

Precision Nutrient Management

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BLOG: Down & Dirty with NPK



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A website to bridge the gap between Landlords and Leases

How do You do Nitrogen

Option 1:

- Model – Climate, Encira, Adapt-N

Option 2:

- Yield Maps

Option 3:

- Yield Goal

Option 4:

- What did _____ (fill in name of guy down the road that grows good wheat/corn) do?



How “we” Do Nitrogen

- I am not, can not tell you how to do it right.
- I am not going to say anyone is doing it wrong.
- I do hope I make you think.
- It just may not be today.



How N is done.

- Yield goal * (factor)
 - -
- Soil and credits



- Yield goal system.
- Maximum return to nitrogen (MRTN).
- ▲ Other, primarily methods based on soil properties.
- ★ Not available.

How N is done.

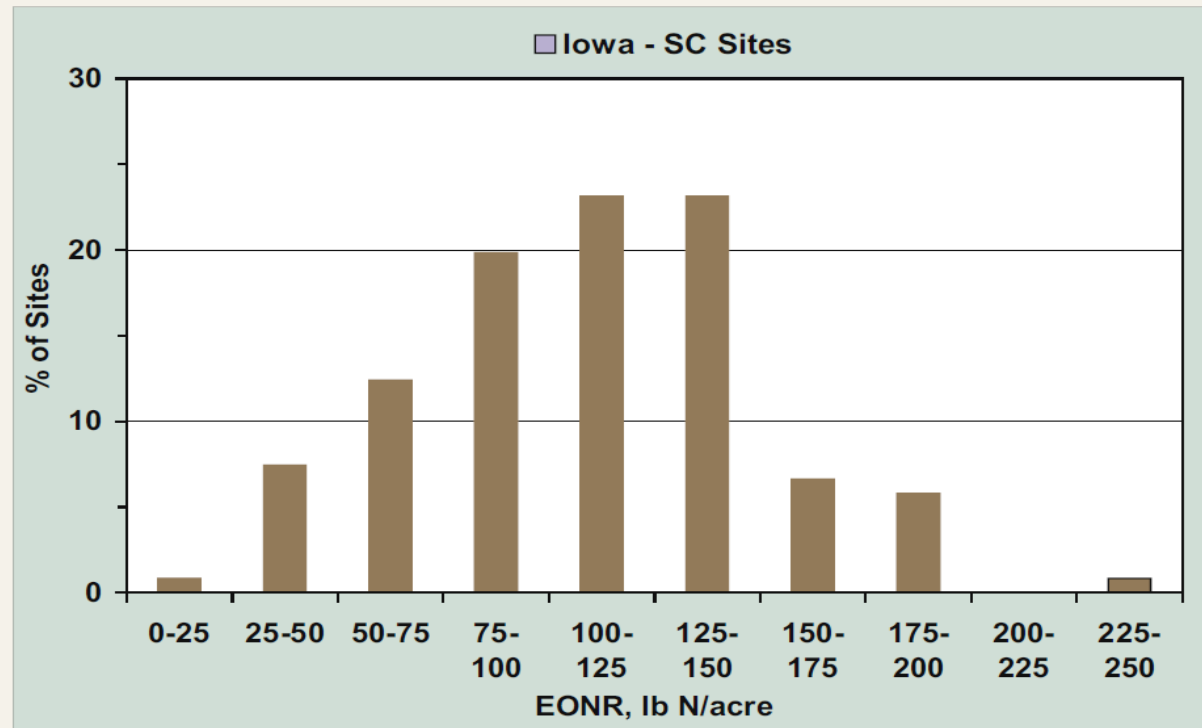


Figure 6. Frequency distribution of EONR (0.10 price ratio) for SC sites in Iowa.

