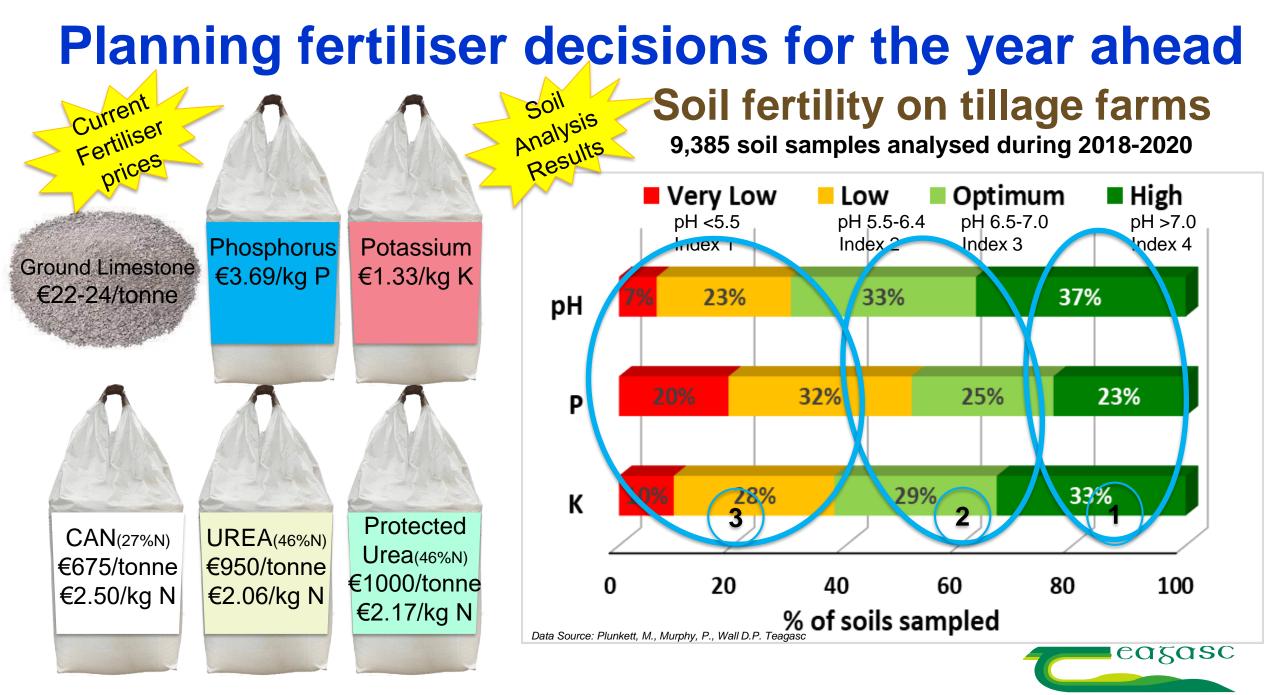
Soil Fertility Management Good for your pocket and long term crop productivity

