



DEPARTMENT OF
PLANT AND SOIL SCIENCES

Impact of No-Till and Sample Handling on Soil Test Results

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No-till = No Mix...



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Long-term Fertility Trials.

Numbered long-term (NPK) soil fertility studies established by Dr. Billy Tucker 50 years ago.

In the late 2000's most were converted to No-till.

In Summer of 2019 three trials were intensively sampled.

222 – Stillwater, Est 1968, No-till 2010

Kirkland Silt Loam

502 – Lahoma, Est 1971, No-till 2010

Grant Silt Loam

***702 – Perkins, Est 1996, No-till 2005**

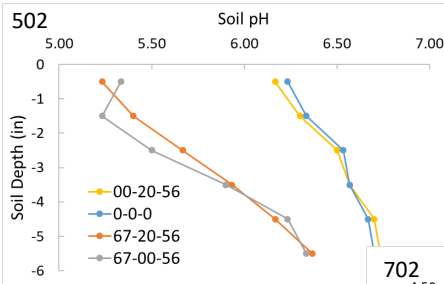
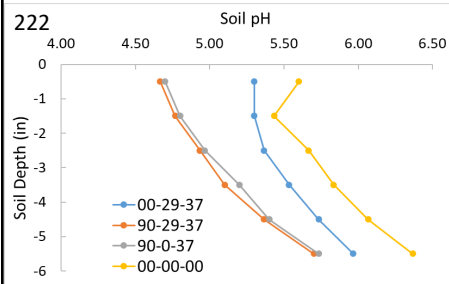
Konawa Fine Sandy Loam

*702 – Established by Dr. Bill Raun. N&P study.



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Let's take it one Component at a time. Soil pH.

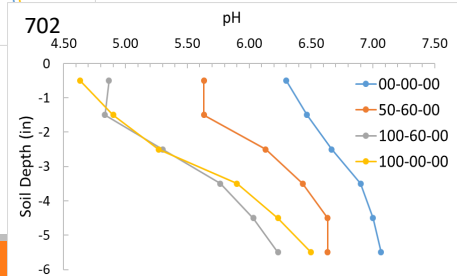


Each point is the average of four samples, 1 per rep.

pH is driven completely by N.

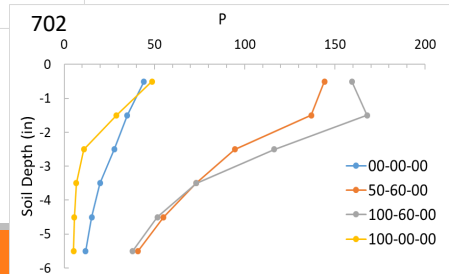
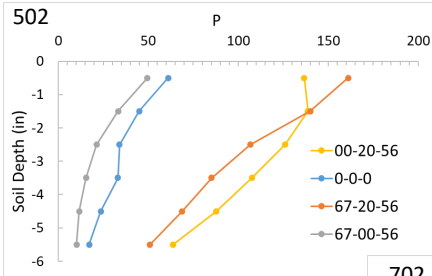
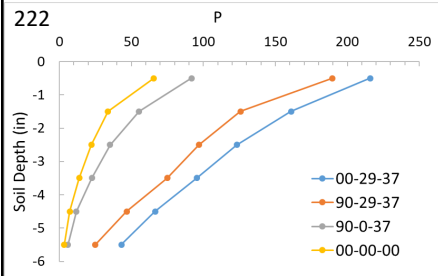
At 222, 502, and 702, Mass Balance 60 lbs (67 Kg) is a neutral balance
This means N applied is equal to N removed.

At N rates above this level Acidification is Increased.



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Phosphorus



SHOCKING NEWS

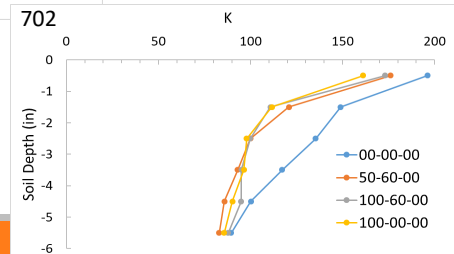
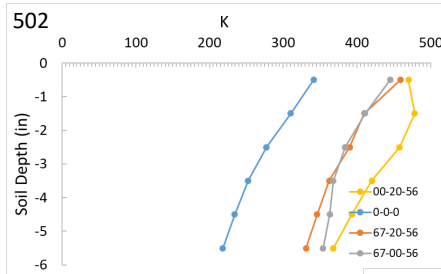
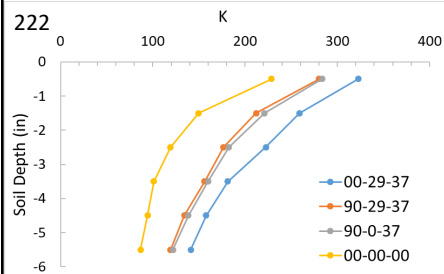
The Addition of P increases Stratification.

