

**Get social with**

**[www.OSUNPK.com](http://www.OSUNPK.com)**

*BLOG: Down & Dirty with NPK*



*/OSUNPK*



*@OSU\_NPK*



*/OSUNPK*

**[www.AgLandLease.info](http://www.AgLandLease.info)**

*A website to bridge the gap between Landlords and Leases*



# Variable Rate Phosphorus

**Brian Arnall**

**Precision Nutrient Management | Oklahoma State University**

# Great Anticipation

- MSU RCSC One of my favorites
- Darrin and Bobby
- This gives me a chance to test run this topic.





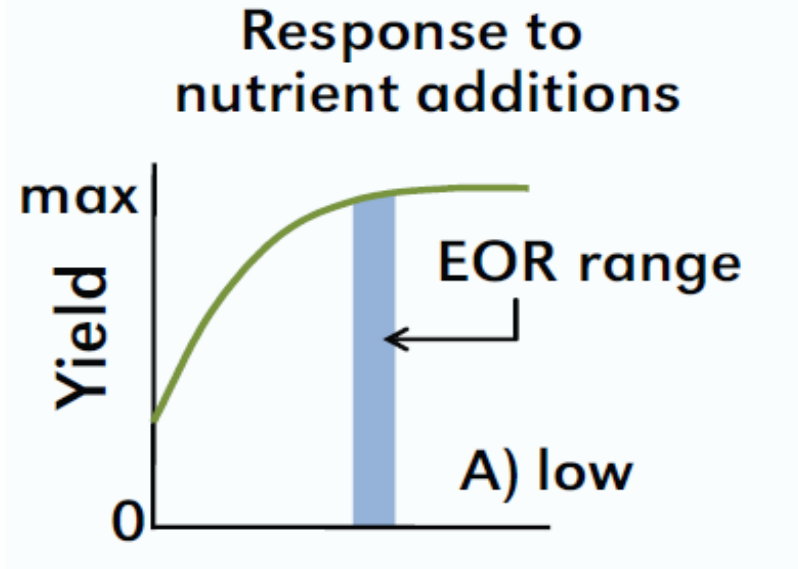
- Share current on goings in US
- Phos Management Concepts
- VRT recs How and Why
  
- There is NOT a consensus
  
- Hopefully sometime down the road it causes some thought.
- Don't Be complacent



- In past
  - Chesapeake Bay
  - Oklahoma Sues Arkansas
- News is about Lake Erie
  - Was bad,
  - Then good
  - No bad again
    - The Problem
    - The Fix?
- Impact elsewhere

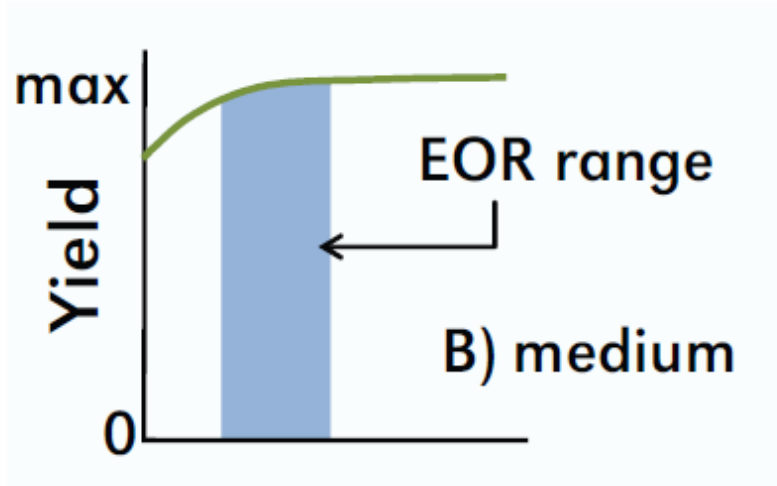


# Understanding Crop Response to Fertilizer Low Soil Test Levels



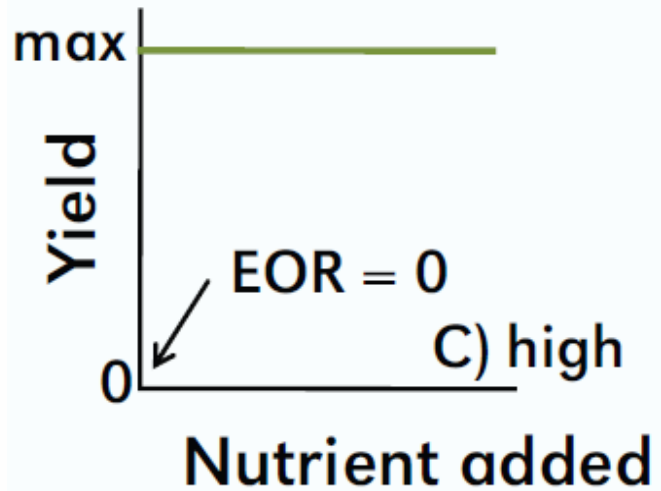
- Low yields without additional fertilizer
- EOR range is narrow
- Optimum rate is minimally affected by grain:nutrient price ratio

# Understanding Crop Response to Fertilizer Medium Soil Test Levels



- Expected yield without fertilizer is higher
- Range of potentially optimal rates is wider
- In a single-year decision framework, EOR is very sensitive to grain:nutrient price ratio
- As price ratio  $\downarrow$  EOR  $\uparrow$

# Understanding Crop Response to Fertilizer High Soil Test Levels



- No or minimal response to added fertilizer

# Understanding Sufficiency vs. Build-Maintain Programs for P

- Sufficiency fertility programs
  - Intended to estimate the long-term average amount of fertilizer P required to, on average, provide optimum economic return in the year of application. There is little consideration for future soil test values



