



Effectiveness of In-furrow Pelletized Lime for Winter Wheat Grown in Low Soil pH

Romulo P. Lollato
Graduate Research Assistant

Jeff T. Edwards
Small Grains Extension Specialist

Hailin Zhang
Nutrient Management Extension Specialist

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Fact Sheets
are also available on our website at:
<http://osufacts.okstate.edu>

Soil pH and Wheat Production

Recent analysis of soil samples submitted to the Soil, Water and Forage Analytical Laboratory (SWAFAL) at Oklahoma State University indicates approximately 24 percent of Oklahoma wheat fields have soil pH lower than 5.5. Low soil pH in wheat fields is often caused by long-term use of ammonium-based fertilizers, which releases hydrogen ions and decreases surface soil pH. Soil pH levels below 5.5 increases the solubility of toxic aluminum in the soil solution, which has detrimental effects on wheat growth. The main effect of active aluminum is decreased root growth, which reduces the capacity of roots to explore the soil for water and nutrients. As a consequence, wheat becomes stunted, resulting in reduced forage production and grain yield. Early-season wheat growth and forage production is generally more affected by soil pH than grain yield, so the penalty for low soil pH is often greater for dual-purpose or forage-only wheat farmers than for grain-only producers.

Overcoming Low Soil pH

The recommended practice to correct low soil pH is to apply agricultural lime based on soil test recommendations (Zhang and Raun, 2006). However, lime application does not always result in increased wheat grain yield and the cost of liming can sometimes be a limiting factor in the budget of a wheat farm. Changing soil pH is not always a rapid process. It sometimes take a year or more to fully realize the effects of agricultural lime, so the economics of broadcast lime on rented ground can be greatly influenced by the lease duration. Banding of phosphorus (P) fertilizer in-furrow at planting is an alternative strategy often implemented by farmers to reduce the negative effects of low soil pH. In-furrow P fertilizer can result in increased wheat growth and forage production in low pH soils by reducing aluminum toxicity and increasing the amount of readily available P to the crop.

Pelletized Lime

Pelletized lime contains finely ground limestone compressed into granules, which allows for even and accurate distribution of the material in the field and avoids dust problems.

Although pelletized lime is frequently marketed as a low-use-rate, quick fix for low soil pH; broadcast pelletized lime is not more efficient than broadcast agricultural lime, when applied at similar rates. When used at recommended rates, pelletized lime is cost prohibitive because it is four to five times more expensive than regular agricultural lime. Thus, pelletized lime should be thought of as a maintenance product to be applied yearly at 300 lbs/A/yr to 400 lbs/A/yr. Some producers have considered banding 200 lbs/A/yr or 400 lbs/A/yr of pelletized lime at sowing as a low-cost alternative to broadcast applications. Prior to the research described in this Fact Sheet, in-furrow, banded pelletized lime had not been thoroughly investigated in the southern Great Plains.

The Study

An on-farm study was conducted for three wheat growing seasons near Waukomis to compare the effectiveness of in-furrow pelletized lime with other common practices to ameliorate low soil pH problems. Initial soil pH was 4.9, and treatments were in-furrow pelletized lime at planting at 200 lbs/A/yr or 400 lbs/A/yr, in furrow triple super-phosphate (TSP, 0-46-0) at 25 lbs/A/yr or 50 lbs/A/yr, and agricultural lime broadcast and incorporated at 2,000 lbs or 4,000 lbs of effective calcium carbonate equivalent (ECCE) per acre. Broadcast lime treatments were applied prior to planting the first year of the study and were not repeated in subsequent years. All the treatments were replicated four times and compared to a non-treated control. Nitrogen fertilizer, insecticide, herbicide and fungicide were managed to ensure optimal conditions for wheat growth and development and avoid confounding effects other than the treatments.

