

Effective use of Fertilizer in Rain Fed Maize Production: Case studies



FERTASA

Discussion

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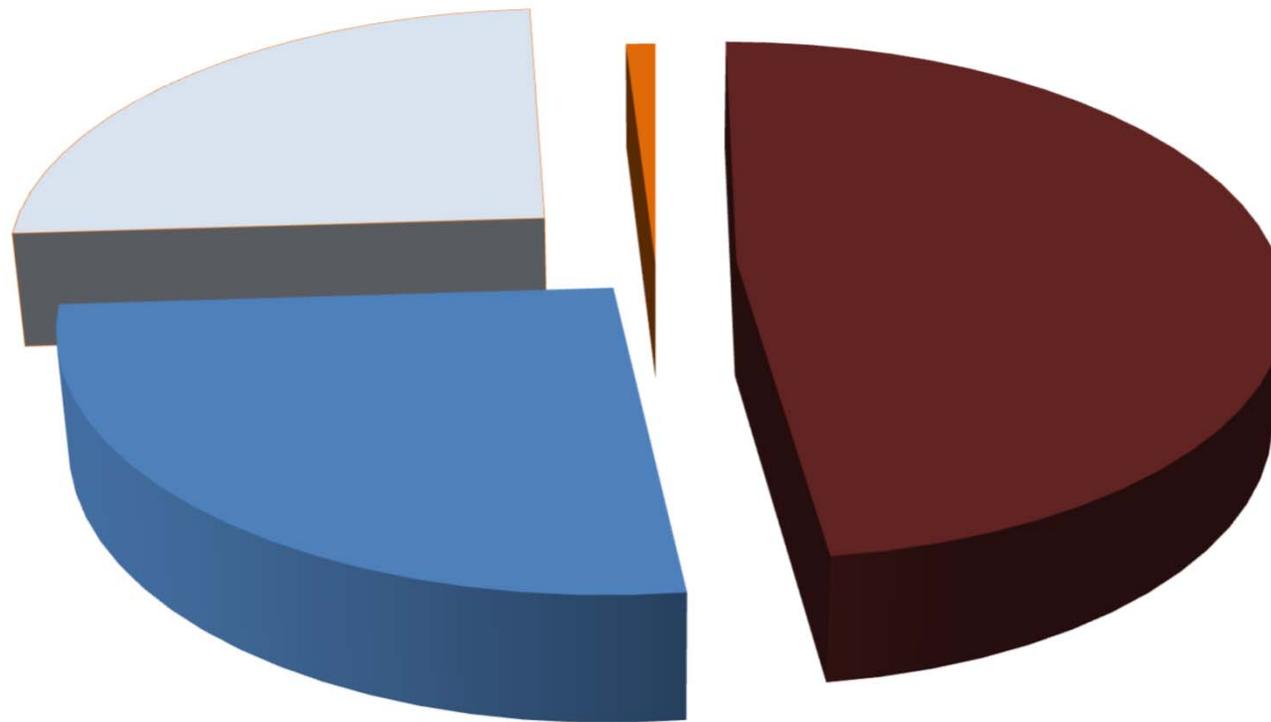
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Soil: Three phase system



■ Minerale deeltjes

■ Water

■ Lug

■ Organiese materiaal

Soil variation

$$S = f (cl, o, r, p, t) \text{ (Jenny)}$$

Where: S = a soil property

cl = climate

o = organisms

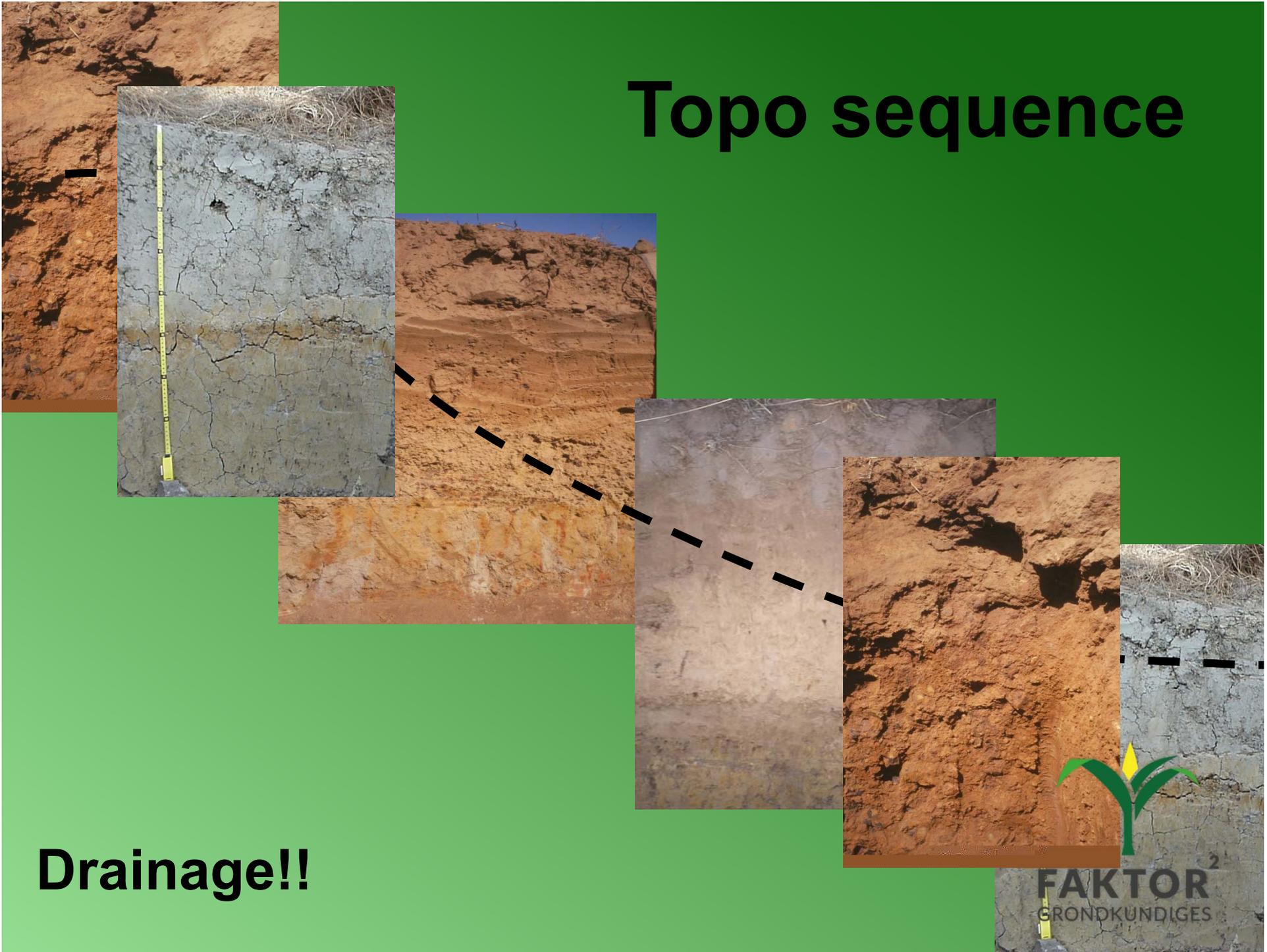
r = topography

p = parent material (geology)

