

Kansas StateUNIVERSITY Crop and Fertilizer Combination in Kansas

Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS



Department of Agronomy Jovani Demarco and Dorivar Ruiz Diaz

INTRODUCTION

The soybean crop provides one of the best opportunities to include a cool season cover crop ahead of planting. Combining P fertilizer with cereal cover crop seeds will place the fertilizer below the soil surface and combine two operations (cover crop planting and fertilizer application). Other benefits include eliminating the environmental risk of P fertilizer runoff and potentially creating a synergistic benefit.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to maximize phosphorus use efficiency by the soybean crop by using cover crop planting as a window of opportunity for better P fertilizer placement and timing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Nine sites were established, with five locations (3, 4, 7, 8, and 9) under supplemental irrigation and four rainfed locations.
- Treatments included a control with no P application and a P rate of 40 Kg P₂O₅/ha, using mono-ammonium phosphate (MAP).
- arranged in a factorial cover crops were combination of treatments.
- Soil samples were collected 0-15 cm before treatment application, composite by blocks.
- The plant tissue samples were digested using nitric-perchloric acid digestion and analyzed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES).

Table 1: Average soil test P. pH. and organic matter (OM) by location.

| Site | Year | Soil test values | | | |
|------|---------------------|------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| | | STP-M3 | STP-B1 | рН | OM |
| | mg kg ⁻¹ | | | | g kg-1 |
| 1 | 2022 | 79 | 84 | 5.3 | 33 |
| 2 | 2022 | 17 | 19 | 5.7 | 27 |
| 3 | 2022 | 3 | 6 | 5.8 | 37 |
| 4 | 2023 | 10 | 18 | 6.5 | 16 |
| 5 | 2023 | 5 | 13 | 6.0 | 31 |
| 6 | 2023 | 9 | 14 | 7.1 | 22 |
| 7 | 2023 | 3 | 8 | 6.1 | 33 |
| 8 | 2023 | 7 | 14 | 5.9 | 25 |
| 9 | 2023 | 18 | 30 | 6.8 | 19 |

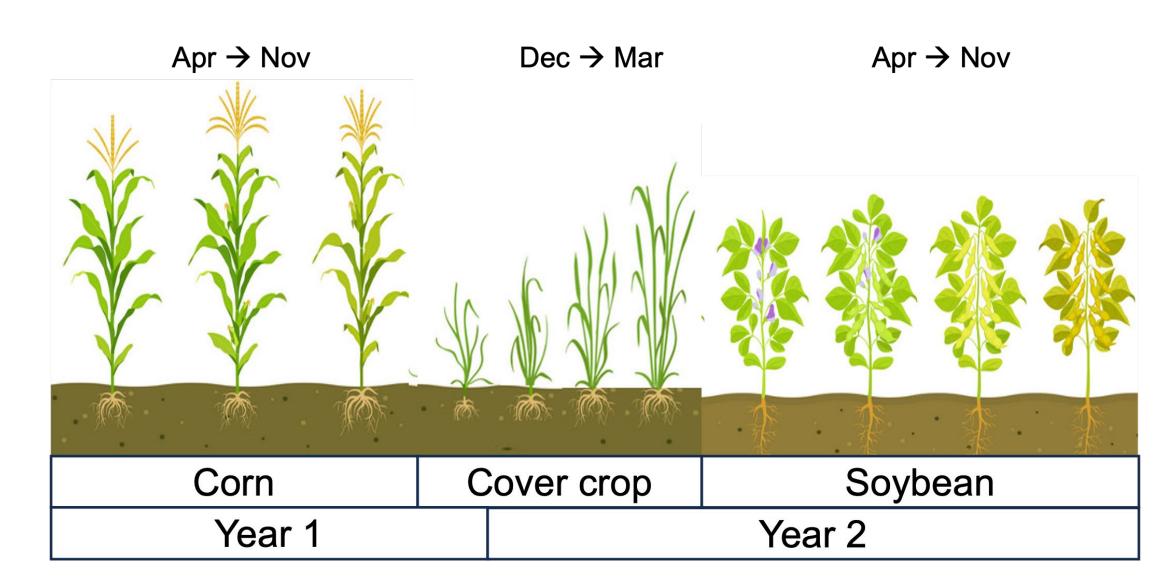


Figure 1: Window of opportunity a cover crops in a cornsoybean cropping system.

