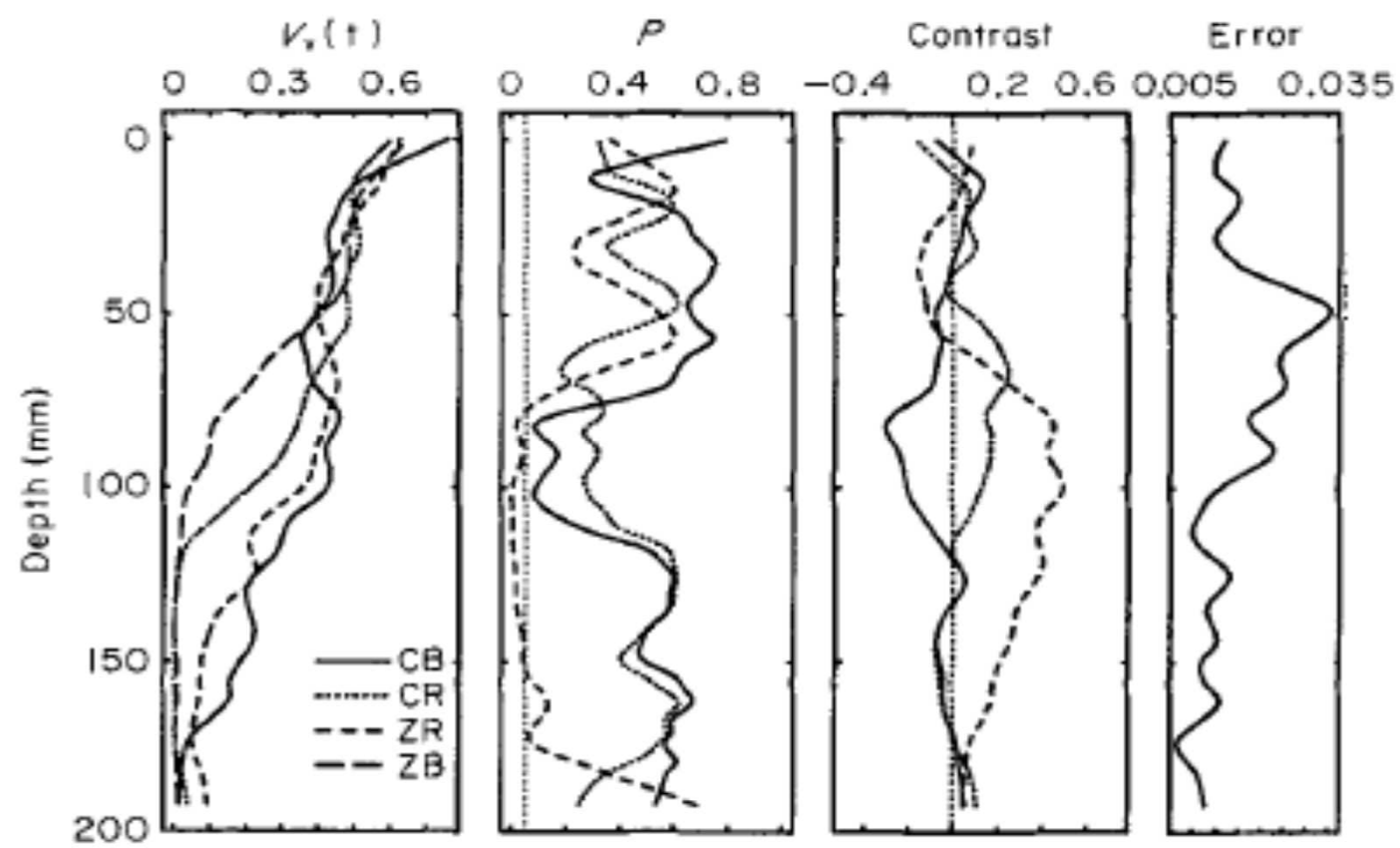


Fig. 3. Vertical binary soil-pore sections (170×420 mm, pores $> 224 \mu\text{m}$ are black) from single adjacent fields of bio-dynamic (top) and conventional farming systems (below).

Convencional

Branco – matriz sólida, Preto - poros



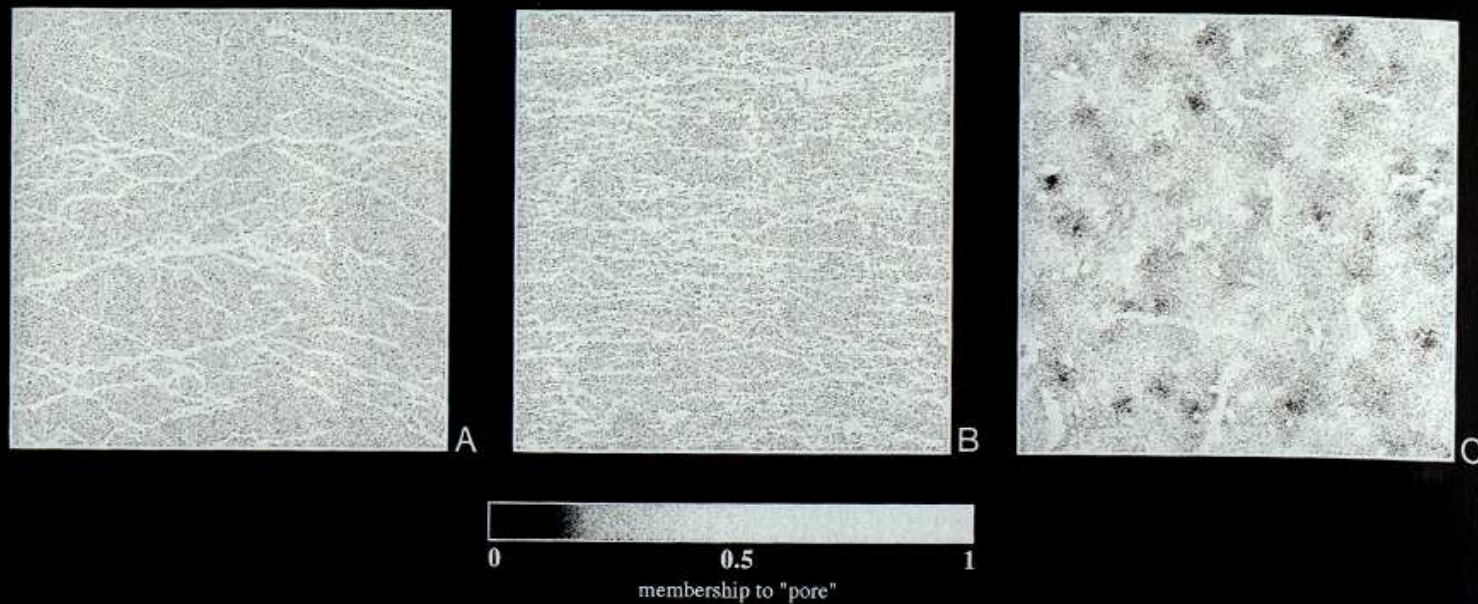


Figure 11. A, Blocky or lenticular structure; B, platy structure; and C, biological structure superimposed on aggregated structure in Figure 8C.

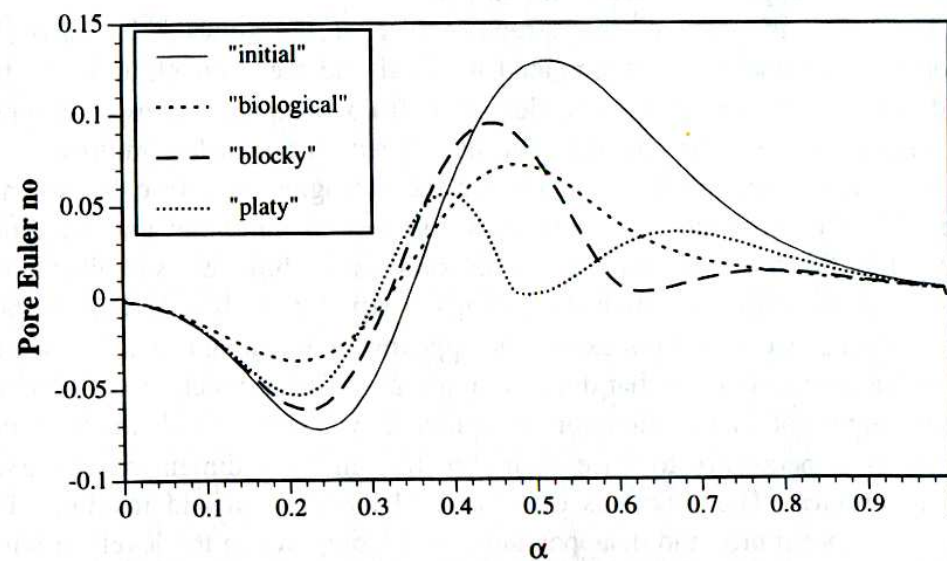


Figure 13. Fuzzy connectivity functions for structures shown in Figure 11.

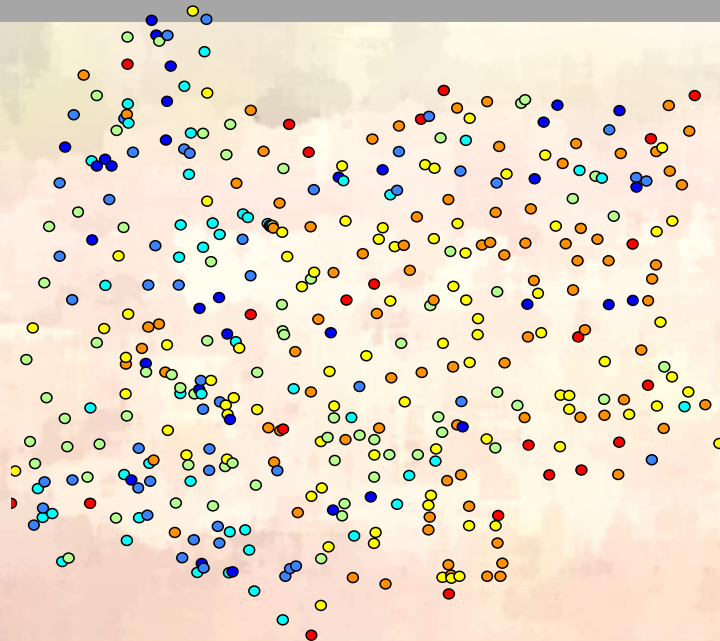
IDEIA – Modelo Linear Generalizado - Krigagem

- Brisbane 1988 Sydney 1989
- Co-krigagem difícil
- Aplicações –estimação espacial
- Onde nos leva?

$$z(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Easting} + \beta_2 \text{Viticulture} + \varepsilon(x)$$

Estimação do pH na camada superficial do solo em Hunter Valley e validação independente

Prediction Method	RMSD	Mean $\theta(x)$	Median $\theta(x)$
REML-EBLUP	0.67	1.03	0.30
Modelo linear generalizado - krigagem	0.68	1.07	0.32
Kriging	0.69	1.09	0.34



IDEIA – Krigagem local

- Sydney 1994-1998
- Quando temos muitos dados não precisamos de assumir o pressuposto de estacionariedade intrínseca
- Aplicações – **VESPER**
- Onde nos leva?

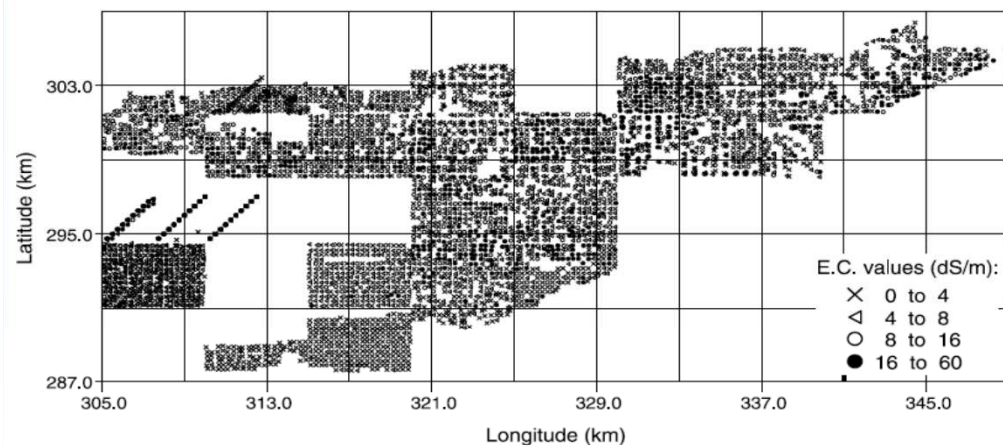


Fig. 2. Location map of the topsoil electrical conductivity data within the lower Chelif Valley. The grid lines define blocks of 16 km² used in the validation process.

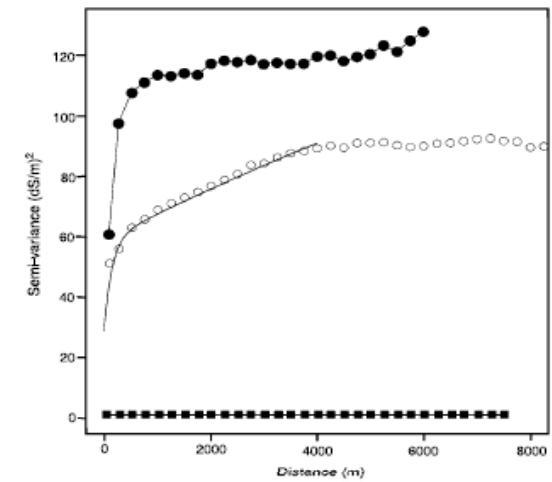


Fig. 3. Electrical conductivity mean experimental variograms over the whole area (○) and for two sub-areas: (■) the area south of 291 km; (●) the rectangular area with opposite corner co-ordinates [320 293] and [330 301]. A double-exponential model is fitted on the whole-area variogram.

