

# Can Cycling of Potassium from Crops and other Organic Residues be Integrated into Potassium Rate Recommendations ?

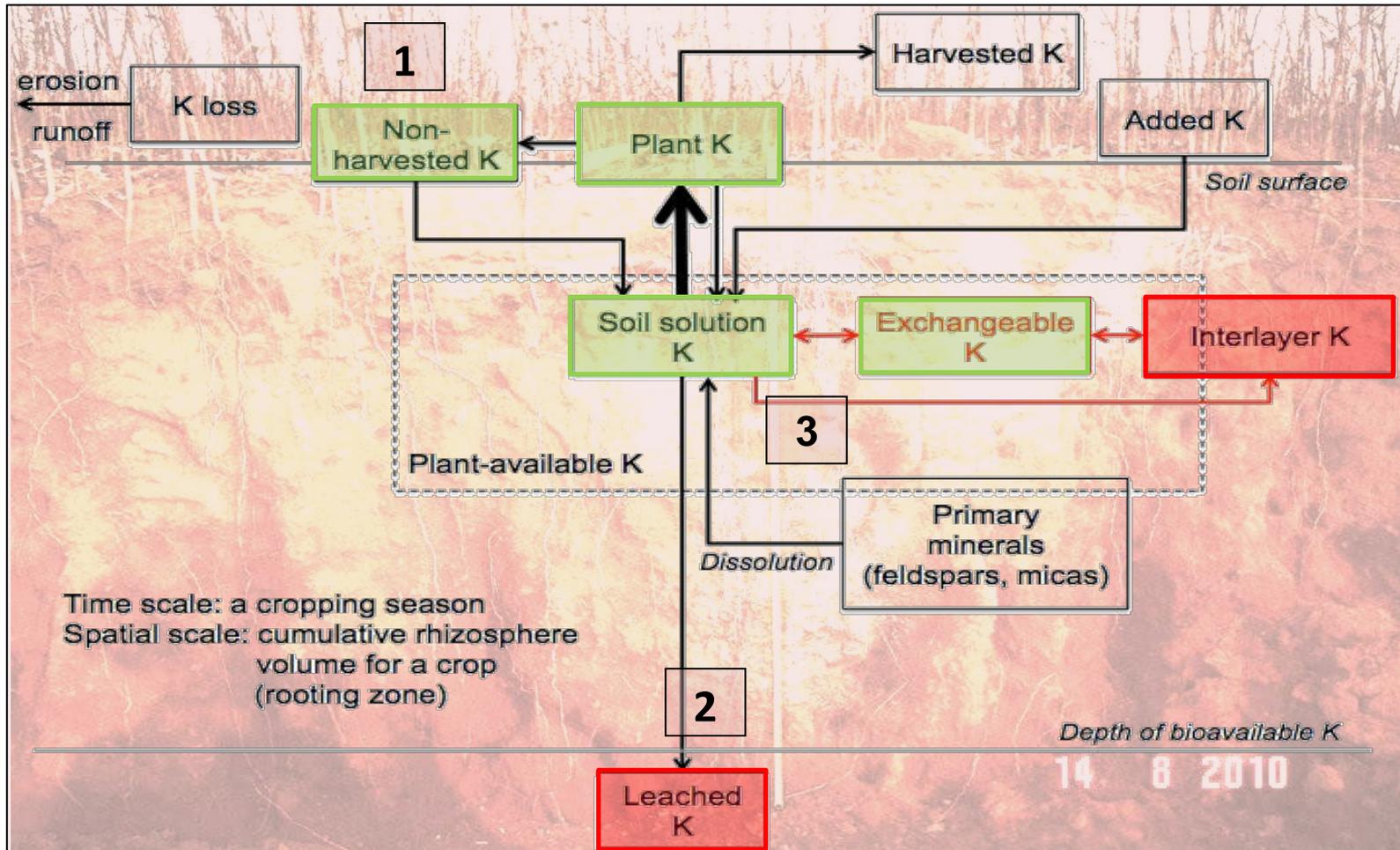
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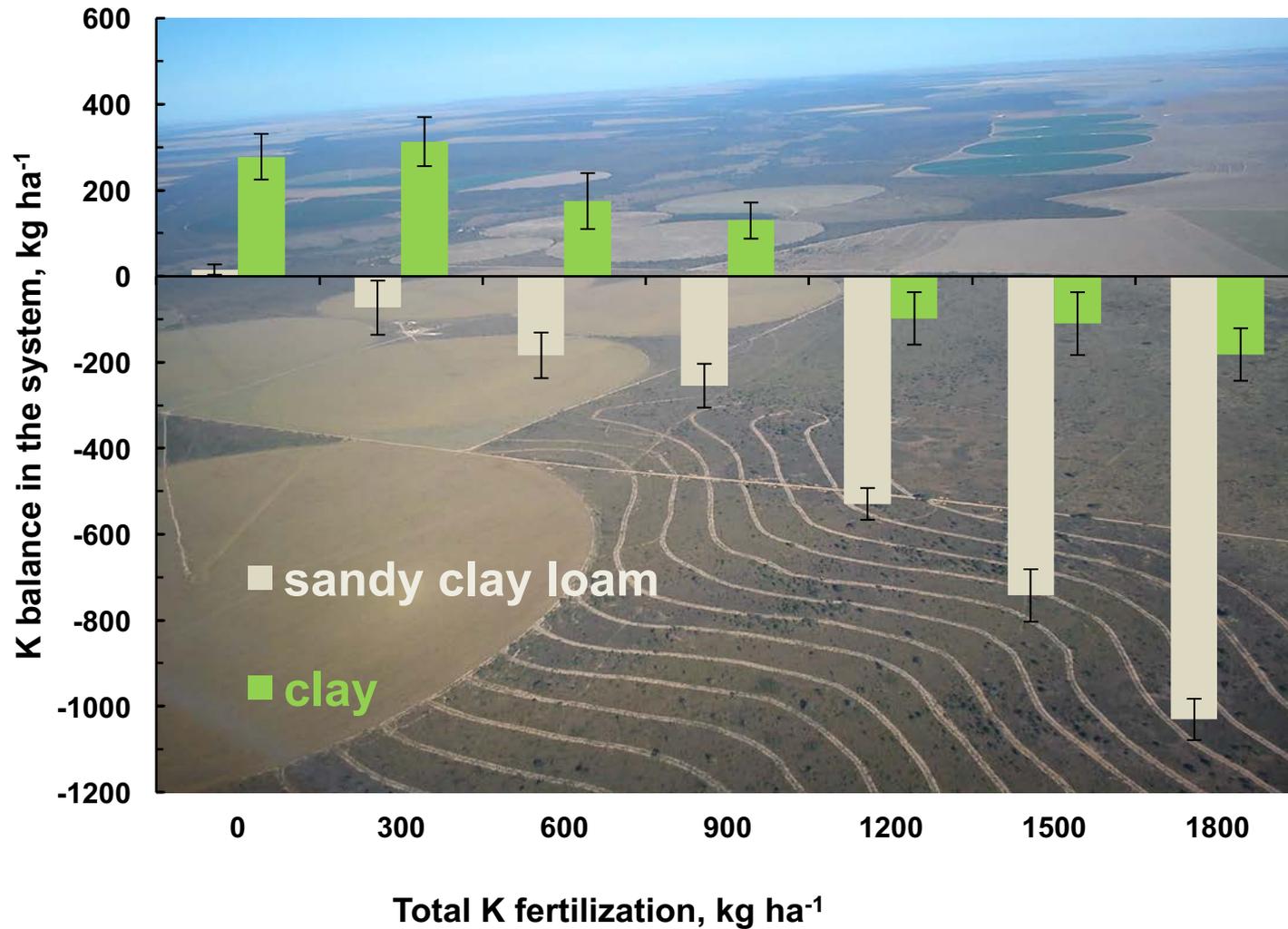
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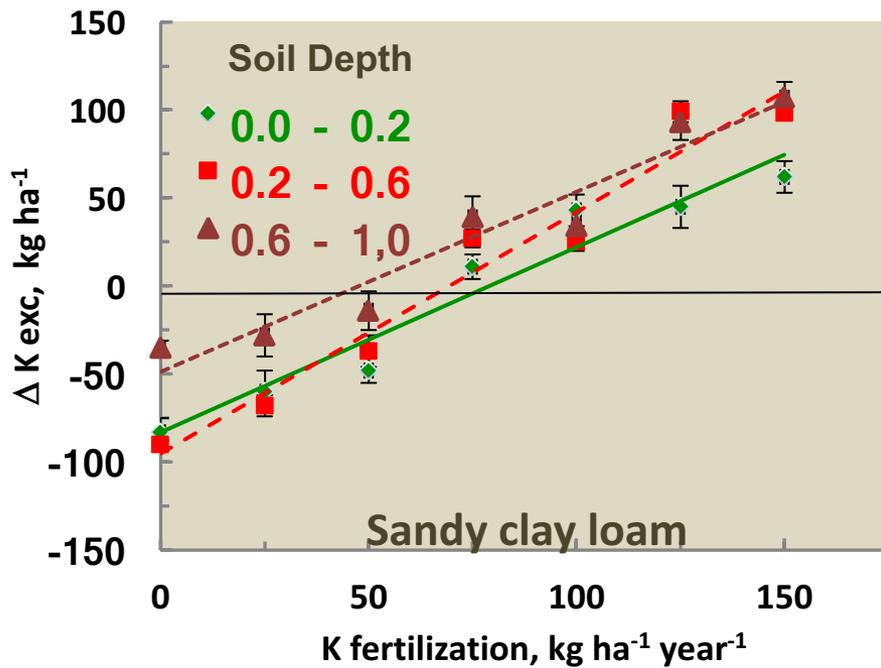