The addition of N without P increased intensity of Strat above Check.

The addition of N with P did not significantly change Strat.

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Potassium

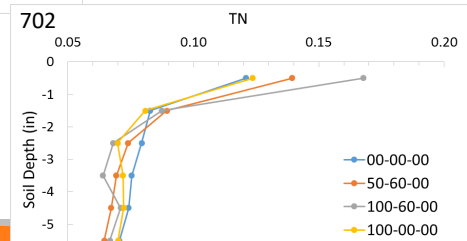
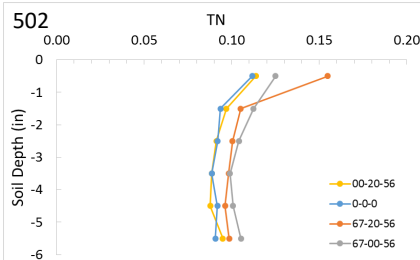
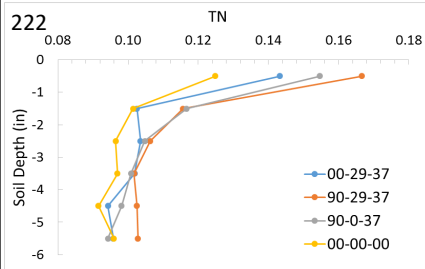


Potassium heavy stratification even at the check.

502 may be showing K saturation in the surface 1" at a ppm of 475.
As increase in K at 2"

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Total Nitrogen



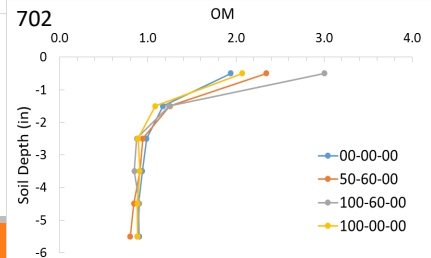
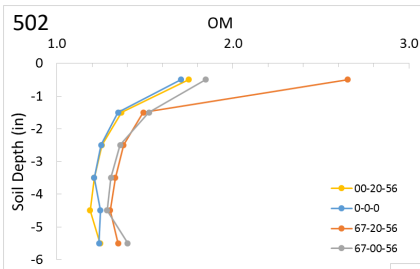
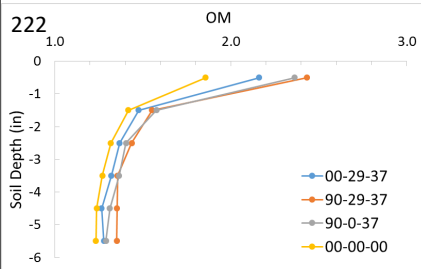
At all three locations total N is increased with the addition of N down to 2" deep.

Addition of limited nutrients, P, increases Total N.

Do not see significant increase in Total N at depth even with 100 lbs.

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Total Organic Matter



OM accumulated in the top 1" with little build in 2" and nothing in 3".

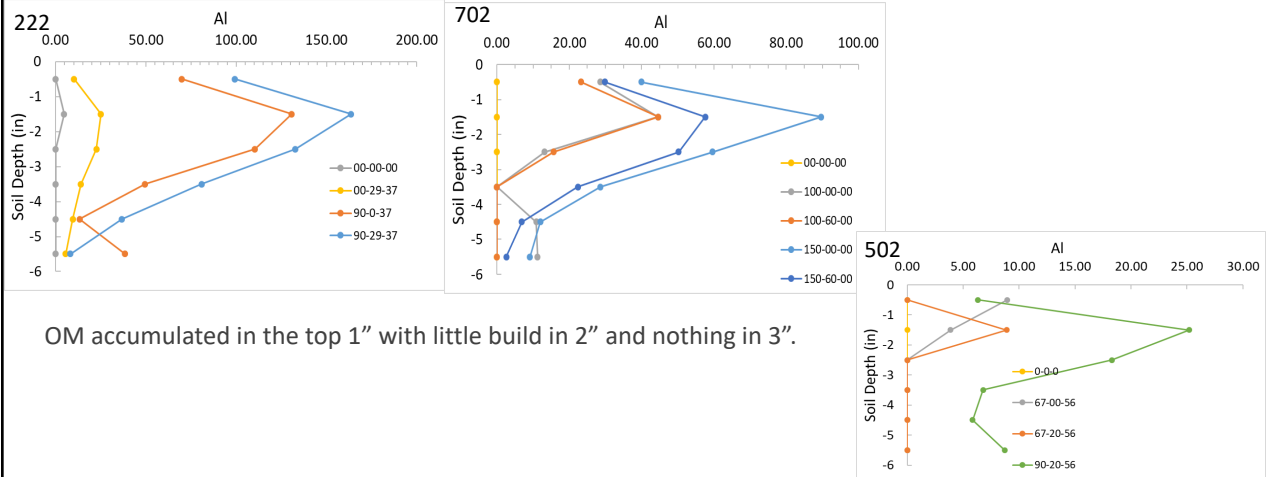
OM built by adding most limiting nutrient. Note how N+P is the greatest.

