

## 2013 IPNI Crop Nutrient Deficiency Photo Contest Announced



The 2013 edition of IPNI's annual photo contest on crop nutrient deficiencies is now accepting entries. Anyone from around the world is invited to submit their well-documented examples in four nutrient-based categories: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), and Other (including secondary and micronutrients). Participants will have the chance to win cash prizes and their efforts will be highlighted in the first issue of *Better Crops with Plant Food* released in 2014.

As in past contests, some specific supporting information is required for all entries, including:

- The entrant's name, affiliation, and contact information.
- The crop and growth stage, location, and date of the photo.
- Supporting and verification information related to plant tissue analysis, soil test, management factors, and additional details that may be related to the deficiency.

Preference will be given to those photos representing real field-grown plants, that provide both soil and tissue analyses, include some record of the current fertilization (i.e., source, rate, time, and place), and which do not show just single leaves or plant parts.

Entrants are limited to one entry per category (i.e., one individual is able to have only one entry in each of the four categories). The winner in each category will receive a cash prize of US\$150, while second place receives US\$75. A Grand Prize of US\$200 will be offered for the best overall photo entry. Selection of winners will be determined by a committee of IPNI scientific staff.

Photos and supporting information can be submitted until December 12, 2013 (5 pm EDT). Entries should only be submitted electronically as original, high-resolution digital files. Please see the contest site >[www.ipni.net/photocontest](http://www.ipni.net/photocontest)< for all details. **DC**

### Conversion Factors for U.S. System and Metric

Because of the diverse readership of *Better Crops with Plant Food*, units of measure are given in U.S. system standards in some articles and in metric units in others...depending on the method commonly used in the region where the information originates. For example, an article reporting on corn yields in Illinois would use units of pounds per acre (lb/A) for fertilizer rates and bushels (bu) for yields; an article on rice production in Southeast Asia would use kilograms (kg), hectares (ha), and other metric units.

Several factors are available to quickly convert units from either system to units more familiar to individual readers. Following are some examples which will be useful in relation to various articles in this issue of *Better Crops with Plant Food*.

To convert Col. 1 into Col. 2, multiply by:	Column 1	Column 2	To convert Col. 2 into Col. 1, multiply by:
Length			
0.621	kilometer, km	mile, mi	1.609
1.094	meter, m	yard, yd	0.914
0.394	centimeter, cm	inch, in.	2.54
Area			
2.471	hectare, ha	acre, A	0.405
Volume			
1.057	liter, L	quart (liquid), qt	0.946
Mass			
1.102	tonne <sup>1</sup> (metric, 1,000 kg)	short ton (U.S. 2,000 lb)	0.9072
0.035	gram, g	ounce	28.35
Yield or Rate			
0.446	tonne/ha	ton/A	2.242
0.891	kg/ha	lb/A	1.12
0.0159	kg/ha	bu/A, corn (grain)	62.7
0.0149	kg/ha	bu/A, wheat or soybeans	67.2

<sup>1</sup>The spelling as "tonne" indicates metric ton (1,000 kg). Spelling as "ton" indicates the U.S. short ton (2,000 lb). When used as a unit of measure, tonne or ton may be abbreviated, as in 9 t/ha. A metric expression assumes t=tonne; a U.S. expression assumes t=ton.