RESULTS

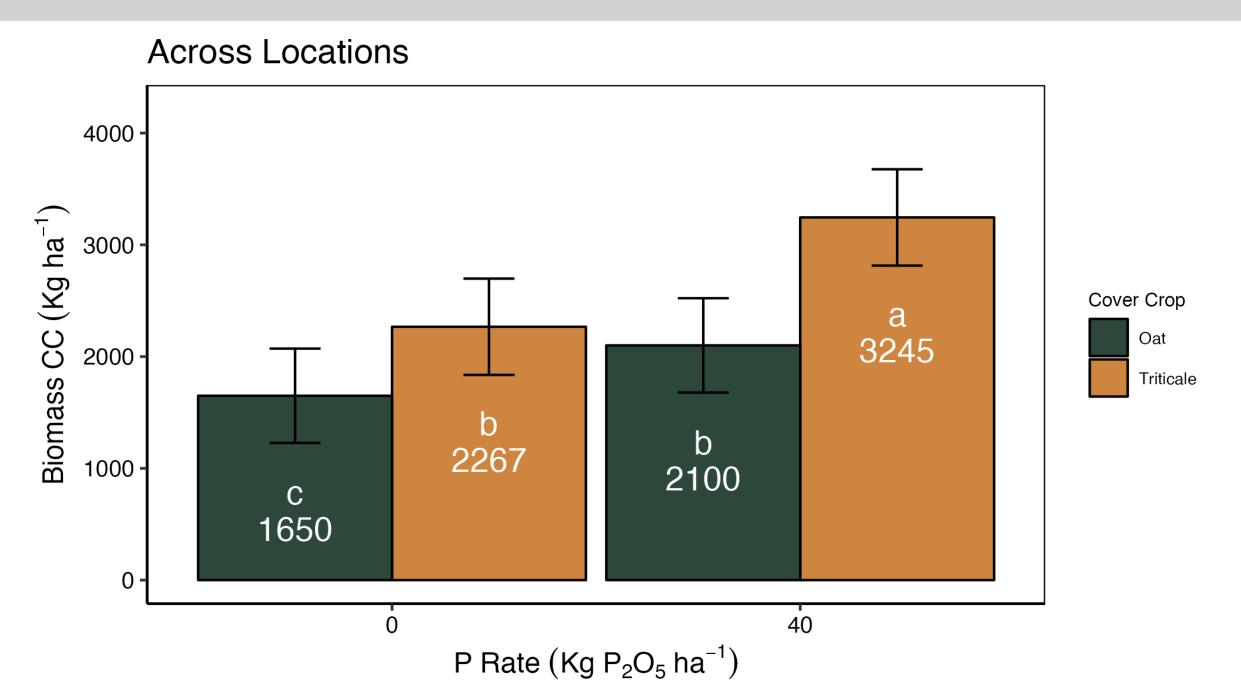


Figure 2: Cover crop biomass (Kg ha⁻¹) as affected by different P rates and cover crop species across 9 locations.

