

Edgar Hammermeister, PAg







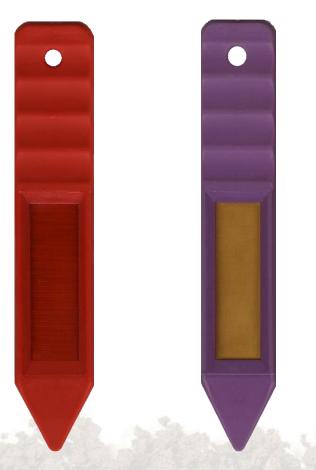
Plant Root Simulator (PRSTM) Probes

Anion probe



College of Agriculture and Bioresources

Inventor: Dr. Jeff Schoenau, Professor and Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Research Chair



US patent #6,242,261

Cation probe

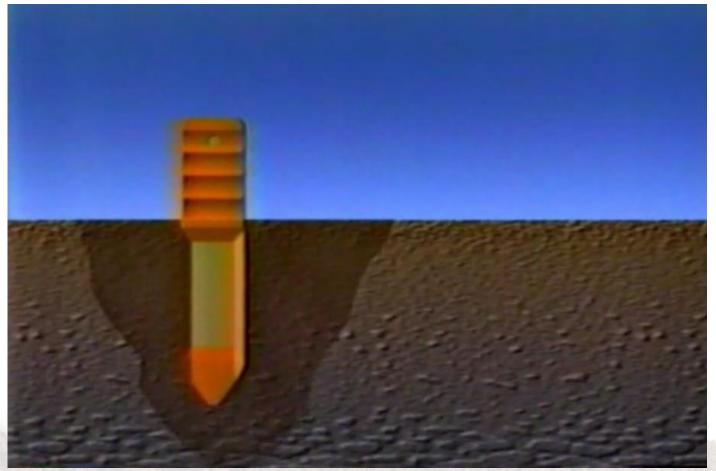
Patented in Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand and the United States.



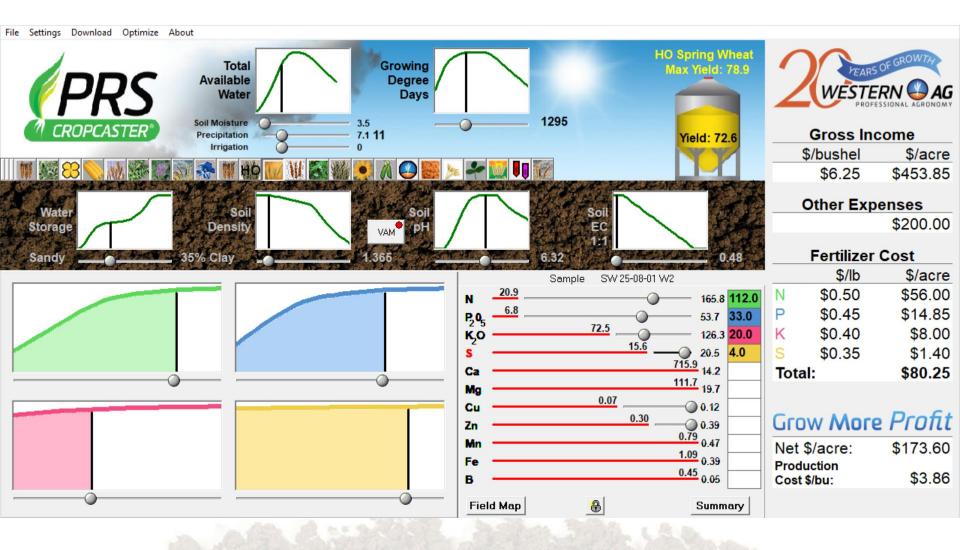


PRS Probes

Patented technology that adsorbs nutrients like a plant root.

