

Using the new lime recommendations in Wisconsin



*John Peters and Carrie Laboski
Soil Science Department
University of Wisconsin-Madison*

History of lime recs. in WI

- 1963 Keeney & Corey 1st evaluated SMP & Woodruff buffers
 - SMP vs. LR ($r = 0.949$)
 - Woodruff vs. LR ($r=0.818$)
 - $\Delta\text{pH} \times \text{OM}$ vs. LR ($r=0.884$)
- Concluded SMP is the best predictor, BUT
 - $\Delta\text{pH} \times \text{OM}$ will work without adding a test
 - $\text{LR (T/a)} = 1.6 \times \Delta\text{pH} \times \% \text{OM}$
 - Included field liming factor of 2

Justification

- In 1998 lime recs., SMP buffer pH does not contribute much to lime requirement (LR)
 - SMP contributes < 10% of LR
 - SMP is the single best predictor of LR but does not strongly influence LR
 - Soil pH and OM most influential
 - Questioned about significance of SMP
- Example: Target pH = 6.8 OM = 3.5
 soil pH = 6.2 buffer pH = 6.4

$$LR = 2.0 * [1.64 * (6.8 - \text{pH}) * (\text{OM} - 0.07) - 0.046 * (\text{SMP})]$$

$$LR = 6.2 \text{ T/a}$$

$$LR \text{ w/o SMP} = 6.8 \text{ T/a}$$

Justification



- 1998 equations produce large unnecessary lime recs. in some situations
- Example:
 - Target pH = 6.8
 - OM = 7.0%
 - SMP buffer pH = 6.7
 - soil pH = 5.9
 - Lime rec. = 20 T/a

Justification



- SMP buffer contains hazardous materials
 - Paranitrophenol
 - Chromium
- SMP is a health risk for lab workers
- SMP buffer requires hazardous waste disposal

WI buffer and LR revision goals

- Evaluate buffers as alternatives to SMP
- Develop the simplest equation that will produce the best lime recommendations in Wisconsin



Soils were collected from around the state

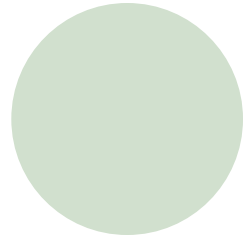
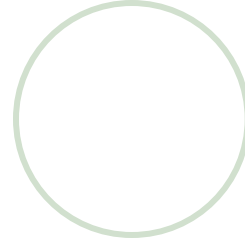
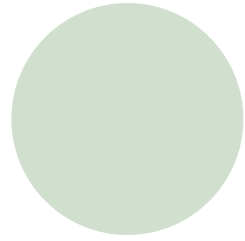
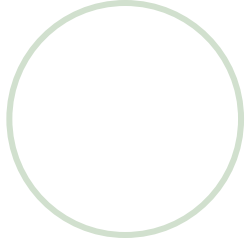
ID	Soil Name	Soil	OM	Sand	Clay
		pH 1:1	%	%	%
1	Loyal	4.9	3.7	14	18
2	Roscommon	5.6	9.1	52	15
3	Plainfield	5.5	0.9	86	8
4	Plainfield	5.5	0.8	72	8
5	Loyal	5.0	3.8	16	20
6	Plainfield	5.0	0.8	86	10
7	Plainfield	5.4	0.9	90	8
8	Withee	4.4	3.2	12	19
9	Marshfield	4.6	3.8	10	23
10	Vesper	4.9	3.6	18	17
11	Fayette	5.5	2.7	4	15
12	Rietbrock	5.2	3	28	17

ID	Soil Name	Soil	OM	Sand	Clay
		pH 1:1	%	%	%
14	Pence	5.1	1.2	80	9
15	Silt loam	4.9	2.6	7	14
16	Freeon	5.0	2.8	51	10
17	Pence	5.0	3.6	67	8
18	Plainfield	5.4	1.9	75	6
19	Wyocena	5.1	1.2	67	10
20	Elburn	6.0	2.2	9	22
21	Plano	4.6	3.1	1	26
23	Freeon	6.1	6.8	9	10
24	Ontonagon	5.2	5.7	33	24
25	Santiago	5.6	3.3	17	12
26	Goodman	5.4	7	23	12