Soil Responses to

Acidity Amelioration Treatments

Soil pH in the plots treated with 400 lbs/A/yr in-furrow pelletized lime was slightly higher than the non-treated control in the 2009-2010 growing season. This difference was not seen in the following two growing seasons (Table 1). Similarly, plots treated with 200 lbs/A/yr in-furrow pelletized lime or 25 lbs/A/yr or 50 lbs/A/yr TSP did not increase soil pH when compared to the control treatment. In contrast, application of broadcast incorporated agricultural lime at 2,000 lbs/A or 4,000 lbs/A significantly increased soil pH when compared to any of the other treatments.

Table 1. Soil pH measured at wheat harvest as affected by liming or phosphorus treatments on a low pH soil near Waukomis. Abbreviations: TSP (Triple super phosphate), ECCE (effective calcium carbonate equivalent). Identical letters in the same column indicate no statistical difference.

Treatment	Soil pH		
	2010	2011	2012
Control	4.9 d	4.8 c	4.7 c
200 lbs/ac/yr Pell Lime	5.0 cd	4.9 c	4.8 c
400 lbs/ac/yr Pell Lime	5.1 c	4.9 c	4.9 c
25 lbs/ac/yr TSP	4.9 cd	4.9 c	4.7 c
50 lbs/ac/yr TSP	5.0 cd	4.9 c	4.8 c
2,000 lbs/ac ECCE ag lime	5.6 b	5.3 b	5.1 b
4,000 lbs/ac ECCE ag lime	5.9 a	5.5 a	5.3 a

The spatial extent which pelletized lime effectively increased soil pH was evaluated by opening vertical trenches perpendicular to wheat rows after wheat harvest, taking pH measurements at constant distances from the application band using a hand probe pH meter. The constant distance was ensured by a plexiglass template (Figure 1). The pellets



Figure 1. Upper photo illustrates the trench opening procedure adopted in field, perpendicular to wheat rows, with the objective to evaluate the pH distribution in the soil profile. Bottom photo shows a plexiglass template used to ensure all pH measurements were taken centered at the furrow and at constant distances from the original pelletized lime application placement.

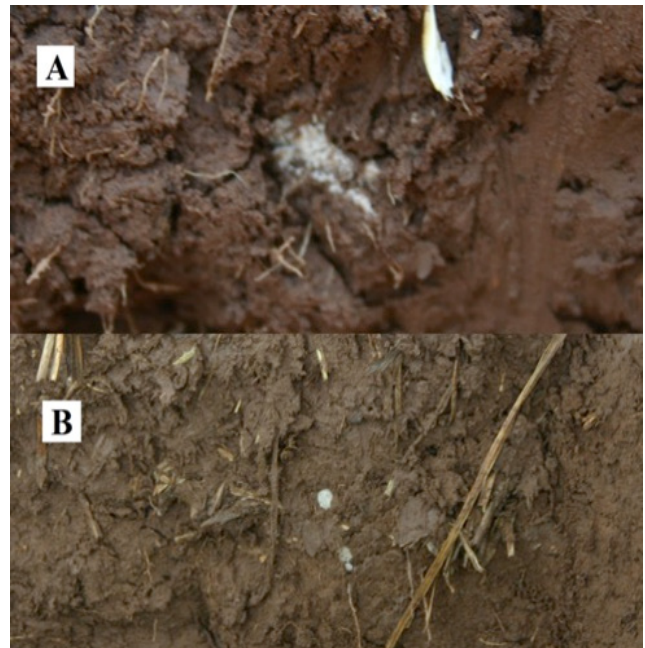


Figure 2. Trenches opened in (A) June 2011 and (B) June 2012 showing little or no diffusion of the pelletized lime across the soil profile. Pellets were visible and practically unmodified approximately 220 days after pelletized lime banding.

of lime applied in-furrow remained intact even after several months from their application and were still visible to the naked eye for both years (Figure 2). This indicates that the lime pellets have very little or no dissociation within the winter wheat growing season, and consequently will induce limited changes in soil pH.