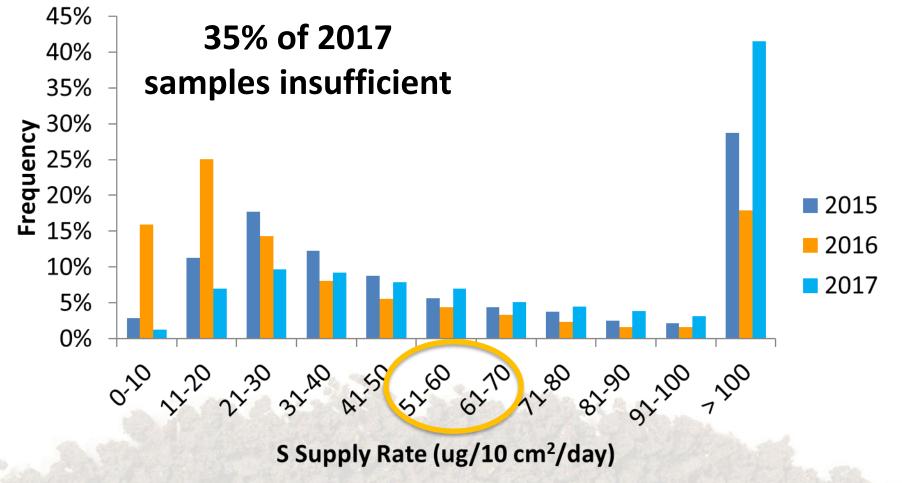






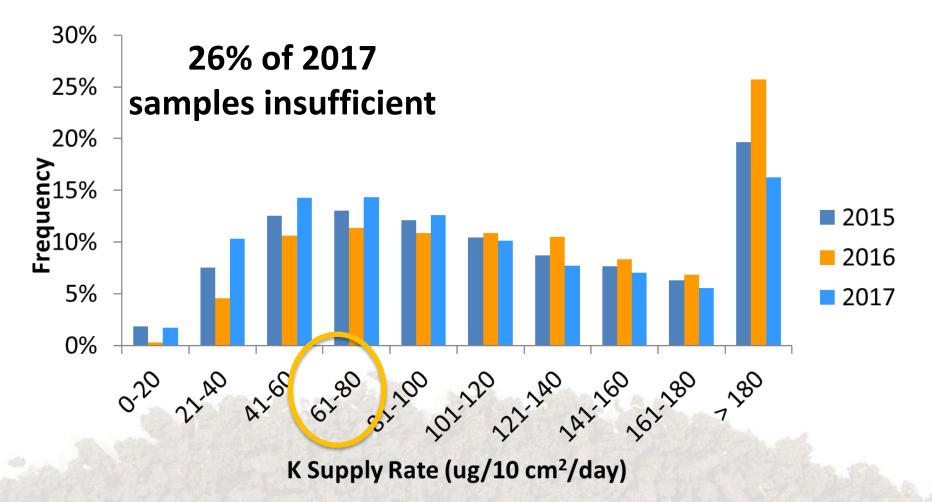


Three Year Trend Comparison Sulphur Supply Rate

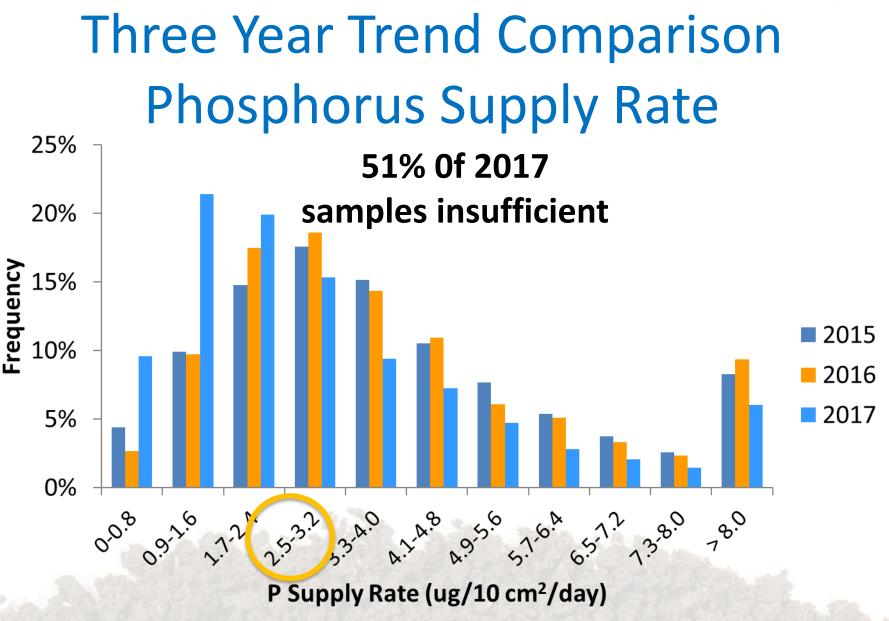




Three Year Trend Comparison Potassium Supply Rate





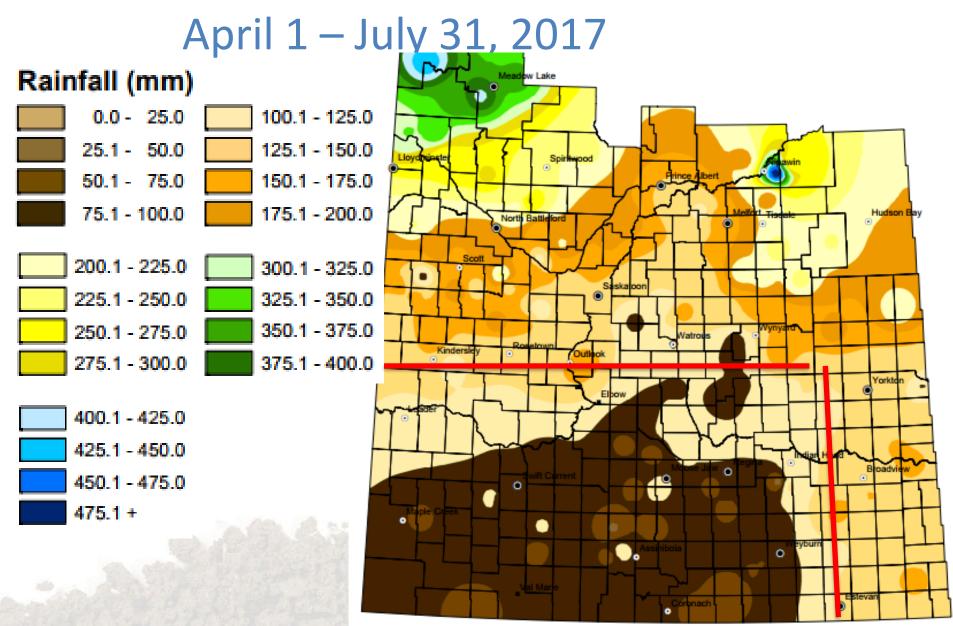




Three Year Trend Comparison Nitrogen Supply Rate 40% 70% of 2017 35% samples insufficient 30% 26% 25% 20% 20% 15% 2015 2016 10% 2017 5% 0% 0-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 01-120 21-140 41-160 61-180 ~8⁰

N Supply Rate (ug/10cm²/day)

Saskatchewan Cumulative Rainfall: WESTERN @ AG





What is instigating high N supply rates?

• 2017 drought

– Under utilized fertilizer N

N movement upward from depth

- 2017 fertilizer agronomy
 - Top dressed N getting stranded
- Organic Matter mineralization
 - -2016 growing season
 - Moisture impacting crop yield