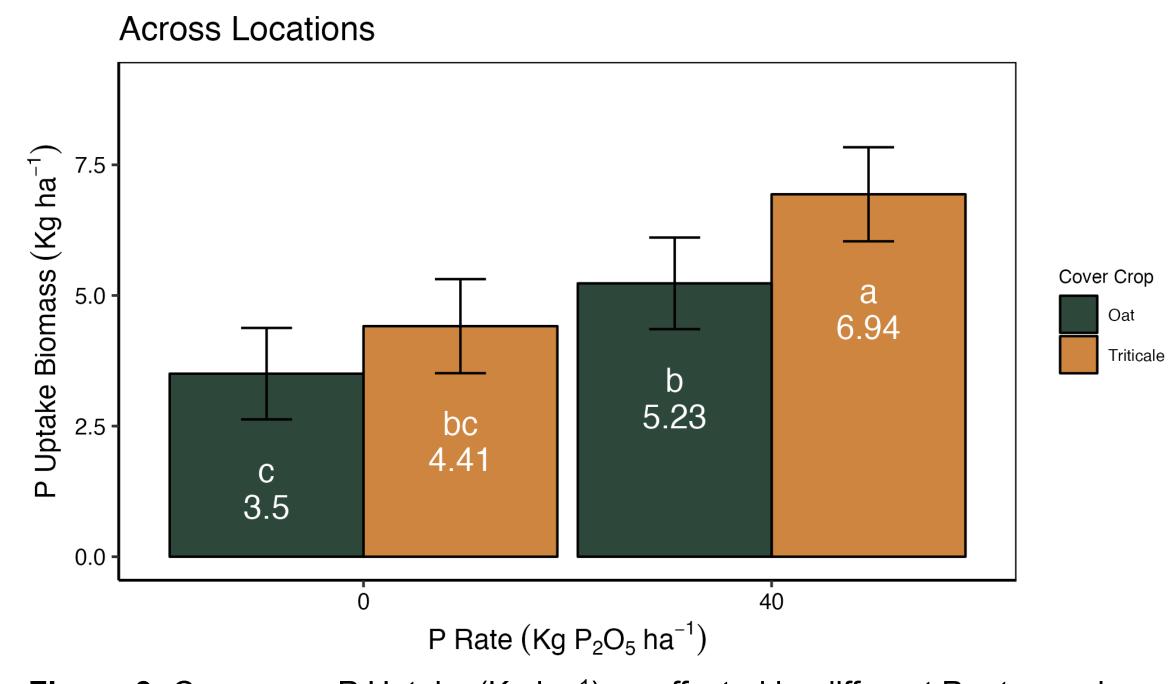
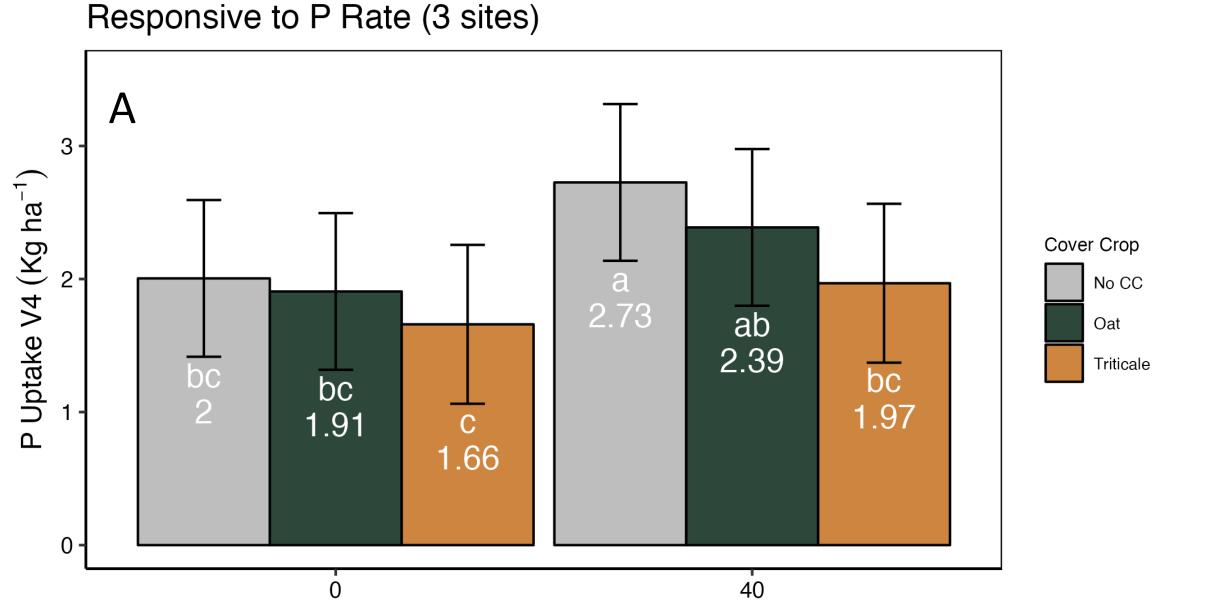