t = time



Topo sequence



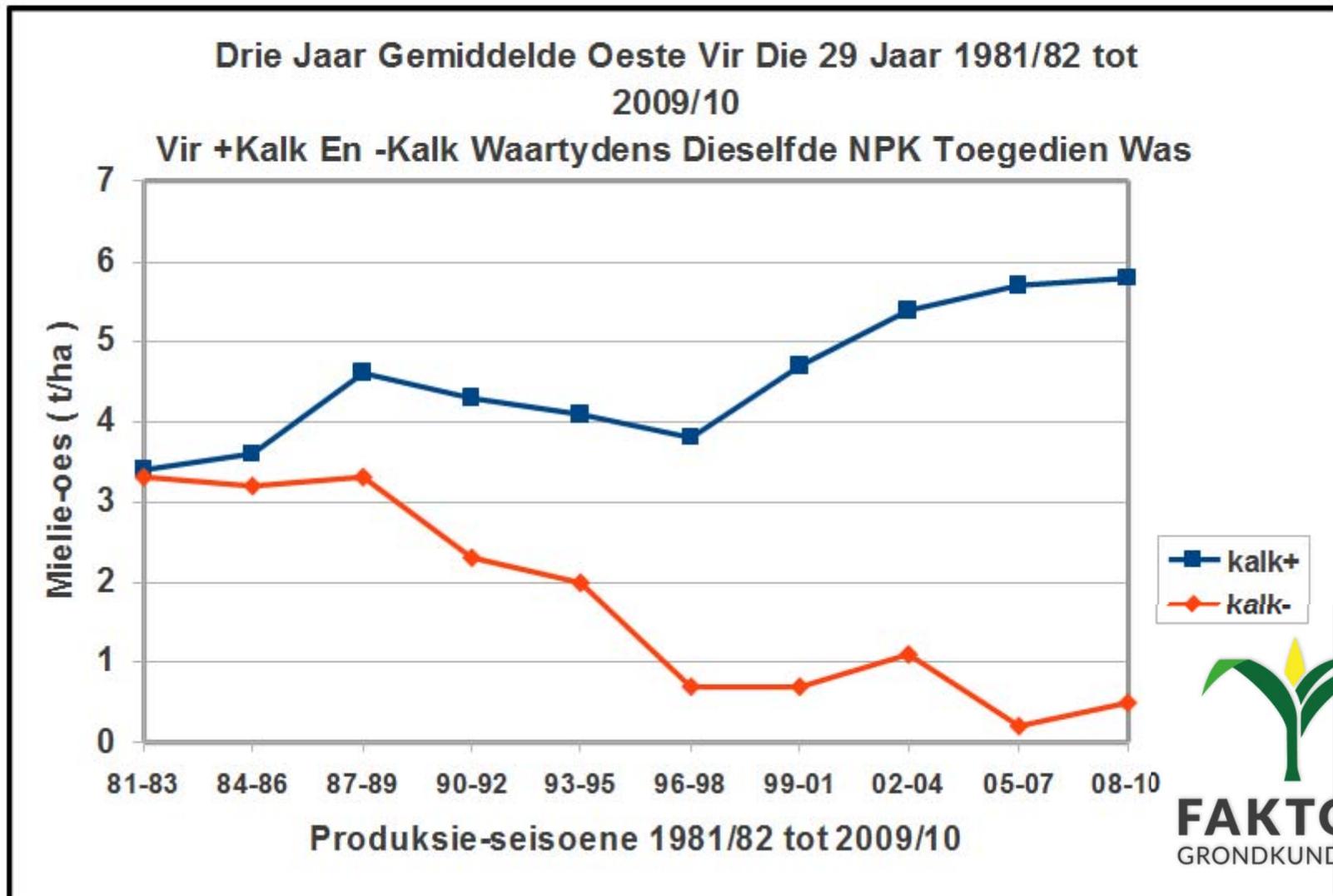
Drainage!!



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Long term lime trial



Optimal soil pH (H₂O)