Lewvan – Milestone Area 2016 lentils



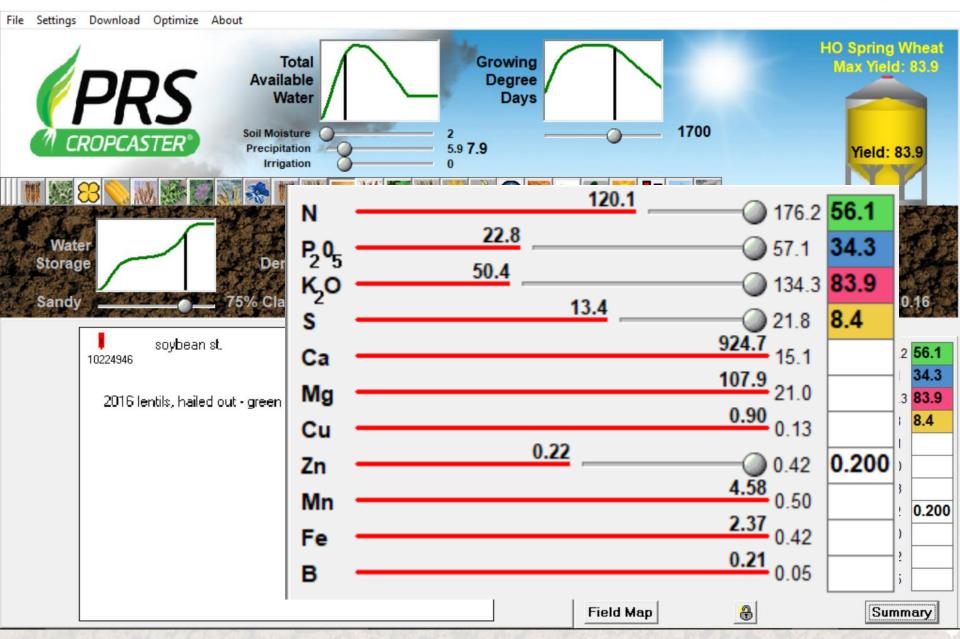


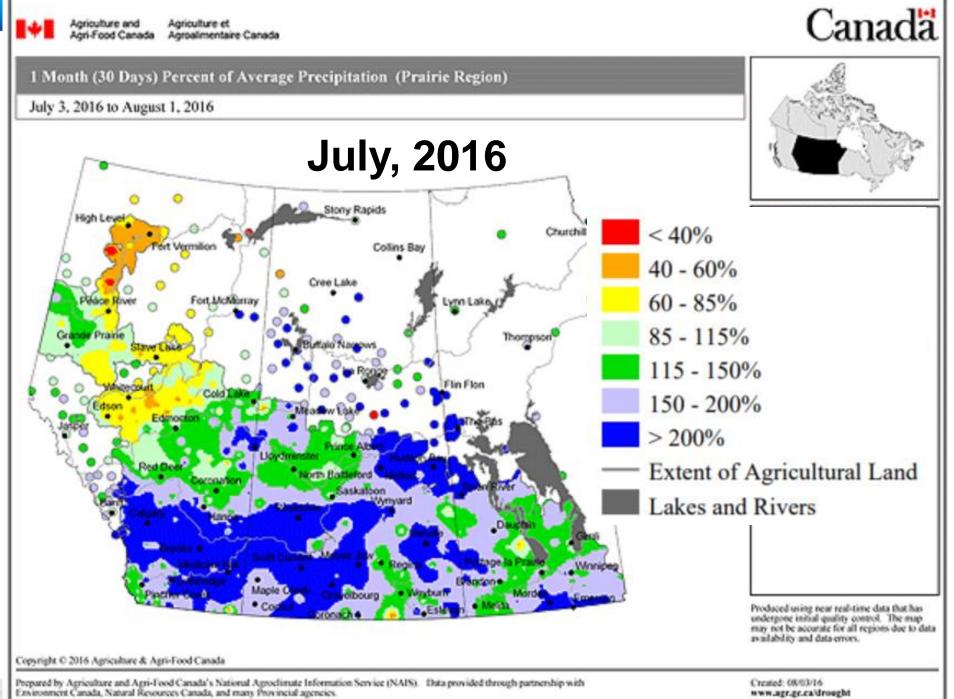
Nitrogen contribution of various legumes.

Legume	Plant N derived from atmosphere (%)	N fixed symbiotically Kg/ha			
Alfalfa	80	102 - 268			
Sweet Clover	90	11 - 223			
Fababean	90	159 - 268			
Field Pea	80	2 - 178			
Lentil	80	22 - 134			

Source: www.saskatchewan.ca/business/agriculture-natural-resources-and-industry/ agribusiness-farmers-and-ranchers/crops-and-irrigation/soils-fertility-and-nutrients/ green-manuring-with-legumes









Root rots and leaf disease impacting pulse yield

Figure 1. Evidence of root rot in a lentil field in Saskatchewan in 2016 http://saskpulse.com/files/general/161214_Root_Rot_Survey_Results_from_2016.pdf

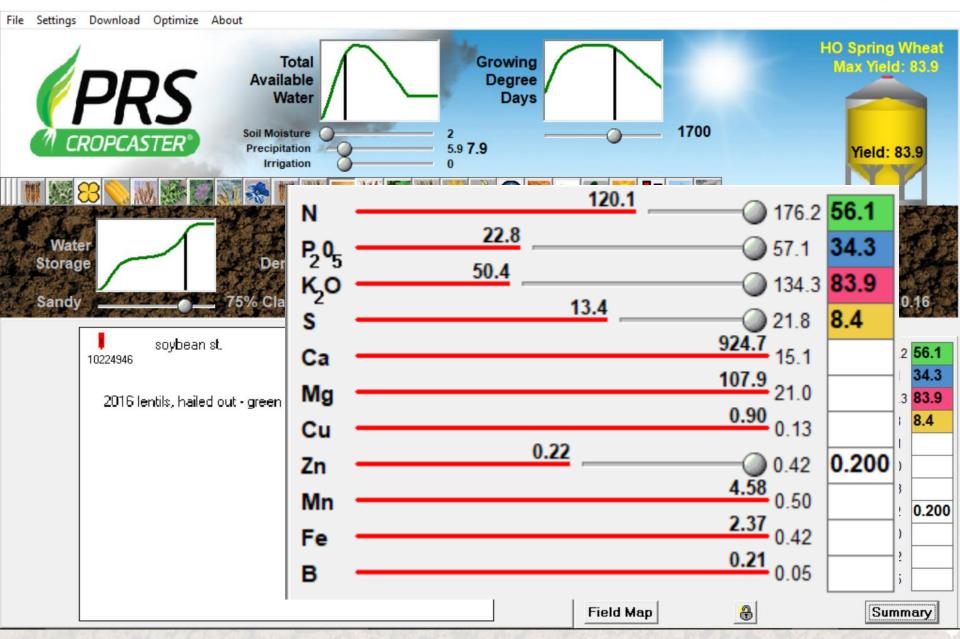


Fixed N not harvested in seed...
Next crop fertilized as per "normal"...
2017 drought affected yields...

