



Sulfur Requirements of Oklahoma Crops

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<http://osufacts.okstate.edu>

There are 13 chemical elements that come from the soil which all plants need. Only three are commonly deficient in Oklahoma: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. They are sometimes referred to as primary or macronutrients because plants require large amounts of each. Since plants use such large amounts of these three elements, it is natural for soils to "run out" of these nutrients first. We are acquainted with the need to replenish these nutrients by fertilizing in order to maintain productive soils and profitable yield levels.

Of the remaining 10 nutrients, seven are collectively referred to as micronutrients because they are needed in only trace amounts, and are called secondary nutrients. Secondary nutrients are calcium, magnesium, and sulfur.

Researchers at Oklahoma State University have recognized that sulfur would likely be the next nutrient to become deficient in Oklahoma soils. For this reason, and because sulfur fertilizers are often promoted nationally without regard to actual state or local needs, much sulfur research has been done in Oklahoma. Experiments have shown responses to sulfur fertilizer in Oklahoma.

Available Soil Sulfur

Sulfur is taken up by crops primarily as the sulfate anion (SO₄). Like nitrogen, sulfur is a relatively mobile nutrient in soils and is stored in the soil organic matter. Unlike nitrogen, sulfur does form slightly soluble inorganic compounds, like gypsum, which are common stored forms of sulfur in arid and semi-arid soils. The supply of native sulfur from soils is influenced greatly by organic matter content and annual rainfall. Figure 1 shows the relative tendency for free sulfates, like gypsum, to contribute to crop needs in relation to rainfall.

Soil texture has a strong influence on the amount of sulfur available in soils because of its relationship to leaching. Deficiency has been reported in the deep sandy soils along the north Canadian River even though annual rainfall is too small to promote excessive leaching. On the other hand, because many eastern Oklahoma soils tend to be shallow and poorly drained, sulfur is not readily leached out of them. An exception is the sandy, coastal plains soils in southeastern Oklahoma where sulfur deficiency has been reported.

Sulfur Additions

Significant amounts of sulfur may be added to Oklahoma soils each year from sulfur contained in rainfall, fertilizers, and pesticides, and irrigation water. Conservative estimates from a research indicate 20 pounds per acre of sulfur are added to soils each year by rainfall in central Oklahoma. The larger amounts are for eastern Oklahoma.

Phosphate fertilizers may contain sufficient sulfur to add another pound or more of sulfur to soils each year. Every 12 inches of irrigation water that contains 5 ppm sulfur, will add 13 pounds per acre of sulfur to the soil. Sulfur concentrations in most Oklahoma irrigation water are several times greater than 5 ppm.

For most production systems in Oklahoma there are at least 5 pounds per acre of sulfur added to the soil each year without specifically using a sulfur fertilizer.

Crop Needs

Crops need sulfur in relation to crop yield because sulfur, like nitrogen, is a mobile element in the soil. The tables located on page 4 show sulfur requirements associated with yield goals for common Oklahoma crops.

Sulfur Fertilizer Requirement

The amount of sulfur fertilizer required is determined by first identifying the yield goal and sulfur requirement. From the sulfur requirement can be subtracted the available sulfur as measured by a recent soil test of both the surface and subsoil. The difference resulting from this subtraction is the sulfur fertilizer requirement. Consider the following example for bermudagrass production:

The yield goal is	The S requirement is
6 ton/A	15 lbs/A
Soil test sulfur = 2 lbs surface	
	= 4 lbs sub-soil
Total Soil S	6 lbs/ac
Requirement 15 lbs - 6 lbs available = 9 lbs fertilizer requirement.	

