

Tissue Testing Guidelines for N Management in Irrigated Malting Barley, Maricopa, 1999

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Abstract

Malting barley is not a widely planted crop in the Southwest, due to grain protein contents that can sometimes exceed the industry standard of 11.4%. To achieve < 11.4% grain protein, careful nitrogen (N) management is needed. Tissue testing guidelines for N management for reduced grain protein and acceptable yields have not yet been determined for malting barley in the Southwest. The objectives of this study were to: (i) correlate $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ in dried stem tissue with sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, and (ii) develop stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ guidelines for N management in malting barley. In November 1998 two varieties of malting barley, Morex and Crystal, were planted at the Maricopa Agricultural Center. Five N rates (0, 60, 120, 180, and 240 lbs/acre) were applied in four split applications. Each treatment was replicated three times in a randomized complete block design. Samples were collected from lower stems at the 3-4 leaf, 2 node, and flag leaf visible growth stages. Grain yields ranged from 1011 lbs/A to 2677 lbs/A for Morex and 827 lbs/A to 2641 lbs/A for Crystal. Grain protein ranged from 6.94-11.5% (Morex) and 8.48-13.0% (Crystal). Correlation coefficients between stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ were 0.83 for Morex and 0.85 for Crystal. For Morex and Crystal, grain protein was within the malting industry grain protein range of 10.5-11.4% and yield was optimized at 180 lbs N/A. Sap NO_3 analysis can be a useful tool for determining N status of malting barley.

Introduction

A grain protein content of 10.5-11.4% for malting barley is a standard in the malting industry (Birch and Long, 1990). In the Southwest U.S., however, irrigated malting barley often has a grain protein content greater than 11.4%. Although addition of N is essential for obtaining high yields, N also increases grain protein content. Tissue testing during the growing season can help growers make decisions concerning nutrient management. Tissue tests sent to a commercial lab for analysis may delay needed fertilization. Rapid tests, such as the sap NO_3 test using the Cardy meter, are being developed to enable growers to determine crop N status in the field. Such tests can enable more timely N applications and grain which will meet malting standards.

Tissue testing guidelines for N management for malting barley need to be developed. The objectives of this research were to: (i) correlate $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ in dried stem tissue with sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, and (ii) develop stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ test guidelines for N management in malting barley.

Materials and Methods

Two varieties of malting barley were planted at the Maricopa Agricultural Center on 19 Nov., 1998. The experiment was a randomized complete block design with five N rates (0, 60, 120, 180, and 240 lbs N/A) and three replications. The soil at this site is of the Casa Grande series and the dominant surface texture is sandy loam. Sudangrass was grown the previous season to remove residual N. Soil samples collected before planting contained 11 ppm $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ plus $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$

and 9 ppm HCO_3^- -available P. Before planting, P was broadcast at a rate of 50 lbs $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{A}$ as 0-45-0 and incorporated. All fertilizer was applied as urea 46-0-0 by hand in four split applications (Table 1). Plots were 13 by 20 ft.

Morex and Crystal malting barley were planted using a grain drill with a 6 inch spacing at a seeding rate of 100 lbs/acre. Plots were border-flood irrigated. The irrigation dates were 20 Nov., 12 Jan., 14 Feb., 26 Mar., and 21 Apr. About 20 inches of water were applied and 1.47 inches of rain.

Lower stem tissue was sampled from each plot for stem and sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ analysis on 5 Jan., 3 Feb., and 24 Feb. at Feekes GS 3, 7, and 10 (Large, 1954). Approximately 30 to 50 stems were collected in each plot. The stem samples were kept refrigerated for 24 hours and then split. Half of each sample was used for the sap extraction and the other half was dried in an oven at 65°C for 48 hours. The dried samples were ground, extracted and analyzed for nitrate using an ion-selective electrode. The sap extraction was accomplished by cutting the halved stems into small pieces and then expressing the sap with an arbor press. The sap was then collected and a drop was placed on the sensing module of a calibrated Cardy NO_3 meter.

Plots were harvested on 21 Apr. for Morex and 28 Apr. for Crystal using a small plot combine. The harvest area was 5 ft x 14 ft. Grain yield was adjusted to a 12% moisture basis. Test weight, kernel weight, grain protein content, lodging, and plant height were determined at harvest.

Data were analyzed using analysis of variance. Linear regressions were used to determine correlation coefficients for sap versus stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$.

Results and Discussion

Grain yields were responsive to N applications up to 180 lbs N/A (Tables 2 and 3). Grain yield was maximized at 180 lbs N/A in both Morex (2677 lbs/A) and Crystal (2641 lbs/A). Grain protein was maximized at 240 lbs N/A in both Morex (11.5%) and Crystal (13.0%). For both varieties either lower or higher amounts of applied N resulted in loss of yield, while grain protein content increased with increasing applied N (Fig. 2). This may be due to the > 60% lodging at the 240 lbs N/acre N rates for both Morex. Grain yield and grain protein were significantly affected by N rate for both varieties. The grain protein only exceeded the 11.4% standard set by the malting industry at the highest N rate for Morex and at 180 and 240 lbs N/A for Crystal.

Sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ were highly correlated for both Morex and Crystal (Fig. 1). Correlation coefficients (r^2) for sap versus stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ were 0.84 for Morex and 0.85 for Crystal. Regression equations relating these two measurements are: $Y = -1066.6 + 11.61 \cdot X$ for Morex and $Y = -1263.1 + 11.5 \cdot X$ for Crystal, where X is sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration and Y is stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$. These results suggest that rapid measurements of sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ using the Cardy meter can be converted for use with existing stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ guidelines.

Sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ was highly correlated with N rate for both Morex and Crystal throughout the season (Figure 3). This relationship support a conclusion that sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ can be used as an indicator of plant N status. These preliminary results suggest that sap analysis can be substituted for conventional stem tissue analysis at the 2-3 leaf, 2 node, and flag leaf visible growth stages. These results can allow development of sap $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ test guidelines for optimizing yield and grain protein.

Conclusions

1. Correlations between sap NO₃-N and stem NO₃-N are high.
2. Sap NO₃-N concentration can be converted to stem NO₃-N values using the regression equations above, for use with established tissue test guidelines for malting barley.

References

- Birch, C.J. and K.E. Long. 1990. Effect of nitrogen on the growth, yield and grain protein content of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture*. 30, 237-242.
- Large, E.C. 1954. Growth stages in cereals. Illustrations of Feekes scale. *Plant Physiology*. 3, 128-129.

Acknowledgments

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Table 1. Nitrogen fertilizer schedule.

Date	Stage	Nitrogen Rates				
		0	60	120	180	240
				-----lbs N/A-----		
20 Nov	pre-plant	0	24	48	72	96
12 Jan	5-leaf	0	12	24	36	48
14 Feb	jointing	0	12	24	36	48
3 Mar	boot	0	12	24	36	48

Table 2. Influence of Nitrogen Rates on Grain Yield and Other Characteristics

Variety	N rate	Grain Yield	Test Weight	1000 Kernel Weight	Grain Protein	Plant Height	Lodging
	lbs/A	lbs/A	lbs/bu	grams	%	inches	%
Morex	0	1011	46.9	32.6	6.94	28.7	0
	60	768	52.7	37.5	7.99	39.0	5
	120	1554	52.1	38.1	9.35	43.0	13
	180	2677	50.1	36.0	10.8	44.3	42
	240	1881	46.5	32.6	11.5	46.0	63
Crystal	0	827	49.0	41.0	8.48	31.0	13
	60	2521	53.4	45.8	8.04	32.7	13
	120	2327	55.0	45.0	8.81	34.3	23
	180	2641	52.8	42.3	11.5	29.0	0
	240	2422	51.9	42.7	13.0	35.7	25

Table 3. Analysis of variance summary for plant height, kernel weight, test weight, grain yield, and grain protein as affected by nitrogen rate.

Variety	Source	df	Plant height	Kernel weight	Test weight	Grain yield	Grain protein	Lodging
Morex	Rep	2	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
	N	4	**	**	**	**	**	**
	Error	8						
Crystal	Rep	2	NS	*	NS	NS	NS	NS
	N	4	NS	*	**	**	**	NS
	Error	8						

*,**Significant at $P \leq 0.05$ and 0.01 ; NS, not significant.

