

A NEW ROADWAY TO IMPROVING PHOSPHOROUS MANAGEMENT IN CROP PRODUCTION

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The Foundation for Agronomic Research



Foundation for Agronomic Research (FAR)

“Enhance nutrient stewardship research, education, and outreach efforts.”

- Agronomy research & education
- Public policy engagement
- Support public, private, and governmental collaborations

4R Research Fund

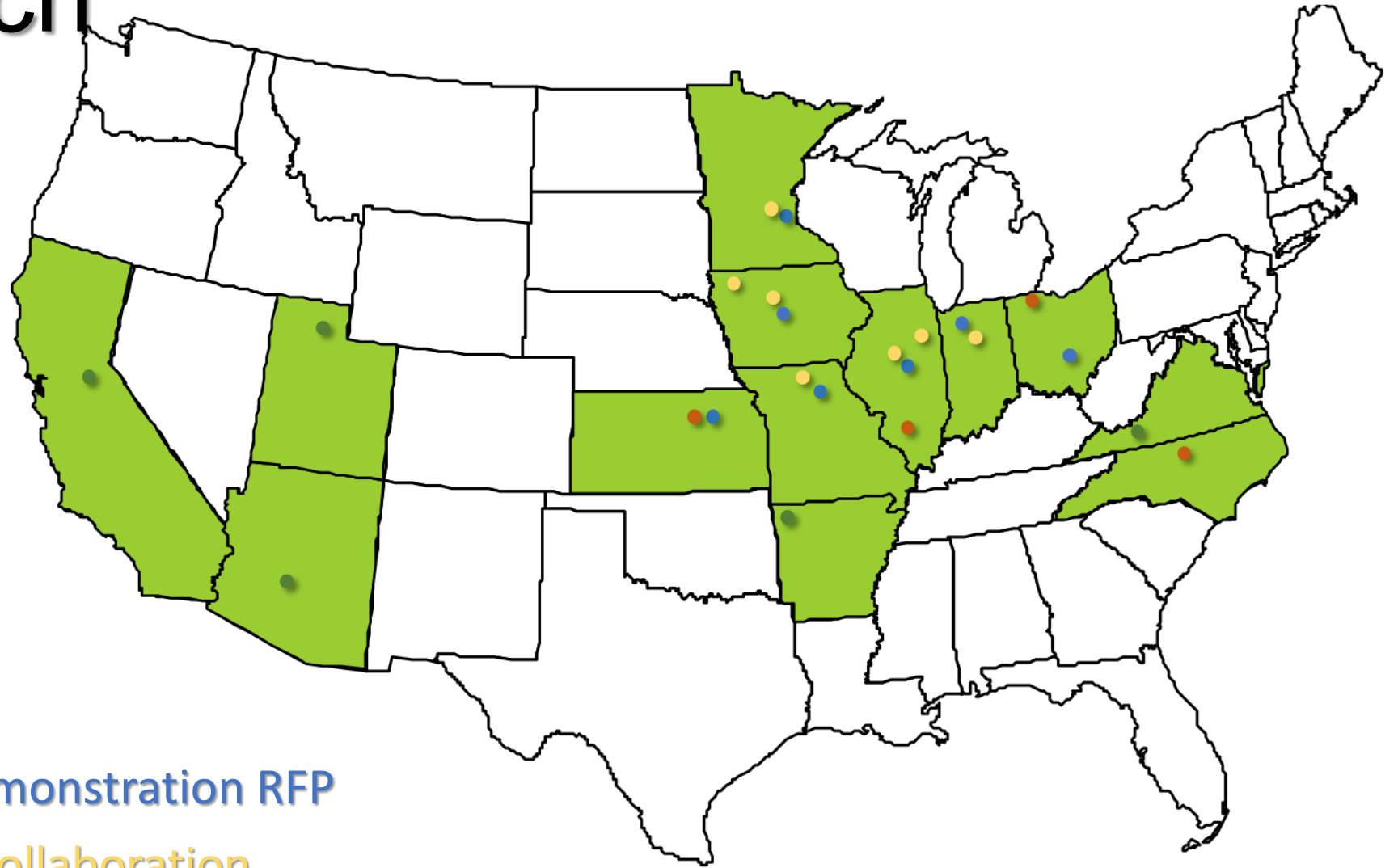
Pre-2019



Spring 2019 Projects



4R Research Fund



2013 Meta-analyses RFP

2013 4R Research and Demonstration RFP

2017 NutriNet five-state collaboration

2019 4R Research Awarded Projects

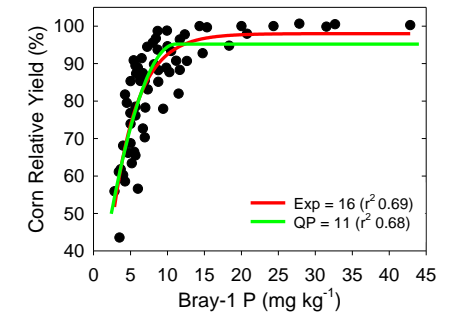
Phosphorus - Happy 350th!

*Phosphoric Acid Determinations in Samples of Barley Soils from
Hoos Field, Rothamsted.*