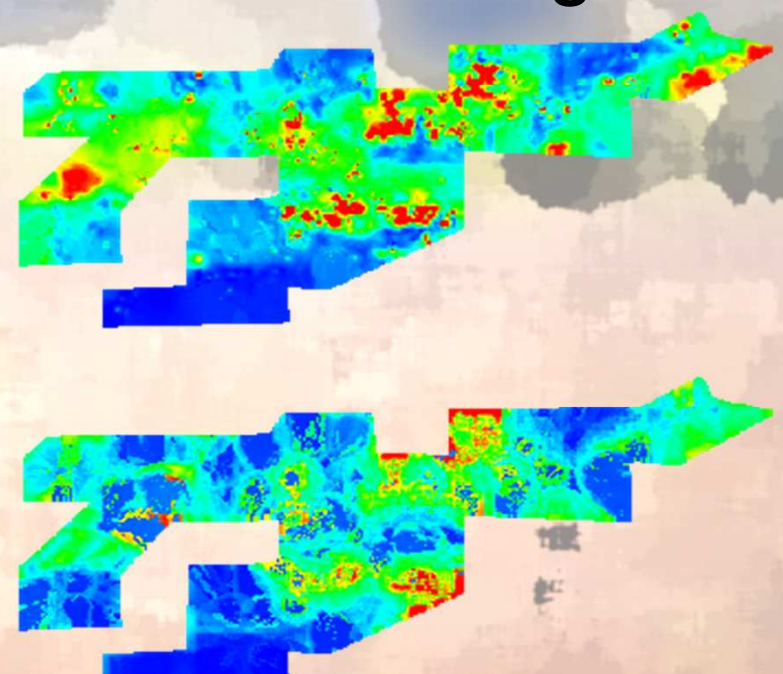
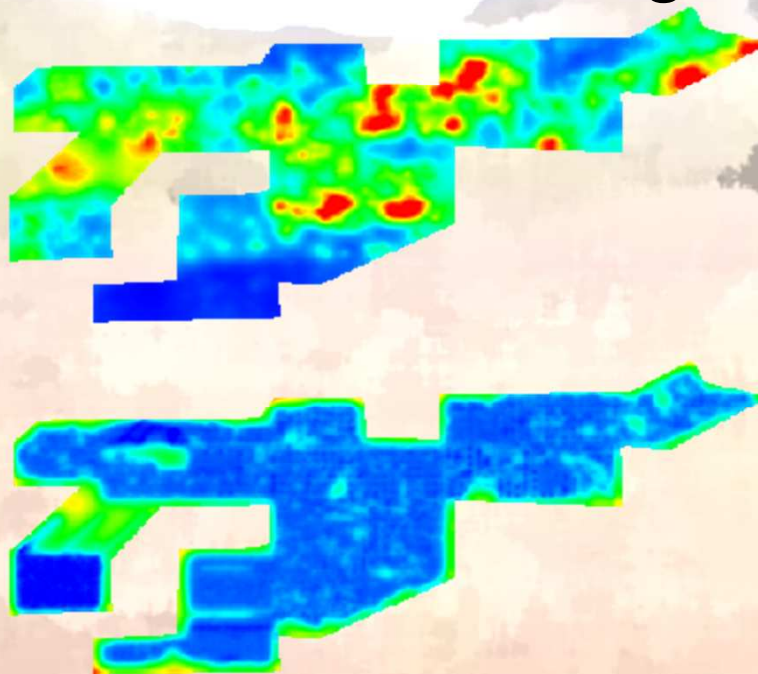
Vesper

Whole-area Variogram

Local Variograms

Prediction

Variance of Prediction



IDEIAS – Amostragem

- Rothamsted 1980
- Minimizar a variância máxima de krigagem
- Aplicações – casos de estudo sobre solos
- Onde nos leva?

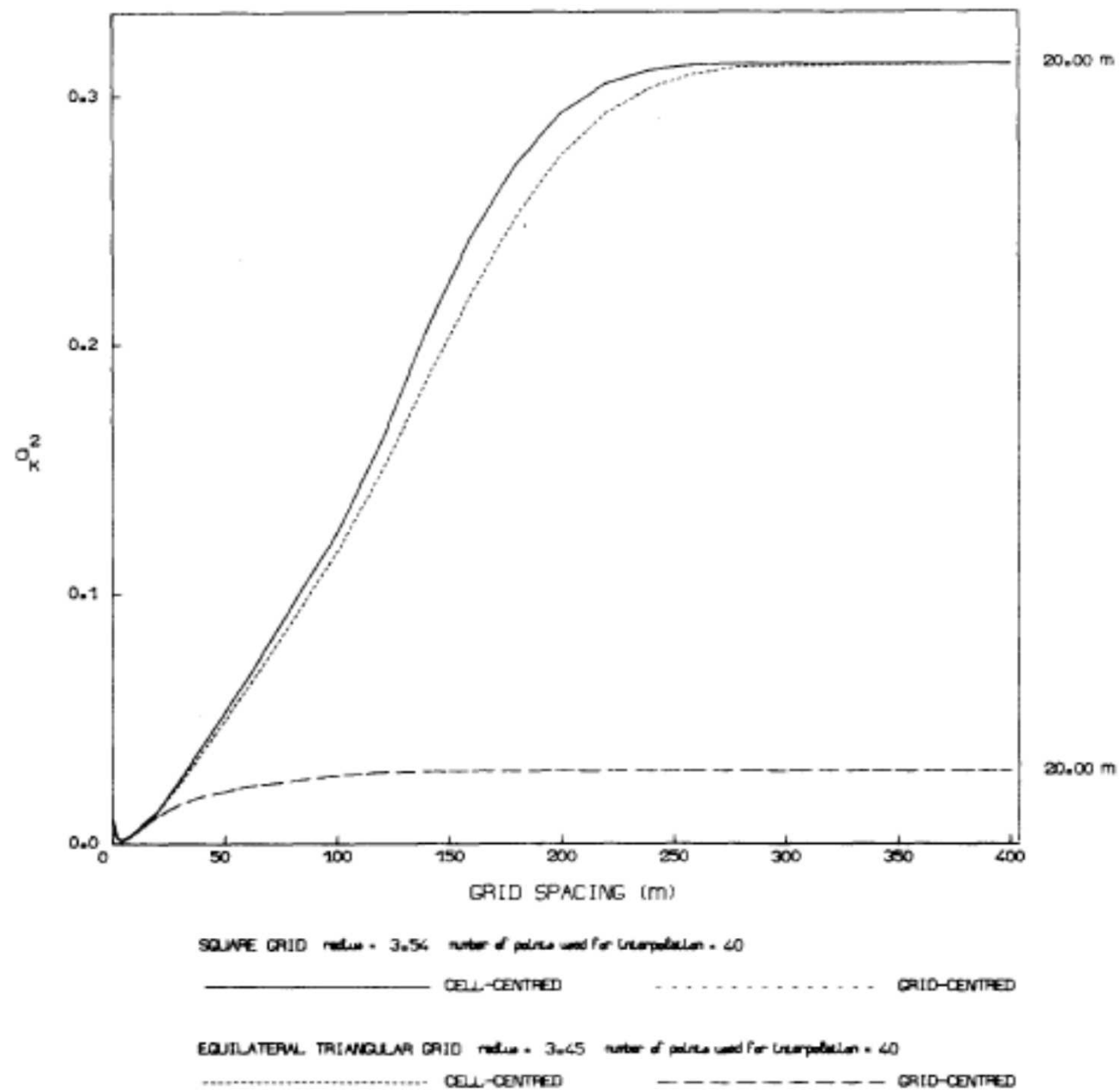


Figure 3. Topsoil at Broom's Barn. Graph of kriging variance of 20 m x 20 m blocks centered at middle of grid cells and at grid points as function of grid spacing for square and equilateral triangular grids.

IDEIA – Amostragem do variograma

- Brisbane 1988
- Aumentar a eficiência de esquemas de amostragem com agrupamento de amostras (nested designs)
- Aplicações – casos de estudo de solos
- Onde nos leva?



Fig. 2. Layout of a single transect at Forbes (not to scale)

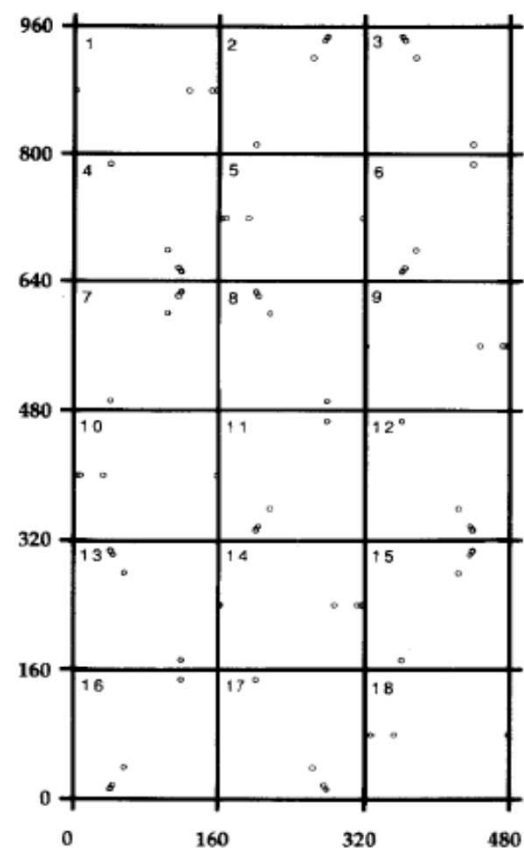
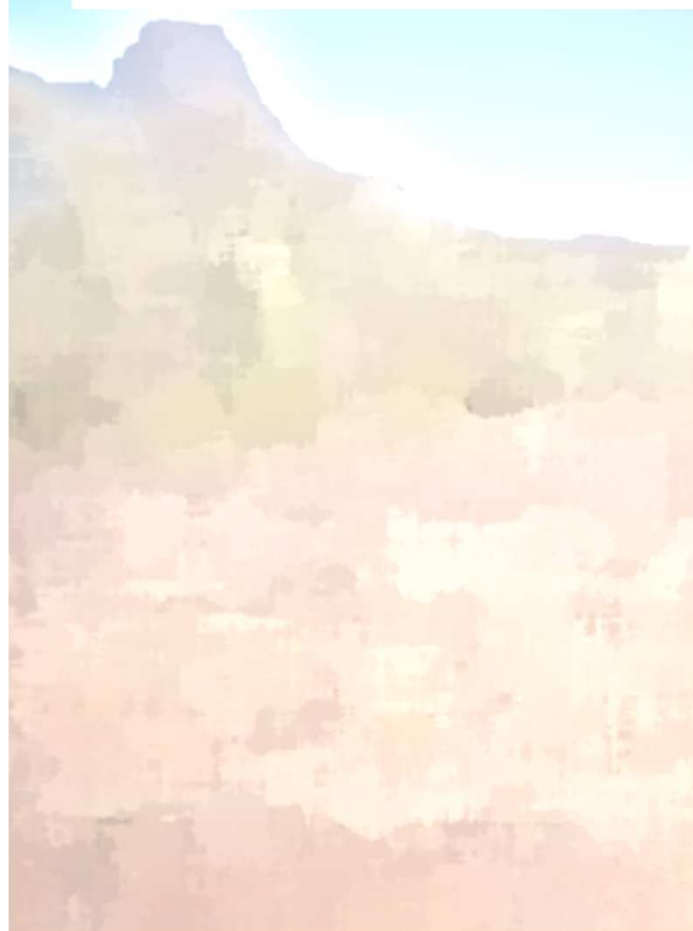
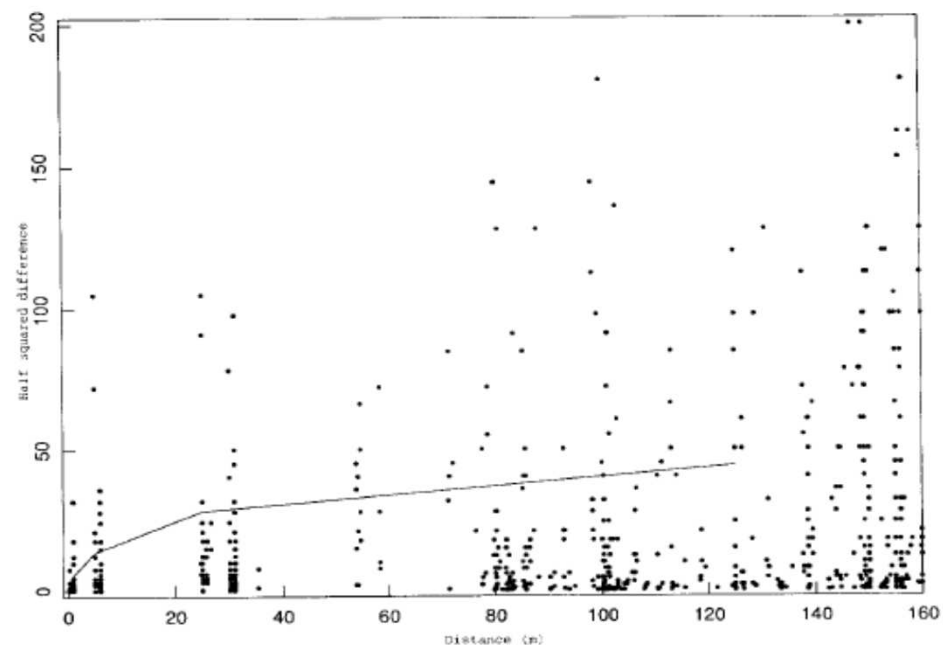
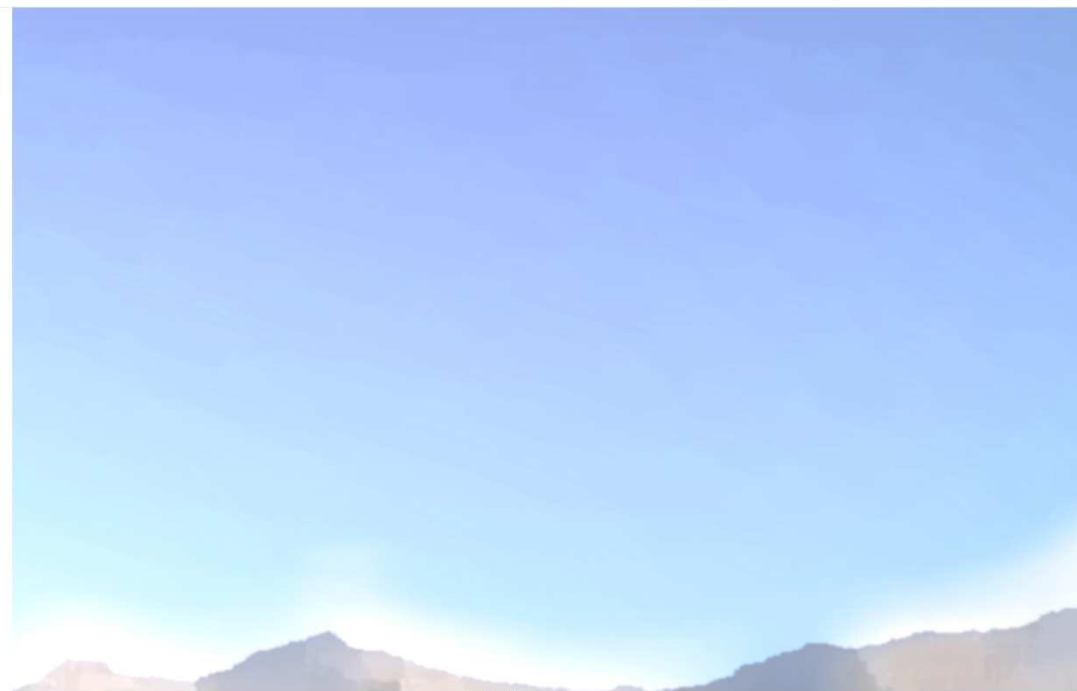


Fig. 3. Sampling plan at Forbes consisting of 18 blocks in two 3×3 Latin squares: in each, the square orientation of the basic transect of Fig. 2 is the treatment (distances are in metres)

Variance components estimates for the Forbes data

Level	Variation between	Variance component	Variogram
<i>(a) All blocks†</i>			
6	Blocks	64.1 (25.6)	104. (25.0)
5	125 m	10.0 (11.9)	40.3 (10.8)
4	25 m	15.7 (8.8)	30.3 (8.5)
3	5 m	5.46 (4.5)	14.6 (4.0)
2	1 m	8.02 (2.9)	9.14 (2.8)
1	0.25 m	1.14 (0.34)	1.14 (0.34)
Deviance – 455.6			
<i>(b) 0° rotation‡</i>			
6	Blocks	22.8 (21.8)	63.2 (66.3)
5	125 m	18.1 (29.5)	40.4 (45.5)
4	25 m	13.2 (3.7)	22.3 (16.0)
3	5 m	6.00 (9.74)	9.05 (12.3)
2	1 m	1.96 (1.82)	3.05 (2.52)
1	0.25 m	1.09 (0.70)	1.09 (0.70)
Deviance – 136.3			
<i>(c) 60° rotation</i>			
6	Blocks	93.1	105.
5	125 m	10.0	31.5
4	25 m	9.80	21.5
3	5 m	4.29	11.7
2	1 m	7.22	7.4
1	0.25 m	0.15	0.15
Deviance – 134.6			
<i>(d) 120° rotation</i>			
6	Blocks	99.4	148.
5	125 m	0.72	48.1
4	25 m	24.8	47.4
3	5 m	5.80	22.6
2	1 m	14.5	16.8
1	0.25 m	2.30	2.30
Deviance – 166.7			
<i>(e) All blocks except 16 and 17†</i>			
6	Blocks	15.2 (12.6)	59.3
5	125 m	15.8 (14.0)	44.1
4	25 m	14.5 (9.0)	28.3
3	5 m	8.06 (4.5)	13.8
2	1 m	4.70 (1.9)	5.7
1	0.25 m	1.00 (0.35)	1.0
Deviance – 381.5			

†Standard errors are given in parentheses.
‡REML estimates are given in parentheses.