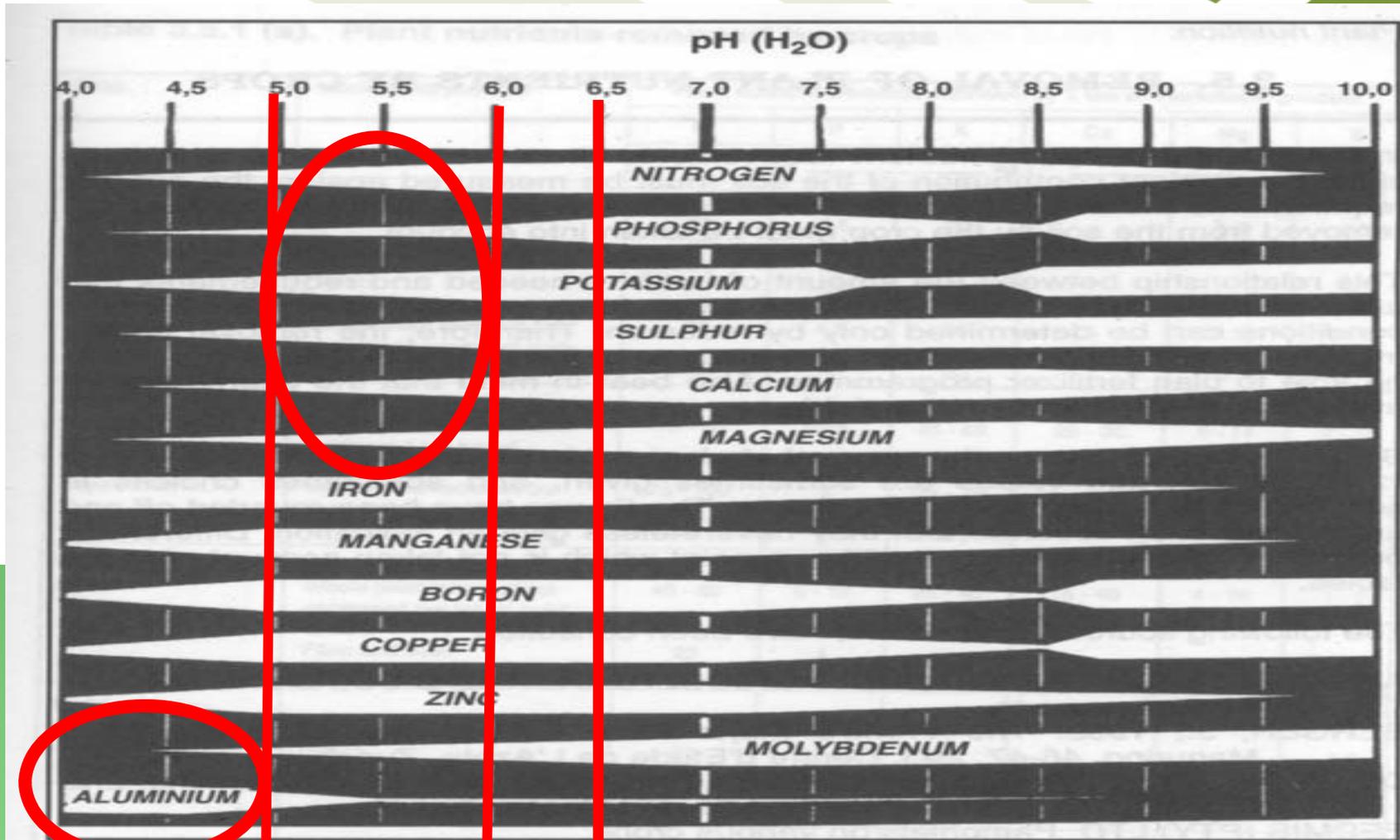


Figure 3.4.2 Availability chart of plant nutrients at increasing pH's (Truogh et al., 1964)



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Base information: Commercial field trials, University of Pretoria

(1986, GJ du Toit, DSc Agric thesis)

- 21 field trials across the maize triangle, part of commercial farming operations (0.2 – 1.2 ha in size) influenced by farmer choice:
 - Cultivar
 - Plant date
 - Cultivation practise
 - Number of plants per ha
 - Disease and pest control
 - Soil pH corrected to 6.0 (H₂O) if needed



University of Pretoria continue...

- Data from approximately 300 small area field trials across the maize triangle:

| Season | MVSA Research | Yield | N | P | K | P Bray II |
|---------|---------------|-------|-----|----|----|-----------|
| 1965/66 | | 2.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1983/84 | | 3.67 | 41 | 19 | 13 | |
| 1978/79 | | | | | | |
| 1983/84 | | 3.8 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | 16 % | 4.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| | 46 % | 2.64 | 101 | 37 | 29 | |



Research base for present field trials

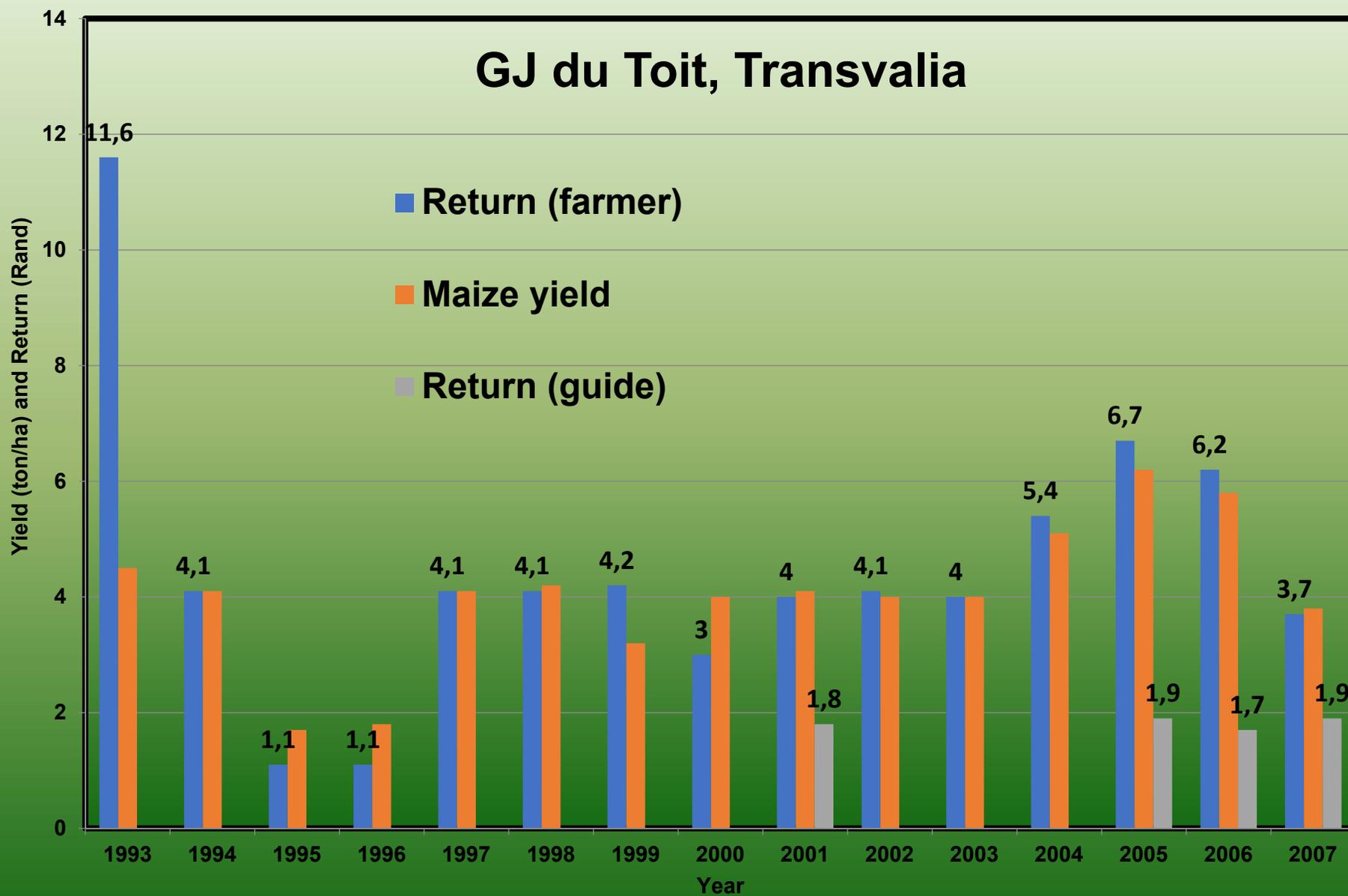
- High seasonal variation (East & West)
- Fertilisation during a 4 year trial period did not play a dominant role
- Principle of nutrient carry over (reason why control treatments can provide large profit)
- Financial risk increases with over supply of nutrients (return)
 - expected yields (potential?)