= **Big N supply rates**

Figure 1. Evidence of root rot in a lentil field in Saskatchewan in 2016 http://saskpulse.com/files/general/161214_Root_Rot_Survey_Results_from_2016.pdf

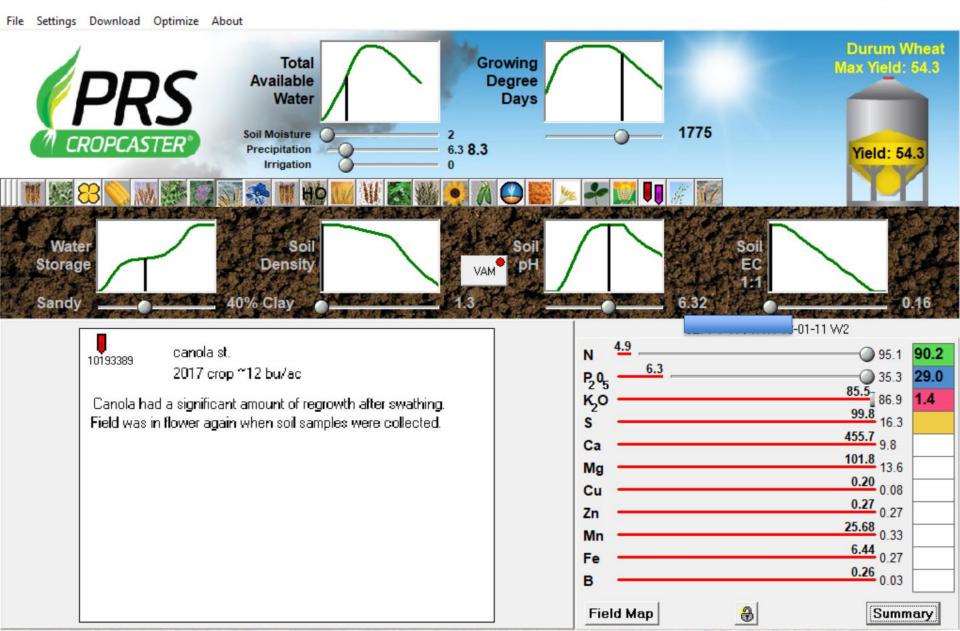






Canola yielded ~12 bu/ac







In summary

- 2017 was a crazy year, one for the record books
- 2016 growing season having a big impact
- Assuming poor yields = left over N is misguided
- Over applying fertilizer for insurance has its risks

• To know is to "Grow More Profit".



Discussion?





Contacting Western Ag:

www.GrowMoreProfit.com

1-877-978-1777

You in B

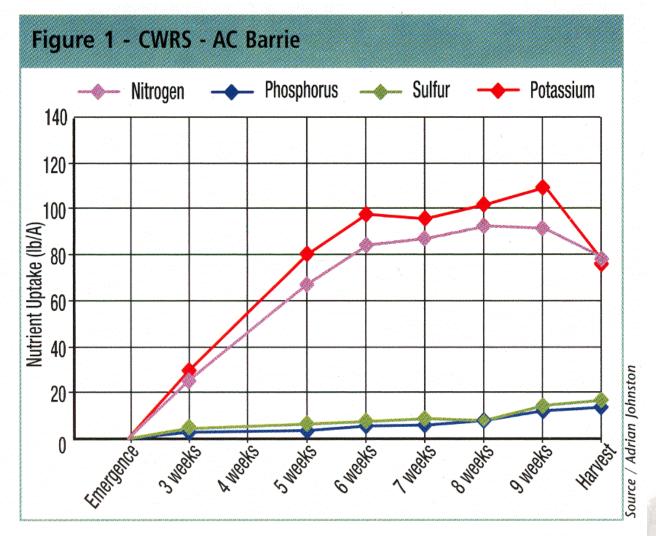
WESTERN AG

Different rooting characteristics, different supply rates Canola, Wheat, Oat, Peas

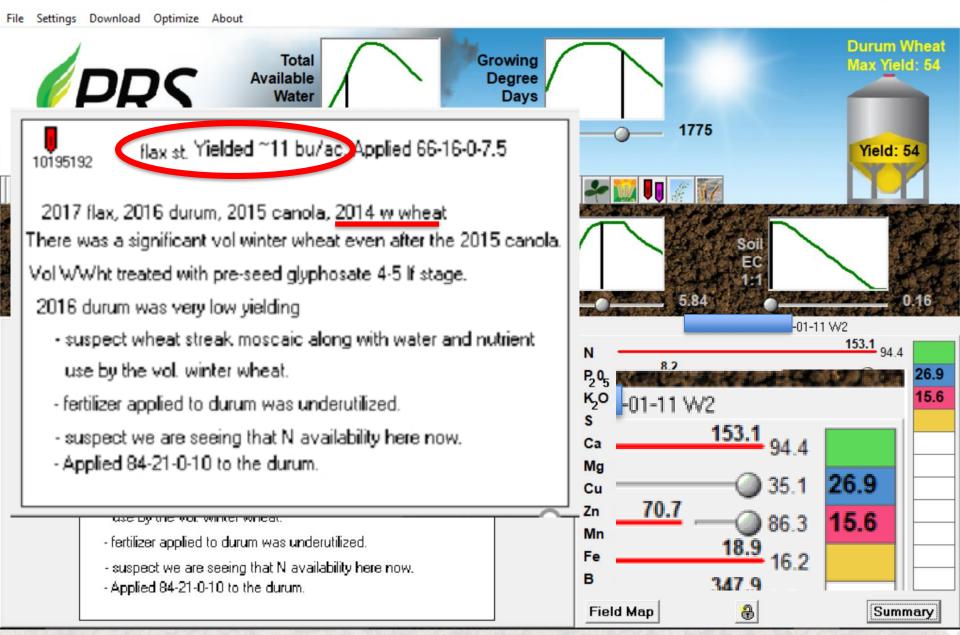
N	20.7	————————————————————————————————————
P205	10.1	
κ ₀	116.0	²
ĸ _z o s	15.4	@ 36.6@ 16.1 ' <u>29.9</u> ' 15.0
Са		708.3 32.9 607.8 11.1 28.3 10.8
Mg		110.5 45.7 94.8 15.4 39.3 15.0
Cu	0.07	
Zn		$\begin{array}{c c} 0.30 \\ \hline 0.30 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline 0.31 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline 0.30 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline 0.30 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline 0.79 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.79 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline 0.79 \\ 0.79$
Mn		0.78 0.37 0.37 0.94 0.36
Fe		$\frac{1.08}{0.37} \frac{0.93}{0.31} 0.79 \frac{3}{0.30} 0.31$
В		$\begin{array}{c c} 0.44 \\ 0.29 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.38 \\ 0.04 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.09 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.04 \\ 0.09 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0.04 \end{array}$