# Sufficiency does work for P and K

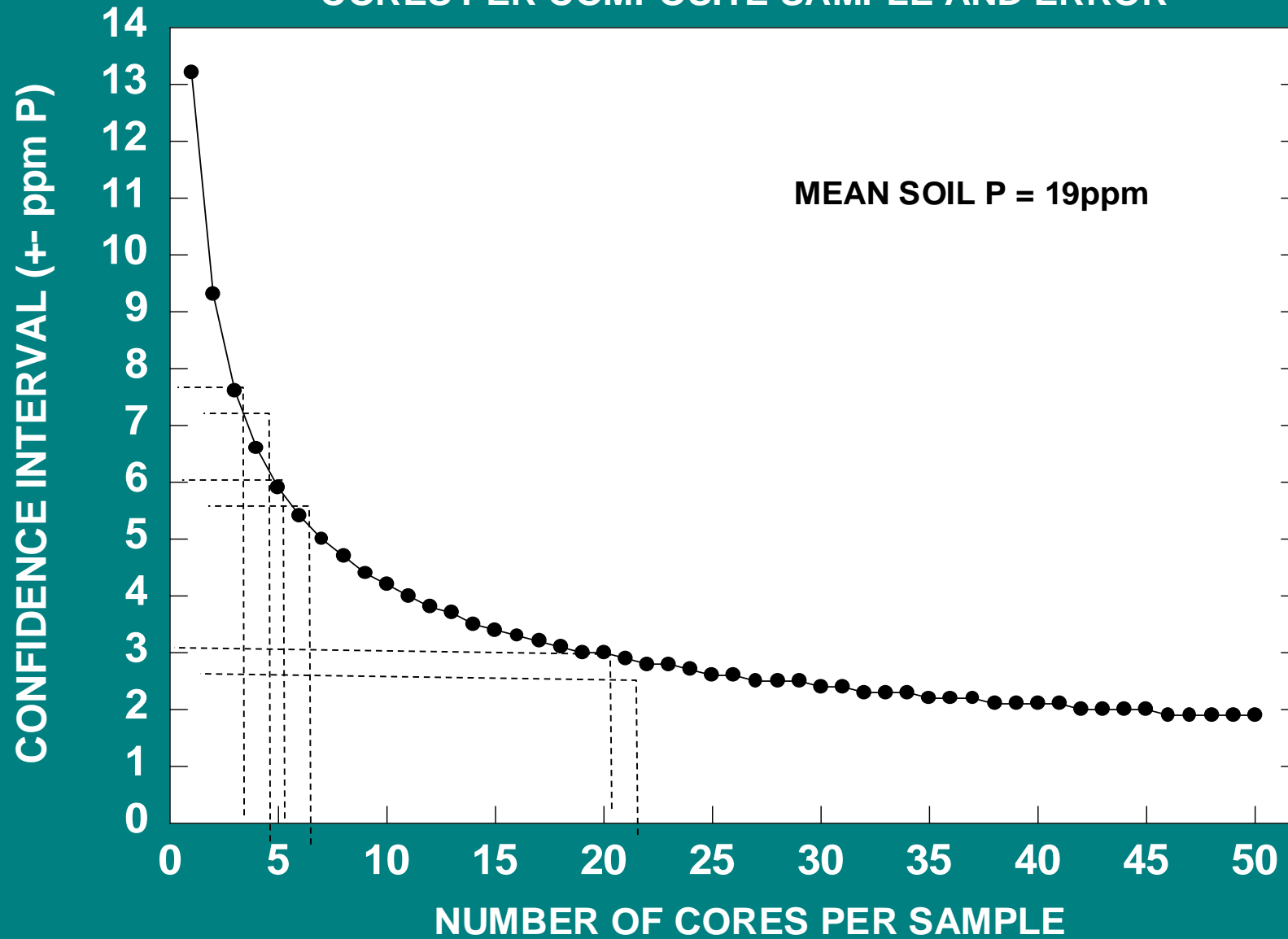
Year	Location	OSU Rate kg P ha <sup>-1</sup>	Applied Phosphorus (kg P ha <sup>-1</sup> )											
			OSU	0	4.9	9.8	14.7	19.6	24.5	29.4	34.3	39.2	44.1	48.9
2014	Stillwater	36.2	2.93	2.84	2.71	2.57	3.01	2.85	2.88	2.43	3.02	3.00	2.86	2.50
	Red Rock 1	19.5 *	2.02 abc	1.34 c	1.46 c	1.44 c	2.02 abc	2.30 abc	1.81 bc	3.06 a	2.79 ab	2.37 abc	2.98 ab	2.84 ab
	Red Rock 2	11.3 *	3.52 abcd	2.87 d	2.99 cd	3.38 bcd	3.40 abcd	3.71 abc	3.58 abcd	3.59 abcd	4.16 a	3.83 ab	3.59 abcd	3.99 ab
	Red Rock 3	10.2 *	3.46 abcd	2.97 de	2.84 e	3.19 bcde	3.21 cde	3.93 ab	3.59 abcde	3.39 abcde	3.75 a	3.83 abc	3.68 abcd	3.76 ab
	Waukomis1	0 *	2.06 ab	1.86 b	2.39 a	1.94 b	2.06 ab	2.02 ab	2.22 ab	1.92 b	2.05 ab	2.08 ab	2.16 ab	1.98 ab
	Waukomis 2	19.6	1.82 abc	1.29 d	1.58 cd	1.68 bc	1.72 bc	1.84 abc	1.81 abc	2.03 a	1.83 abc	1.84 abc	1.97 ab	1.95 ab
2015	Garber	0	3.33	3.20	3.13	3.19	3.30	3.47	3.79	3.21	3.20	3.14	3.20	3.25
	Stillwater	29.4	2.23	2.34	2.53	2.24	2.75	2.60	3.74	2.72	2.68	2.97	2.84	3.03
	Waukomis 3	7.4 *	3.31	3.24	3.57	3.29	3.48	3.41	3.72	3.59	3.65	3.56	3.80	3.69

Means in each row with different lettering beneath are significantly different at  $p \leq 0.05$ .

OSU Rate with \* indicates that current recommendations would have required an additional 14.68 kg P ha<sup>-1</sup> application due to soil pH.