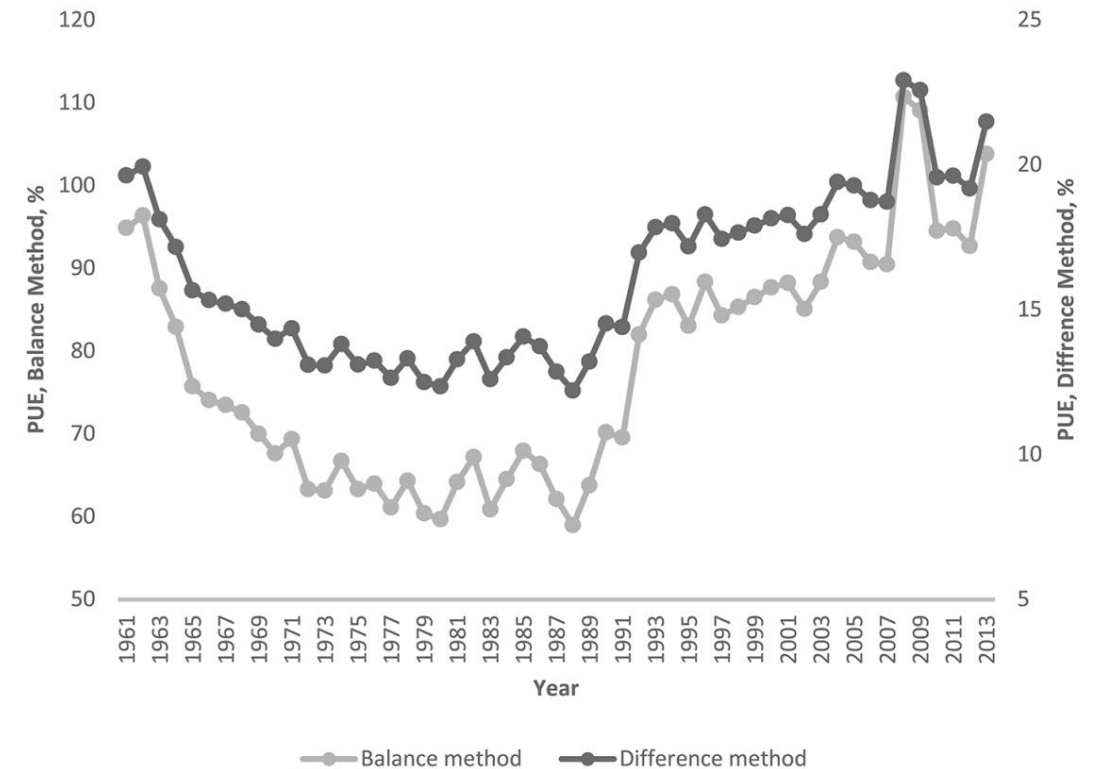
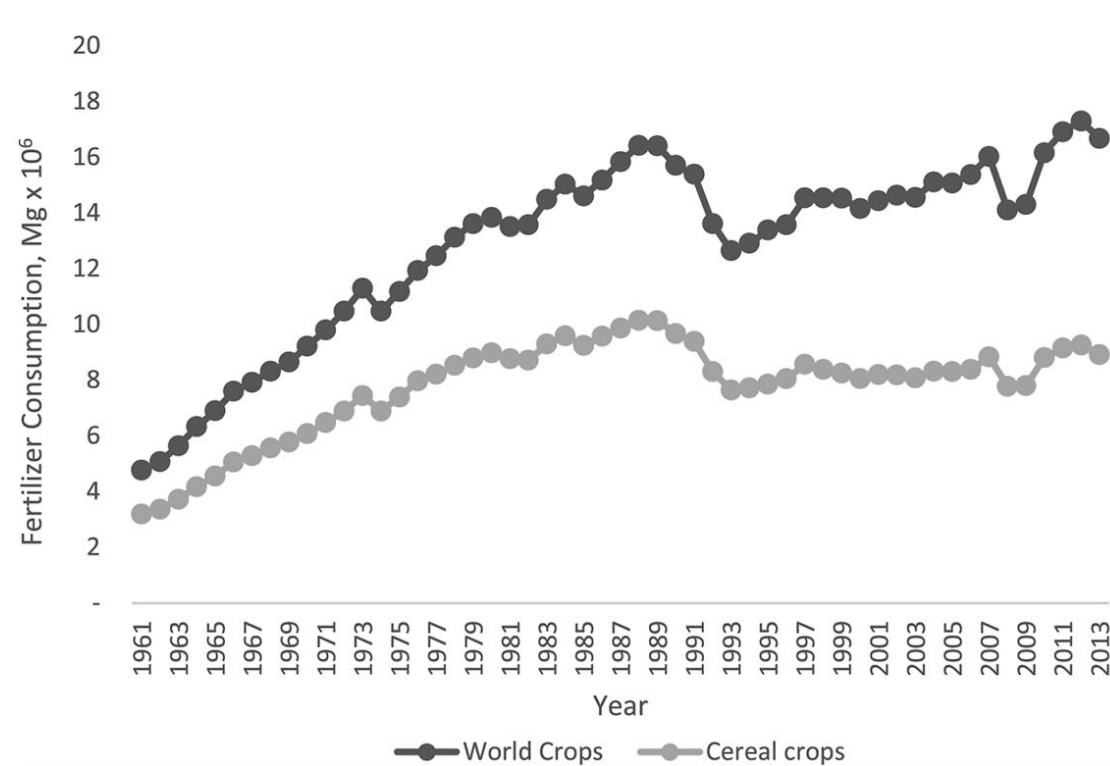
Manure applied every year since 1852 (for quantities see pages 143 and 144).	Percentage of P_2O_5 in fine soil, calculated on dry state.	
	Total P_2O_5 .	P_2O_5 dissolved by 1 per cent. solution of citric acid.
1 O. No manure	0·099	0·0055
2 O. Superphosphate.....	0·182	0·0463
3 O. Potash, &c. (no phosphates)	0·121	0·0100
4 O. Superphosphate, potash, &c.	0·189	0·0538
1 A. Ammonia salts.....	0·097	0·0060
2 A. Ditto and superphosphate	0·173	0·0425
3 A. Ditto, and potash, &c. (no phosphate)	0·102	0·0084
4 A. Ditto, superphosphate, and potash, &c.....	0·182	0·0500