Stanford Equation

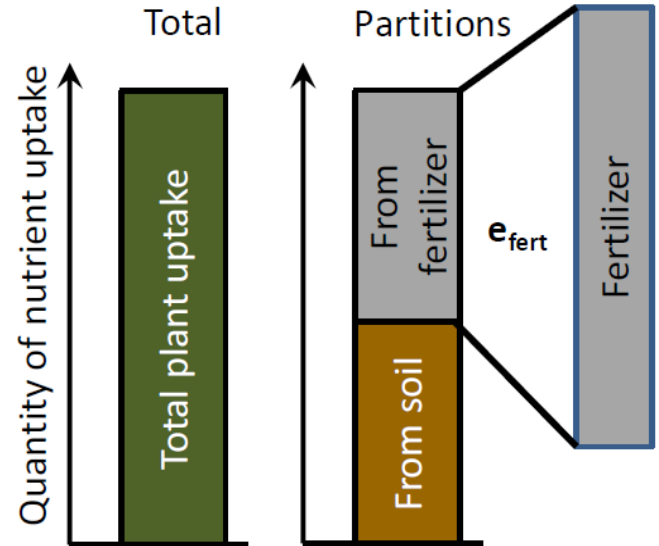
$$N_{\text{fert}} = (N_{\text{crop}} - N_{\text{soil}}) / e_{\text{fert}}$$

Douglas Beegle, Penn State University
Scott Murrell, International Plant Nutrition Institute

ASA Symposium

Agronomic Production Systems and Adaptive Nutrient Management Community

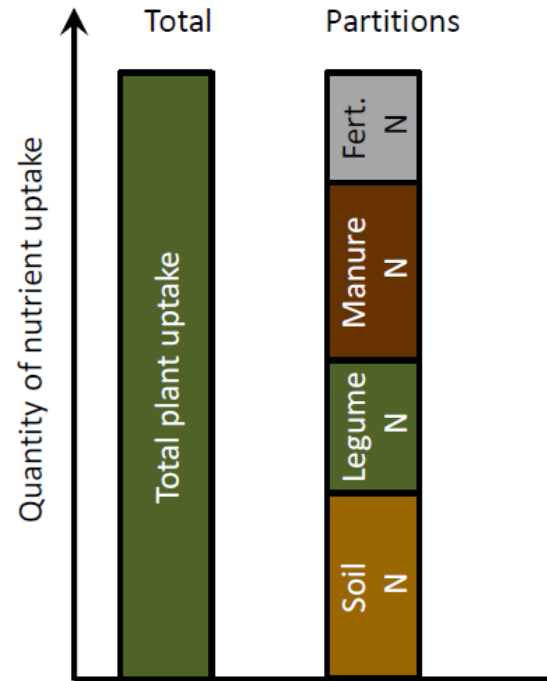
Strengths and Limitations of Methods, Tests, and Models for Making N Recommendations for Corn
and a Framework for Improving N Recommendations



Stanford Equation

$$N_{\text{fert}} = (N_{\text{crop}} - N_{\text{SIN}} - N_{\text{SON}} - N_{\text{CRN}} - N_{\text{manure RON}} - N_{\text{manure IN}} - N_{\text{manure ON}} - N_{\text{leg}}) / e_{\text{fert}}$$