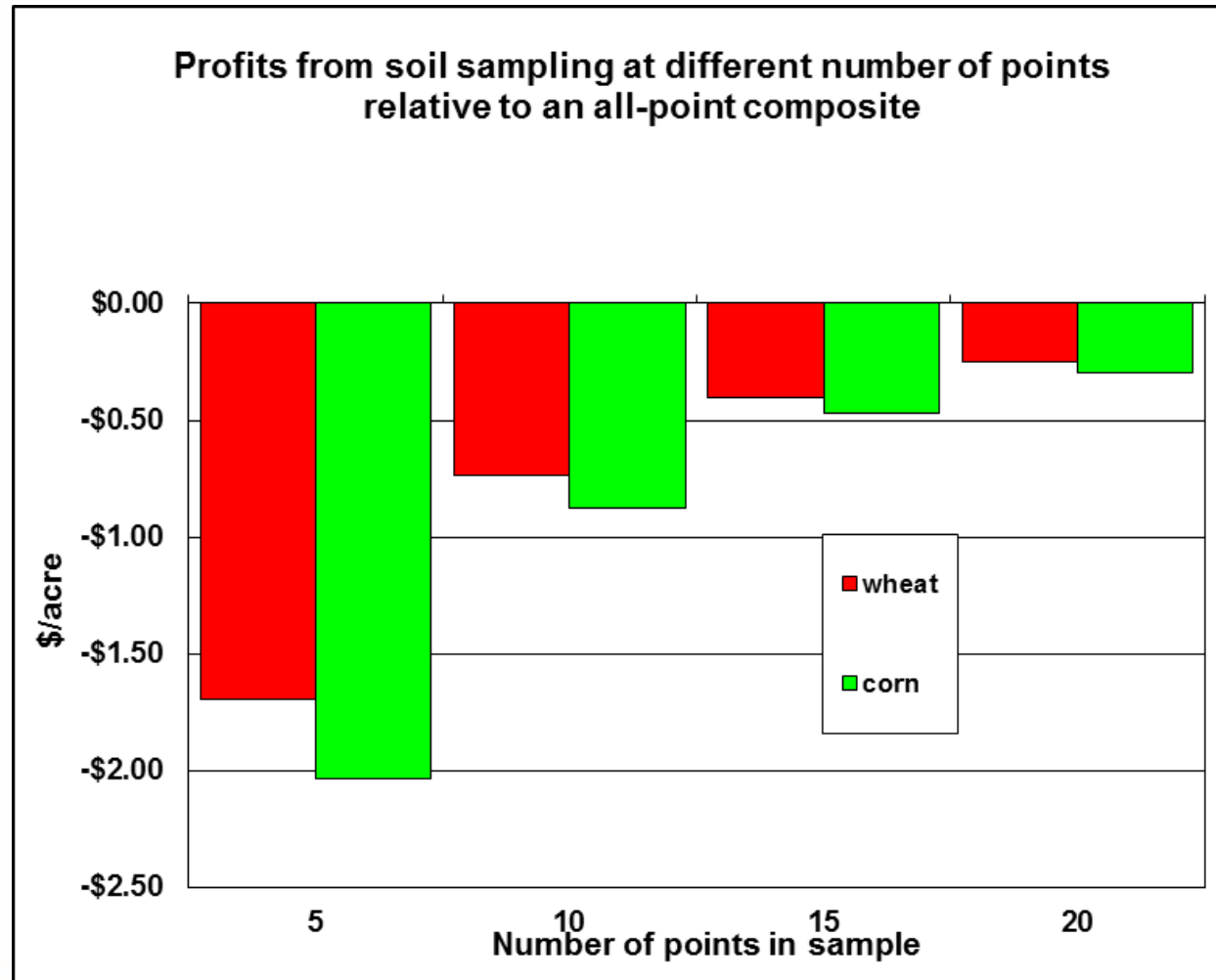
## EXAMPLE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF SOIL CORES PER COMPOSITE SAMPLE AND ERROR



L. Haag, Wheat U - 10 Aug 2016 Wichita



# Economics of Accuracy



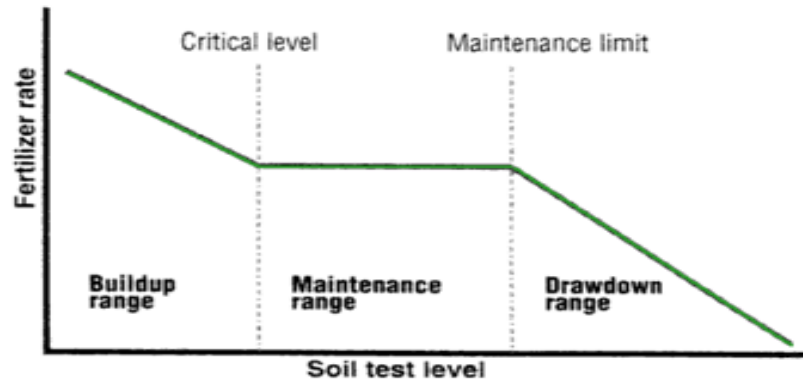
# Build-Maintenance

- Apply enough P to or K to build soil test values to a target soil test value over a planned timeframe (e.g. 4-8 years), then maintain based on crop removal and soil test levels
- NOT intended to provide optimum economic returns in a given year, but minimize the probability the P or K will limit crop yields while providing for near maximum yield potential

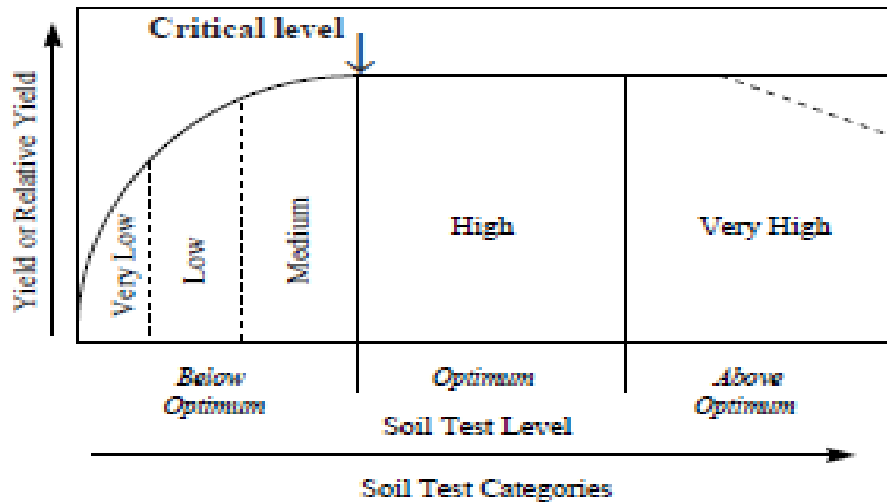
Crop	Harvest unit	P in yield
Corn	Bushel	.38
Soybean	Bushel	.8
Wheat	Bushel	.5

Crop	Harvest unit	P in yield
Peanut	Cwt	.55
Cotton	Bale	13
Sorghum	Bushel	.42

## FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATION SCHEME USED IN THE TRI-STATE REGION



Build-up maintain fertilizer scheme suggested by the Ohio State University.



