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A Discussion on Spatial Distribution Differentiation Law of Peanut Quality in China Based on GIS Technology

Liping Yang¹, Honghai Guo², Xinhua Li¹, Shubo Wan³

¹Shan Dong Institute of Agriculture Sustainable Development, Jinan, Shandong, China,

²Agricultural Resources and Environment Institute of Shandong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Jinan, Shandong, China,³Shan Dong Academy of Agricultural

Sciences, Jinan, Shandong China

yangping96@163.com,honghaig@163.com,xinhuali_2008@163.com, wansb@saas.ac.cn

Abstract: In order to realize spatial differentiation law of peanut quality in China by quantitative analysis method based on GIS technology, a spatial analysis model for peanut quality was established based on 9 ecological factors influencing peanut quality (light, temperature, water and soil, etc). The results showed that it can be achieved in the analysis of peanut quality differentiation law in space with GIS technology. Taking peanut protein content as an example, the spatial distribution of peanut protein content gradually increases from north to south, high-content region distributes mainly in south of middle-lower Yangtze region; The results have instructive significance for production and breeding department to improve peanut protein quality, establish peanut special production base, optimize regional production layout, and provide a reference for quality rating and planting of other crops.

Key words: Peanut quality; Protein content; GIS technology; Spatial distribution;

1 Introduction

Peanuts are major oil and food crops in the world, also major oil and cash crops in China. Since the 1990s, China's peanut production has ranked first around the world, accounting for about 1/3 of global production. Peanuts are widely cultivated all over China, except for Qinghai and Ningxia^[1,2].

The differences in peanut quality spatial distribution are formed under some ecological conditions, resulted from the combined effects of temperature, light, water, soil and other ecological factors which vary among regions, so geographical differences in peanut quality exist. Scholars at home and abroad mostly concern about species, farming systems and fertilizers related to peanut quality, however, there are contradictions such as regional imbalances, general purpose and special varieties, production and processing, so it is necessary to clarify the spatial distribution of peanut quality. As a result, Arcgis software is used to explore the spatial distribution of peanut quality based on ecological and geographical principles. In this paper, Peanut protein content, an important index of peanut quality, was used. A spatial analysis model for protein content is established based on 9 ecological factors influencing protein content, and spatial distribution of peanut protein content in China is analyzed by GIS technology. The results have instructive significance for production and breeding department to improve peanut protein quality, establish peanut special production base and optimize regional production layout.

2 Spatial analysis model for peanut protein content

2.1 Index system of spatial analysis model for peanut protein content

Academic research suggests that temperature is the dominant factor influencing protein content whose accumulation is significantly positively correlated with temperature; as temperature rises, protein content increases^[3]. During seedling stage, mild and moderate drought stresses can increase seed protein content, but severe drought conditions have little impact^[4]; during pegging stage, drought has a larger impact on peanut protein: drought increases fat content but decreases protein content^[5,6]; pod maturity, which determines peanut quality largely, is affected by accumulated temperature above 15°C^[7]; shading processing can reduce peanut crude protein content^[8]; under similar climatic factors, soil type, texture and fertility levels become important factors determining peanut quality^[9-11]. The spatial analysis model for peanut protein content is established based on 9 ecological factors influencing protein content, in which the meteorological factor only covers the whole growth period.

Table 1. Index system of peanut protein content analysis model

Factors	Interpretation
Meteorological factors	$X_1: >15^{\circ}\text{C}$ accumulated temperature(the whole growth period of peanut)
	$X_2:$ Precipitation (the whole growth period of peanut)
	$X_3:$ Sunshine hours(the whole growth period of peanut)
	$X_4:$ Diurnal variation of temperature(the whole growth period of peanut)
Soil factors	$X_5:$ Soil organic matter
	$X_6:$ Soil pH
	$X_7:$ Soil available phosphorus
	$X_8:$ Soil available potassium
	$X_9:$ Soil clay content
	National 2KM×2KM grid data

2.2 Data source of index system

140 sampling points (sampling points are as shown in Fig. 1) were set in major peanut production areas of China, the pods and corresponding soil samples of dominant peanut cultivars were collected, and then pod protein content, soil organic matter, available phosphorus, available potassium, PH, and other indexes were determined in accordance with national standards. The soil clay content is 2KM×2KM raster data from the Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences^[12,13]. Use extraction command in Arcgis9.2 software to extract the value of the sampling points.



Fig. 1. Sampling points distribution map of 2008

Meteorological factors are provided by China Meteorological Data Sharing Service System, they are log data of 756 stations during peanut growth period. Process meteorological factors in Geostatistical Analyst module of Arcgis9.2 software, use ordinary Kriging method to calculate the spatial interpolation of meteorological factors at 756 points, and then use Extraction command to extract the data.

2.3 Analysis model

In spss13.0 software, Regression was used to establish the linear analytical model of peanut protein content, in which regression uses the enter method to include all factors into the equation. According to goodness-of-fit test of the model (Table 2) and ANOVA (Table 3), $R=0.408$, $R^2=0.166$, $\text{sig}=0.046$, the model passes the significance testing.