Today's Discussion

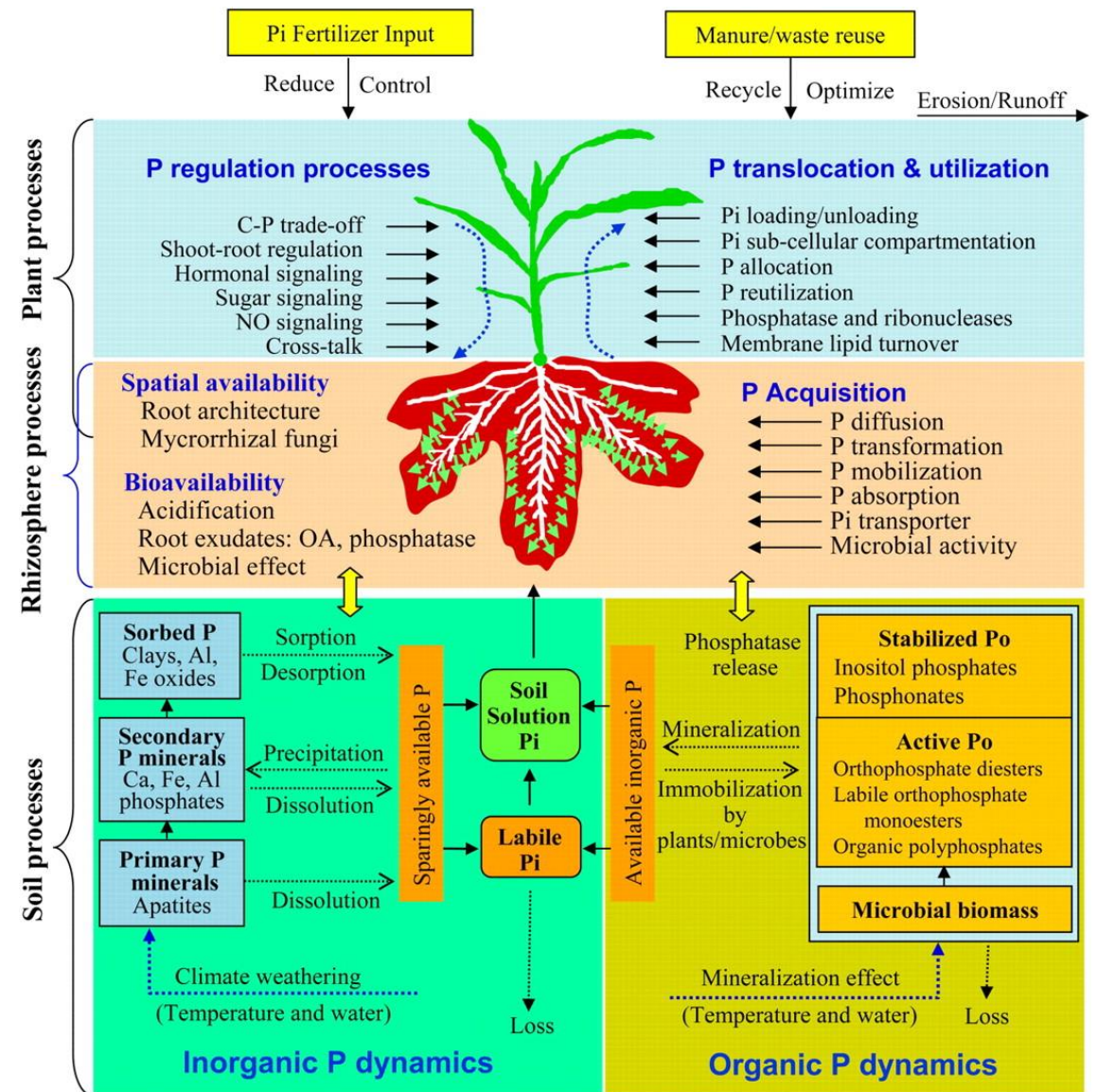
- Phosphorus complexities in soil
- Management effects on soil and crop response to P
- Managing P within a system



Phosphorus as a crop input...



Soil Phosphorus



Phosphorus Losses

- Tradeoffs with erosion (particulate P) & soluble P loss prevention
- Efficient agronomic P use = less P susceptible to losses
- Watershed, field, and subfield variability cause difficulties