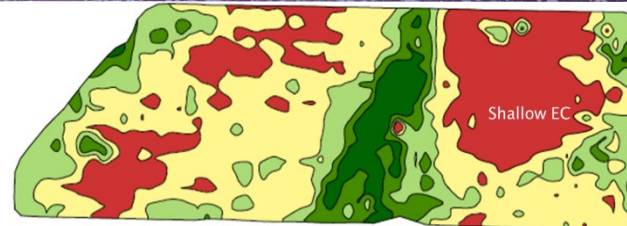
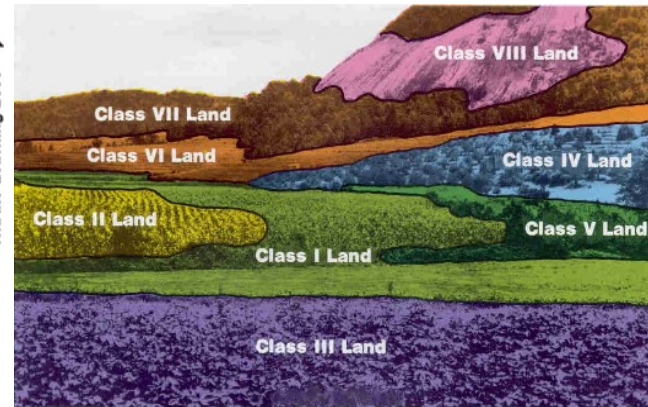
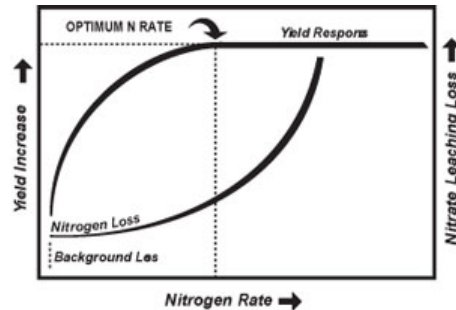
N_{fert}	= Total fertilizer N required
N_{crop}	= Total N in Crop
N_{SIN}	= Available soil inorganic N
N_{SON}	= Available soil organic N
N_{CRN}	= Available crop residue N
$N_{\text{manure RON}}$	= Available manure residual organic N
$N_{\text{manure IN}}$	= Available manure inorganic N
$N_{\text{manure ON}}$	= Available manure organic N
N_{leg}	= Available legume N
e_{fert}	= Fertilizer N efficiency



Nitrogen in the Crop

- **N_{Crop}**

- Yield Goal
- Soil Class
- Yield Map
- Biomass Map
- Growth | Uptake Model



Nitrogen in the Crop – Yield

Goal

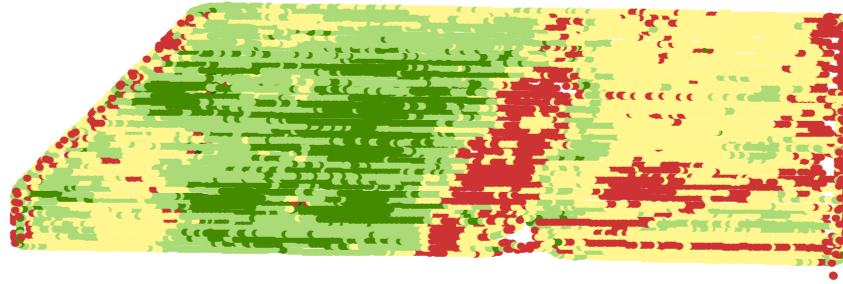
- **N**_{Crop}
 - Yield Goal
 - Soil Class
 - Yield Map
 - Biomass Map
 - Growth | Uptake Model



Nitrogen in the Crop - Removal

- **N_{Crop}**

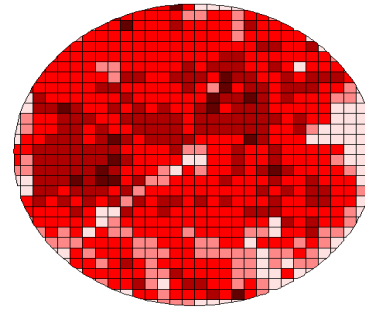
- Yield Goal
- Soil Class
- Yield Map
- Biomass Map
- Growth | Uptake Model



Rendel 2010 Harvest

- 5 - 19.8
- 19.8 - 28.7
- 28.7 - 37.8
- 37.8 - 83.6
- 83.6 - 166.5

Field 3; Yield Stability 2006-2009



Yld Stability (% of field average)

