Crop and Soil Responses to Fibrous Paper Mill Sludge

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Background

- Early work began in the 1970's
- Land spreading started in the 1980's
- Multiple test sites used Portage,
 Juneau and Wood Counties
- Consogro program initiated

Varying C:N ratios in early greenhouse studies









Main treatments

- All required N from paper mill sludge, based on 25% availability
- All N from commercial fertilizer
- 50% of N from sludge and 50% from commercial fertilizer







Crops studied (1993-present)

- Field corn 5 years
- Sweet corn 9 years
- Soybeans 4 years
- Snapbeans 5 years
- Potatoes 9 years

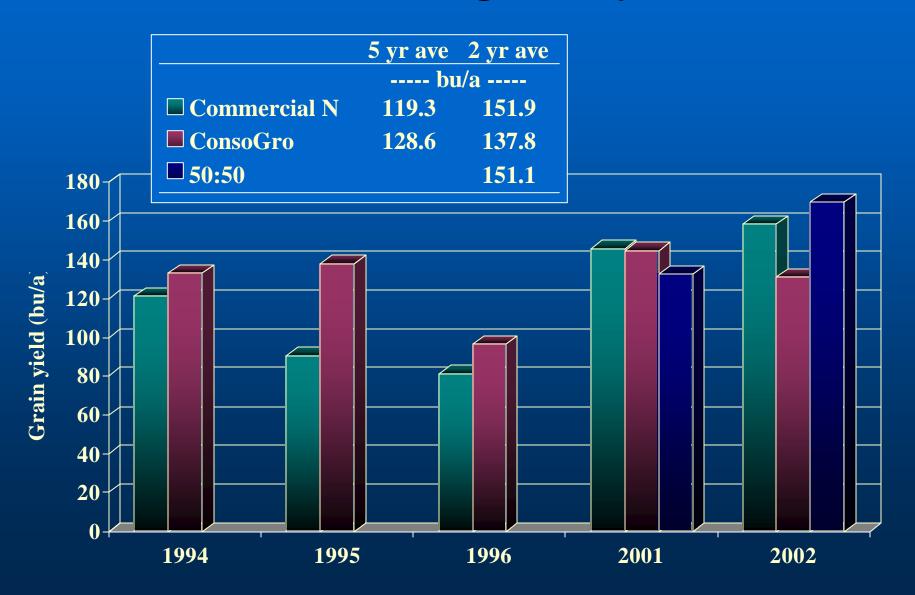
Effect of sludge treatment on soil test parameters

	1994		2000	
Soil test	Pre-	Post-	Pre-	Post-
parameter	plant	harvest	plant	harvest
рН	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5
OM	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8
K	131	115	176	150
Ca	358	623	477	877
SO ₄ -S	3.4	8.1	3.9	4.8
TN	300	500	328	748

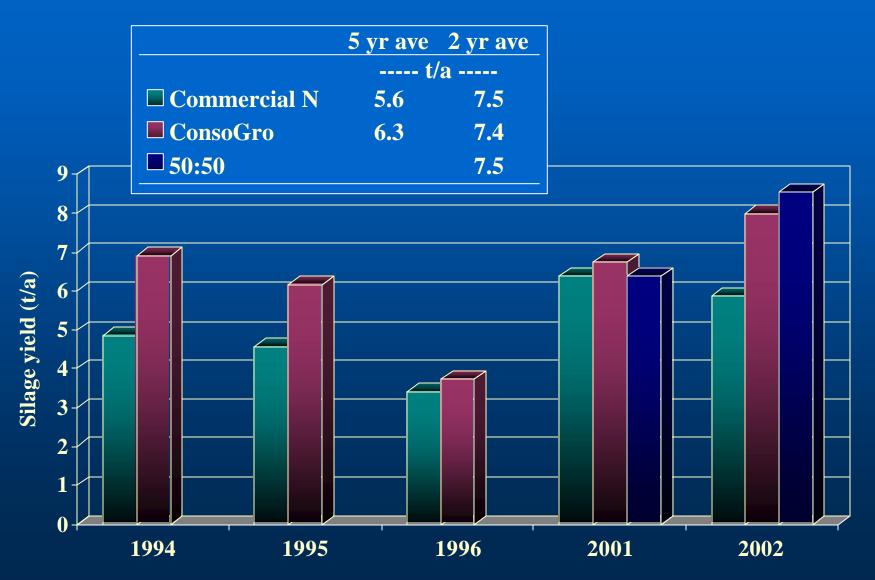
1994 and 2000 were the first years of application at two different study locations.