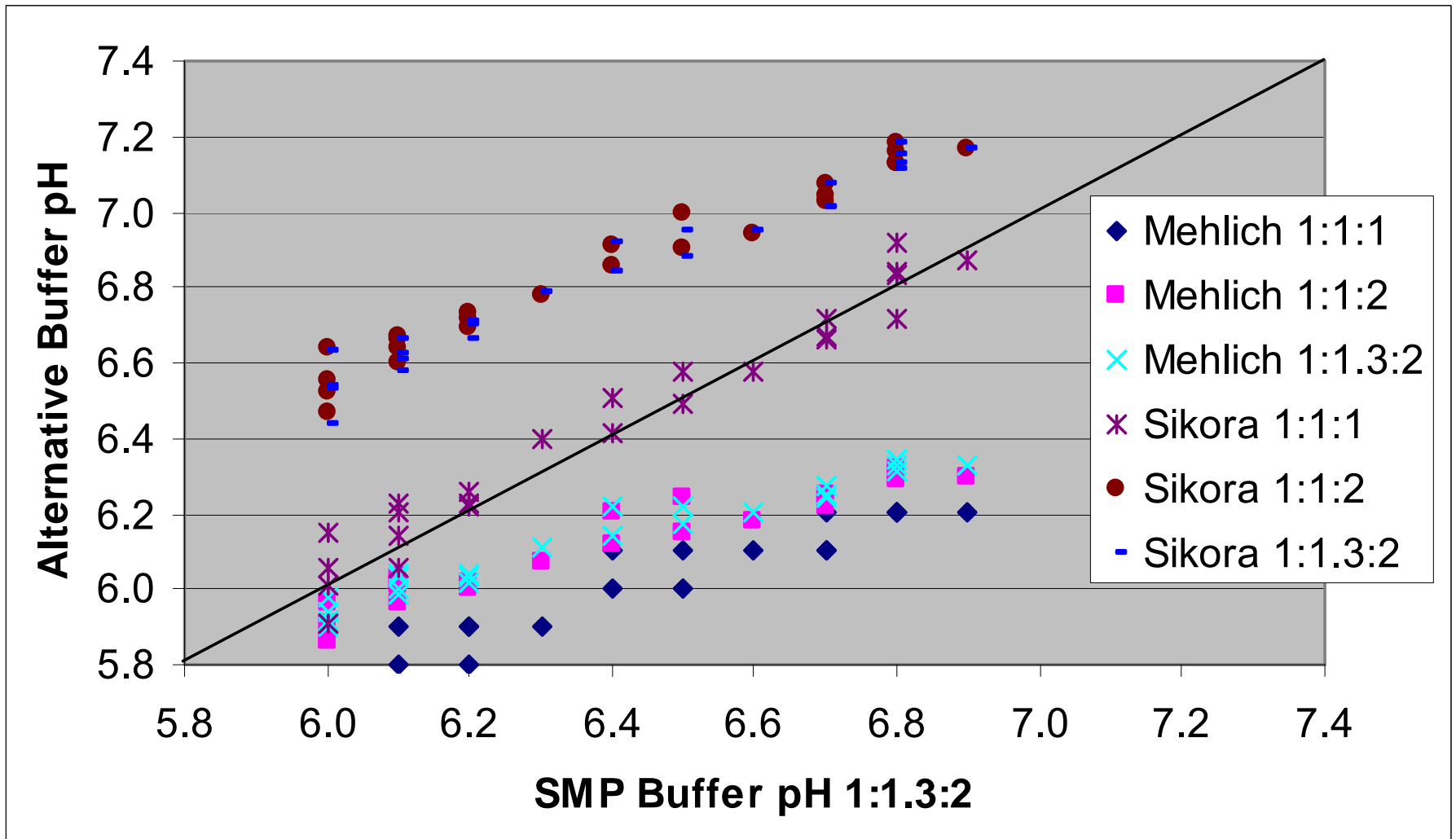
Incubation to determine lime requirement

