Degree of phosphorus saturation and soil phosphorus thresholds in an ultisol amended with triple superphosphate and phosphate rocks.

## **Abstract**

Soil phosphorus (P) release capability could be assessed through the degree of P saturation (DPS). Our main objective was to determine DPS and, hence, P threshold DPS values of an Ultisol treated with triple superphosphate (TSP), Gafsa phosphate rocks (GPR), or Christmas Island phosphate rocks (CIPR), plus or minus manure. P release was determined by the iron oxide - impregnated paper strip (strip P), while DPS was determined from ammonium oxalate - extractable aluminum (Al), iron (Fe), and P. Soils were sampled from a closed incubation study involving soils treated with TSP, GPR, and CIPR at 0-400 mg P kg-1, and a field study where soils were fertilized with the same P sources at 100-300 kg P ha-1 plus or minus manure. The DPS was significantly influenced by P source x P rate, P source x manure (incubated soils), and by P source x P rate x time (field-sampled soils). Incubated soil results indicated that both initial P and total strip P were related to DPS by exponential functions: initial strip P = 1.38exp0.18DPS, R2 = 0.82\*\*and total strip P = 8.01exp0.13DPS, R2 = 0.65\*\*. Initial strip P was linearly related to total P; total P = 2.45, initial P + 8.41, R2 = 0.85\*\*. The threshold DPS value established was about 22% (incubated soil). Field soils had lower DPS values <12% and strip P was related to initial DPS and average DPS in exponential functions: strip  $P = 2.6 \exp 0.44 DPS$ , R2 = 0.77\*\* and strip P = 1.1 DPS2 - 2.4 DPS+ 6.2, R2 = 0.58\*\*, respectively. The threshold values were both at  $\approx$ 8% and P release was 11-14 mg P kg-1. Results are evident that DPS can be used to predict P release, but the threshold values are environmentally sensitive; hence, recommendations should be based on field trials.

Keyword: Phosphate rocks; Triple superphosphate; Degree of phosphorus saturation; Phosphorus release; Threshold point.