Soil Tests Document Phosphorus, Crop Needs

NORCROSS, Ga.-A crop's growth requirement for phosphorus and/or potassium does not change with the crop's market price or its level of worldwide supply.

Such marketing factors can change rapidly. They are seldom within our control and most often at the mercy of weather conditions or the demand for food and feed in other regions of the world. Thus, a commitment to planting a crop becomes a commitment to providing the essential ingredients for high yield crop production. One such ingredient is an adequate and balanced crop nutrition program.

Soil testing provides valuable decision making information essential for good nutrient management. Specifically, it gives the best possible measure of the level of acidity and a prediction of availability of essential nutrients such as potassium and phosphorus. Equally valuable is the measure of change in fertility level over time by comparing soil test values from the same field year after year. A vital component of high yield production is to maintain a highly productive and fertile soil.

A recent summary of soil test results for agronomic crops on a state by state basis indicates that 26 to 75 percent of the soils in the Southeast are inadequate in phosphorus and 23 to 74 percent inadequate in potassium for optimum crop production. The survey evaluated 1.8 million soil samples collected across the U.S. in the fall of 1996 and spring of 1997 and analyzed by private and university labs. Surveys are no substitute for quality sampling on a site-specific field by field basis. Yet, this survey clearly reveals that phosphorus and potassium are limiting factors in too many fields and that soil testing is an essential tool for nutrient management planning and the determination of crop fertilizer needs.

Some believe that soil testing is utilized more in high management cropping systems, and that the survey values might not adequately measure the sector of untested, low fertility, low-yield fields.

What information of value might be derived from such a summary? Consider the following observations about the southeastern U.S. as they relate to phosphorus and potassium nutrient management for optimum crop production, profitability and protection of the environment.

•More than one-third of the fields sampled are in need of lime. This practice is essential for optimum nutrient availability and use efficiency by crops.

•Phosphorus shortage is most striking in Georgia and Alabama and less of a problem in the poultry/livestock states of Delaware and North Carolina. Concerns with phosphorus and the environmental must be considered. However, equally important to farmers is the need to; (1) supply adequate phosphorus to responsive soils to achieve target crop production goals; (2) improve nitrogen use effectiveness; and (3) generate soil protecting crop residues.

•Potassium fertility seems to be lowest where high potassium - requiring agronomic crops are grown-mostly on low exchange capacity, coastal plain soils. The small nutrient reservoir with such soils favors best management practices such as multiple



application of nitrogen, potassium, and other nutrients subject to leaching.

•The large percentage of medium to low testing soils suggests significant loss in yield and income potential throughout the region. Such soils provide little opportunity for farmers to benefit from an exceptional growing season, or from stress protection offered by good plant nutrition, or from improvements in technology and/or interacting production practices.

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Pro Farmer, NCGA To Host Marketing Clinics After Commodity Classic

LOUIS. ST. Mo.-The National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) has announced unique Pro Farmer marketing opportunities for those attending the Commodity Classic March 5-7 in Orlando, Fla. The two organizations will conduct two firstof-their-kind marketing clinics March 7-8 to help growers improve their bottom lines. The clinics will be held at the Omni hotel, the Commodity Classic hotel.

About 3,800 growers are expected for Commodity Classic, the fifth annual combined convention and trade show of the American Soybean Association (ASA) and NCGA.

"It's not enough anymore to be good farmers. Today we have to be equally good economists and even better marketers," said NCGA President Lynn Jensen of Lake Preston, S.D. "Pro Farmer has de-signed marketing clinics to give growers plenty of information, especially as they prepare for the 2000 planting season."

The two clinics planned are "Mastering the Basics of Marketing," 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday, March 7, and 'Beyond the Marketing," 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Wednesday, March 8. neld consecutively to allow producers to progress quickly toward a 'masters in marketing' in just a day's worth of time," said Jensen. "There may never be a more convenient time or inexpensive time to take in two workshops of this caliber-save travel costs by attending these two workshops immediately following Commodity Classic 2000."

He notes that, normally, corporations and cooperatives pay Pro Farmer tens of thousands of dollars to put on the exact same classes. Because of the working agreement with NCGA, these workshops are available at great money-saving rates.

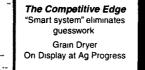
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Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC) - Coverage is in dollars per acre determined by multiplying your bushel guarantee by the December, 2000 futures contract price. This program offers some protection when the market prices drop.

Farms may be separated into separate units by Farm Serial Number allowing for spot losses.

Premiums are set by the USDA and are heavily subsidized Crop insurance coverage is mandatory to remain eligible for USDA Disaster Programs.

Sale closing date is March 15, 2000

John J. Gartside, Crop Insurance Agent PO Box 19, Dillsburg, PA 17019

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