David Wall Teagasc, CELUP, Johnstown Castle

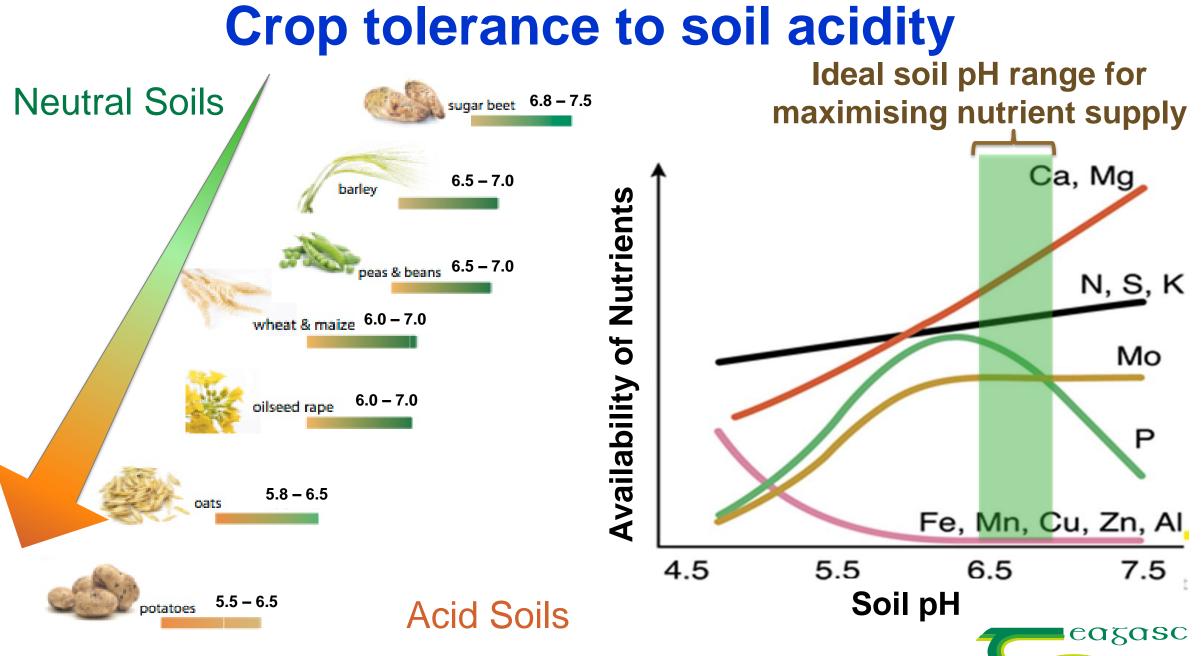




Maintaining soil yield potential

02022955

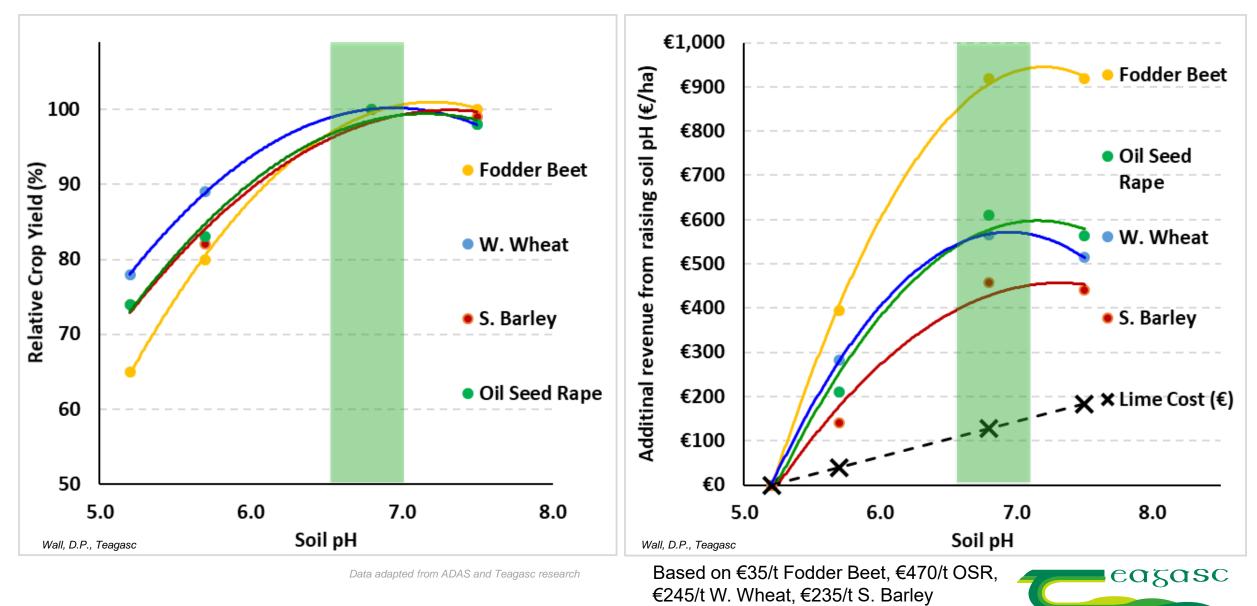
Importance of soil pH



Source: Agricultural Lime Association

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Crop response to increasing soil pH