Nutrient response curve based on soil test, Rutgers Cooperative Extension.

- Sounds good and makes sense right.
- If we are using this approach.
- Does rate matter.

# Variable Rate Phos Recs

- How is it done?
- Soil : Yield : Soil x Yield: Yield : Soil
- Grid/Zone Sample, Yield Goal 3-5 yr
- Grid/Zone, Multi Year Yield, 3 yr
- Grid/Zone, Update Yield each year.

# One Company's Math

- Equation for soils below optimum is:

$$P \text{ Rec} = (\text{Optimum P} - \text{Observed P}) * 16 / \text{build years} + \text{Crop Removal}$$

- For soils test in the optimum range:

$$\text{Prec} = \text{Crop Removal}$$

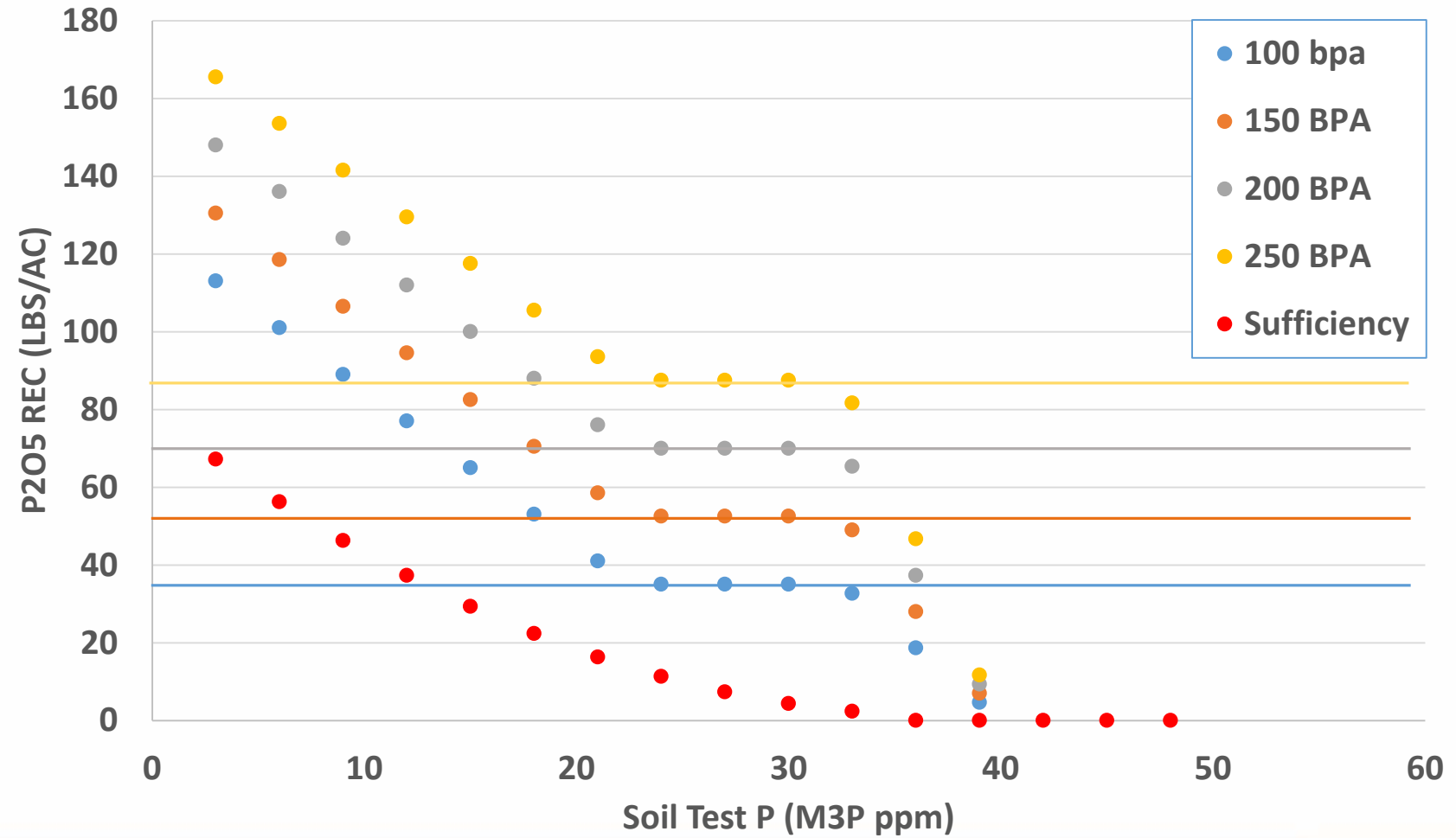
- For Soils in High Range

$$\text{Prec} = \text{Crop Removal} * (((\text{Optimum P level} + 12.5) - \text{observed P}) / 7.5)$$

- This gradually tapers the rec to 0 once we are 12.5 ppm above optimum

- Optimum Range is 22.5-27.5 ppm for Row Crops , 20-25ppm for cool season grass and similar, 15-20ppm for Warm Season grass and similar