# WHAT WE ARE LOOKING AT



**HIGH K LOSS IN LIGHT TEXTURED SOILS**  
**Exchangeable K balance in the soil profile**  
**(1.0 m) - 12 YEARS**

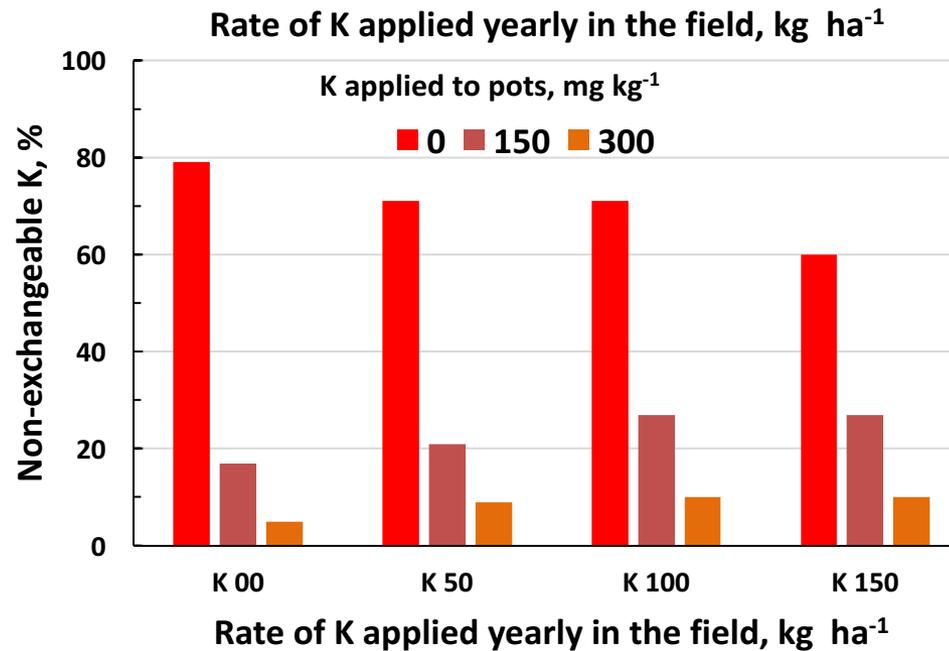
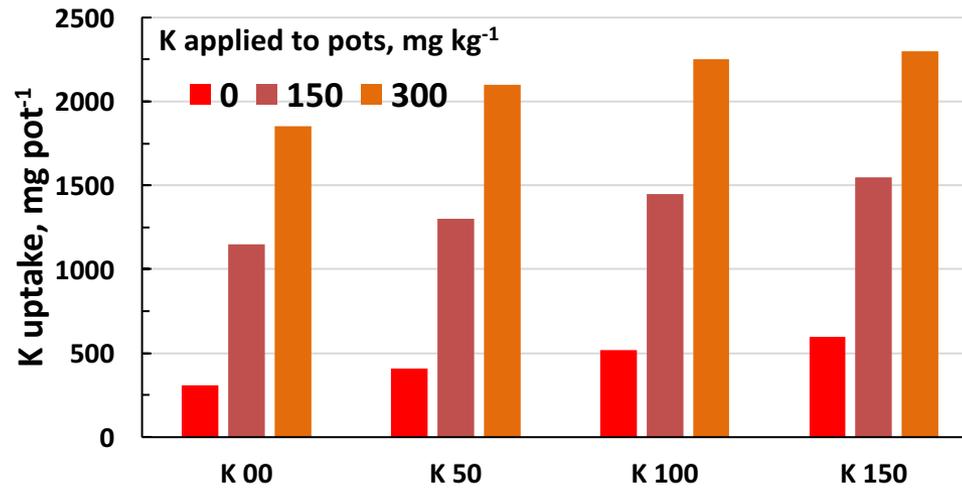