Even check has an increase of 0.5 – 1.0% in top inch.

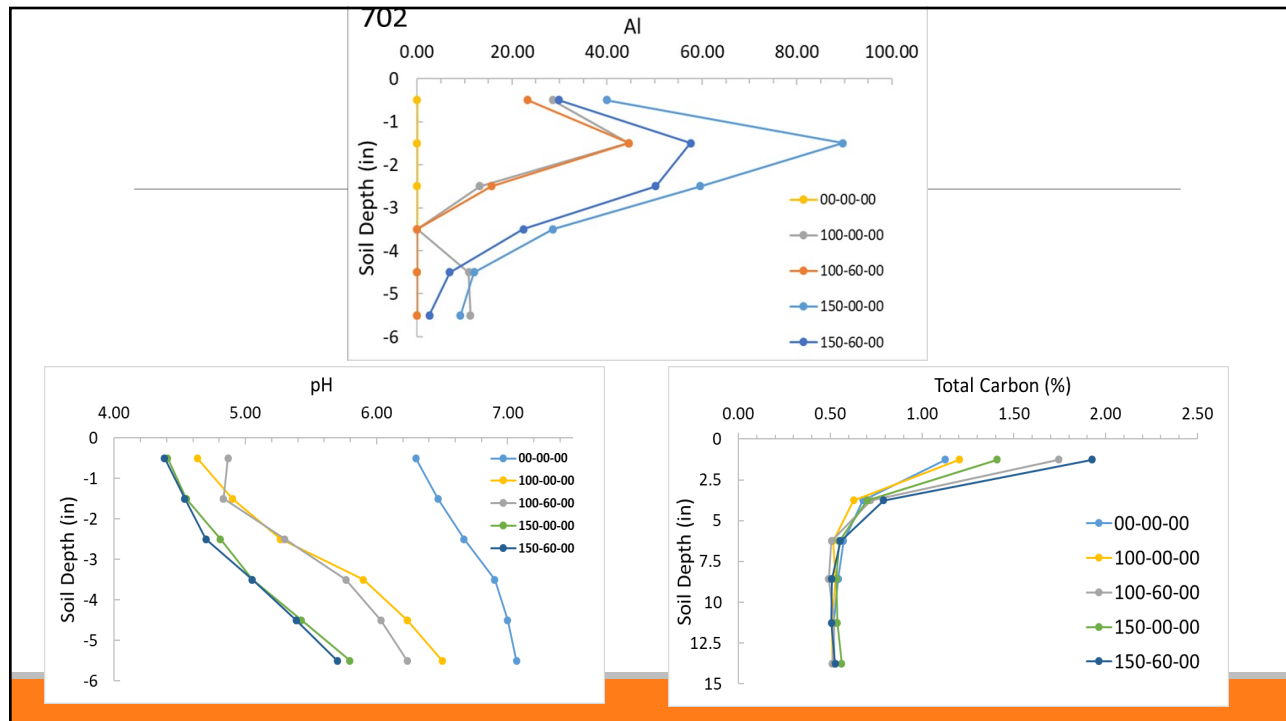
Remember 222 and 502 no-till initiated in 2010 and 702 in 2005.

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KCl Extractable Al



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502 Mass Balance in last 10 years.

Wanted to show:

That even with Significant negative nutrient balance All nutrients concentrations increased in the top 1-2".

Interesting N balance of 60 lbs of N is near zero after 10 years.

2009-2018	T1	T2	T5	T8
10 yrs	0-0-0	0-40-60	60-40-60	60-0-60
N Applied	0	0	600	600
P Applied	0	400	400	0
K Applied	0	600	600	600
Yield Bushel	240	244	417	392
N Uptake	360	365	625	589
P Uptake	120	122	208	196
K Uptake	84	85	146	137
N Balance	-360	-365	-25	11
P Balance	-120	278	192	-196
K Balance	-84	515	454	463