Case studies

Transvalia

| | N | P | K |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | kg fertilizer per ha | | |
| Soil analysis | pH (H ₂ O) - 6 | 5 – 20 (Bray I) | 50 - 80 |
| Year 1 | 13 | 8 | 4 |
| Years 2 - 15 | 53 | 8 | 4 |

GJ du Toit, Transvalia





Nutrient carry over

| Soil profile depth cm | pH (H ₂ O) | kg N per ha | pH (H ₂ O) | kg N per ha | pH (H ₂ O) | kg N per ha | pH (H ₂ O) | kg N per ha |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Bothaville | | Bultfontein | | Leeudoringstad | | Wolmeranstad | |
| 0-60 | 6.45 | 98 | 5.61 | 72 | 5.2 | 55 | 5.21 | 60 |
| 30-60 | 5.64 | 602 | 7.15 | 408 | 4.8 | 171 | 6.08 | 46 |
| 60-90 | 5.83 | 89 | 4.99 | 97 | 4.79 | 34 | 6.3 | 59 |
| 90-120 | 7.08 | 31 | 6.44 | 113 | 5.64 | 31 | 5.16 | 9 |
| 120-150 | 5.85 | 35 | 5.90 | 46 | 6.17 | 30 | 5.32 | 12 |
| 180-210 | 6.12 | 24 | | | 5.52 | 29 | | |
| 210-240 | 7.01 | 30 | | | | | | |

Phosphate fertilizer field trials Nooitgedacht Research Farm

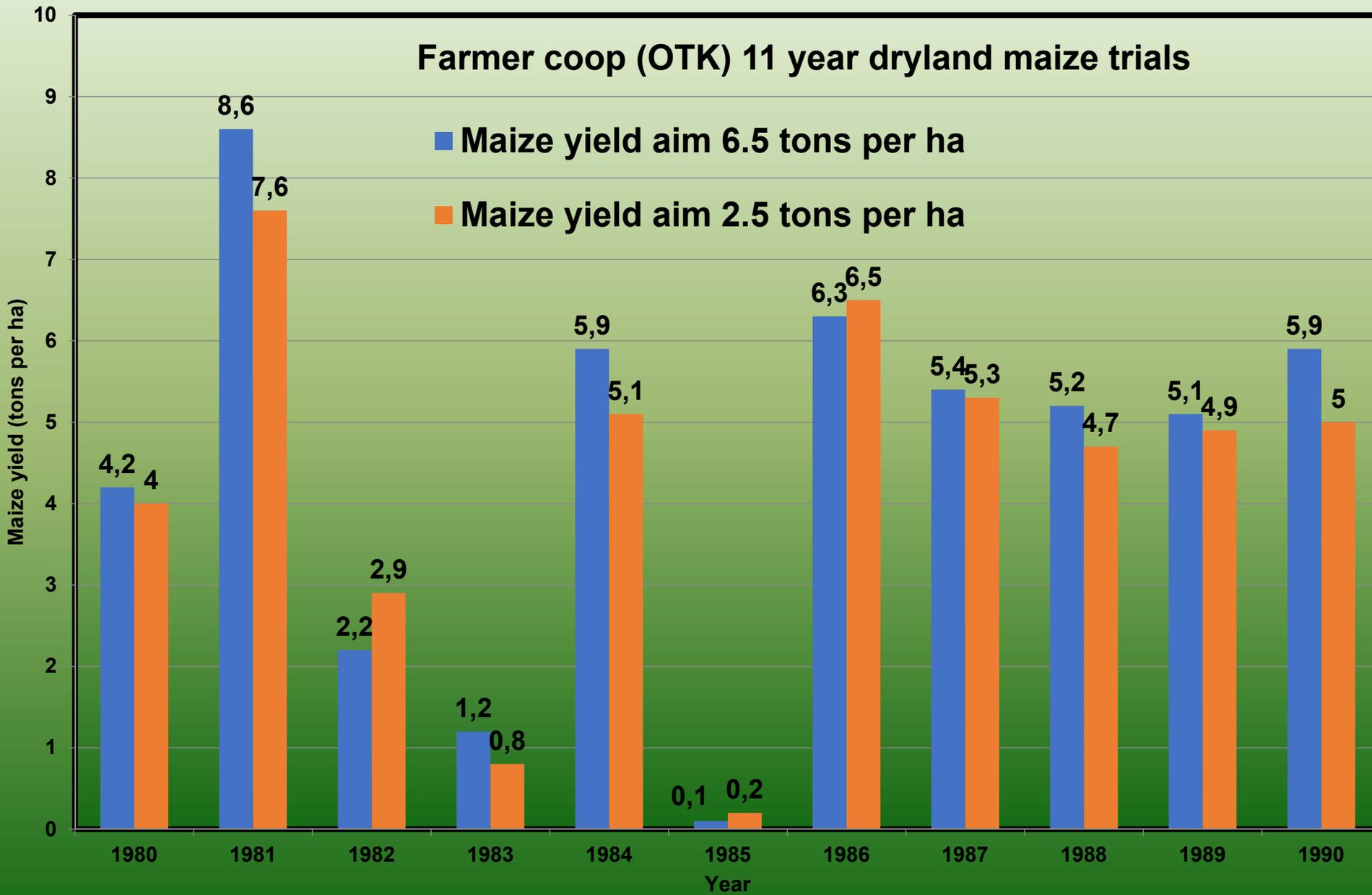
| Broadcast | Band | P Bray II | Maize Yield |
|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|
| kg per ha P | | ppm | tons per ha |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| 0 | 15 | 10 | 11.1 |
| 0 | 30 | 10 | 11.6 |
| 160 | 0 | 40 | 11.7 |
| 160 | 40 | 40 | 11.7 |