# Phos Recs





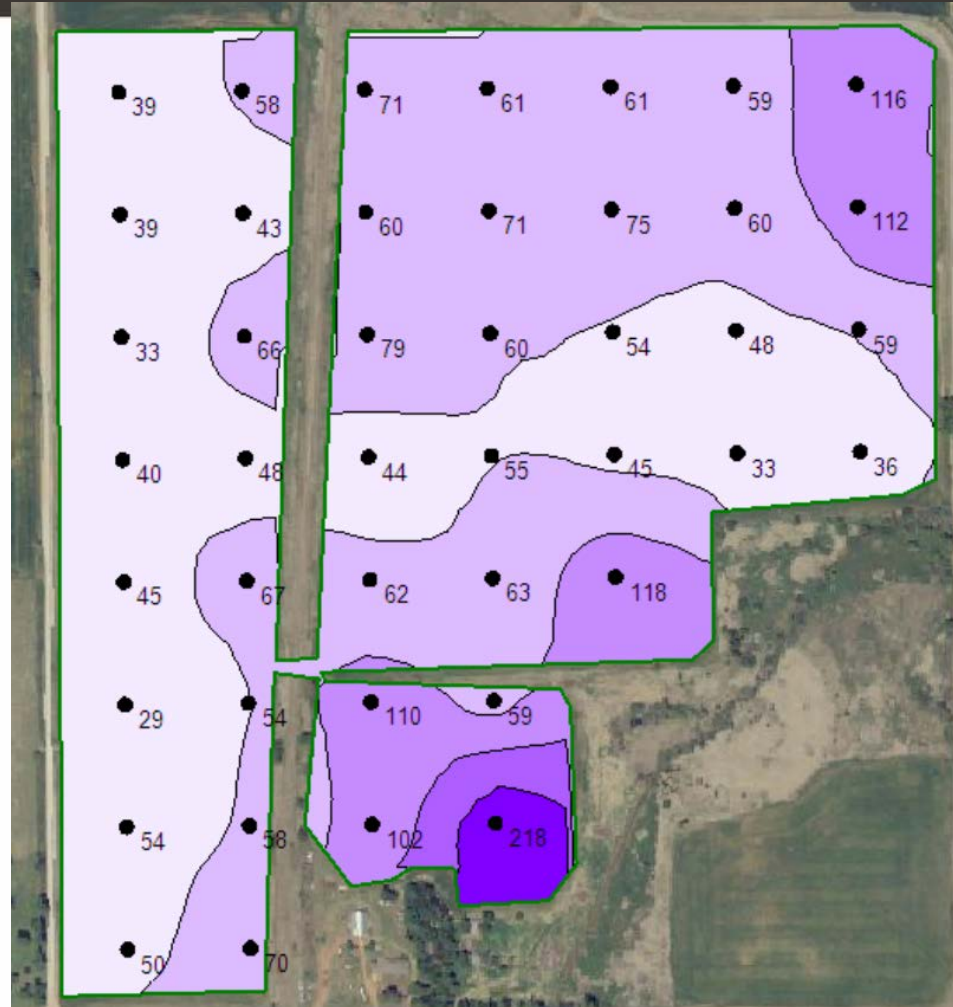
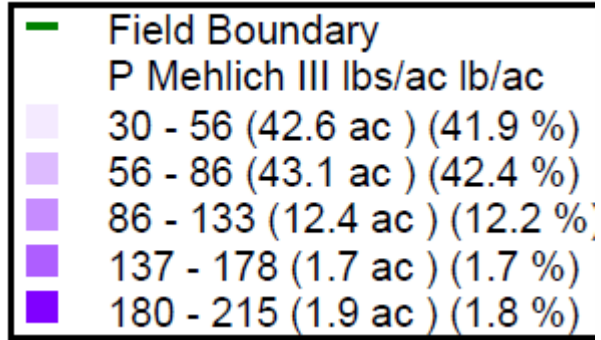
# Grid Soil Sample Results from SGP

	<b>Soil pH</b>		<b>Buffer Index</b>		<b>P</b>		<b>K</b>	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
<b>Count</b>	268		266		257		257	
<b>Average</b>	6.0	1.9	6.8	0.5	28.4	54.5	190	209
<b>Min</b>	4.6	0.4	5.9	0.0	4.3	4.0	28	14
<b>Max</b>	7.7	3.8	13	5.4	93	318	674	4640