1. 5 to 10 rates of reagent grade CaCO_3 added to each soil (3x)
2. Soil and CaCO_3 were thoroughly mixed
3. Water added
4. Soil pH measured at end of 3-month incubation
 - Both 1:1 and 1:1.3

Results



SMP 1:1.3:2 vs. Alternative Buffers



Choosing a buffer method

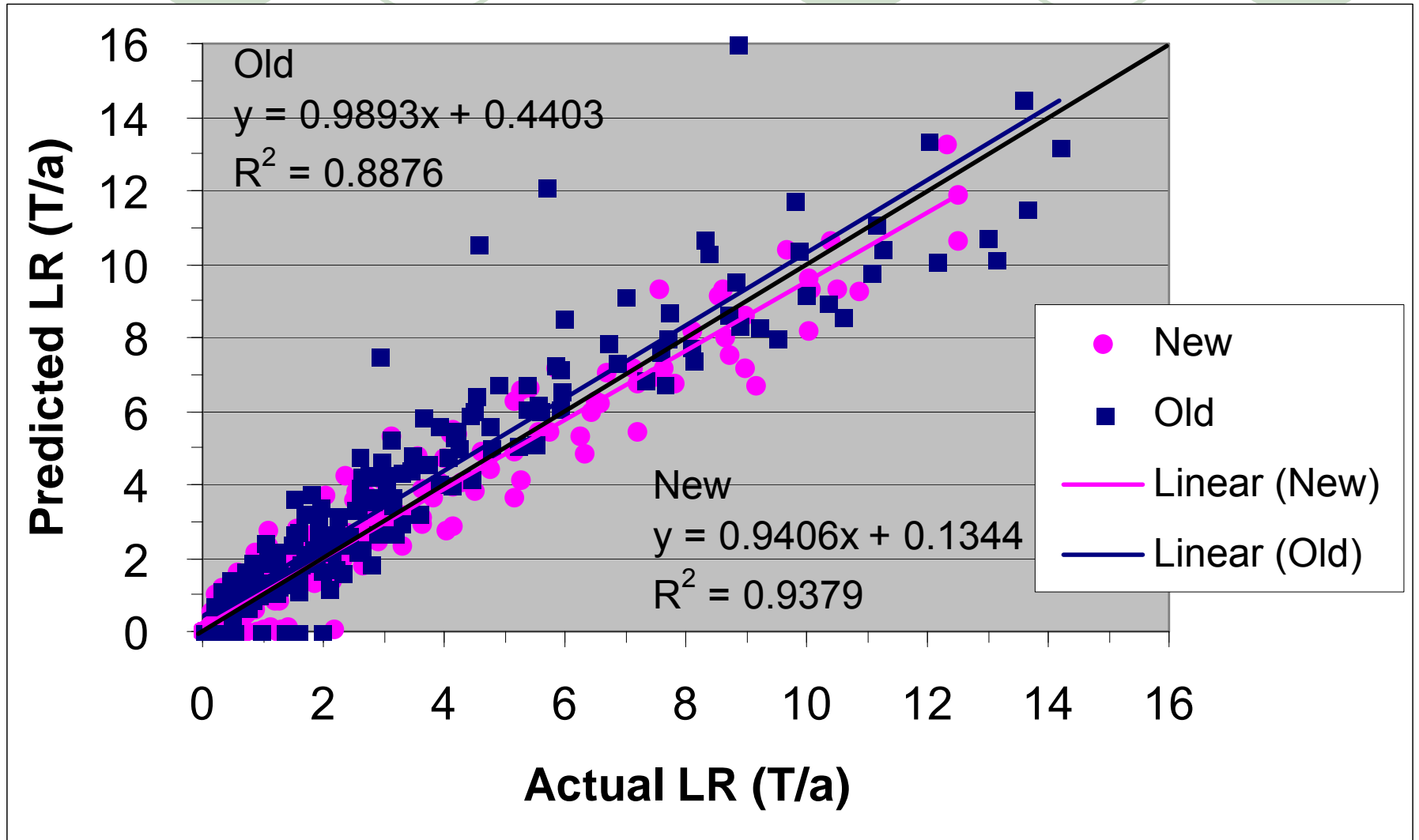


- Mehlich and Sikora buffers are well correlated to LR
- Mehlich had a short shelf life, ~4 week
 - Remove from further consideration

Which factors were used in the model

- First term will be Sikora 1:1:1
 - Most often single best predictor of LR
 - Sikora 1:1:1 closest to 1:1 correlation with SMP 1:1.3:2 & 1:1:2
 - Uses less buffer & costs less than 1:1:2
- Second term will be pH
 - Most often second best term to add to model
 - Already measured, thus no additional cost
- R^2 ranged from 0.737 to 0.901 at target pH 5.2 to 6.8

