

Quantifying the nitrogen budget

Irrigated potato and vegetable production in Central Wisconsin

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UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension



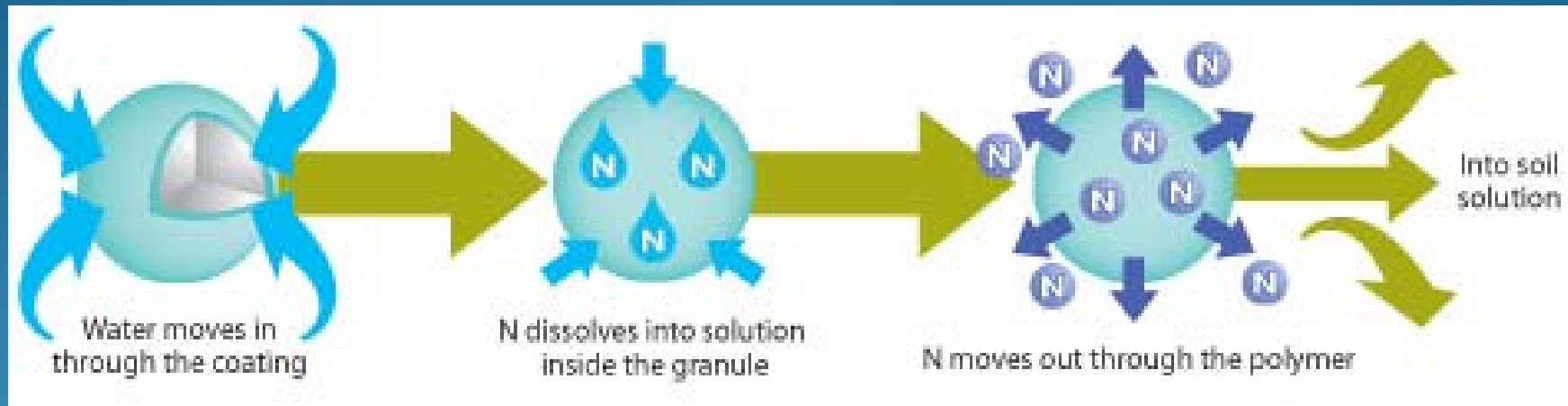
United States Department of Agriculture
NRCS
Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

Objective:

Scaling up improvements at small plots to field scale



Environmentally Smart Nitrogen



Outline

- **Setting the stage for adoption of slow release N**
 - **Extension: PCU works most of the time**
 - **Federal money is available**
 - **Growers say 'meh'**

Outline

- **Setting the stage for adoption of slow release N**
 - **Small plot success**
 - **NRCS programs to aid adoption**
 - **Barriers to adoption**

Outline

- Setting the stage for adoption of slow release N
 - Small plot success
 - EQUIP: NRCS programs to aid adoption
 - Barriers to adoption
- **Year One demonstration pivots**
 - **Methods**
 - **Year one PCU field demonstration**
 - Sweet corn
 - Field corn
 - Potato