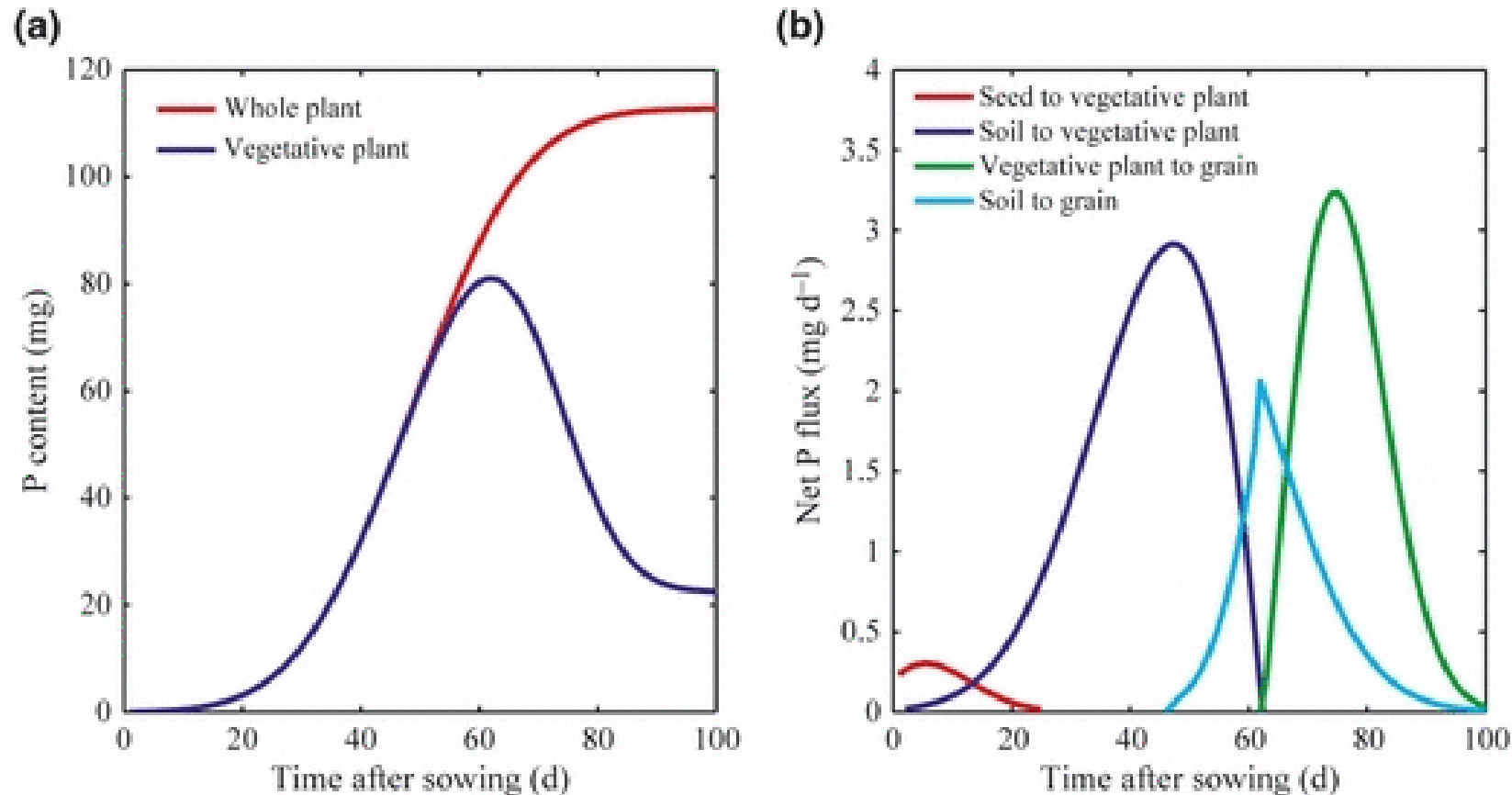


Phosphorus Losses

- Erosion and tile drainage provide main mechanisms in Iowa
- Dissolved P
 - Important short-term effect on water quality
 - High proportion in tile drainage
 - Amount in surface runoff is variable
- Particulate P (sediment-bound)
 - Long-term effect on water quality
 - Source for “legacy” P
- Different management systems will lead to varying proportions of each



Phosphorus Uptake & Partitioning



Phosphorus Removal

- Crop removal for N, P, and K doesn't increase equally with yield
- Grain content & yield dictate P removal

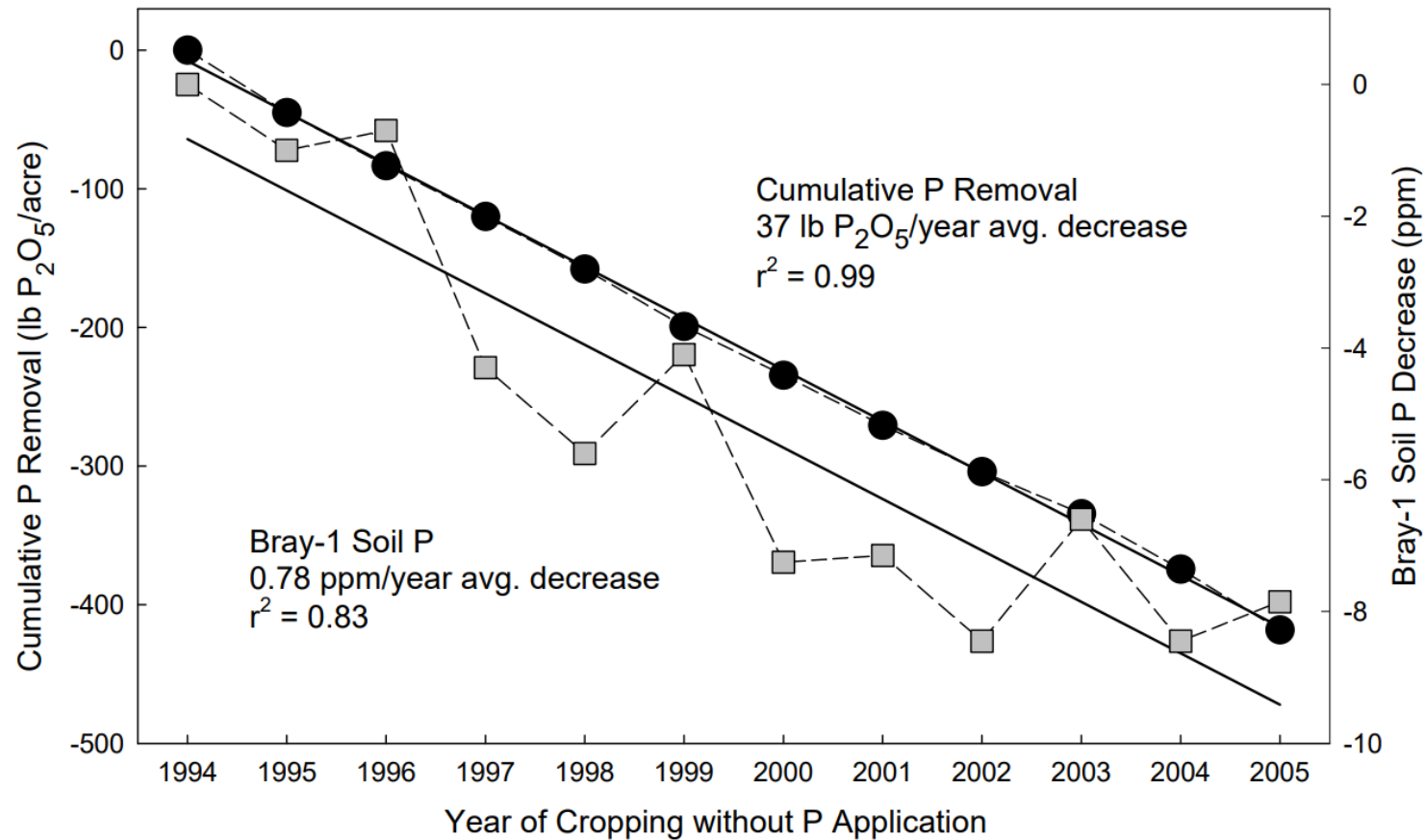
Table 2. Nutrient concentrations to calculate removal amounts of P_2O_5 and K_2O in the optimum soil-test category.

Crop †	Unit of Yield and Moisture Basis	Pounds per Unit of Yield ‡	
		P_2O_5	K_2O
Corn	bushel, 15%	0.32	0.22
Corn silage	bushel grain equiv., 15%	0.44	1.10
Corn silage	ton, 65%	3.5	9.0
Corn stover	ton, 15%	4.8	18
Soybean	bushel, 13%	0.72	1.2
Soybean residue	ton, 10%	4.7	23
Oat	bushel, 13%	0.29	0.19
Oat straw	ton, 10%	6.4	36
Wheat	bushel, 12%	0.55	0.27
Wheat straw	ton, 10%	3.7	23
Sunflower	100 pounds, 10%	0.75	0.65
Alfalfa, alfalfa-grass	ton, 15%	13	43
Red clover-grass	ton, 15%	11	31
Trefoil-grass	ton, 15%	11	31
Smooth brome-grass	ton, 15%	7.9	41
Orchardgrass	ton, 15%	12	60
Tall fescue	ton, 15%	11	58
Timothy	ton, 15%	7.9	28
Perennial ryegrass	ton, 15%	11	30
Sorghum-sudan	ton, 15%	11	33
Switchgrass	ton, 15%	11	58
Reed canarygrass	ton, 15%	7.9	41



Mallarino, A. P., J. E. Sawyer, and S. K. Barnhart. "A general guide for crop nutrient and limestone recommendations in Iowa, Iowa state university extension and outreach, PM 1688." *Iowa State Univeristy (IOWA) pp 18* (2013).