**EXCHANGEABLE SOIL K  
DEPLETION IN SOIL  
12 YEARS OF CROP ROTATION**

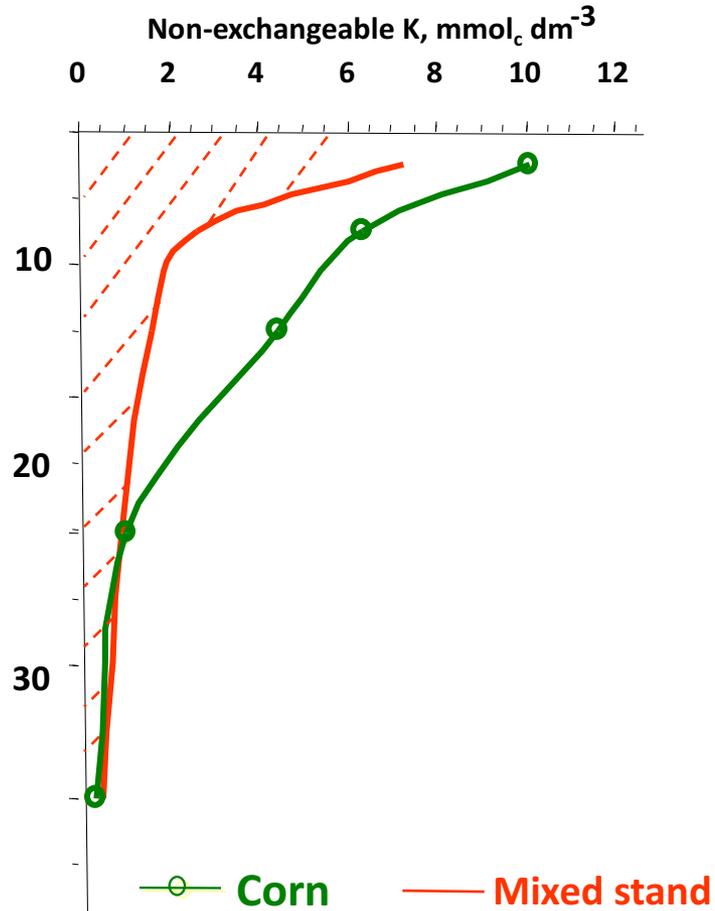


# NON-EXCHANGEABLE K DEPLETION- *B. Ruzisiensis*

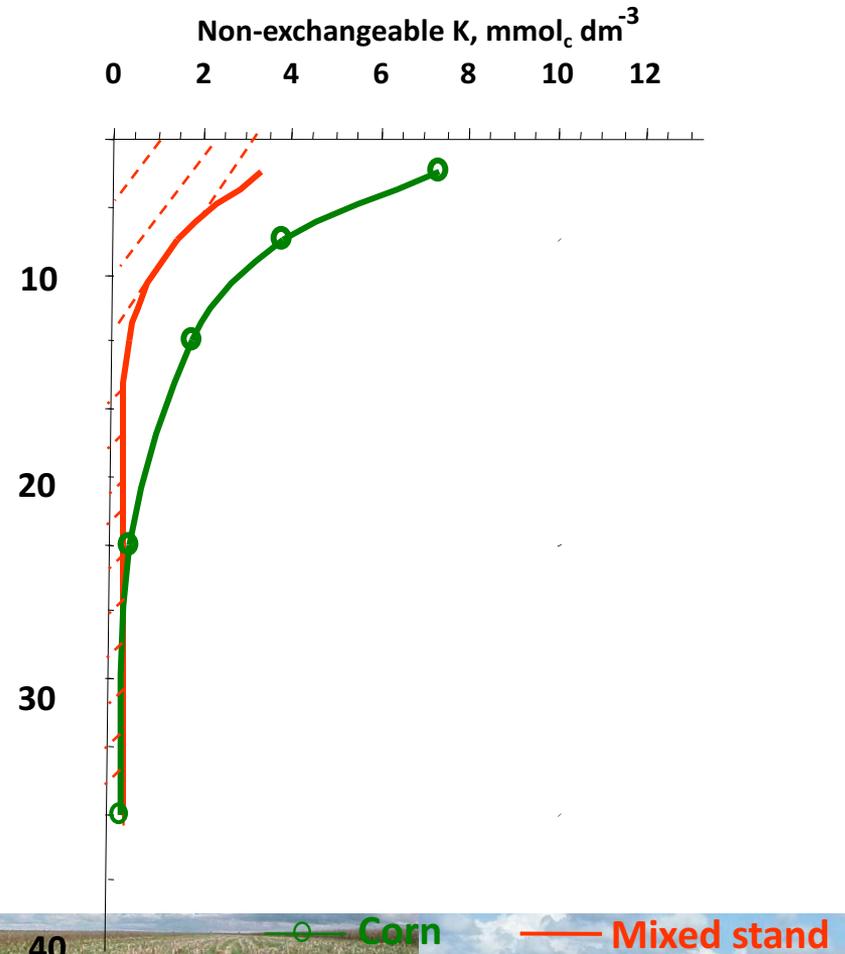


# K CYCLING – Ruzigrass x Corn (Non-exchangeable K)

## At Planting

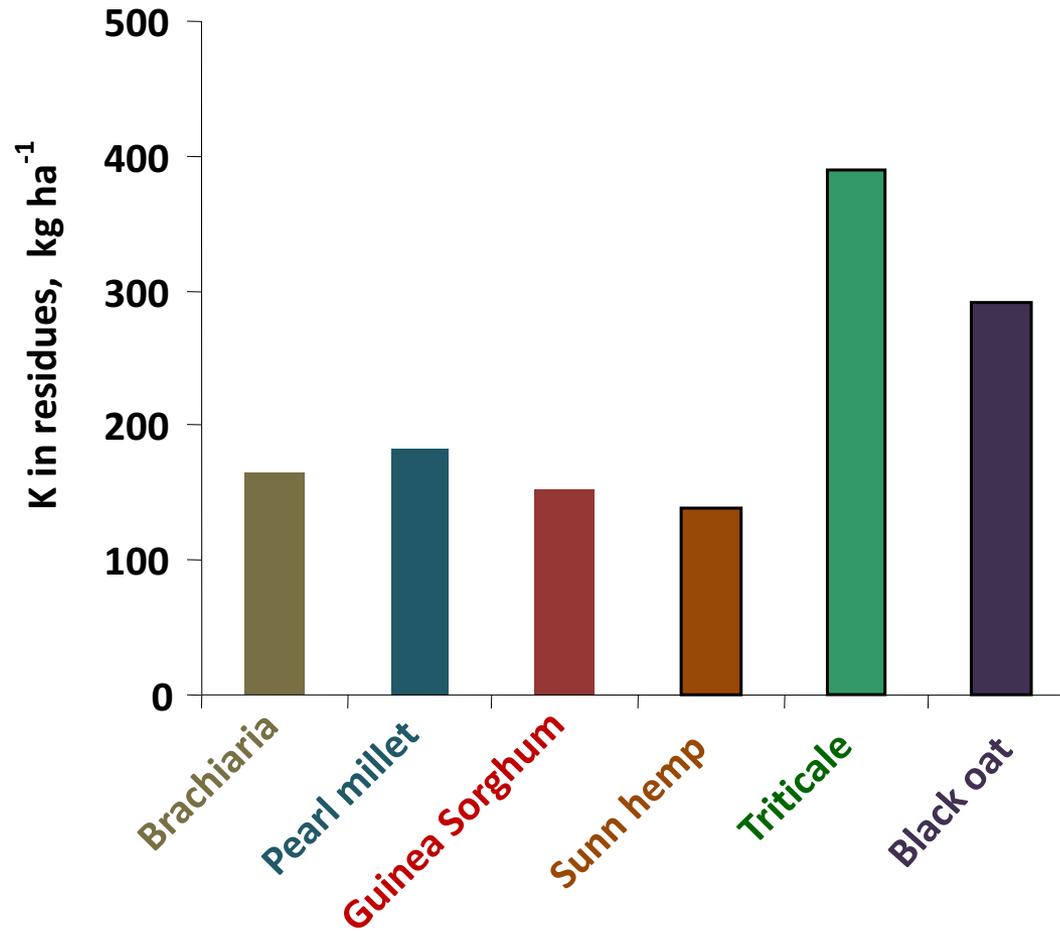


## At harvest



# COVER CROPS AS K RESERVE IN CROPPING SYSTEMS

50 Days After Plant Emergence