Table 2. Summary table of peanut protein content analysis model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.408	0.166	0.084	2.311

Table3. ANOVA table of peanut protein content analysis model

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	97.051	9	10.783	2.02	0.046
	Residual	485.862	91	5.339		
	Total	582.912	100			

Linear regression model of peanut protein content is as shown below:

$$Y=32.432+0.0001X_1+0.00014X_2-0.00104X_3-0.30594X_4-0.04503X_5-0.33025X_6-0.027 \\ 15X_7-0.00351X_8+0.01884X_9 \quad (1)$$

3. Spatial analysis for peanut protein content

3.1 Determination of analysis unit

The analysis unit is required to indicate the spatial difference of peanut protein content. Each unit shall have its unique characteristics, including both variability and comparability. In the principle of quality consistency, this paper uses 2KM×2KM raster as the unit, and to enhance accuracy, all data were masked by 1:1000000 countrywide farmland vector layer, so only the farmland part was analyzed.

3.2 Factor processing

Soil factor processing. Soil indexes are 2KM×2KM raster data from Institute of Soil Science of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Meteorological factor processing. The meteorological indexes are processed based on 30-year log data of peanut growth period during 1978-2007 (from 756 stations in China, provided by China Meteorological Data Sharing Service System). The 2KM×2KM raster data are acquired through Kriging interpolation calculation of the 756 stations' meteorological indexes under the Geostatistical Analyst module of Arcgis9.2.

Meteorological and soil factors are both masked by 1:1000000 countrywide farmland vector layer to obtain the farmland raster data.

Peanut Quality Spatial Distribution Analysis (based on protein content). Upon the Raster Calculator command of Spatial Analyst of Arcgis9.2, apply the model to carry out raster calculation, gain the value of each unit, which is protein content data for 2KM×2KM raster of countrywide farmland, thus the spatial distribution map for countrywide farmland is gained.

4. Spatial distribution analysis for peanut quality

Analyze the spatial distribution of peanut protein content for countrywide farmland with the classification function of Arcgis and the result shows a significant spatial distribution trend of peanut protein content: the minimum value which appears in Jilin Province is 13.3%; the maximum value which appears in Taiwan Province is 32.9%; the average value is 26.9%. As shown in Fig. 2, the countrywide peanut protein content increases from south to north, with an average value of 28.3%, higher value mainly in south of middle-lower Yangtze region, and slightly lower value in Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang, which is consistent with the research conclusion drawn by Xiao Changzhen etc. that peanut protein content is inversely related to the latitude^[14].

5. Discussion

A spatial analysis model for peanut quality based on 9 ecological factors influencing protein content was established to analyze the spatial distribution of peanut quality in China (farmland), which breaks the old way of analyzing the relationship between peanut quality and environment on field scale and qualitatively describing spatial distribution of peanut quality.

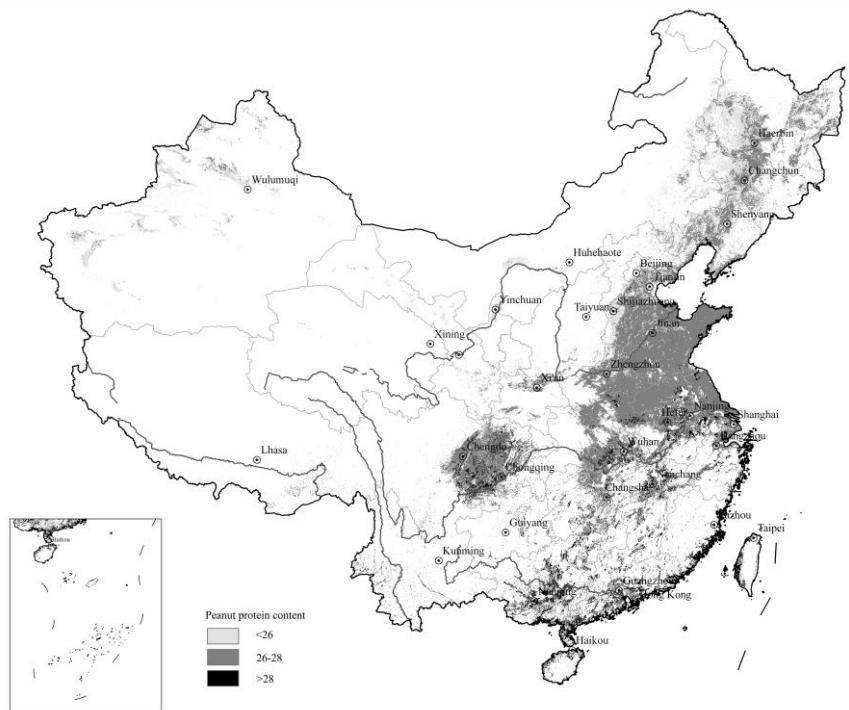


Fig. 2 Spatial distribution map of peanut protein content in China (cultivated land)

It realizes quantitative analysis and point-to-dimension spatial analysis with GIS technology. As this research shows that the high-protein-content region mainly distributes in south of middle-lower Yangtze region, so production and breeding authorities shall give play to such areas, especially in southeast coastal areas, to make full use of the environment advantages, change the usage pattern of peanuts, extend the industrial chain of peanut protein, build peanut production bases and promote peanut industry development. The research result of this paper will provide a scientific theoretical basis for peanut quality classifying, strong breed selecting and planting, which will facilitate the implementation of the national policies of “setting up the sources of editable oils, vegetable proteins, raw materials, cash crops, and farmland biodiversity”, to ensure oil crop safety and stable supply of high quality agricultural products.

The method of quantitatively analyzing spatial distribution of peanut quality with GIS technology discussed in this paper is scientific and feasible, but the accuracy of this model and the result needs to be further improved.

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