(d)



IDEIA – Variância quad-tree [VQT]

- Sydney 1996-98
- Amostrar onde a variabilidade é maior
- Aplicações – casos de estudo sobre solos
- Onde nos leva?

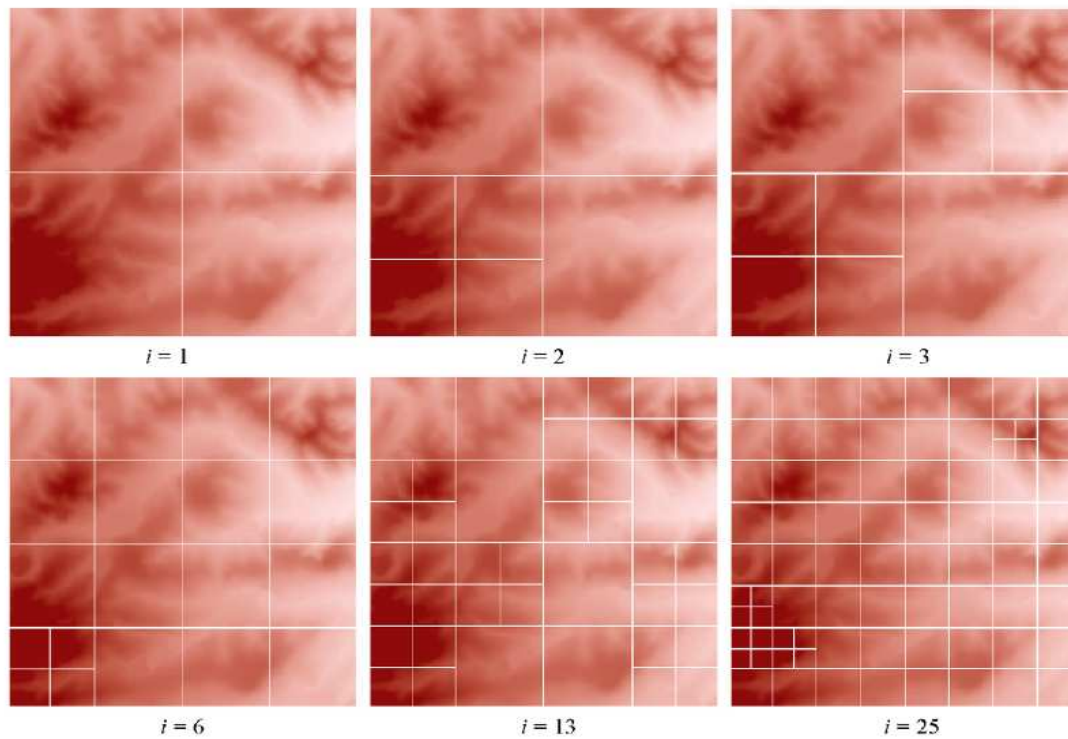


Fig. 1. Example of variance quadtree on a digital elevation model for iteration $i=1, 2, 3, 6, 13$, and 25 .

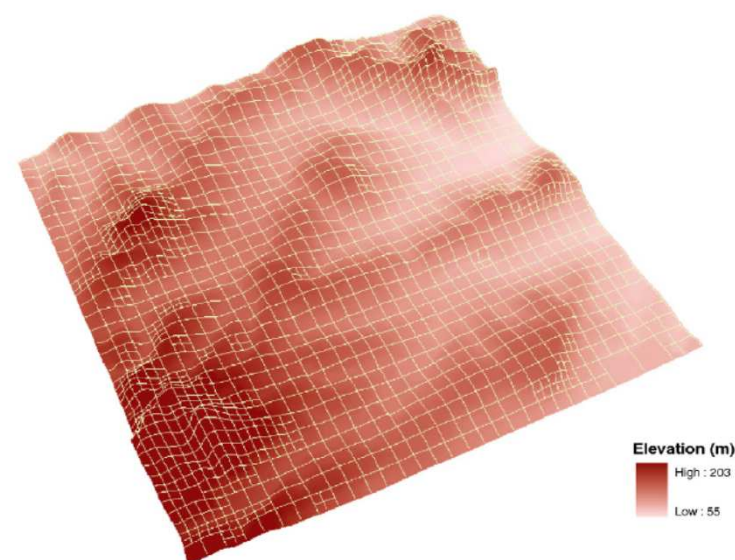
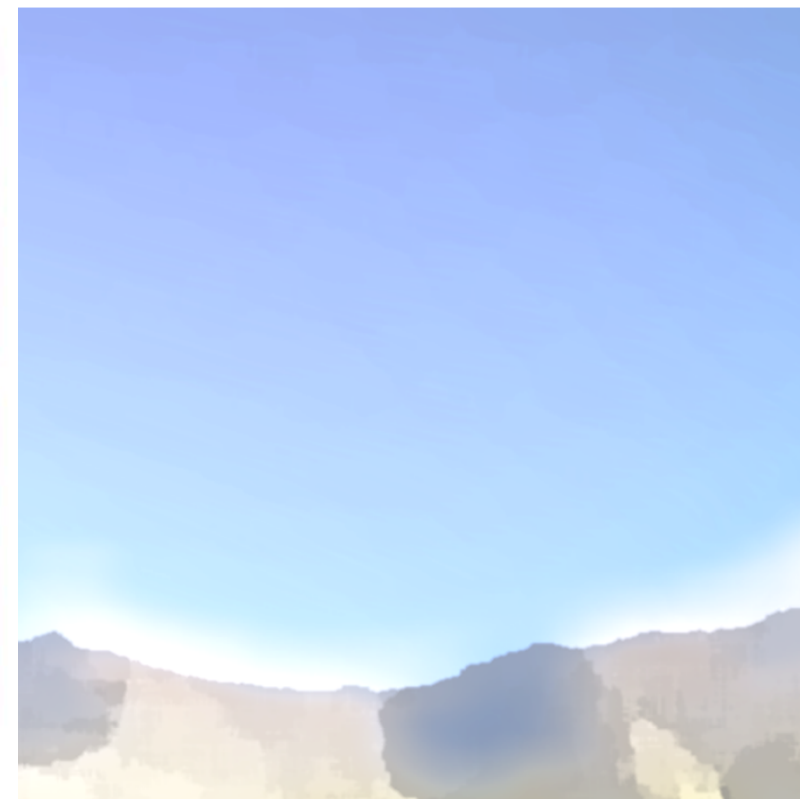


Fig. 2. A 2.5-D view of variance quadtree partitioning of the DEM in Hunter Valley after 500 iterations.

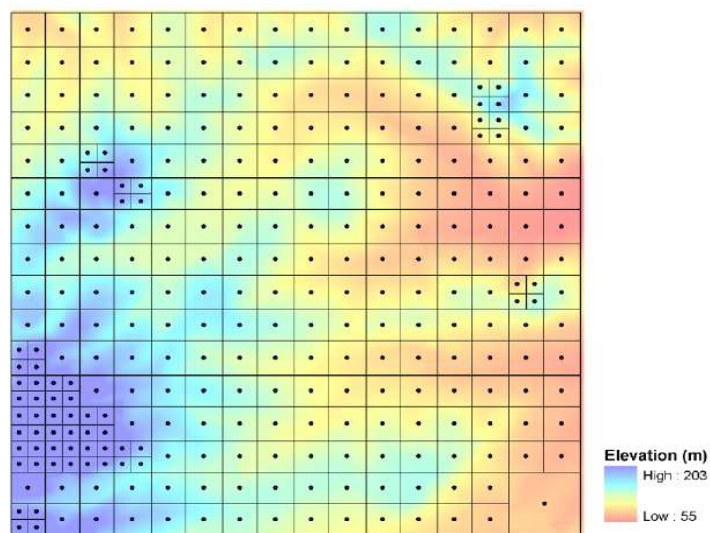
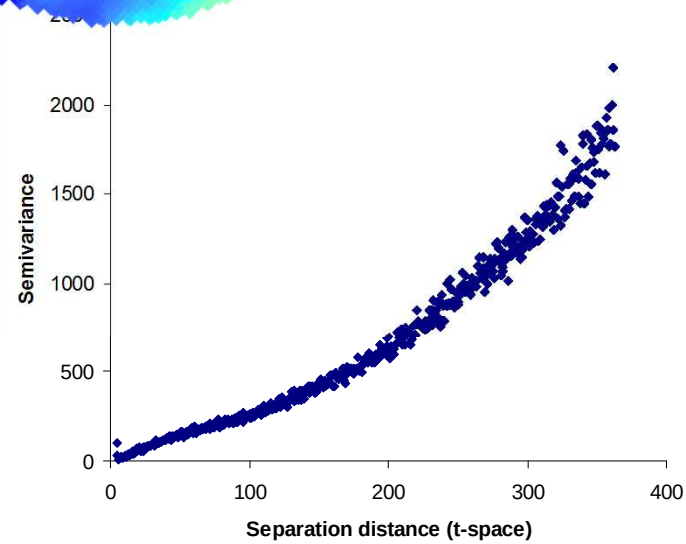
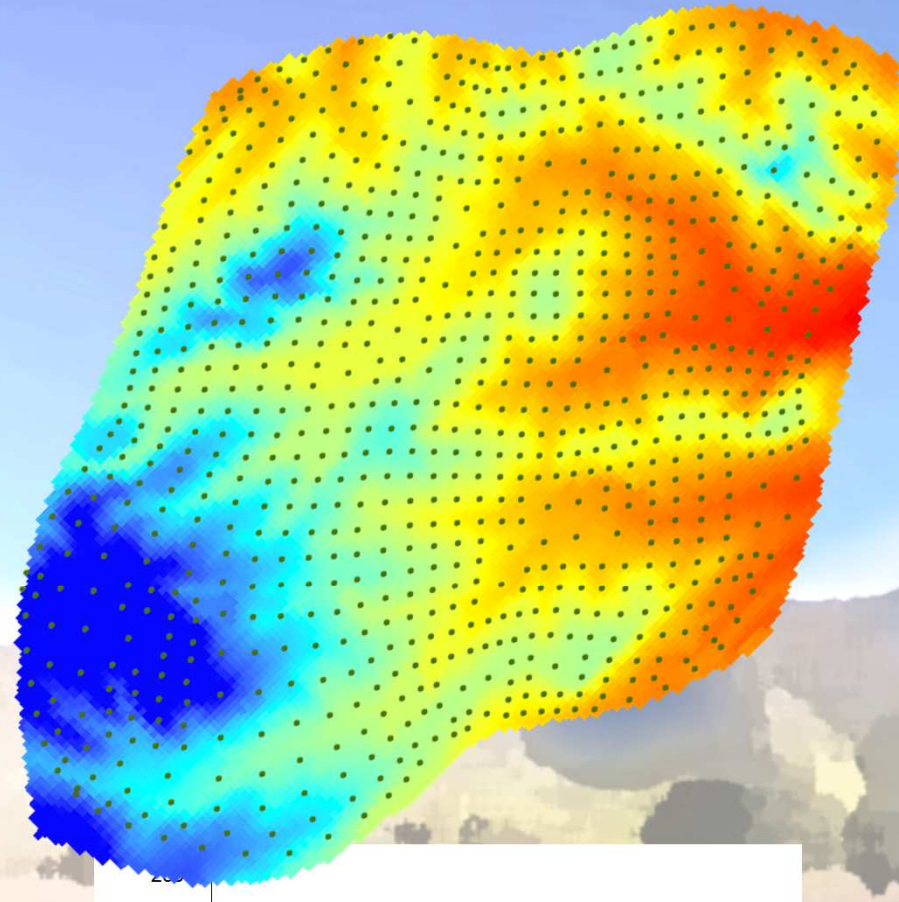
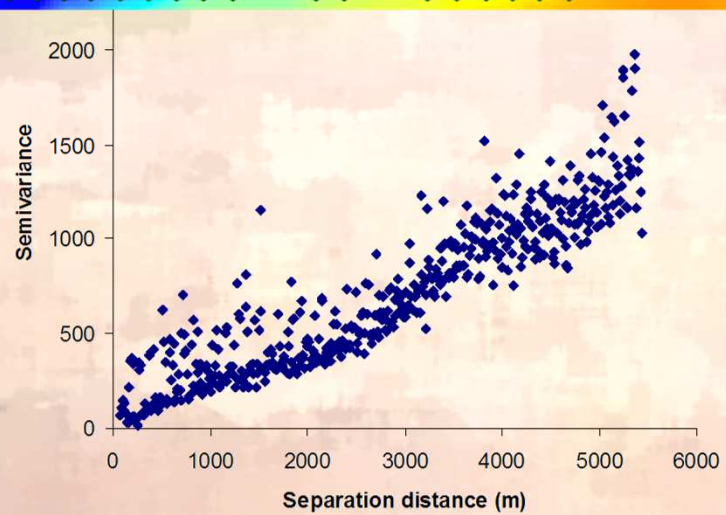
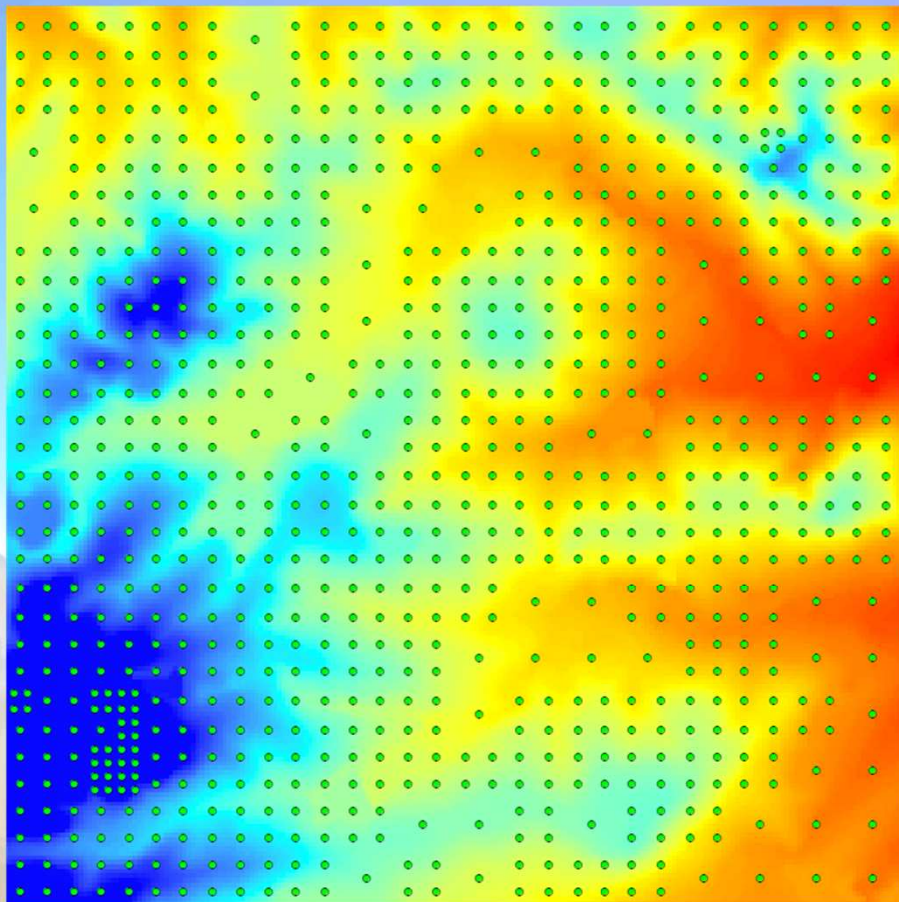


Fig. 6. Locations of observation (dots) based on VQT partitioning of Hunter Valley DEM after 100 iterations (301 strata), observations are located at centre of the strata.