Actual vs Predicted Lime Requirement

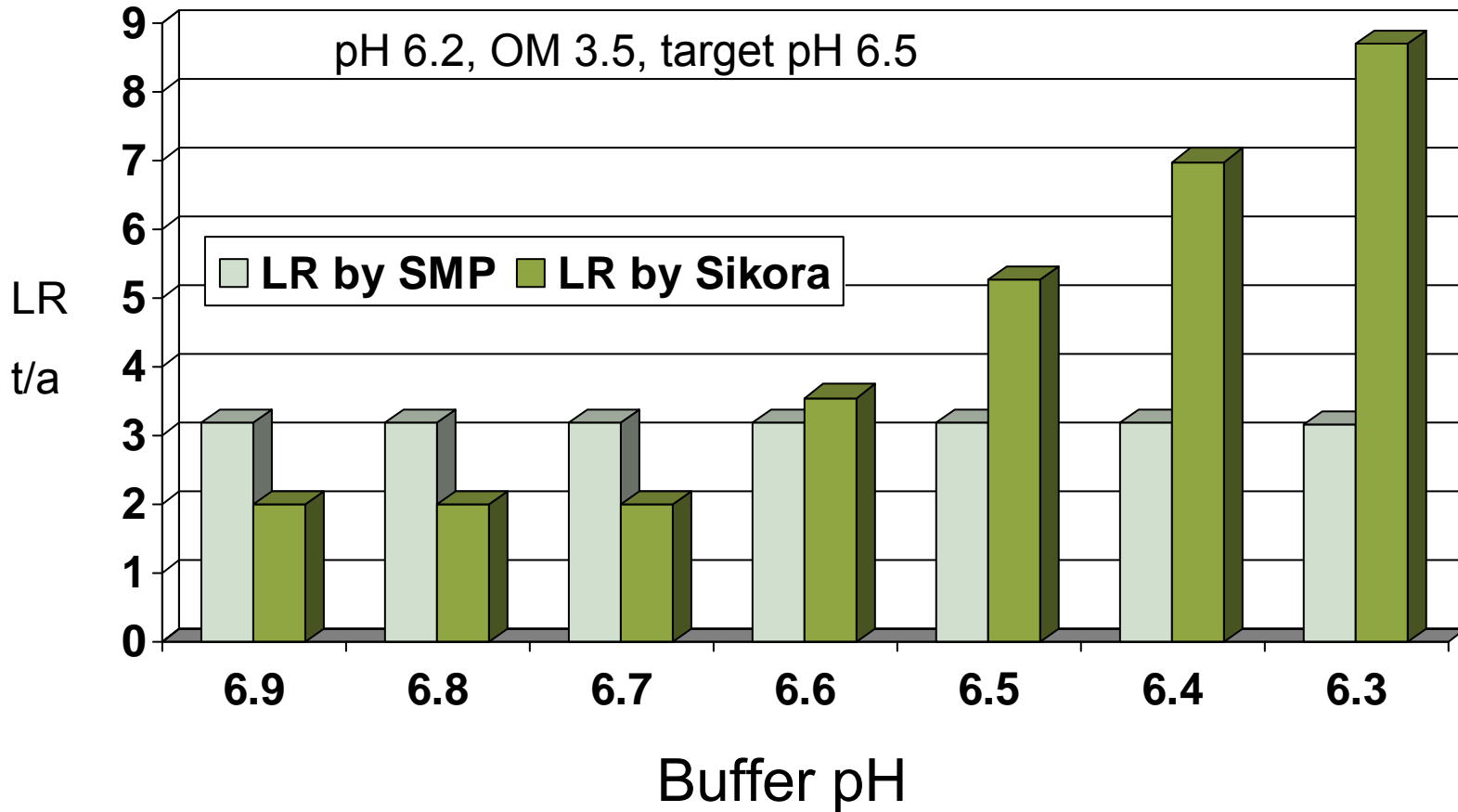


New Lime Recommendation Equations

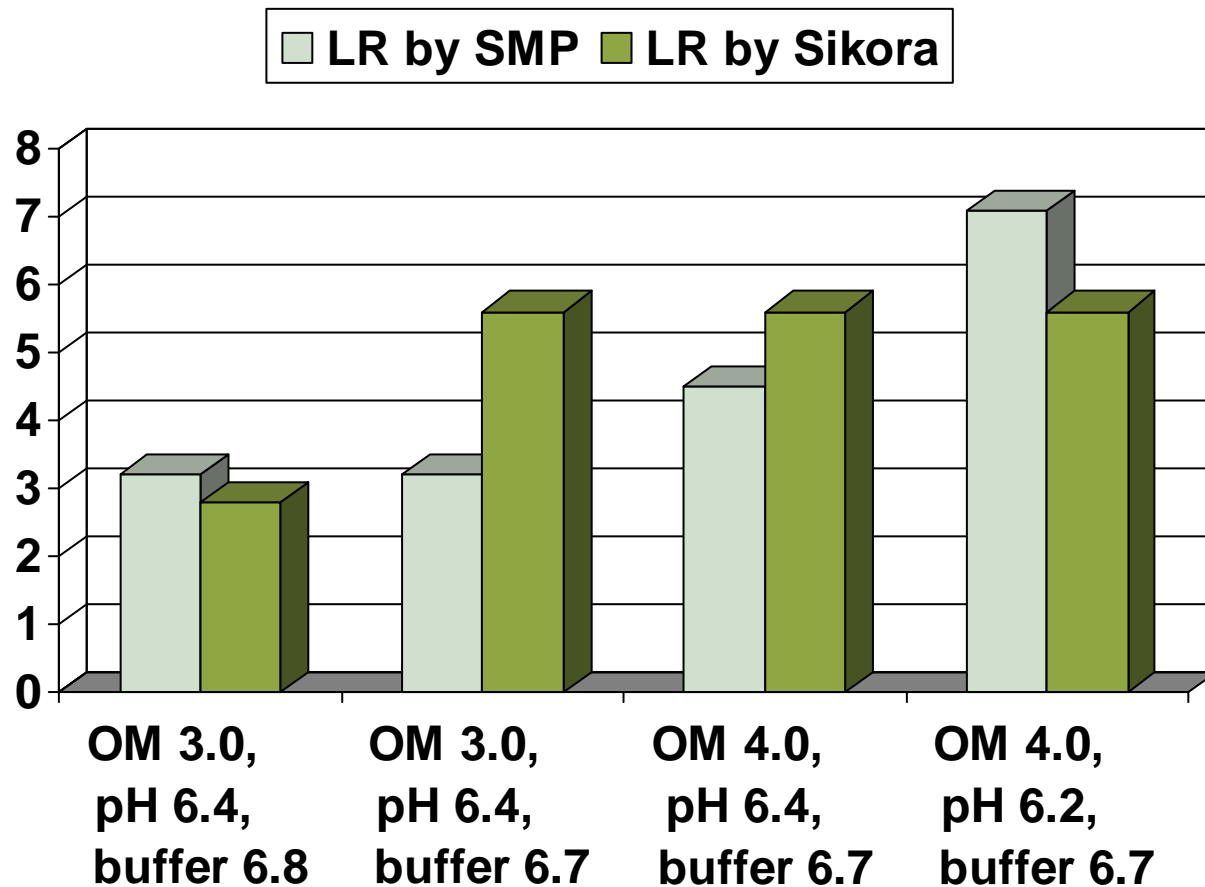
Target pH	Lime recommendation equation
	T/a of 60-69 lime to apply
5.2	$36.1 - (3.29 \times \text{BpH}) - (2.67 \times \text{pH})$
5.4	$48.2 - (4.84 \times \text{BpH}) - (3.03 \times \text{pH})$
5.6	$51.0 - (5.40 \times \text{BpH}) - (2.67 \times \text{pH})$
5.8	$57.2 - (5.55 \times \text{BpH}) - (3.50 \times \text{pH})$
6.0	$72.7 - (7.59 \times \text{BpH}) - (3.78 \times \text{pH})$
6.3	$103 - (12.6 \times \text{BpH}) - (3.18 \times \text{pH})$
6.5	$134 - (17.2 \times \text{BpH}) - (2.73 \times \text{pH})$
6.6	$152 - (20.3 \times \text{BpH}) - (2.17 \times \text{pH})$
6.8	$195 - (28.4 \times \text{BpH}) + (0.144 \times \text{pH})$