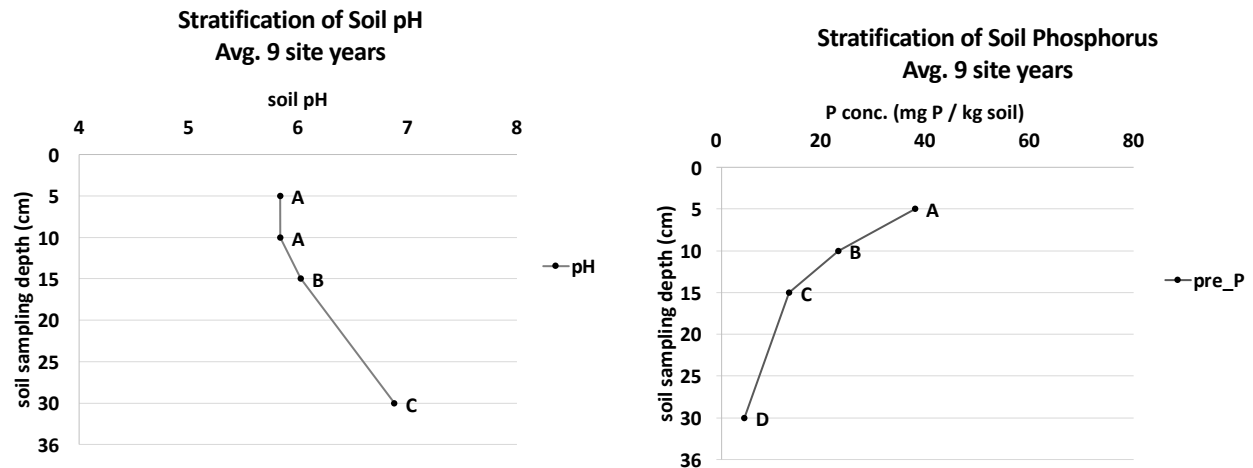
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Depth of Sample and P Recs..

702	M3P			222	M3P			502	M3P			
inches	00-00-00	50-60-00	150-60-00	inches	00-00-00	00-29-37	90-29-37	inches	0-0-0	00-20-56	67-20-56	90-20-56
0-1	44.2	144.3	107.1	0-1	65.6	215.8	189.7	0-1	61.09	136.62	161.03	84.74
1-2	35.0	136.9	110.3	1-2	33.8	160.8	125.8	1-2	44.98	138.76	140.04	59.82
2-3	27.8	94.6	83.1	2-3	22.2	123.3	96.9	2-3	33.94	125.95	106.68	39.61
3-4	19.9	73.1	61.2	3-4	13.8	95.5	75.0	3-4	33.08	107.57	85.13	26.95
4-5	15.3	55.1	46.0	4-5	7.3	66.5	46.7	4-5	23.61	87.79	68.78	25.51
5-6	11.9	41.0	22.1	5-6	3.5	43.1	24.9	5-6	17.18	63.85	50.92	19.95
0-6	26.0	61.2	51.6	0-6	22.6	105.2	89.4	0-6	32.79	104.92	104.77	37.94
0-5	28.44	100.81	81.54	0-5	28.52	132.39	106.79	0-5	39.34	119.34	112.33	47.33

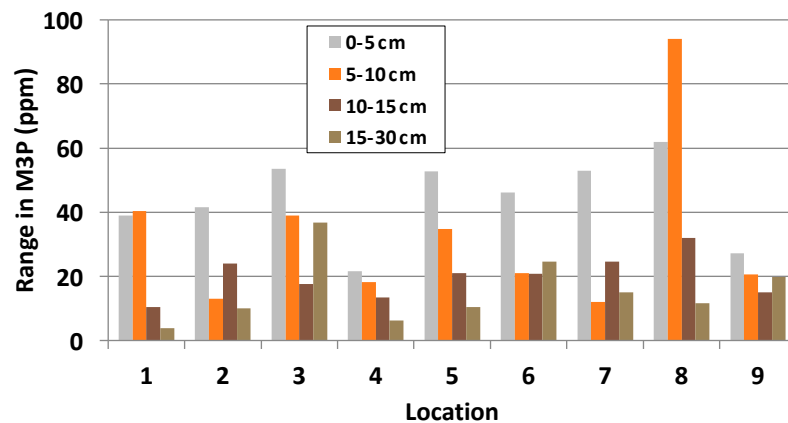
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Watkins et al.



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3-D Variability



Location	Sampling Depth cm	Mehlich III Extractable P			Soil pH		
		Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave
Stillwater	0-5	2.2	41.1	11.8	5.9	8.1	6.9
	5-10	2.9	43.3	7.3	6.3	8.2	7.3
	10-15	2.3	12.7	4.9	6.2	5.2	7.3
	15-30	1.5	5.3	2.7	6.6	9.1	7.8

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No-Till Wheat Recs

Year	Location	County	Soil Type	Initial Soil Mehlich III P 0-15 cm depth mg P / kg soil	Soil pH	OSU Rate kg P ha ⁻¹
2014	Stillwater	Payne	Huska silt loam	1	6.6	36.2
	Red Rock 1	Noble	Bethany silt loam	10.13	5.3	19.5
	Red Rock 2		Kirkland silt loam	18.5	4.6	11.3
	Red Rock 3		Bethany silt loam	20	5.4	10.2
	Waukomis 1	Garfield	Port silt loam	34	4.8	0
	Waukomis 2		Grant silt loam	10	5.7	19.6
2015	Stillwater	Payne	Huska silt Loam	5	6.8	29.4
	Garber	Garfield	Kirkland silt loam	39	5.5	0
	Waukomis		Grant silt loam	23	5.1	7.4

* OSU rate does not include the P adjustment for acidic soil conditions

Minimum of 10 years in a no-till management system.