Phosphorus Removal



Phosphorus Placement

- North Central Region studies have found little yield differences (Preston et. al, 2019; Mallarino et. al, 2018)
- Reductions in water quality impairment with subsurface banded P is common
- Different application, soil sampling, and tillage systems may need adjusted to reflect optimum P availability

Phosphorus Placement

Table 1. Phosphorus placement and application rate effects on crop yield.

		Placement method and rate (lb P ₂ O ₅ /acre)†					
			Broadcast			Planter band	
Period	Tillage	Control	28	56	56x2 ‡	28	56
----- Corn yield (bu/ac) -----							
	1994-2016	Chisel	186b	188ab	190a	190a	188ab
		No-till	175b	180a	181a	181a	179ab
	2013-2016	Chisel	206b	214ab	217a	217a	212ab
		No-till	188b	199a	207a	204a	205a
----- Soybean yield (bu/ac) -----							
	1994-2016	Chisel	58.7b	60.2ab	60.4a	60.2ab	60.0ab
		No-till	58.9a	59.4a	59.1a	59.4a	59.3a
	2013-2016	Chisel	58.5b	62.5a	62.0ab	60.7ab	59.1ab
		No-till	61.6c	63.5abc	65.3a	63.0abc	65.1ab

[†]Yield values in a row followed by the same letter(s) do not differ ($P \leq 0.05$).

[‡]56x2, twice the annual 56 lb-rate applied once for the 2-year rotation before corn or soybean.

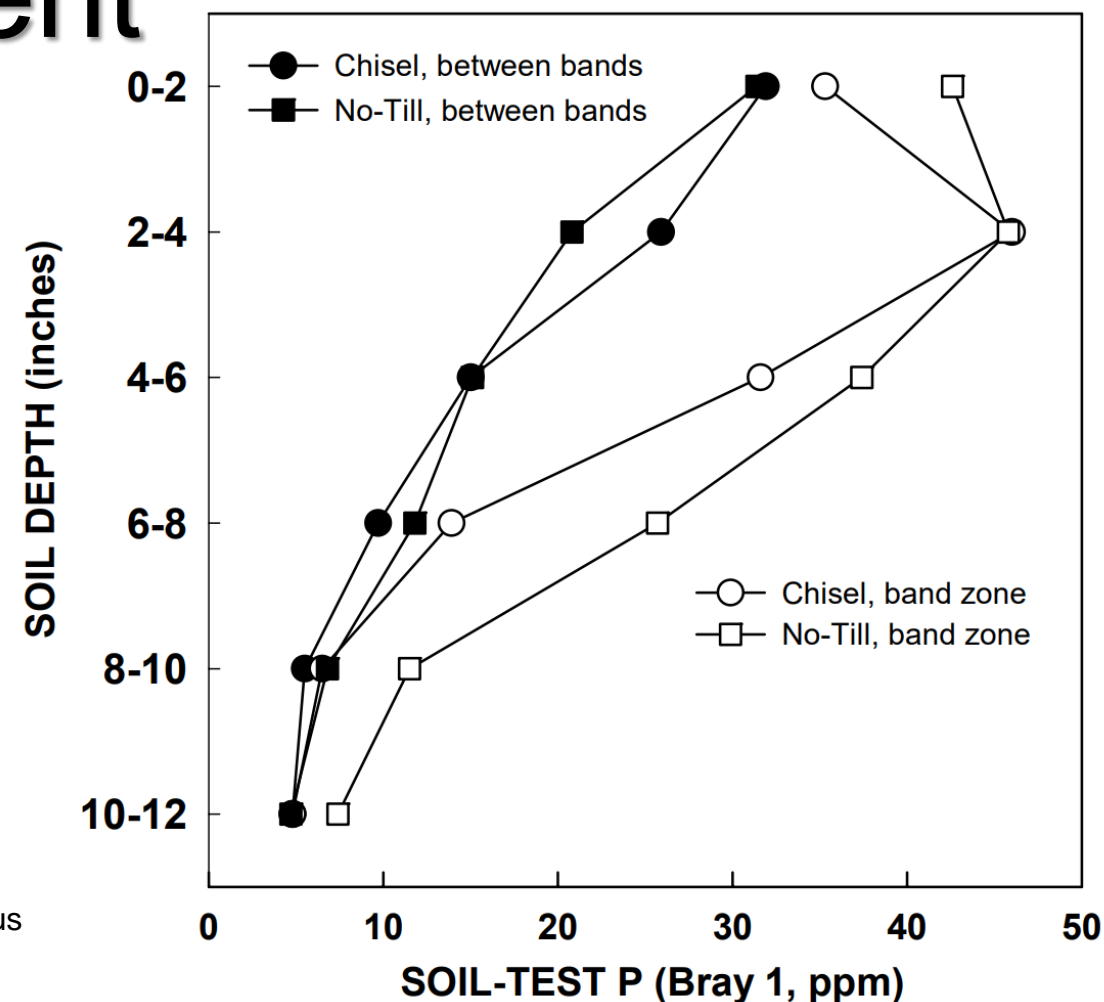
Phosphorus Placement

Responses to starter fertilizer (NPK or NP)

Location	Reference	Response frequency	Response
Illinois	Ritchie et al. (1996)	8 of 9 trials	14 bu/acre average
Iowa	Buah et al. (1999)	7 of 9 trials	4 to 18 bu/acre
Iowa	Bermudez & Mallarino (2002)	5 of 7 trials †	2 to 8 bu/acre †
Iowa	Mallarino (2003)	3 of 8 trials	5 bu/acre average
Iowa	Kaiser et al. (2005)	1 of 2 †	15 bu/acre †
Missouri	Scharf (1999)	6 of 6 trials	13 bu/acre average
Wisconsin	Bundy & Widen (1992)	8 of 12 trials	15 bu/acre average