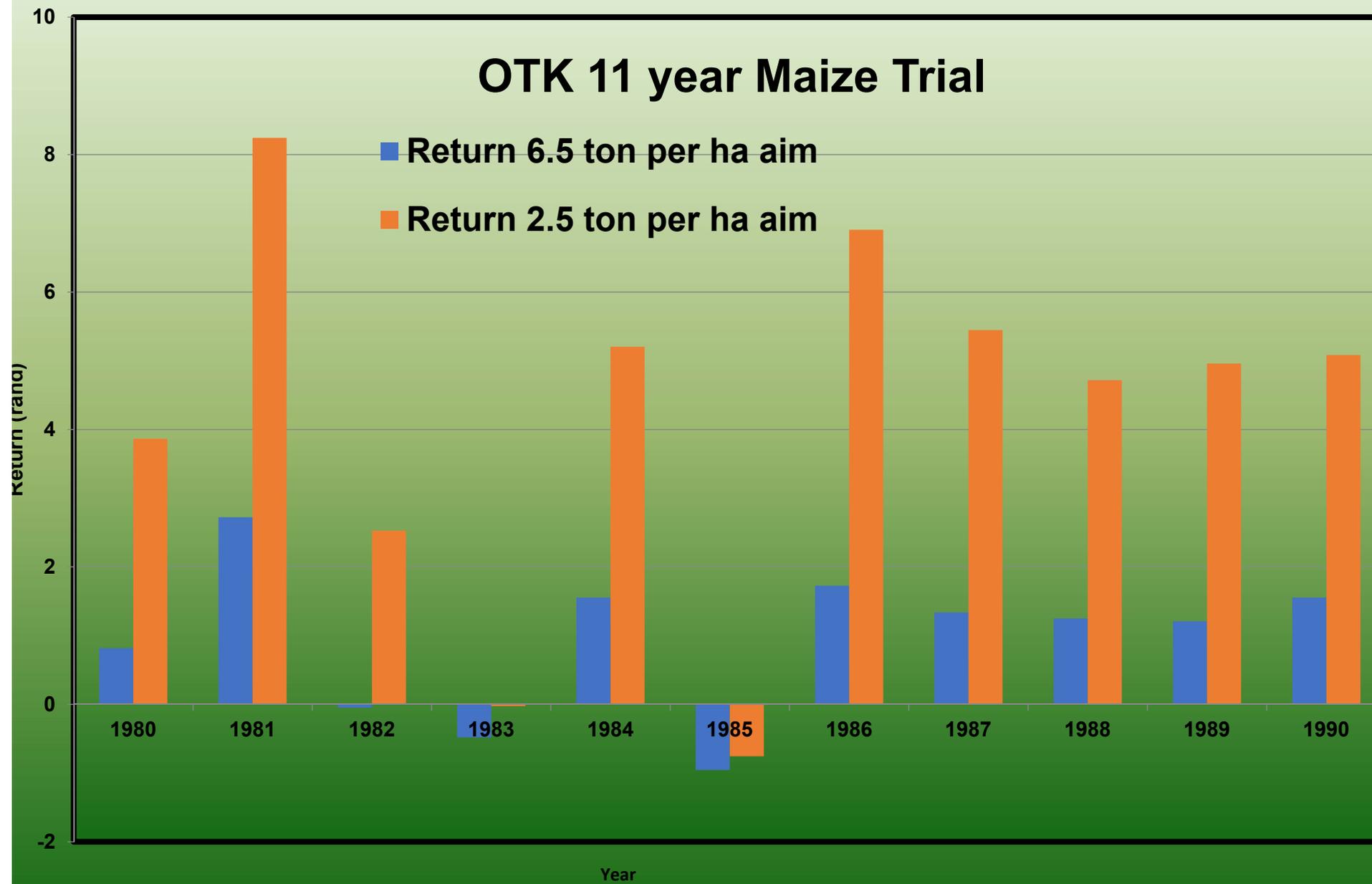
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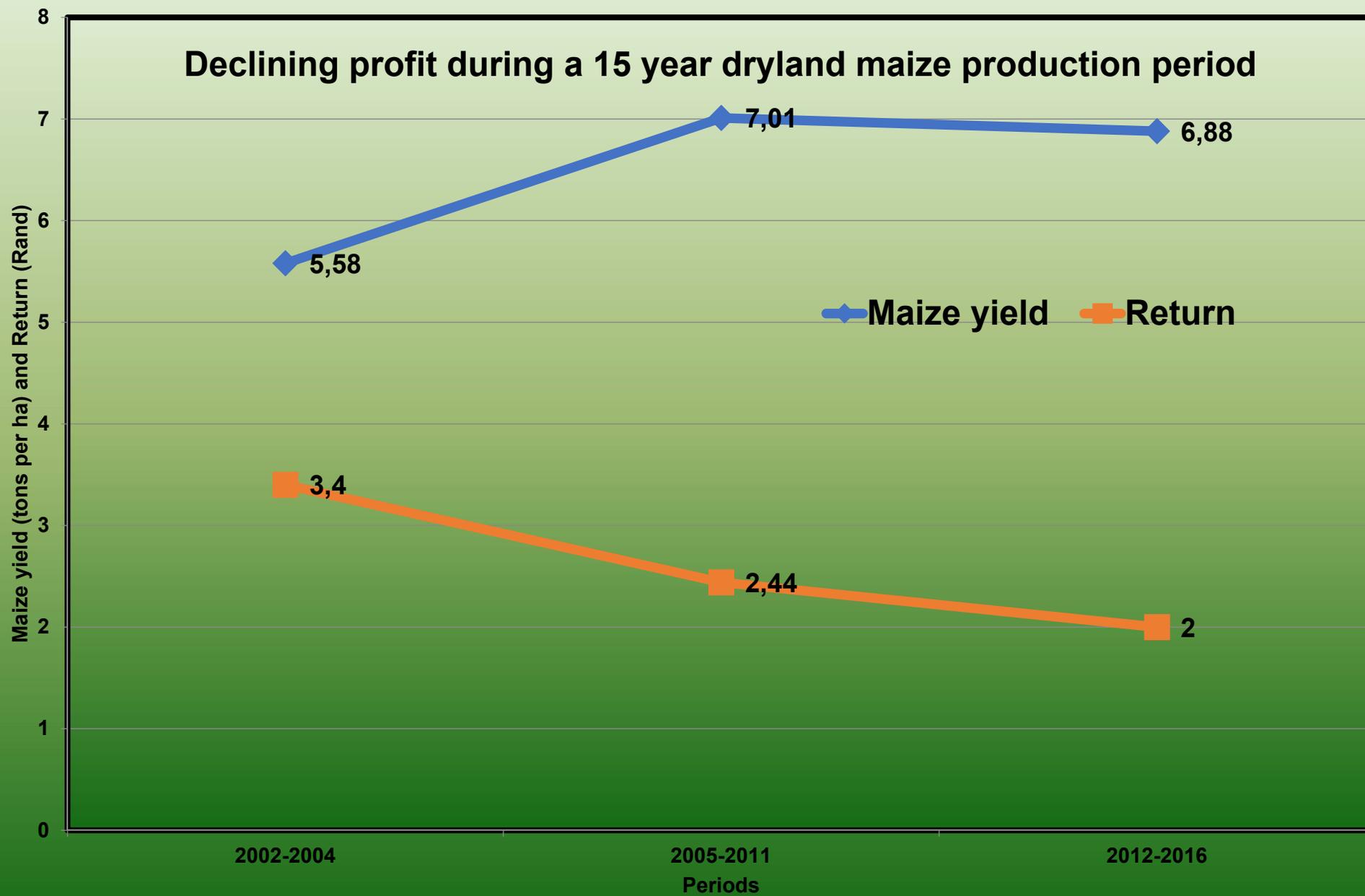
Farmer coop (OTK) 11 year dryland maize trials