IDEIA – spacebender

- Sydney 2006
- “Moldar” o espaço/”realidade” para aproxima –lo ao modelo. O inverso de VQT
- Aplicação – geral
- Onde nos leva?



IDEIA – Amostragem espacial usando Latin hypercube

- Sydney 2000-2001
- Abordagem eficiente para criar um modelo de calibração
- Aplicações – casos de estudo de solos
- Onde nos leva?

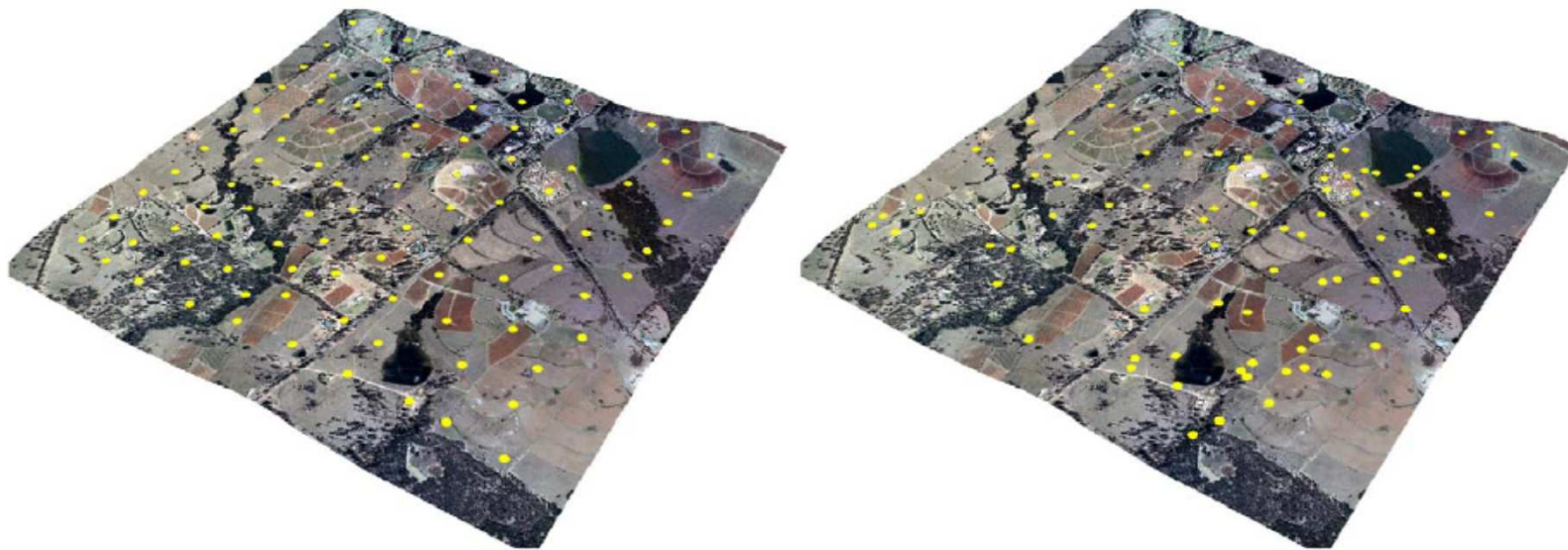
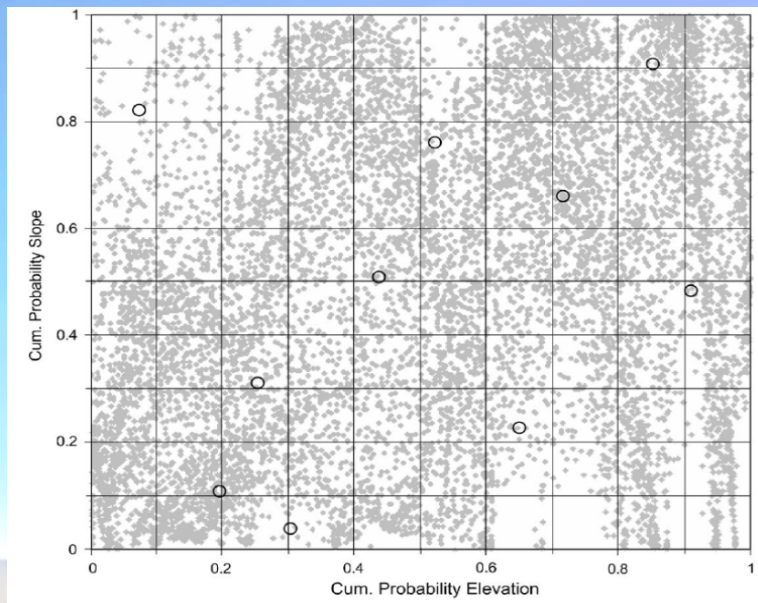


Fig. 5. Location of sample points in landscape: equal spatial strata sampling (left), cLHS (right).

IDEIA – Amostragem de dados históricos usando hypercube

- Montpellier 2004 Sydney 2005-2006
- Podemos considerar os dados históricos enviesados?
- A amostragem de dados históricos resulta num hypercube (no que respeita a variáveis secundárias)?
- Aplicações – casos de estudo de solos
- Onde nos leva?

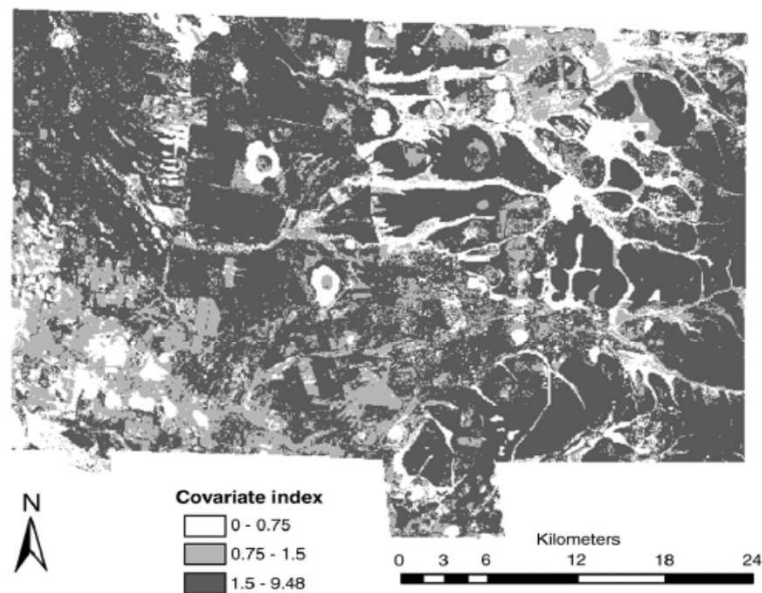


Fig. 2. Covariate index of the hypercube strata in the Edgeroi area.

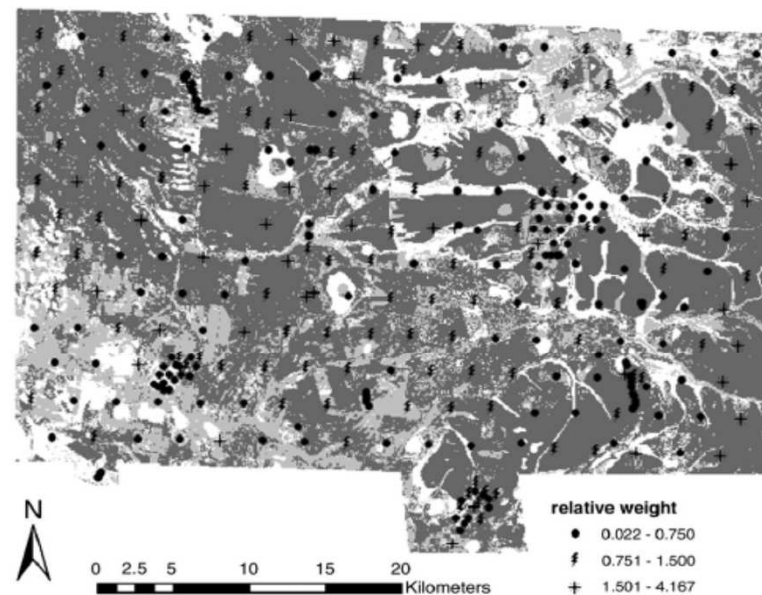


Fig. 3. The relative weights of the legacy sampling units in the Edgeroi area.

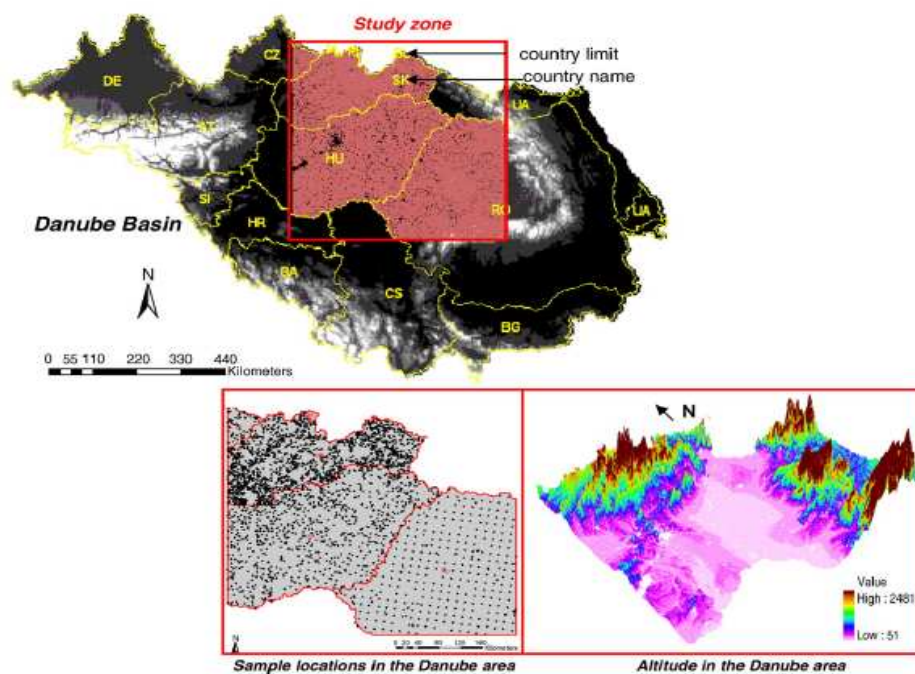


Fig. 7. The Danube Basin study site and the legacy soil sampling unit locations on the SRTM altitude.

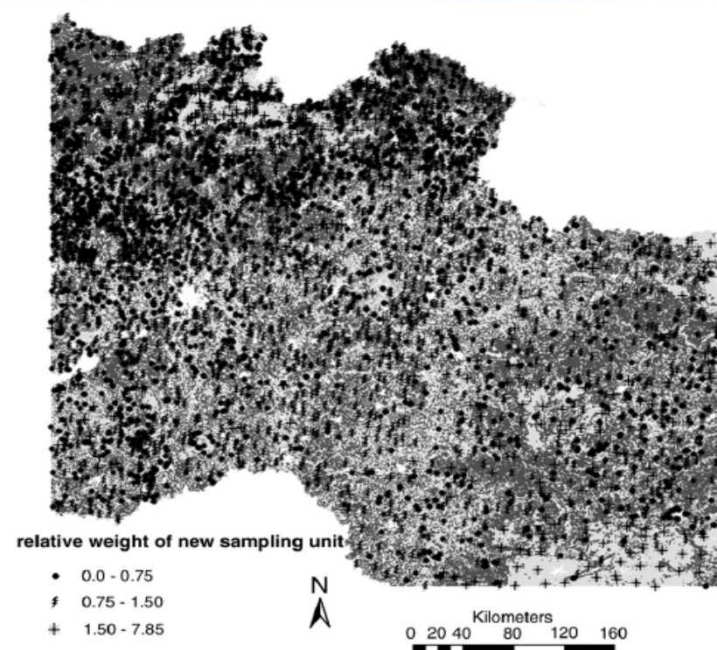


Fig. 11. The relative weights of the enhanced sample (2945 legacy plus 1000 additional sampling units) in part of the Danube Basin.