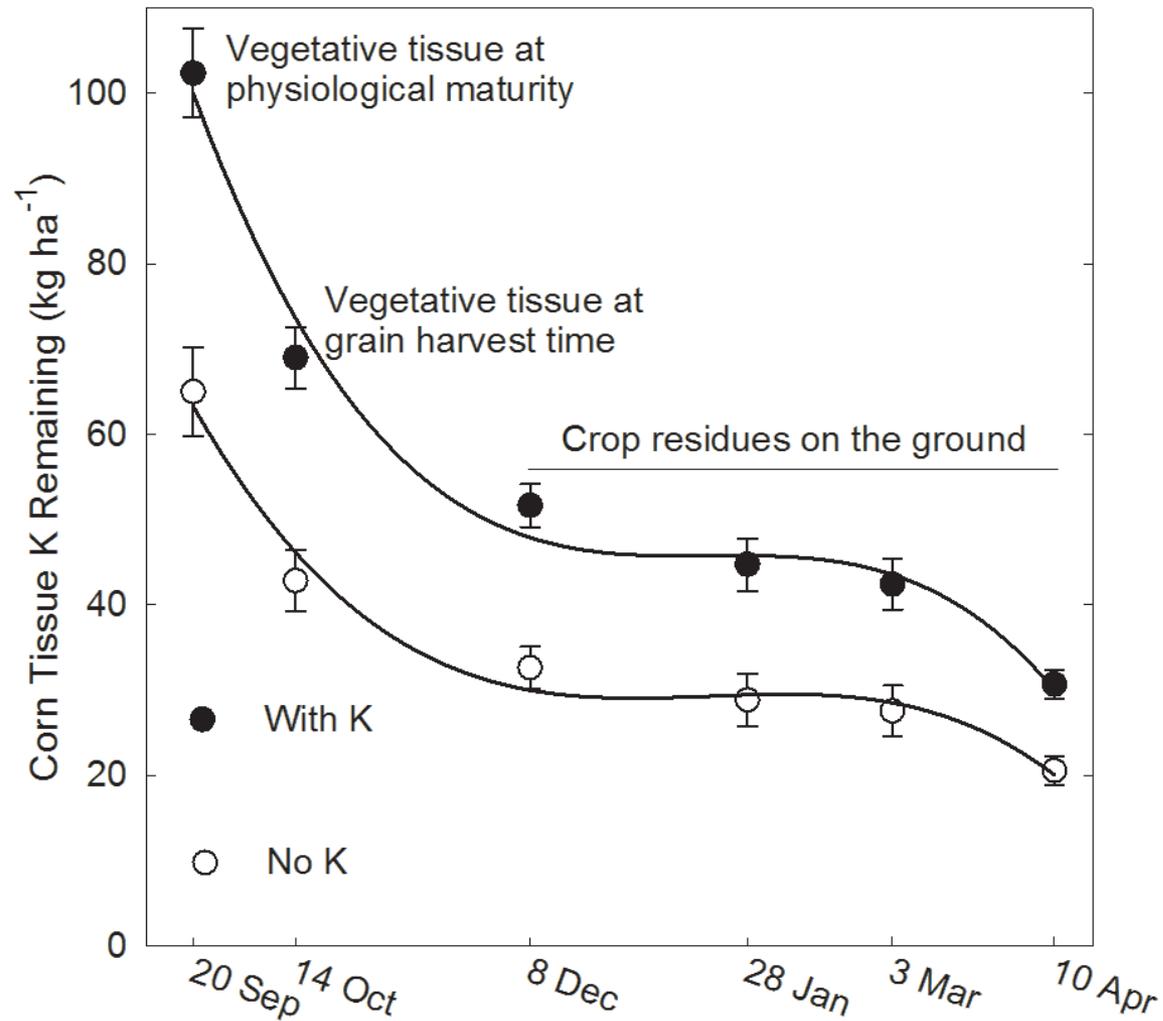


# COVER CROPS AS K RESERVE IN CROPPING SYSTEMS

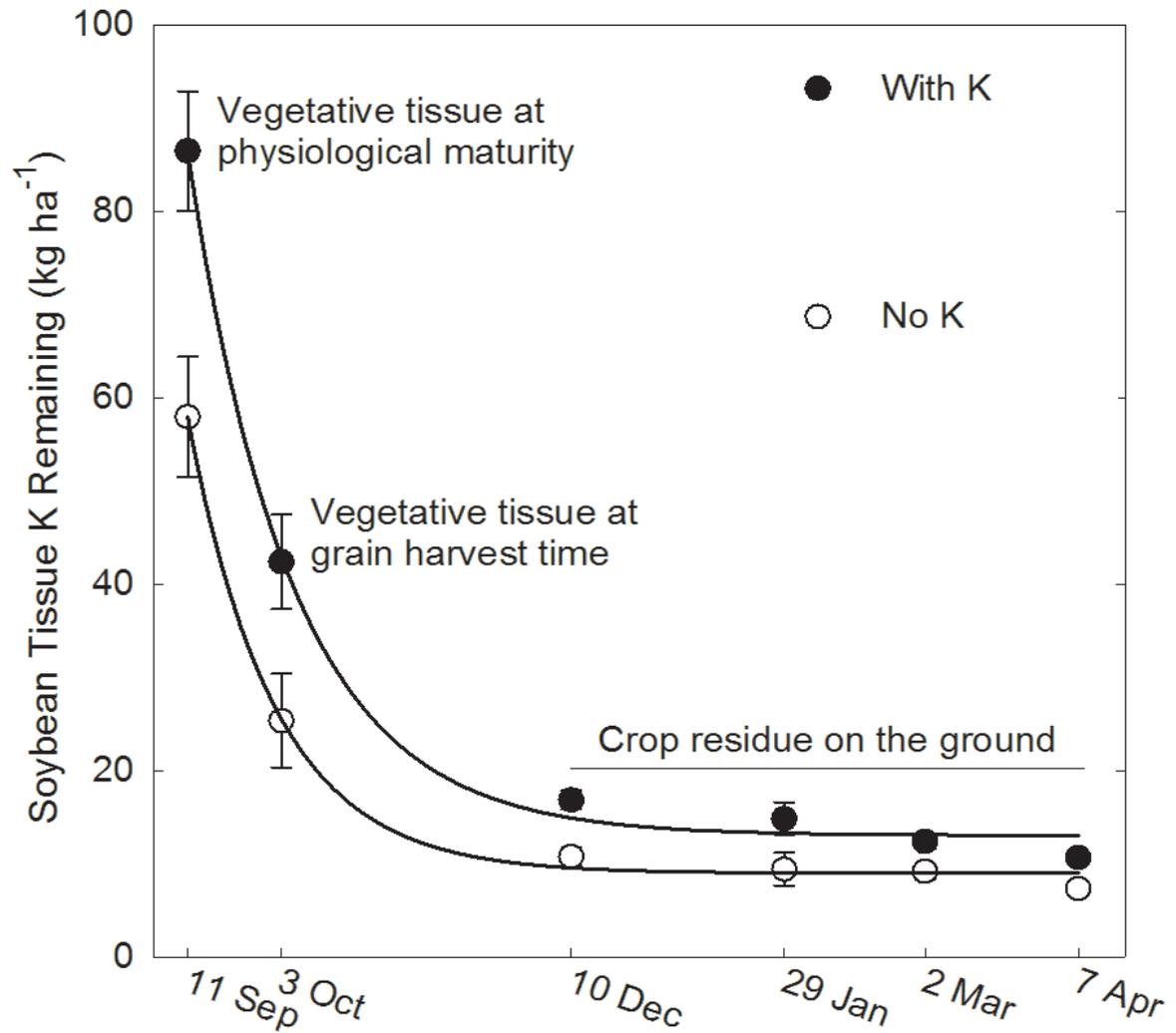
Family	Average K	Range
	Kg t <sup>-1</sup>	Kg t <sup>-1</sup>
Legumes (n=15)	17	10-23
Grasses (n=18)	26	14-48
Others (n=6)	30	15-42



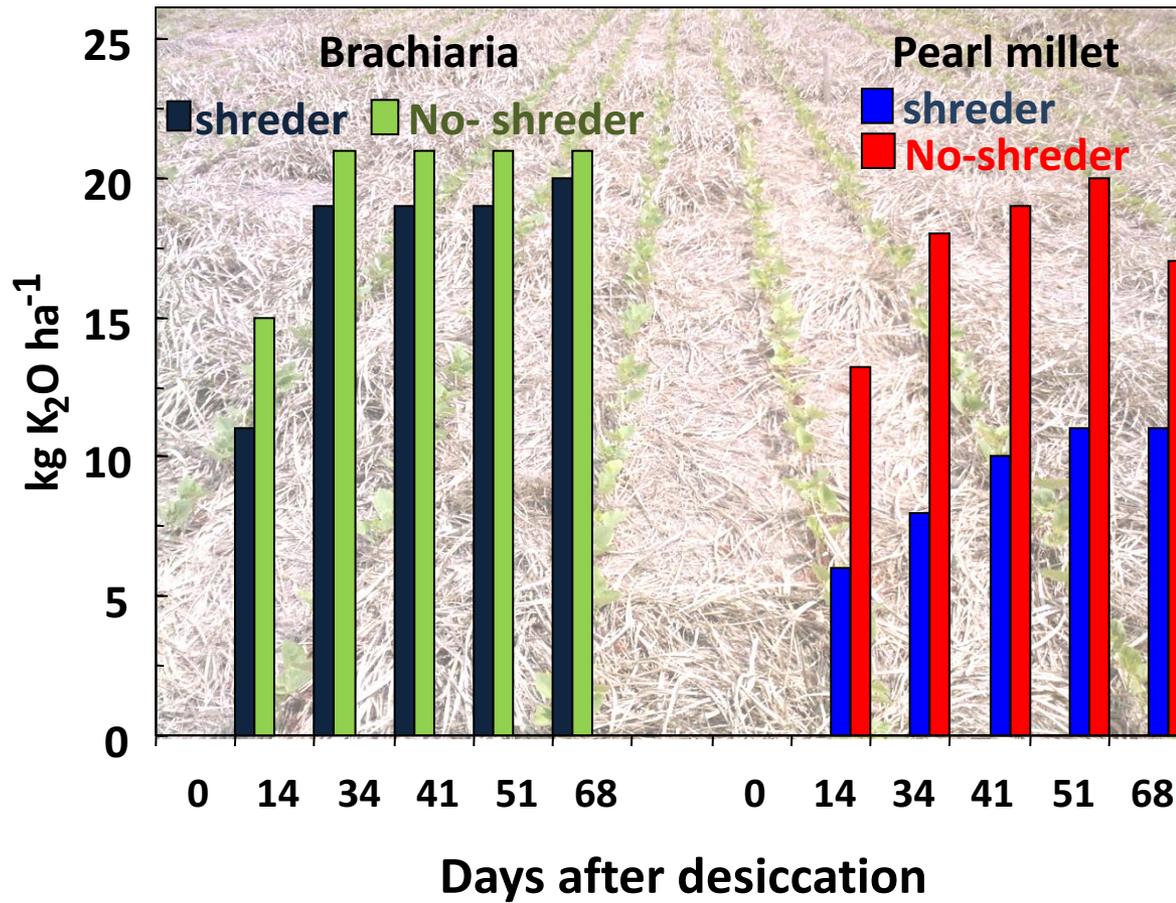
# K IN CROPS OR RESIDUE (corn) (means across 33 site years).