OTK 11 year Maize Trial



Declining profit during a 15 year dryland maize production period

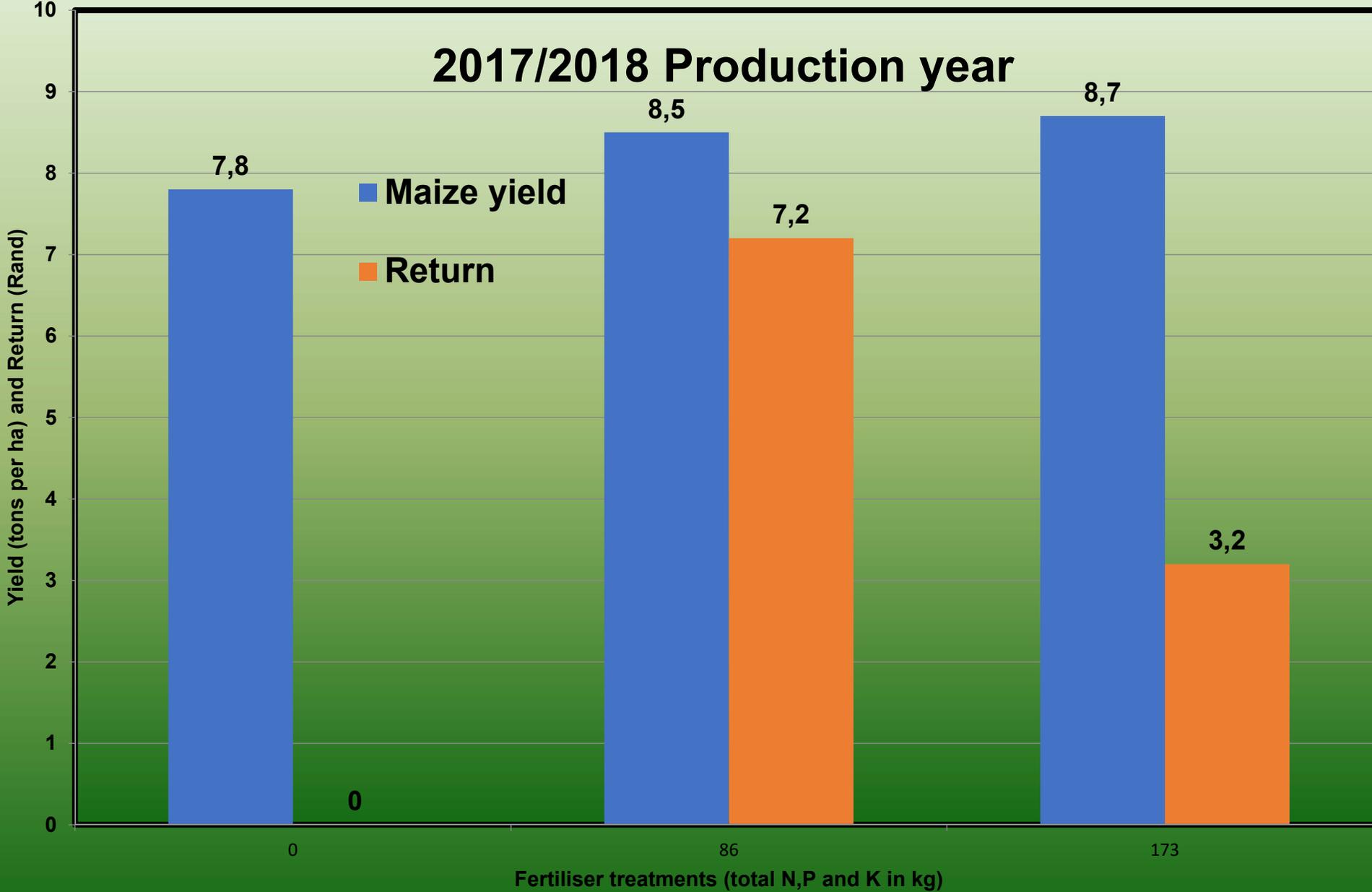


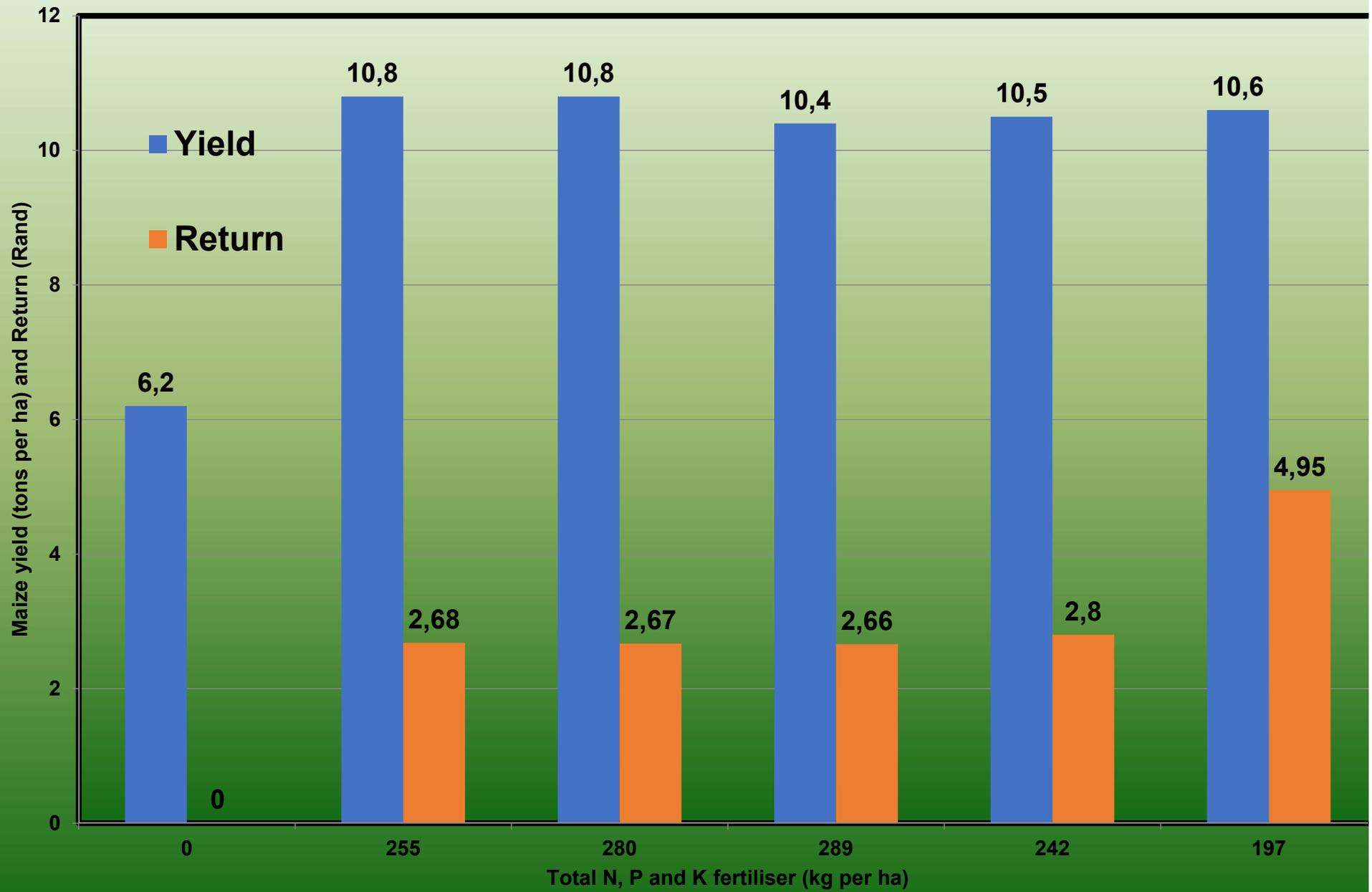
| Soil depth | pH (H ₂ O) | Bray II | K | Na | Ca | Mg | N-NH ₄ | N-NO ₃ |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| cm | - | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg | mg/kg |
| Trial 0-30 | 5.88 | 88 | 175 | 13 | 733 | 151 | 2.53 | 7.57 |
| Trial 30-60 | 6.13 | 10 | 44 | 15 | 528 | 159 | 1.65 | 9.39 |
| Control 0-30 | 5.72 | 5 | 254 | 20 | 662 | 201 | 2.45 | 0.55 |
| Control 30-60 | 5.44 | 3 | 89 | 14 | 422 | 206 | 2.08 | 0.27 |