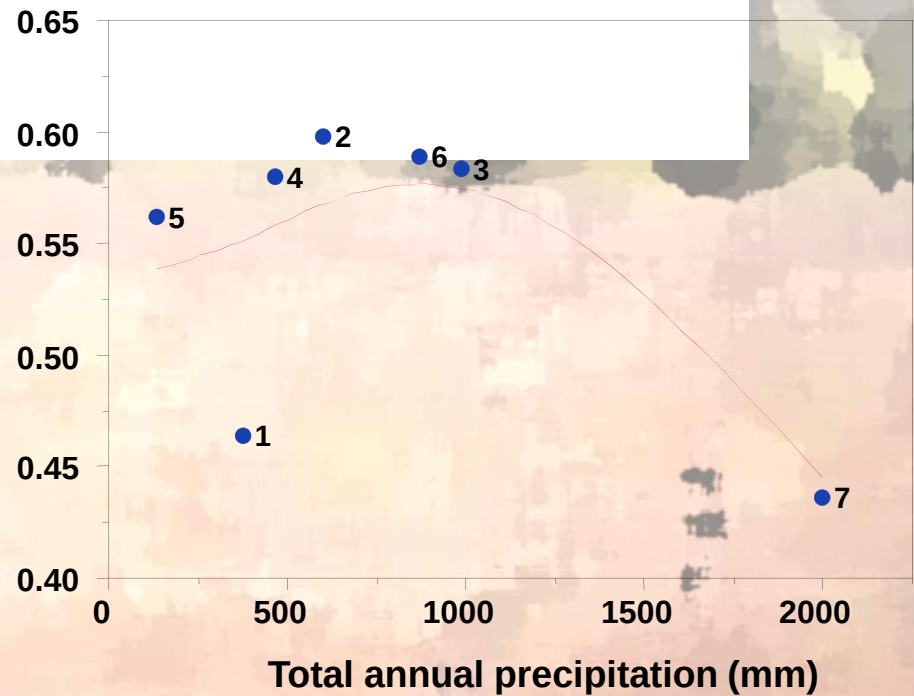
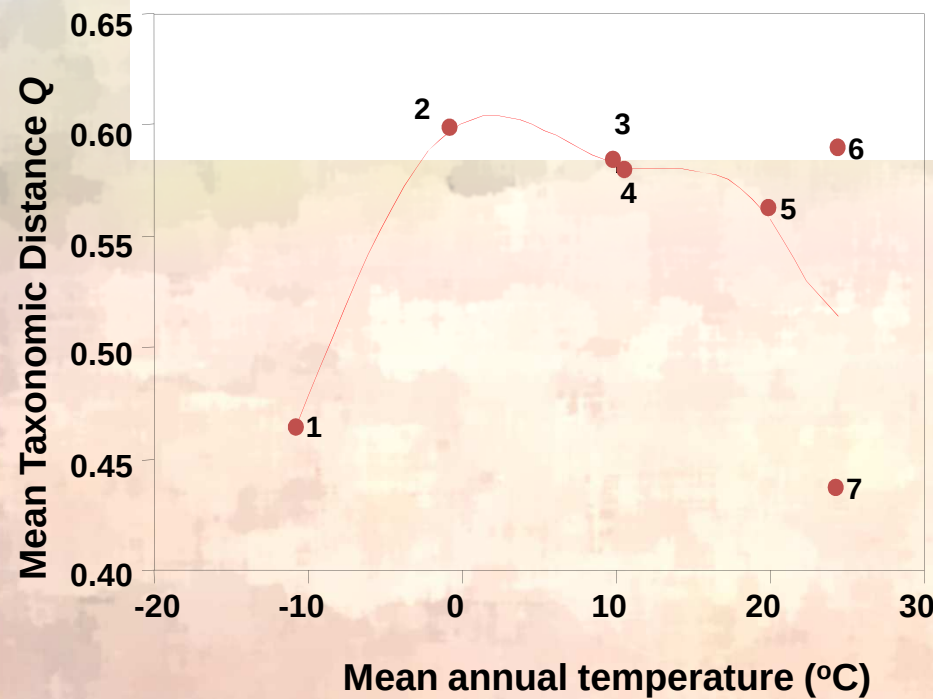
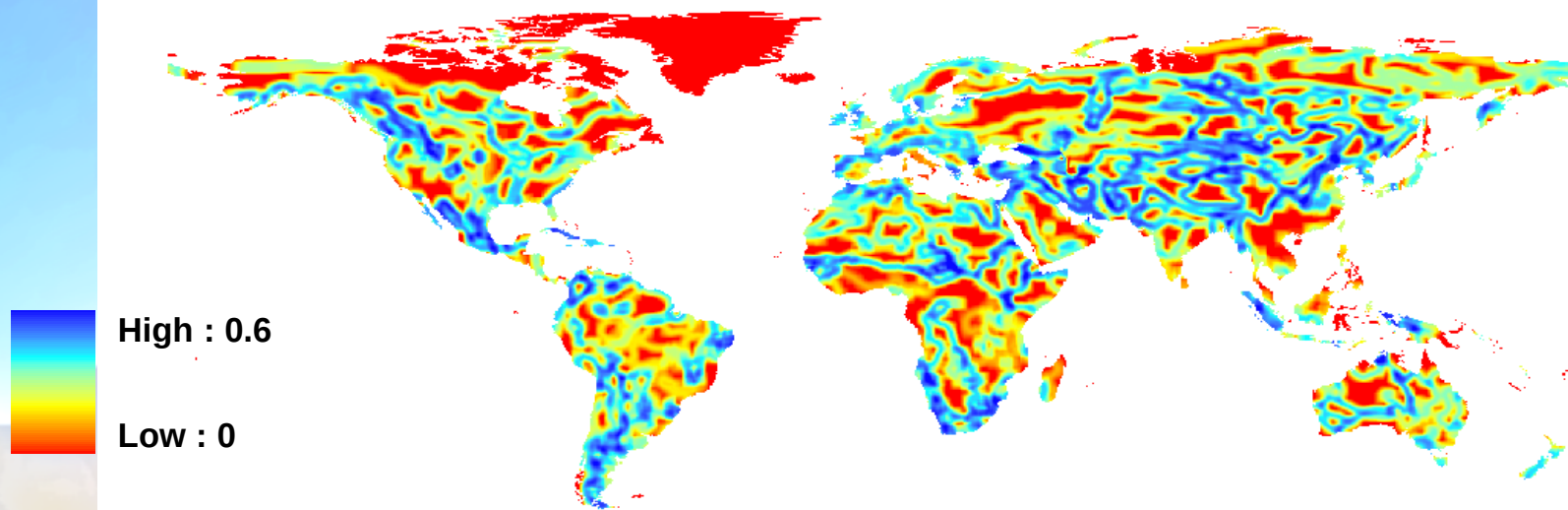
IDEIA – Pedodiversidade

- Sydney 1992, 2006
- A variabilidade do solo não é um problema, pelo contrário traz vantagens
- Aplicações – proteção do solo
- Onde nos leva?

Table 1. Location, composition and ranking for soil preservation of 51, 10 km by 10 km, (areas obtained by random sampling without replacement from the Digital Atlas of Australian Soils)

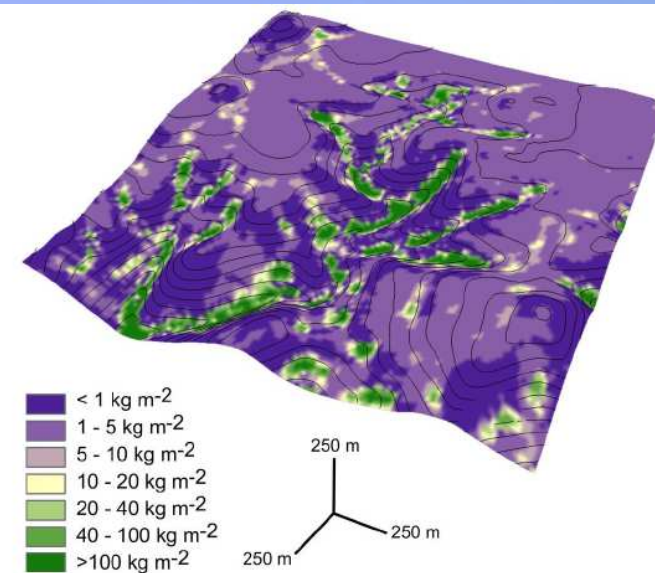
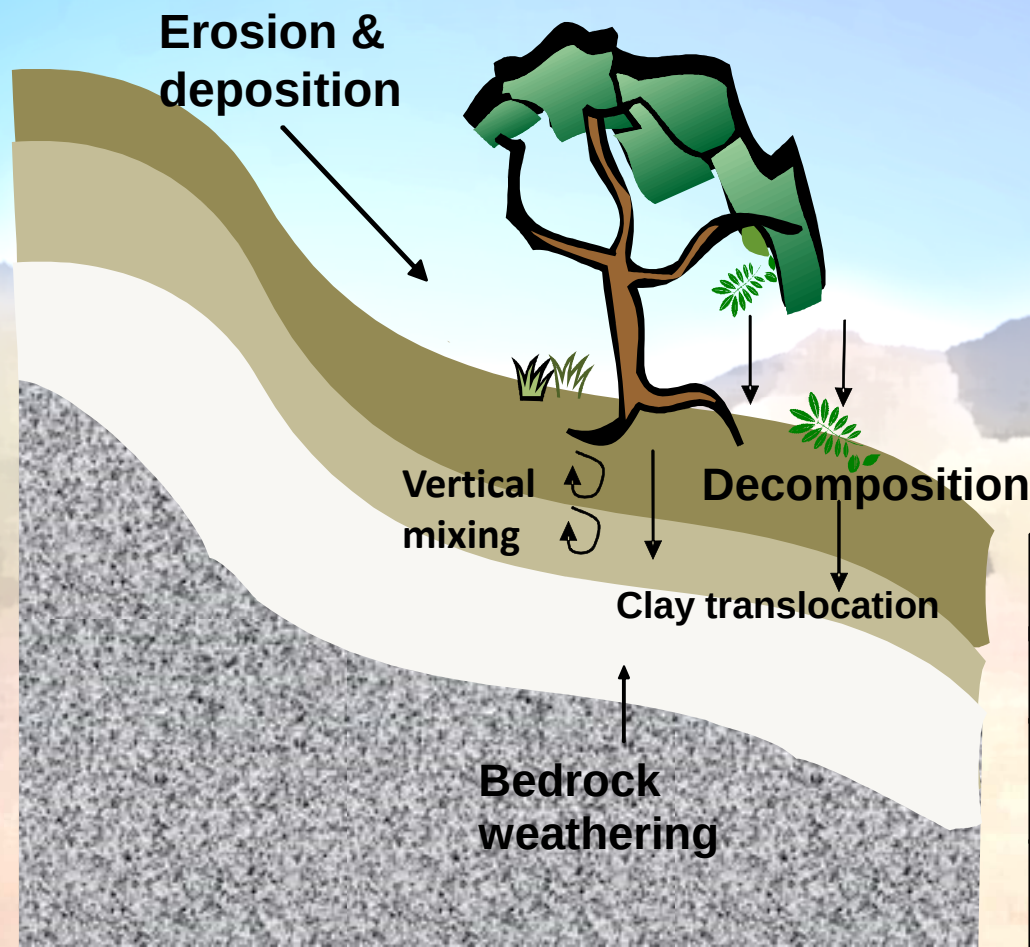
Rank	id1	Lat. (°S)	Long. (°E)	id2	Composition (percentage)	CV (%) ^A
1	41	20.36	138.51	107444	Fz37(33), QA26(26), CC78(25), CC79(9), Mz34(7)	58
2	2	36.99	145.23	30762	Tb1(54), Pb1(34), Tb8(11), Ub24(1)	96
3	30	23.03	118.09	90586	Fa15(48), Oc69(33), Fa13(19)	42
4	17	26.80	120.70	75190	Fa7(49), BE2(38), AB14(19)	55
5	4	21.78	123.77	99169	AB40(55), SV (24), AY1*(20)	58
6	48	18.11	128.65	114788	BX1(51), Gg5(42), CC55(7)	70
7	28	24.14	148.30	86836	Rf4(64), Kb10(18), Ub66(18)	79
8	47	18.18	144.61	115631	Mo30(56), Mw46(39), Mo31(25)	79
9	21	25.76	122.95	80895	My103(62), BB19*(29), Sv10(8)	82
10	8	31.76	118.71	52036	Ms8(67), Sl28(21), Va66(12)	88
11	10	30.48	152.03	56412	Ub54(66), Ub53(24), Wa11(10)	88
12	24	24.64	117.93	83279	Oc49*(72), BE6*(22), Fa8(6)	103
13	14	27.56	150.66	70208	Va24(74), CC20(16), Fz3(9)	107
14	51	14.46	131.68	134978	My73(74), OO2(26), JV1(1)	111
15	16	26.35	142.20	79464	CC87(93), CC88(6), Fa45(2)	154
16	28	27.94	144.99	71370	My1(97), Nb6(3), Mx1(0)	164
17	4	33.81	150.40	42587	Mb2(58), Tb33(42)	17
18	49	16.71	124.63	122721	Qb34(60), JJ24(40)	28
19	37	21.08	144.06	102630	MM5(62), II3(38)	33
20	39	20.45	133.43	107390	AB31(66), BC2(34)	46

Mean taxonomic Distance Q



IDEIA – Modelação da formação do solo

- Sydney 1999 -
- Precisamos de criar um modelo que represente a formação do solo para perceber a sua variabilidade espacial e temporal
- Aplicações – alterações climáticas
- Onde nos leva?



Soil C stock simulation



Horizon 1 (A)

Horizon 2 (B)

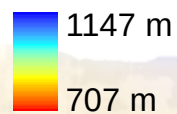
Horizon 3 (BC)

BEDROCK (C)

Point (a) - erosive

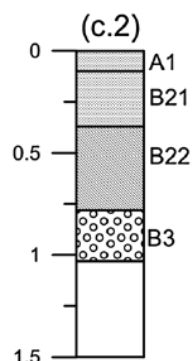
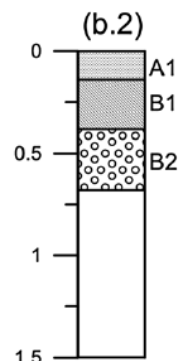
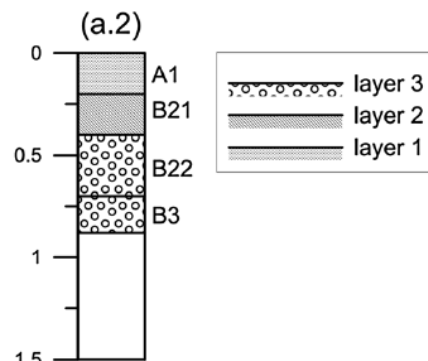
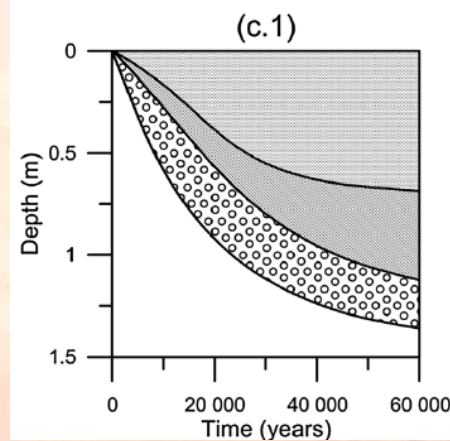
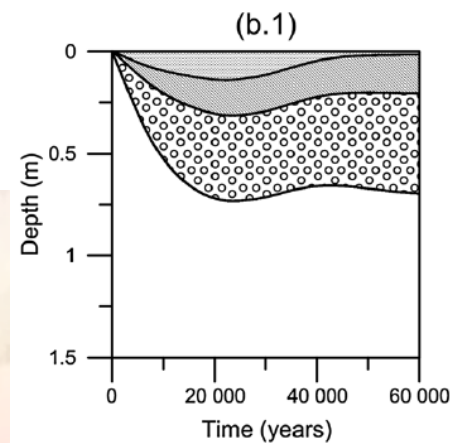
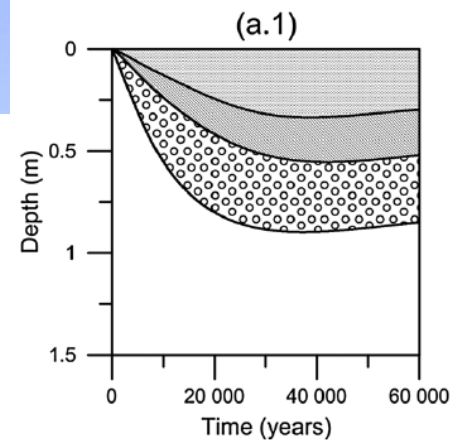
Point (b) - intermediate

Point (c) - deposition



Modelled

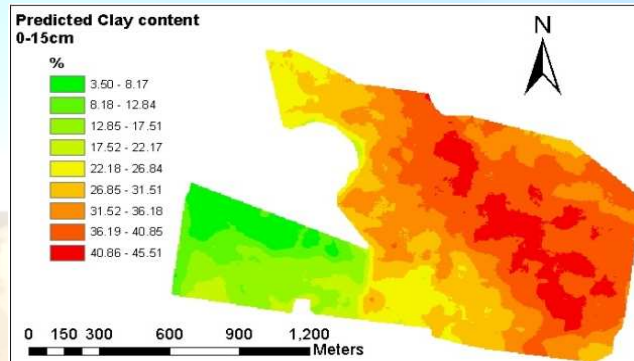
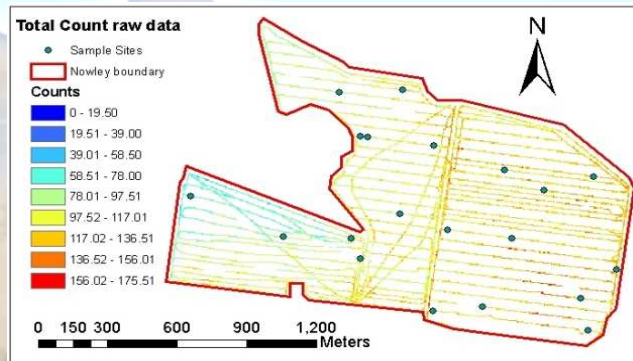
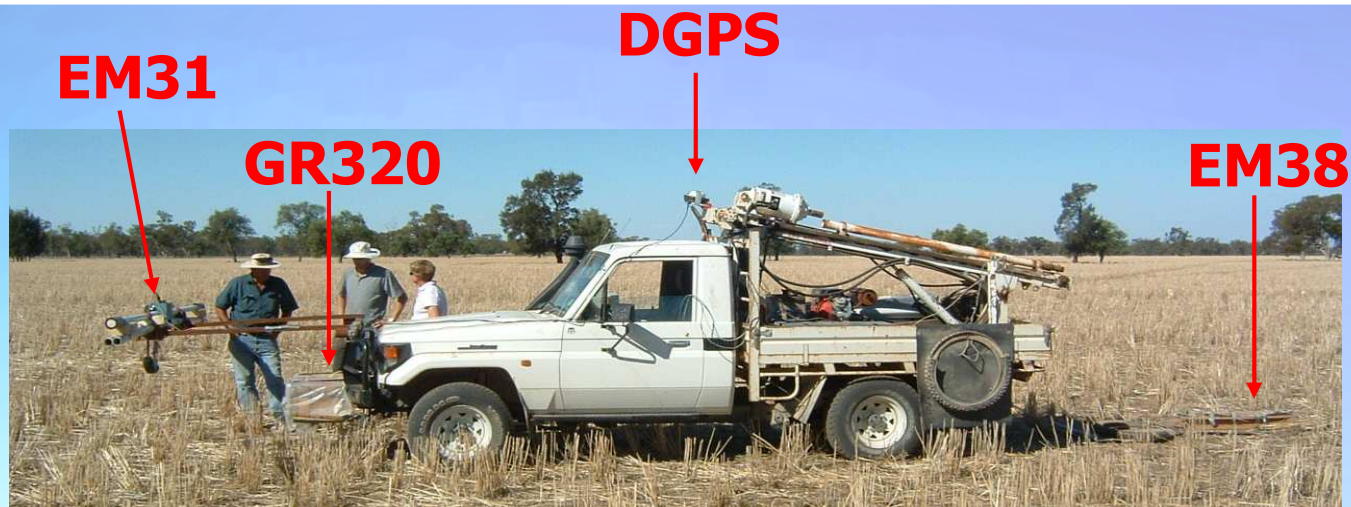
Observed



IDEIA – Sensores múltiplos

Deteção próxima do solo

- Sydney 2002 -
- ‘Sampling is a mug’ s game’ – um só único sensor não reproduz a realidade
- Aplicações – agricultura de precisão
- Onde nos leva?