- 0 - 90
- 90 - 95
- 95 - 105
- 105 - 110
- 110 - 140

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 Miles



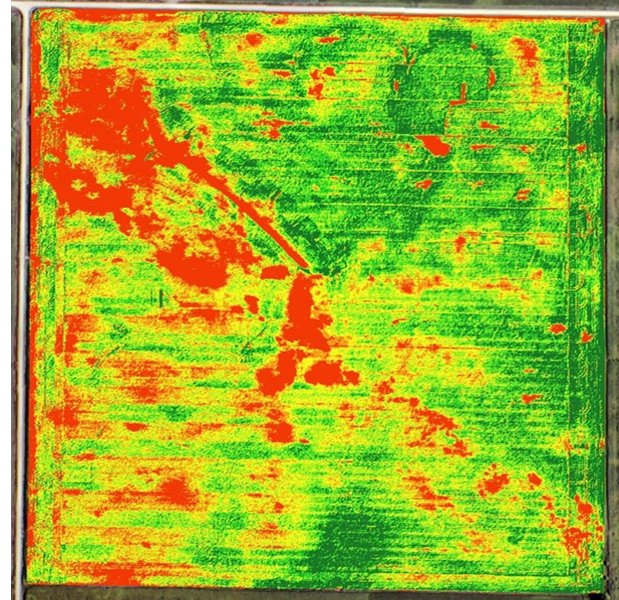
Nitrogen in the Crop - Removal

- N_{Crop}
 - Biomass Map

Biomass is a Proxy for Yield

NDVI is a Proxy for Biomass

Therefore NDVI is a Proxy for Yield.



Nitrogen provide by the Soil

- **N_{Soil}**

- Soil Test
 - Pre
 - In-Season
- Mineralization
- Losses
- N Addition and N Loss via Weather.



Nitrogen provide by the Soil - NRS

- N_{Soil}

- Let the crop tell you.