Soil Fertilisation

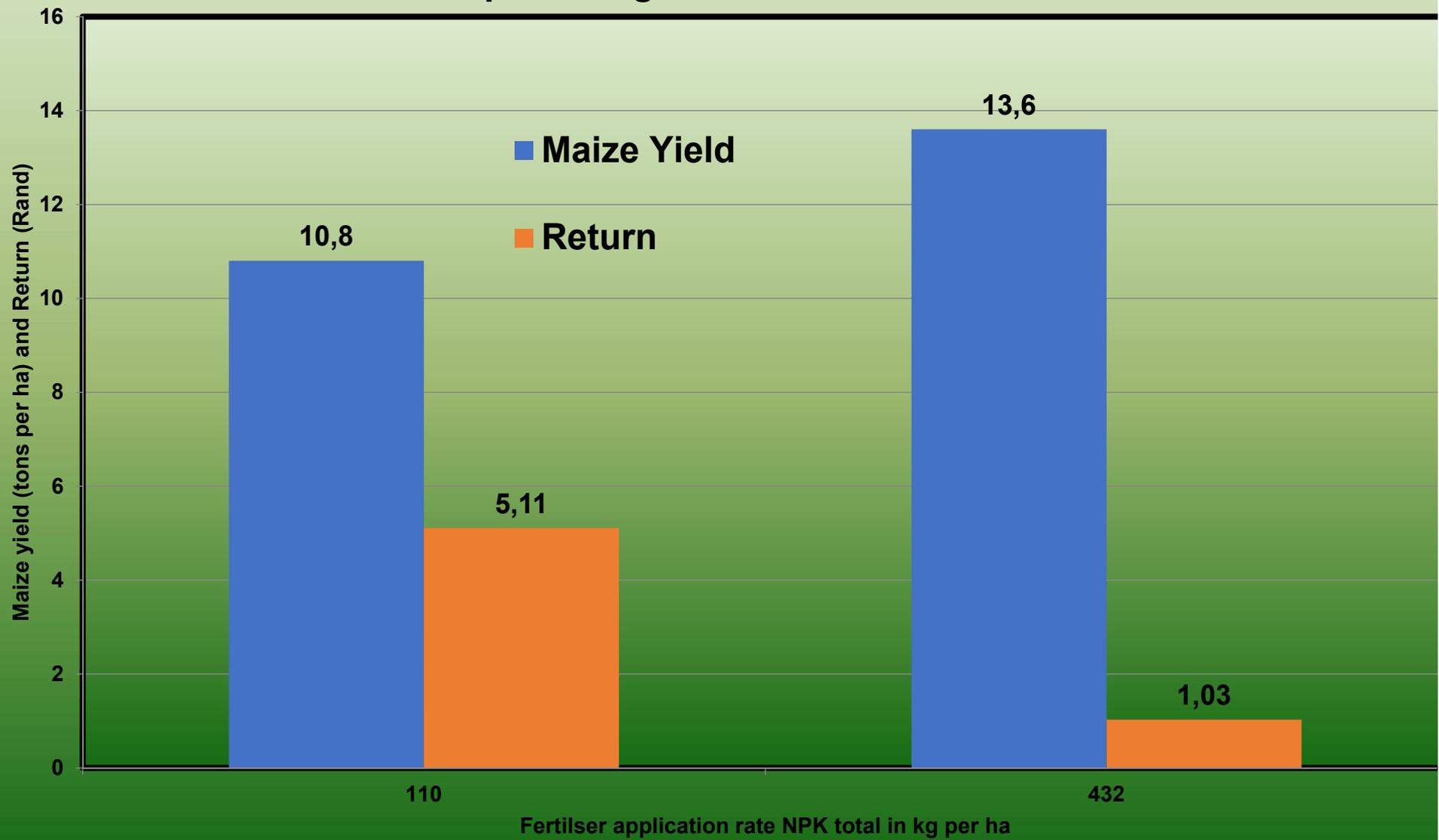
| Treatments | N | P | K |
|------------|-----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | 65 | 12 | 10 |
| 173 | 130 | 23 | 20 |