First Global workshop on

H I G H R E S O L U T I O N

digital soil sensing & mapping

5 – 8 February 2008 Sydney - Australia

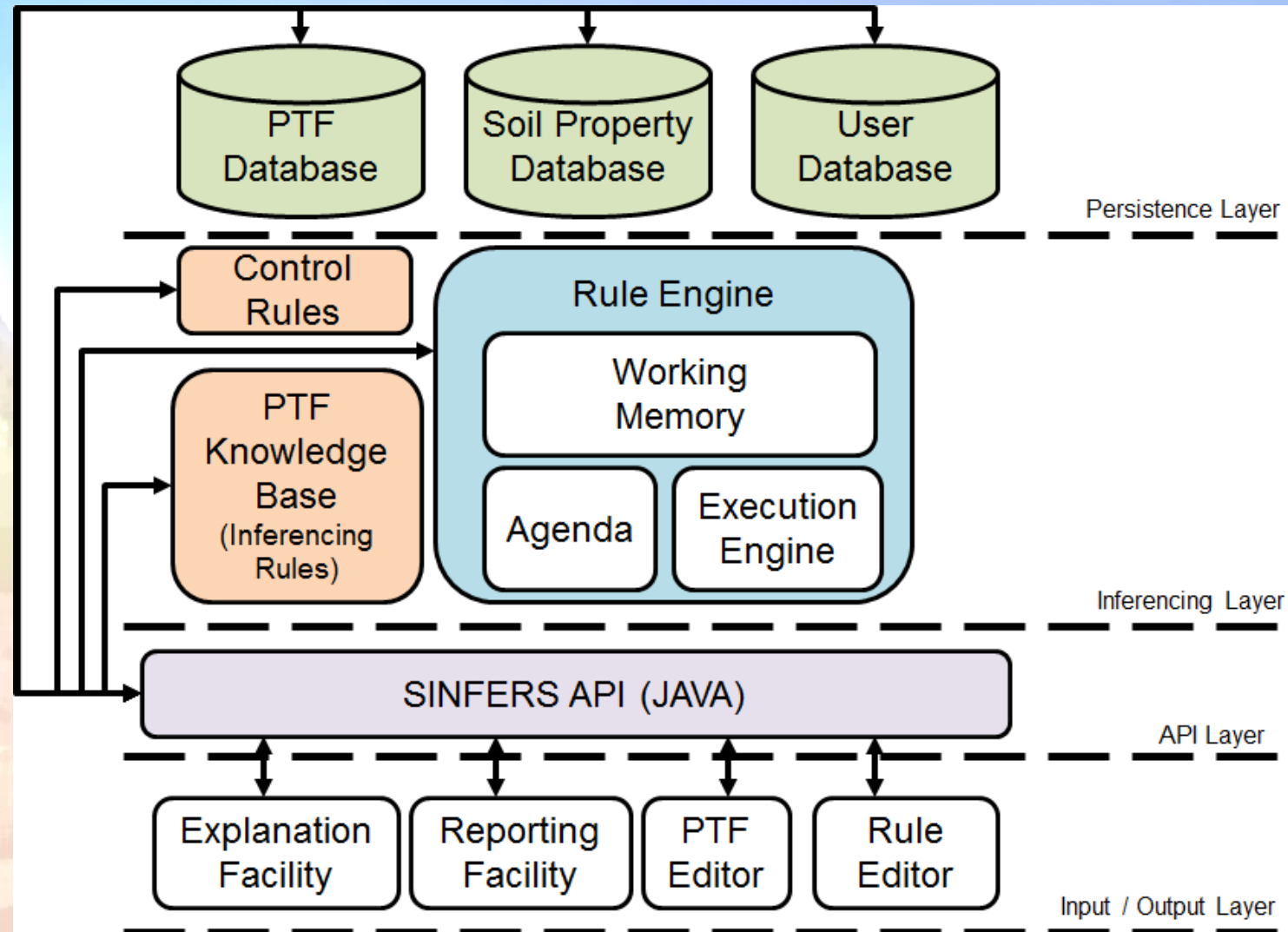
IDEIA – Sistemas de inferência do solo

- Sydney 2001 -
- O que sabemos realmente?
- Estimar aquilo que queremos quantificar a partir daquilo que conhecemos com determinada precisão
- Aplicações – geral
- Onde nos leva? A lado nenhum!

Table 4
Predicted soil properties of a clay using the soil inference system (Example 1)

Soil properties	Measurement	SD meas.	Primary			
			Estimate	SD model	SD input	% Error
Clay <2	60	1	60.00		1.00	1.7
Silt 2–20	24	1	24.00		0.62	2.6
Silt 2–50			33.76	0.728	0.88	2.6
Sand 20–2000	16	1	16.00		1.00	6.3
Sand 50–2000			6.24	0.728	0.58	9.3
dg			0.01			
sg			12.08			
Bulk density	1.30	0.05	1.30		0.05	3.8
Particle density	2.65	0.05	2.65			
Porosity			0.51		0.02	4.3
θ – 10 kPa			0.448	0.007	0.008	1.7
θ – 33 kPa			0.426	0.006	0.007	1.7
θ – 1500 kPa			0.313	0.007	0.003	1.0
AWC			0.135	0.009	0.009	6.8
Air capacity (at – 10 kPa)			0.061		0.015	25.0
K_s			0.714	1.305	0.204	28.6
Water retention						
θ_r			0.006		0.002	28.9
θ_s			0.534		0.010	1.8
α			0.029		0.006	19.5
n			1.078		0.002	0.2
m			0.072			
θ – 10 kPa			0.526		0.008	1.5
θ – 1500 kPa			0.399		0.005	1.3
AWC			0.126		0.007	5.7
Tillage θ						
θ OPT			0.441		0.009	1.9
θ dry			0.417		0.008	1.9
θ wet			0.478		0.009	1.9
θ Tillage range			0.061		0.009	14.9

SINFERS Architecture



Nomear conceitos – não propriamente ideias

- Pedometria
- Pedodiversidade
- Detecção proxima (Proximal sensing)
- Mapeamento digital do solo (Digital soil mapping)

Nomear conceitos – Mapeamento Digital do Solo

- Sydney Montpellier Rio de Janeiro 2001 -
- Reconhecer conceitos comuns em diversas abordagens, generalizar e “baptizar” esses conceitos num procedimento único
- Aplicações – Sustentabilidade, Produção Alimentar, Água, Segurança energética
- Onde nos leva? Fundação Gates, GSP

On digital soil mapping

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Abstract

We review various recent approaches to making digital soil maps based on geographic information systems (GIS) data layers, note some commonalities and propose a generic framework for the future. We discuss the various methods that have been, or could be, used for fitting quantitative relationships between soil properties or classes and their 'environment'.

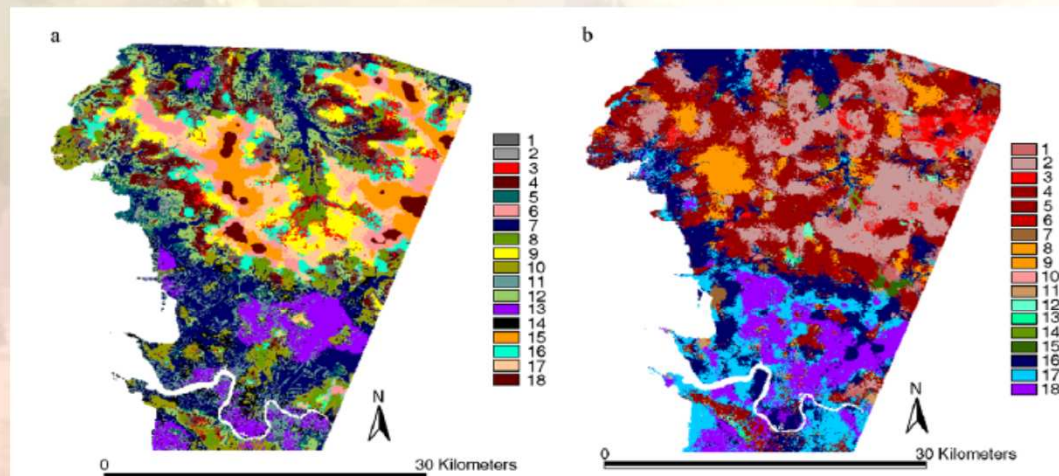
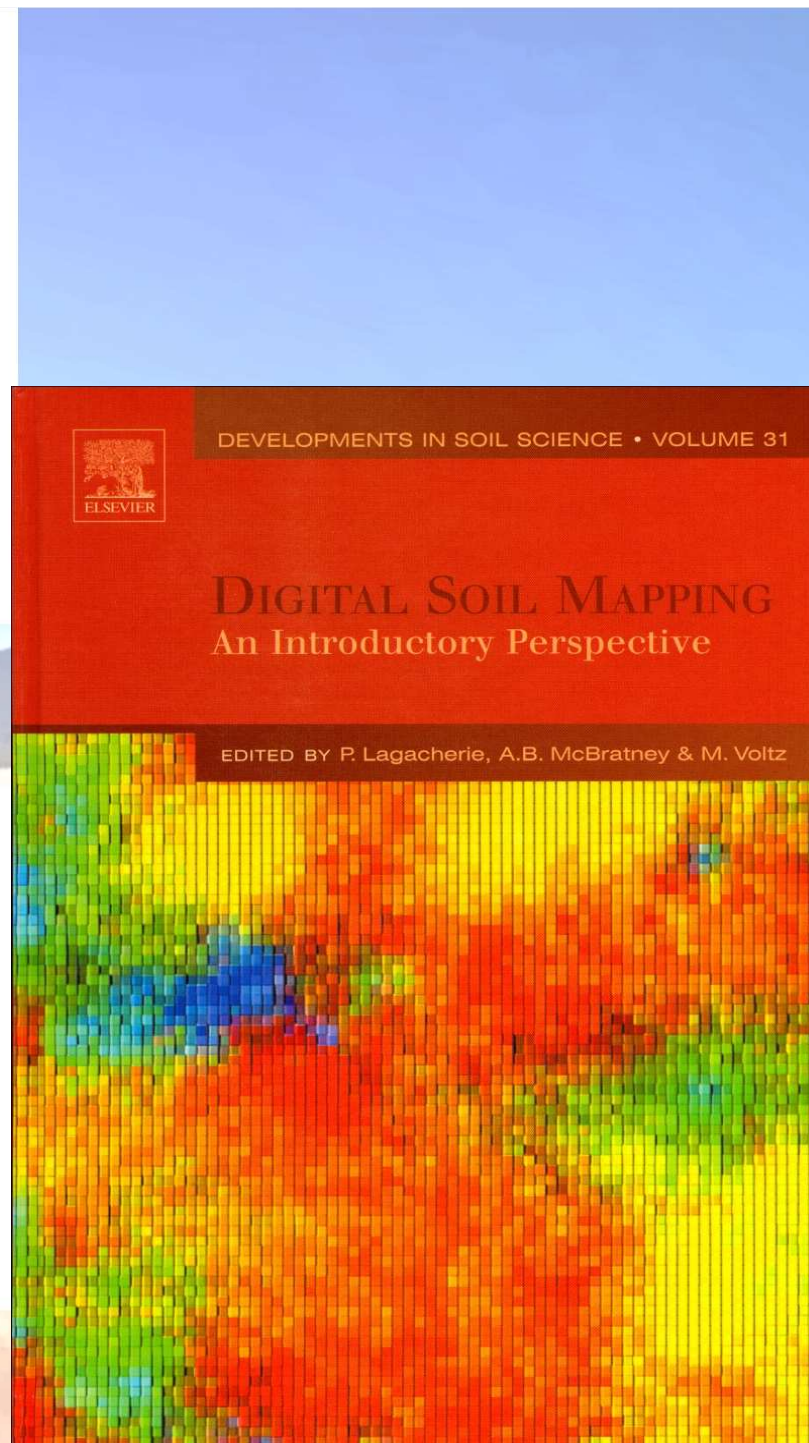
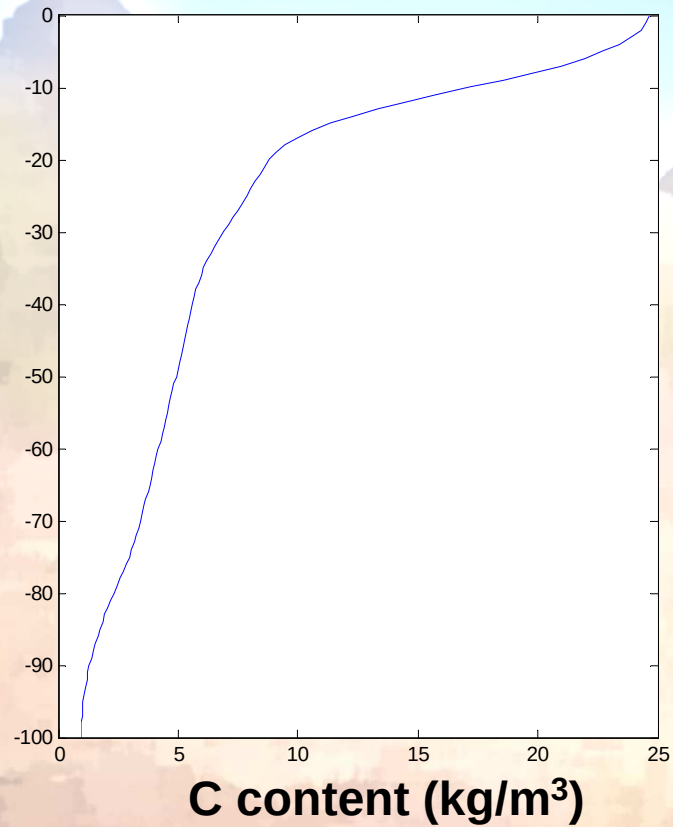
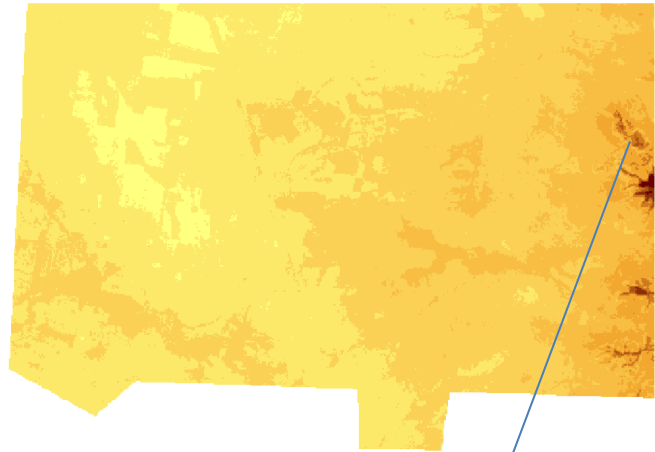


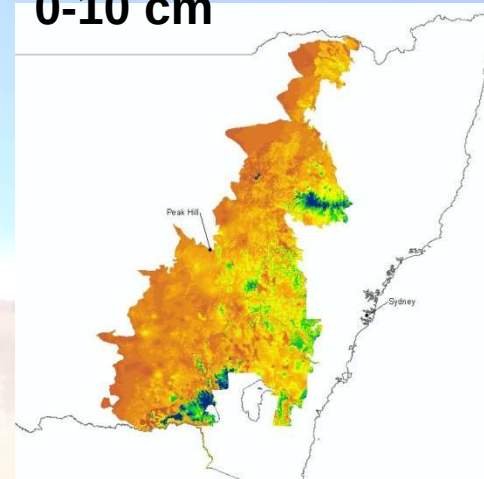
Fig. 5. The terrain map (a) and the soil map (b).