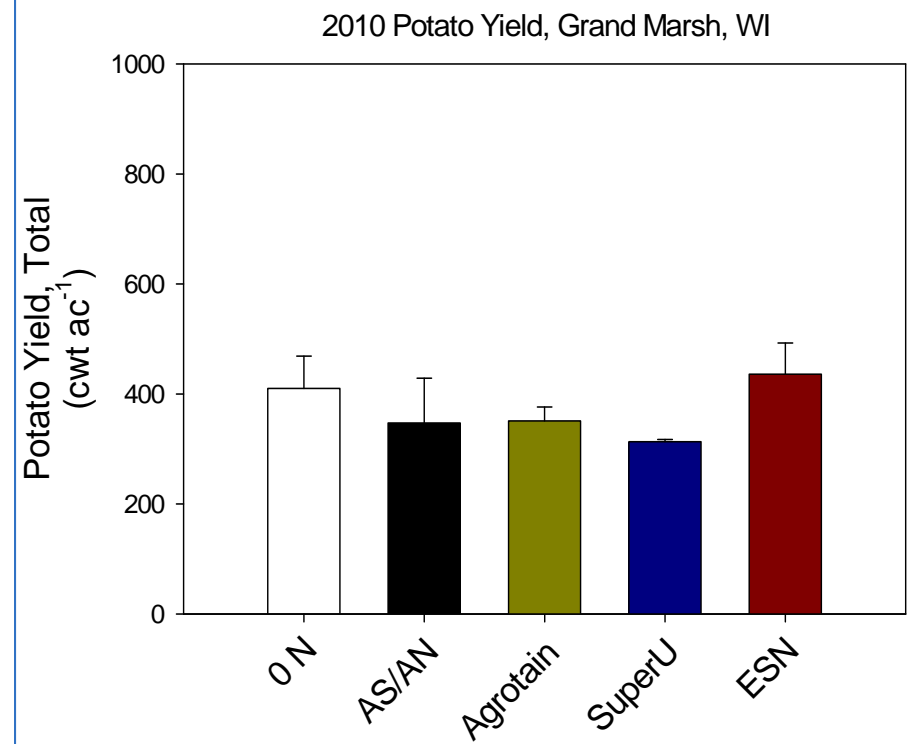
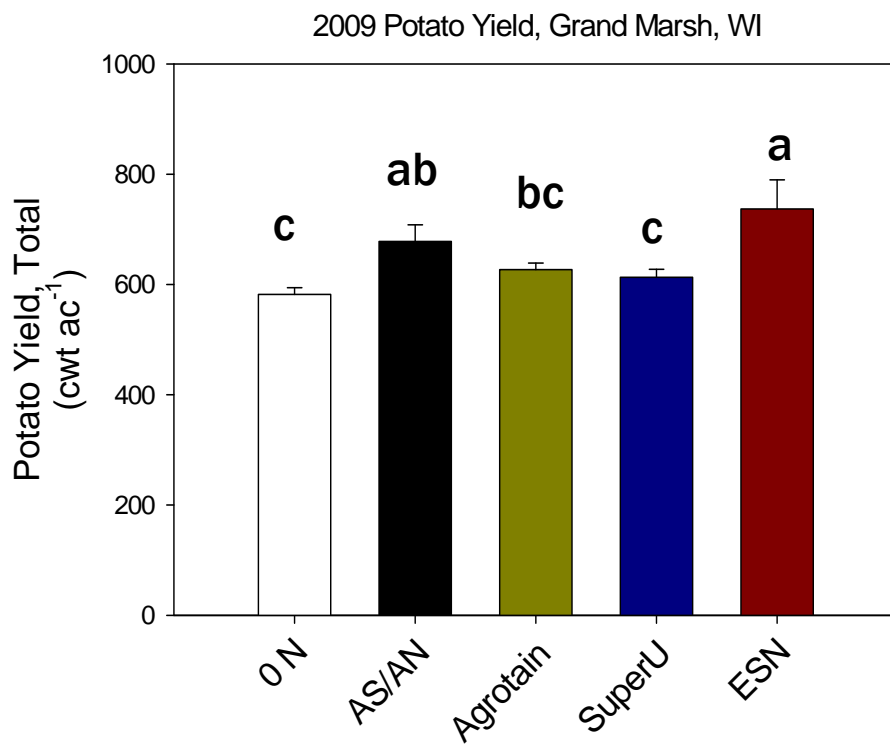
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- **ESN release curve 2012**
- **Conclusion + improvements for year two**

Small plot evaluation

- Potato
 - 2009 -2010 – on farm
 - 2010 – research station, two experiments
- Sweet corn
 - 2011 – 2012
- Field Corn
 - 2003-2005

YIELDS

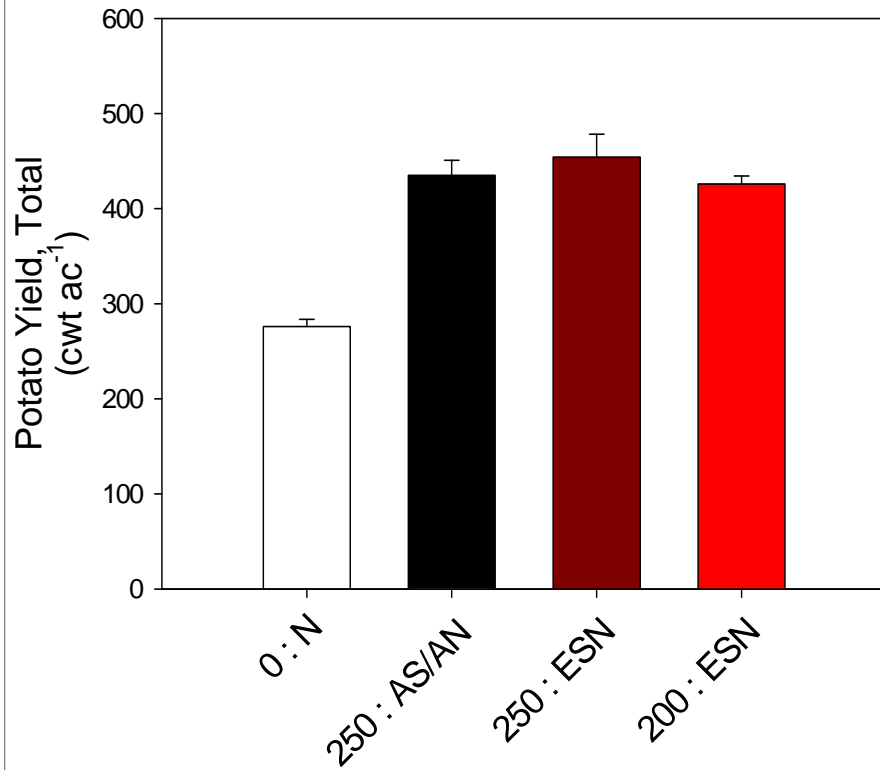


*All plots were fertigated to a total of 300 lb ac⁻¹ of N in 2009 and 500 lb ac⁻¹ of N in 2010.

