# Potpourri of Hot Topics

Electronic improvements at UW - Soil and Plant Analysis Lab

2. Sulfur research update

3. Soil sampling requirement clarification

4. Risk from copper sulfate footbaths

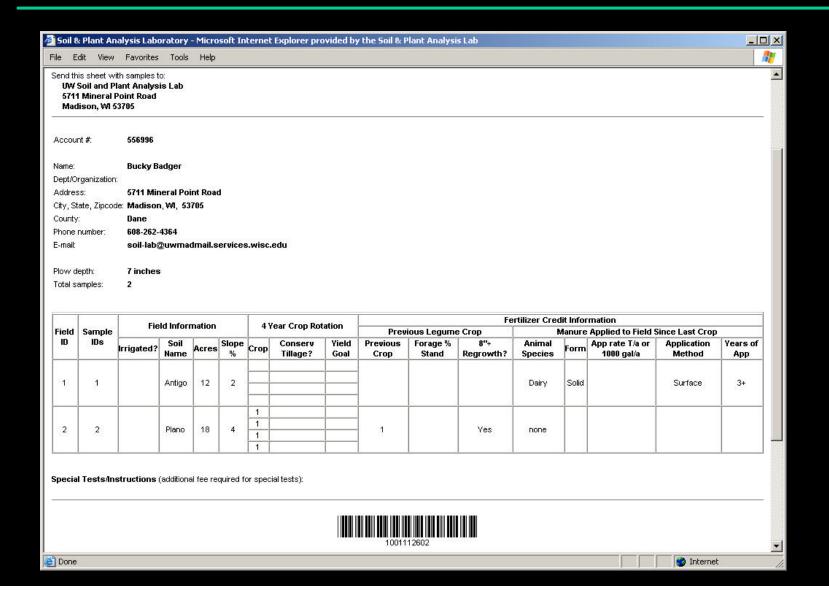
### New Report/Information Formats

- Plant analysis
- Forage quality
- Manure analysis
- Routine farm soil info

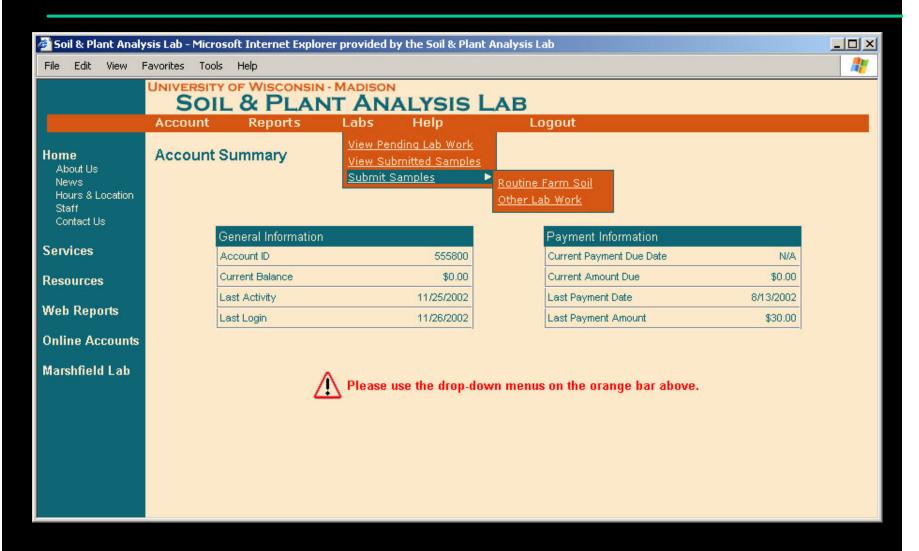
## Electronic options at Madison

- On-line info sheets (RFS and L&G)
- On-line account access
- On-line payment
- Soil test summaries
- E-newsletter