Includes field mixing factor of 2.15; BpH = Sikora 1:1:1

Calculated LR using SMP and Sikora




SMP vs Sikora – Impact of OM, water pH and buffer pH



Target pH = 6.8

Comparing buffer pH values for SMP and Sikora



Comparison of SMP 1:1.3:2 and Sikora 1:1:1 buffer pH

	SMP 1:1.3:2	Sikora 1:1:1	SMP – Sikora †
Sample	Mean ± Std dev	Mean ± Std dev	Difference
	Buffer pH		
1	6.46 ± 0.05	6.46 ± 0.11	0.00 ^{NS}
2	6.68 ± 0.08	6.66 ± 0.05	0.02 ^{NS}
3	6.74 ± 0.09	6.86 ± 0.05	-0.12
4	6.78 ± 0.08	6.86 ± 0.06	-0.08 ^{NS}
5	6.96 ± 0.05	7.00 ± 0.10	-0.04 ^{NS}

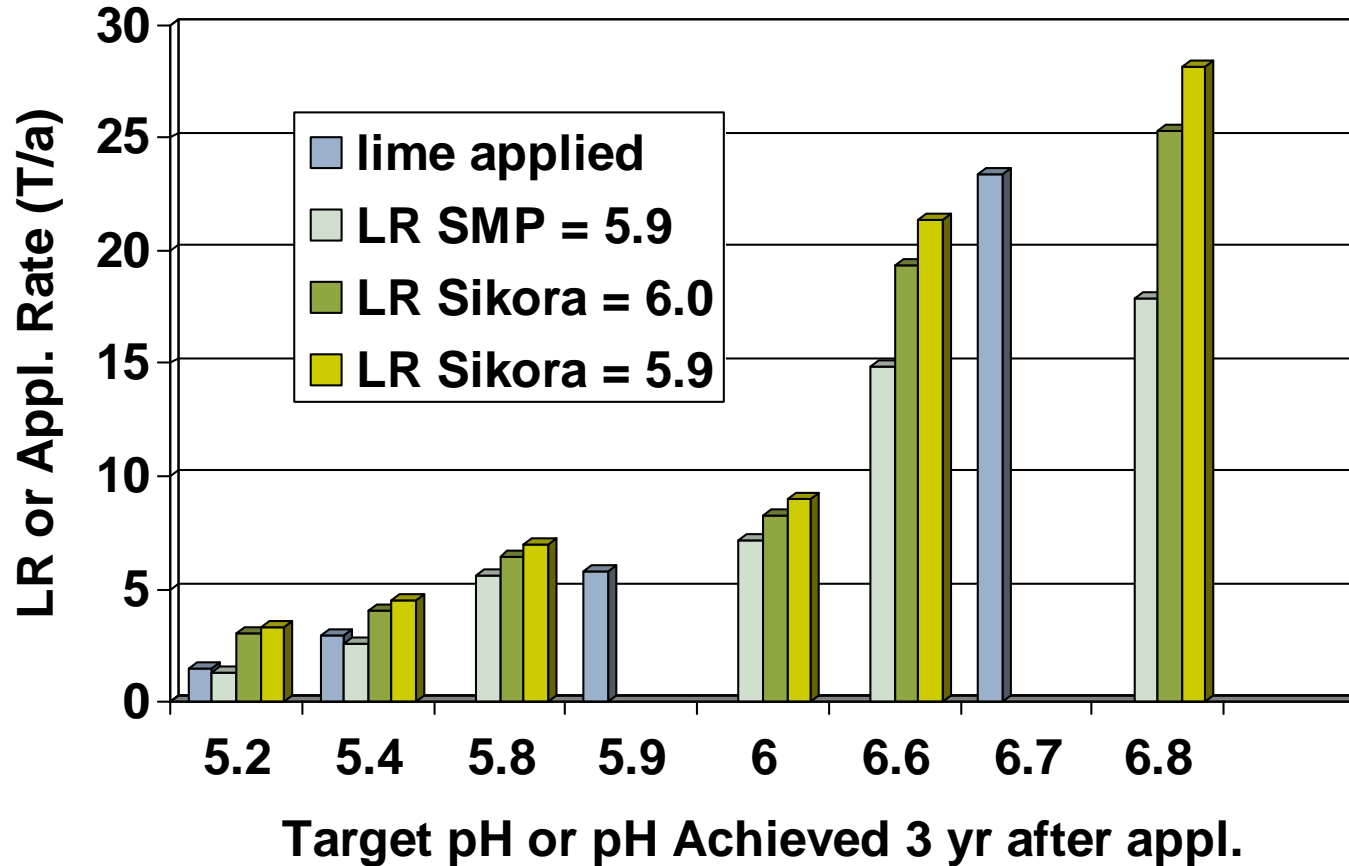
† 95 % confidence level

5 measurements were made for each buffer pH method for each sample



How do new LR compare to field results?