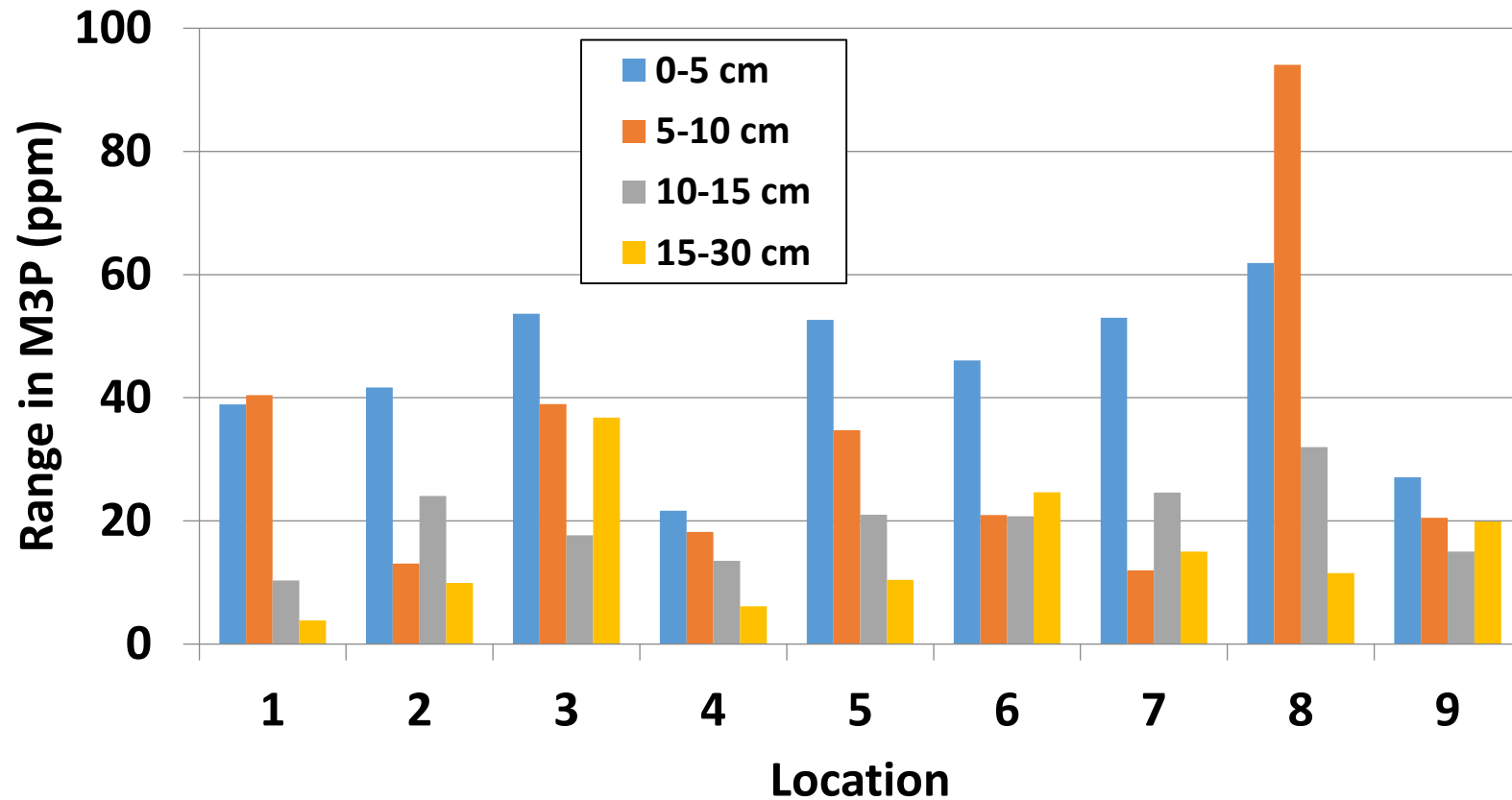
  

	<b>OM</b>		<b>Ca</b>		<b>Mg</b>		<b>S</b>	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
<b>Count</b>	176		199		233		102	
<b>Average</b>	2.6	2.0	1546	1877	314	351	14	26
<b>Min</b>	0.5	0.3	396.1	0.0	45.5	20.0	5.9	0.0
<b>Max</b>	123	121	5099	12750	1208	1201	87	597

# Making Maps / Interpolation



# 9 On farm No-till Wheat P Response Studies



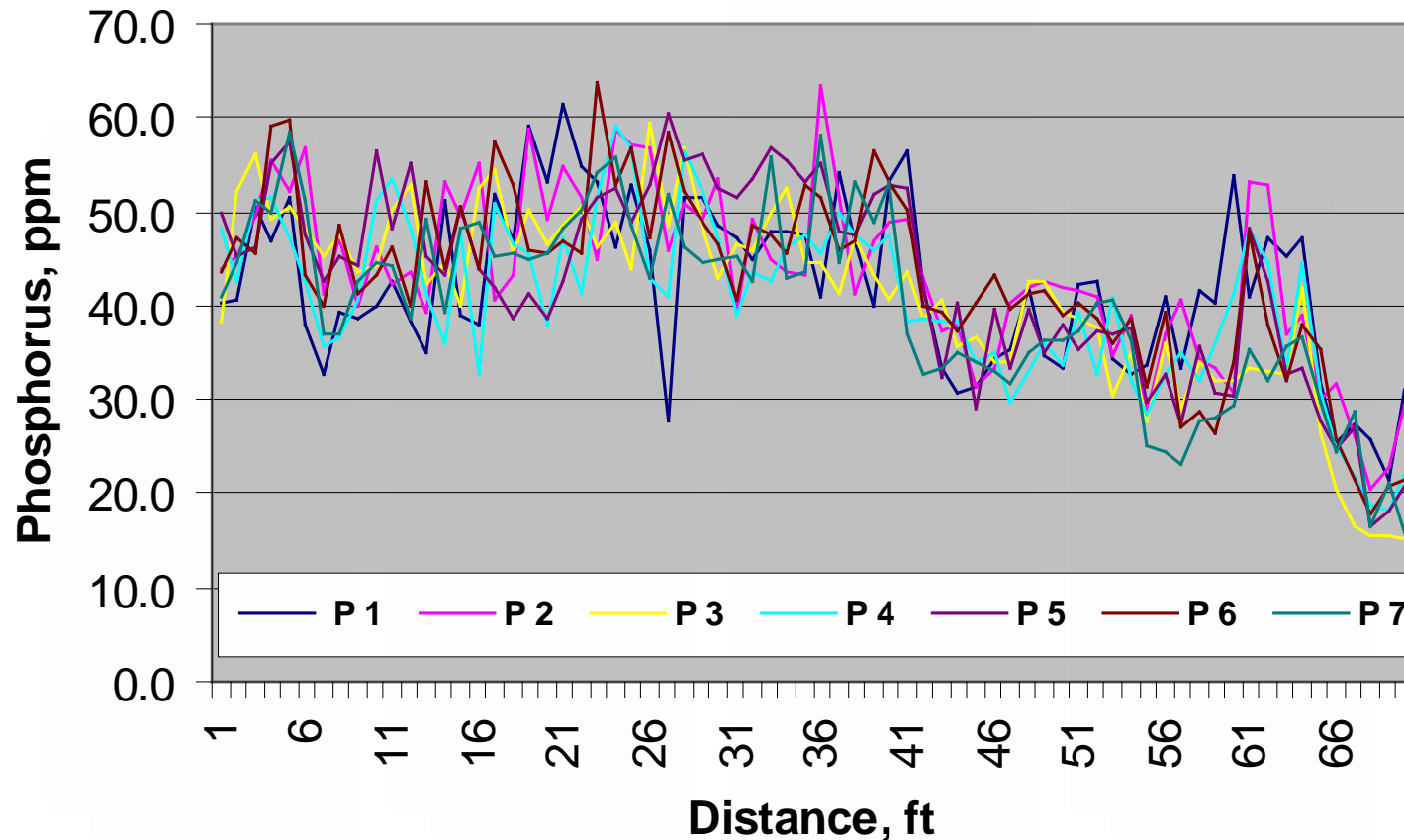
Year	Location	Sampling Depth	Mehlich III Extractable P			Soil pH		
			Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave
		cm	Mg P kg <sup>-1</sup>					
2014	Stillwater	0 -5	2.2	41.1	11.8	5.9	8.1	6.9
		5 -10	2.9	43.3	7.3	6.3	8.2	7.3
		10 -15	2.3	12.7	4.9	6.2	5.2	7.3
		15 -30	1.5	5.3	2.7	6.6	9.1	7.8