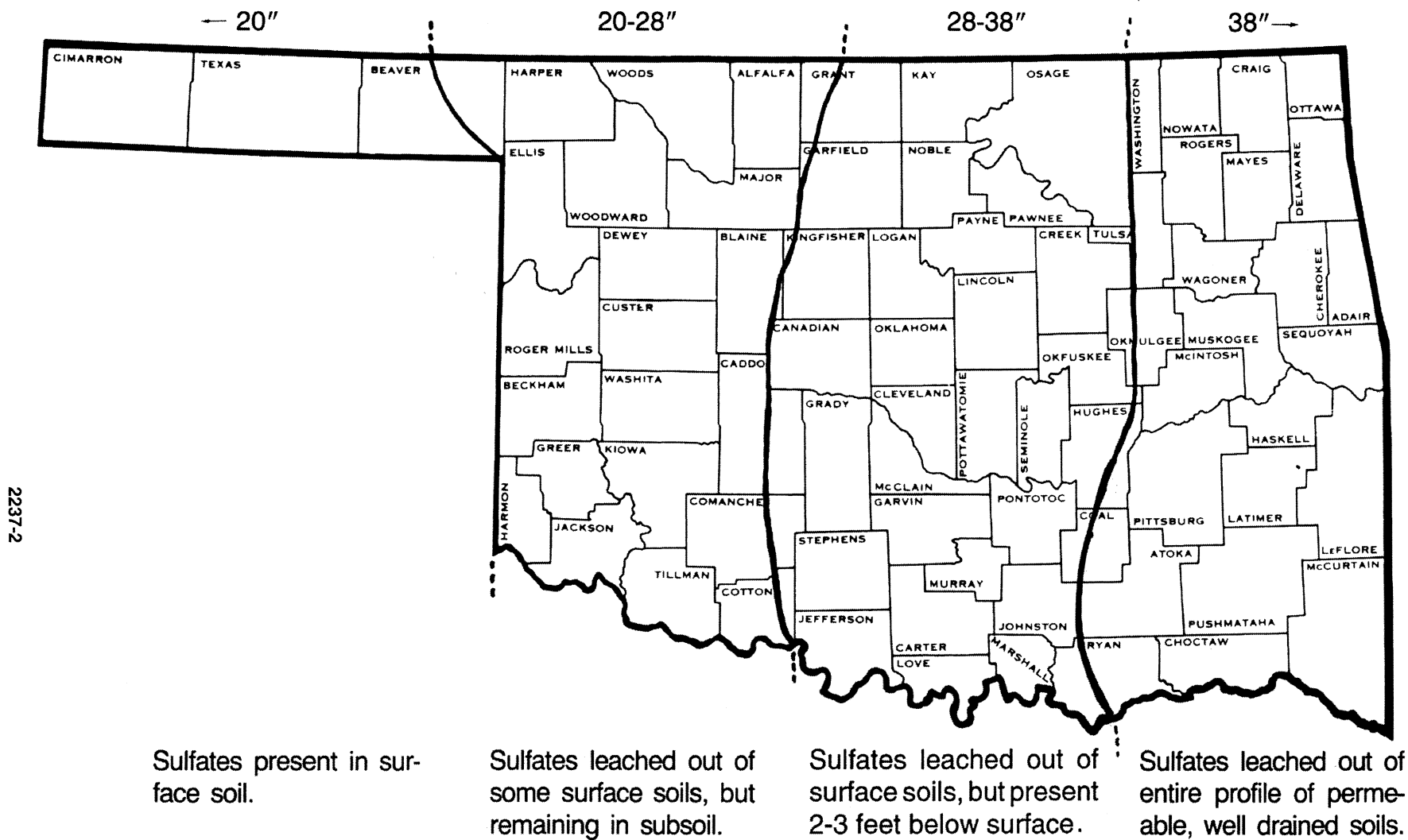


Figure 1. Presence of sulfates in soils in relation to annual rainfall.

This fertilizer requirement may be reduced by an additional 5 lbs due to the sulfur supplied by rainfall and other incidental soil additions. The final fertilizer requirement is 9 - 5 or about 4 pounds.

Sulfur Fertilizers

Some of the common sulfur fertilizers and their sulfur content are provided in the following table.

Common Sulfur Fertilizers

Material	% S
Water-Degradable Sulfur (Agri-Sul, Sol-U-Sul)	90
Calcium Sulfate (Gypsum)	17
Potassium Sulfate	17
Potassium-Magnesium Sulfate (Sul-Po-Mag, K-Mag)	22
Ammonium Sulfate	24
Ammonium Thiosulfate	26-43

Sulphur Requirements for Legumes

Alfalfa		Peanuts		Soybeans	
Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A
2	6	6	2	10	3
4	11	12	3	20	6
6	17	18	5	30	9
8	22	24	7	40	12
10	28	30	9	50	15
		36	11	60	18

Mungbeans		Cowpeas		Guar	
Yield Goal Cwt/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal Cwt/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal Bu./A	S lbs/A
5	1.5	5	1.5	6	2
10	3.0	10	2.5	12	3
15	4.5	15	4.0	18	5
20	6.0	20	5.5	24	7

SULFUR (S) REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-LEGUMES

SMALL GRAINS				GRAIN SORGHUM		
Yield Goal Wheat	Bu/A Barley	Oats	S lbs/A	Yield Goal lbs/A (Bu/A)	S lbs/A	
15	20	25	1	2000 (36)	1	
15	20	25	1	2000 (36)	1	
20	25	35	2	2500 (45)	2	
30	35	55	3	3000 (54)	2	
40	50	70	4	4000 (71)	3	
50	60	90	5	4500 (80)	4	
60	75	105	6	5000 (89)	5	
70	90	125	7	7000 (125)	7	
80	100	140	9	8000 (143)	9	
100	125	175	11	9000 (161)	11	

COOL SEASON GRASSES FESCUE, ORCHARD, RYE		WEeping LOVEGRASS	
Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A
1	3	1	2
2	6	2	3
3	9	3	5
4	12	4	8
5	15	5	10

CORN		COTTON	
Yield Goal Bu/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal Bales/A	S lbs/A
40	2	1/2	1
40	2	1/2	1
50	3	3/4	2
60	3	1	3
85	5	1 1/4	4
100	7	1 1/2	4
120	8	1 3/4	5
160	12	2	6
180	14	2 1/4	6
200	16	2 1/4	7

BERMUDAGRASS		FORAGE SORGHUM	
Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A	Yield Goal-Tons/A Ensilage	S lbs/A
1	2	5	2.5/2
2	5	10	5.0/ 4
3	7	15	7.5/ 6
4	10	20	10.0/ 9
5	12	25	12.5/ 11
6	15	30	15.0/ 14
7	19		

SMALL GRAINS FOR GRAZING

Yield Goal tons/A	S lbs/A
1/2	1
1	3
1 1/2	4
2	6
2 1/2	7
3	9

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