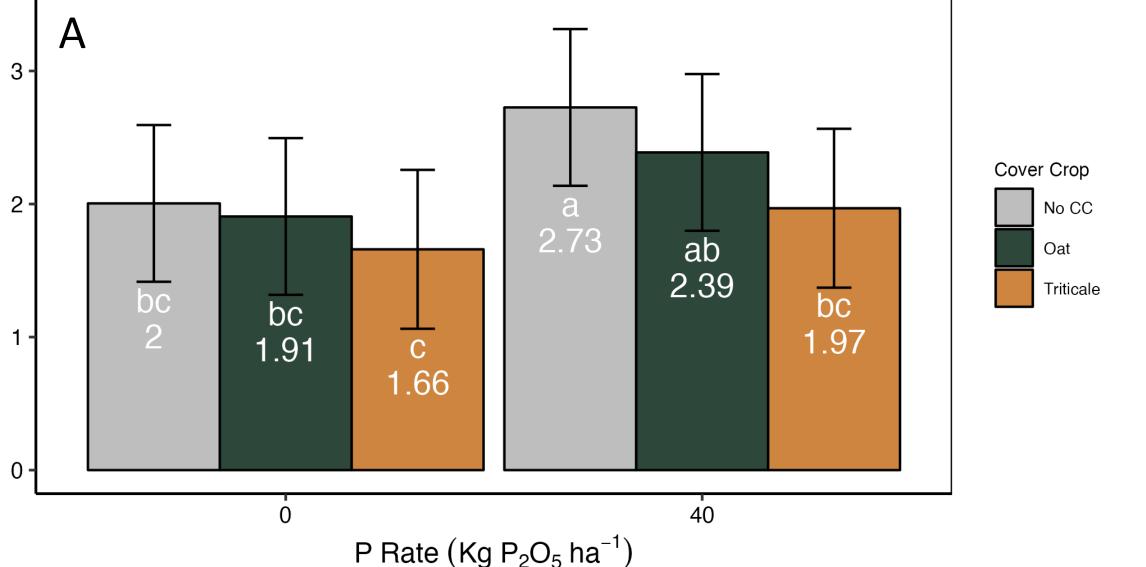