2010 YIELDS

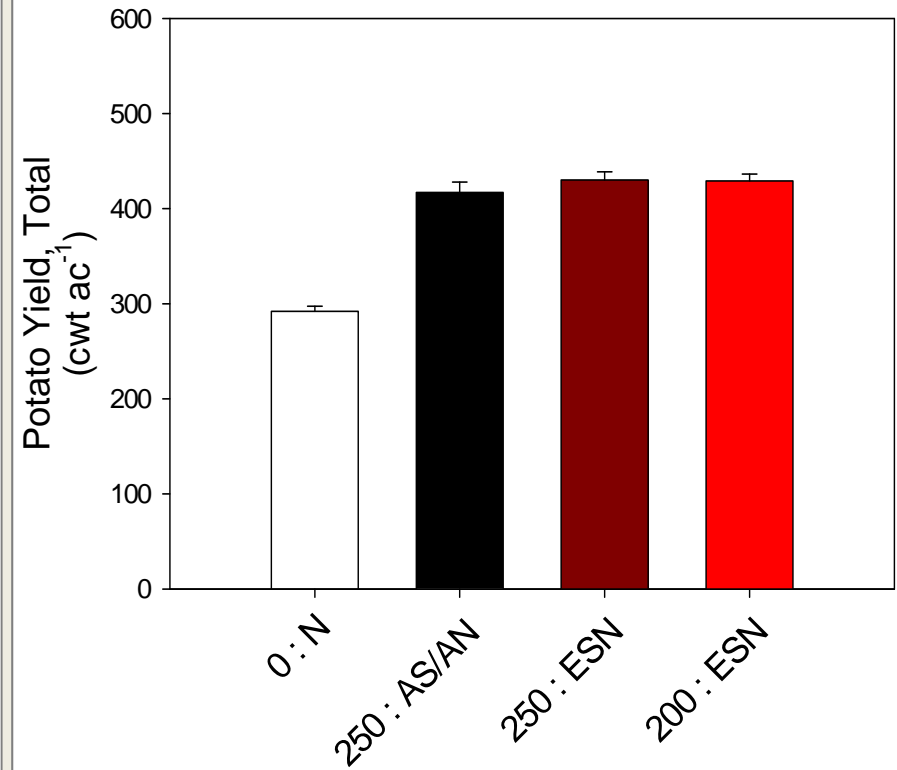
Experiment #1

2010 Potato Yields, Hancock, WI

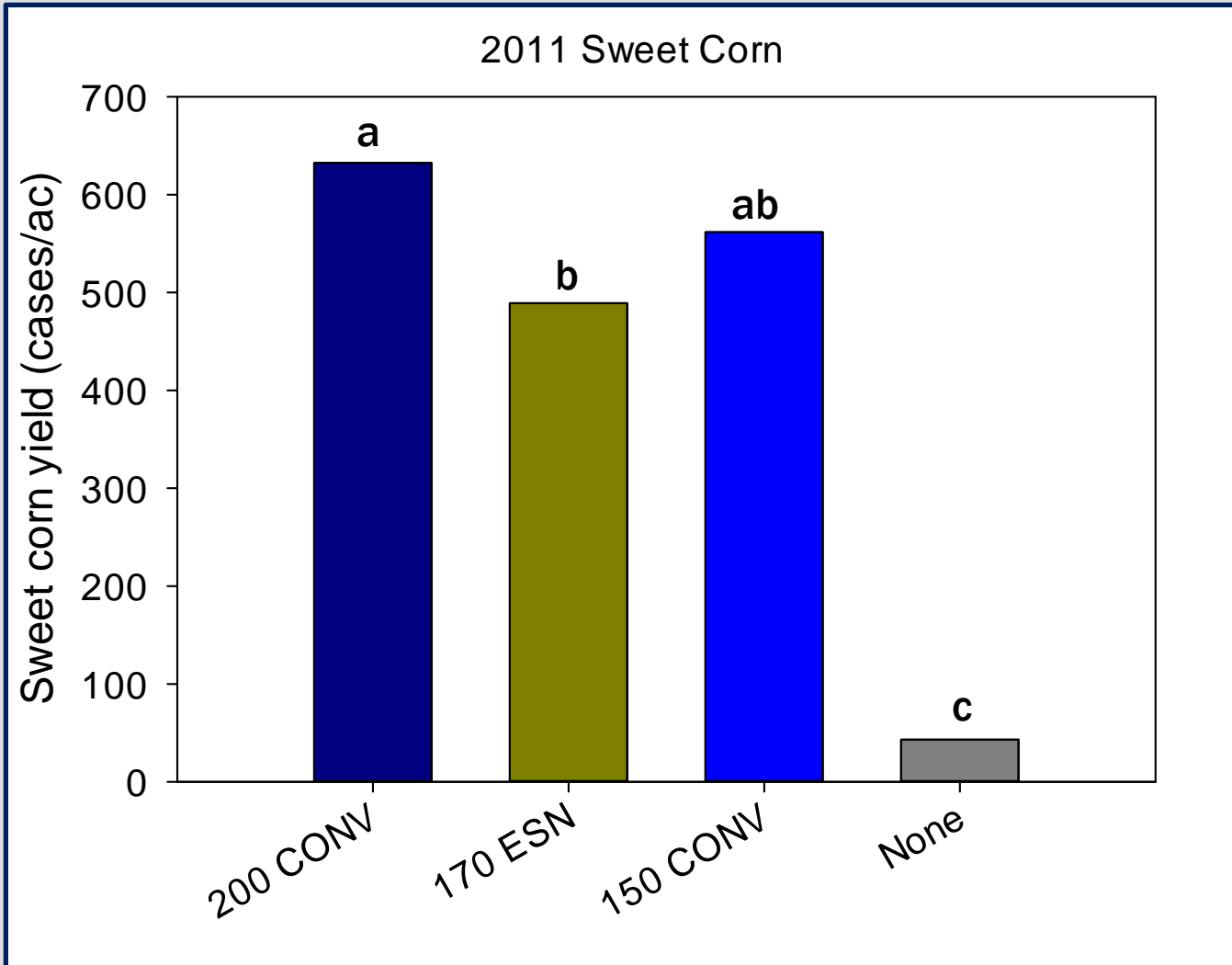


Experiment #2

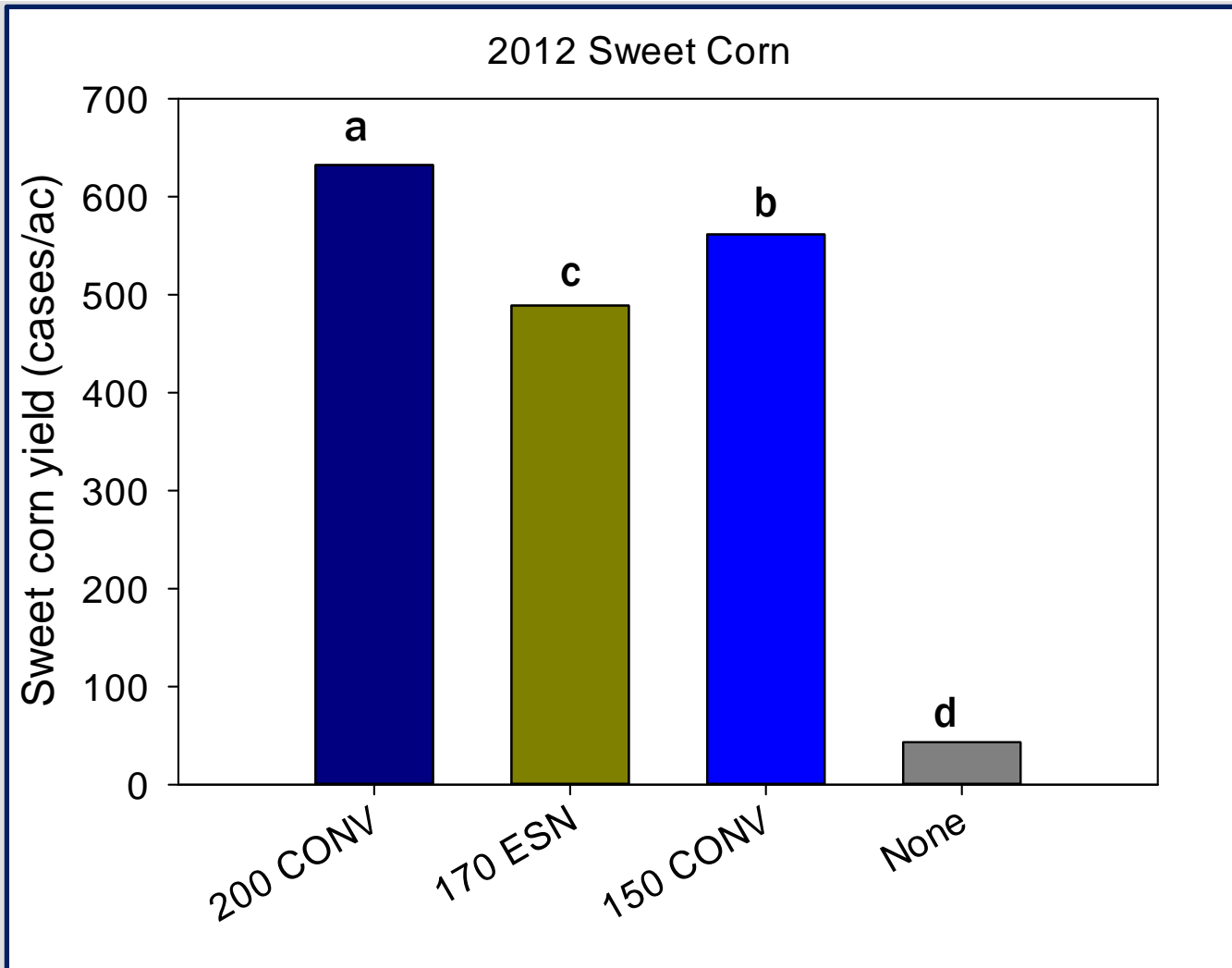
2010 Potato Yield, Hancock, WI



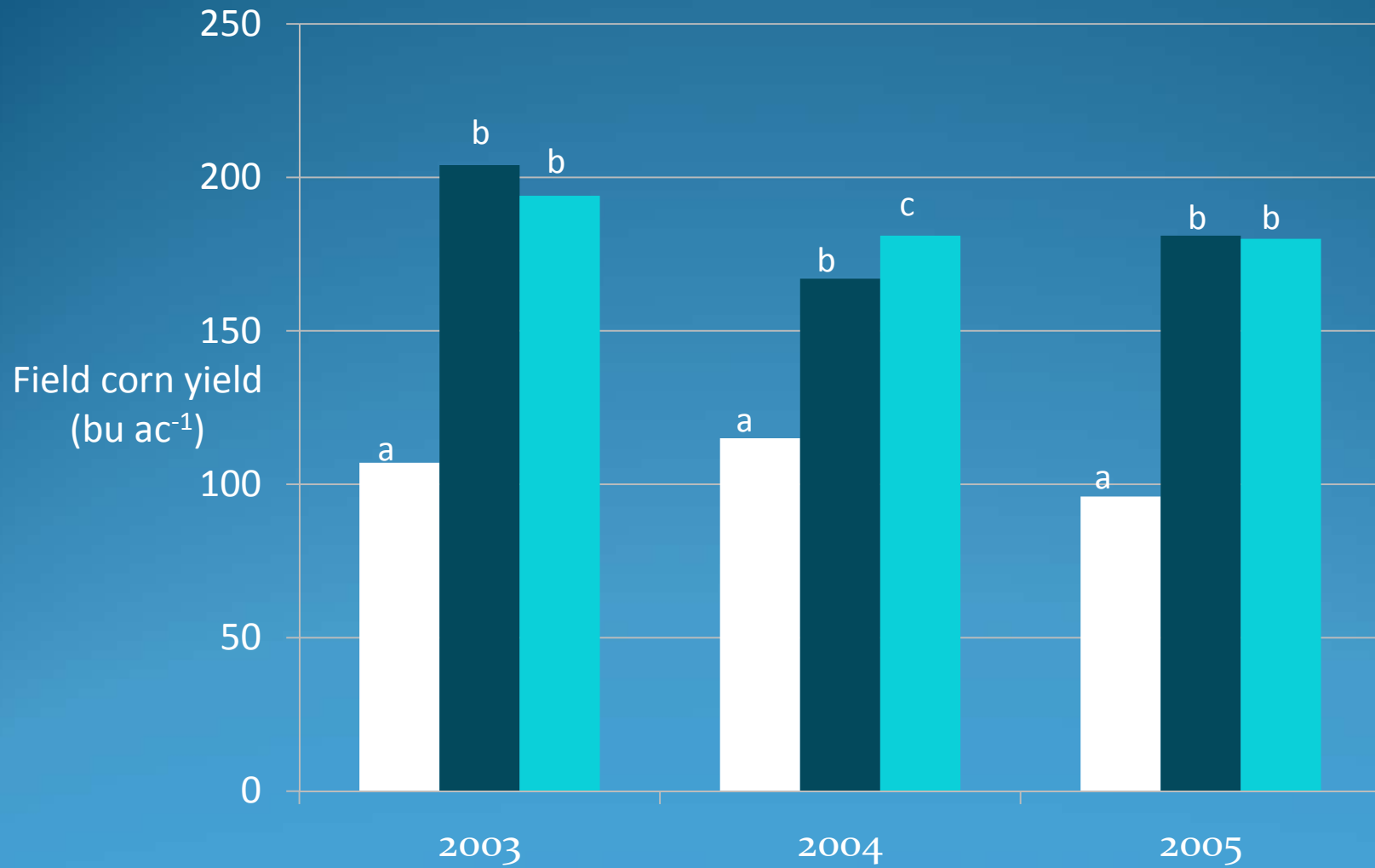
2011 YIELD



2012 YIELD



■ Control ■ PCU - preplant ■ Ammonia Sulfate - 4wk + 6 wk split app



Small plot summary

- ESN applied at same rates as conventional results in similar yields
 - Except in sweet corn*
- ESN applied at reduced rate has similar yields as full rate conventional
 - Most of the time

EQIP: Environmental Quality Incentives Program

- For conservation practices that protect soil and water quality.
- Agricultural producers on agricultural land are eligible.
- Ag producers may be eligible for up to \$300,000 for the life of Farm Bill.