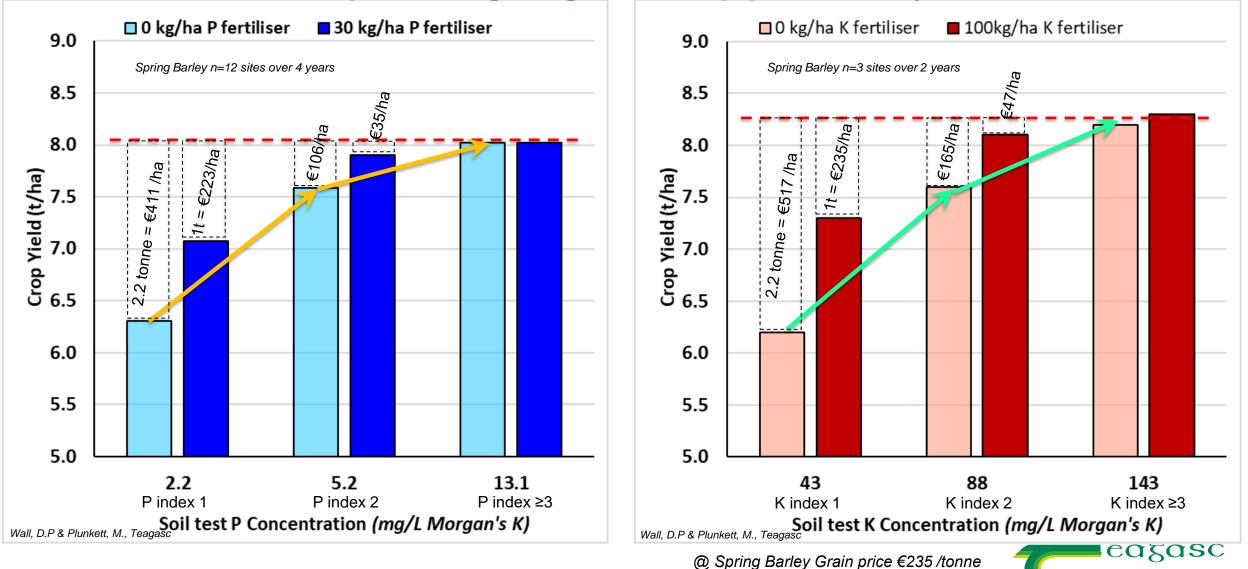


 $[\]mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{GRICULTURE}}$ and $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{OOD}}$ $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{EVELOPMENT}}$ $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{UTHORITY}}$