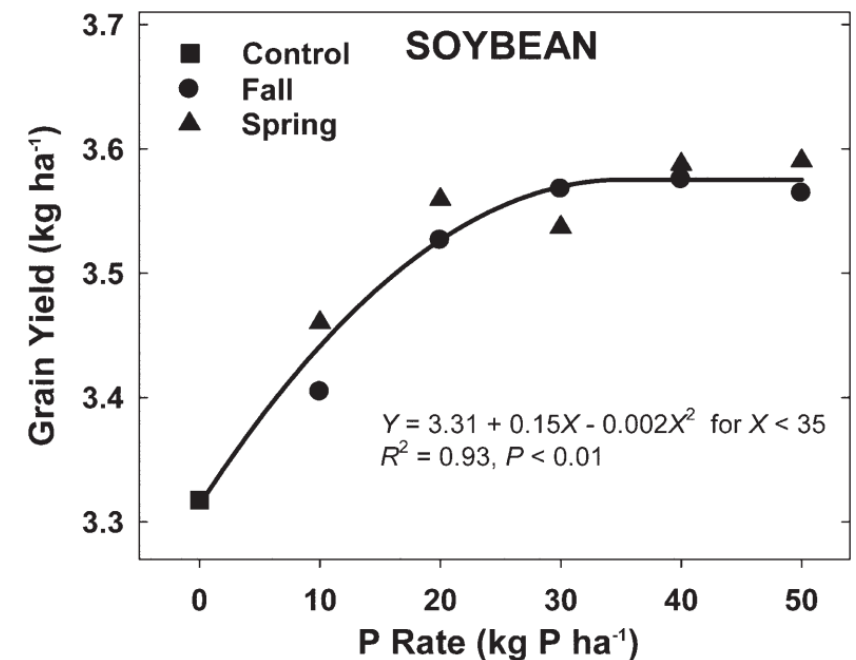
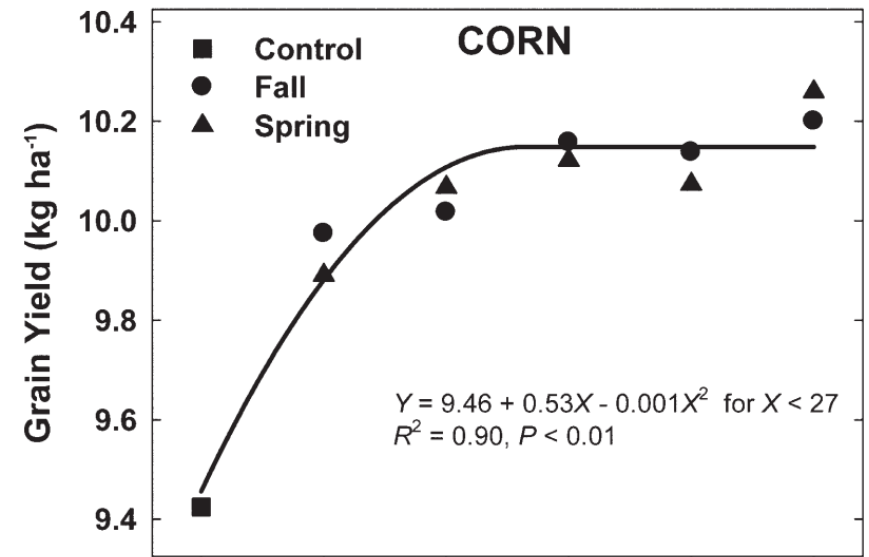
† Soils tested medium, optimum, or higher in P and K according to local interpretations

Bundy, Larry G., Hubert Tunney, and Ardell D. Halvorson. "Agronomic aspects of phosphorus management." *Phosphorus: Agriculture and the environment* 46 (2005): 683-727.