Field corn grain yield

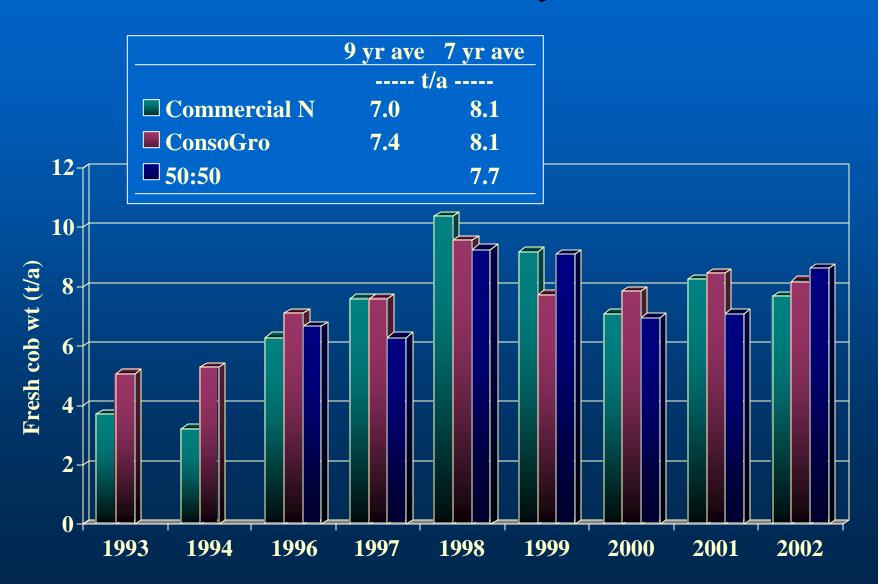


Corn silage yield





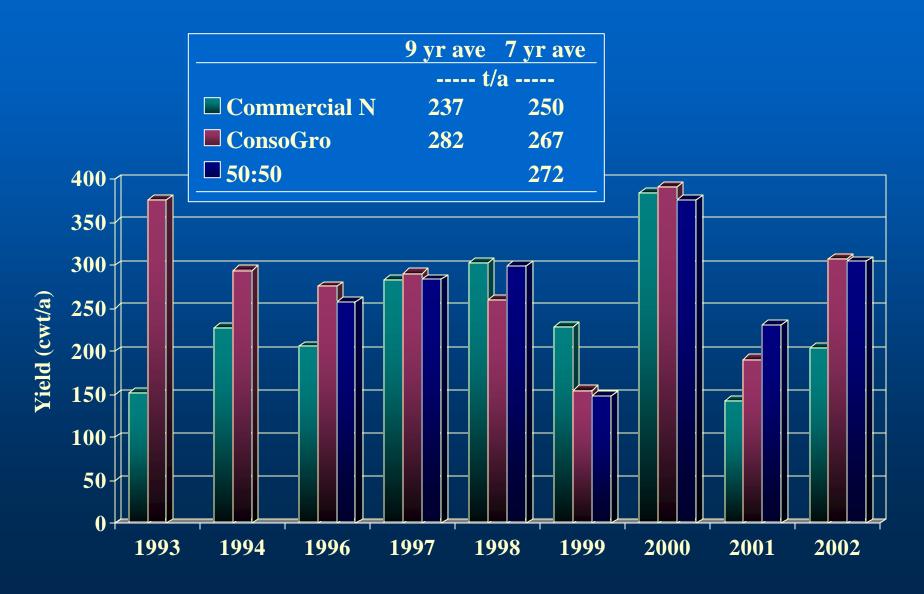
Sweet corn yield





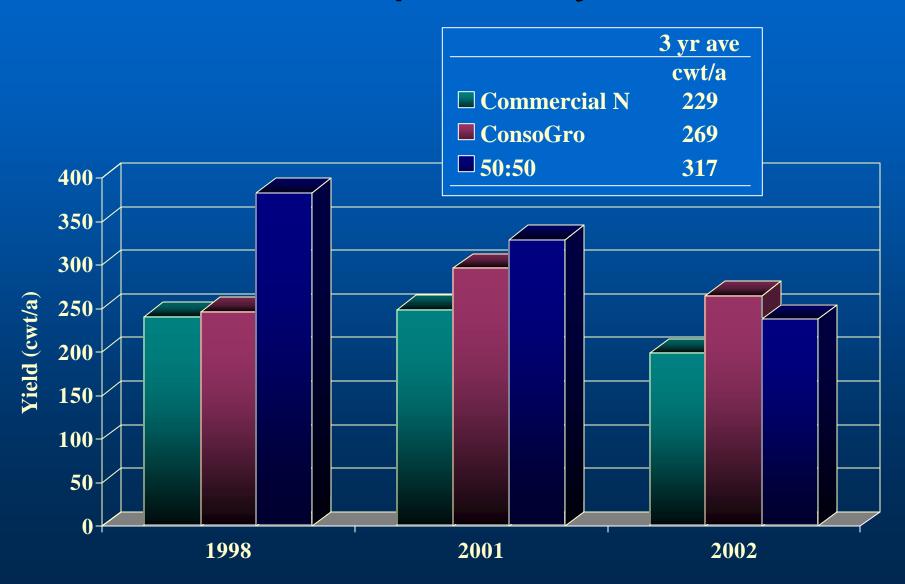


Red Norland potato yield

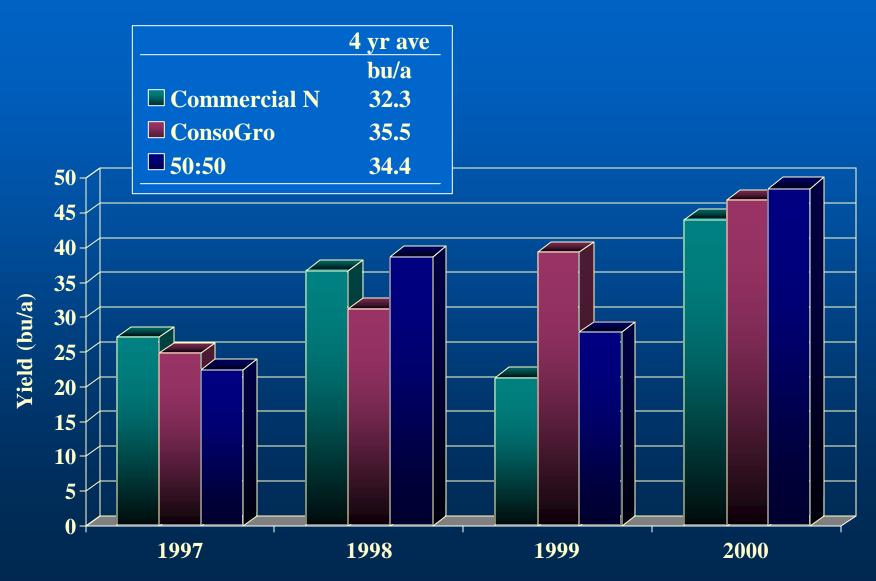




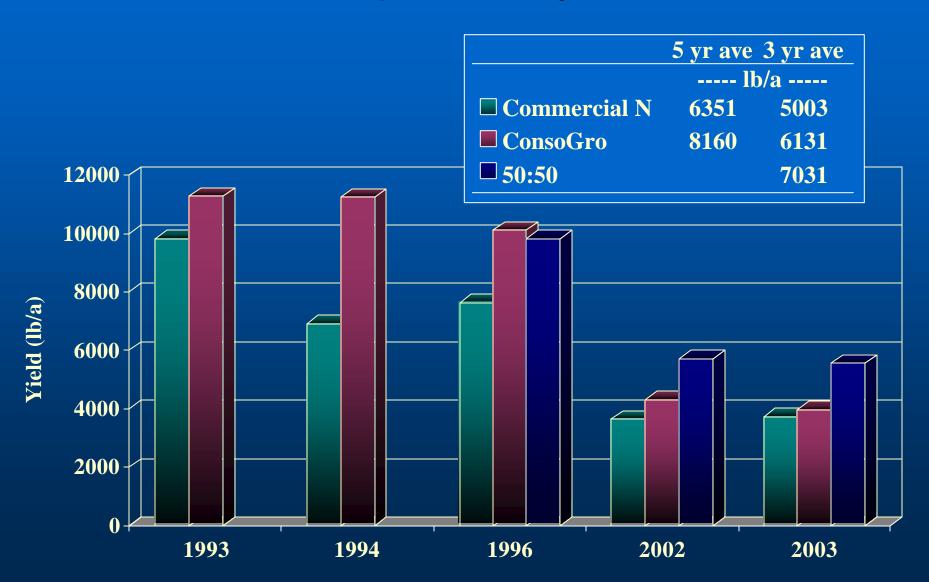
White potato yield



Soybean yield



Snapbean yield



Effect of sludge treatment on mid-season sweet corn earleaf tissue mineral levels

	1994		2000	
Tissue	Comm.		Comm.	
parameter	N	ConsoGro	N	ConsoGro
N	2.73	3.11	2.78	2.38
P	0.42	0.47	0.30	0.31
K	2.70	2.46	2.47	2.34
Ca	0.60	0.88	0.38	0.51
S	0.16	0.26	0.29	0.22

Summary

- 1. The application of ConsoGro generally increased soil pH, OM, TN, Ca and SO₄-S, and lowered K
- 2. Crops grown on sludge amended soils yielded as well or greater than on non-amended soil
- 3. Soil physical properties were enhanced with sludge additions