Soil Pland K supply for the developing crop

Maintain soil P & K fertility

- protecting long-term crop productivity

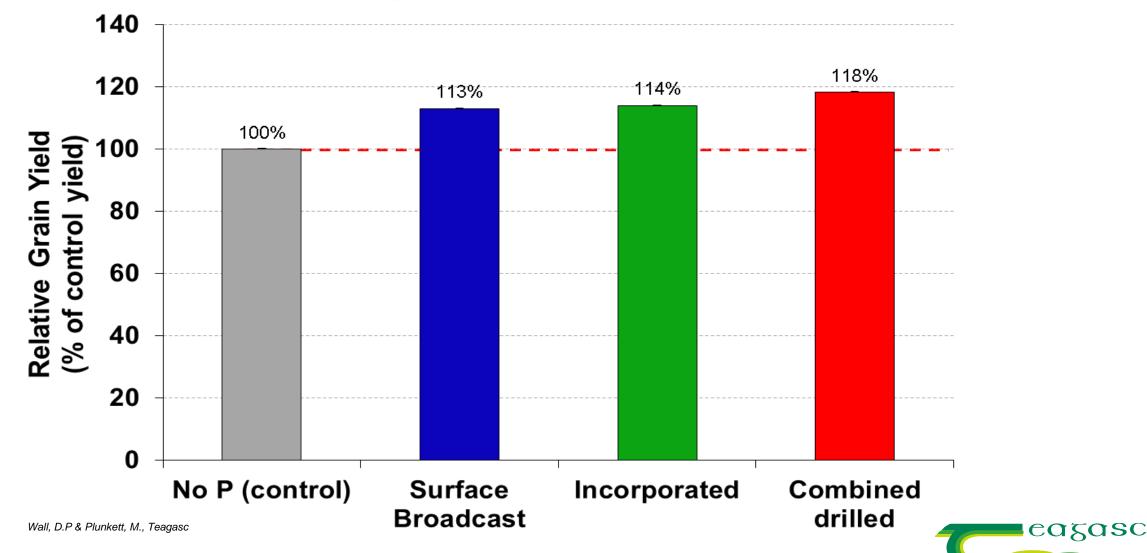


AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Grain yield response to P application method - Spring Barley

Relative grain yield response to P application method

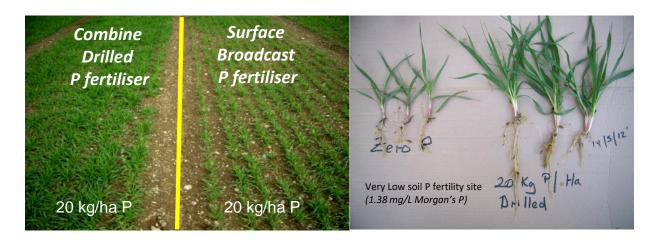
Average response across 7 sites over 3 years



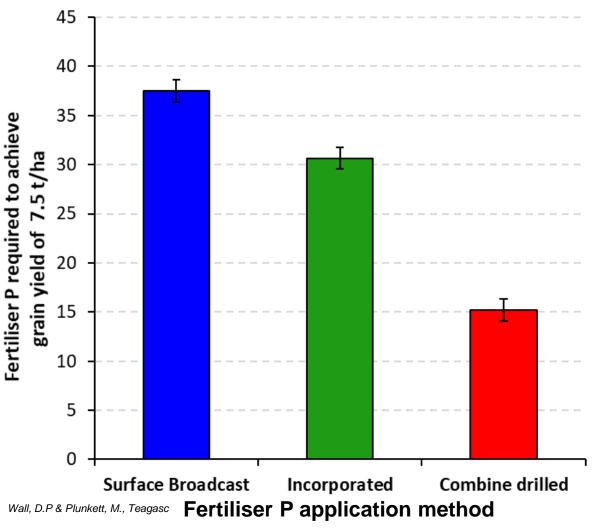
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIT

Grain yield response to P application method - Spring Barley

- Low soil P fertility
 - effects crop rooting & establishment
 - Leads to lower crop yield potential
 - Reduced N use efficiency
- Opportunity to reduce P fertiliser inputs through changing P application method without compromising grain yield.
- Considerable cost savings can be achieved in 2022 due to high fertiliser prices (P = € 3.69/kg)



