

## STUDIES OF METHODS FOR MEASURING FORMS OF AVAILABLE SOIL NITROGEN

ALBERT S. HUNTER AND DAVID L. CARTER

*United States Department of Agriculture<sup>1</sup>*

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In modern agriculture, crop growth is more often limited by N than by any other nutrient element. Despite this, there is as yet no method for testing soils for N available to a crop that is generally considered to be satisfactory. Several attempts have been made to develop soil tests for evaluating N fertilizer needs under specific field conditions. Commonly, the efficacy of these tests has been evaluated from data on crop yield responses to applied N fertilizer. Few if any attempts have been made to evaluate this efficacy from measurements of the contributions of indigenous soil N to the N nutrition of plants.

A series of papers from Iowa (3, 6, 10) described a testing method, adapted to routine use, for estimating the production of nitrate N in soil. By this method, soil is leached free of nitrate N, adjusted to approximately field capacity, and incubated for 2 weeks at 35° C., after which the amount of nitrate N developed during incubation is measured. When the test was calibrated in relation to crop yield responses to N fertilizers applied to Iowa soils, a fair degree of negative correlation was reported.

Fried and Dean (5) proposed a formula by which the relative contributions of indigenous and applied forms of a nutrient element to the nutrition of a crop may be calculated from quantitative measurements of the amounts of a "tagged" or "tracer" form of the nutrient in fertilizer and in plant. They have shown that by use of a radioactive P fertilizer the availability of indigenous soil P may be measured relative to that of the tagged fertilizer applied, regardless of crop-yield response relationships. The Fried and Dean technique has been employed

(4, 9) to evaluate the relative suitability of alternative soil testing procedures for estimation of levels of available soil P and S.

Bartholomew *et al.* (2) demonstrated that by use of N fertilizer tagged with the stable isotope N15 the relative contributions of fertilizer N and indigenous forms of soil N to the N nutrition of plants may be measured. In their experiment, only 11 to 29 per cent of the total N absorbed by oats was derived from the fertilizer applied; the remaining 71 to 89 per cent was from the indigenous soil N.

Because of time and expense requirements, use of tagged fertilizers for estimation of soil nutrient levels is not considered practical for routine soil testing. They may be used, however, for the evaluation of chemical soil-testing procedures proposed for routine use.

In the experiment reported herewith, N fertilizers tagged with N15, and similar untagged fertilizers, were employed specifically to: (a) evaluate the Iowa test for soil N relative to the contributions of indigenous soil N to the N nutrition of plants; (b) compare the values for available soil N obtained by use of tagged nitrate and ammonium N fertilizers and by varied amounts of nitrate fertilizer; and (c) study the relationships between levels of several forms of indigenous N and the contributions of indigenous and fertilizer N to the N nutrition of plants.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the spring of 1957 approximately 100 pounds of surface soil was collected from each of 20 fields on northeastern Oregon. Except for one sample of Owyhee silt loam from an irrigated area, all samples were from the Columbia Basin dryland wheat area. These included seven Condon silt loams, seven Walla Walla silt loams, and one each of Morrow-Condon, Walla Walla-Condon, Walla Walla-Ritzville, Ritzville, and

<sup>1</sup>Corvallis, Oregon. The present address of the senior author is: Department of Soils, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania. The present address of the junior author is: Snake River Conservation Research Center, Route 1, Box 186, Kimberly, Idaho 83341.

Dufur silt loams. In general characteristics and past treatment, the wheatland soils were very similar.

Soil samples were air-dried, crushed, sieved (approximately 5 mm.), and mixed. Samples were extracted by water and analyzed for nitrate N by the phenoldisulfonic acid method (1, 7), and for ammonium N by salt extraction and nesslerization (1, 8). Nitrifiable N was determined by the Iowa method (10). Analyses were made for organic matter by the Walkley-Black procedure (12), pH by glass electrode, and total N by the Kjeldahl method. The amounts of moisture retained against 0.1 and 15 bars tension (11) were determined.

Data on certain physical and chemical properties of the 20 soils studied are presented in table 1. In several respects the irrigated Owyhee loam (soil 1) was notably different from the others.

For evaluating the availability of indigenous soil N to plants, a greenhouse experiment was conducted in the summer and fall of 1957. Sudan grass was grown in 2700-g. samples of soil contained in No. 10 cans.