WESTERN SAG

Source: Adrian Johnston, Farming, April 2002



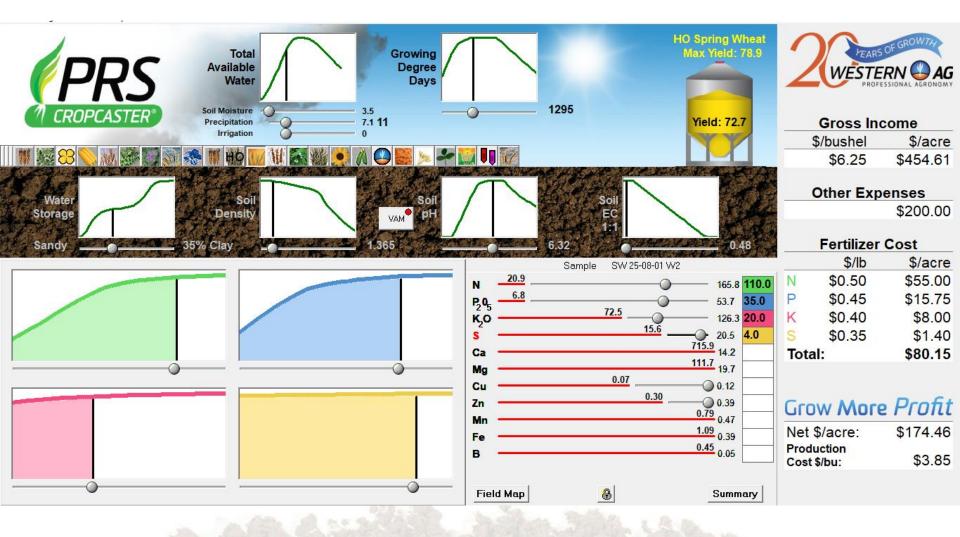






Lewvan-Milestone Area Farm										
Single Blend 85		85-2	25-0-5							
Blend Cost		\$53.00				Catered	Blend			
Field	Yield	\$ N	let/ac		Blend	Cost	Yield		Net	
SW 7*	68	\$	187		45-20-30-5	\$ 41.25	77	\$	258	
NE 11	62	\$	151		105-30-30-5	\$ 75.00	76	\$	218	
SE 11	70	\$	201		75-25-0-5	\$ 48.50	69	\$	203	
SW 11	68	\$	187		85-25-0-5	\$ 53.00	68	\$	187	
SE 25*	51	\$	79		60-30-25-0	\$ 50.75	62	\$	150	
SE 30	55	\$	102		60-35-25-5	\$ 55.50	67	\$	181	
NE 31#	72	\$	216		120-15-20-0	\$ 68.50	80	\$	248	
NE 32	59	\$	130		80-20-20-0	\$ 46.00	58	\$	131	
NE33	71	\$	209		90-25-0-0	\$ 53.00	71	\$	209	
NW 33	70	\$	202		75-20-25-0	\$ 52.50	78	\$	255	
Ave Net/a	Ave Net/ac \$ 166			Ave Cost	\$ 54.40	Ave Net	\$	204		
Total Ac	Net	\$24	0,948	Α	dditional N	let \$54	<mark>,534</mark>	\$2	295,482	
10 fields x	10 fields x 145 ac = 1450 ac		Ext	tra fert cost =	\$2,030		Ot	her Costs		
Assumptions: Wheat \$6.50/bu, N \$0.45, P \$0.50, K \$0.35, S \$0.45							\$200			





and to bas



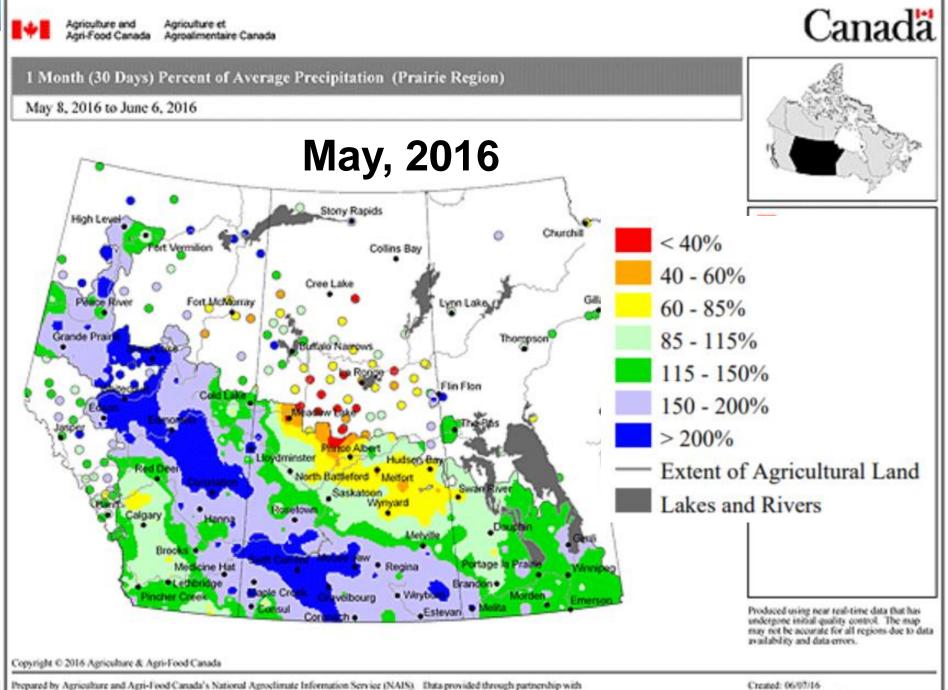
Thank you

westernag.ca



N Supply Rate – Factors impacting the Cropcaster

- Success of previous cropping history
 - Off season soil N mineralization
 - In season soil N mineralization
- Soil water movement
- Under utilized applied N