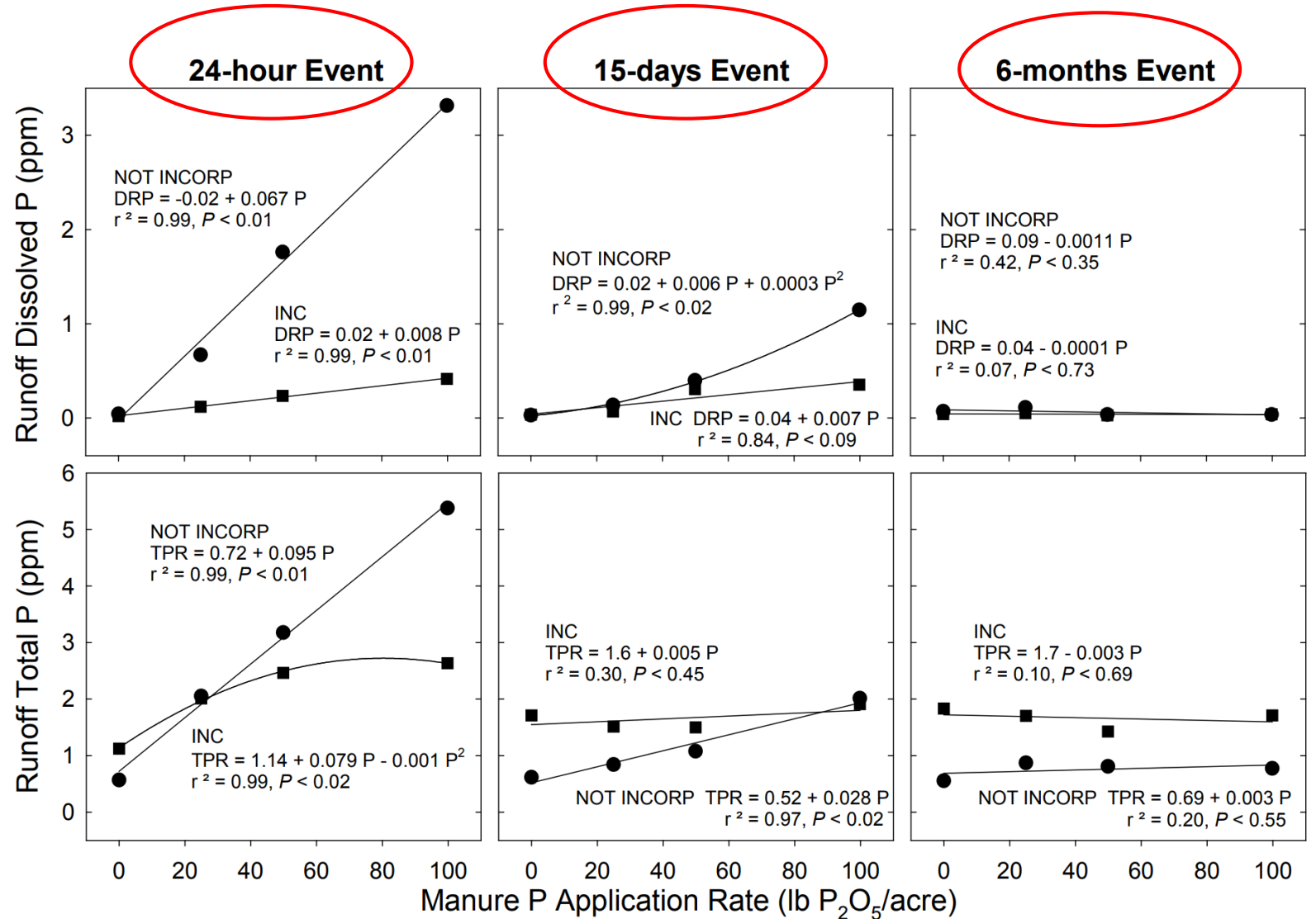


Application Timing

- Broadcasting fall vs spring P showed no yield differences in Iowa.
- Potential of runoff loss & spring logistics



Application Timing



Soil health phosphorus tests

- Concepts based in microbial influence on P
- “availability factors” applied to routine tests (mineralization or residue decomposition)
- Amount extracted has been correlated
- Crop response has been field-calibrated
- Ability to detect sufficiency ranges, but variable predictability compared to Bray-1, Mehlich-3, or Olsen

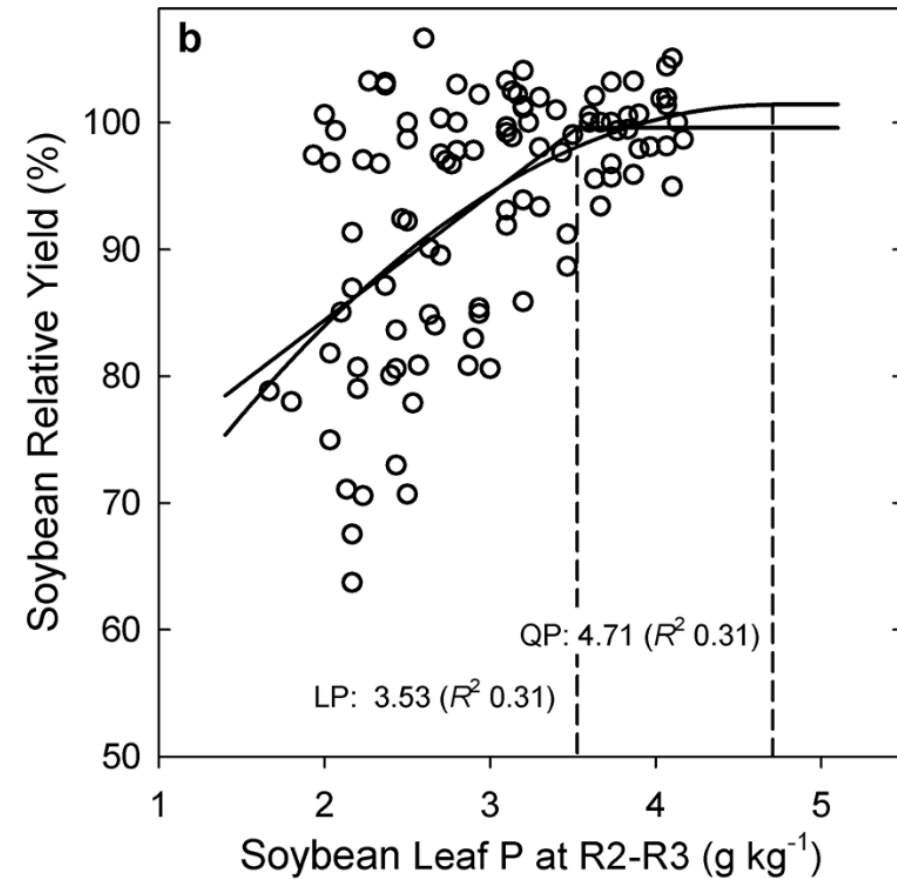
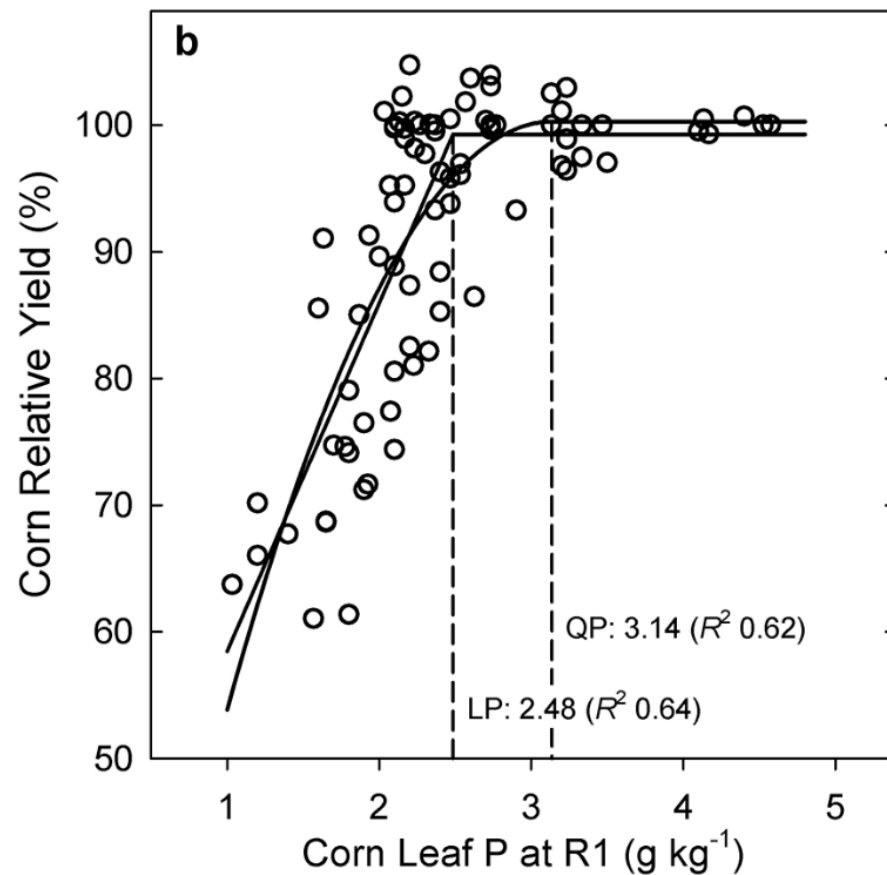
Tissue Sampling for Phosphorus

- Diagnosis vs Prescription
- Some disagreement on critical concentration and ideal sampling stage
- Importance of early season P supply may negate a V5 (corn) or (R1) soybean sample



IPNI, NutriFacts. No. 2

Tissue Sampling for Phosphorus



The value of a trend...