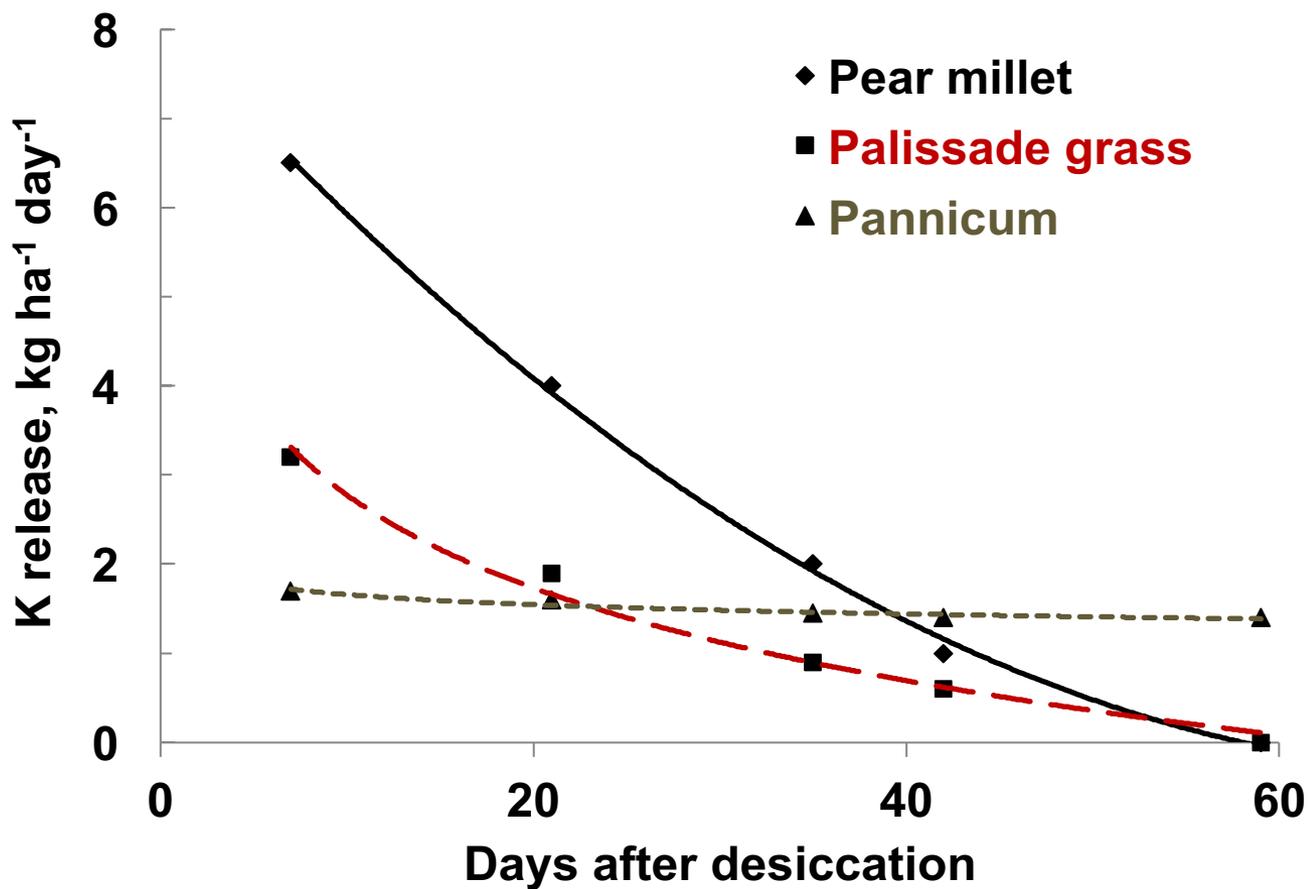
# K IN CROPS OR RESIDUE (soybean) (means across 14 site years)