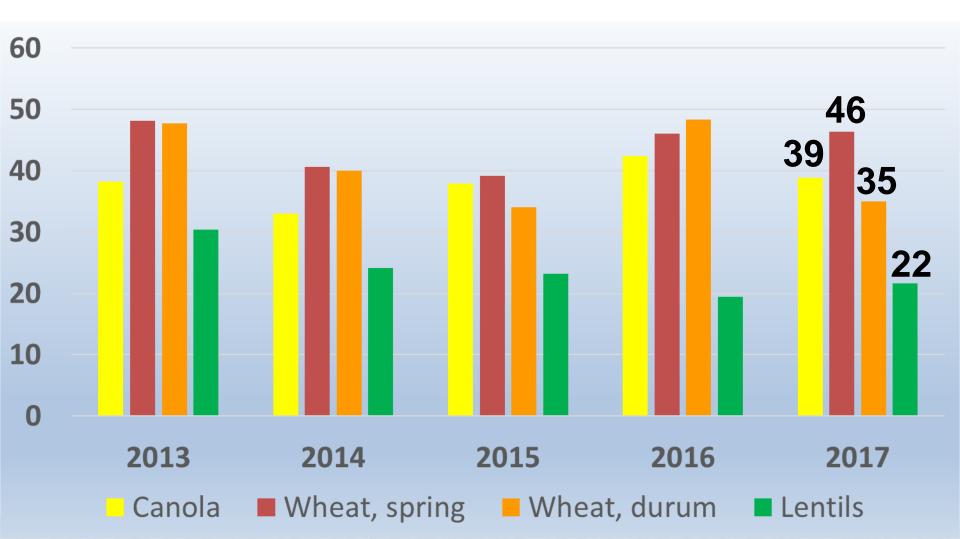


Prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's National Agroctimate Information Service (NAIS). Eluta provided through Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and many Provincial agencies. Created: 06/07/16 www.agr.gc.ca/drought