2017/2018 Production year



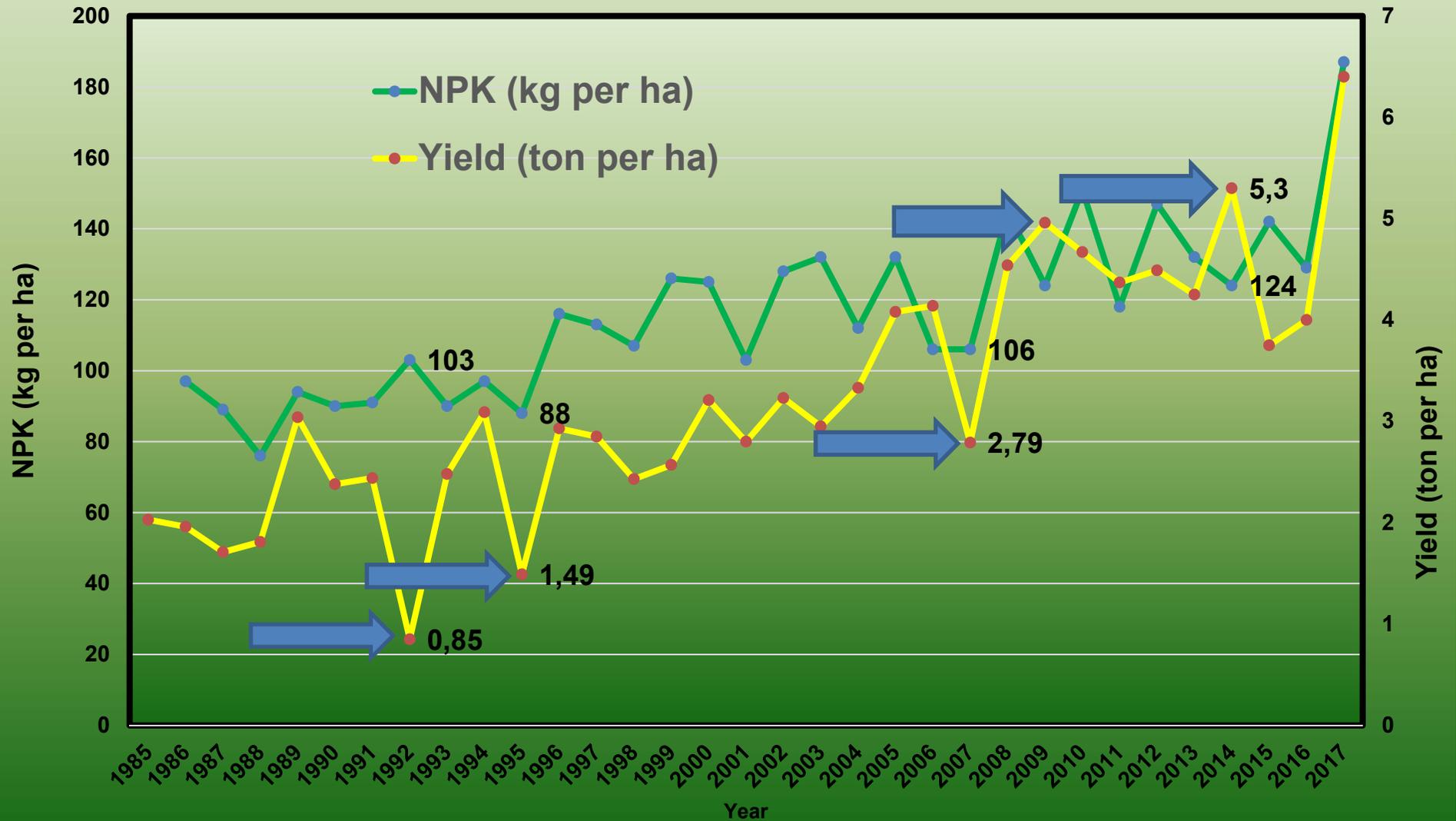


Maize Production Competition 2015/2016 production year Mpumalanga Province



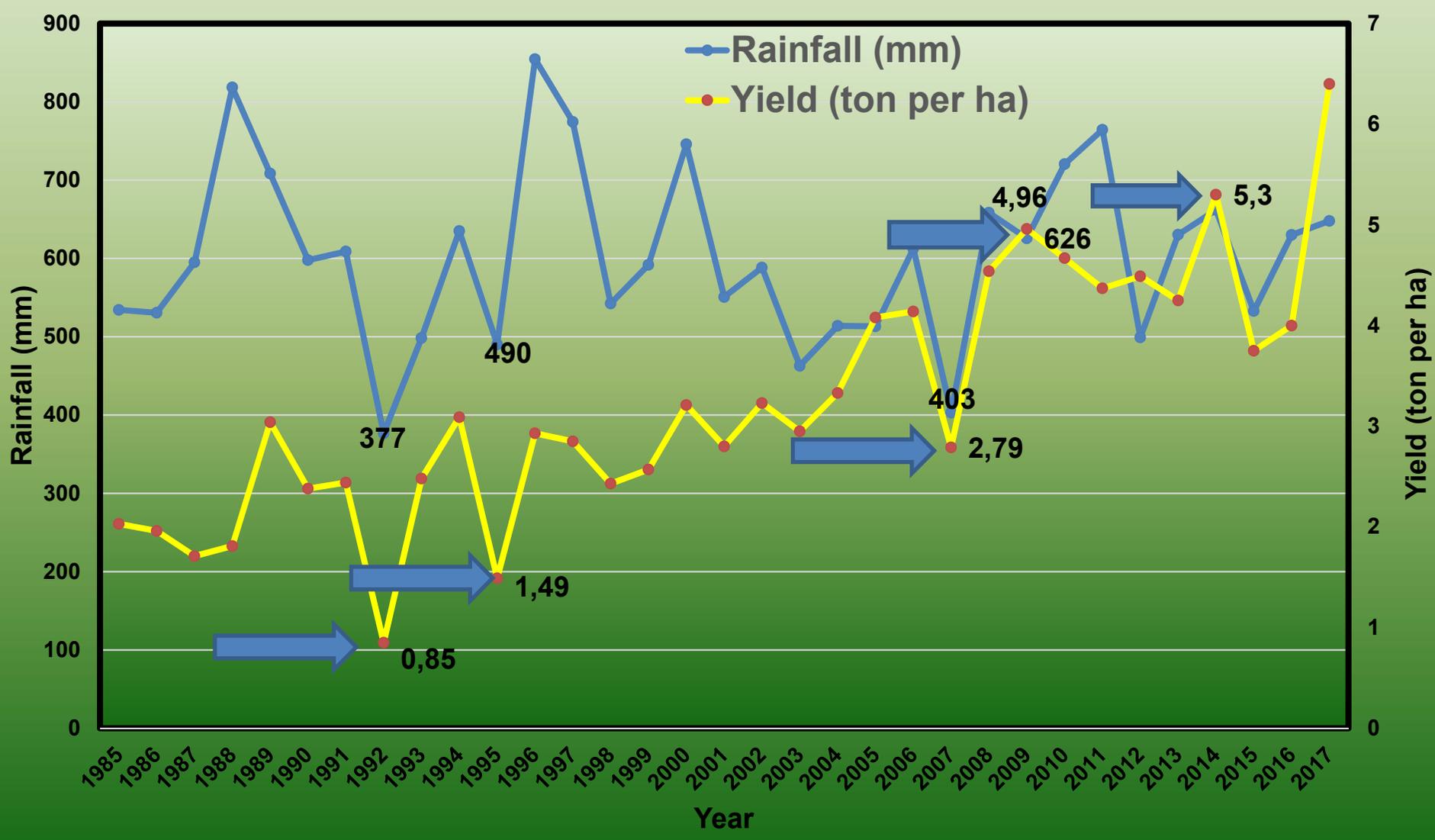
Maize crop/Fertilizer use

Historic combined NPK fertiliser use and yield per ha



Maize crop/Relevant rainfall

Historic rainfall and rainfed maize yield in South Africa



Summary

- Soil is a dynamic system
 - Interaction of many parameters
 - Conservative fertilisation, based on a sufficiency concept, can increase profit
- Evaluate on-farm production history
 - Historic data
 - Yield maps
- Attempt trials
 - Representation
 - Always have an untreated control



Recommendations

- Request scientific test results
 - Laboratory
 - Field trials
- If in doubt request help:
 - Suitably qualified; and
 - Scientific registered (SACNASP) professionals





Choices:

Profit cup

or

**Production
cup**

“The year brings the yield, not the field”

Erasmus's Adagia, 1.1.44



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