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Purdue

Nutrient stratification has not been a problem in most situations. However, there is some indication that in some long-term no-till fields, under drought stress, nutrient deficiencies can occur if the lower portions of the old plow layer have become nutrient deficient.

Therefore, you may want to monitor nutrient status in the 4- to 8-inch deep zone in these fields, especially for K.

If the K level in this zone drops into the deficient range, tillage to re-mix the nutrients in the surface or deep placement of K fertilizers could be used. Recent work in Minnesota has shown that deep placement of K is an effective means of overcoming this weather-related problem.

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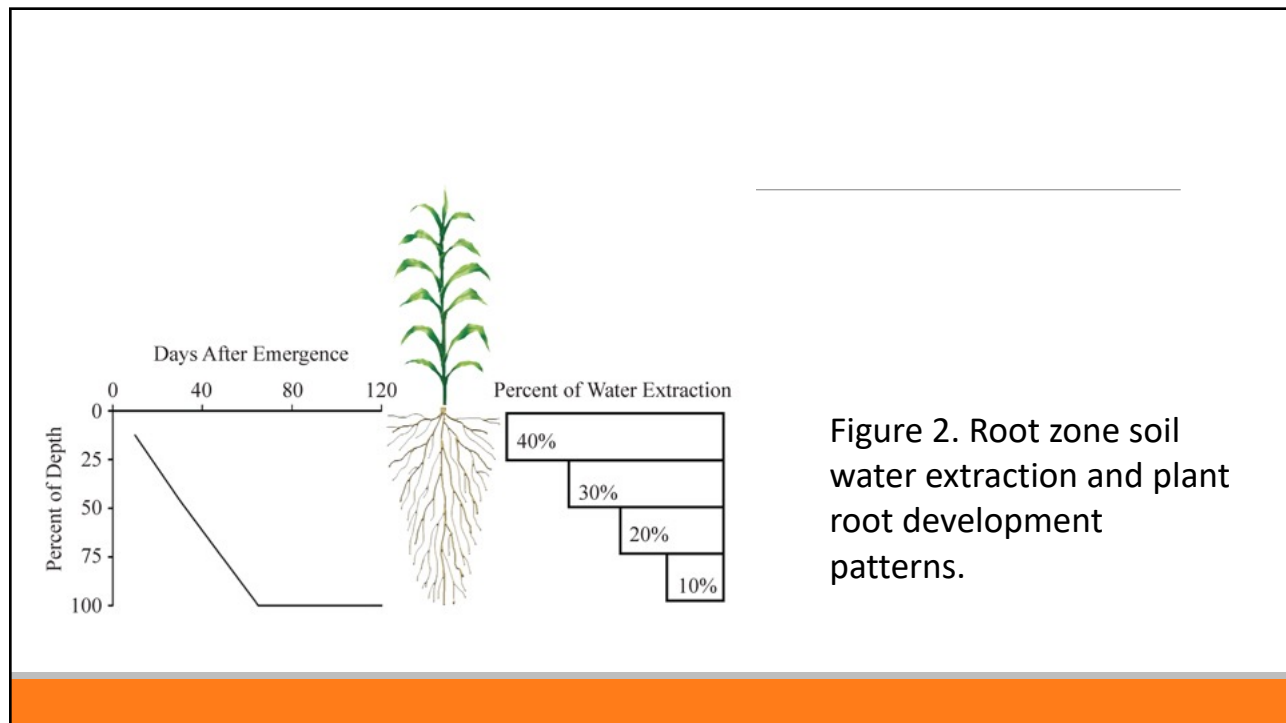
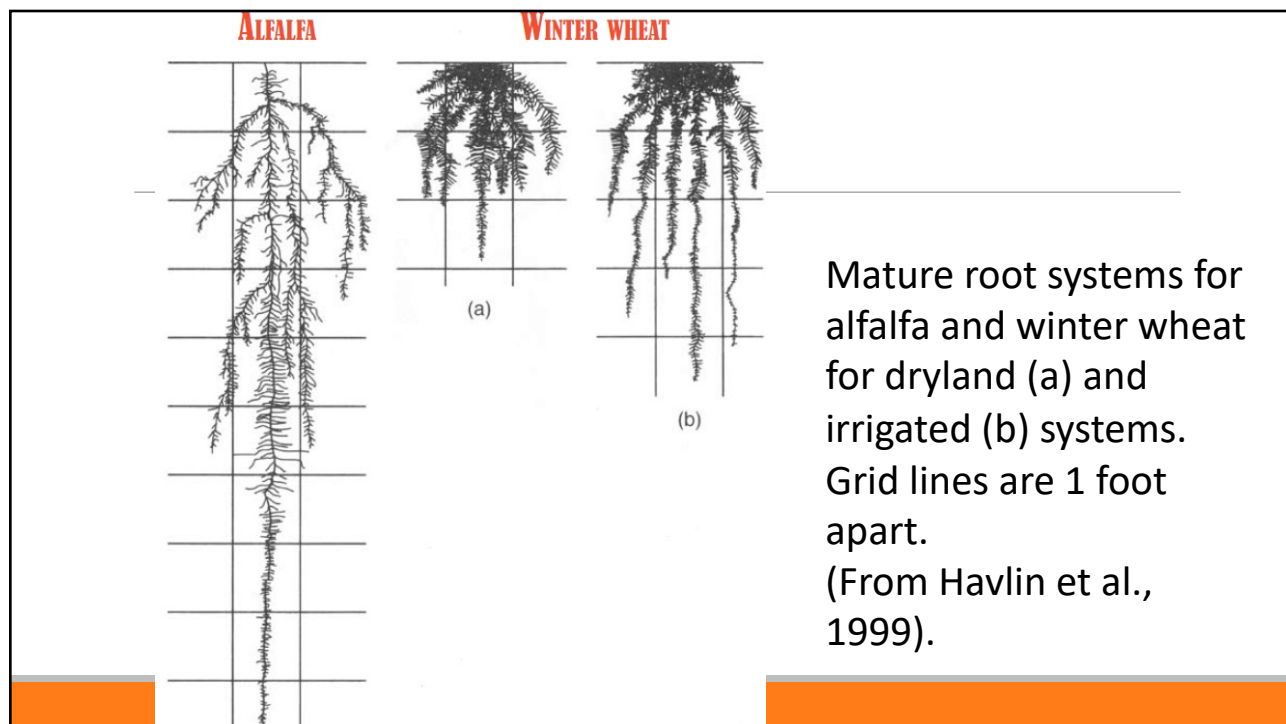