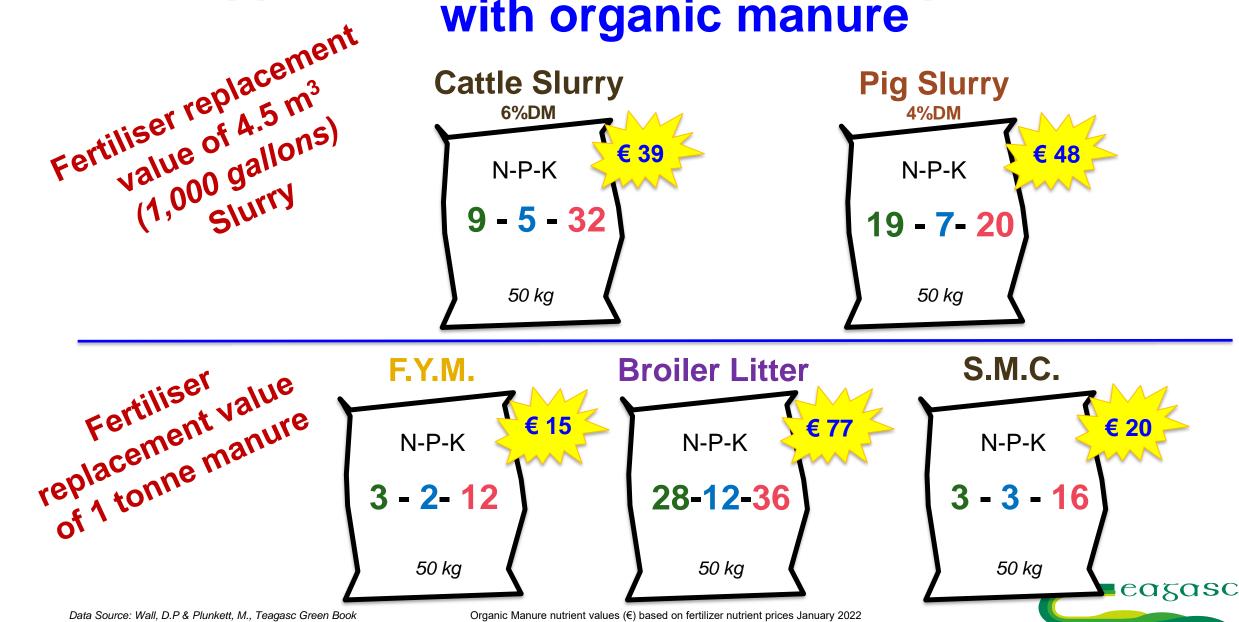
Fertiliser P to achieve similar Sp. Barley yield



 ${f A}_{
m GRICULTURE}$ and ${f F}_{
m OOD}$ ${f D}_{
m EVELOPMENT}$ ${f A}_{
m UTHORITY}$

easasc

Opportunities to offset fertiliser purchases with organic manure



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Organic manure offsetting fertiliser purchases

Scenario: Aim to supply a least 50% of the P and K nutrient requirement for a spring barley crop using organic manure

Crop	Yield (t/ha)	N (kg/ha)	P (kg/ha)	K (kg/ha)	Cost
S. Barley	7.5	155	29	86 = 1	Nutrients Required
Comp. fertiliser 13-6-20 @ 241 kg/ha		31 (20% of total)	14.5 (50% of total)	48 (56% of total)	€182
Manure	Appl. rate	Ν	Р	K	Fert.Value/ha
Cattle Slurry _(6%DM)	25 m³/ha (~2,250 gal's/ac)	25 (16% of total)	14.5 (50% of total)	88 (102% of total)	€217
Pig Slurry _(4%DM)	19 m³/ha (~1,750 gal's/ac)	40 (26% of total)	14.5 (50% of total)	42 (49% of total)	€229
Broiler Litter	2.5 t/ha	35 (23% of total)	14.5 (50% of total)	45 (52% of total)	€190
S.M.C	10 t/ha	16 (10% of total)	14.5 (50% of total)	80 (93% of total)	€199

- ✓ Use soil analysis results to guide fertiliser decisions.
- Apply lime where needed to maximise nutrient efficiency and crop productivity.
- On soils with high P & K fertility omit P and K inputs until the next soil test^{(within 2-3 years).}
- On soils with optimum P & K fertility opportunity to reduce fertiliser P and K inputs for 1 year.
- On soils with low P & K fertility aim to supply at least crop nutrient requirements. Revert back to building up soil fertility next year.

 Target organic manures to soils and crops with the highest P and K requirements.

Thank you for your attention

Acknowledgments

- DAFM for funding through research stimulus fund
- All field & lab staff at Teagasc Oak Park & Johnstown Castle
- Farmers for access to the field sites