# BACK TO THE SOIL

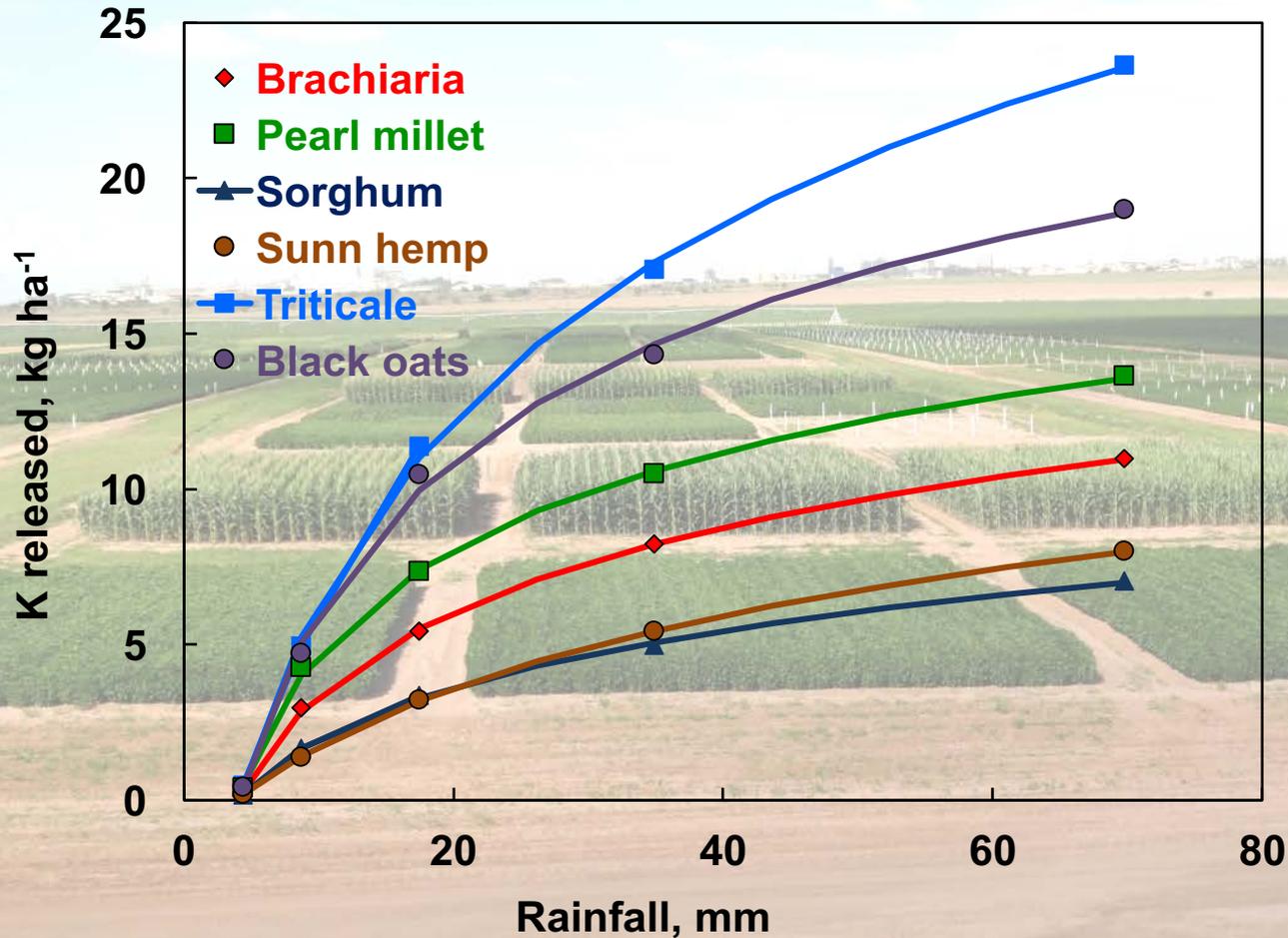


# HIGH K RELEASE RATE IN FIRST DAYS AFTER DESICCATION

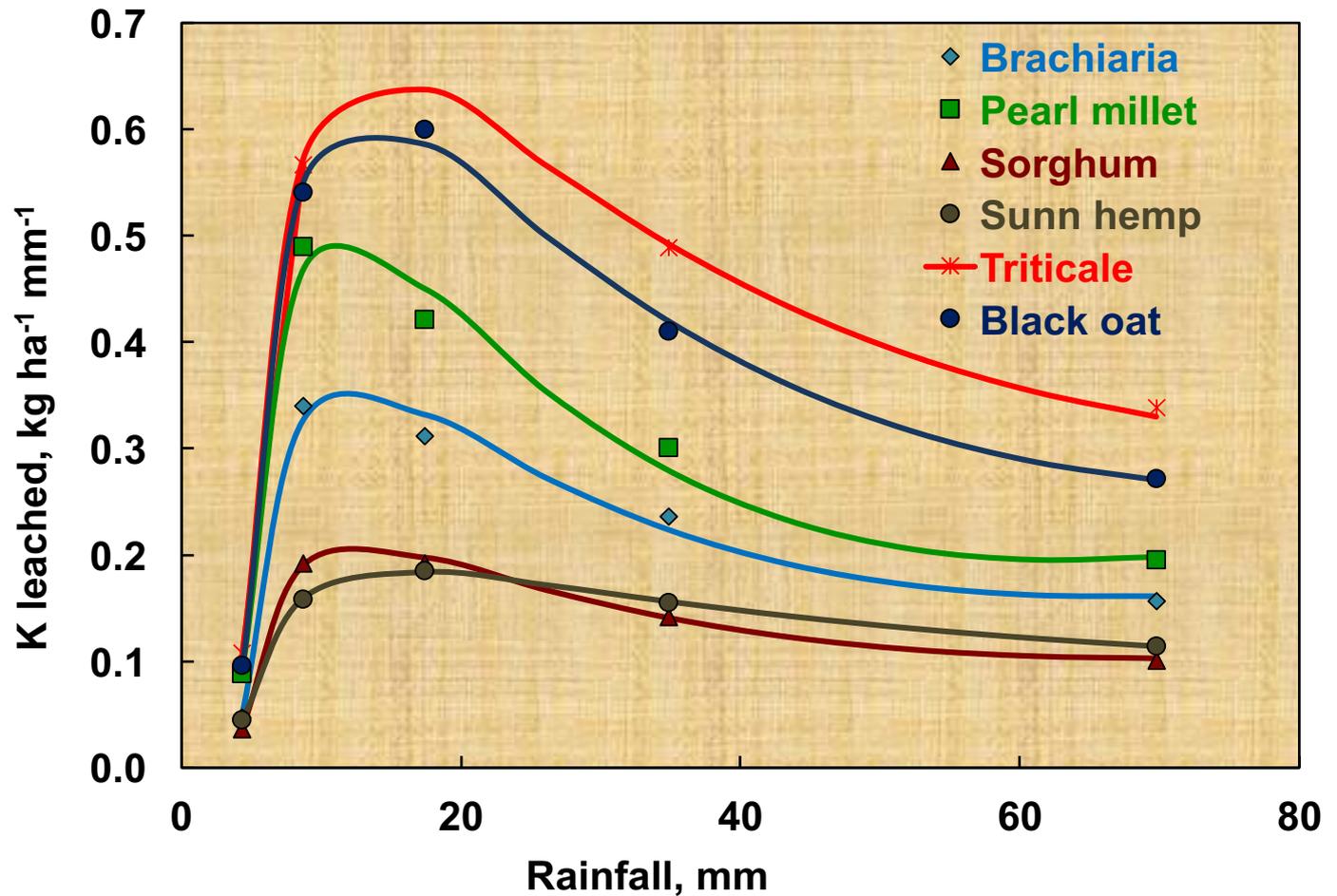


# THE MORE RAIN, THE MORE K RECYCLED

(Accumulated K Released 8 Days After Desiccation)