Actual vs. calculated LR – Withee sil

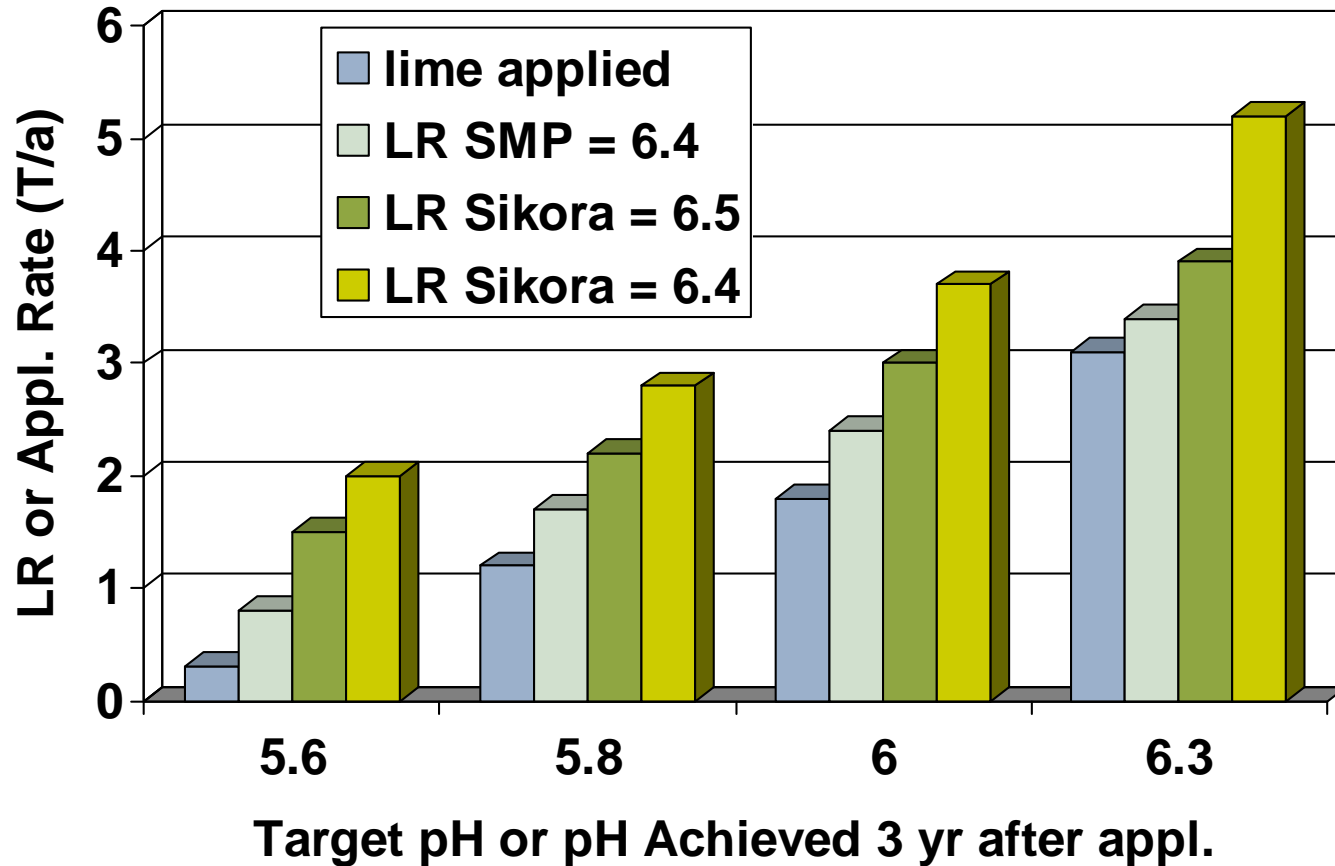


Soil pH = 5.0

SMP pH = 5.9

OM = 3.2

Actual vs. calculated LR – Plainfield sand



Soil pH = 5.4

SMP pH = 6.4

OM = 1.5

Adjustments made since introduction

- If soil pH is >0.2 pH units below the target for the rotation, a lime requirement is given. If the calculated value is very small, a 2 T/a recommendation is given for soil groups A-D, and 0 and 1 T/a for coarse-textured (Group E) soils.
- If more than 50% of the samples for one field have a 0 LR, no LR is given for the field. Comment given – “Some parts of field may benefit from liming. See unadjusted LR values”
- If 50% or more have a LR, the calculated LR is given along with comment – “Parts of this field may not benefit from liming, see unadjusted LR values”



Further work

- Field validation
 - Check field scaling factor
 - Coarse-textured soils
 - Medium-textured soils
- Continuing to monitor lab results with Sikora
- Critical to have a good Sikora lab value