Changes in soil pH resulting from in-furrow application of pelletized lime were limited the region surrounding the pellet. Measurements of soil pH taken in the trenches opened after wheat harvest indicates that pelletized lime at 200 lbs/A/yr and 400 lbs/A/yr raised soil pH to values more than 5.0 only at and around the pellet (Figure 3). In fact, pH measurements in the 400 lbs/A/yr pelletized lime treatment ranged between 5.3 and 6.0 at and around the pellet (approximately 0.5 inch radius surrounding the pellet), and averaged 4.5 deeper in the profile. This indicates that banded pelletized lime only affected a very small area outside the boundaries of the furrows where it was applied. Broadcast-incorporated lime led to a greater increase in soil pH [as high as 6.5 (Figure 3)] than that produced by the pelletized lime. In addition, broadcast incorporated lime increased soil pH throughout the incorporated depth with a much wider change in soil pH across the soil profile (Figure 3).

Wheat Responses to Soil Acidity Amelioration Treatments

With such a limited soil area affected by banded pelletized lime, very little contribution could be expected from pelletized lime to wheat biomass (aboveground growth) or grain yield. Indeed, wheat normalized difference vegetative index (NDVI) measured early in the spring, which is a good indicator of crop biomass, was not statistically different in the

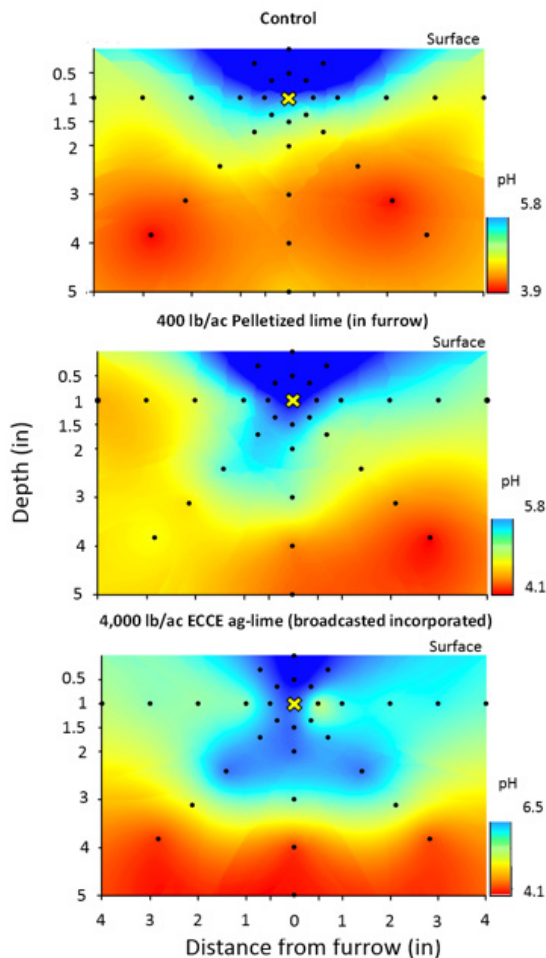


Figure 3. Distribution of pH measured following wheat harvest in June 2011 across the soil profile (depth vs. distance from furrow) as a function of acidity correction strategy at Waukomis, OK. Treatments shown are the control (upper panel), the 400 lbs/A/yr pelletized lime (middle panel), and the 4,000 lbs ECCE/A (bottom panel).

plots treated with in-furrow pelletized lime at 200 lbs/A/yr or 400 lbs/A/yr, when compared to NDVI observed in the control plots, indicating no positive effect of in-furrow pelletized lime on wheat vegetative development (Figure 4). Although TSP did not increase soil pH, it provided readily-available P to the wheat crop and significantly increased biomass production, with similar or even greater NDVI than those measured in the plots treated with broadcast incorporated agricultural lime. The better stand establishment and tillage of the wheat crop as function of readily-available P or increased soil pH from the broadcast agricultural lime is also clear in Figure 5. Banded pelletized lime resulted in much poorer stand establishment and vegetative growth as compared to banded P fertilizer or broadcast agricultural lime.