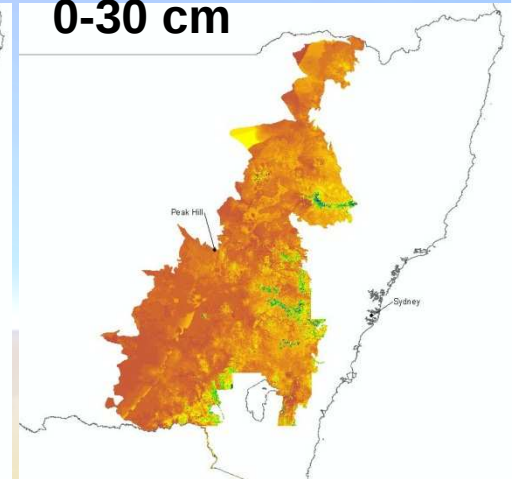
3-D mapping of Soil Carbon



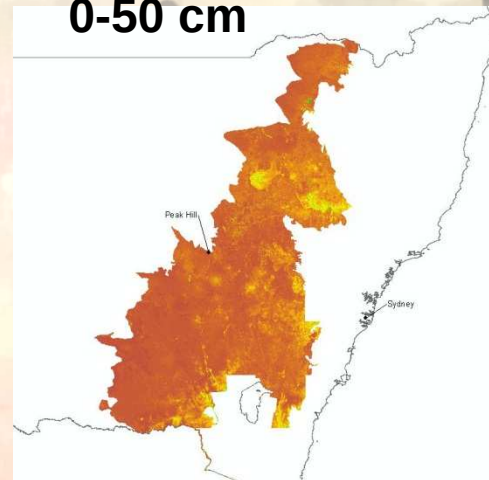
0-10 cm



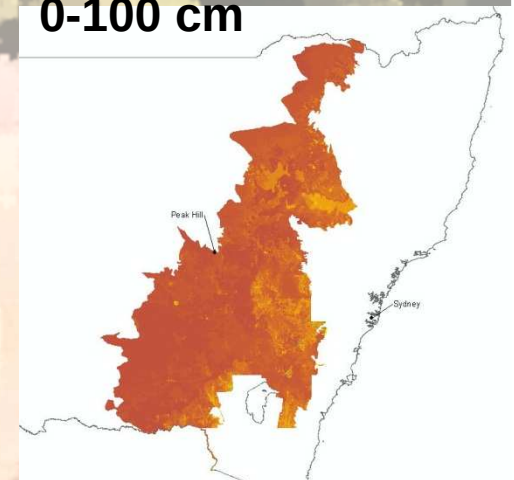
0-30 cm



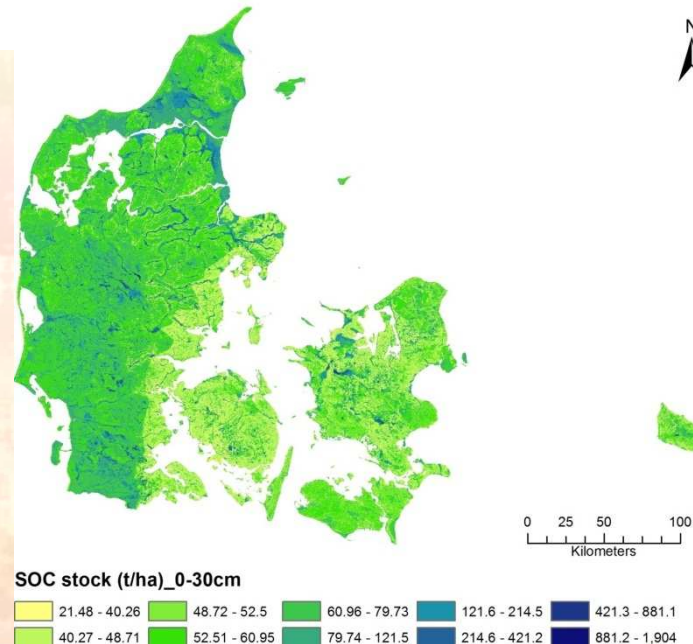
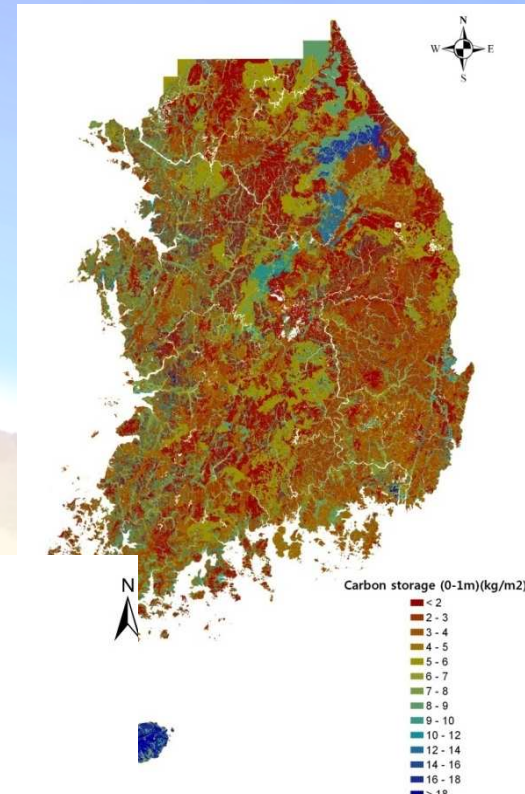
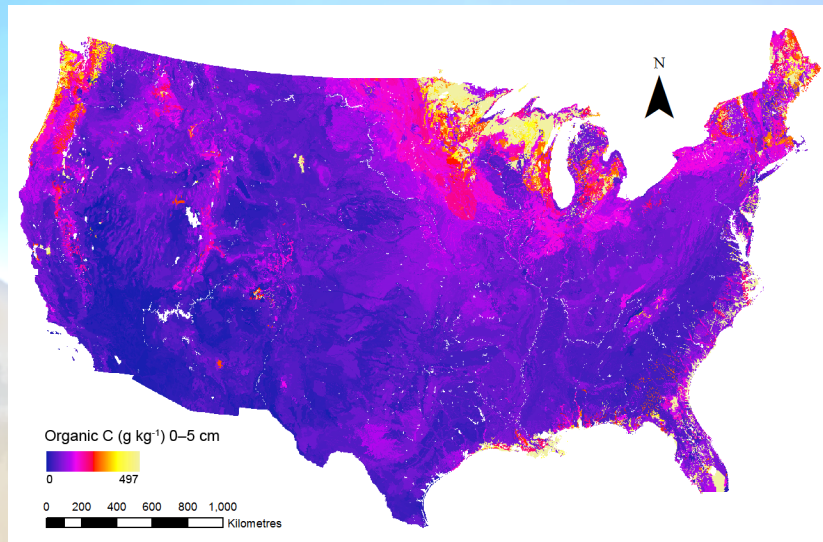
0-50 cm



0-100 cm



GlobalSoilMap.net



COMO TER IDEIAS?

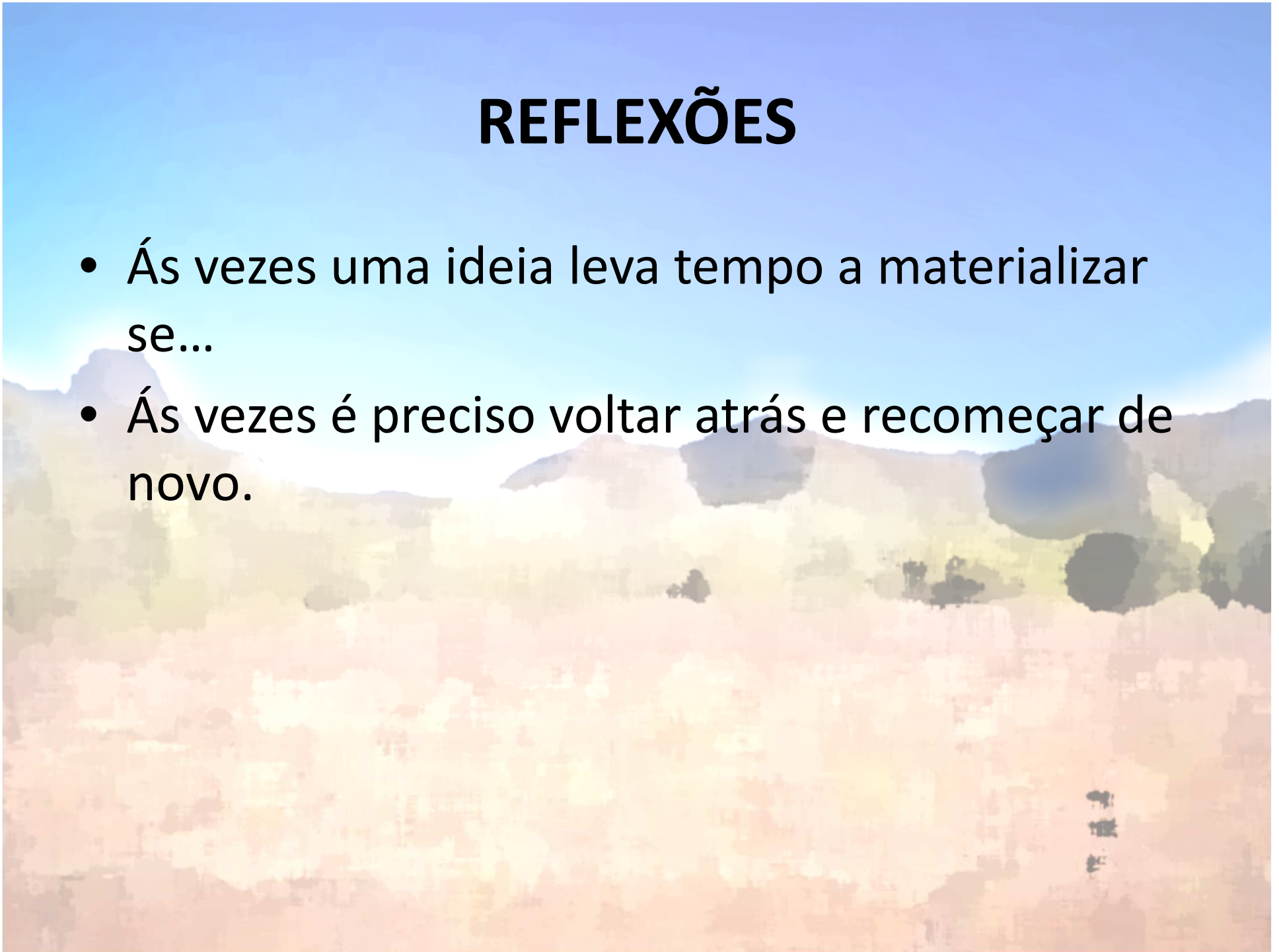
- Reflexão sobre os problemas
- Comunicação e interação
- Substancias que alteram a mente...
- Ipods são proibidos

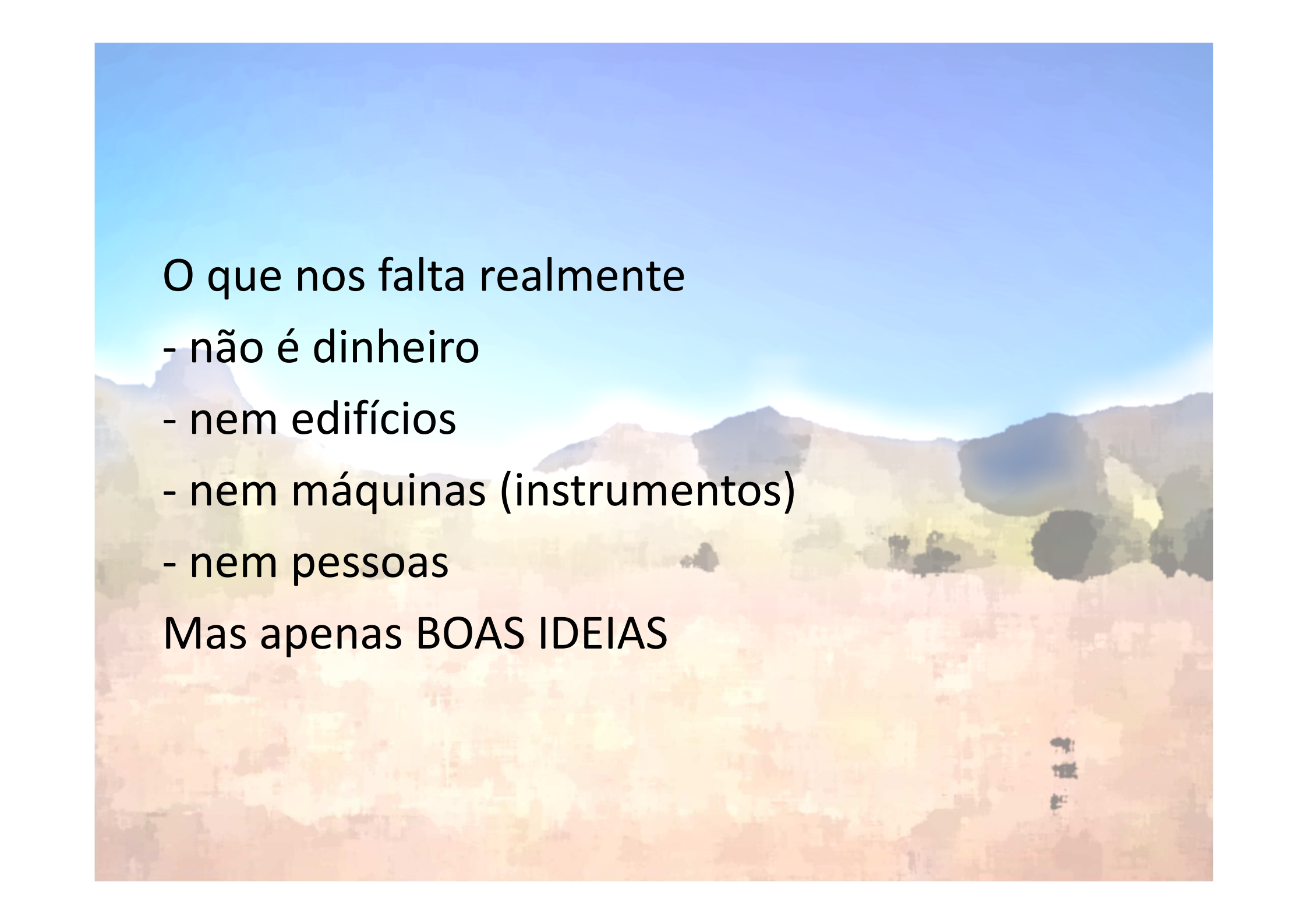
Modelo de REFLEXÃO

- Ter uma ideia
- Formular a ideia
- Pensar como testar a ideia
- Testar
- Publicar
- Próxima ideia

REFLEXÕES

- Às vezes uma ideia leva tempo a materializar se...
- Às vezes é preciso voltar atrás e recomeçar de novo.