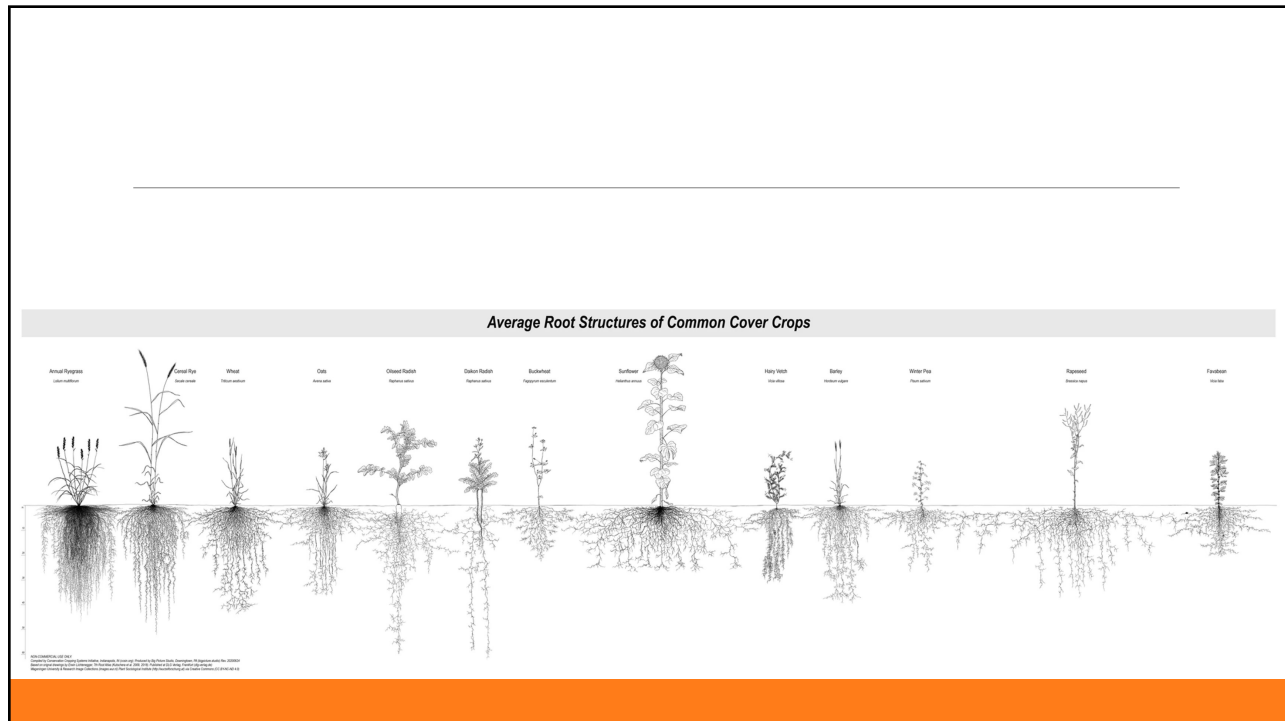
Figure 2. Root zone soil water extraction and plant root development patterns.