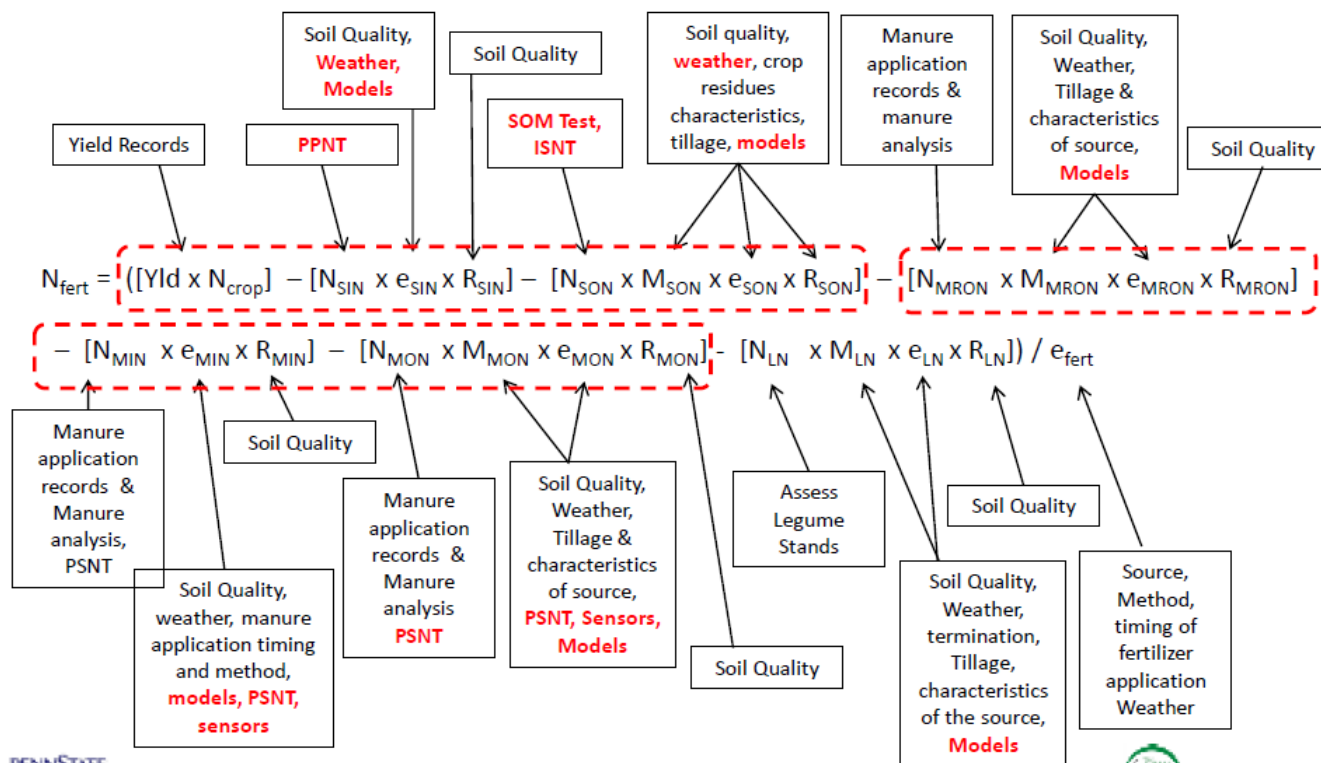


Fertilizer Use

- e_{Fert}
- 4Rs
 - Source
 - Placement
 - Time
 - Rate
- NUE –
Lbs of N per Bushel?????
 - Consistent low v high?



Theoretical Equation



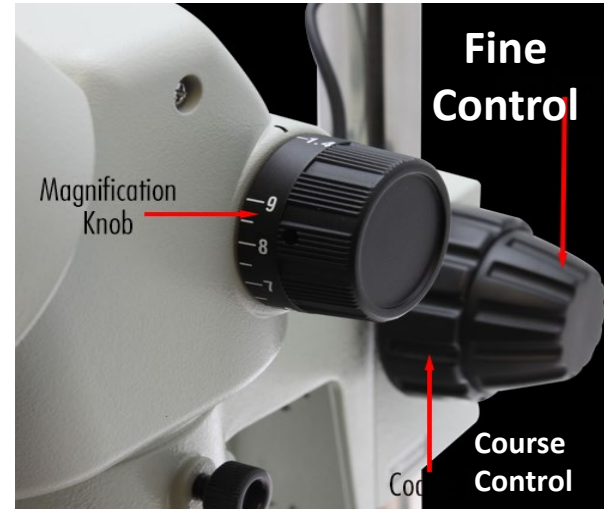
Fine and Course Control

**Making high resolution decisions using low resolution recs.
Recommendation maps are at < 1 acre resolution and 1.2
Lbs N per bushel grain. How Precise is that.**