Figure 3: Cover crop P Uptake (Kg ha⁻¹) as affected by different P rates and cover crop species across 9 locations.

Non-responsive to P Rate (8 Sites)





Cover Crop 1.22 P Rate (Kg P_2O_5 ha⁻¹)

Figure 4: Phosphorus uptake (Kg ha-1) as affected by different P rates and cover crop species in responsive (A) and non-responsive (B) locations to P fertilizer application at the V4 growth stage.

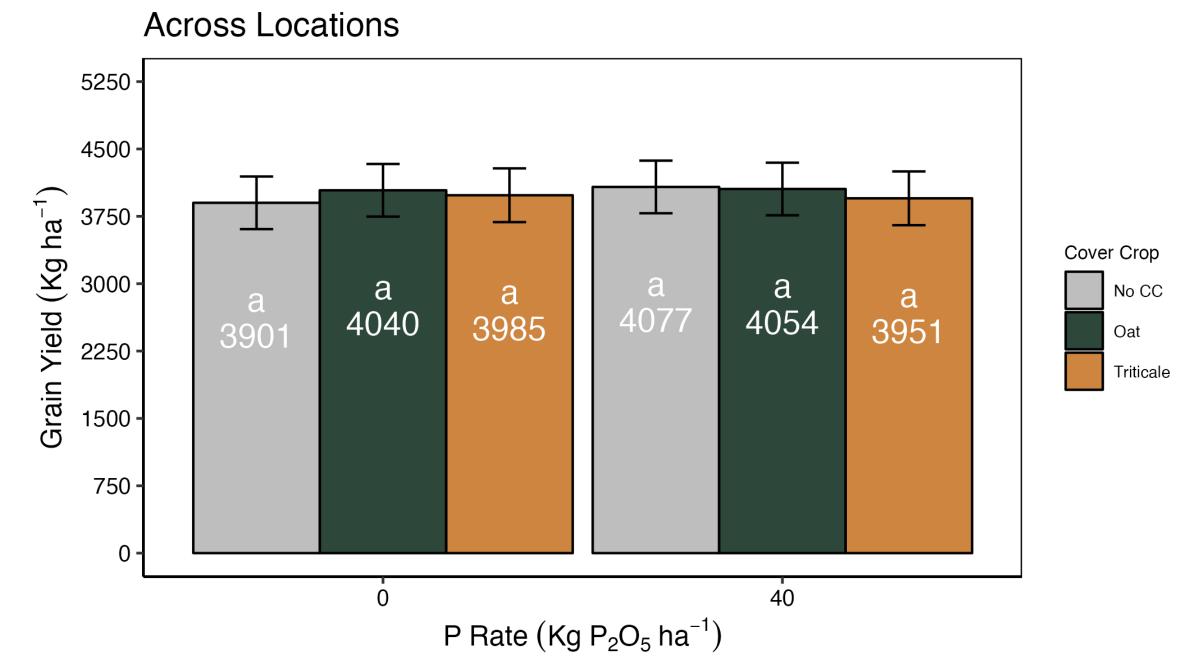


Figure 5: Grain yield (Kg ha⁻¹) as affected by different P rates and cover crop species.

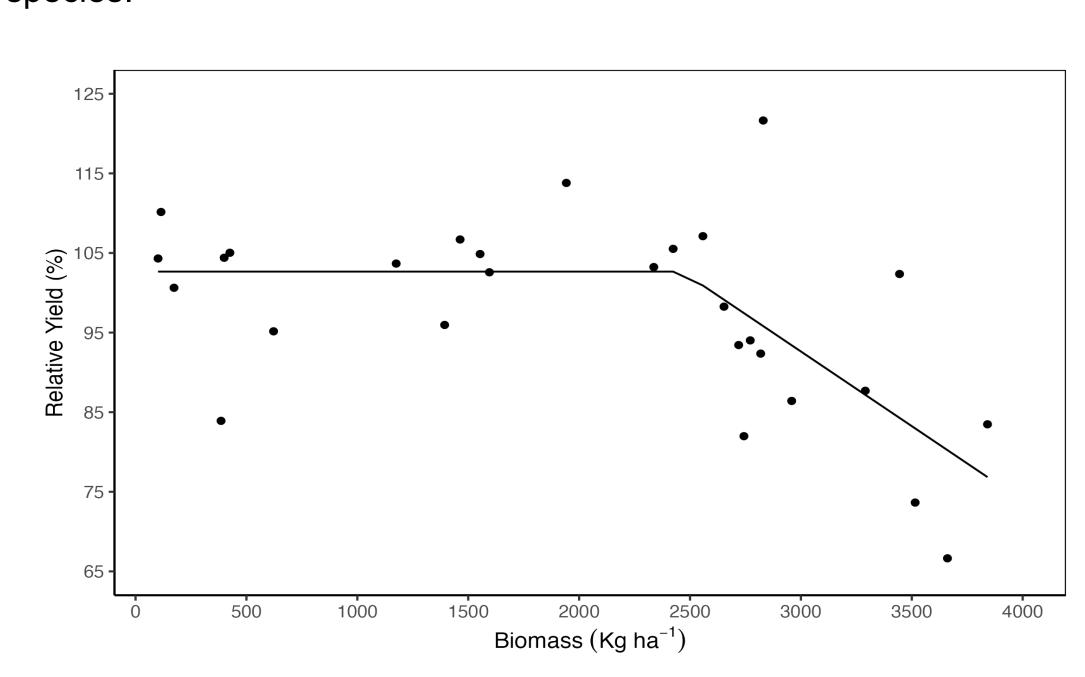


Figure 6: Relative yield (%) as affected by cover crop biomass (Kg ha⁻¹) across 6 locations.