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Mature root systems for alfalfa and winter wheat for dryland (a) and irrigated (b) systems. Grid lines are 1 foot apart. (From Havlin et al., 1999).

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Impacts

Nutrient availability in dry environments

Surface Soil Acidity and Lime

Herbicides.....

Surface pH

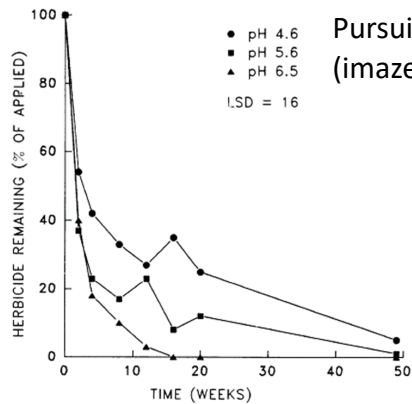
Surface OM

Strategic Tillage

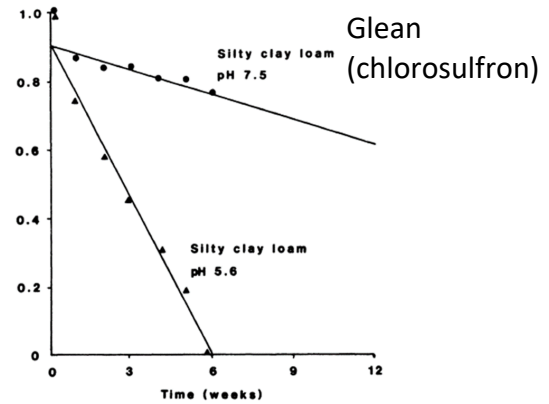


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Impacts: Herbicide Efficacy Group 2s



Loux and Reese, Weed Tech. 7:452-458



Frederickson and Shea, Weed Sci. 34:328-332

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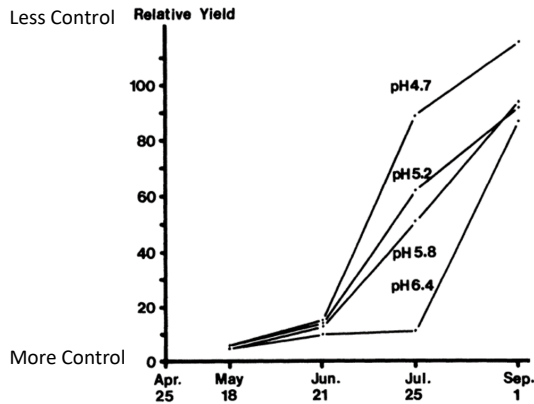
Metribuzin

	Depth of soil sample	Days to half-life		
		0-2"	2-4"	4-8"
Metribuzin was more persistent in acidic conditions	pH=4.6	74 days	180 days	171 days
	pH=5.6	70 days	76 days	122 days
	pH=6.7	55 days	122 days	136 days

Ladlie et al., Weed Science, Sep., 1976, Vol. 24, No. 5 (Sep., 1976), pp. 508-511

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Impacts: Herbicide Efficacy Atrazine



Hiltbold and Buchanan, Weed Sci. 25:515-520

- Atrazine control decreases more quickly in acidic conditions
- Several universities have implemented stratified sampling procedures to address stratification of pH, OM, and nutrients. (KSU, Wisc. NDSU, Ore. St.)

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Impacts: Herbicide Efficacy

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
(GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS)
FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.
THIS PRODUCT IS A RESTRICTED-USE HERBICIDE DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS. USERS MUST READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR ATRAZINE TO REACH GROUND AND SURFACE WATER.



Herbicide

For weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum

Active Ingredients:	
Atrazine (CAS No. 1912-24-9)	33.0%
Atrazine related compounds	0.7%
S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9)	26.1%
Other Ingredients:	40.2%
Total:	100.0%
Brawl II ATZ contains 3.1 lbs. atrazine + relateds per gallon and 2.4 lbs. S-metolachlor active ingredient per gallon.	