Saskatchewan Average Crop Yields

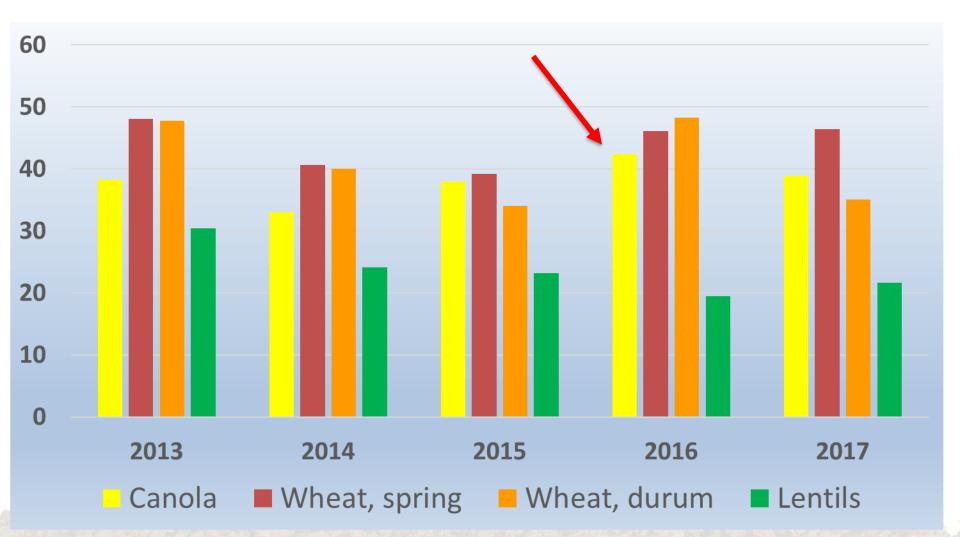
(Bu/ac) Source: Statistics Canada

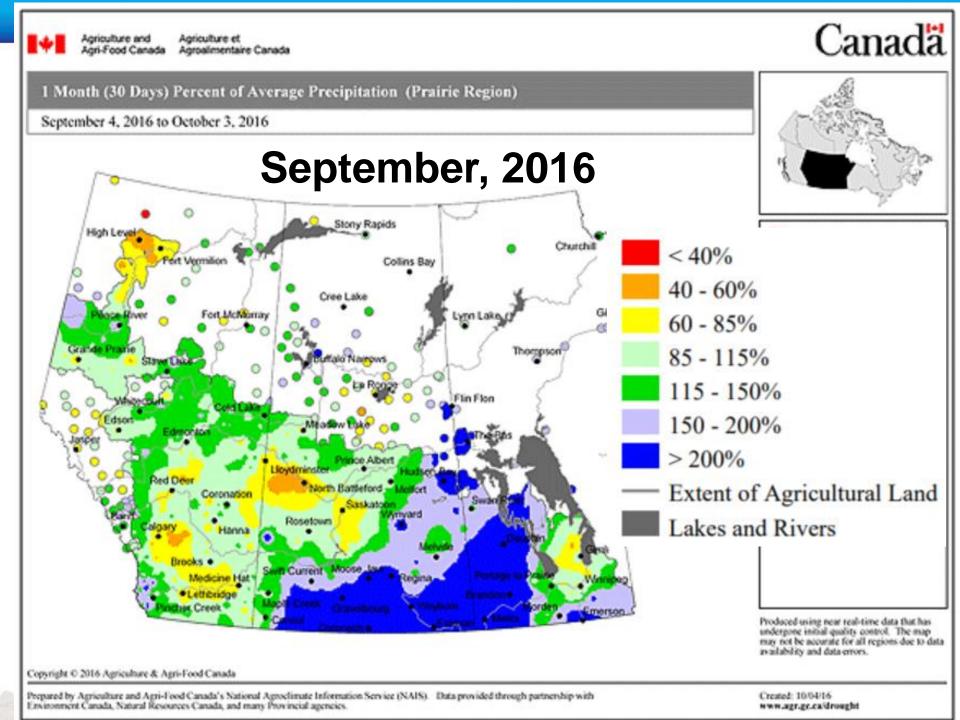


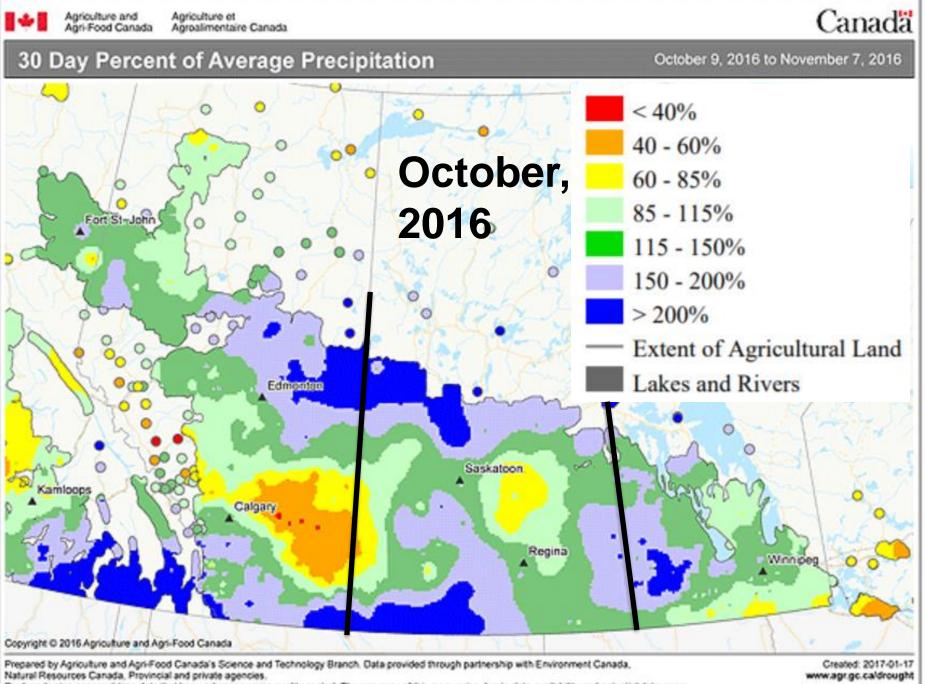


Saskatchewan Average Crop Yields

(Bu/ac) Source: Statistics Canada







Produced using near real-time data that has undergone some quality control. The accuracy of this map varies due to data availability and potential data errors.



Three Year Trend Comparison Nitrogen Supply Rate 40% **Anyone with** 73% of 2016 35% low protein samples in issues this fall? 30% requency 25% bottom 3 ranges. 20% 2015 15% 2016 10% 2017 5% 0% ~3° 0-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 01-120 21-140 41-160 61-180 N Supply Rate (ug/10cm²/day)

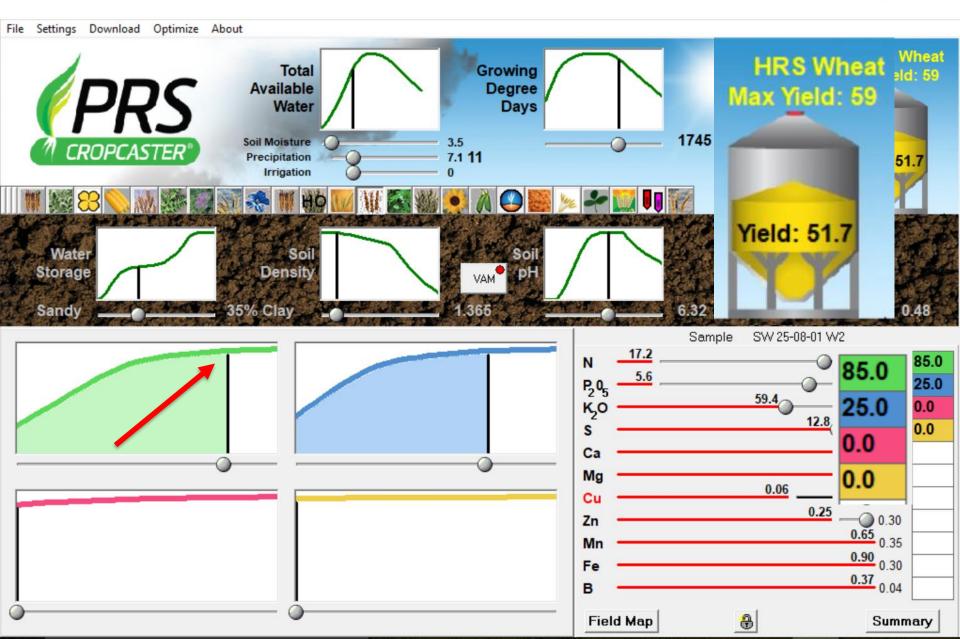


A possible cause to all the low protein wheat?

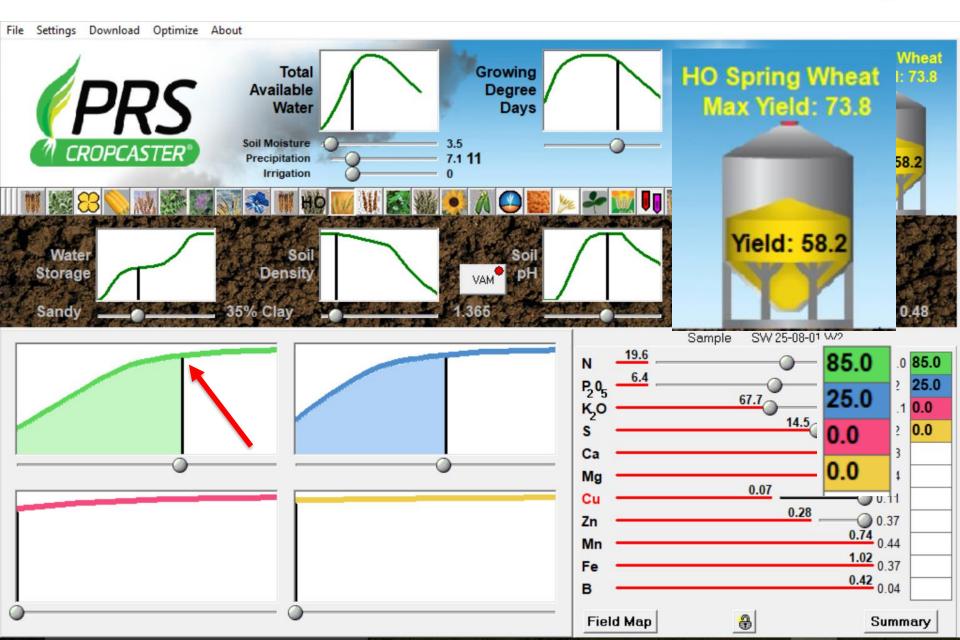
- Above average 2016 canola yields
- Large amount of fall 2016 rains
- Adoption of new wheat genetics