Despite the effect treatments had on wheat growth, no differences were observed in wheat grain yield (Table 2). The lack of wheat yield response to treatments may have been caused by a combined effect of weather conditions and low aluminum saturation levels (percent aluminum over total soil exchangeable cations). The negative effects of soil pH on crop growth and yield are increased with dry weather conditions,

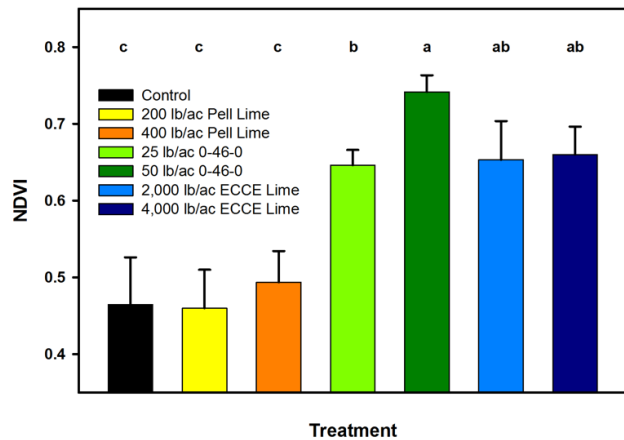


Figure 4. Normalized difference vegetative index (NDVI) was not affected by in-furrow pelletized lime at 200 or 400 lbs/A, resulting in similar values than those observed in the non-treated control. In-furrow triple super phosphate (0-46-0) and broadcast incorporated agricultural lime (ECCE) increased wheat NDVI when compared to the control. Values reflect early-spring wheat growth for the 2010-2011 growing season.

Table 2. Wheat grain yield as affected by liming and phosphorus treatments at an acid soil near Waukomis. Abbreviations: TSP (Triple super phosphate), ECCE (effective calcium carbonate equivalent). No statistical differences were observed among the treatments within growing season.

Treatment	Soil pH		
	2010	2011	2012
<i>bu/ac</i>			
Control	50	22	62
200 lbs/A/yr Pell Lime	48	19	60
400 lbs/A/yr Pell Lime	50	25	63
25 lbs/A/yr TSP	54	22	62
50 lbs/A/yr TSP	46	23	63
2,000 lbs/A ECCE	52	23	65
4,000 lbs/A ECCE	49	24	66

as a decreased root growth explores less soil volume. Likewise, a season marked by regular, consistent rainfall events can reduce the effects of low soil pH on crop grain yield. The 2009-10 and 2011-12 growing seasons were characterized by relatively high rainfall totals during the spring (March through May precipitation: 13.2 and 16.5 inches, respectively). This compares to the 30-year average of 10.5 inches, which allowed yields to range from 49 bu/A to 54 bu/A in 2009-10 and from 60 bu/A to 66 bu/A in 2011-12. Thus, the lack of response to lime in these growing seasons was most likely due to abundant spring rainfall. The 2010-11 growing season was characterized by a severe drought during the spring. Although this dry