Fertilizer solutions were added by means of pipettes. Uniform applications of  $K_2SO_4$  and  $H_2PO_4$  were made to supply 25 ppm. of S and 75 ppm. of  $P_2O_5$ . Five treatments were compared on soils 1 to 10. Treatment 1 was without additional N; treatments 2 and 3 were 25 and 75 ppm. of N from  $KNO_3$ , respectively; treatment 4 was 15 ppm. of N supplied from  $KN_15O_3$  (31.12 per cent excess N15); and treatment 5 was 50 ppm. of N supplied from  $(N_{15}H_4)_2SO_4$  (7.97 per cent excess N15). Four treatments were compared on soils 11 to 20. Treatment 1 was without N addition; treatment 2 was 75 ppm. of N supplied from  $KNO_3$ ; and treatments 3 and 4 were 7.5 and 15 ppm. of N

TABLE 1  
Some chemical and physical characteristics of soils studied (average of duplicate analyses)

Soil*	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	NH <sub>4</sub> -N	Nit.-N†	Total N	O.M.‡	pH	Moisture Retained at Two Tensions	
	ppm.			%			0.10 bar	15 bars
						%		
1 Owyhee.....	16.5	6.0	76.5	0.133	2.12	6.8	40	12.2
2 Walla Walla.....	2.2	13.5	6.0	0.062	1.24	6.3	31	5.7
3 Ritzville.....	2.0	17.0	11.5	0.066	1.36	5.9	31	6.6
4 Walla Walla.....	2.8	18.0	14.5	0.075	1.68	5.8	31	6.3
5 Condon.....	2.7	21.5	17.8	0.077	1.68	6.0	33	7.9
6 Walla Walla-Ritzvil.....	2.0	23.0	12.1	0.071	1.46	6.2	32	5.9
7 Walla Walla.....	2.4	35.0	10.9	0.061	1.06	6.4	35	6.6
8 Condon.....	2.8	36.0	32.8	0.078	1.54	5.9	33	9.4
9 Condon.....	1.8	40.0	16.0	0.084	1.38	6.0	35	8.2
10 Condon.....	1.8	43.5	9.8	0.088	1.84	5.7	34	8.2
11 Walla Walla.....	1.8	15.0	11.2	0.072	1.62	6.1	31	6.5
12 Condon.....	1.8	15.5	14.7	0.081	1.84	5.8	33	8.3
13 Walla Walla.....	1.8	13.0	16.8	0.073	1.70	6.0	31	7.0
14 Walla Walla.....	1.7	24.5	16.1	0.085	1.86	6.1	32	7.3
15 Walla Walla-Condon.....	1.4	23.5	12.2	0.076	1.35	6.3	35	7.3
16 Dufur.....	1.2	25.5	14.1	0.101	2.26	5.8	35	8.4
17 Walla Walla.....	1.2	33.0	11.2	0.080	2.39	6.0	33	6.6
18 Condon.....	1.0	43.5	22.2	0.084	1.75	6.0	33	8.8
19 Morrow-Condon.....	7.2	35.5	31.4	0.076	1.59	6.0	37	9.6
20 Condon.....	3.2	30.0	20.2	0.086	1.70	6.0	34	8.6

\* All soils are silt loams.

† Nit.-N = nitrate N formed during incubation.

‡ O.M. = organic matter.

supplied from KN15O<sub>5</sub>, respectively. Levels of other nutrients were considered adequate in the study soils. Approximately three-quarters of the soil for each can was added, the fertilizer solution applied, and the remaining soil placed on top. All treatments were randomized and in duplicate for each soil.

Following fertilizer treatment, five hills of sudan grass (*Sorghum vulgare sudanense*) were planted in each can of soil and the soils moistened with water equivalent to that retained at 0.1 bar tension. To make the environment of the treated soils more uniform, additional pots of soil, treated with ordinary nitrogen and planted with sudan grass, served as outside rows on the greenhouse benches.

A few days after emergence, the sudan grass plants were thinned to five per pot. The potted soils were irrigated frequently to maintain the moisture content within a narrow range below that present at a tension of 0.1 bar.

Four weeks after seeding, the sudan grass was harvested by clipping immediately above the crown. Yields of dry matter were determined. Analyses were made for total N in the harvested plant material. In the case of the sudan grass from soils treated with N15, analyses for per cent N15 in excess of normal were made by mass spectrometer.<sup>2</sup> For these analyses, samples from the two replications were, for each treatment, composited.