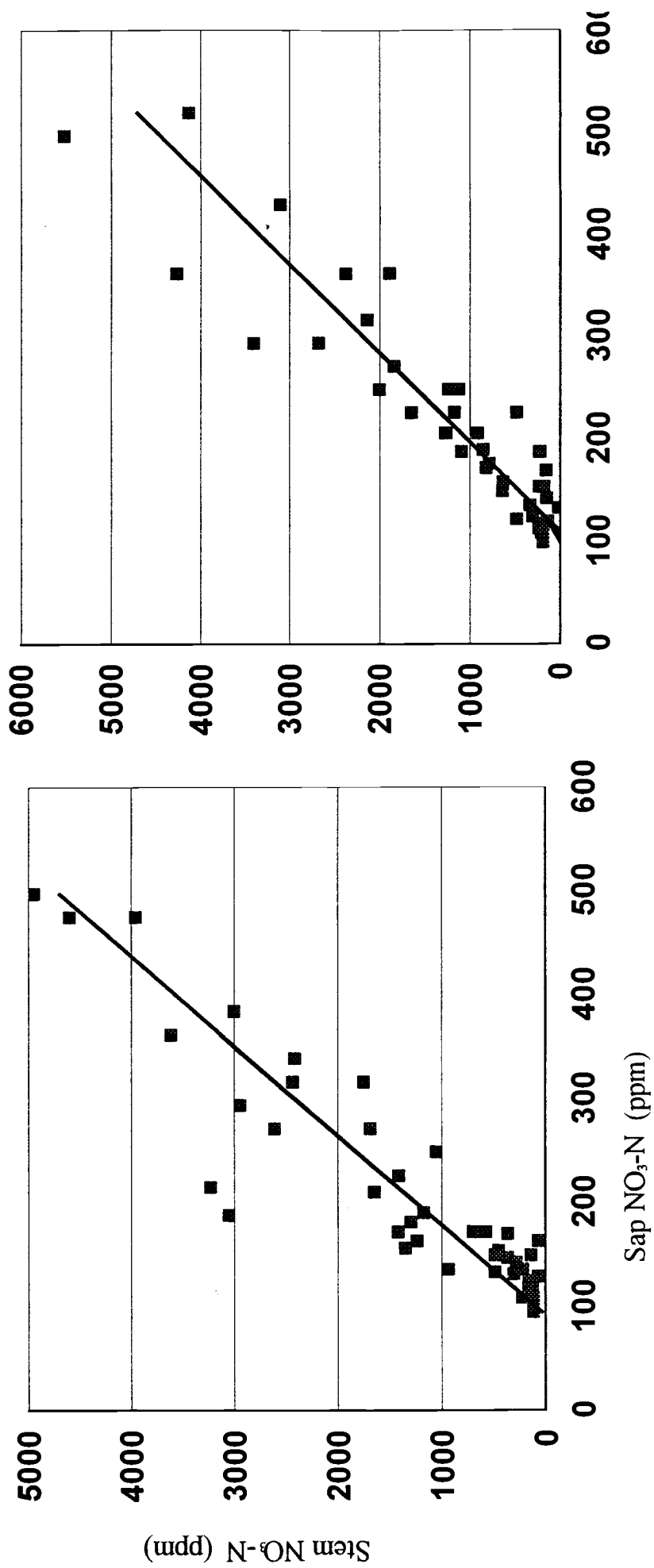


Figure 1. Linear regression of sap vs. stem $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration in the lower stem, a. Morex and b. Crystal.

Figure 2. Grain Yield and protein content vs. N rate, a. Morex and b. Crystal.

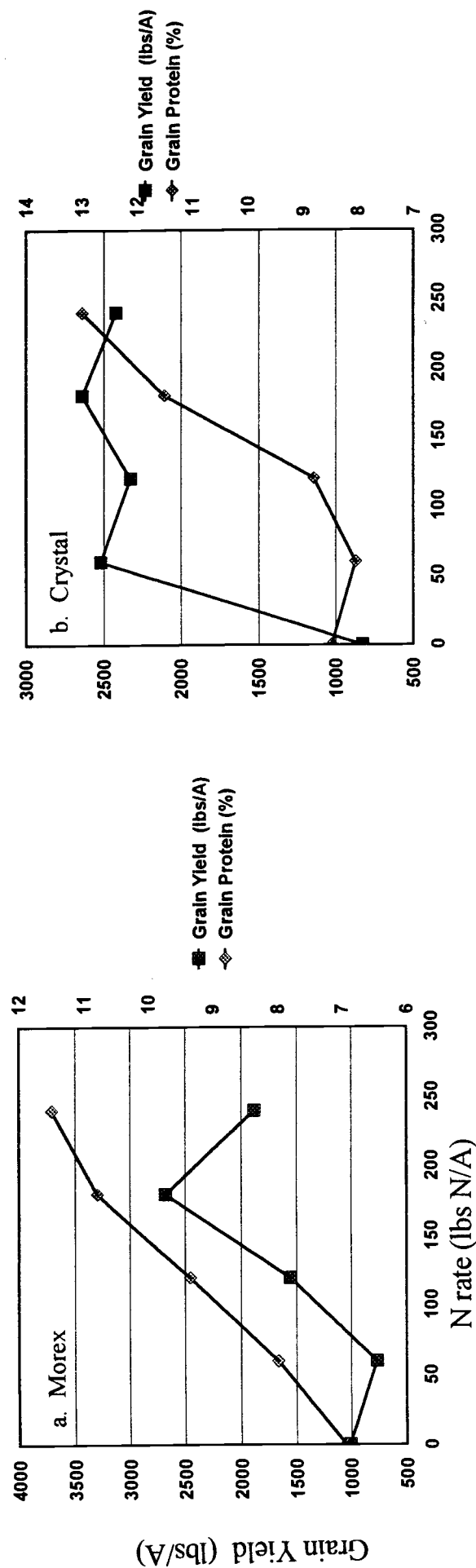


Figure 3. Sap NO₃-N concentration throughout the growing season, a. Morex and b. Crystal.