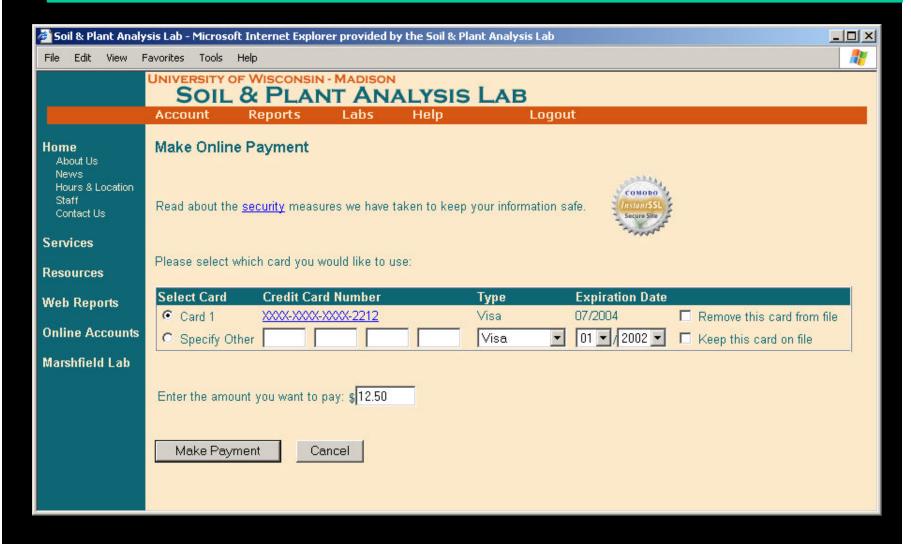
### Online information sheet



#### Online account



# Online credit card payment



# Sulfur Responses and the Wisconsin Alfalfa Sulfur Survey

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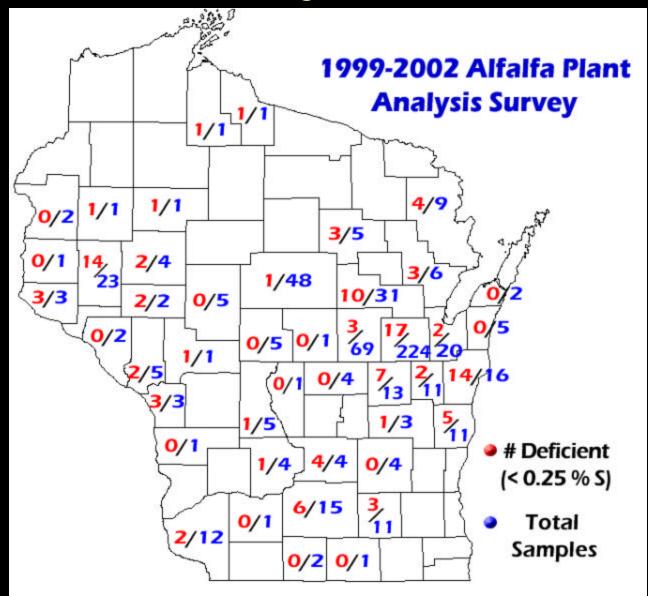
### Sulfur responses at on-farm trials

	1999	2000		2001		
S rate	Man	FDL	Man	Dodge	FDL	Dodge
lb/acre T/acre						
0	3.28	4.75	4.08	5.11	5.56	3.70
25	3.23	5.36	4.48		5.68	
50	3.83		4.91	5.27		4.08
P value	0.08	< 0.01	0.06	0.15	0.45	0.02

#### Wisconsin Alfalfa Sulfur Survey:

- Sample numbers:
  - 53 in 2000
  - 82 in 2001
  - 5 in 2002
- Obtained routine alfalfa results from WI labs
  - 462 samples 1999-2002
- 44 counties represented
- Tissue S data:
  - 0.09 to 0.58%
  - 55 of 140 survey samples < 0.25% S</li>
  - 40 of 462 routine samples < 0.25 % S</p>

# Sulfur Deficiency More Common



#### Conclusions:

 Sulfur deficiency possible in southern Wisconsin on medium-textured soils

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Tissue S < 0.23 = deficient</li>
> 0.25 = sufficient
0.23 to 0.25 = maybe
```

 SAI needs work; precipitation S overweighted

### Soil sampling requirements clarified

- Single recommendation per field
- Minimum requirements
  - More intense is OK
  - Each sample comprised of 10-20 cores

## Needed intensity varies with:

#### 1. Sampling history

- No samples in last 4 years, take 1 sample / 5 acres
- Have samples use table as guide

#### 2. Expected responsiveness

- If either P or K in high range or below, take 1 sample / 5 acres
- If both P and K are VH or EH, use table

### Recommended sample intensity for nonresponsive fields tested within past 4 yrs

Field size	Suggested sample
(acres)	number*
< 5	1
5-10	2
11-25	3
26-40	4
41-60	5
61-80	6
81-100	7

<sup>\*10</sup> cores/sample minimum

# Multiple samples give better recommendations:

Number of samples per field	Permitted number of outliers omitted		
1-2	O		
3-4	1		
5+	2		

# Small fields / contour strips with identical management / crop histories

Field size	Number of samples	Recommendations	
>5 acres	1 / strip	Similar strips	
<5 acres	Combine 2-3 strips	Similar strips	

# Are copper sulfate footbaths a problem?

- Large amounts of CuSO<sub>4</sub>•5H<sub>2</sub>O being used, ie 50 bags every other day
- Spent bathwater added to manure slurry
- Inorganic copper fungicides have caused Cu toxicities
- Recommendations suggest lifetime loading of <30 lb/a on sands</li>

# How much Cu is being added?

#### Farm 1

50 lb  $CuSO_4$  x 180 day x 25% Cu = 2250 lb Cu/yr

2250 lb Cu/yr over 295 acres = 7.6 lb Cu/yr

#### Farm 2

10,000 gal/a manure x 90 ppm Cu = 7.5 lb Cu/yr

# How much copper in Wisconsin manures?

Туре	min	max	avg	load 160 lb N
		ppm Cu		lb/a/yr
Dairy solid	12	200	27	0.6
Dairy liquid	16	1320	191	2.4
Swine liquid	146	1923	673	11.1
Poultry solid	35	1350	438	3.7

## Copper behavior in soil:

- Ionic and exchangeable forms available to plants
- Strongly bound by organic matter and to less extent minerals (not available)
- Availability not greatly affected by pH
- Time results in reversion to low available forms (2 weeks measured much less)
- Not moved to subsoil

# Several studies with high-Cu swine manure:

No yield decreases

Up to 250 lb Cu/a added

Only small increase in plant Cu

Significant reversion occurred

# Fractionation of one WI dairy manure sample

Total Cu

= 329 ppm

Water phase Cu = 0.127 ppm

Ionic Cu

= 0.00034 ppm

Howe and Helmke, 2002

# Biosolids Cu loading limit guidelines:

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> 4300 ppm ; no application
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1500-4300 ppm ; 66 lb/a annual
1349 lb/a lifetime
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<1500 ppm ; no restriction

### Summary:

1. Short term likely no problems

2. Long term problems seem unlikely

3. Continued monitoring warranted

# Acknowledgements:

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