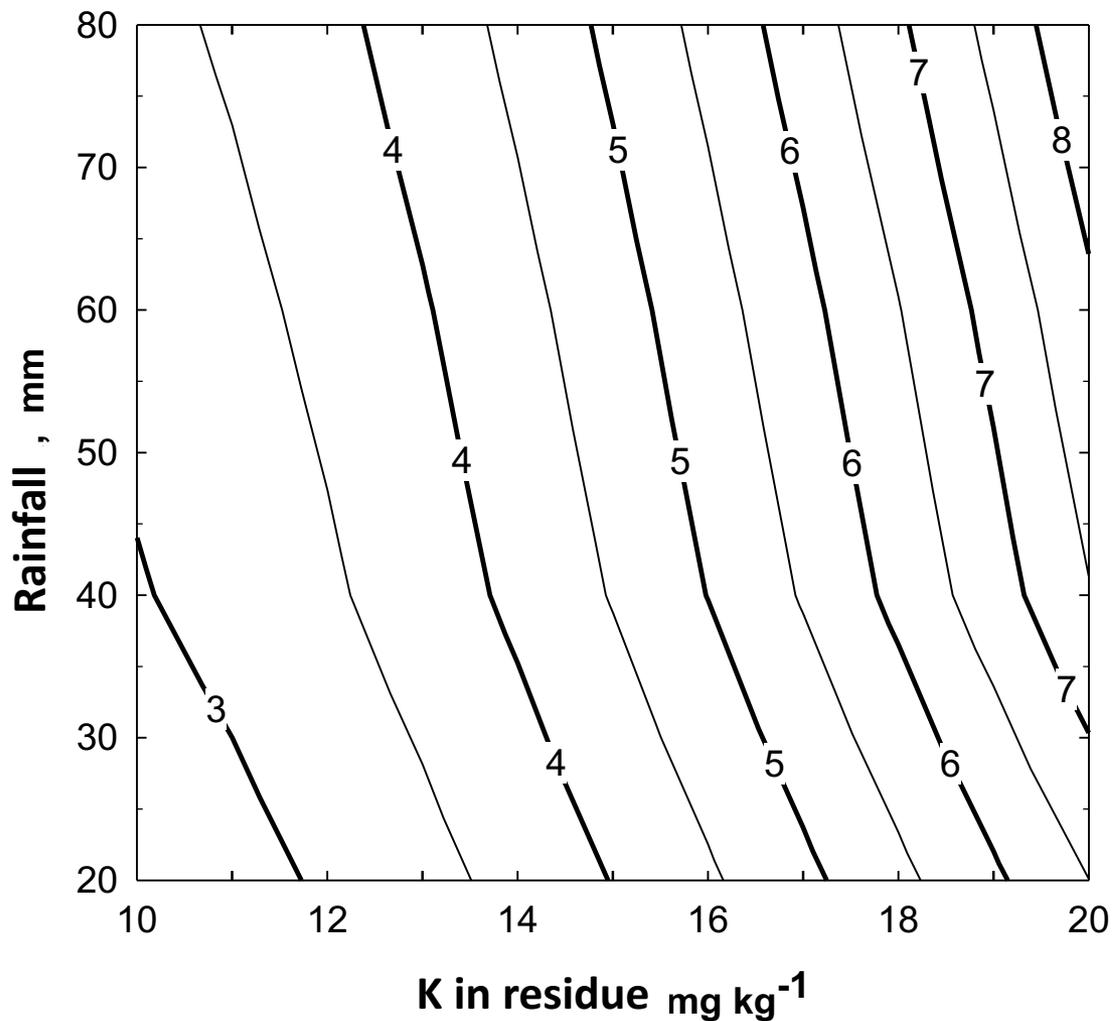


# HIGHEST RATE OF K RELEASE WITH THE FIRST RAINS (Five Days After Desiccation)

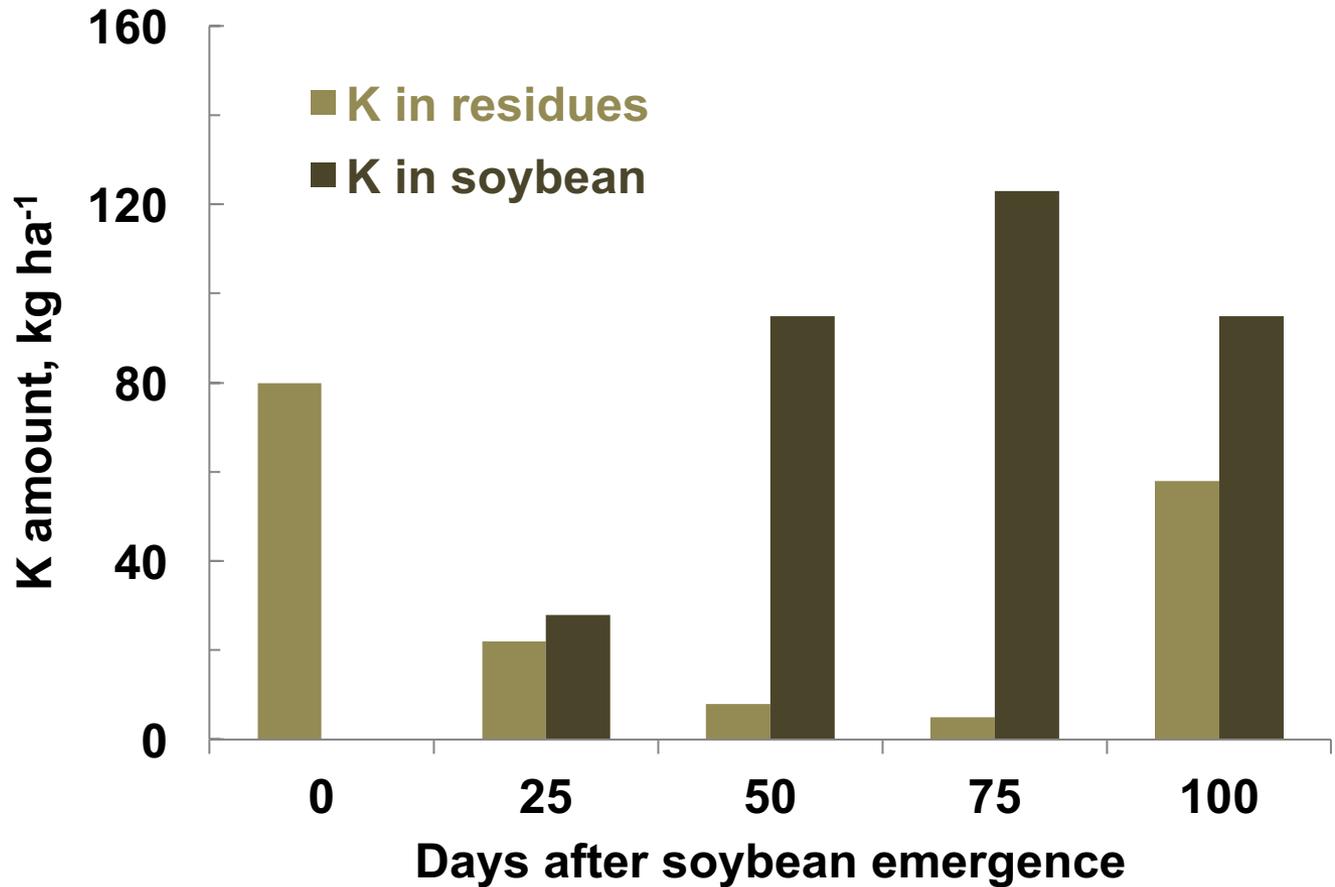


# THE AMOUNT OF K RELEASED CAN BE CALCULATED

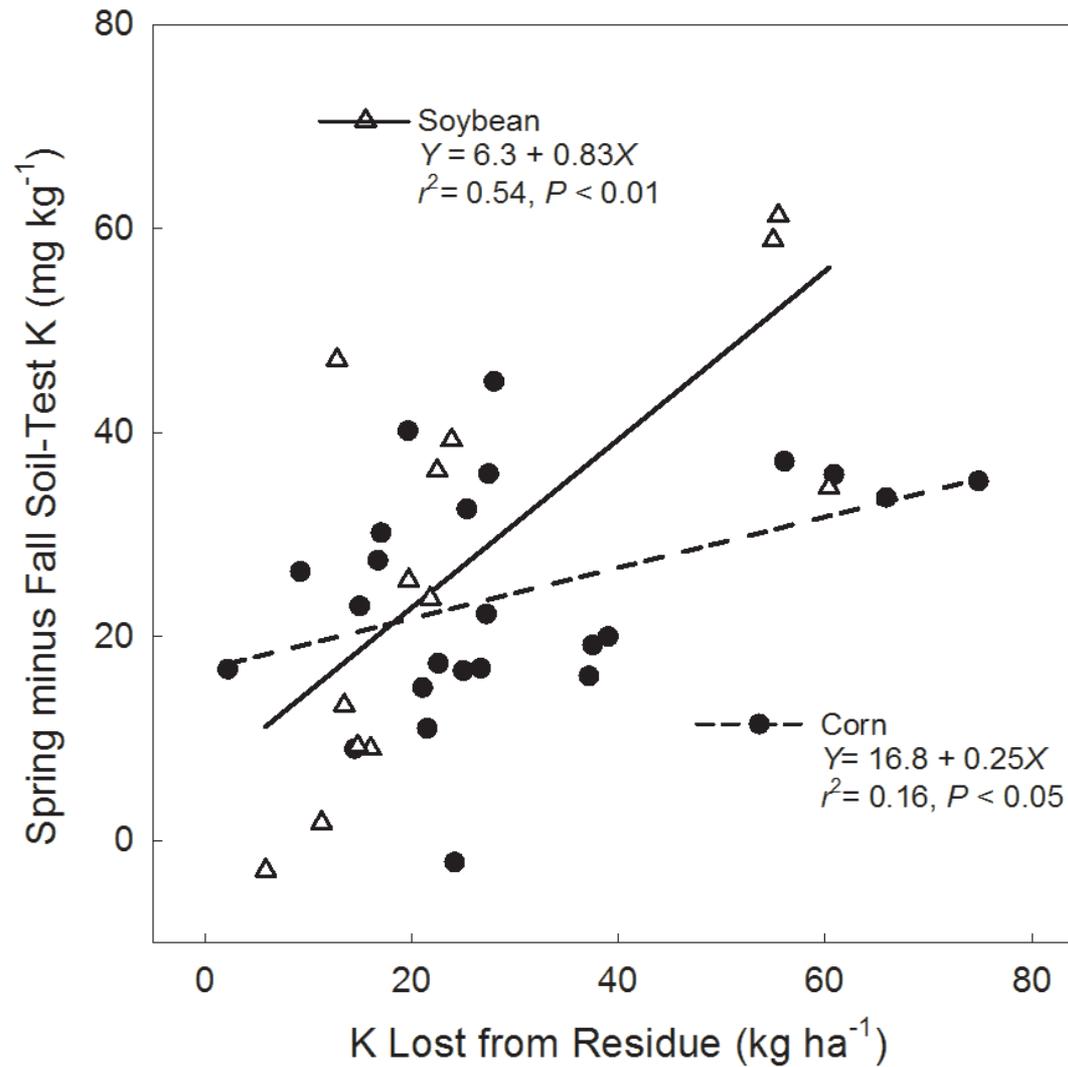
## Isolines of K release from pearl millet residues