CSP: Conservation Stewardship Program

- CSP offers participants two possible types of payments:
 - Annual payment for installing and adopting additional activities, and improving, maintaining, and managing existing activities
 - Supplemental payment for the adoption of resource-conserving crop rotations

Barriers to adoption

- Yield concerns
- Practical management – how is the practice used
- Issues with scaling up
 - Damaged pells
 - Weather
 - Producers make decisions in real time (they change thier mind)
- Evaluation at scale

Methods

- Growers determined treatments
- Researchers
 - Collect cover biomass prior to burn down/ plow down
 - Soil sampled at planting
 - In-season tissue samples
 - Whole plant samples hand harvest
 - Soils samples immediately following harvest
- Soil + plants samples will determine N-loss in season and NUE



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Sweet corn applied nitrogen and yield

Treatment	Preplant (ESN)	Starter	Sidedress	Fertigation	Total N applied	Yield	
	----- lbs N ac ⁻¹ -----					mean	S.E.
						tons ac ⁻¹	
ESN	88	14	95	0	198	8.2	0.2
CTL	0	14	96	70	180	8.8	0.5



Russet Burbank applied nitrogen and yield:

Treatment	starter	UAN	Urea+ESN	Fertigation	AS	Total N applied	Yield	
							mean	S.E.
							-- cwt ac ⁻¹ --	
----- lbs N ac ⁻¹ -----								
ESN	21	77	46+132	0	0	275	397	29
CTL	21	77	0	88	21	206	441	28

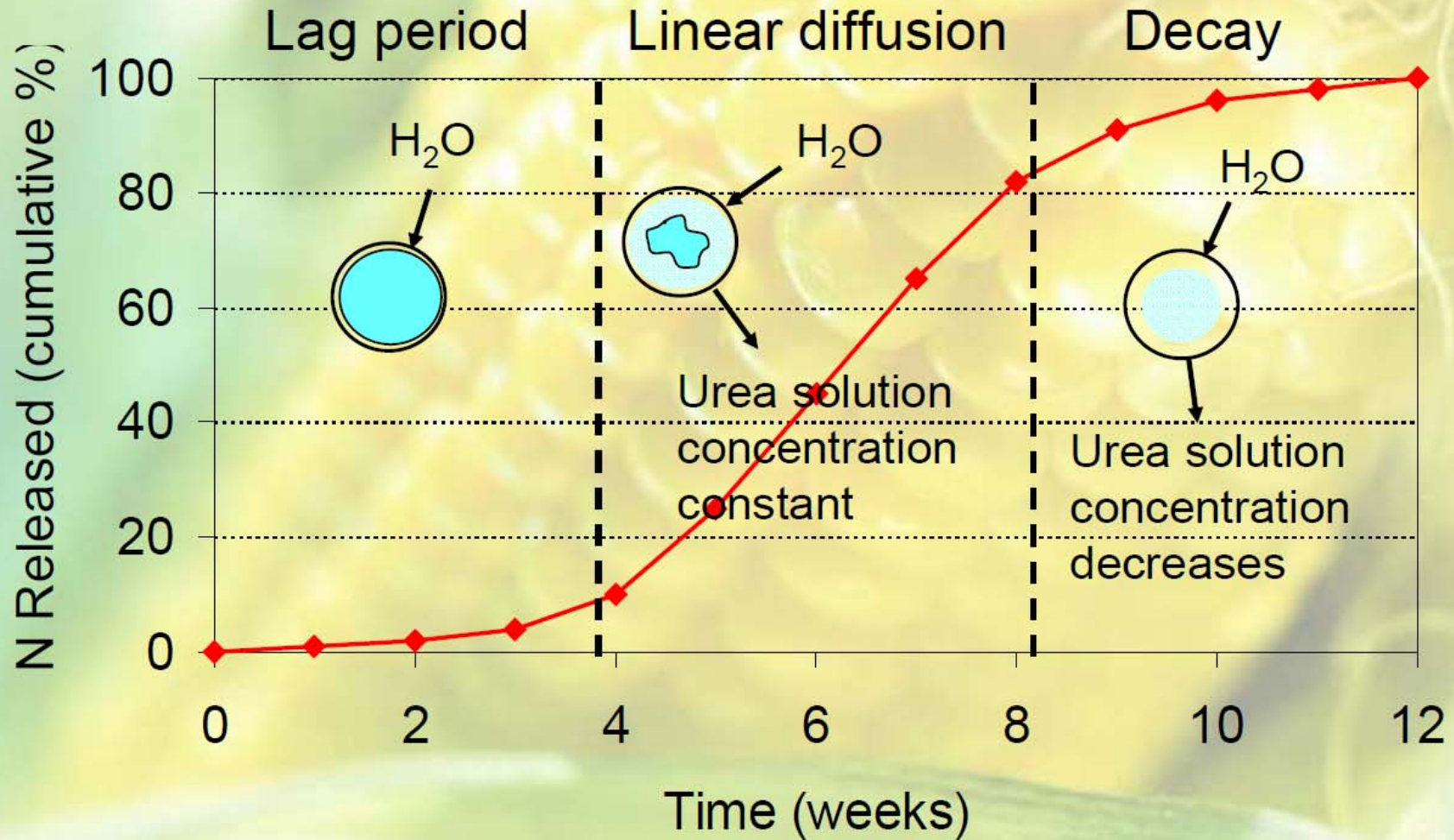
Grower used petiole nitrate content to guide N-applications to control