- e_{Fert}

- N_{Crop}

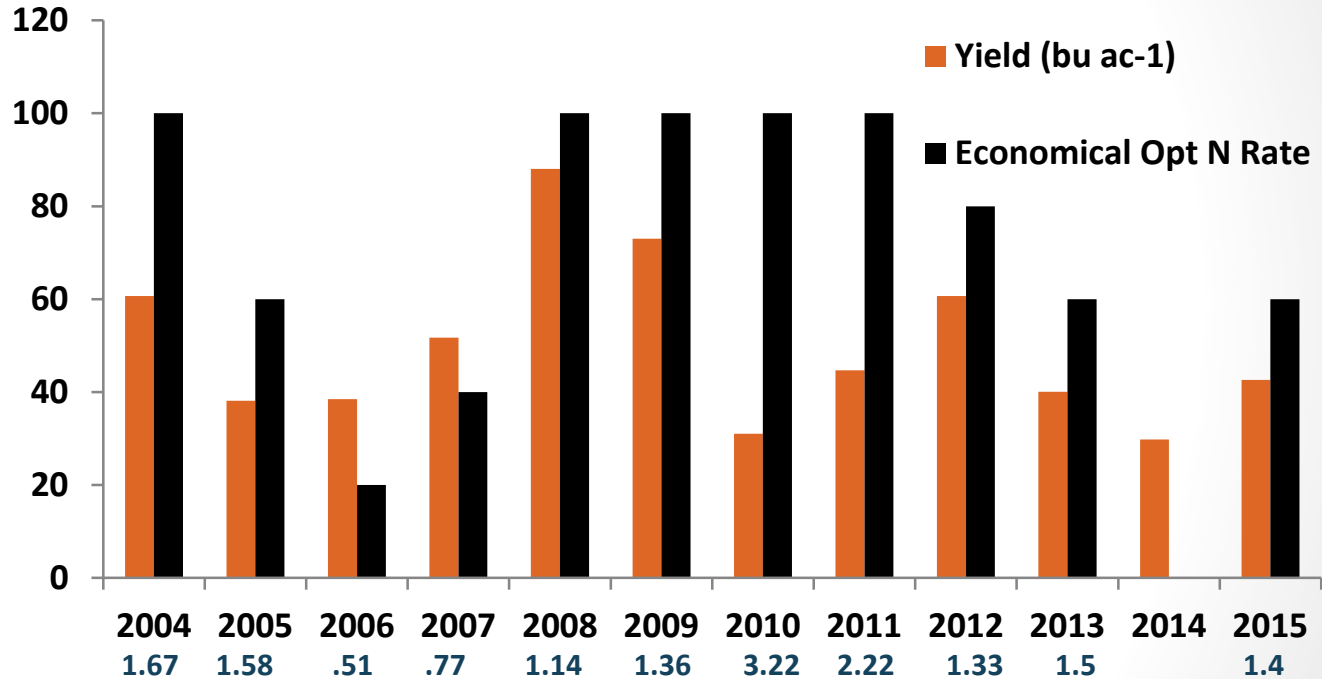
- Yield Map
- Yield Goal N Recs
1.0-1.1-1.2* Yield



Fine and Course Control

• e_{Fert}
• N_{Crop}

- Yield Map
- Yield Goal N Recs
1.0-1.1-1.2* Yield



Average of 68 lbs with 49 BPA, 1.5 lbs N per bushel

Combining the Components

- N_{Crop}
- N_{Soil}
- e_{Fert}

Wheat 1.3 lbs N bu⁻¹ Corn .75 lbs N
bu⁻¹



Combining the Components

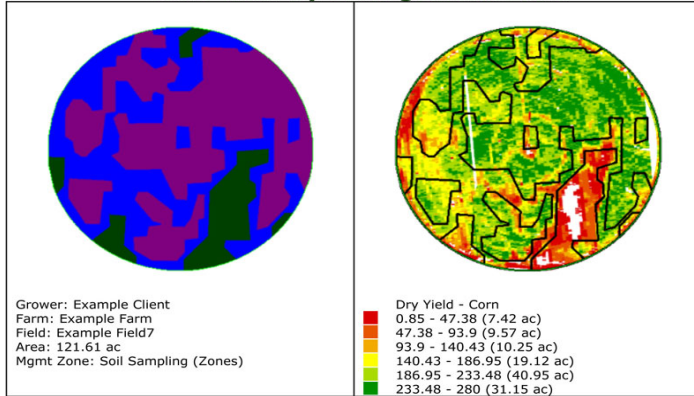
- N_{Crop}
- N_{Soil}

NDVI plus a Reference Strip.
Yield + Soil (Environment)



