

ABOUT THIS ISSUE:

Efficient nutrient management for crops includes use of tools and practices to monitor and diagnose growing problems in the field. This issue looks at key considerations of traditional methods as well as some promising new technology.

Proper use of time-tested techniques along with appropriate new technology, implemented with the skills of a diagnostician, can be valuable to profitable crop production.

Correction for Better Crops with Plant Food, 1997, Issue No. 2

A graph which appeared on page 24 of *Better Crops with Plant Food*, issue No. 2, 1997, was presented incorrectly. The graph (**Figure 1**) was part of an article titled “Variability of Phosphorus Over Landscapes and Dryland Winter Wheat Yields.”

Figure 1, shown here, compares

variability of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) phosphorus (P) concentrations and yield of dryland winter wheat over a landscape at Sterling, Colorado. In the earlier presentation, the key for the graph line for wheat yield with no (0) $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{A}$ was switched with the key for the line showing yield at 29 lb $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{A}$.

Dryland winter wheat yields varied from 14 to 97 bu/A, depending on landscape position and P rate at Sterling. The 29 lb $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{A}$ rate is actually an average of the 23 and 34 lb $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{A}$ rates used in the study.

Phosphorus soil test did not always accurately predict response to P fertilizer. Dryland winter wheat grain yields were limited by factors such as low soil organic matter and low residual soil nitrogen (N) in some areas. **BL**

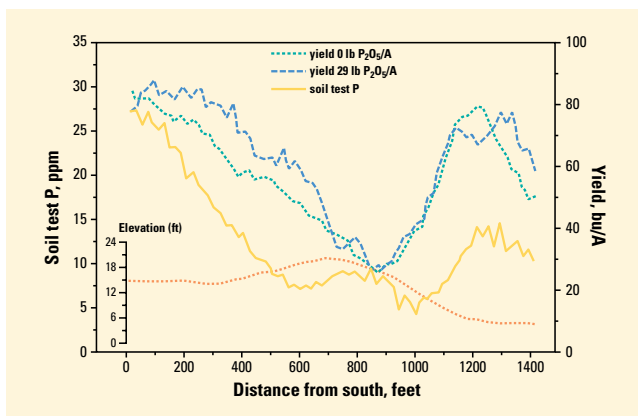


Figure 1. The variability in $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{-P}$ and yield of dryland winter wheat over the Sterling landscape. Lines represent kriged values.