# How Variable is the Soil?



**Microvariability in Soil Test,  
Plant Nutrient, and Yield  
Parameters in  
Bermudagrass. 1997  
W. R. Raun et al.  
Vol. 62 No. 3, p. 683-690**

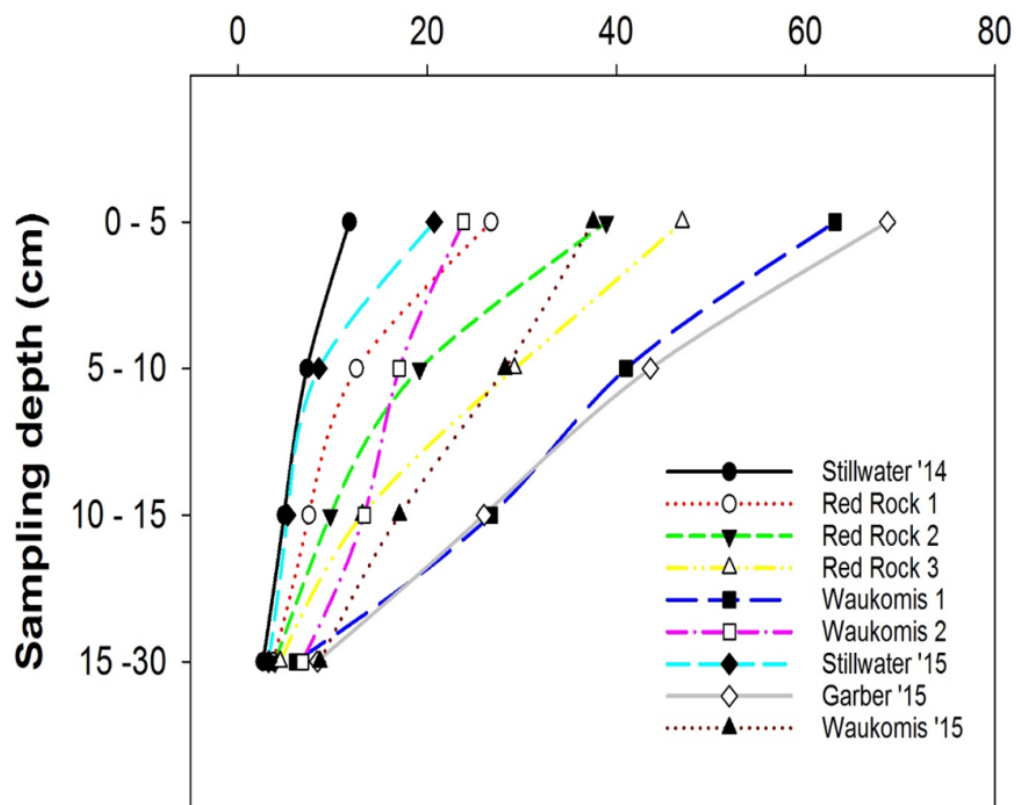
7 Transects - Efav 1x1 Experiment



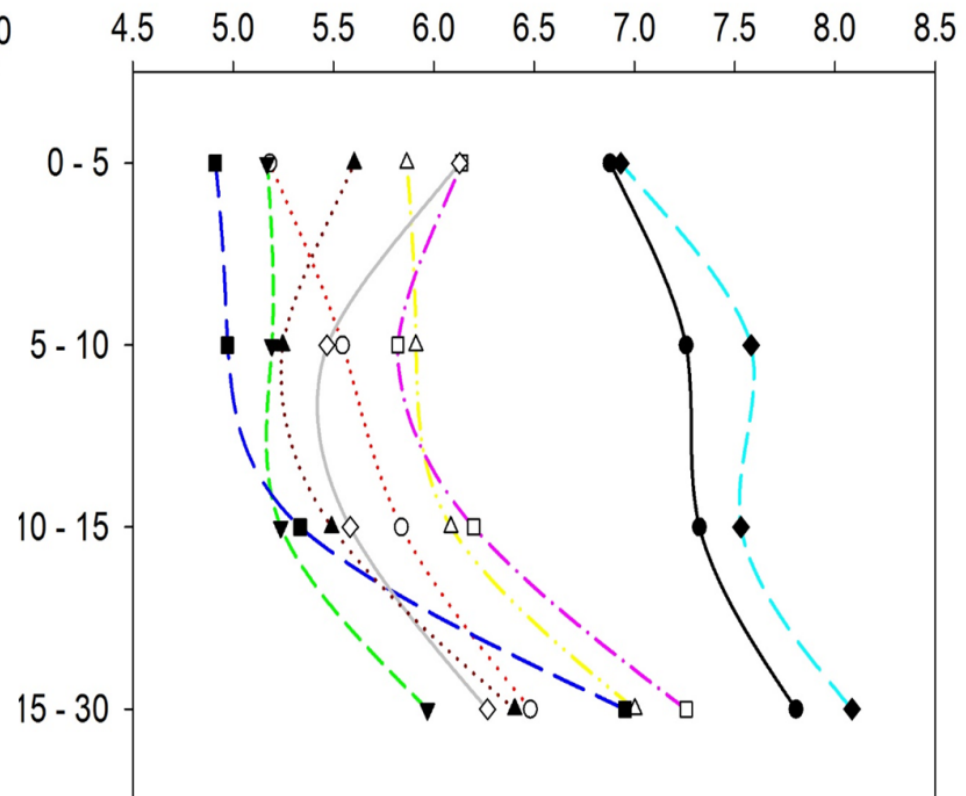
**Soil pH ranged from 4.37 to 6.29 within the 2.12 by 21.33 m area at Burneyville and 5.37 to 6.34 at Efav. Significant differences in surface soil test analyses were found when samples were <1 m apart for both mobile and immobile nutrients**