What is Your Missing Component

Corn Yield by Management Zone



Legend	Management Zone	Avg	Dry Yield		Avg	Total	
	3 High	214.90	Min	Max	Moisture	Bushels	Acres
	2 Med	173.77	0.87	280.00	17.40 %	12,867.27	59.87
	1 Low	84.79	0.85	280.00	17.20 %	7,789.04	44.82
	N/A	87.21	87.21	87.21	15.54 %	1,166.43	13.76
	All	184.23	0.85	280.00	16.47 %	21,822.92	118.46



$$N_{\text{fert}} = (N_{\text{crop}} - N_{\text{soil}}) / e_{\text{fert}}$$

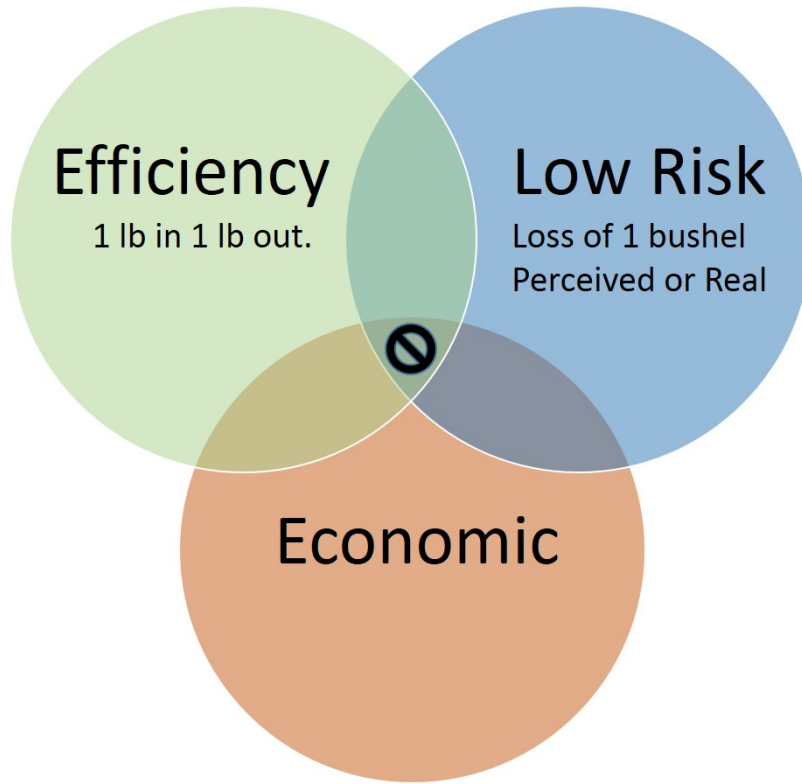
Where is the opportunity

- N-Crop: Is the yield Temporally Variable? Spatially Variable?
- N-Soil: Do you have 2% OM and inconsistent weather?
- E-Fert - is your texture or landscape spatially variable?
- Can you adjust based on Management.
- Can you adjust based on Weather.



$$N_{\text{fert}} = (N_{\text{crop}} - N_{\text{soil}}) / e_{\text{fert}}$$

Pick 2 Nitrogen



Pick 2, The Nitrogen Conundrum

Efficiency: Economic ->

Limit N up front, use in-season cues/measurement.
This will often create a perceived sense of risk.

Low Risk: Economic ->

Pre-plant yield goals, proven to be economical

Efficiency: Low Risk ->

Spoon feeding, high data, high cost N.

Thank You

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www.Aglandlease.info

www.NPK.okstate.edu



Nutrient Rich Strips

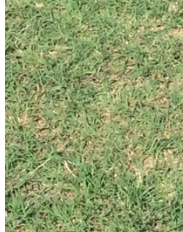
Cover Crops



© 2016 Google

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

Create Prescription
Scripts for
Applicators



Long Term Goal

- Be Truly Site Specific for all nutrients
- Over extended period but near neutral for Mobile Nutrients
- Targets P and K recs to soils response to addition/removal



On Farm Testing

- Recommendations are built for states or regions at best.
- We have highly spatially specific data.
- But very little spatially specific recs.
- Yield monitor and spreader.