Field corn applied nitrogen

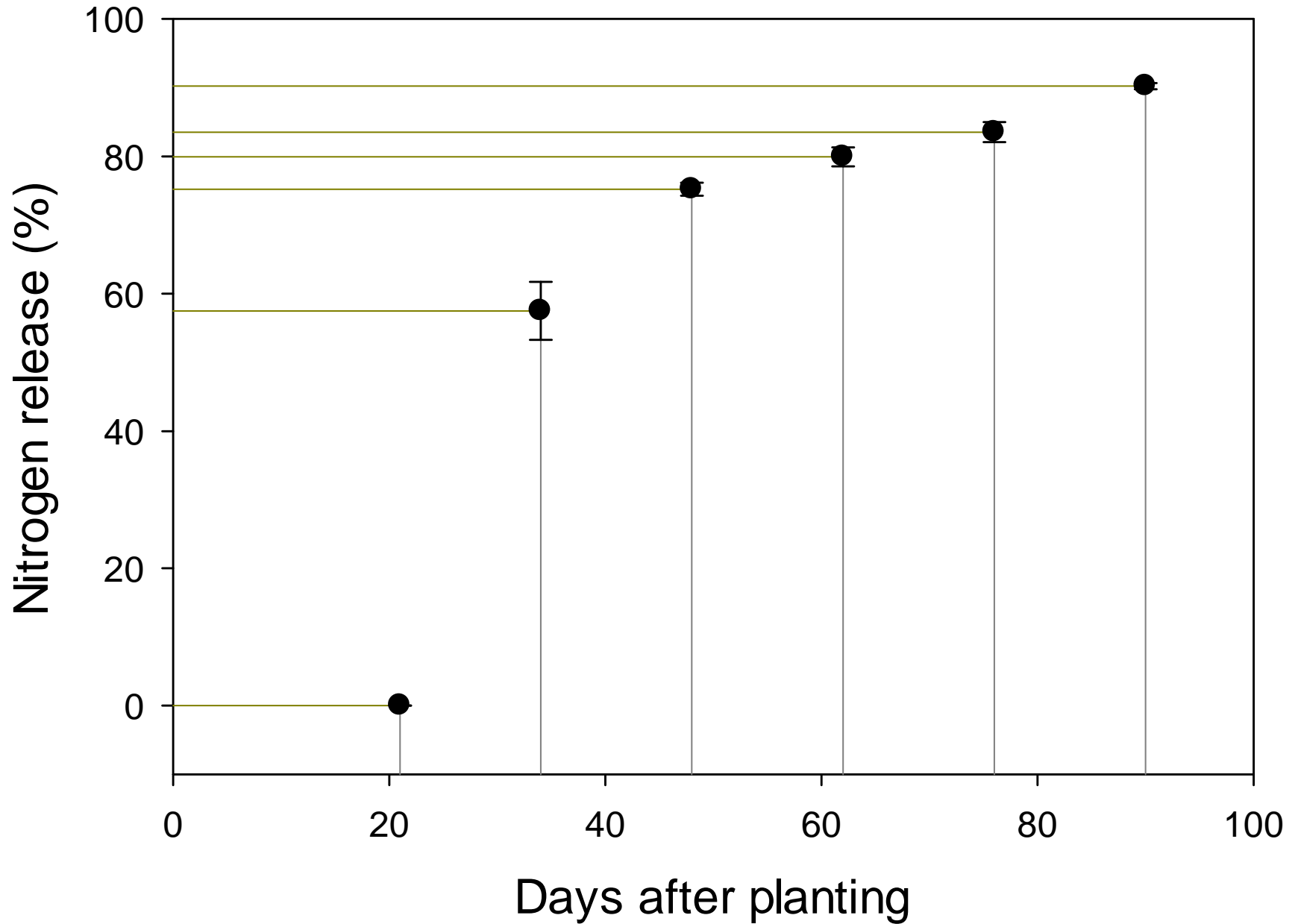
Treatment	starter	sidedress	ESN	Fertigation	Total N applied	Yield	
						mean	S.E.
----- lbs N ac ⁻¹ -----						Bu ac ⁻¹	
ESN	21	120	110	0	251	242	13
CTL	21	113	0	64	198	296	22