From the N15 contents of the plant material the percentages of N derived from the fertilizer and the resulting N-values were calculated from the following equations, which are similar to those proposed by Fried and Dean (5) for P:

$$\frac{A \text{ soil}}{B \text{ soil}} = \frac{A \text{ plant}}{B \text{ plant}} \quad (1)$$

$$Y = \frac{B \text{ plant}}{A \text{ plant} + B \text{ plant}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{N-value} = \frac{B \text{ soil} (1 - Y)}{Y} \quad (3)$$

where *A* soil = amount indigenous soil N; *B* soil = amount fertilizer N applied to soil; *A* plant = amount of N in plant derived from indigenous soil N; *B* plant = amount of N in plant derived from fertilizer N; *Y* = proportion of total N in plant derived from fertilizer; and N-value = indigenous soil N as available to sudan grass, during growth period, as the applied fertilizer N.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Except on soils 1 and 5, the yields of sudan grass increased with increasing amounts of applied nitrate N, as shown in table 2. In most instances yield increases were approximately linear with respect to the N level. In soil 10 the response was apparently curvilinear.

The percentages of excess N15 present in harvested sudan grass grown with tagged N fertilizers are given in table 3. These values were used to calculate the percentage of N derived from the fertilizer source and N values (table 4).

The percentages of N derived from KN15O<sub>5</sub> were higher for the 15 ppm. level than for the 7.5 ppm. level for soils 11 through 20, with the

<sup>2</sup> The per cent of excess N15 in plant samples was determined by C. C. Delwiche, Kearney Institute of Soil Science, University of California.

TABLE 2

Summary of sudan grass yields

Soil No.	N Added*					
	As KNO <sub>3</sub>					As (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	0 ppm.	7.5 ppm.	15 ppm.	25 ppm.	75 ppm.	50 ppm.
g./can						
1	12.2	—	13.6	13.6	12.9	12.1
2	2.5	—	9.7	7.9	16.4	12.3
3	6.7	—	9.7	12.1	19.3	15.6
4	6.9	—	10.7	13.2	17.5	15.8
5	13.5	—	11.4	13.8	18.8	18.4
6	10.8	—	13.3	15.8	17.6	17.0
7	11.3	—	13.8	16.5	20.1	19.7
8	11.7	—	15.0	14.4	18.7	19.7
9	16.5	—	17.5	17.7	19.8	18.9
10	13.7	—	16.3	19.5	16.5	16.9
11	4.7	7.8	9.8	—	18.2	—
12	9.4	9.3	10.6	—	16.9	—
13	3.3	5.8	12.0	—	14.7	—
14	11.8	12.5	15.0	—	18.3	—
15	11.1	12.0	13.9	—	20.3	—
16	8.9	10.5	11.2	—	13.7	—
17	11.2	12.5	14.2	—	17.4	—
18	10.8	15.4	15.8	—	17.5	—
19	12.3	14.7	16.6	—	21.5	—
20	9.1	11.7	13.4	—	15.8	—

\* To supply N in ppm. concentrations shown.

ption of soil 13. Furthermore, the percent- of N derived from the 50-ppm. level of  $(5H_4)_2SO_4$  were almost twice the percentages derived from  $KN15O_3$  at the 15-ppm. level. These data indicate that the higher the fertilizer level, the greater is the proportion of N uptake which is derived from the fertilizer.

Table 4 shows the N values calculated by Fried and Dean formulae from the data obtained from applications to give levels of 7.5, 15 ppm. N as  $KN15O_3$ , and 50 ppm. N as  $(15H_4)_2SO_4$ . Analyses of variance showed that N values calculated from the 7.5- and 15-ppm. levels for soils 11 through 20 were not significantly different. Furthermore, for soils 1 through 10, the N-values calculated from the

TABLE 4  
N values for soils treated with  $KN15O_3$  and  $(N15H_4)_2SO_4$

Soil No.	N-Values (ppm.)		
	$KN15O_3$		$(N15H_4)_2SO_4$
	7.5 ppm. N	15 ppm. N	50 ppm. N
1		85	93
2		33	35
3		29	33
4		32	38
5		36	42
6		42	53
7		94	54
8		54	61
9		61	71
10		66	75
11	29	26	
12	33	29	
13	24	54	
14	51	52	
15	45	41	
16	44	42	
17	48	47	
18	70	71	
19	53	54	
20	48	47	

TABLE 3

Percent excess N15 in sudan grass, and per cent of plant N derived from fertilizer