- Long-term phosphorus rate, tillage, & placement trials determined many of the recommendation systems in the North Central Region
- Difficult for replicated research to capture all P management options, especially with long-term studies
- Will soil sampling every 3 to 4 years catch annual fluctuations?

Practical Considerations

- Fertilizer placement, tillage, and previous crop effects
- Balance the choice of tillage operation and P fertilizer placement for specific landscape and environment
- Convenient and effective P fertilizer applications are prioritized
- Yield reductions not synonymous with reduced P loss



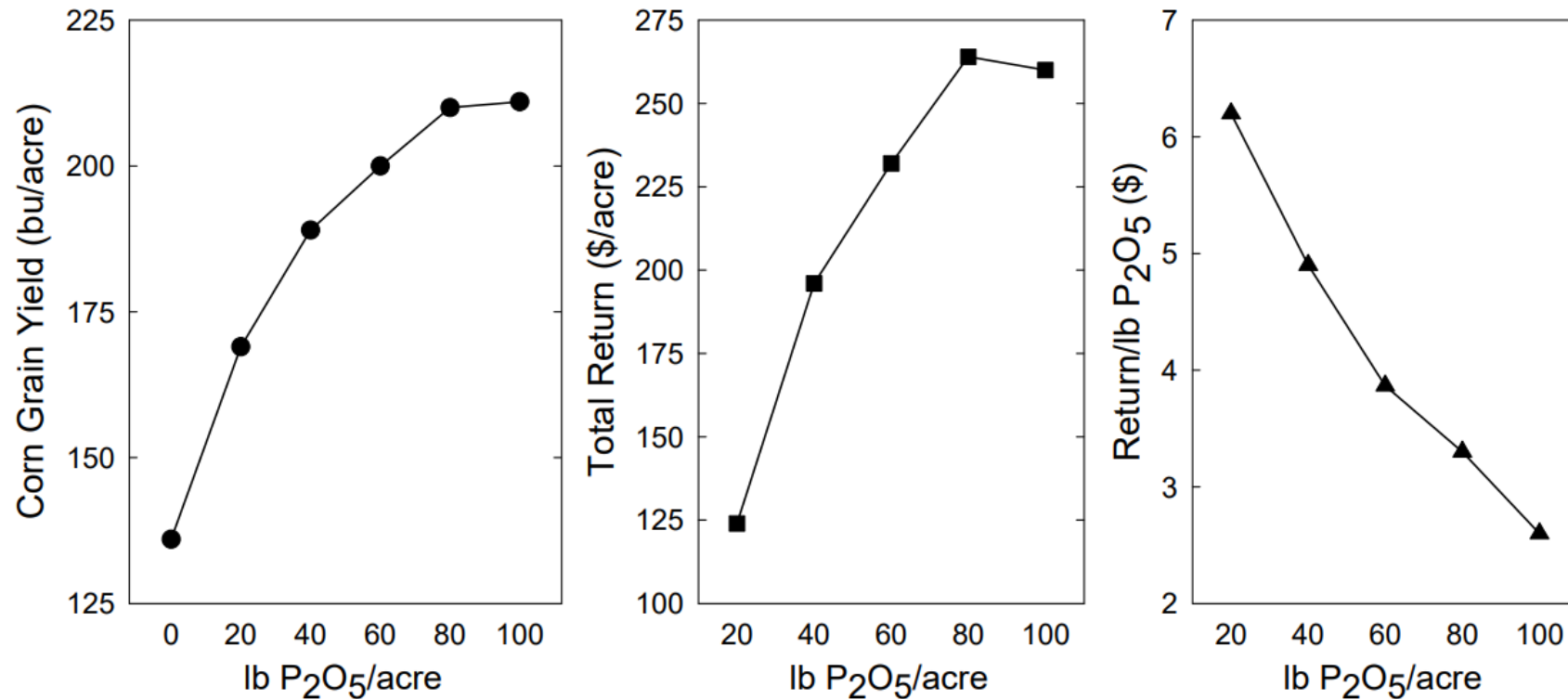
For comparison, IA Reduction Strategy...

- P reduction practices includes large variability
- Assessing confounding practices
- Practices are cumulative, not additive to reduce P loss

	Practice	Comments	% P Load Reduction ^a	% Corn Yield Change ^b
			Average (SD ^c)	Average (SD ^c)
Phosphorus Management Practices	Phosphorus Application	Applying P based on crop removal – Assuming optimal STP level and P incorporation	0.6 ^d	0
		Soil-Test P – No P applied until STP drops to optimum or, when manure is applied, to levels indicated by the P Index ^f	17 ^e	0
	Source of Phosphorus	Liquid swine, dairy, and poultry manure compared to commercial fertilizer – Runoff shortly after application	46 (45)	-1 (13)
		Beef manure compared to commercial fertilizer – Runoff shortly after application	46 (96)	
	Placement of Phosphorus	Broadcast incorporated within 1 week compared to no incorporation, same tillage	36 (27)	0
		With seed or knifed bands compared to surface application, no incorporation	24 (46)	0
	Cover Crops	Winter rye	29 (37)	-6 (7)
	Tillage	Conservation till – chisel plowing compared to moldboard plowing	33 (49)	0 (6)
		No till compared to chisel plowing	90 (17)	-6 (8)
Land Use Change	Perennial Vegetation	Energy Crops	34 (34)	
		Land Retirement (CRP)	75	
		Grazed pastures	59 (42)	
Erosion Control and Edge-of-Field Practices	Terraces		77 (19)	
	Buffers		58 (32)	
	Control	Sedimentation basins or ponds	85	

Changing P Management Strategy

- What constitutes an “improvement”?
- Combination of yield, loss reduction, and ROI?



*Assumes
\$4/bu corn &
\$0.40/lb P_2O_5