Project Title: Phosphorus and potassium fertilization of dormant to semi-dormant alfalfa

Objective: To evaluate the performance of alfalfa varieties with differing P and K fertility in rainfed and irrigated environments

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Summary:

This study was on its third year of alfalfa establishment. The study received 6.4 inches of rainfall during the 2021 growing season. The irrigated environment was irrigated with a total of 10.6 inches. Cultural practices are detailed in Table 1.

For some treatments, P and K nutrients were reapplied (Table 2) as these treatments showed some deficiency and the soil nutrient concentration in the soil reached below 8 and 100 ppm, respectively. This was to ensure that the level of nutrients on these rates were maintained throughout.

Under irrigation, there was no yield response with fertilizer application rates. However, there was an interaction with fertilizer rates and variety (Figure 1). When K nutrient level was at the full rate, regardless of P levels, the fall dormancy, FD 6 (Cisco II), had a significantly higher yield. At the 0.5K rate, regardless of P level, the FD 4 (Alphatron) responded the most. In addition, at the no added P and K (control), Cisco II had the highest yield. For three years, the FD 6 (Cisco II) consistently showed yield advantage under irrigation for most of the nutrient rates.

Under rainfed, the 0.5K 1P rate showed the highest yield this year. Increasing K rate (from 0.5K to 1K) leaving P at 0, also increased yield (Figure 2). The full rate (1K 1P) treatment did not show superiority in yield. We suspect that it is related to alfalfa's luxurious consumption of nutrients, when available, but of no yield advantage. In the first year of establishment (2019), the site had a substantial P and K residual nutrient (Table 1) – which seem to sustain the rainfed unfertilized control treatment. Alfalfa also has deep and extensive root system which potentially benefited available nutrients deeper in the soil. Lastly, only during the 3rd year of establishment (2021) of which Cisco II (FD6) and Saltiva (FD 5) both showed higher yields whereas Rugged (FD 3) had the lowest yield (Figure 3). In the prior years (2019 and 2020), there was no yield advantage in the choice of FD under rainfed condition.

The nutrient level and fall dormancy impacts to forage quality is pending due to testing delays.

 Table 1. Management Information

Seeding date:	5/22/2019	Field Location:	R8	
			6/24 -7/1 (1st Cut)	
Julian date:	142	Harvest date:	7/19-7/27 (2 nd Cut)	
			8/31-9/21 (3 rd Cut)	
Seeding rate:	30 plants/ft ²	Julian date:	175-182, 200-208, 243-264	
Previous crop:	Barley	Soil type:	Fine sandy loam	
Herbicide:	Raptor (6/18/19)	Tillage:	Conventional	
Insecticide: Fungicide:	None None	Soil residual nutrient (NO3 ⁻ , P, K lbs/A):	50-16-176 (Fall, 2018)	
Seed Treatment:	Apron XL, others pre-treated upon arrival	Nutrient fertilizer applied	Varied according to P and K rates. Reapplied in 2021	
Inoculant:	Verdesian PreVail	(N,P ₂ O ₅ , K ₂ O lbs/A):	(Table 2)	

Table 2. Nutrient reapplications in both rainfed and irrigated environments.

K ₂ O P ₂ O ₅		First year (2019) application			Third year (2021) reapplication	
rates	rates	lbs/A				
		K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	N	K₂O	P ₂ O ₅
0	0	0	0	8.5	0	0
0.5	0	85	0	8.5	0	0
1	0	170	0	8.5	170	0
0.5	1	85	40	8.5	85	100
1	1	170	40	8.5	170	0

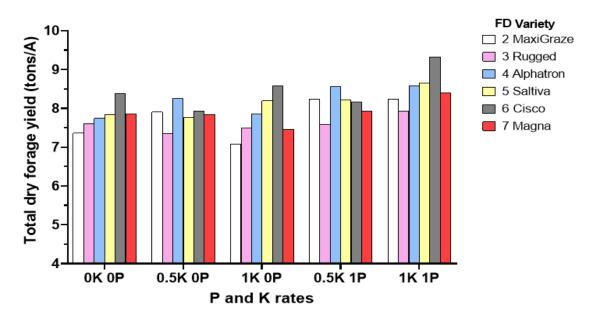


Figure 1. Variety x fertilizer rates interaction under irrigated condition. The actual P and K rates in lbs/A is detailed in Table 2.

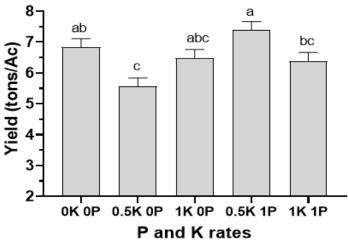


Figure 2. P and K rate effects on rainfed yields in 2021 (3rd year).

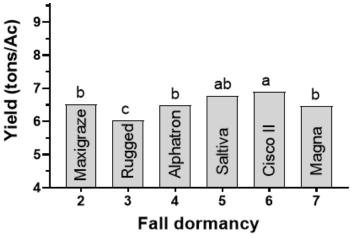


Figure 3. Varietal effect with various dormancy on rainfed yields in 2021 (3rd year)