# Sampling

Mehlich III extractable phosphorus ( $\text{Mg P kg}^{-1}$ )

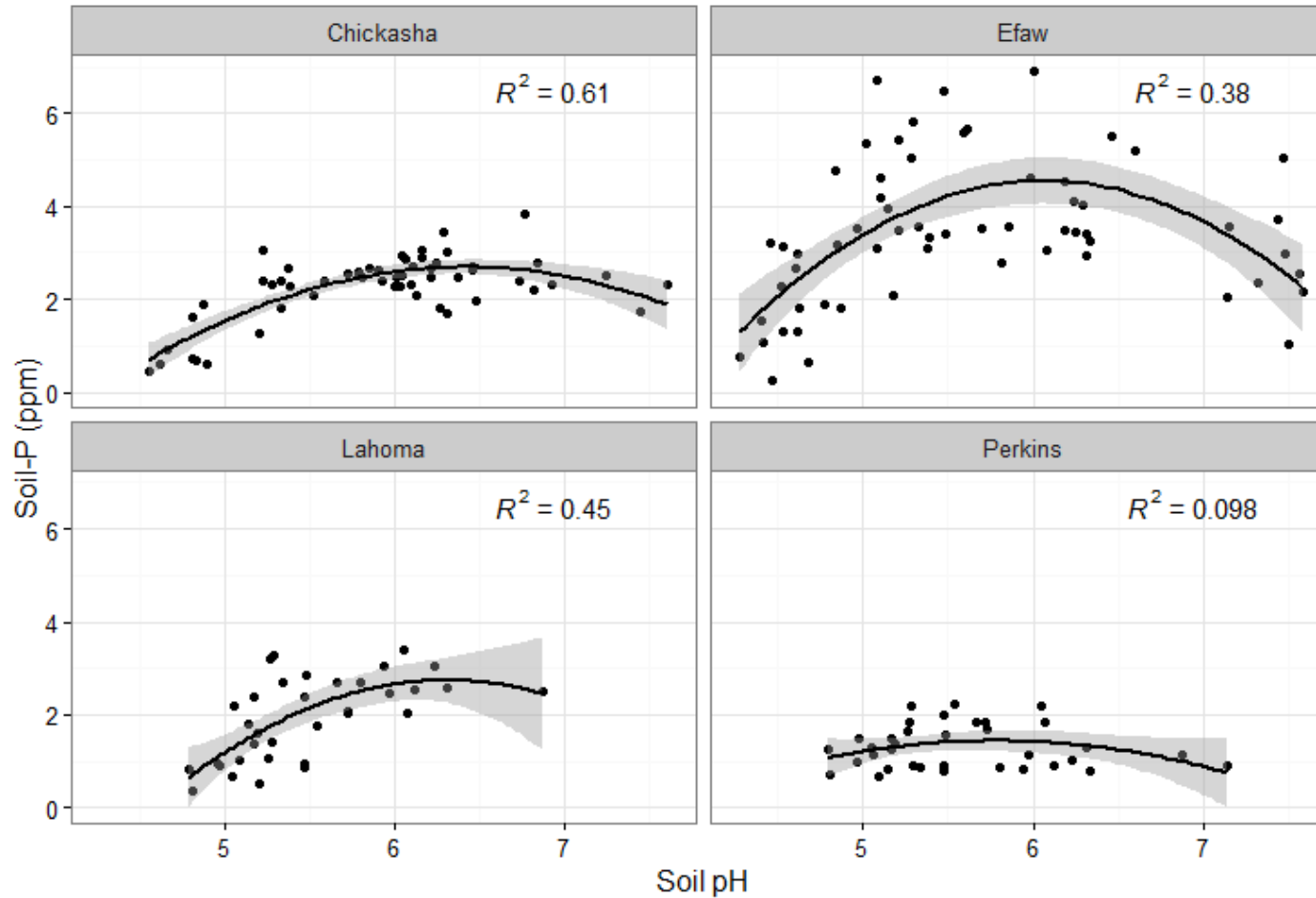


Soil pH



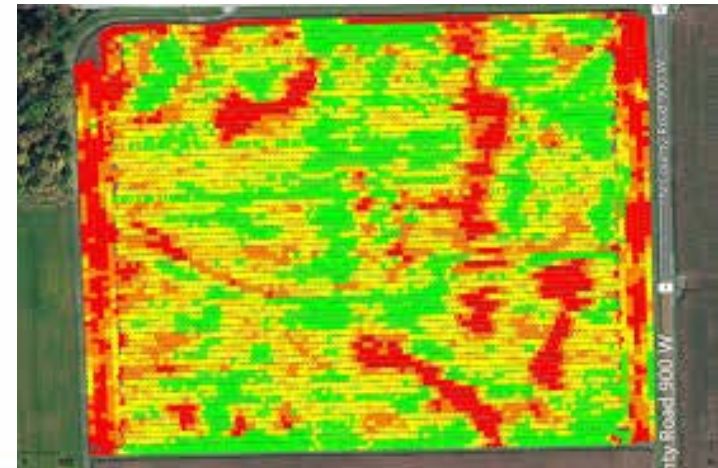
# Water Soluble P and pH

2016 Water Soluble Phosphorus Extraction Data



# VRT Take Home

- Likelihood of VRT based on Sufficiency being off is high.
- Interpolation of P based on grid is a stretch.
- Yield monitor data has a higher resolution of positional accuracy.
- Current VRT using a Course Knob to adjust P.
- If replacement rates are used soil testing is essential





# Nutrient Rich Strips

*Use your cover crops!!!*



© 2016 Google

Imagery Date: 3/29/2015 36°55'18.58" N 94°48'34.49" W elev



# Thank you!!!



Brian Arnall

373 Ag Hall

405-744-1722

[b.arnall@okstate.edu](mailto:b.arnall@okstate.edu)

[www.npk.okstate.edu](http://www.npk.okstate.edu)

Twitter: **@OSU\_NPK**

[www.Facebook/OSUNPK](http://www.Facebook/OSUNPK)

YouTube Channel: **OSUNPK**

Blog: **OSUNPK.com**

[www.Aglandlease.info](http://www.Aglandlease.info)