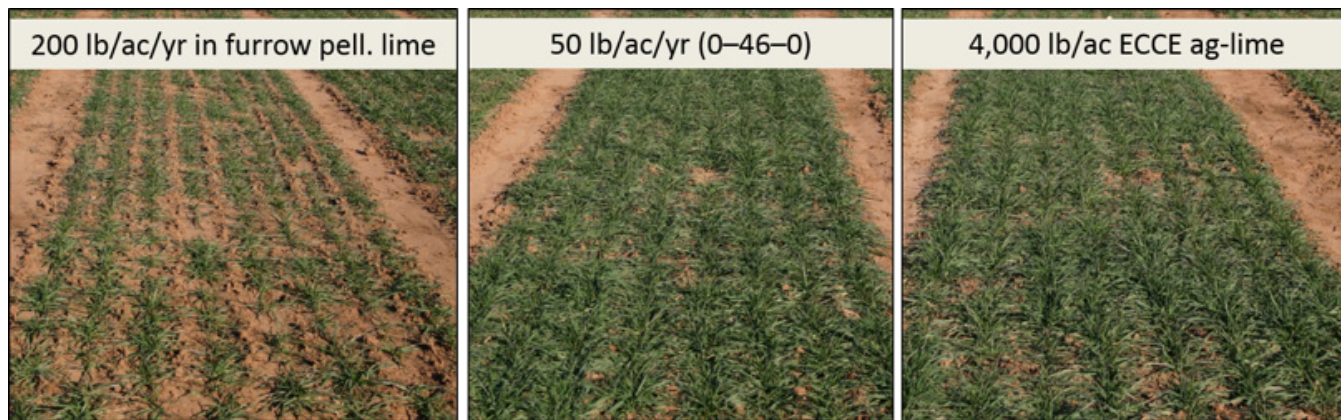


Figure 5. Poor stand establishment, tillering, and biomass production of the wheat crop in the 200 lb/A in-furrow pelletized lime treatment in an acid soil at Waukomis. Although soil pH was not increased by the triple super phosphate (0-46-0) treatments, wheat growth was similar to that observed on the plots that received 4,000 lbs/A of broadcast agricultural lime due to the positive effects of readily available P to the crop.

condition increased differences in vegetative development among treatments, a freeze on April 16, 2011 reduced wheat productivity in all treatments, and grain yields ranged from 19 bu/A to 24 bu/A in the 2010-11 growing season. Additionally, percent aluminum saturation was consistently below 12 percent, regardless of the liming treatment. Percent aluminum saturation below 12 percent might be too low to be detrimental to wheat grain yields.

Summary

This study shows that banding pelletized lime at 200 lbs/A/yr or 400 lbs/A/yr is not a suitable strategy to overcome low soil pH problems, as the change in soil pH will be restricted to a small region surrounding the pellet. In-furrow pelletized lime granules do not dissolve in the soil within the wheat growing season. Broadcast and incorporated agricultural lime was the most effective treatment in increasing soil pH. This study also confirmed that banded TSP fertilizer can be used to increase wheat biomass production in acid soils, although it did not increase soil pH. This indicates that banding P fertilizer is especially attractive in situations where the farm is being rented and long-term correction of soil pH is not an economical alternative to the producer. Results also show wheat forage yield is more sensitive to soil acidity than wheat grain yield. Increased vegetative growth associated with broadcast and incorporated agricultural lime or banded phosphate fertilizer

used to offset the effects of low soil pH soils may not result in increased grain yields under conditions where aluminum saturation levels are lower than about 12 percent. This raises a red-flag for dual-purpose wheat producers in Oklahoma, who may be losing much more than wheat grain yield if they are part of the 24 percent of Oklahoma farms with soil pH lower than 5.5.

For more information on this study and soil pH

- Lollato, R.P., J. T. Edwards, and H. Zhang. 2013. Effect of alternative soil acidity amelioration strategies on soil pH distribution and wheat agronomic response. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 77:1831-1841.
- Zhang, H., and B. McCray. 2014. Oklahoma agricultural soil test summary 2009-2013. Okla. Coop. Ext. Serv. Cur. Rep. CR-2274. Dept. of Plant and Soil Sciences, Okla. St. Univ., Stillwater, OK.
- Zhang, H., and W.R. Raun. 2006. Oklahoma soil fertility handbook. Dept. of Plant and Soil Sciences, Okla. St. Univ., Stillwater, OK.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Rodney and Karen Jones for donating the land, time and resources necessary to make this research project possible.

Oklahoma State University, in compliance with Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other federal laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, age, religion, disability, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices, or procedures. This includes but is not limited to admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director of Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is printed and issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Vice President, Dean, and Director of the Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources and has been prepared and distributed at a cost of 20 cents per copy. 0215 GH.