Table 3: Brawl II ATZ – Preplant Surface, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence – Corn

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rate Per Acre	
	Less Than 3% Organic Matter	3% Organic Matter or Greater
COARSE Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1.3 qts.	1.6 qts.
MEDIUM Loam, silt loam, silt	1.6 qts.	2.1 qts.
FINE Sandy clay loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2.1 qts.	A. 2.1 qts. B. 2.1-2.58 qts.*
Muck or peat soils (more than 20% organic matter)	DO NOT USE	

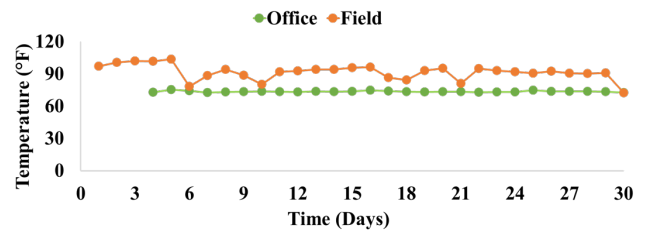
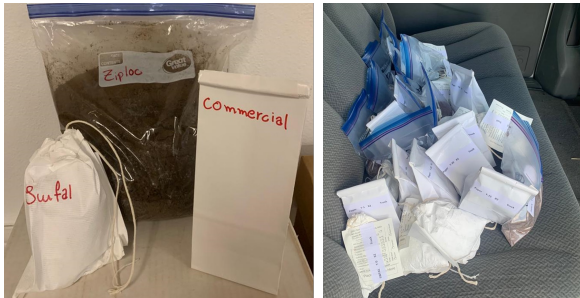
*For cocklebur, yellow nutsedge, and velvetleaf control on fine-textured soils above 3% organic matter: Apply 2.58 qts. of Brawl II ATZ per acre.

- A. Do not exceed this rate on highly erodible land with less than 30% plant residue cover. Control of certain weeds may be reduced and a tank mix partner or an application of a postemergence herbicide may be needed.
- B. Use this rate for all other applications.

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Soil Bags and Sample Handling

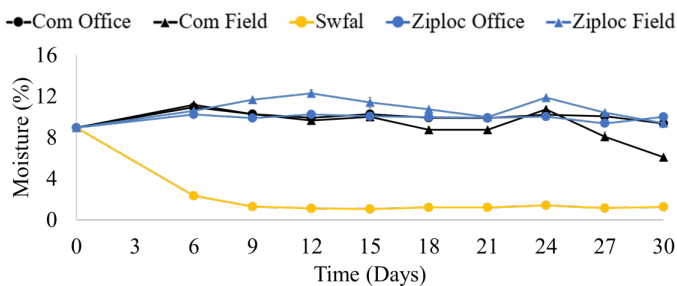
Soil was homogenized, placed in SWFAL, Commercial, or Ziploc bags.
Those bags placed in a parked van (in August) or indoors



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Soil Bags and Sample Handling.

Moisture difference was obvious.
See the soil color in the picture.

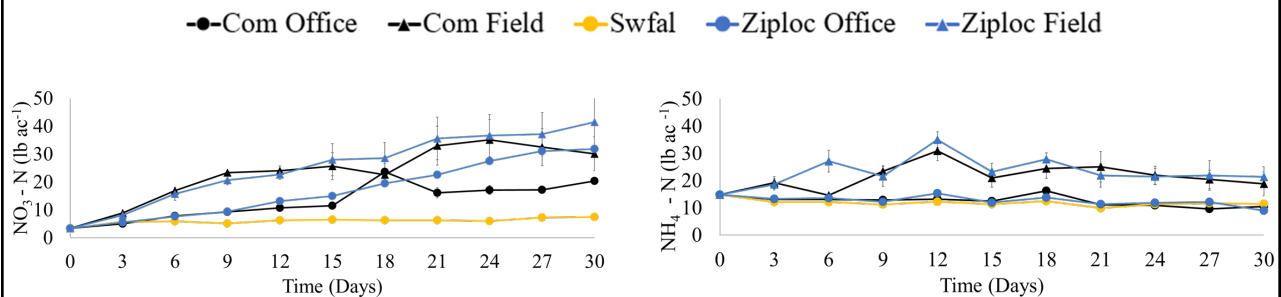


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Soil Bags and Sample Handling.

Basically, the sealed Ziploc and the sealed (folded) commercial bag made a little greenhouse. The N and C cycle roared!!!

In some samples after six days N values increased by 40 lbs.. FYI our fields are not green houses



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Soil Bags and Sample Handling

- In some samples soil test N was over 10x the original day of sampling values.
- If we assume 0.8 lb. N per bushel of corn we will be essentially losing 8 bu. yield per day when samples are mishandled.
- Sampling season maybe different but can still induce a greenhouse effect.



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