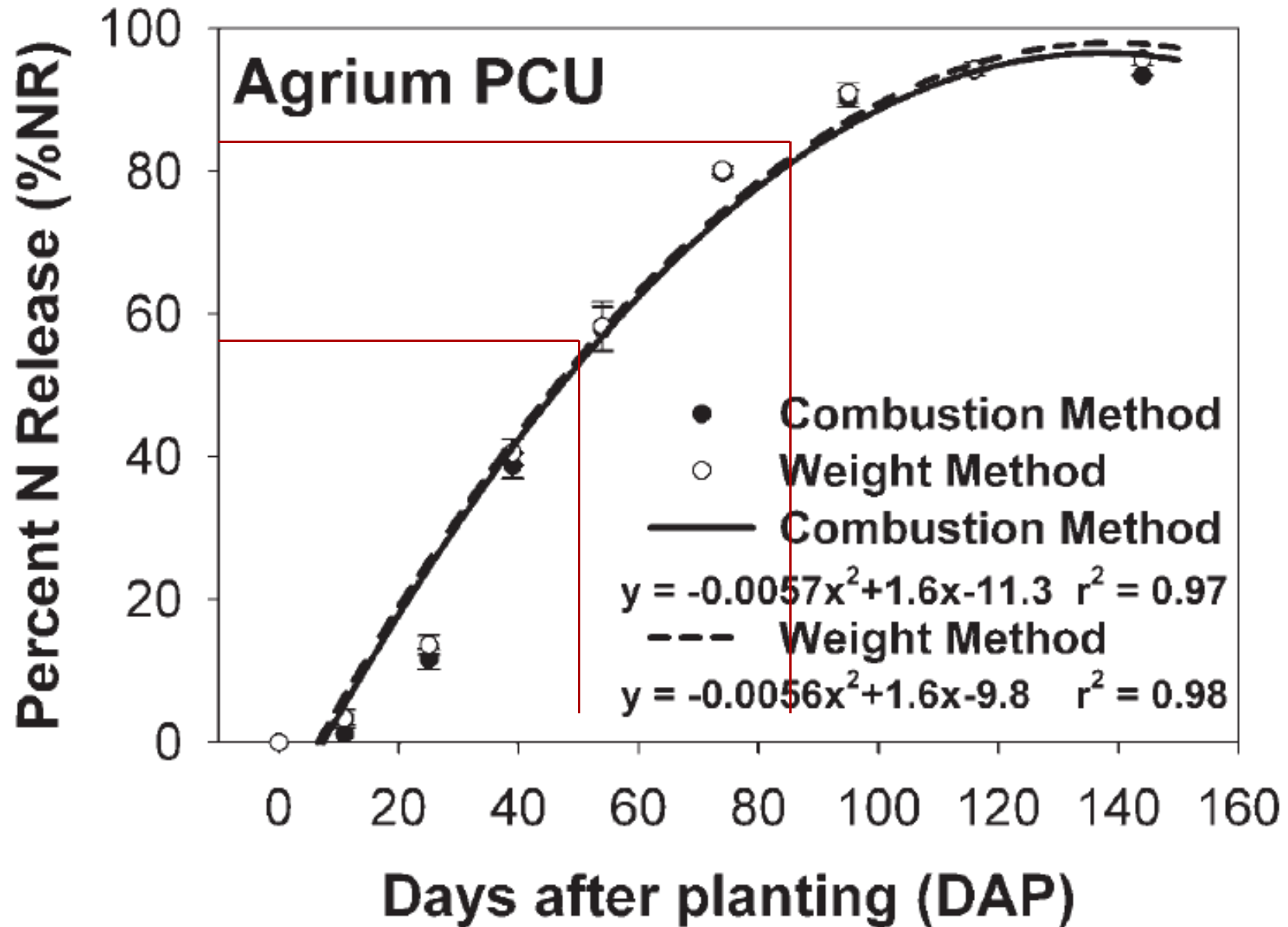




NITROGEN RELEASE FROM ESN COATINGS

- We buried a known amount of ESN in a mesh bag.
- Eight bags per plot, four reps
 - 250 ESN (no extra N)
- Weighted the remaining ESN
- The weight of the polymer is known





Conclusions

- Use strong caution before drawing conclusions from one year worth of data
- ESN - no advantage on dry year: no leaching
- Field trails can be improved
 - Nitrogen contributed from irrigation water
 - More fields sites using ESN

Future questions:

- ESN specific questions
 - 2012 release curve: abnormal or typical?
 - Damaged pells or environmental?
 - Use both ESN and conventional sources?
 - Application
 - Preplant or Sidedress
 - Preplant and sidedress

The background is a solid blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. There are several thin, wavy lines in shades of cyan and light blue that sweep across the top of the image, creating a sense of motion and depth.

Questions?

N Source & timing effects on corn grain yield at Hancock, WI, 2003-2005

N source	N timing	Year*		
		2003	2004	2005
--- grain yield, bu/acre ---				
Control	--	107	115	96
PCU (ESN)	PP	204NS	167c	186ab
	PP+4 wk	205	180b	189a
Am. Sulf.	PP	196	132e	175b
	PP+DCD	202	136e	183ab
	4wk & 6 wk	194	181b	180ab

* Yields shown are means of 150 and 200 lb N/acre rates.