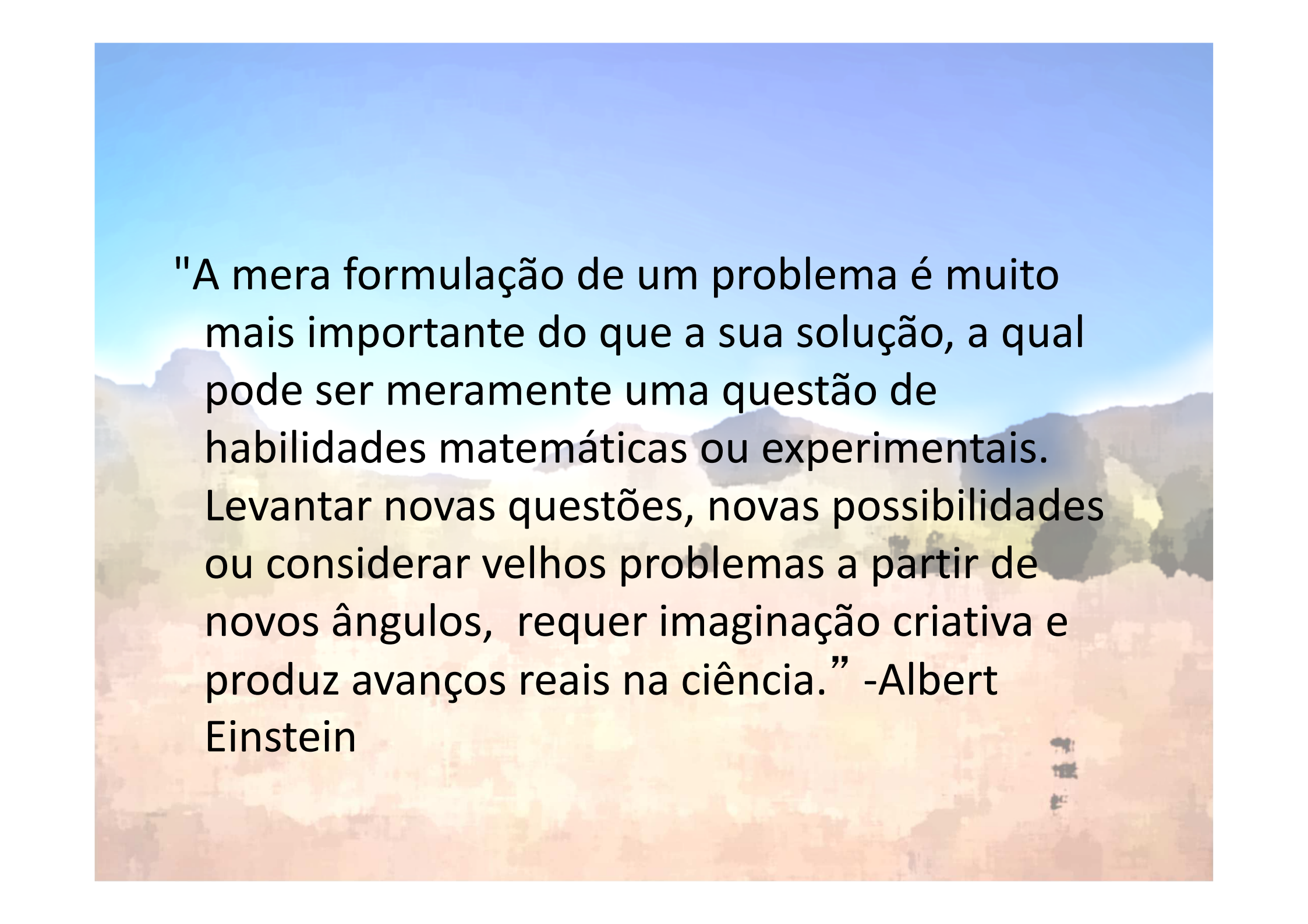


The background of the slide is a scenic landscape. It features a range of mountains in the distance under a clear blue sky. The foreground is a field of tall, golden-brown grass or reeds, with some dark, silhouetted trees or bushes scattered across the middle ground. The overall tone is bright and airy.

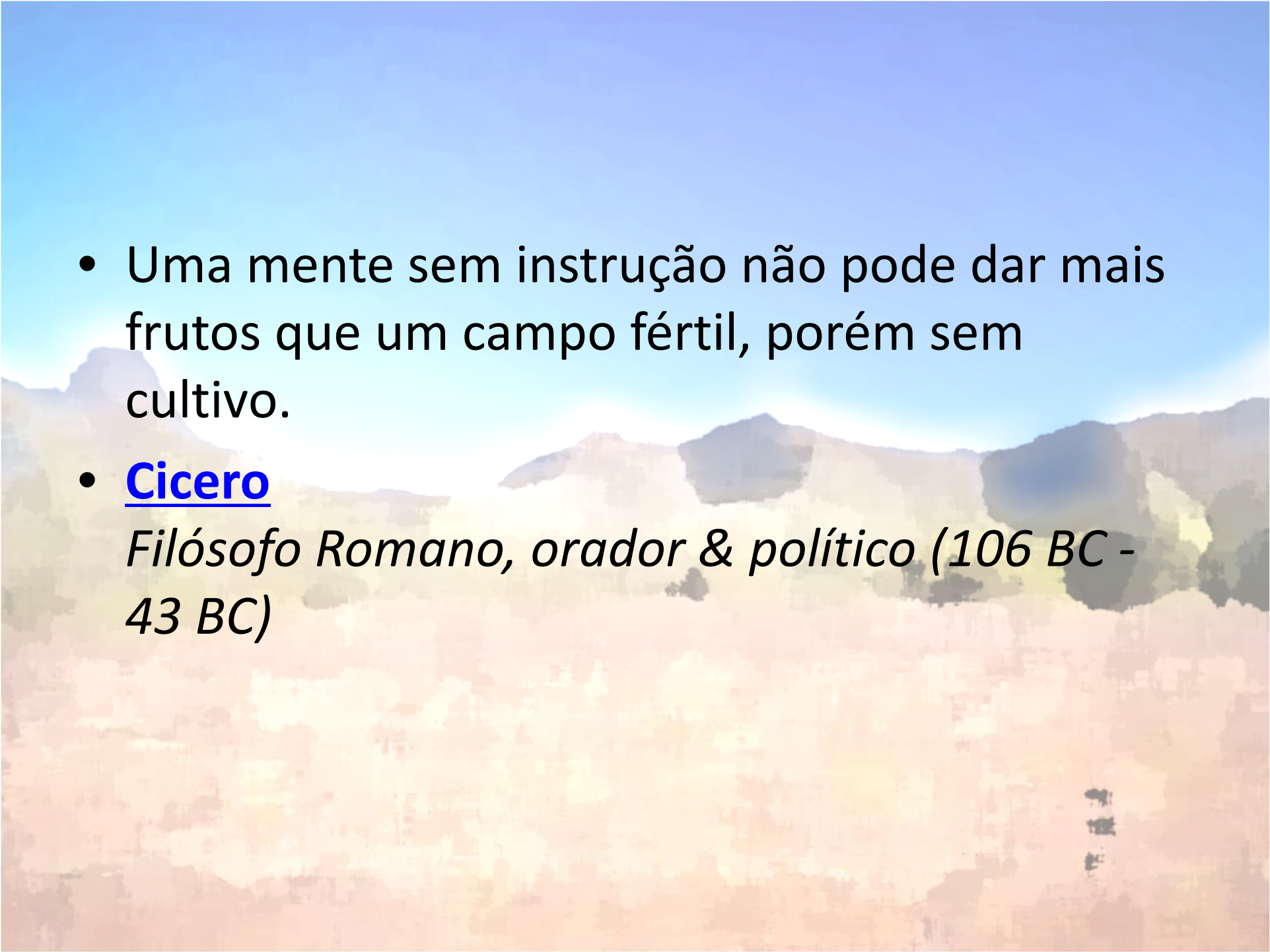
O que nos falta realmente

- não é dinheiro
- nem edifícios
- nem máquinas (instrumentos)
- nem pessoas

Mas apenas BOAS IDEIAS



"A mera formulação de um problema é muito mais importante do que a sua solução, a qual pode ser meramente uma questão de habilidades matemáticas ou experimentais. Levantar novas questões, novas possibilidades ou considerar velhos problemas a partir de novos ângulos, requer imaginação criativa e produz avanços reais na ciência." -Albert Einstein

- 
- Uma mente sem instrução não pode dar mais frutos que um campo fértil, porém sem cultivo.
 - Cícero
Filósofo Romano, orador & político (106 BC - 43 BC)

Conclusion (philosophy $\rightarrow$ models $\rightarrow$ tools *not* tools $\rightarrow$ models $\rightarrow$ philosophy)

- Filosofia – Modelos – Software

.... ao contrário de....

- Software – Modelos - Filosofia

CONCLUSÃO (continuar)

MITOS

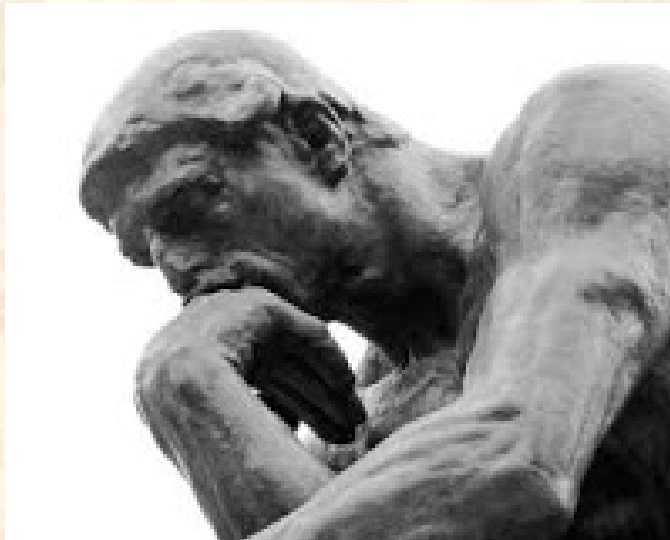
- A Pedometria é difícil
- A Pedometria compete com a pedologia tradicional

FATOS

- A Pedometria desenvolveu muitos métodos que são usados hoje.

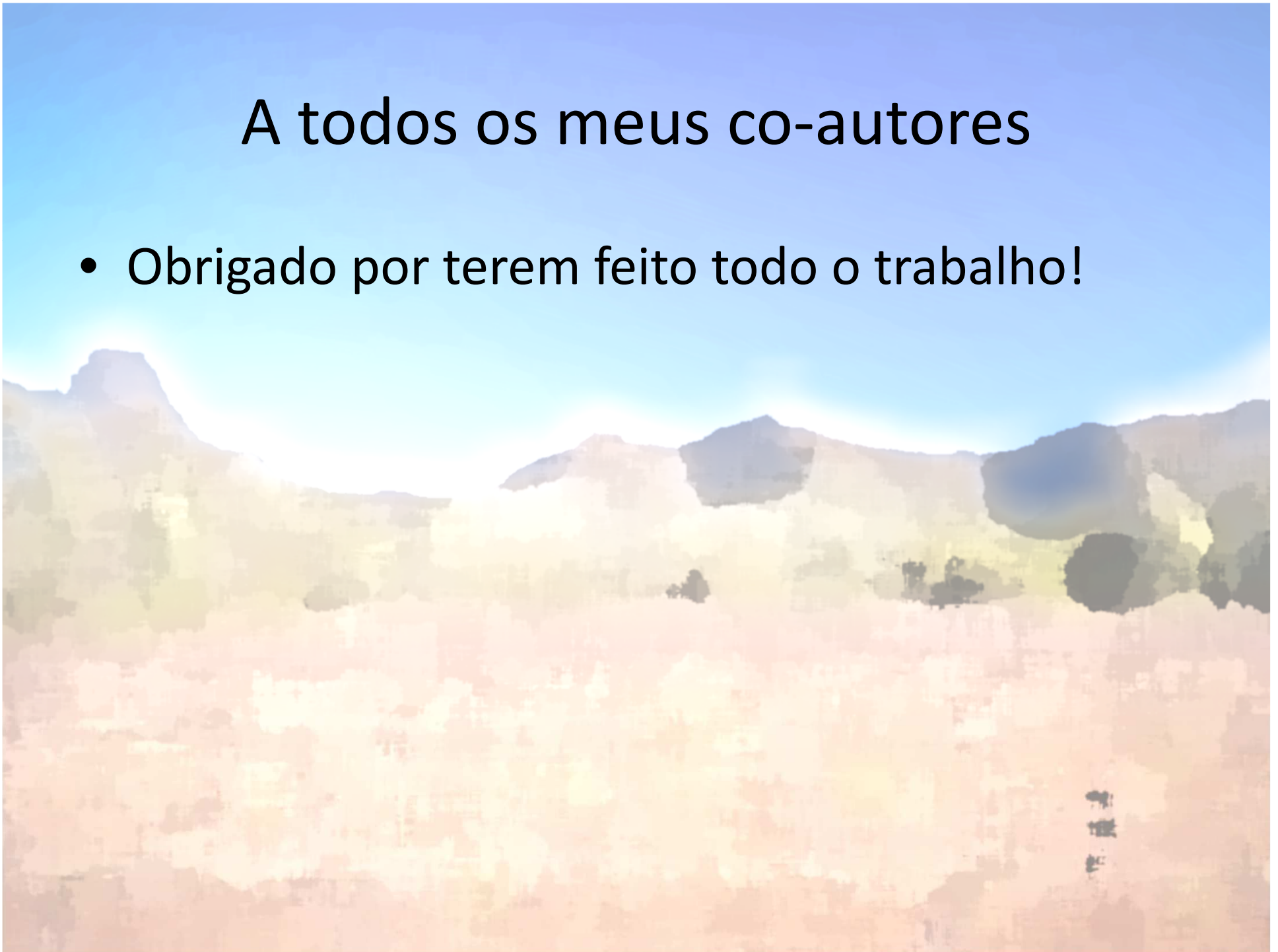
EM CONCLUSÃO...

THINK!



A todos os meus co-autores

- Obrigado por terem feito todo o trabalho!



Um solo

Uma vez

Existia somente

Um solo no mundo.

Para mim,

Um Latossolo Amarelo

Num campo de cana-de-açúcar

Ao sul de Palmas, no Tocantins.

Porque tivemos que encontrar

Outro,

E outro e um outro?

Armando Belocampos