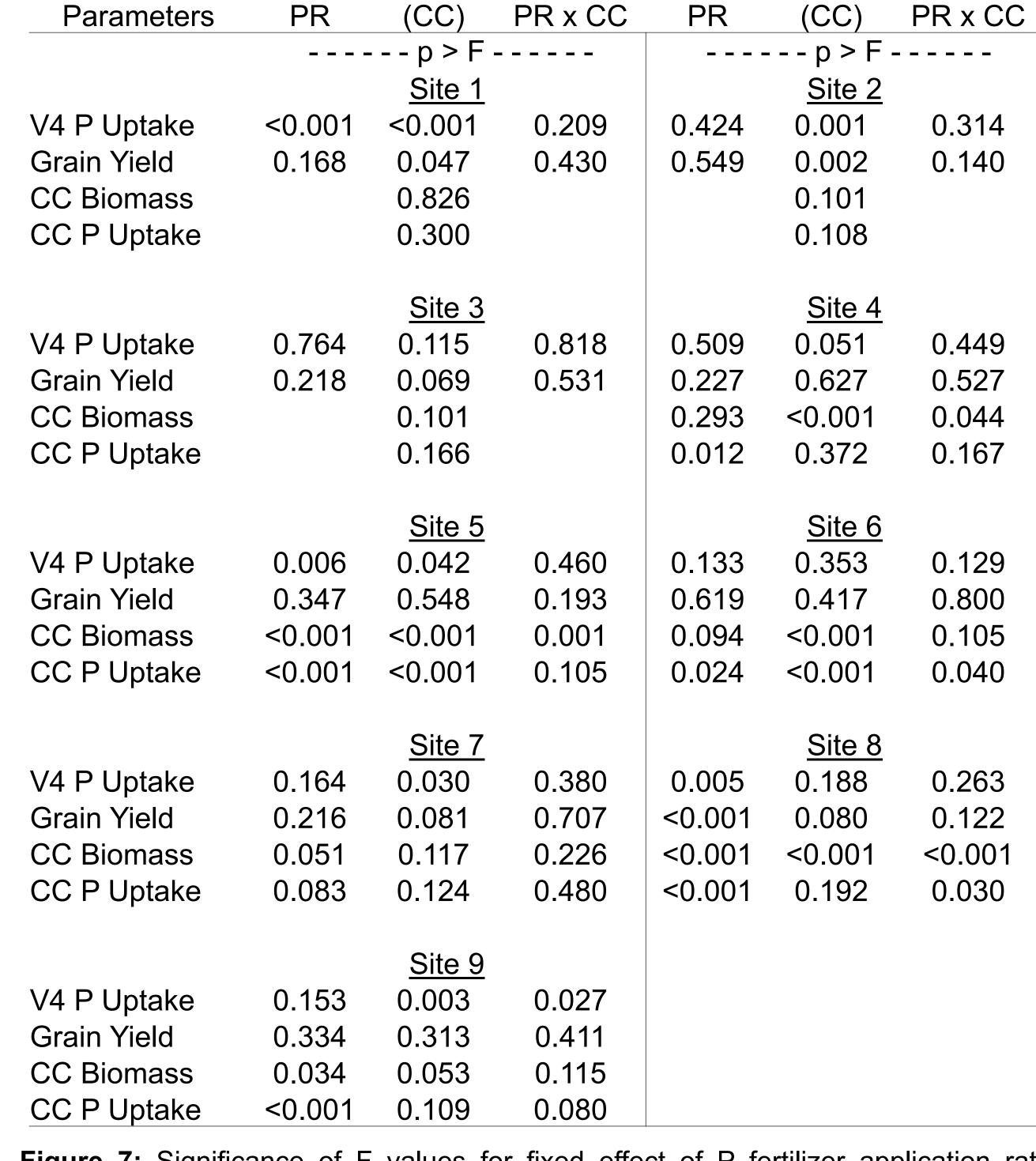


Figure 7: Significance of F values for fixed effect of P fertilizer application rates, placement, and rates:placement on phosphorus uptake, and grain yield.

SUMMARY

- At the early growth stage, there is a penalty in soybean P uptake when adding a cover crop to the system in locations responsive and non-responsive to P fertilization.
- There was no difference in yead across locations by adding cover crop to the system or by applying P fertilizer.
- Excessive CC biomass seems to negatively affect soybean growth and yield, suggesting the need for timely termination of the cover crop. In dryer Kansas environment, it is conceivable that water utilization by cover crops is affected.