Soil No.	N Applied*					
	$As KN15O_3†$				$As (N15H_4)_2SO_4‡$	
	7.5 ppm.		15 ppm.		50 ppm.	
	Excess N 15	Plant N§	Excess N 15	Plant N§	Excess N15	Plant N§
	%					
1	—	—	4.67	15.0	2.80	35.1
2	—	—	9.74	31.3	4.68	58.7
3	—	—	10.66	34.3	4.83	60.6
4	—	—	10.01	32.2	4.53	56.8
5	—	—	9.27	29.8	4.37	54.8
6	—	—	8.16	26.2	3.90	48.9
7	—	—	4.28	13.8	3.93	49.3
8	—	—	6.82	21.9	3.62	45.4
9	—	—	6.19	19.9	3.30	41.4
10	—	—	5.80	18.6	3.19	40.0
11	6.85	22.0	11.37	36.5	—	—
12	5.83	18.7	10.63	34.2	—	—
13	7.45	23.9	5.43	17.4	—	—
14	4.01	12.9	7.04	22.6	—	—
15	4.51	14.5	8.35	26.8	—	—
16	4.58	14.7	8.24	26.5	—	—
17	4.25	13.7	7.56	24.3	—	—
18	3.02	9.7	5.47	17.6	—	—
19	3.89	12.5	6.79	21.8	—	—
20	4.24	13.6	7.50	24.1	—	—

At ppm. concentrations shown.

31.12% excess N15.

7.97% excess N15.

From fertilizer.

15-ppm. level of  $KN15O_3$  and the 50-ppm. level of  $(N15H_4)_2SO_4$  did not differ significantly. These findings indicate that all three levels of N and both materials could have been employed with equal success in the determination of N-values. As was expected, with each level and type of N there were significant differences between soils.

Correlation coefficients relating various pairs of variables compared in the study are presented in table 5. The correlation between N-values and nitrifiable N was not significant, indicating that the two methods measured different forms of N in the soil. The best relationship obtained was between N-value and total N. This suggests that the total N level of the soil may be as good a measure of N availability in these Oregon soils as has been found to date. The relationship between total N and yield, however, was not significant. This would indicate that yield was affected by factors other than N availability as determined by total N. It is important to note that N-values were rather

TABLE 5  
Correlations between yield of sudan grass and variables measured for predicting N needs on soils

Variables Compared	Correlation coefficient, ( <i>r</i> )
Indigenous nitrate N vs. yield.....	0.102
Indigenous ammonium N vs. yield.....	0.507*
Nitrifiable indigenous nitrogen vs. yield.....	0.210
Indigenous nitrate + ammonium N vs. yield.....	0.585*
Indigenous nitrate + ammonium + nitrifiable indigenous nitrogen vs. yield.....	0.471*
N-value vs. yield.....	0.675**
N-value vs. nitrifiable N.....	0.463
N-value vs. ammonium N.....	0.426
N-value vs. total N.....	0.707**
Total indigenous N vs. yield.....	0.395

\* Indicates *r* significant at *P* = 0.05.

\*\* Indicates *r* significant at *P* = 0.01.

closely related to sudan grass yield and total N, although total N was not significantly related to yield.

The highest degree of correlation between sudan grass yield and other variables was that between N-value and yield. This indicates that, of the N-measuring methods under study, the N-value method, or the method of estimating the amount of indigenous soil N as available to the plants as the added fertilizer N, was the best measure of N in soil actually available to plants. This method, therefore, appears to have some merit for providing values against which the values obtained by other, less-time-consuming methods proposed for routine measurement of various forms of available soil N, either separately or in total, may be compared and evaluated.

The correlation between nitrate N and yield of sudan grass was very low and not significant. The same was true of the correlation between nitrifiable N, as measured by the Iowa method, and yield. A significant correlation, however, was found between ammonium N and yield. Furthermore, a higher correlation existed between ammonium plus nitrate N and sudan grass yield. There was also a significant correlation between ammonium plus nitrate plus nitrifi-

able N and yield, but the relationship was better without nitrifiable N. Since nitrifiable N is the nitrate N formed during incubation from both ammonium and organic matter sources, these results are not really surprising.

The data suggest that N-values, indigenous ammonium N, and indigenous ammonium plus nitrate N may all be of value in predicting N needs of these Oregon soils. N-values are the most promising, but they are too expensive for routine use, and techniques involved in their determination are not readily adaptable for predictive purposes.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The availability of indigenous soil N to sudan grass plants was evaluated in 20 Oregon soils by use of the Iowa test for nitrifiable N by N-values calculated from data obtained with tagged N fertilizer and by determinations of nitrate, ammonium, and total N. Isotopic N15 was used in ammonium and at two levels in the nitrate form.

The N-value method for estimating the amount of soil N as that available as added fertilizer N proved to be the best measure of N availability. Nitrifiable N was not significantly related to crop yield nor to N-values. N-values were highly significantly correlated with total N. Similar N-values were obtained by use of tagged ammonium and nitrate N, and by use of two levels of the latter.

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