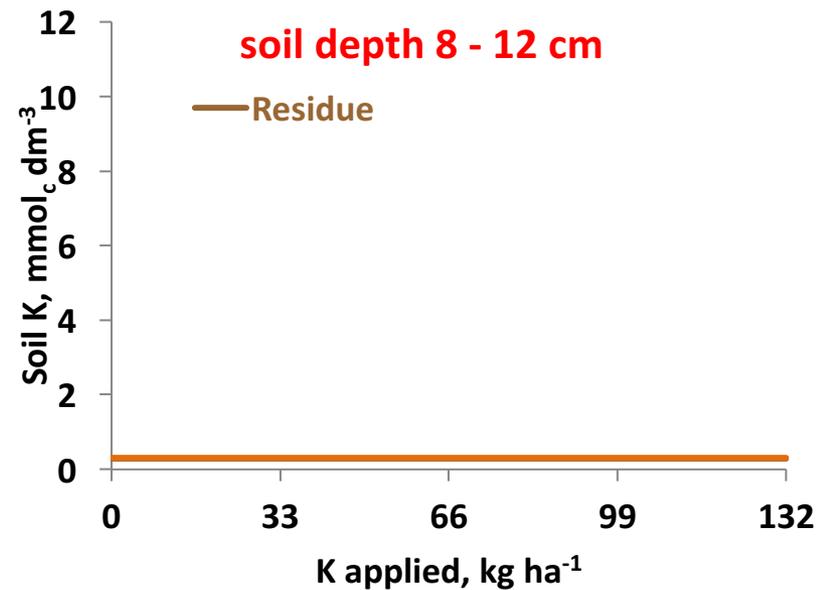
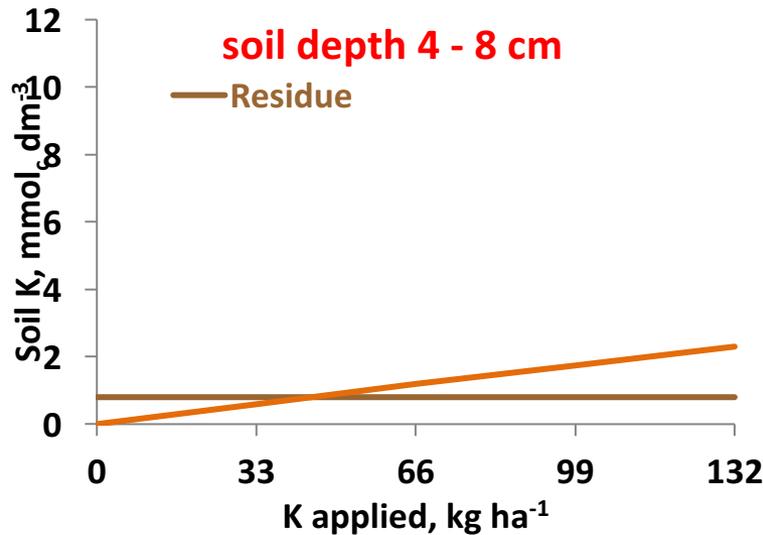
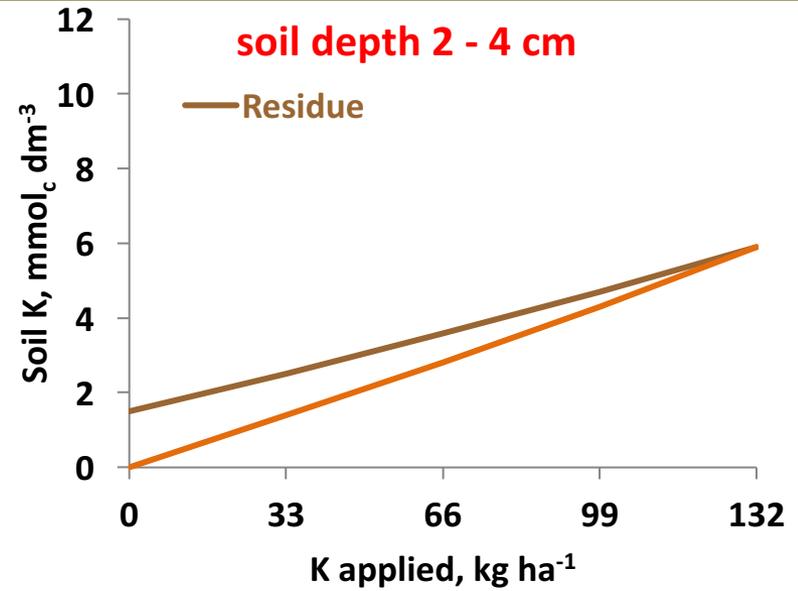
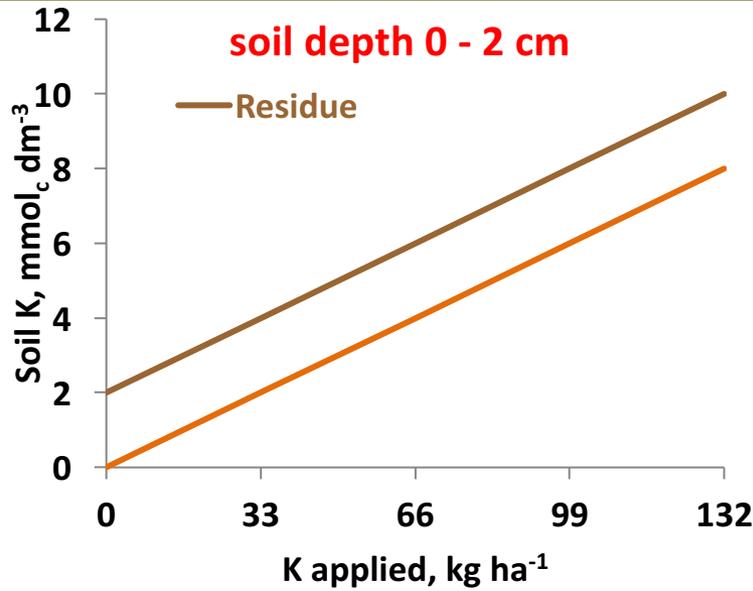
# K WASHED FROM PEARL MILLET AND TAKEN UP BY THE NEXT SOYBEAN



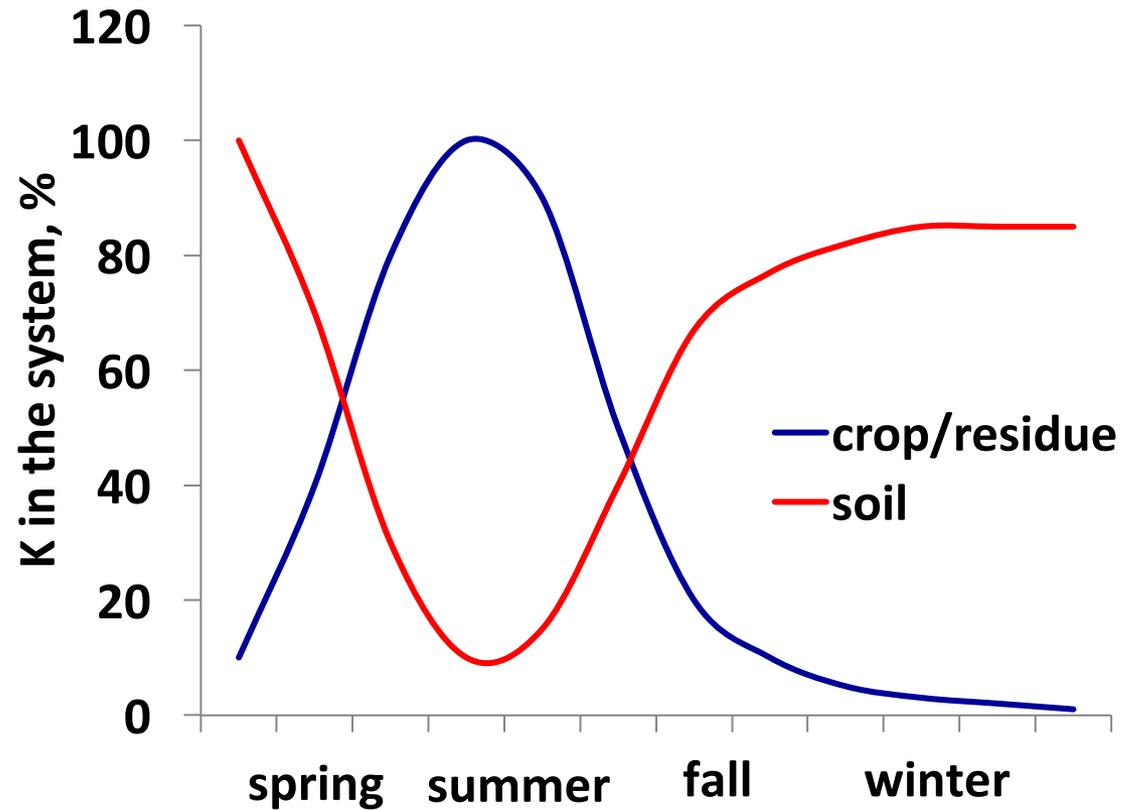
# K LOST FROM CORN OR SOYBEAN RESIDUE IS FOUND IN THE SOIL



# K WASHED FROM FERTILIZER AND PEAR MILLET RESIDUE IS FOUND IN THE FIRST 8 cm



# K MANAGEMENT IN CROPPING SYSTEMS



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