= a heavy draw on soil supply N

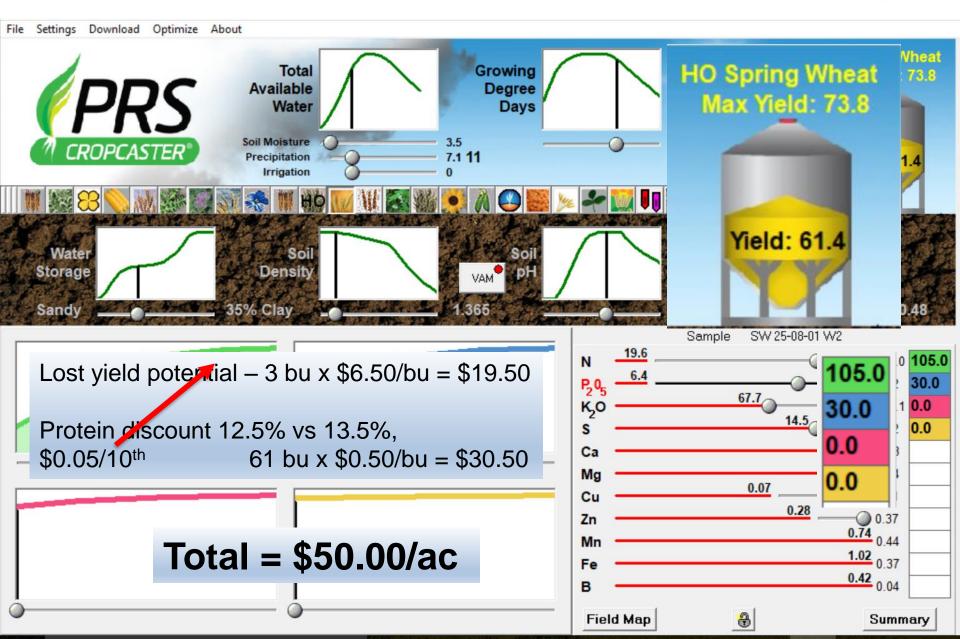








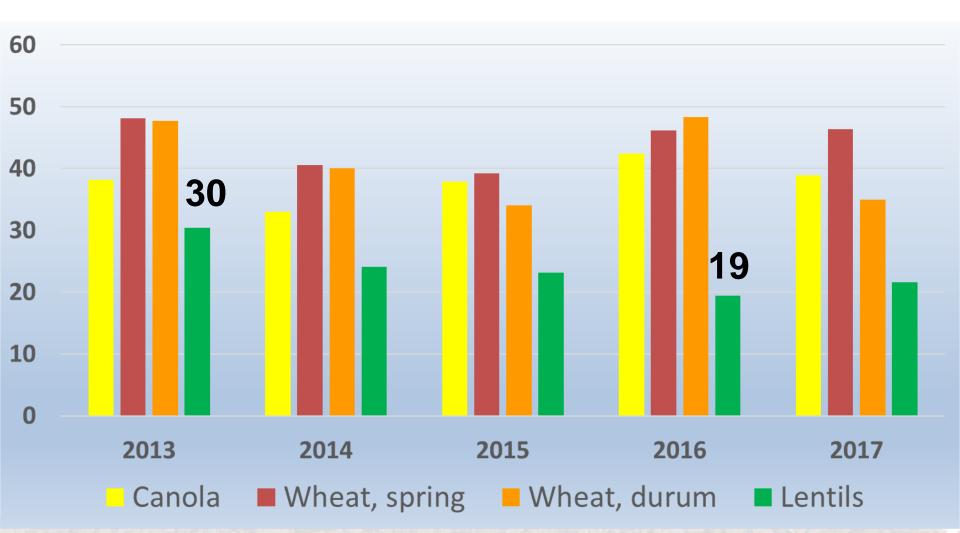






Saskatchewan Average Crop Yields

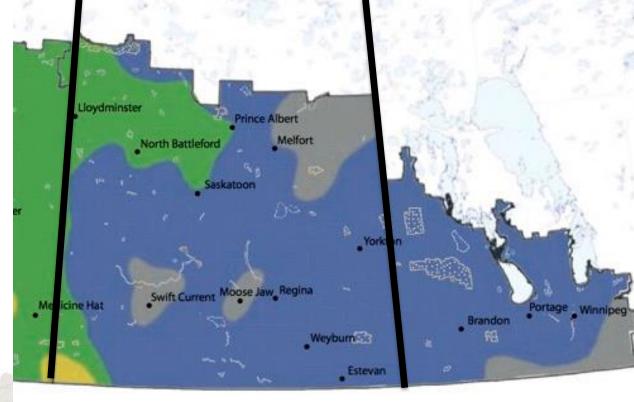
(Bu/ac) Source: Statistics Canada



STUBBLE SOIL MOISTURE: NOVEMBER 1, 2016

(General guide only — check your own fields in spring)

Prepared by Les Henry, January 5, 2017



VERY DRY

Stubble has essentially no moisture storage below 6 inches — not mapped this year

DRY

Sandy Soils Wet to 12-24" Medium Soils Wet to 6-18" Heavy Soils Wet to 6-12" (About 1 to 2 inches of available water)

MOIST

Sandy Soils Wet to 24-48" Medium Soils Wet to 18-30" Heavy SoilsWet to 12-24" (About 2 to 4 inches of available water) Will include local areas with no dry layer

WET

No dry layer in sandy, medium or heavy soils (Sandy = 4, Medium = 6, Heavy = 8 inches of available water) Will include local areas of Super Wet

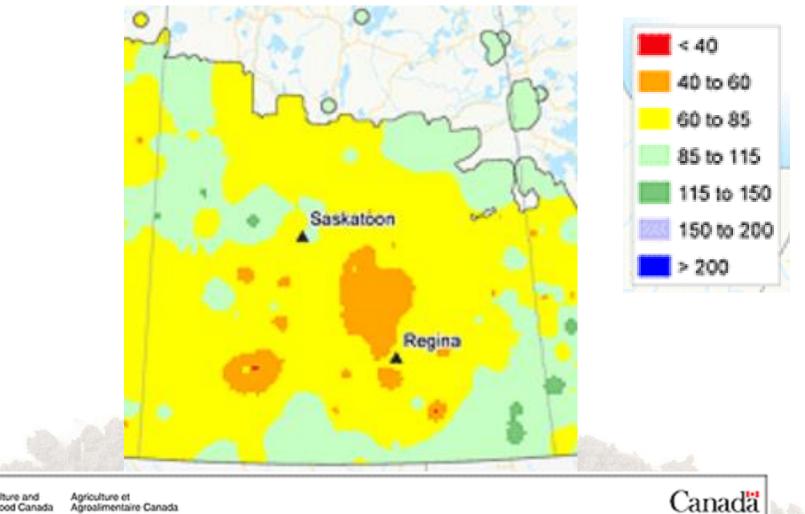
SUPER WET

Excess rain — water table rise might occur

Scource: Grainews 2016-2-17



Percent of Average Precipitation November 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017





Agriculture et Apri-Food Canada Agroalimentaire Canada Saskatchewan Cumulative Rainfall: WESTERN SAG

